Participation in mushroom picking in Finland

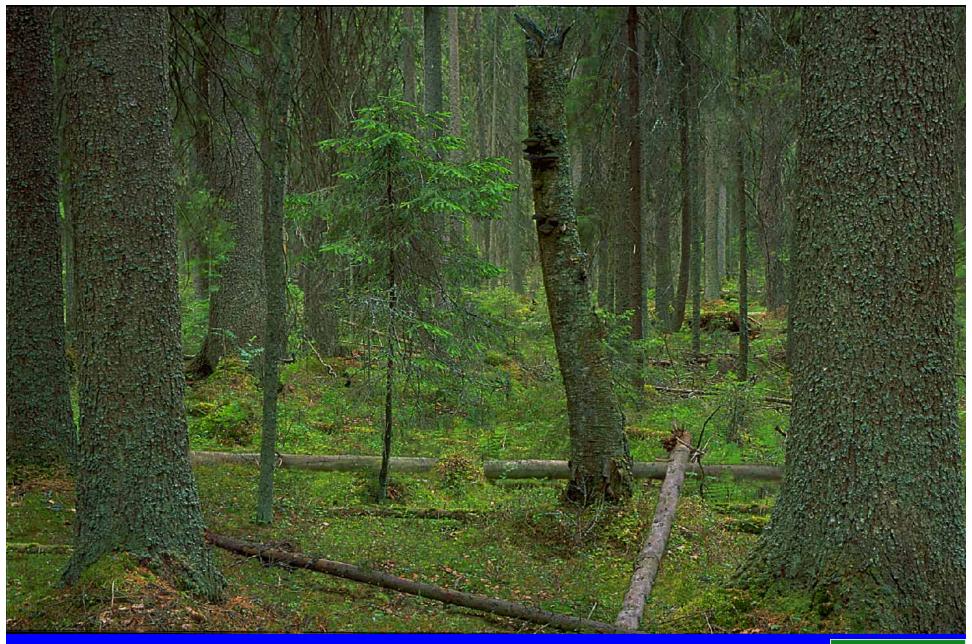


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The most used mushroom species







The most used mushroom species













Background

- Wild mushrooms are still widely used as a part of daily diet
- Nowadays picking mushrooms is a leisure activity, the interest has been growing during the last decades
- There are voluntary organizations to enhancing mushroom picking to households by providing exhibitions of edible mushrooms, maps of good picking sites etc.
- Metla provides forecasts of mushroom crops regionally
- a growing branch of industry;
 Boletus -mushroom export to Italy!



Aim of the study

- to improve understanding of the importance of mushroom picking among the Finnish population
- to produce models which allow calculations for predictions of number of pickers, geographical distribution of forest land needed for picking etc.





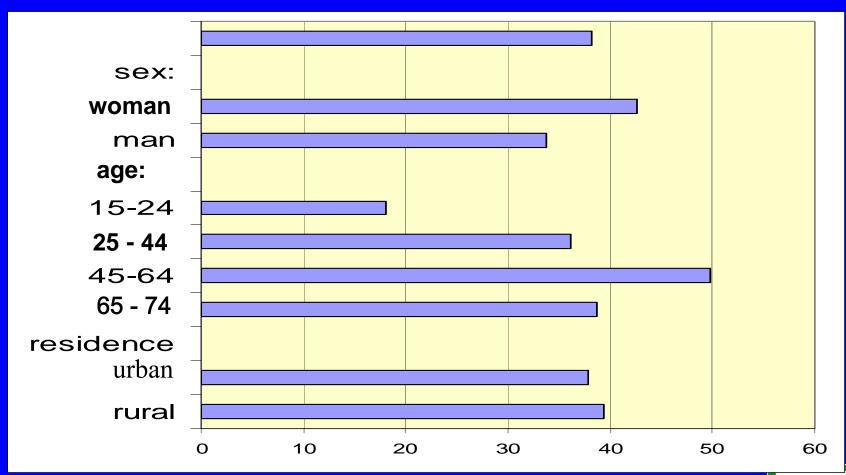
Data and methods

- Population survey in 1998-2000
- Sample 12000; respondence rate 84
- Telephone interview data has 10651 respondents
- Mail questionnaire data has 5535 respondents; 2736 mushroom pickers
- description statistics (distributions, means, medians), cross tabulations and χ^2 -test
- logistic regression modeling





