Complementarity of nature conservation and genetic resource conservation: autochthonous trees and shrubs

Centre for Genetic Resources, the Netherlands (CGN) Seppe De Mits 15-03-2023







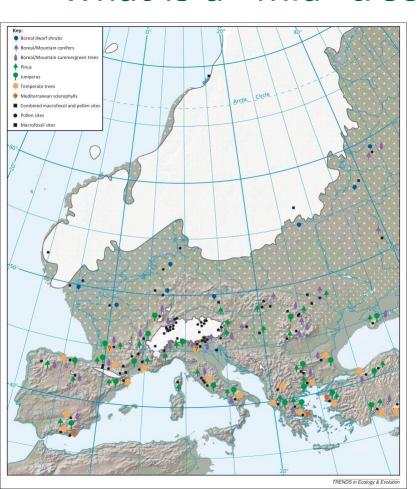
What is natural? What is a "wild" tree in the







What is a "wild" tree in the Netherlands?

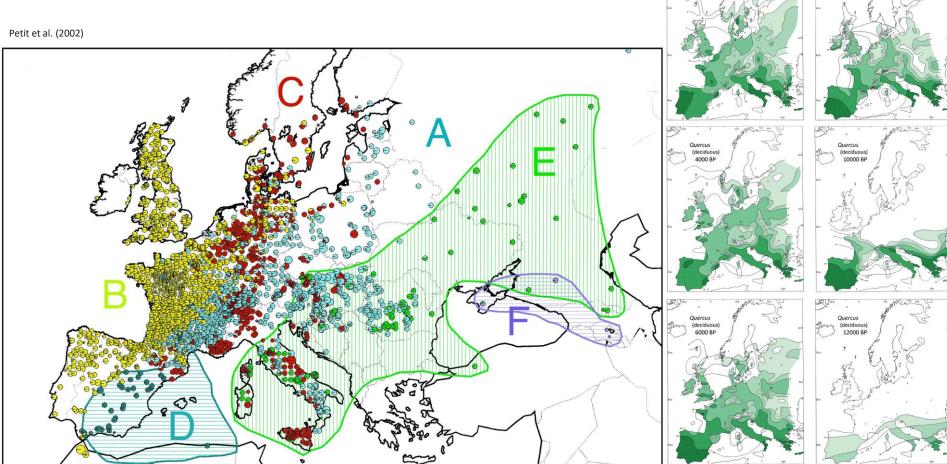


- Last Glacial Maximum: around 20.000 years ago
- Refugia

(deciduous)

What is a "wild" tree?

Wilde is a Wild cross



The importance of genetic variability





The importance of genetic variability

Adaptation of trees and forests to climate change: the importance of genetic variability

BiodivErsA Policy
Brief (2014)

Main findings

- Tree species within (semi-)natural forests contain significant genetic variation.
- Variable environmental conditions, such as temperature, light availability and drought intensity maintain and promote genetic diversity within and between (semi-)natural forests, even at short spatial scales.
- High genetic variation in forest tree populations allows for more rapid adaptation to climate change.



Forest genetic resources in the Netherlands

So what does this knowledge mean for genetic resource conservation?

- 1850: only 1% of the Netherlands was forested
- **2**017-2021: 11% (NBI7)
 - → Dutch Forest Genetic Resources are rare!
 - → Old forests and landscape elements











CGN: WOT-programme genetic resources 2022-2026

■ In situ

- Conservation of genetic resources in (semi-)natural populations
- Genetic Conservation Units (EUFORGEN)





CGN: WOT-programme genetic resources 2022-2026



Ex situ

Living gene bank: Roggebotzand (SBB)

Seed bank: starting 2022





CGN: WOT-programme genetic resources 2022-2026

