

# National programme for the conservation of Forest genetic resources in France

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## Introduction



Genetic diversity is a key component of biodiversity and allows species' adaptation in changing environments. Forest genetic resources (FGR) are the heritable materials maintained within and among tree populations that are of actual or potential economic, environmental, scientific or societal value.

Three levels of genetic diversity exist:

- Interspecific**
- Intraspecific among forest stands = local adaptation**
- Intraspecific among trees within stands**



As a portfolio for adaptive strategies, genetic diversity needs to be preserved for current and future needs:

- Nowadays patrimonial diversity;
- Known diversity to answer actual threats (diseases, climate, ...);
- Potential diversity not yet known but that could answer future threats.



France created

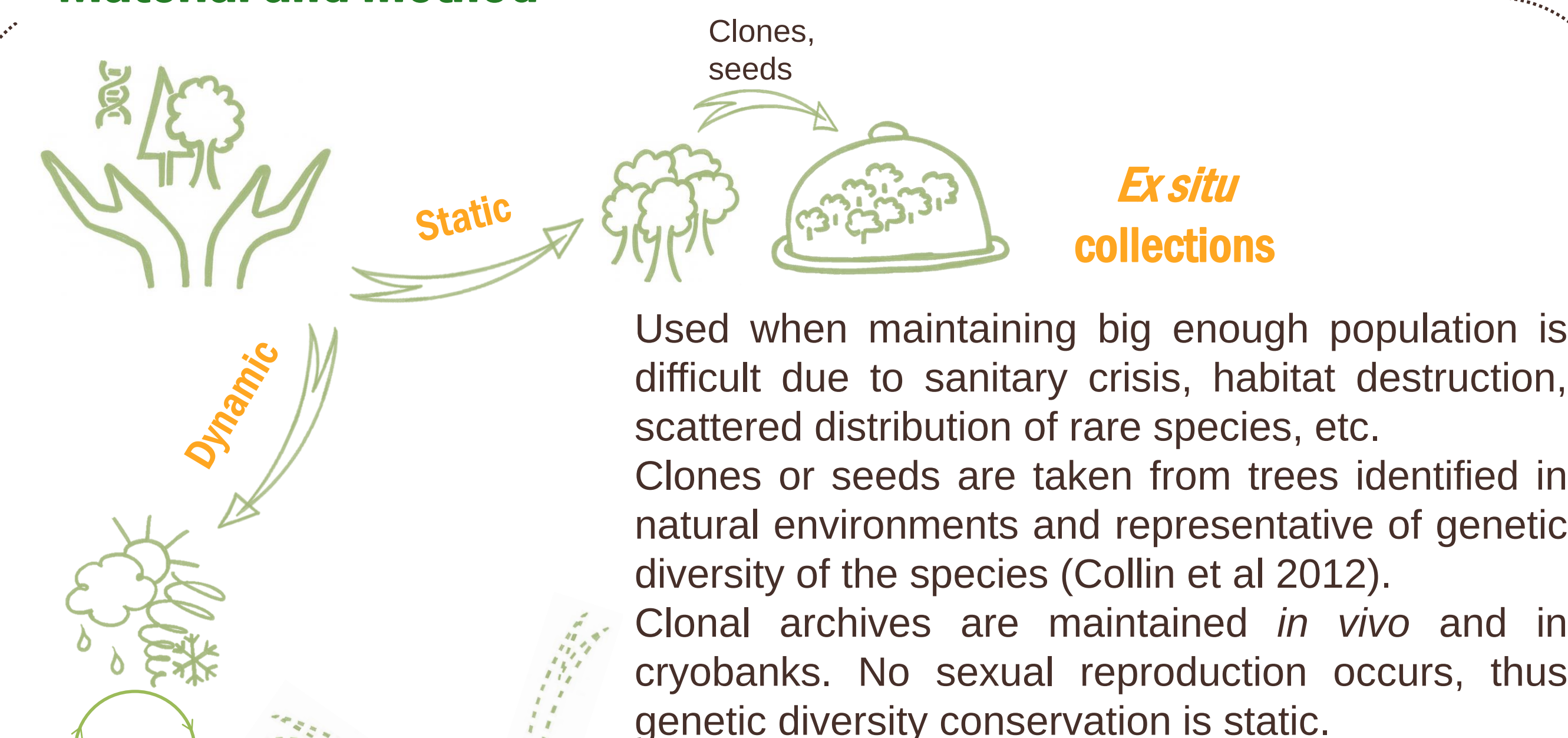
National programme for conserving forest tree genetic resources

National Commission of Forest Genetic Resources

CRGF is build on multi-actor engagement (Cf logos below) and proposes the national programme's major guidelines and priorities to the Ministry in charge of Forests.

## What is the French strategy to conserve FGR ?

## Material and method

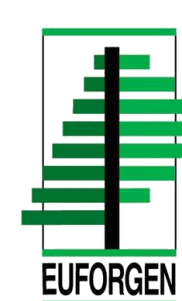


Used in priority.



