



# Conservation de la diversité génétique chez les arbres forestiers

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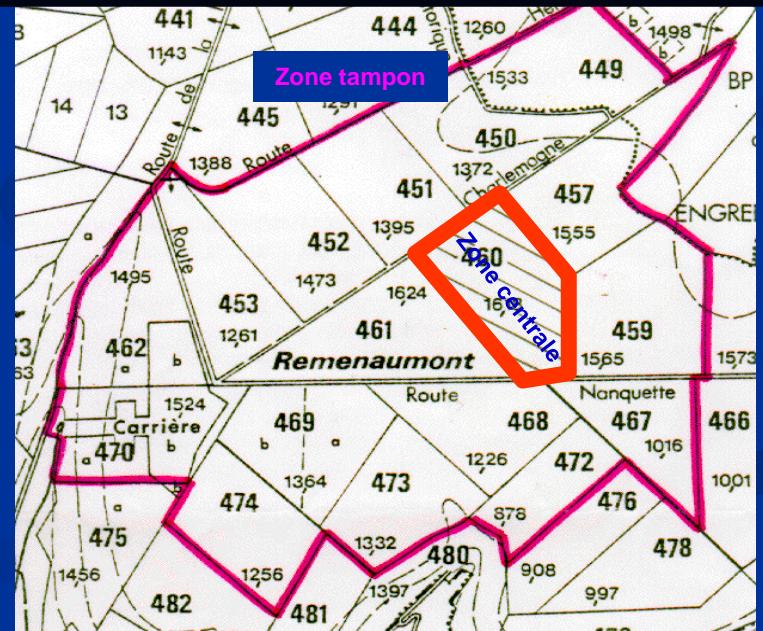
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Submitted on 26 Sep 2022

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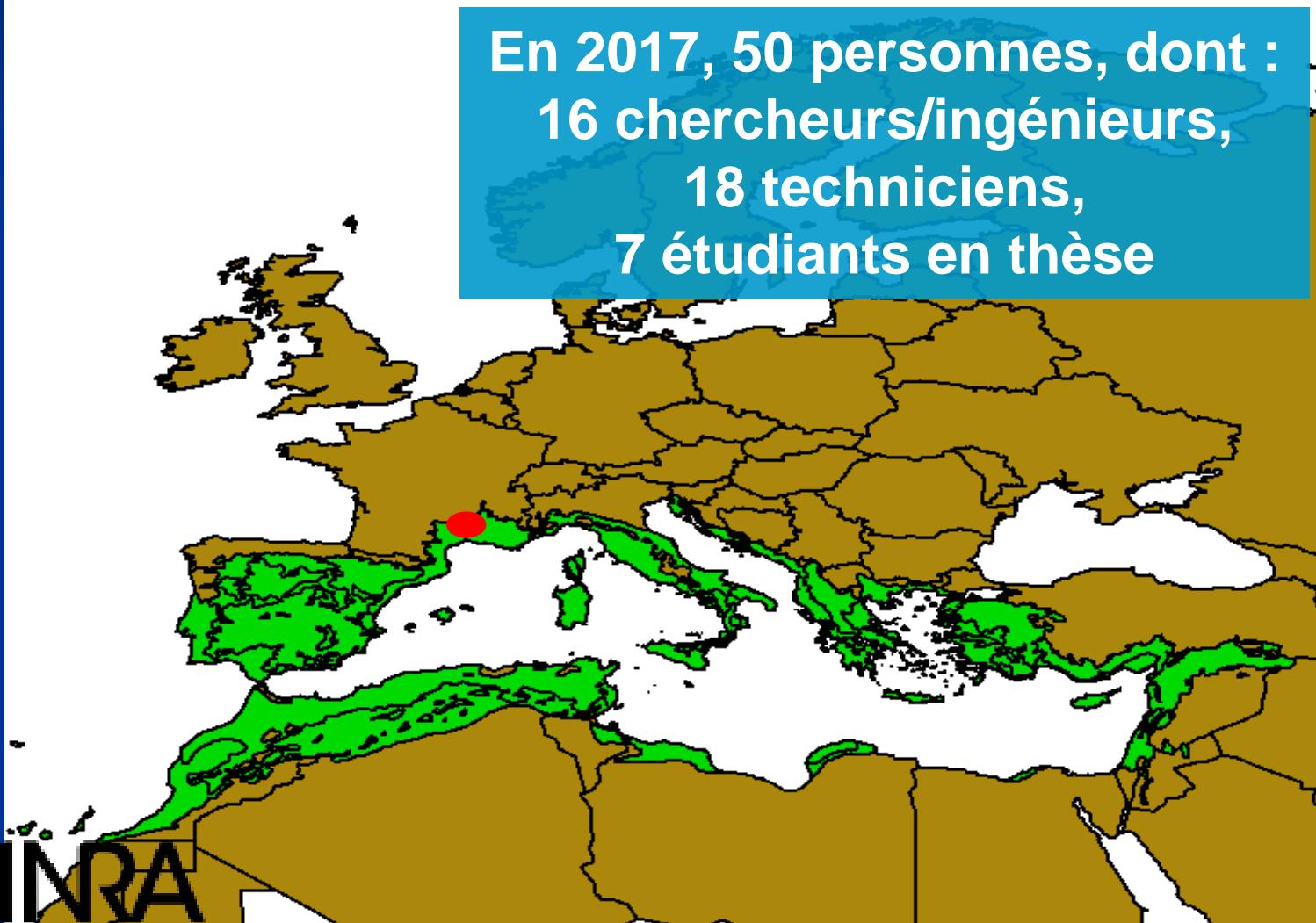
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## *Conservation de la diversité génétique chez les arbres forestiers*



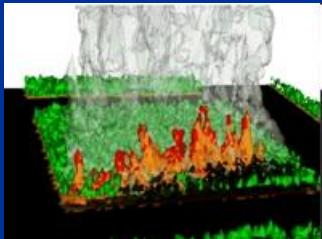
# *L'unité de recherches INRA–URFM “Ecologie des Forêts Méditerranéennes”*

En 2017, 50 personnes, dont :  
16 chercheurs/ingénieurs,  
18 techniciens,  
7 étudiants en thèse



# *INRA-URFM : des approches expérimentales et de modélisation pour comprendre et anticiper la dynamique des forêts méditerranéennes*

**Ecologie fonctionnelle et dynamique des communautés**



**Physique et écologie du feu**



**Biologie des populations et évolution**



# ***Conservation biology and conservation genetics***

Conservation biology (genetics) is the scientific study of the (genetic) phenomena that affect the maintenance, loss, and restoration of biological diversity.

Conservation genetics aims at using genetic theory and techniques to minimize the risk of extinction of threatened (populations or) species.

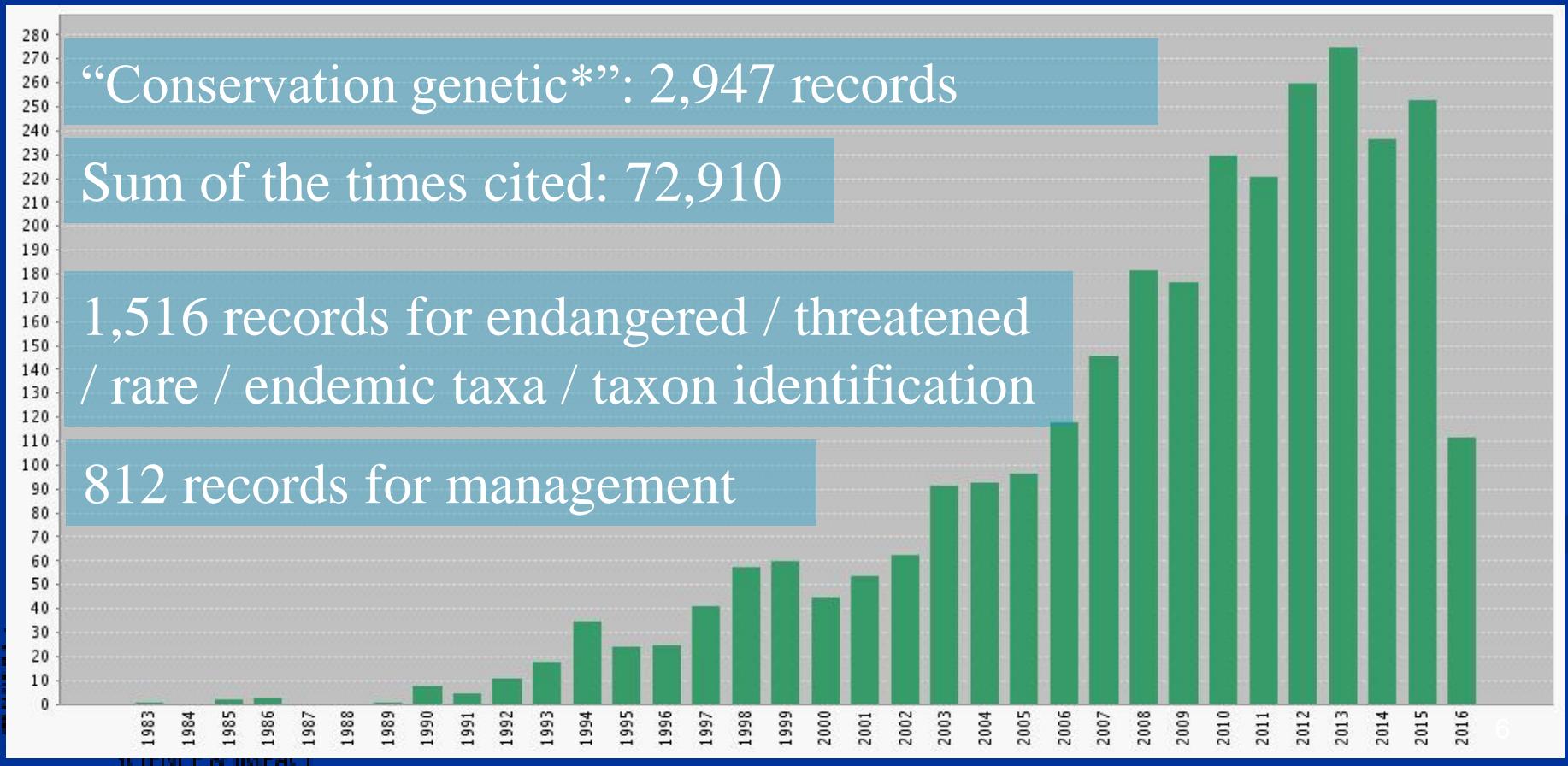
# ***Conservation and conservation genetics***

Conservation genetics:

- Understand general ecological and evolutionary processes using threatened populations as models
- Aid management of small populations and threatened species
- Resolve taxonomic uncertainties
- Delineate management units
- Forensics analyses

# ***Conserving genetics is not just concerned with threatened taxa***

Published “conservation genetic\*” items in each year  
(Web of Science search period: 1981 - 2016)



# ***Conservation genetics is a (small) field of research within conservation science***

“Conservation genetic\*”: 3,131 records.

ECOLOGY (1,036)

GENETICS HEREDITY (1,050)

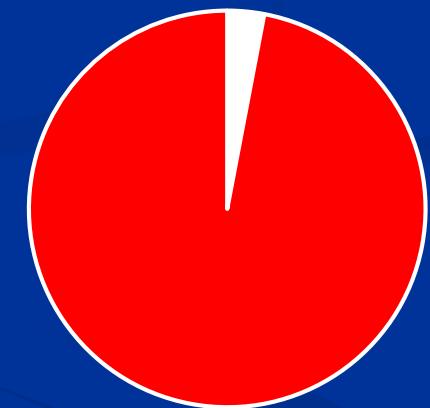
BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION (799)

“Conservation”: 287,712 records

ECOLOGY (47,704)

GENETICS HEREDITY (13,021)

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION (26,696)



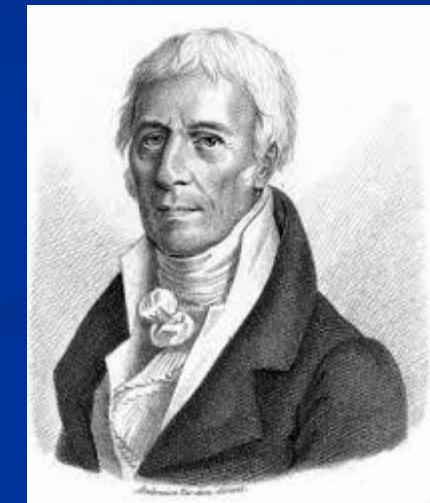
■ Conservation genetic  
■ Conservation

(Web of science search period: 1956 - 2016)

# *And yet, biodiversity is more than just species...*

« [...] J'ai longtemps pensé qu'il y avait des espèces constantes dans la nature, et qu'elles étaient constituées par les individus qui appartiennent à chacune d'elles.

Maintenant, je suis convaincu que j'étais dans l'erreur à cet égard, et qu'il n'y a réellement dans la nature que des individus. »



(JB Lamarck « Recherches sur l'organisation des corps vivants », 1802)

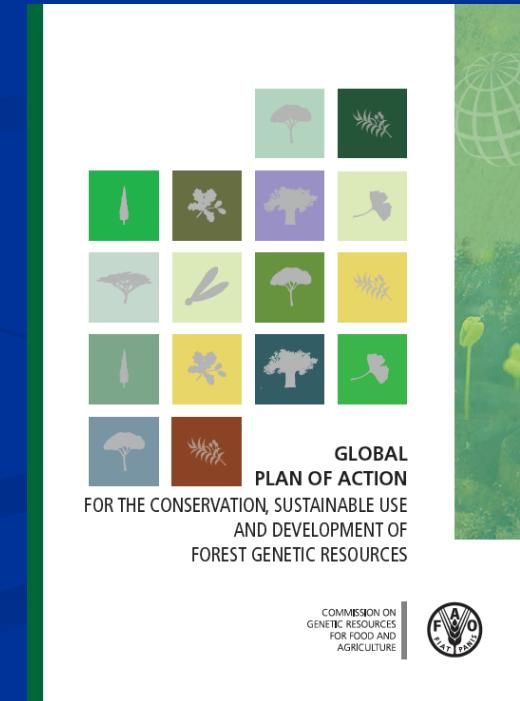
# ***And yet... gene conservation is a global priority (FAO 2014)***



“Conserving forest genetic resources (FGR) is vital, as they are unique and irreplaceable resources for the future”

The strategic priorities of the FAO Global Plan of Action (2014) address national, regional and global levels in four priority areas:

1. Improving the availability of, and access to, information on FGR
2. Conservation of FGR (in situ and ex situ)
3. Sustainable use, development and management of FGR
4. Policies, institutions and capacity-building.