Socio-economics related to participation in mushroom picking

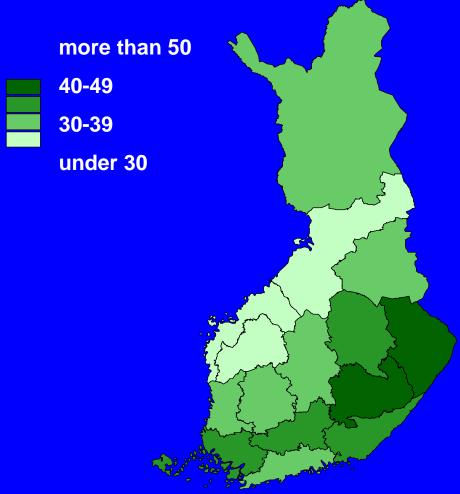






Mushroom picking participation in regions

Participation rate, %





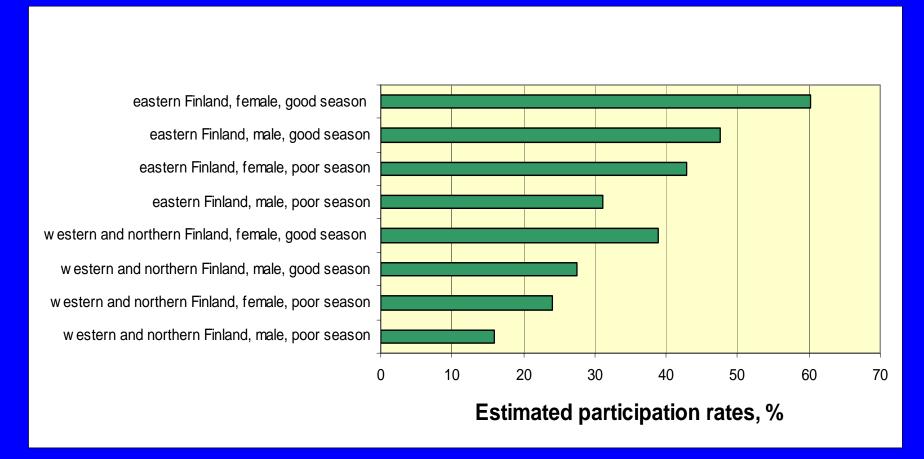


Participation in mushroom picking, logistic regression model

	Parameter	p-value	Odds ratio
Constant	estimates -5.049	<0.0001	
Female, ref. male	0.665	< 0.0001	1.944
Age	0.050	<0.0001	1.052
Education level (ref. high)			
low	-0.214	< 0.0007	0.808
middle	0.009	0.8704	1.009
Size of municipality of residence, (ref. ≥ 100 000)			
under 10 000	0.228	0.0008	1.256
10 000–99 999	0.160	0.0071	1.173
Region (ref. western and northern F.)			
Southern Finland	0.724	< 0.0001	2.063
Eastern Finland	0.867	< 0.0001	2.381
Poor mushroom season (ref., good)	-0.697	< 0.0001	2.007
Number of outdoor activities	0.149	< 0.0001	1.161
N	10347		
Proportion of participants (%)	38.2		
Proportion of correctly classified (%)	72.2		
p-value	< 0.0001		
Pseudo R ²	0.191		



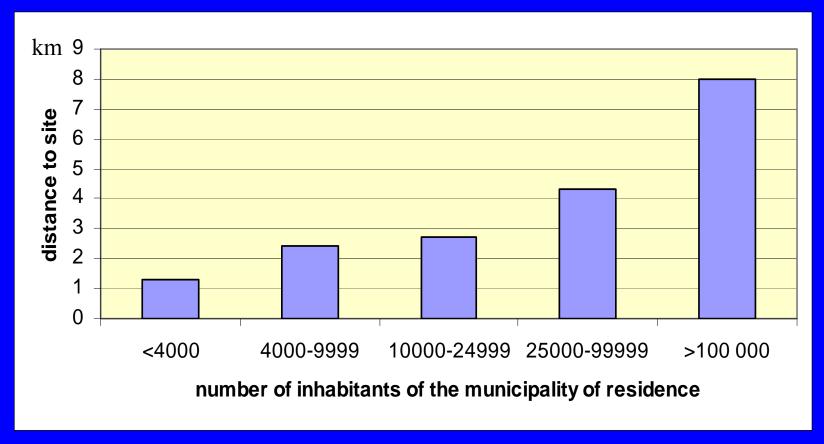
Examples of mushroom picking probabilities by gender, region of residence and the quality of the mushroom season