- Signatories:
- Forest owner
  - Forest manager
  - CRGF

Is compliant with the requirements established at European scale (Koskela et al 2013) by EUFORGEN;



Guarantees, via an adapted management:

- A long term conservation,
- A sufficient genetic diversity in the population,
- An effective generation turn-over.

Contains general and locally specific guidelines, including structure of the CU:

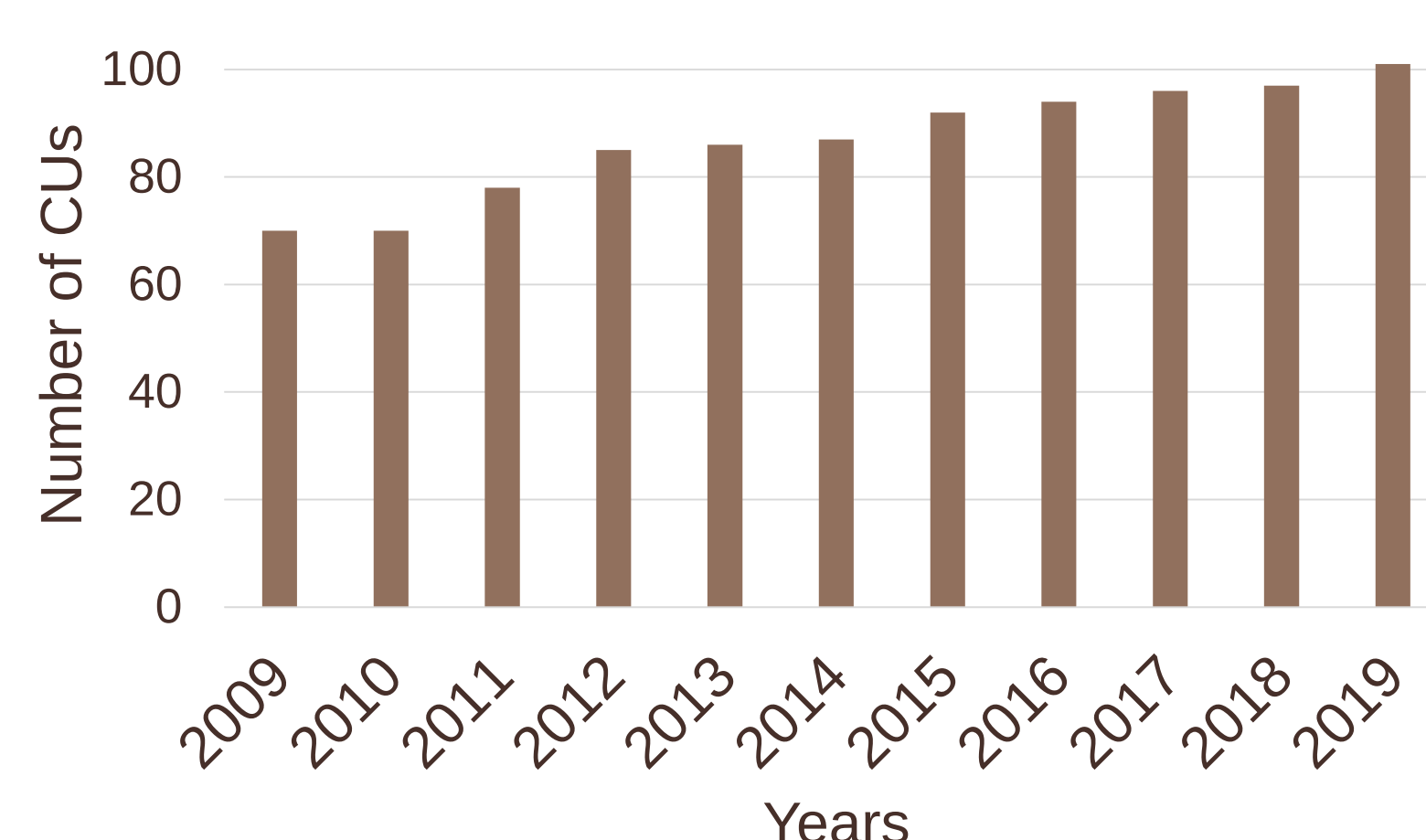


**Buffer area:** protects again pollen pollutions

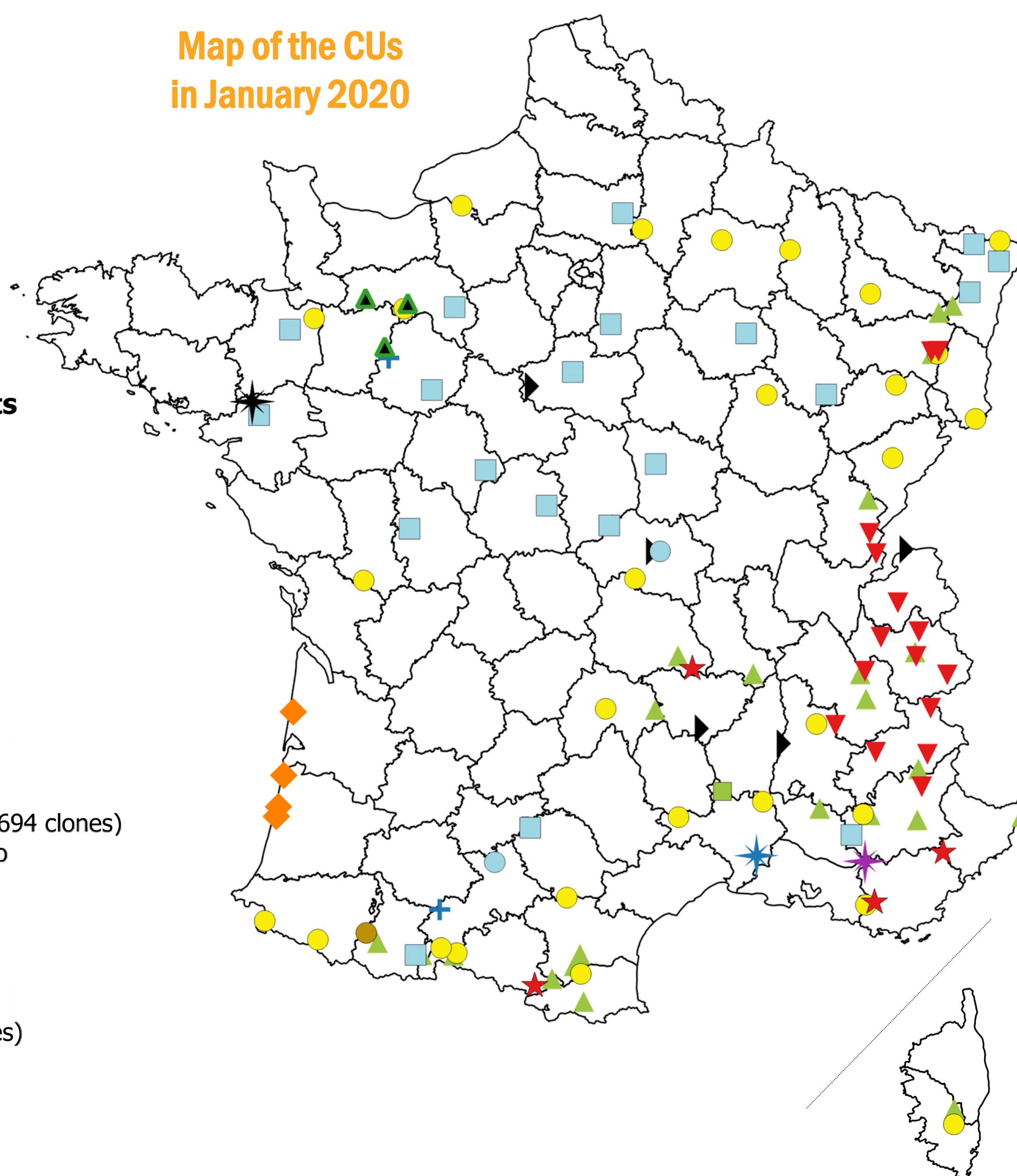
**Core area:** must contain a sufficient number of reproductive trees in accordance to conservation goal\*

## Results

**Dynamic of conservation units (CUs) creation during the last 10 years**



**Map of the CUs in January 2020**



### In-situ conservation units

- ▲ Abies alba (23 units)
- Fagus sylvatica (28 units)
- ▼ Picea abies (15 units)
- ◆ Pinus pinaster (4 units)
- Pinus salzmannii (1 unit)
- ★ Pinus sylvestris (4 units)
- ▶ Populus nigra (5 units)
- Quercus petraea (20 units)
- Ulmus glabra (1 unit)
- Ulmus laevis (2 units)

### Ex-situ collections

- ✦ ONF PNRGF Cadarache
  - Pinus nigra ssp. salzmanii (694 clones)
- ✦ ONF PNRGF Guéméné-Penfao
  - Juglans regia (58 clones)
  - Populus nigra (260 clones)
  - Prunus avium (251 clones)
  - Ulmus (341 clones)
- ✦ INRA-BELLEGARDE
  - Sorbus domestica (44 clones)

### Dynamic ex-situ devices

- ▲ Abies alba (3 units)
- ✦ Prunus avium (2 units)

## Conclusion

Currently **13 species** are included within the **French conservation program** of forest genetic resources. This effort can be analysed using the new indicators on forest genetic resources established by EUFORGEN for the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (FOREST EUROPE).

A reflection is in progress to **extend the existing networks** in a different way, aiming to include populations of interest for conservation from other species with limited extra resources: (i) to **conciliate CUs and protected areas networks** based on the IUCN category IV; (ii) to establish a **new type of conservation device**, targeting specific populations of interest; (iii) to **integer genetic conservation in a national strategy** on French FGR.