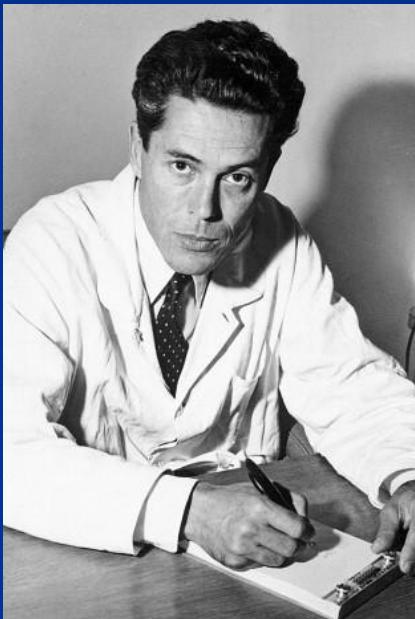
## ***And yet... gene conservation is a global priority (IUCN 2016)***

“The genetic diversity of trees is a key component in forest biodiversity .... (and it has a central role) in the resilience and adaptation of forest ecosystems to... climate change.”

1. Promote forest genetic diversity conservation
2. Integrate genetic diversity conservation into conservation goals of protected areas
3. Recognize a protected area protection status to forest genetic conservation units
4. Facilitate forest gene conservation
5. Work with FAO GPA-FGR

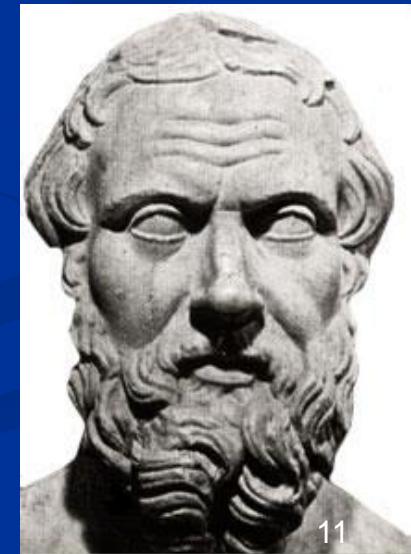


# ***The challenge: conserve and foster processes that maintain genetic diversity***

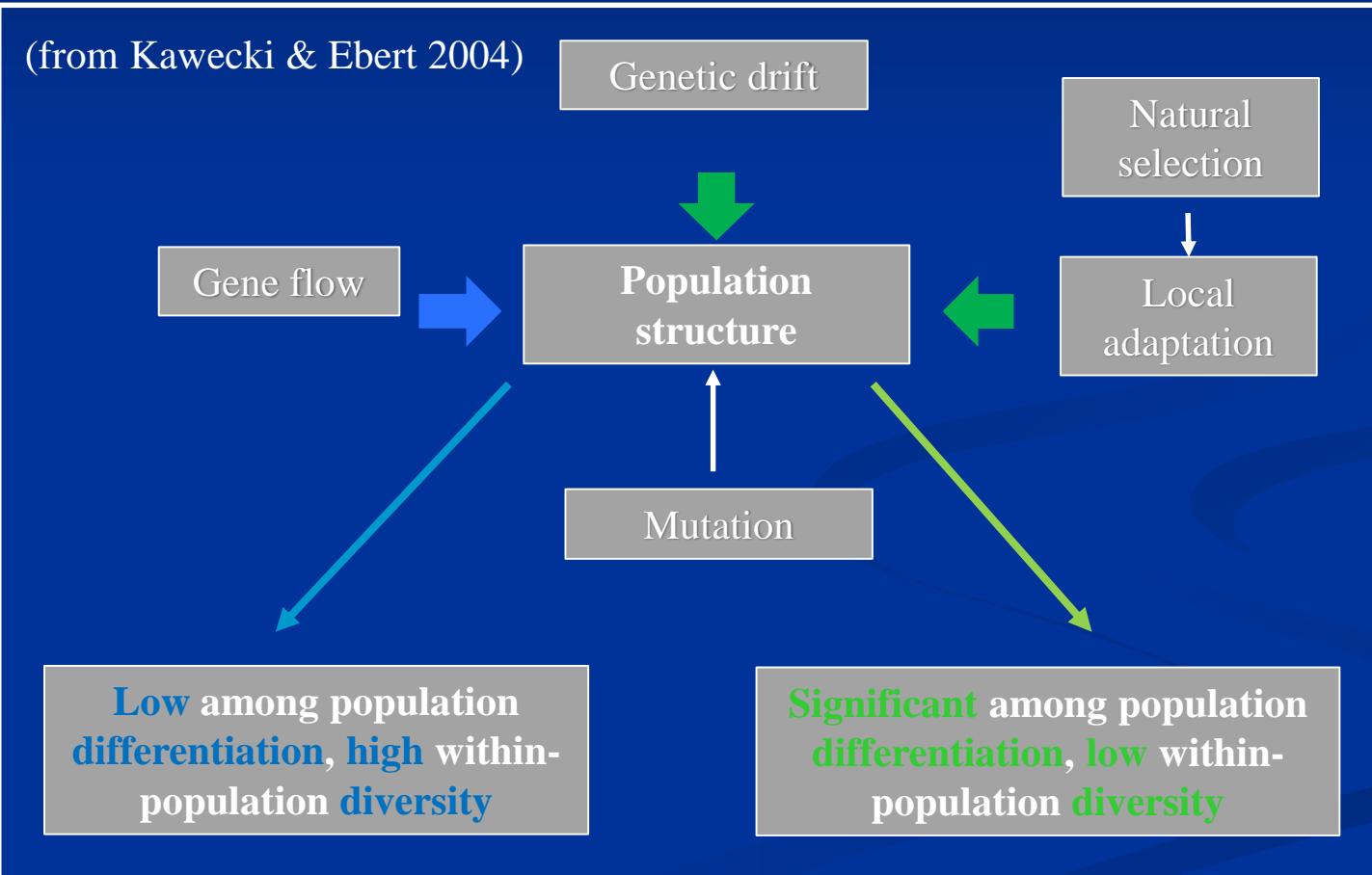


« Tout ce qui existe dans  
l'univers est le fruit du  
hasard et de la nécessité »

(attribué à Démocrite, Vème  
siècle avant JC ; cité par J.  
Monod dans « Le hasard et la  
nécessité », 1970)



# ***The challenge: conserve and foster processes that maintain genetic diversity***



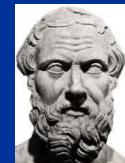
***Genetic diversity = the fuel for evolution and adaptation***

# ***The goals of in situ gene conservation***

A strategy for safeguarding keystone or emblematic species and resources against natural and man-made ecological catastrophes

Allowing local adaptation  
to occur under diverse  
and changing selection  
pressures =>  
Conservation units (CU)

Sampling all the genetic  
diversity of a species  
within its entire  
distribution range =>  
**Network of CUs**



**Climate change induced *Abies alba* dieback  
in the French Maritime Alps**

# ***How to correctly sample the genetic diversity of a species? Considering evolutionary history***

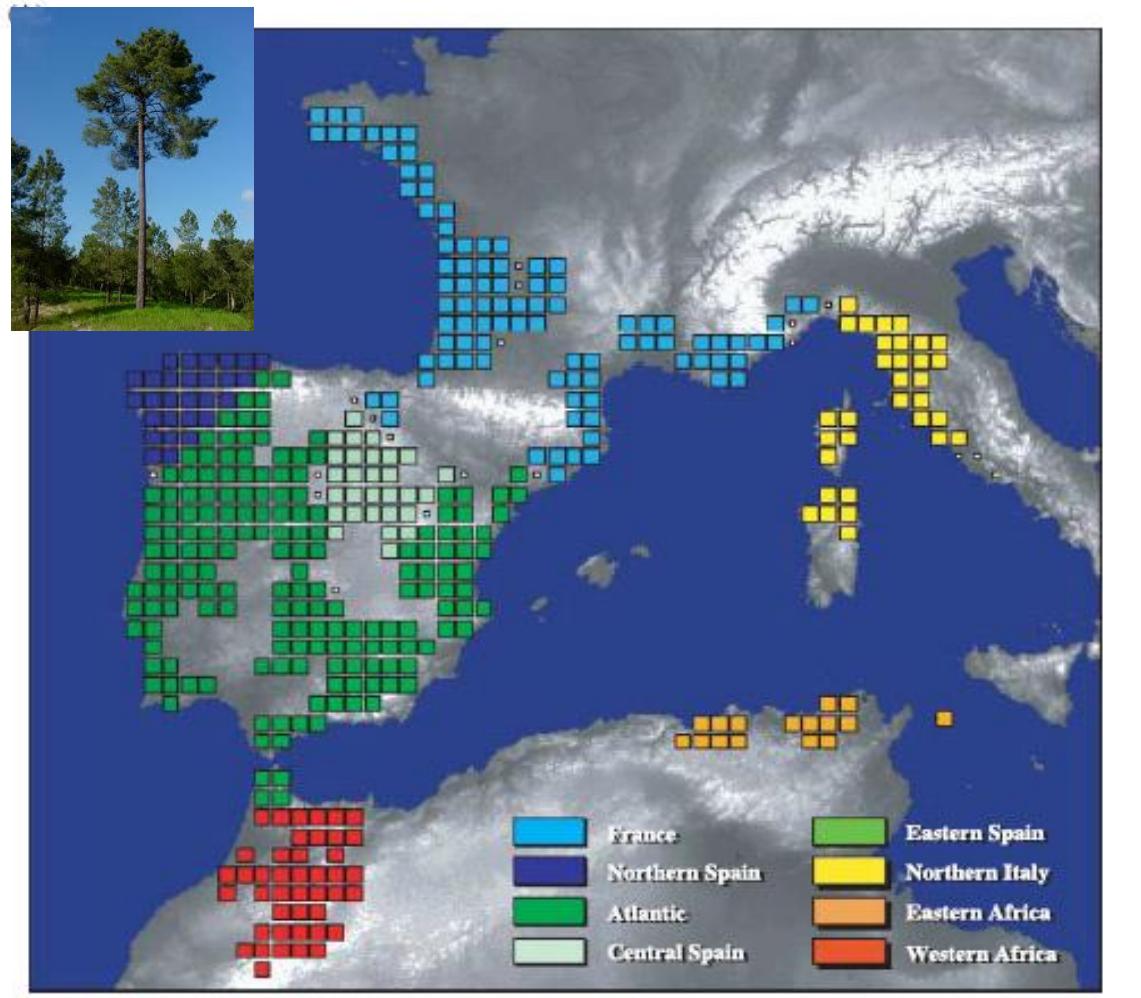
ESU : Evolutionary Significant Unit (Moritz 1994)

- = group of populations deriving from a common ancestor (lineage) and significantly different from other lineages within the species
- = signature of long term evolutionary history (mt/cpDNA).

MU : Management Unit (Palsbøll et al 2007)

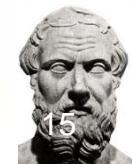
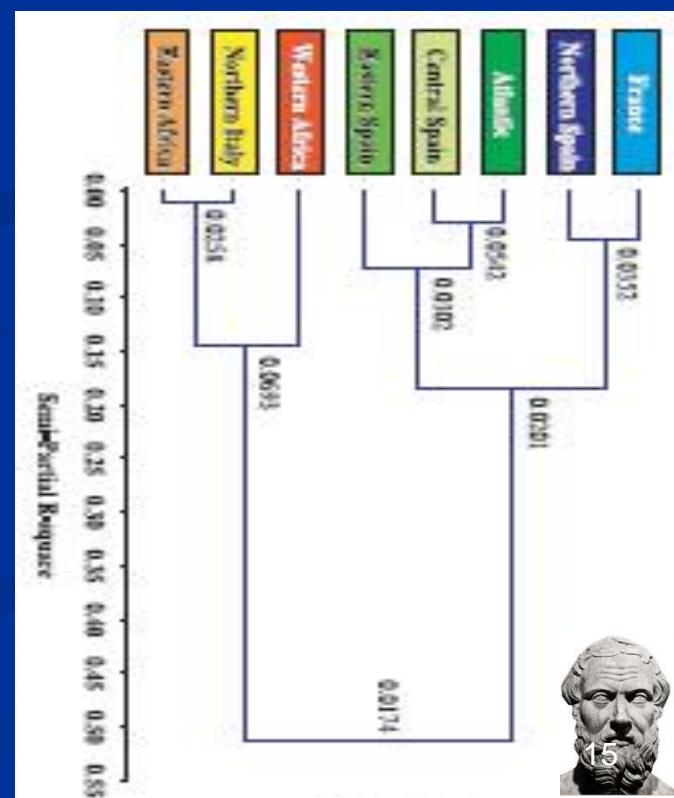
- = group of populations that differs from another by significant differences in genetic markers (reduced gene flow)
- = signature of short term evolutionary history (nDNA ou SSRs)

# Considering evolutionary history (demography): an example of data availability in *Pinus pinaster*



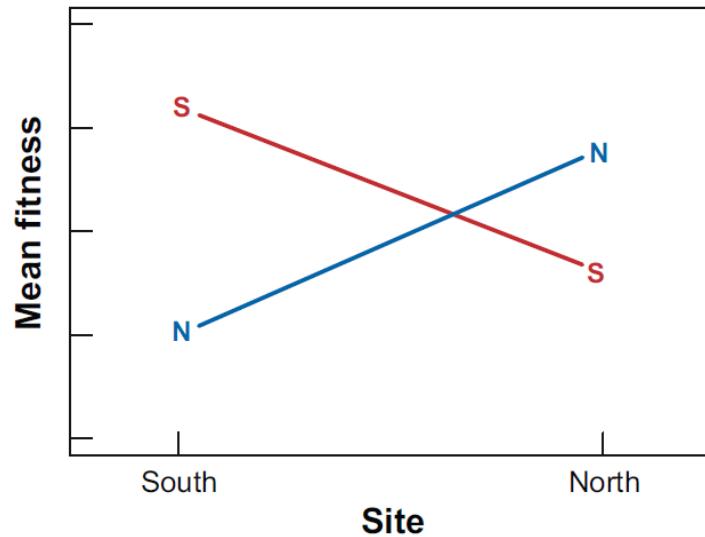
Bucci et al. (Mol. Ecol.) 2007

3 lineages and 8 genetic groups from 16 (most common) haplotypes at 5 cpSSR loci ( $h_e = 0.825$ ).