Distance to the closest site







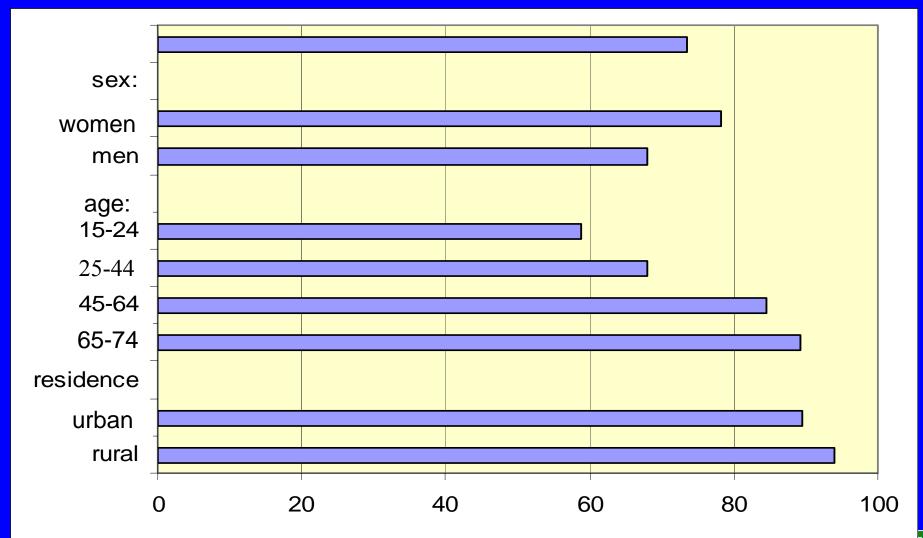
Mushroom picking participation frequency, negative binomial regression model

	Parameter estimates	Standard error	p-value
Constant	0.969	0.1229	<0.0001
Female (ref. male)	0.144	0.0456	0.0015
Age	0.013	0.0016	<0.0001
Southern Finland (ref. rest of F.)	0.294	0.0645	<0.0001
Eastern Finland (ref. rest of F.)	0.204	0.0786	0.0094
Size of municipality of residence less than 10 000 inhabitants (ref. 10 000 +)	0.102	0.0546	0.0622
Access to vacation home (ref. no access)	0.110	0.0465	0.0182
Poor mushroom season (ref. good season)	-0.179	0.0455	0.0001
Number of observations	2250		
p-value	< 0.0001		
Pseudo R ²	0.389		
Alpha	1.223	0.0805	<0.0001





Skills to pick mushrooms







Who has learned mushroom picking skills

	Parameter estimates	p-value	Odds ratio
Constant	-2.903	<0.0001	
Female (ref. male)	0.660	<0.0001	1.936
Age	0.048	<0.0001	1.049
Region, ref. nothern F.			
Uusimaa, southern F.	0.964	<0.0001	2.623
Eastern Finland	1.119	<0.0001	3.061
Access to a vacation home	0.193	0.0787	1.213
Number of outdoor activities	0.080	<0.0001	1.083
N	2221		
Mushroom picking skills (%)	73.2		
Proportion of corr.class., %	75.3		
p-value	<0.0001		
Pseudo R ²	0.137		

METLA

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Learning to pick mushrooms

As a child

- women
- young
- beyond secondary education
- in labour force or student
- living in a city, large size
- living in southern or eastern Finland
- urban childhood
- modern outdoor activities: downhill skiing, spending time at vacation home

As an adult

- man
- middle aged or old
- secondary education
- farmer or pensioner
- living in rural areas
- living in western Finland
- rural childhood
- traditional outdoor activities: picking berries, hunting, fishing



Frequency, time and money for recreation

	Learned as a child	Learned as an adult
	mean (median), difference significant * - **	
number of picking occations per year in average	6,3 (4,0)	7,8 (5,0) **
outdoor recreation, participation, number of hours per week	8,7 (5,8)	9,2 (6,5) *
number of outdoor recreation occations during the days off or weekend per week	1,1 (1,0)	1,2 (1,0) **
amount of money spent for outdoor recreation, Euro per occation in average	15,6	22,3 **

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Conclusions

- Mushroom picking seems to be highly related to regional culture
- Mushroom pickers are active outdoor people
- Mushroom picking has increased it's popularity among well-educated urban people even that it is consumptive recreation activity
- It is likely that mushroom picking will continue to attract urban people in future





Discussion

- Management practices of close-tourban forests which are suitable for mushroom picking should consider mushroom picking as valuable type of use
- Commercial mushroom picking has a lot of potential in Finland, and it could be supported more by government





