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## BIO-P11. SEASONAL PRESENCE OF BOLETACEAE AIRBORNE SPORES IN THE AIR

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**Introduction.** Boletaceae are characterized by obongoelyptic basidiospores and some sinusoid in outline, light colour with some great drops and generally with a conspicuous germinative pore. They appear in the air mainly in autumn when meteorological conditions are suitable for developing basidiocarps. The aim of this study is trying to evidence fruit body development by the presence in the air of their basidiospores. **Material and Methods.** The study was developed for 16 continuous months (9/2015-12/2016) in two localities of the Cáceres province (SW of Spain), Plasencia (PL) and Cáceres capital (CC). Basidiospores were captured using volumetric spore traps located at Virgen del Puerto hospital (PL) and School of Technology at the University of Extremadura (CC), both places 70 km straight line apart. **Results.** Basidiospores were recorded in 22 (PL) and 19 (CC) days. Daily sums of volumetric concentration in spores m<sup>3</sup> were 57 (PL) and 51 (CC). In PL two main periods were observed, 5/22/10 (2015) and 10/10/8/11 (2016). In CC only one main period was observed, 15/12/2015-9/1/2016. Meteorological conditions when basidiospores were recorded showed for PL temperature of 17.1 °C (12.222.1) and for CC 11.4 °C (7.615.3). In both cases, rain was present about half of the days with airborne basidiospores presence. **Conclusions.** Concentration of airborne basidiospores in the places studied has been low. Nevertheless, their presence showed a marked seasonality. Differences in meteorological conditions in relation to temperature may be related to different species present in the surroundings of these localities. In PL thermophile and precocious Boletaceae species may be more frequent (v.g. *Boletus* spp. from cork oak forests) than cryophilic and retarded species (v.g. *Suillus* ssp. from pines forests) in CC.