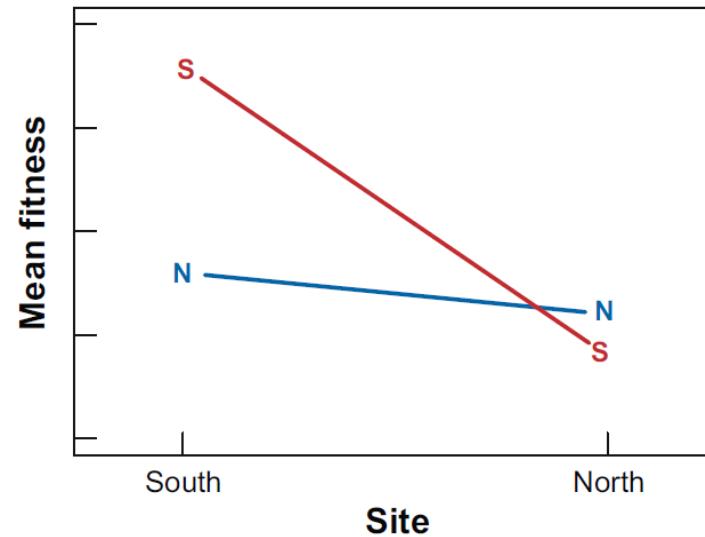


# *Testing population adaptive properties in addition to different evolutionary histories*

a

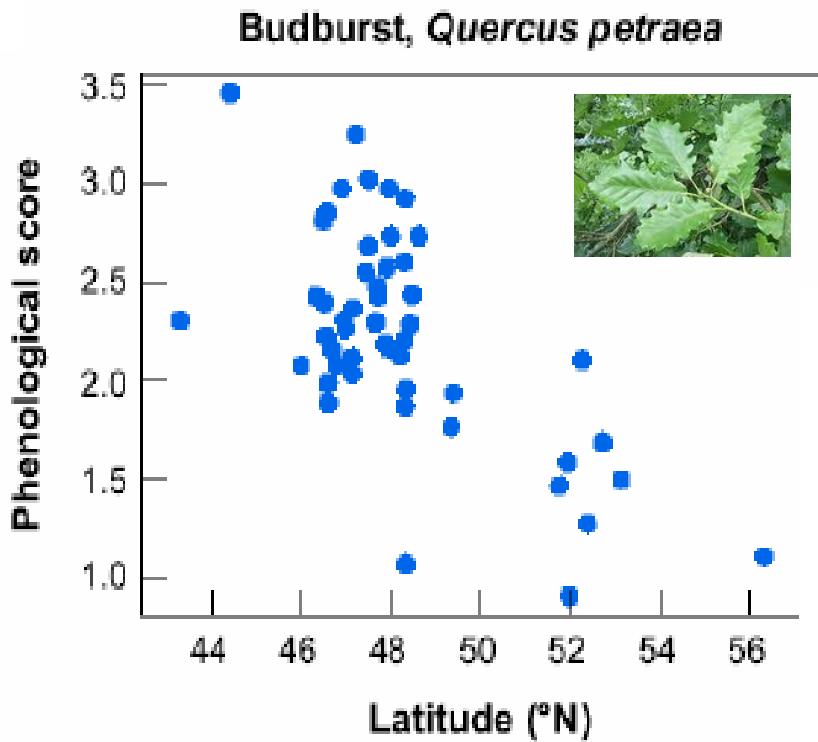


b

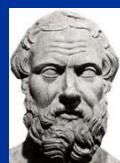


The definition of local adaptation (Kawecki & Ebert 2004). The fitnesses of the northern and southern populations show a genotype by environment interaction. In (a) each has highest absolute and relative fitness at its local site, in (b) both have highest absolute fitness in the south, but each has highest relative fitness at its local site.

# *Populations have different adaptive properties in addition to different evolutionary histories*



Ducouso et al. (AFS) 1996

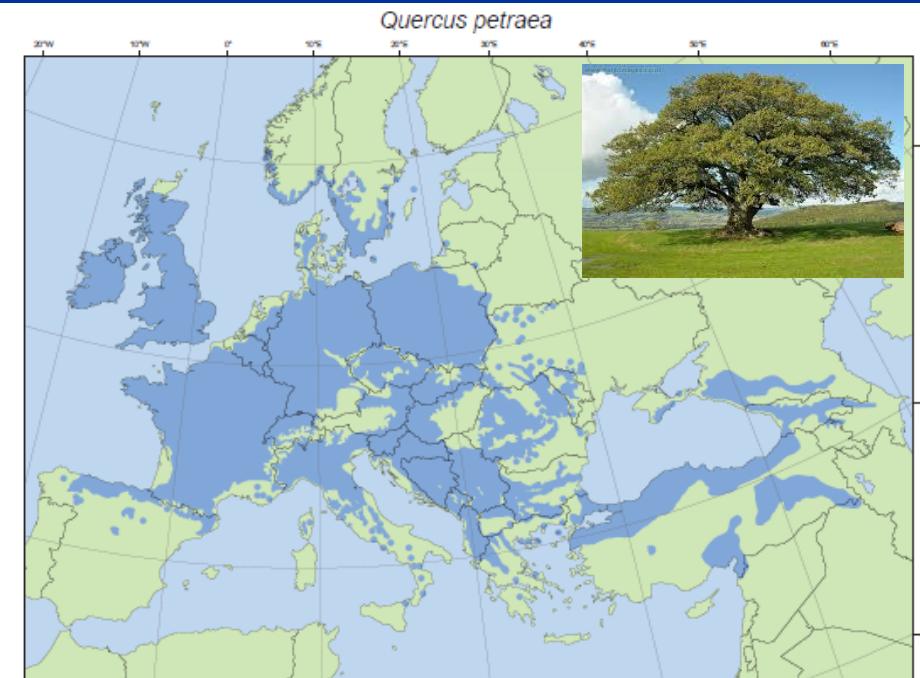


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This distribution map, showing the natural distribution area of *Quercus petraea*, was compiled by members of the EUFORGEN Networks.

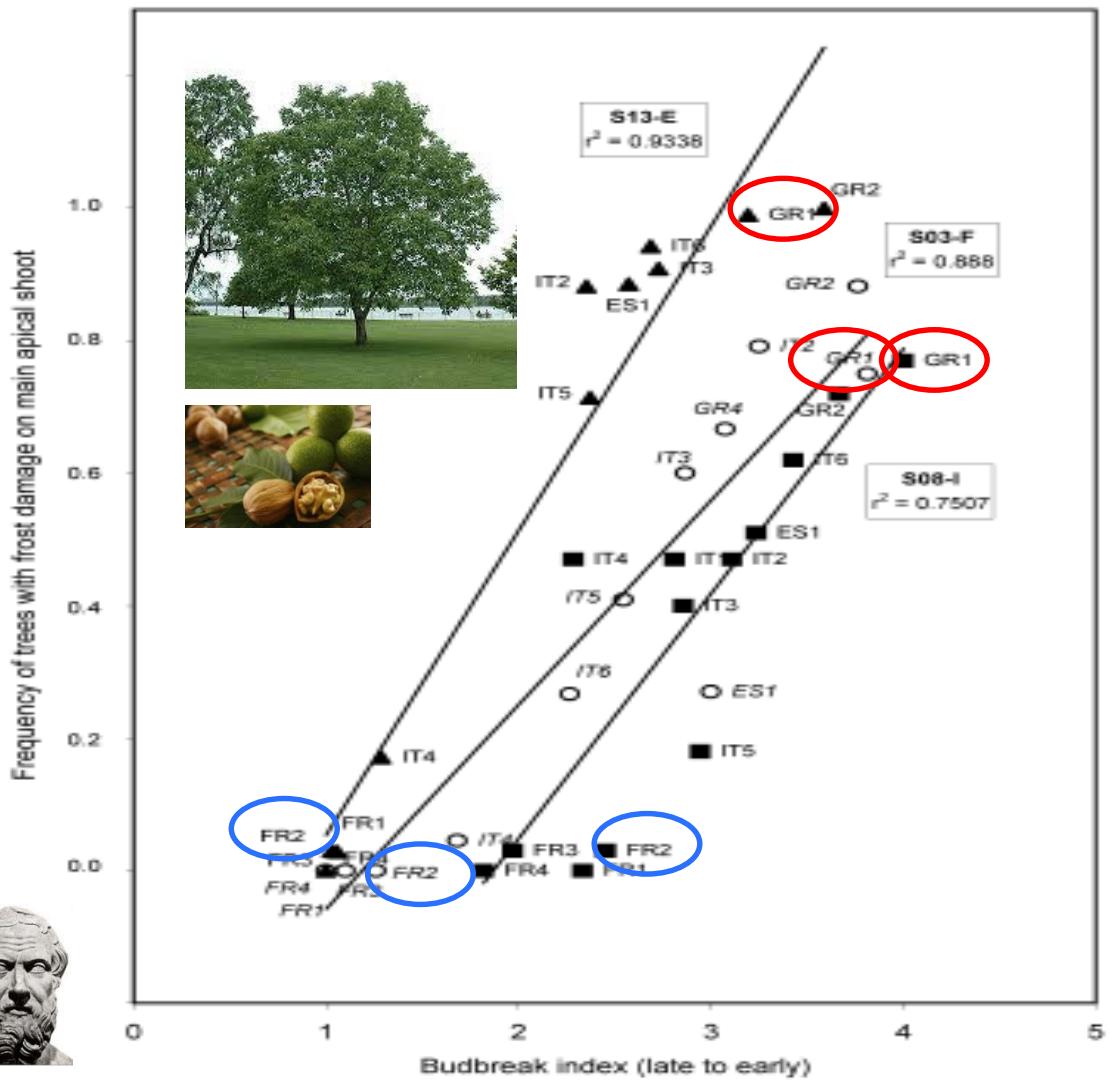
Citation: Distribution map of Sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*) EUFORGEN 2009, [www.euforgen.org](http://www.euforgen.org).

First published online on November 2004 - Updated on 24 July 2008



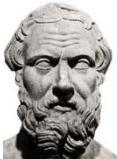
0 250 500 1,000 Km

# *Considering adaptive properties in the evolutionary history of populations and species*

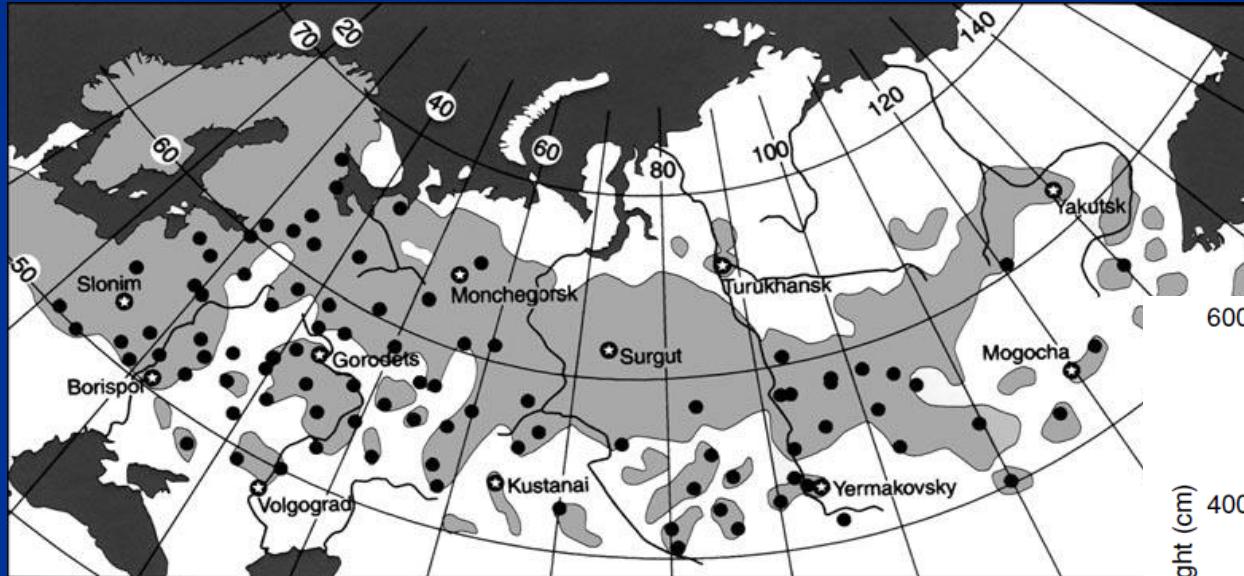


# A strong link between geographic origin, bud-break date and susceptibility to late frost damage in walnut (*Juglans* *regia*) in 3 common gardens

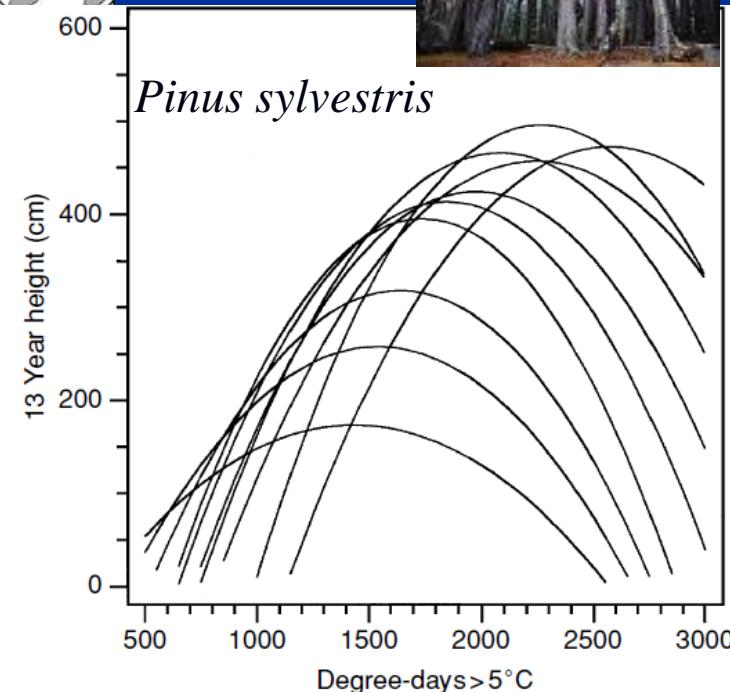
Fady et al. (NeFo) 2003



# *Phenotypic plasticity is widespread within forest tree species*



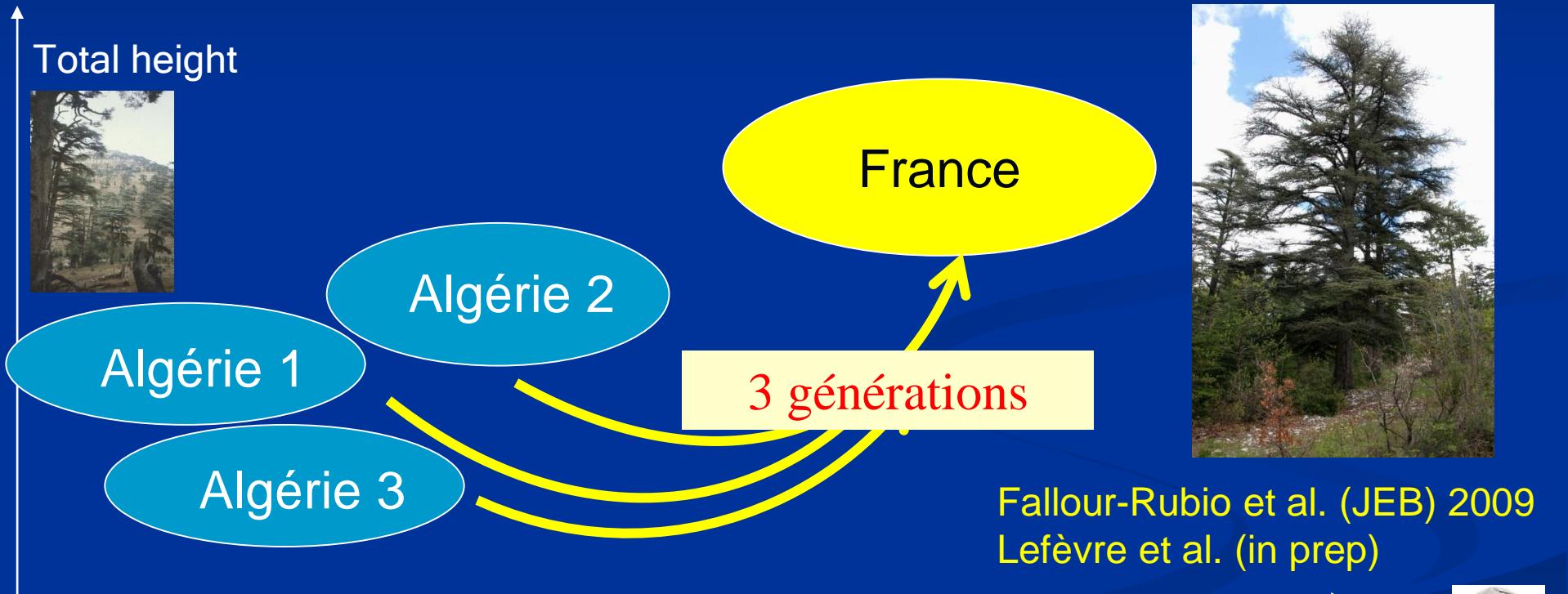
Genotypes have an optimum phenotype which they are capable of modifying when the environment changes



Rehfeldt et al. (GCB) 2002

# ***Populations can evolve and adapt rapidly***

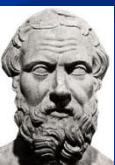
***Cedrus atlantica introduced in France during 19<sup>th</sup> century***



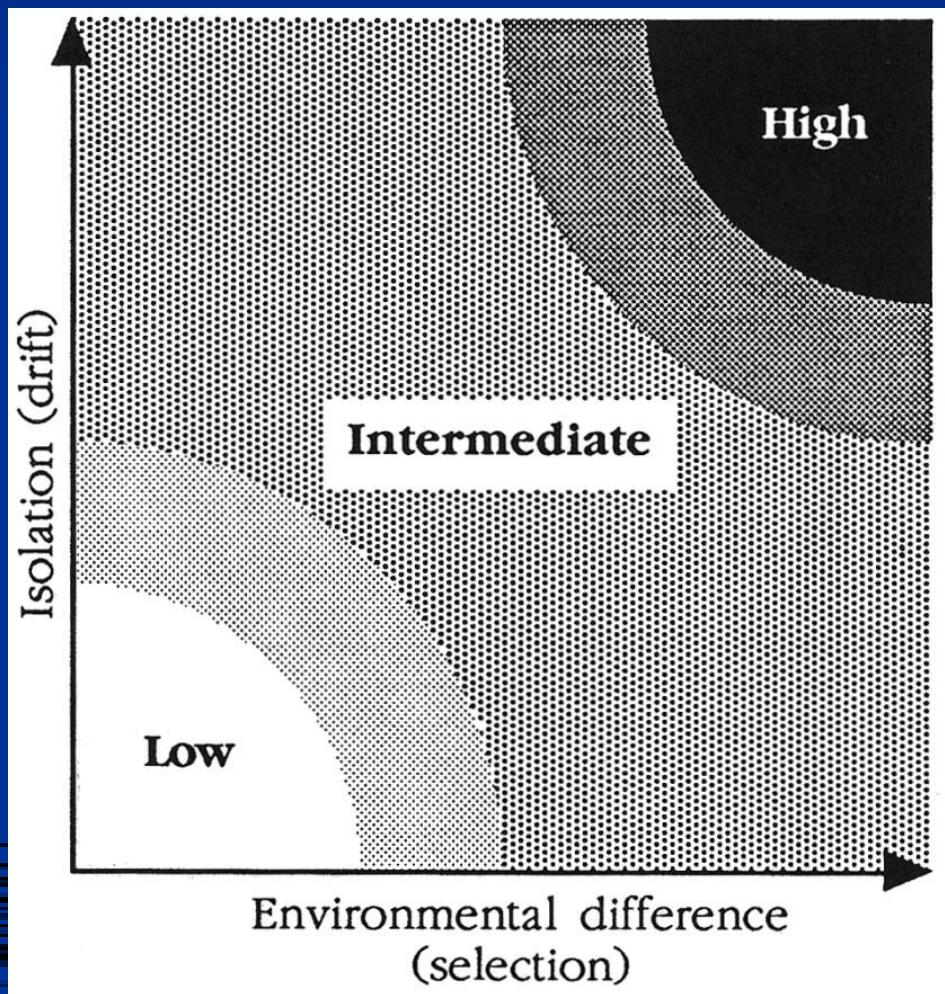
Natural selection and population admixture:

**==> an efficient mechanism for adapting to a new environment,  
usable by forestry (assisted gene flow, in situ conservation)**

Survival



# *How to correctly sample the genetic diversity of a species? Considering adaptation in addition to demography and evolutionary history*

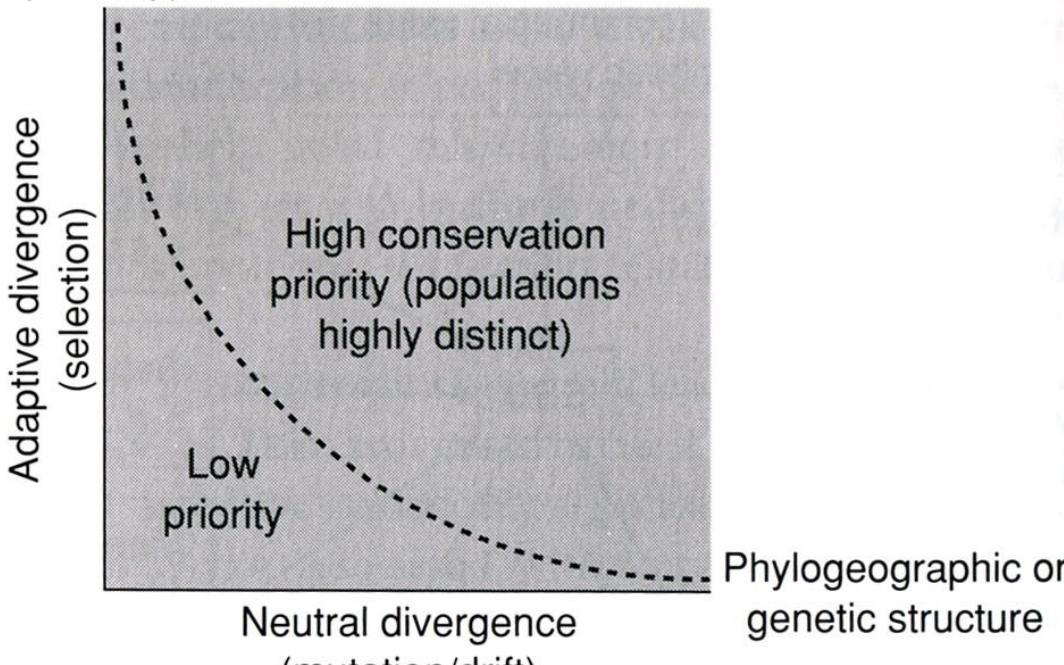


Looking for surrogates of adaptation and drift:  
environmental gradients and geographic structure

Lesica & Allendorf (1995)

# *How to correctly sample the genetic diversity of a species? Considering adaptation in addition to demography and evolutionary history*

Adaptive molecular or phenotypic difference



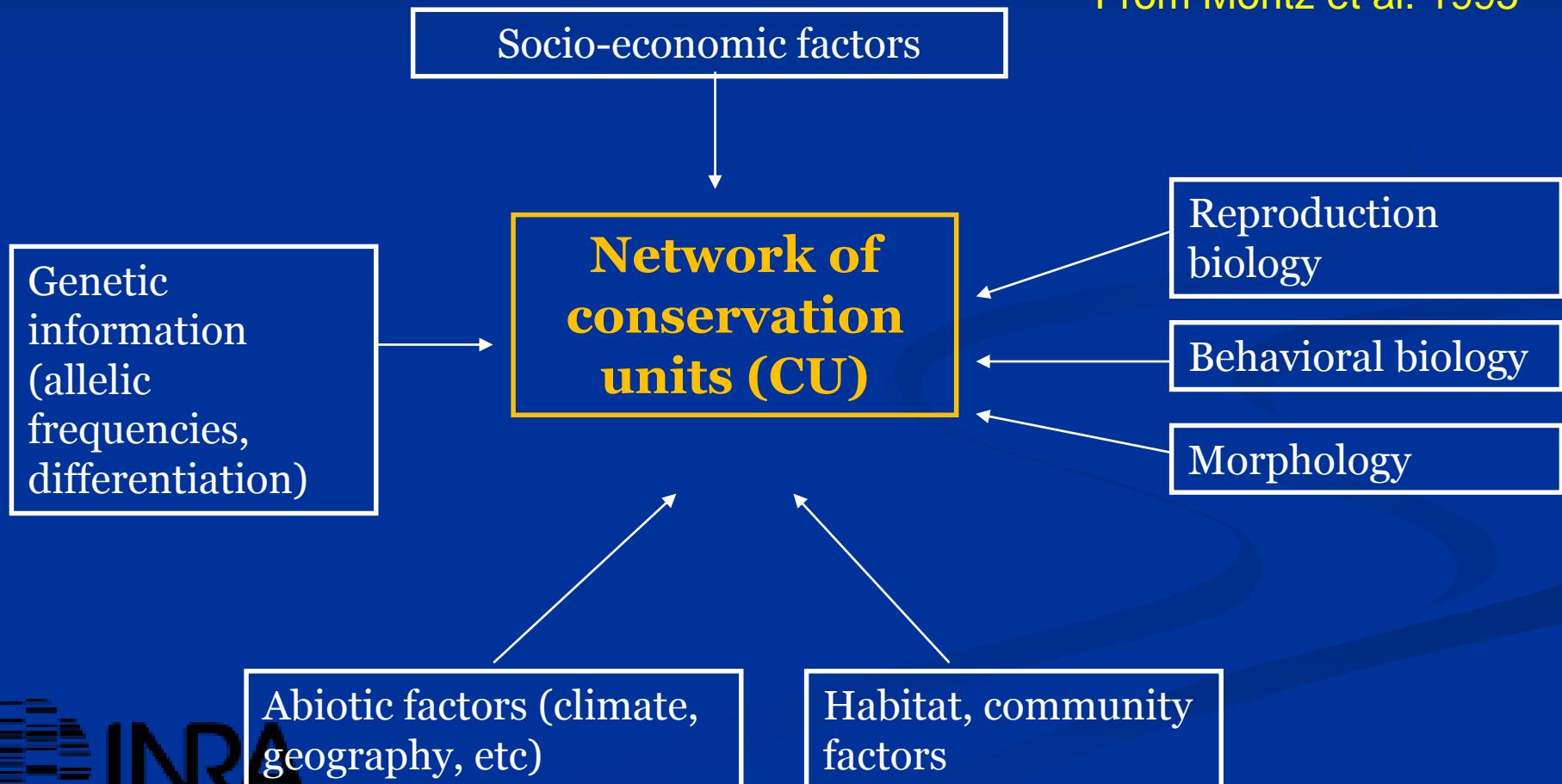
Allendorf & Luikart (2007)

Combining phylogeography with common garden data (conservation genetics) / Looking for signatures of selection and demographic events in genomic data (conservation genomics)

# ***Integrating approaches for a science-based sustainable in situ conservation strategy***

How to create a good network?

From Moritz et al. 1995

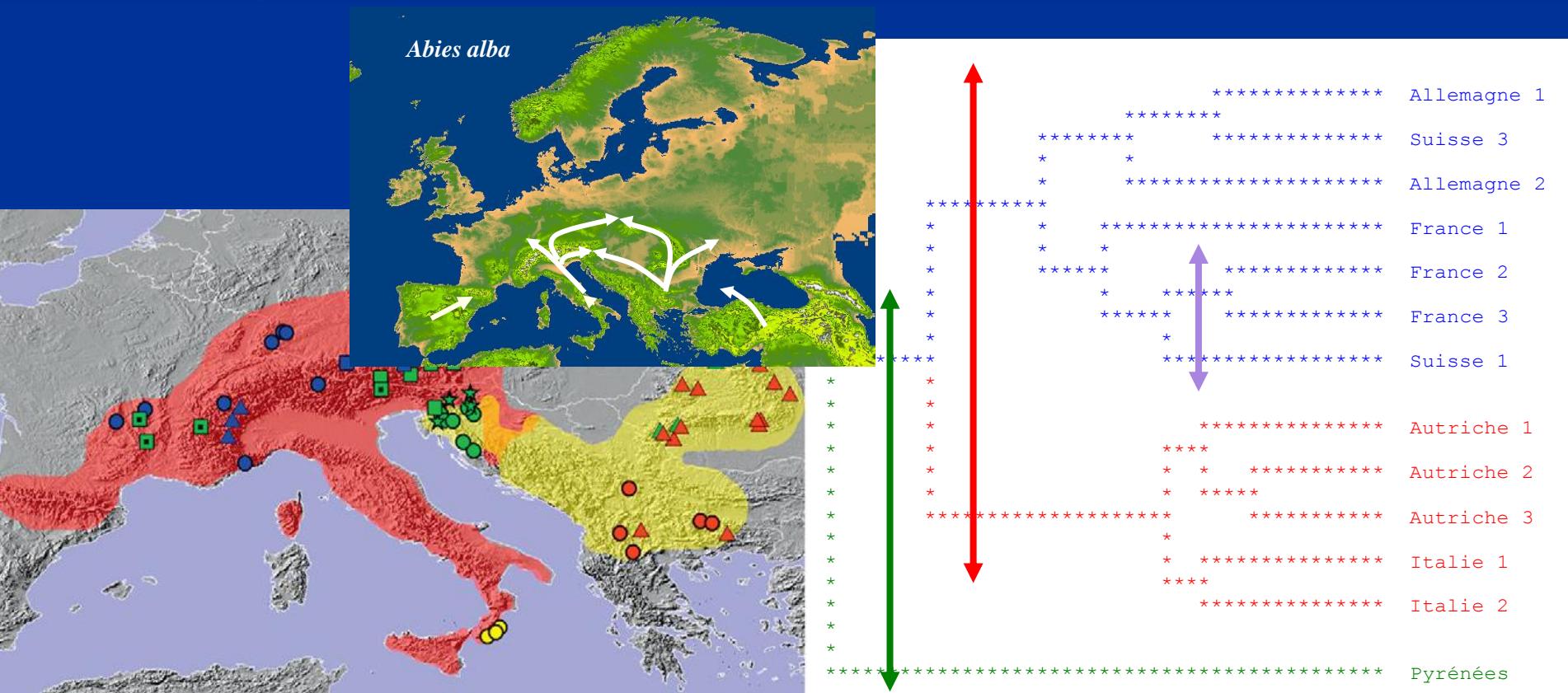


# **One example of genetic resource conservation network in France: *Abies alba***

An ancient common origin for western lineages

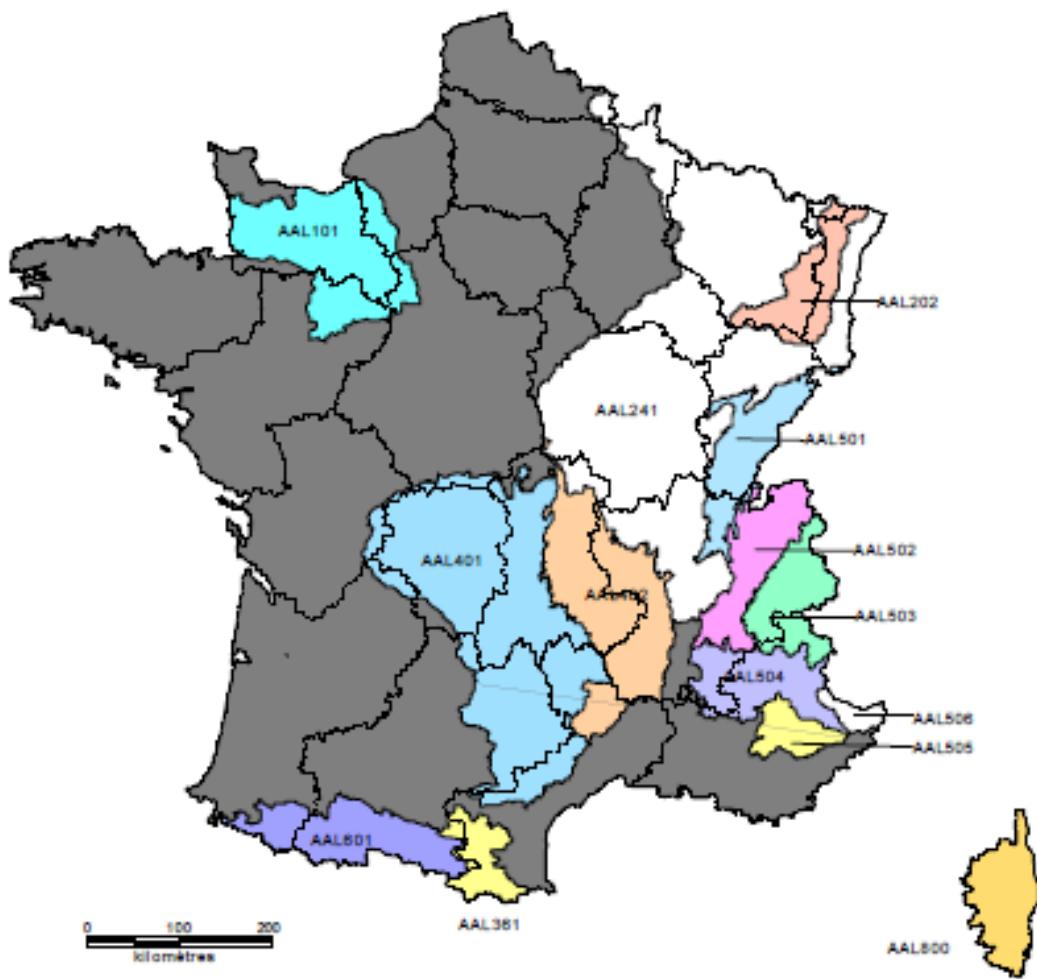
At least 2 Quaternary western lineages (Pyrenees + Alps) => 2 ESUs

At least 2 genetic clusters within the Alps => 2 MUs



# *One example of genetic resource conservation network in France: Abies alba*

Régions de provenance du Sapin pectiné



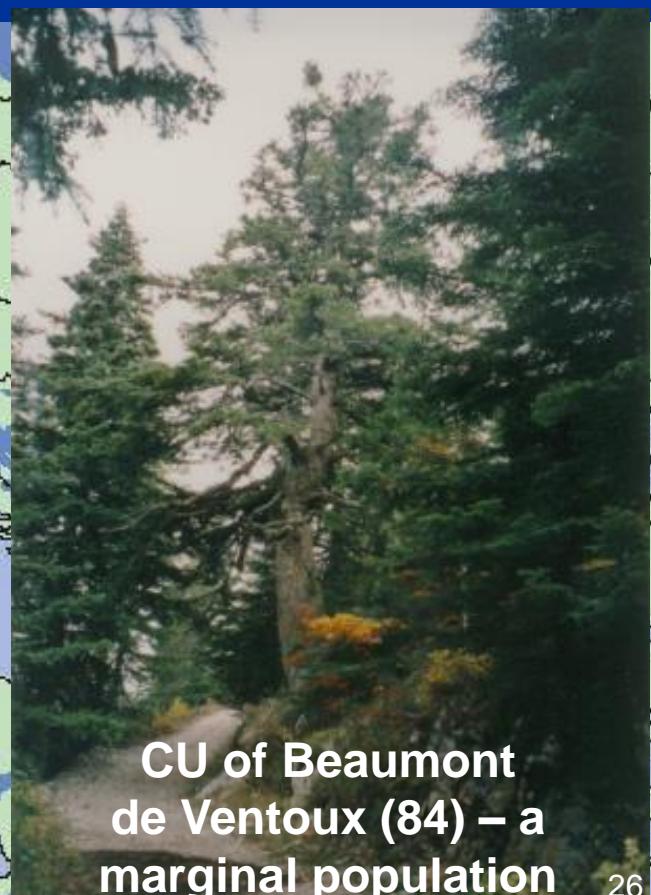
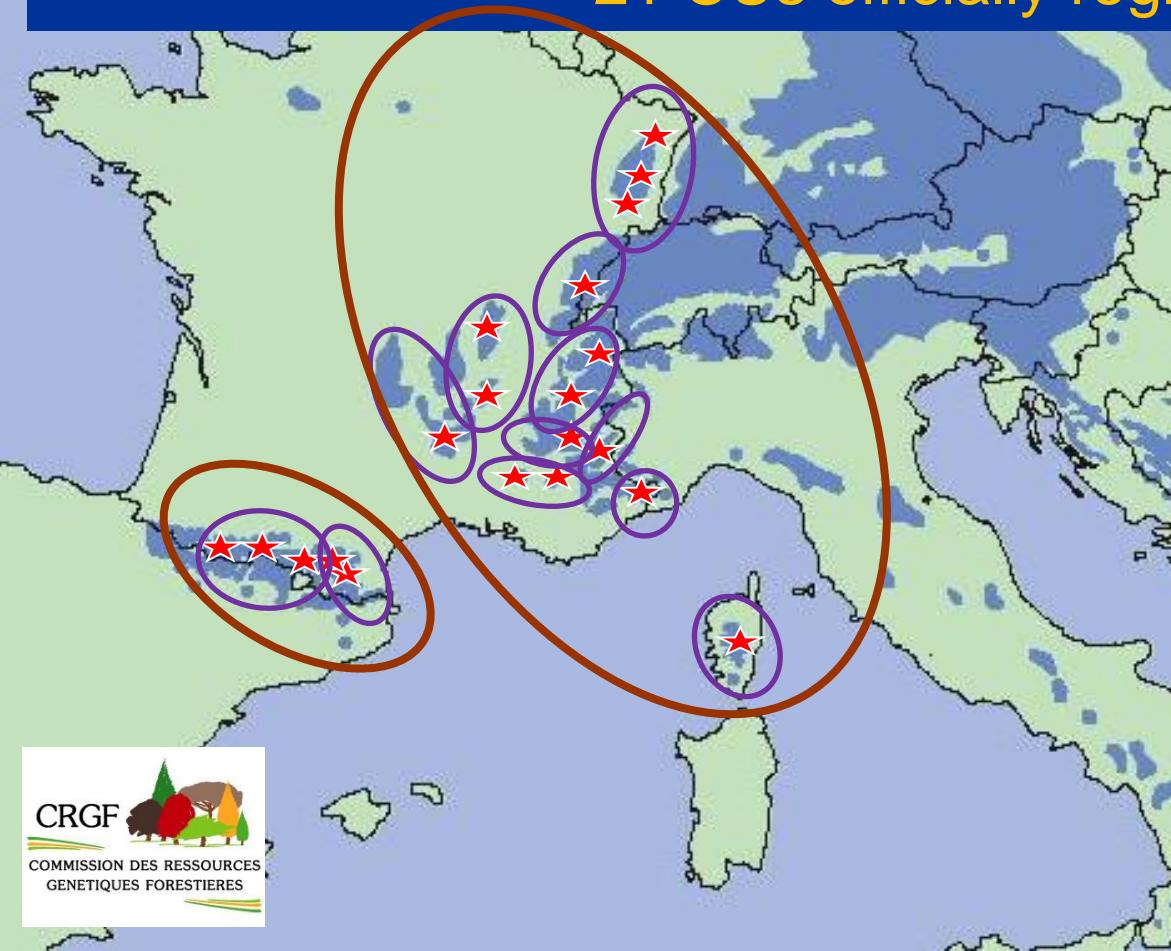
Little analytical work from provenance trials available / no data from genomic tools yet

14 regions of provenance : an estimator of ecological structuration in France

=> At least 14 CUs (emphasizing local adaptation) in France

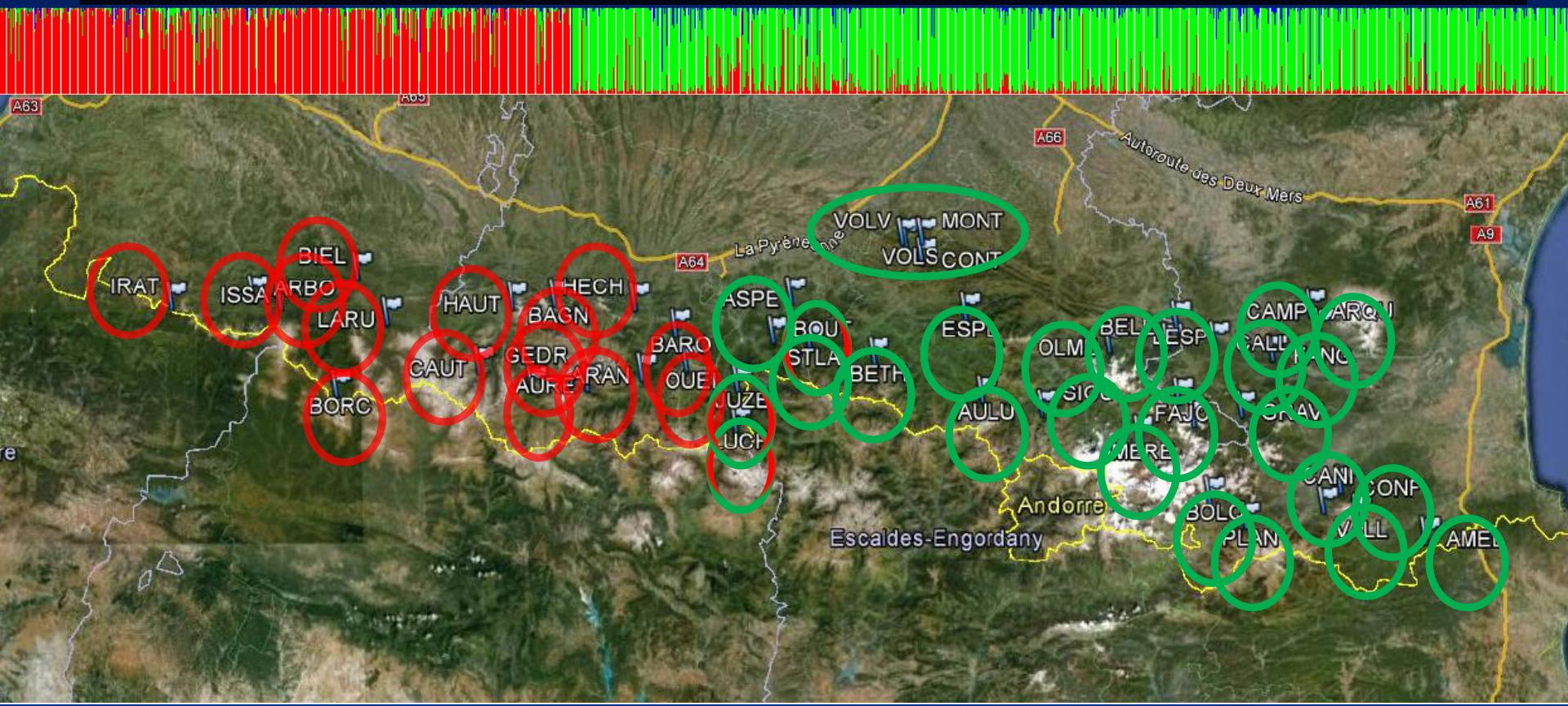
# *The actual and current network of FGR conservation of *Abies alba* in France*

In practice, a combined approach:  
ESU + MU + ecological structure + marginal populations =  
**21 CUs officially registered**



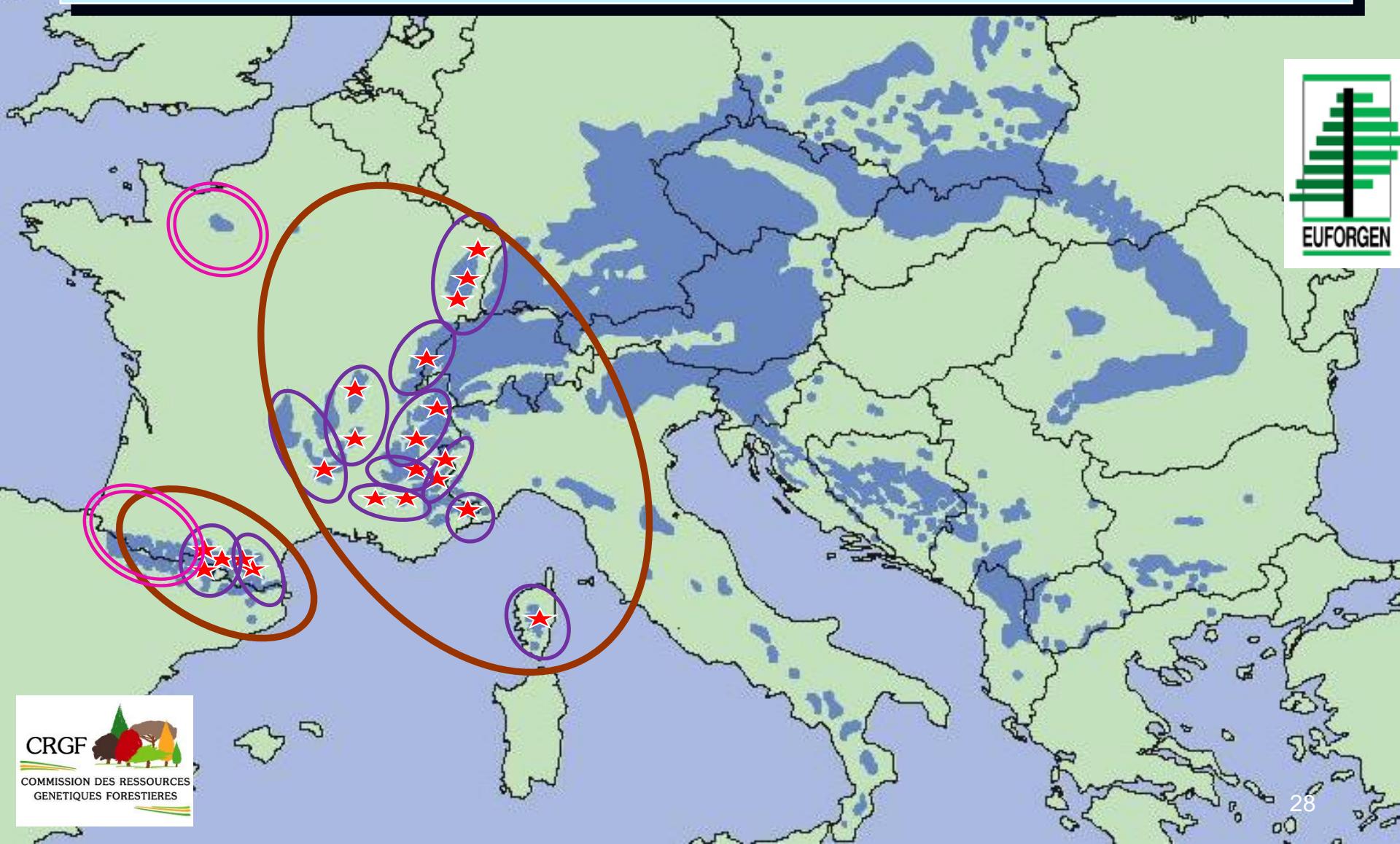
**CU of Beaumont  
de Ventoux (84) – a  
marginal population**

# *Is the spatial and ecological coverage of the *Abies alba* network sufficient in the Pyrenees?*

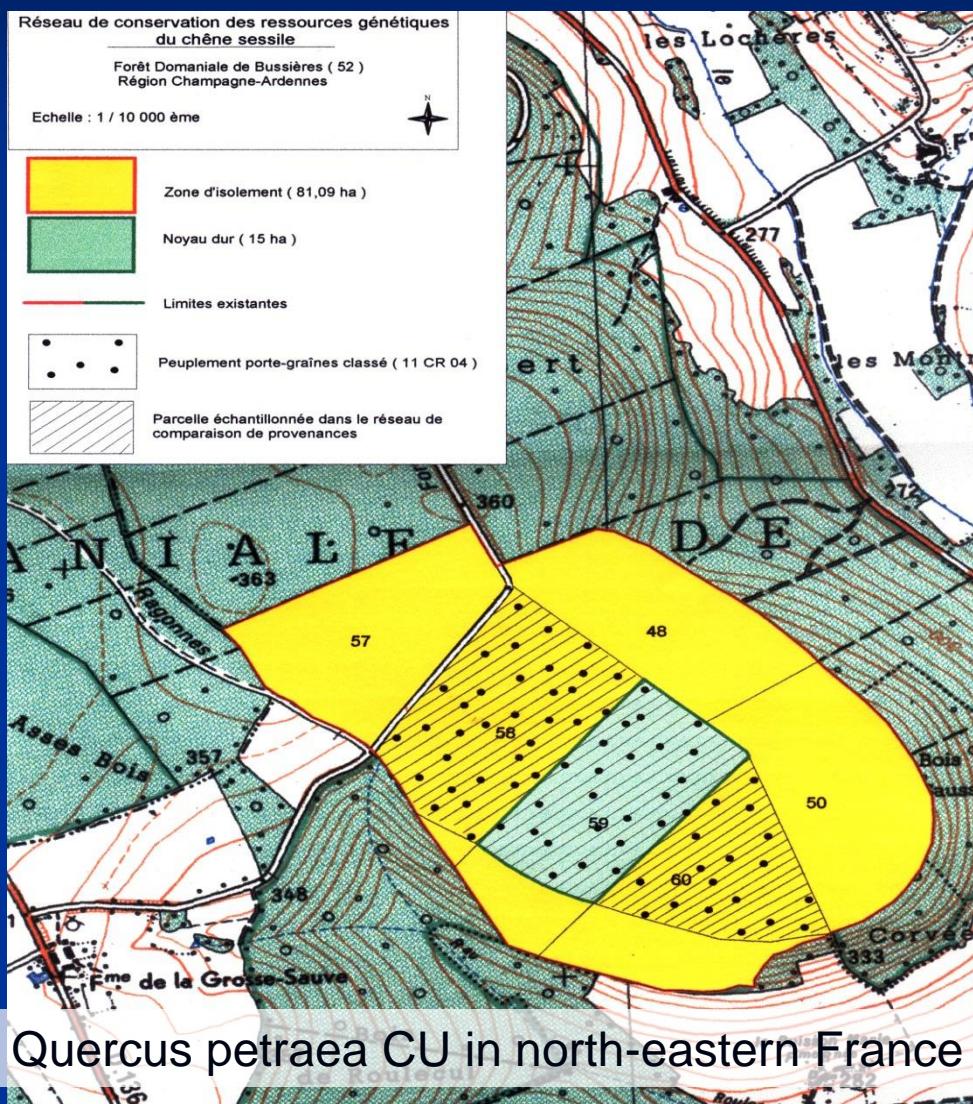


A significant geographic structure, 2 evolutionary lineages (10 nSSRs), a clear transitional admixed zone at lineage boundary

# *The current network of FGR conservation of Abies alba in France: gaps to fill!*



# **What must a Conservation Unit guarantee?**



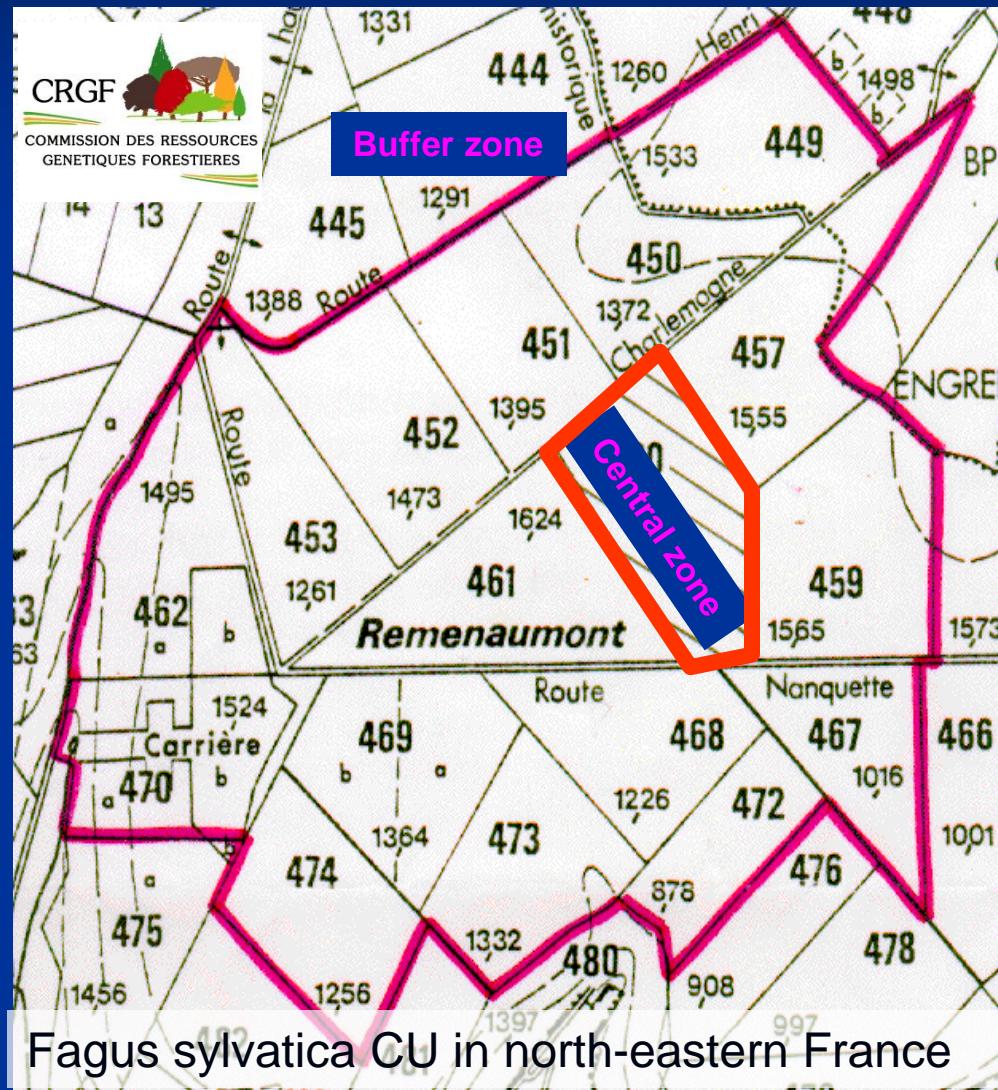
Ongoing local adaptation under natural selection must be maintained

Management must:

- ==> maintain reproduction and seedling recruitment;
- ==> maintain high adult density to avoid drift / inbreeding during reproduction;
- ==> prevent unwanted gene flow.

A need for monitoring

# *How must a Conservation Unit be managed? A legally binding charter*



## **Central zone**

- > Autochthonous forest
- > 500 seed trees minimum
- > 60 seed trees/ ha
- > Natural regeneration only (potentially assisted using local seeds)

## **Buffer zone**

- > No introduction of hybridogenous exotic species / populations
- > Regeneration after the central zone

Control of game species, wild fire protection, monitoring, etc.<sup>30</sup>

# *The French register of conservation units for widely occurring species*

*Abies alba*: 21 CUs

~ 3500 ha

*F. sylvatica*: 28 CUs

~ 3950 ha

*Pinus pinaster*: 4 CUs

~ 980 ha

*Picea abies*: 15 CUs

~ 3500 ha

*Populus nigra*: 3 CUs

~ 1300 ha

*Q. petraea*: 20 CUs

~ 2400 ha

*Ulmus laevis*: 3 CUs

~ 770 ha



# ***In situ conservation of forest genetic resources (FGR): the pan-European dimension***

<http://www.euforgen.org/>



## A major political player: Euforgen

- Created in 1994 under Forest Europe
- Secretariat in Rome (Italy) at Bioversity International
- Promote and streamline national FGR conservation strategies at European level
- Facilitate implementation of practical gene conservation
- Raise awareness on FGR conservation of forest habitat managers and policy makers.

# *Euforgen Phase V (2015-2019)*



Working groups:

- (1) Conservation strategy,
- (2) Conservation of FGR in the context of climate change,
- (3) Decision cascade tool for identification and management of forest tree populations under threat,
- (4) Genetic monitoring,
- (5) Use and transfer of forest reproductive material (FRM),
- (6) Guidelines for better integrating genetic aspects into FRM,
- (7) Policies for conservation,
- (8) Global genetic diversity indicator



*Fagus sylvatica*



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http://www.ipgri.org  
http://www.euforegen.org

The distribution map, showing the natural distribution area of *Fagus sylvatica* (European beech) was compiled by members of the EUFORGEN Networks  
Citation: Distribution map of European beech (Fagus sylvatica L.) EUFORGEN 2009. www.euforegen.org  
First published online on 30 August 2006 - Updated on 26 September



*Abies alba*

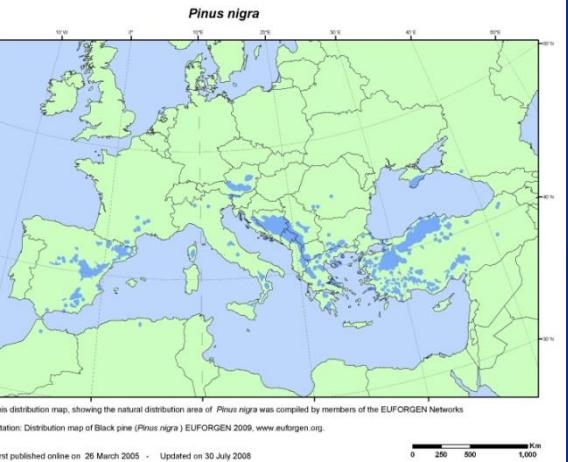


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http://www.ipgri.org  
http://www.euforegen.org

This distribution map, showing the natural distribution area of *Abies alba* (Silver fir) EUFORGEN  
Citation: Distribution map of Silver fir (*Abies alba*) EUFORGEN  
First published online in 2003 - Updated on 29 July 2004



*Pinus nigra*



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http://www.ipgri.org  
http://www.euforegen.org

This distribution map, showing the natural distribution area of *Pinus nigra* was compiled by members of the EUFORGEN Networks  
Citation: Distribution map of Black pine (*Pinus nigra*) EUFORGEN 2009. www.euforegen.org

First published online on 26 March 2005 - Updated on 30 July 2008



Technical guidelines for genetic conservation and use

### Italian stone pine

*Pinus pinea*

B. Fadly<sup>1</sup>, S. Fineschi<sup>2</sup> and G.G. Vendramin<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> INRA, Mediterranean Forest Research Unit, Avignon, France

<sup>2</sup> CNR, Plant Protection Institute, Florence, Italy

<sup>3</sup> CNR, Forest Genetics Institute, Florence, Italy

These Technical Guidelines are intended to assist those who cherish the valuable Italian stone pine gene pool and its inheritance, through conserving valuable seed sources or use in practical forestry. The focus is on conserving the genetic diversity of the species at the European scale. The recommendations provided in this module should be regarded as a commonly agreed basis to be complemented and further developed in local, national or regional conditions. The Guidelines are based on the available knowledge of the species and on widely accepted methods for the conservation of forest genetic resources.



#### Biology and ecology

Italian stone pine (*Pinus pinea* L.) is the only representative of the Section Pine, subgenus *Pinus*. A tree 10–25 m tall, it has long horizontally spreading branches or ascending branches that give its adult crown a rounded umbrella-like shape.

Twigs are glabrous, first-year growth is green, second-year growth appears 1 cm long,

with brown scales. Needles are bright green, stiff and born in fascicles of two.

Young twigs bear 2–3 years (occasionally 4). Needles are 10–15 cm long with acute apex and sheath on each side. Male and

female flowers are produced on the same tree. Female flowers are located in clusters at base of the season's shoot; the cones are erect, approx-

10 cm long. Pollen is transported

#### Technical guidelines for genetic conservation and use

### Norway spruce

*Picea abies*

Tore Skarpa  
Norwegian Forest Research Institute, As, Norway



These Technical Guidelines are intended to assist those who cherish the valuable Norway spruce gene pool and its inheritance, through conserving valuable seed sources or use in practical forestry. The focus is on conserving the genetic diversity of the species at the European scale. The recommendations provided in this module should be regarded as a commonly agreed basis to be complemented and further developed in local, national or regional conditions. The Guidelines are based on the available knowledge of the species and on widely accepted methods for the conservation of forest genetic resources.

**Biology and ecology**  
Norway spruce (*Picea abies* (L.) Karst.)

#### Technical guidelines for genetic conservation and use

### European white elm

*Ulmus laevis*

Eric Collin  
CEMAGREF, Nogent-sur-Marne, France



These Technical Guidelines are intended to assist those who cherish the valuable white elm gene pool and its inheritance, through conserving valuable seed sources or use in practical forestry. The focus is on conserving the genetic diversity of the species at the European scale. The recommendations provided in this module should be regarded as a commonly agreed basis to be complemented and further developed in local, national or regional conditions. The Guidelines are based on the available knowledge of the species and on widely accepted methods for the conservation of forest genetic resources.

#### Biology and ecology

White elm (*Ulmus laevis* Pall.) is oligoecious, and does not hybridize with the other European elm species which belong to a different section. Seeds are wind-pollinated. Germination time is short and seed production is regular and prolific, with a high percentage of viable seed and high germination rates. Seeds dispersed by wind or carried downstream by river, often colonizing new sites. Root suckering may play a role in the regeneration of established stands where rootstock sucker ing is thought to be poor.

The typical habitat of the white elm is open deciduous forest, where it can tolerate prolonged flooding for longer periods.

#### Technical guidelines for genetic conservation and use

### European white elm

*Ulmus laevis*

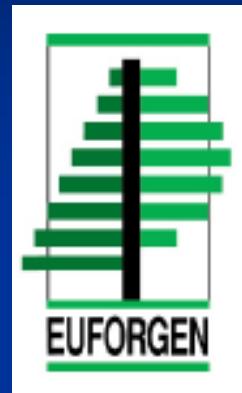
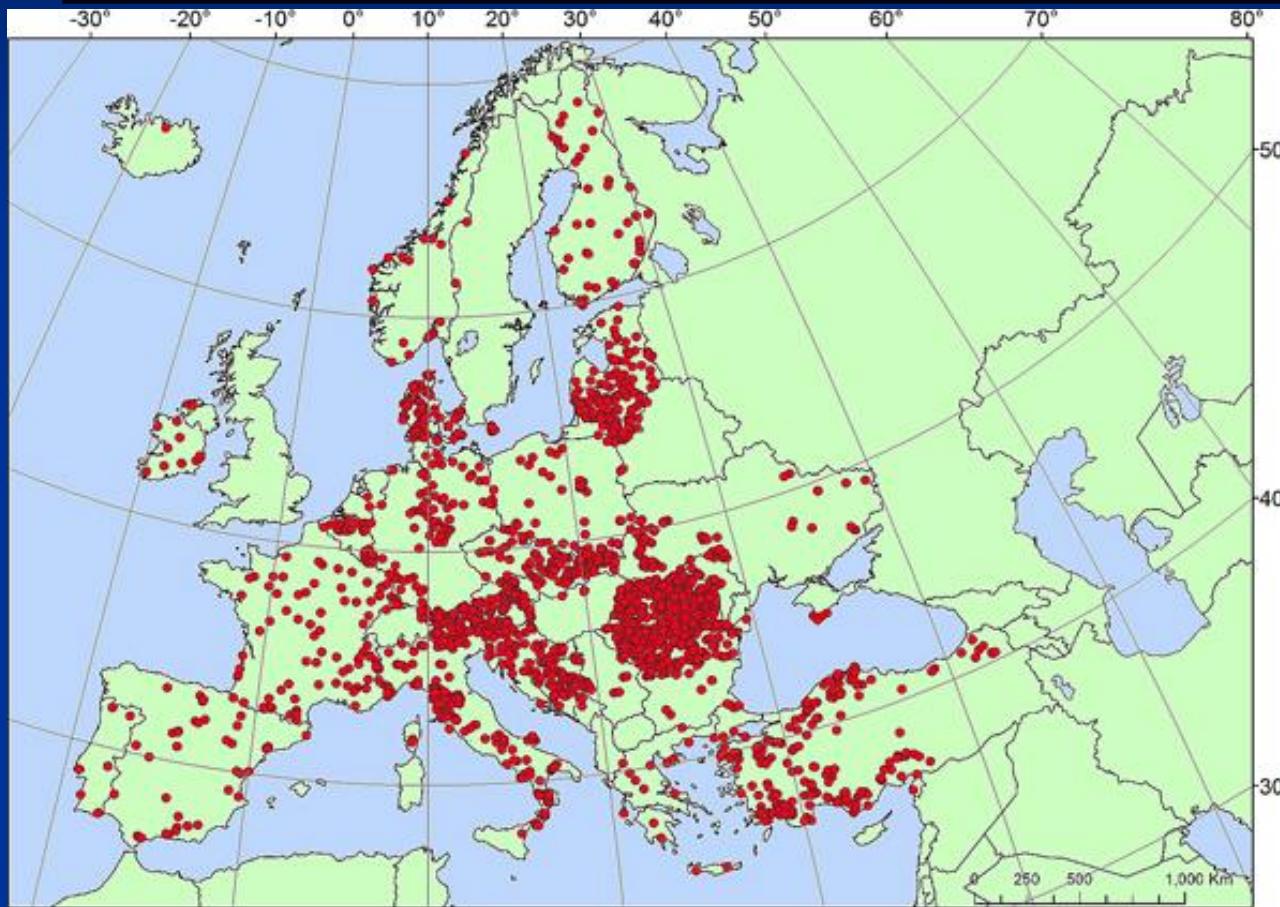
Eric Collin  
CEMAGREF, Nogent-sur-Marne, France

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The typical habitat of the white elm is open deciduous forest, where it can tolerate prolonged flooding for longer periods.

# Euforgen : more than 30 upgradable technical guidelines and distribution maps widely used by researchers and managers alike

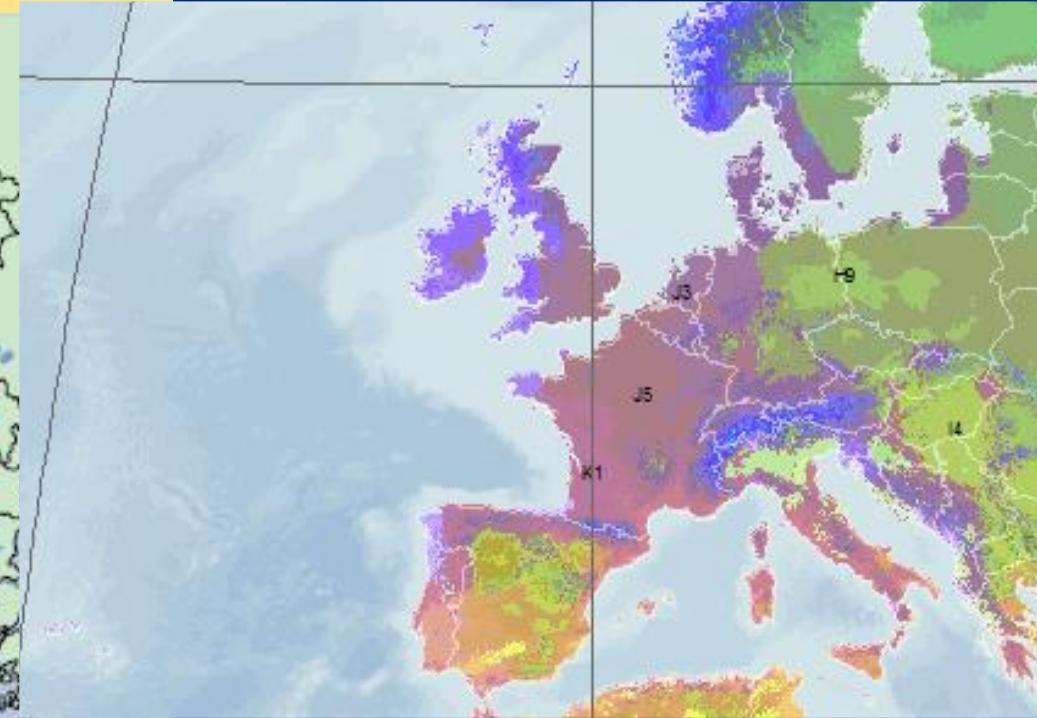
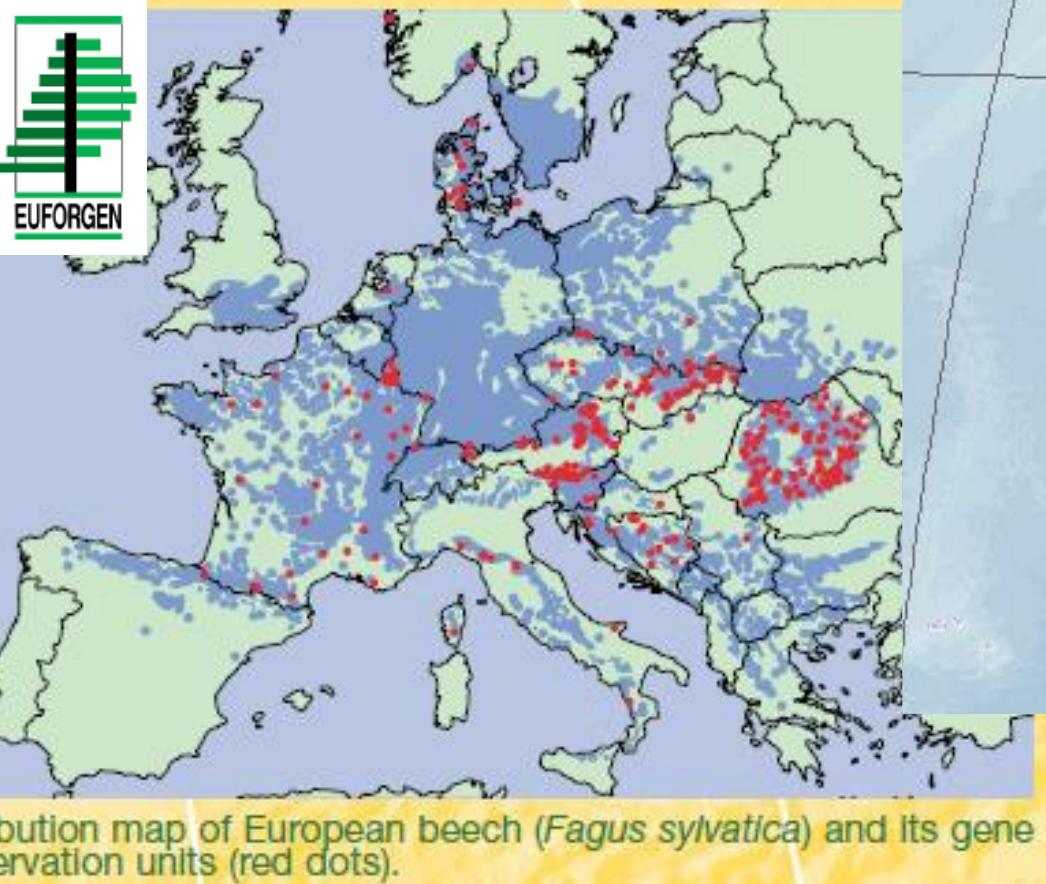
# *In situ conservation of forest genetic resources (FGR): the pan-European dimension*



Koskela et al. (Biol Cons)  
2013  
Lefèvre et al. (Cons Biol)  
2013

The EUFGIS database: **4081** CUs and **100** tree species in **34** countries.  
Each unit is managed for genetic conservation of one or more target tree species under a set of minimum requirements.

# *In situ conservation of forest genetic resources (FGR): the pan-European dimension*



Metzger et al. (GEB)  
2013



A tool for identifying gaps in pan-European strategies, raising awareness on conservation needs, particularly at range margins

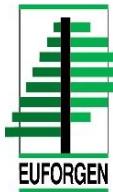
# *An integrated FGR conservation and sustainable use program for Salzmann pine in France*

Funding:  
2009 – 2017 (500 kEuros HT, excluding permanent staff)

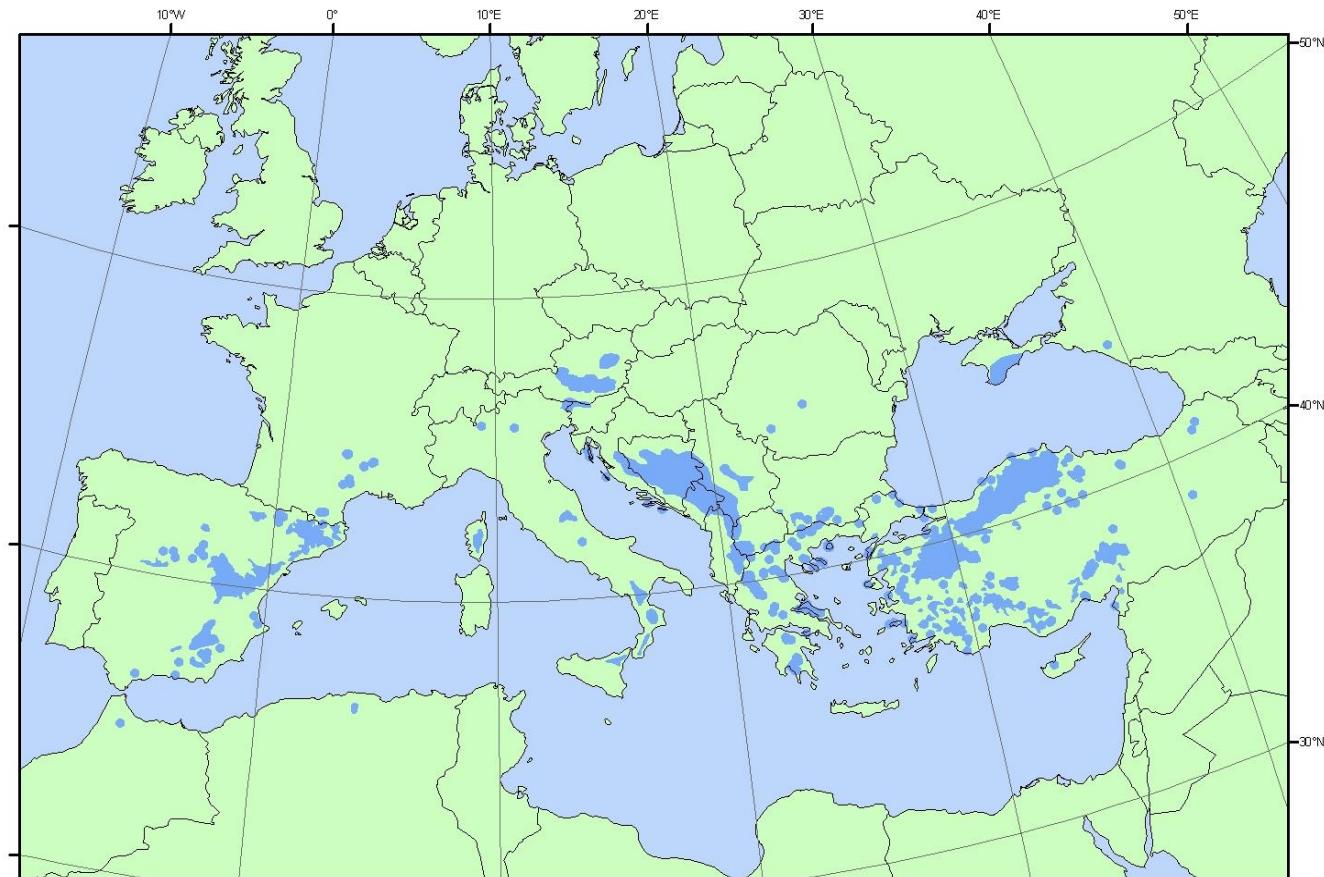
Partners :

INRA Avignon - ONF LR Montpellier - ONF CGAF Orléans – Pépinière ONF  
Cadarache

# Biogeography of black pine



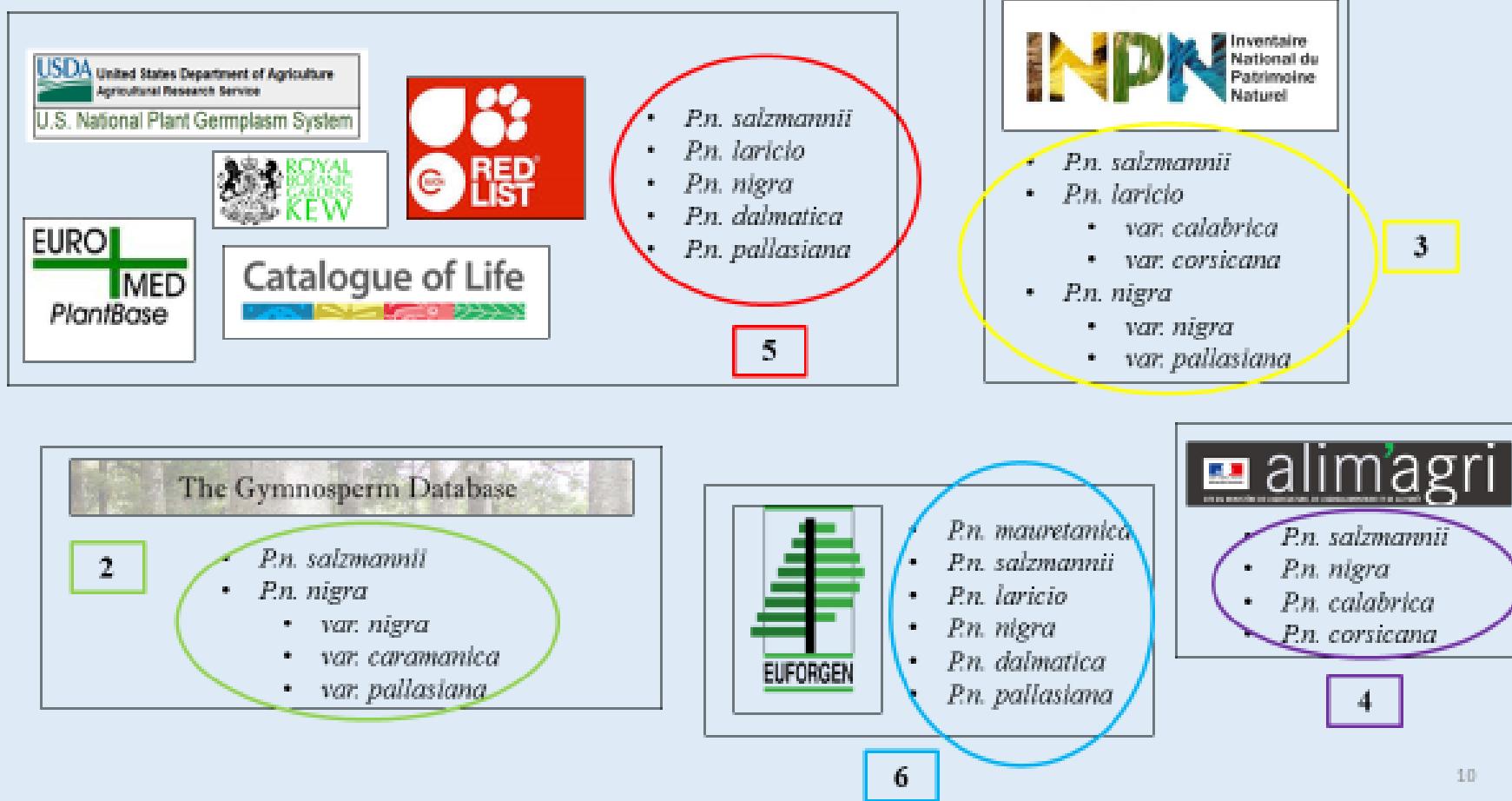
*Pinus nigra*



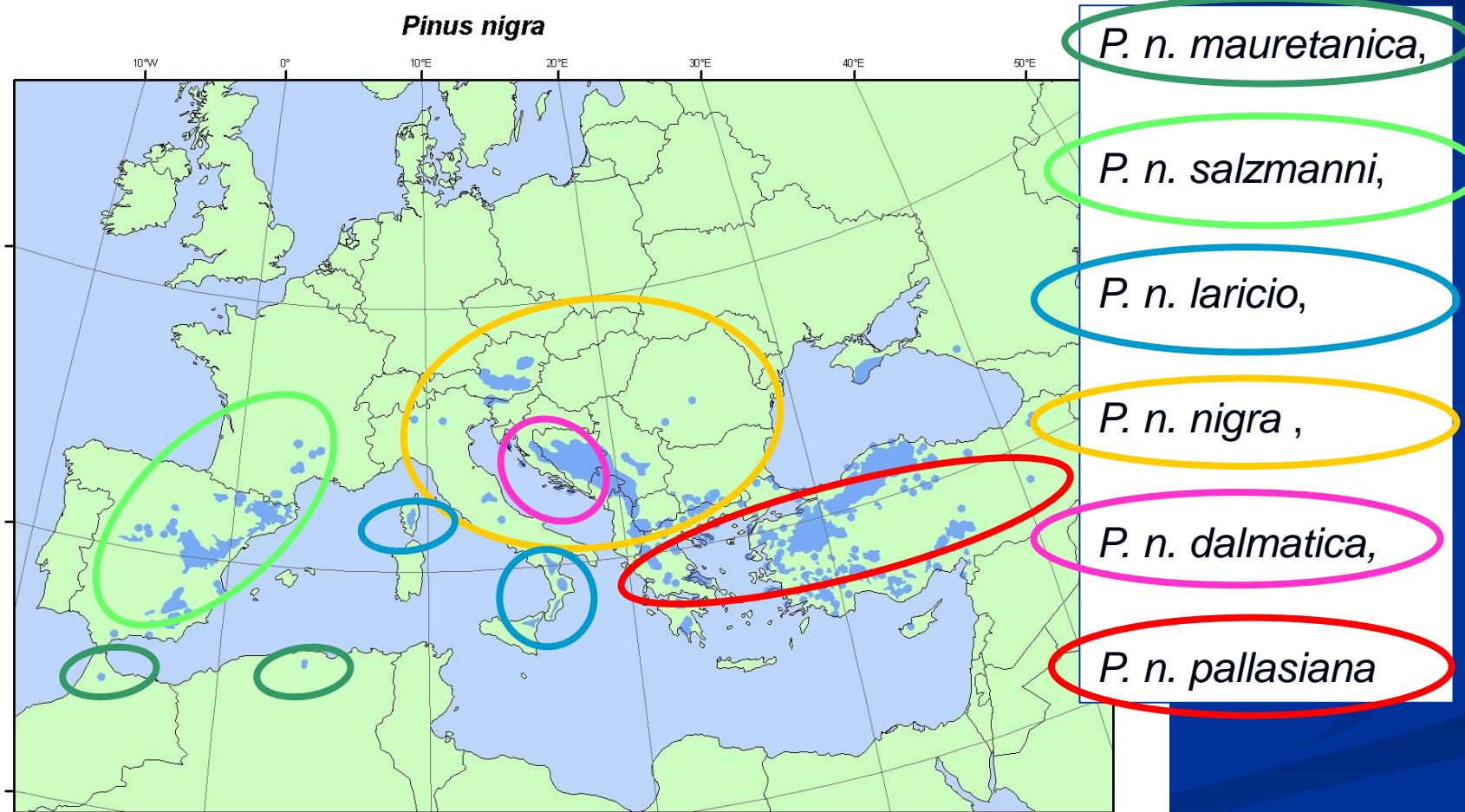
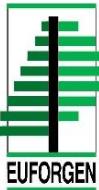
EUFORGEN Secretariat  
c/o University International  
Via dei Tre Denari, 47/a  
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Tel. (+39) 66118251  
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euf\_secretaria@cgiar.org  
More information  
and other maps at:  
[www.euforgen.org](http://www.euforgen.org)

This distribution map, showing the natural distribution area of *Pinus nigra* was compiled by members of the EUFORGEN Networks and was published in: Isajev, V., B. Fady, H. Semerci and V. Andonovski. 2004. EUFORGEN Technical Guidelines for genetic conservation and use of European black pine (*Pinus nigra*). International Plant Genetic Resources Institute, Rome, Italy. 6 pages

# Resolving taxonomic uncertainties

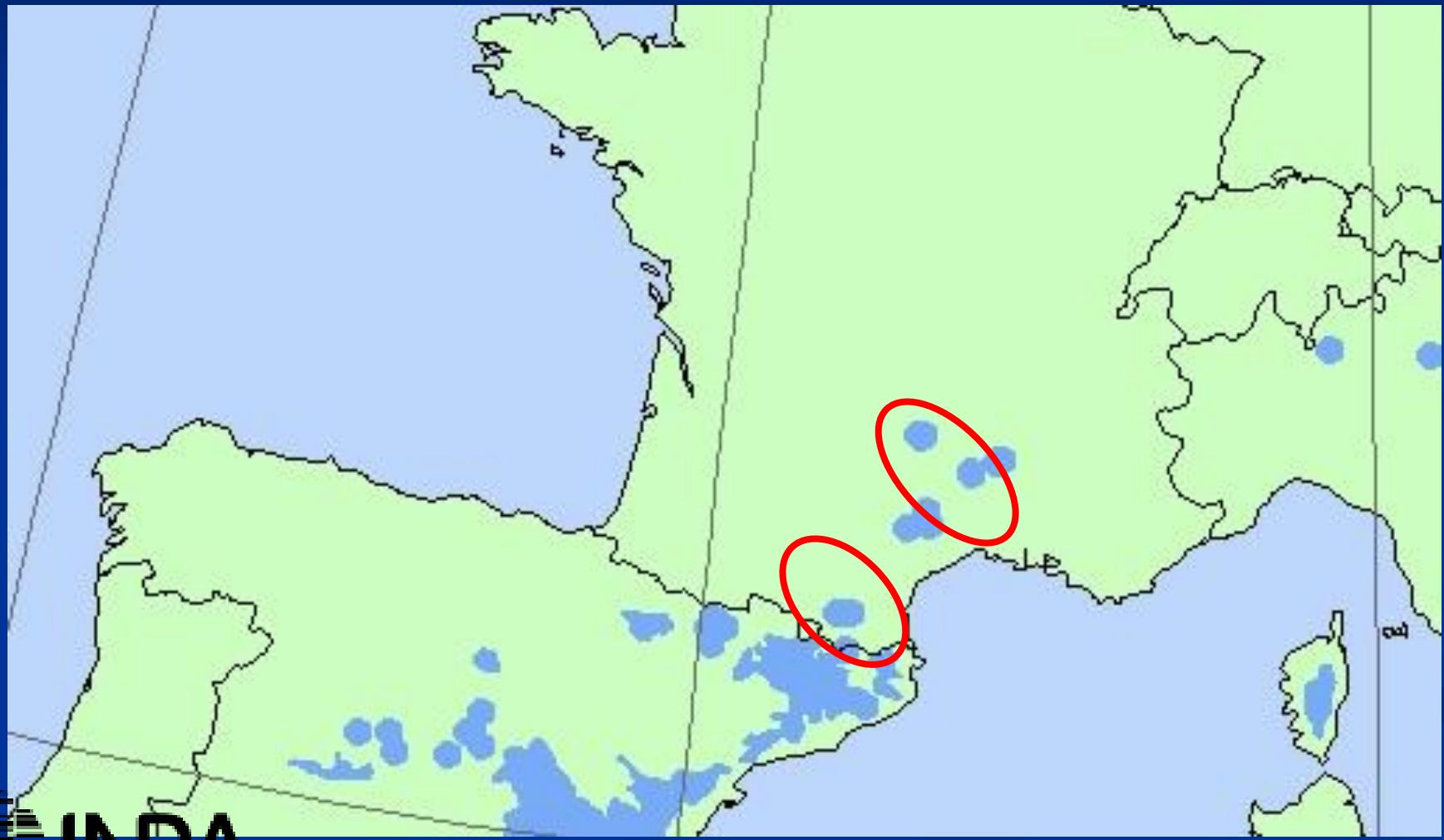


# Geography and taxonomy of black pine



This distribution map, showing the natural distribution area of *Pinus nigra* was compiled by members of the EUFORGEN Networks and was published in: Isajev, V., B. Fady, H. Semerci and V. Andonovski. 2004. EUFORGEN Technical Guidelines for genetic conservation and use of European black pine (*Pinus nigra*). International Plant Genetic Resources Institute, Rome, Italy. 6 pages

# *Geography and taxonomy of black pine in France: marginal populations*



## ***Uniqueness, risks and protection needs***

- Wild fires and climate change: risks on habitat (loss)
  - Hybridization: potential risk (benefit?) for genetic resources
- 
- Priority habitat under Habitats directive (D. 92/43 CEE of 21 May 1992) : « Endemic (sub-) Mediterranean black pine forests : Salzmann pine ».
  - European, national and regional issue: conservation and sustainable use within the national and regional biodiversity strategies.

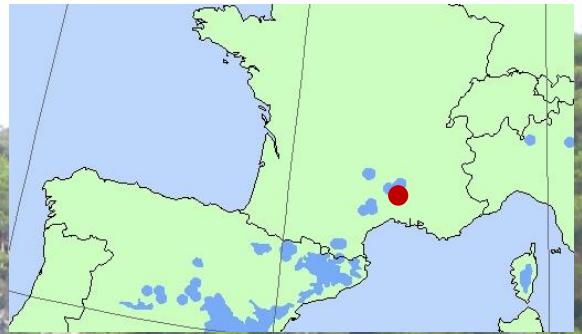




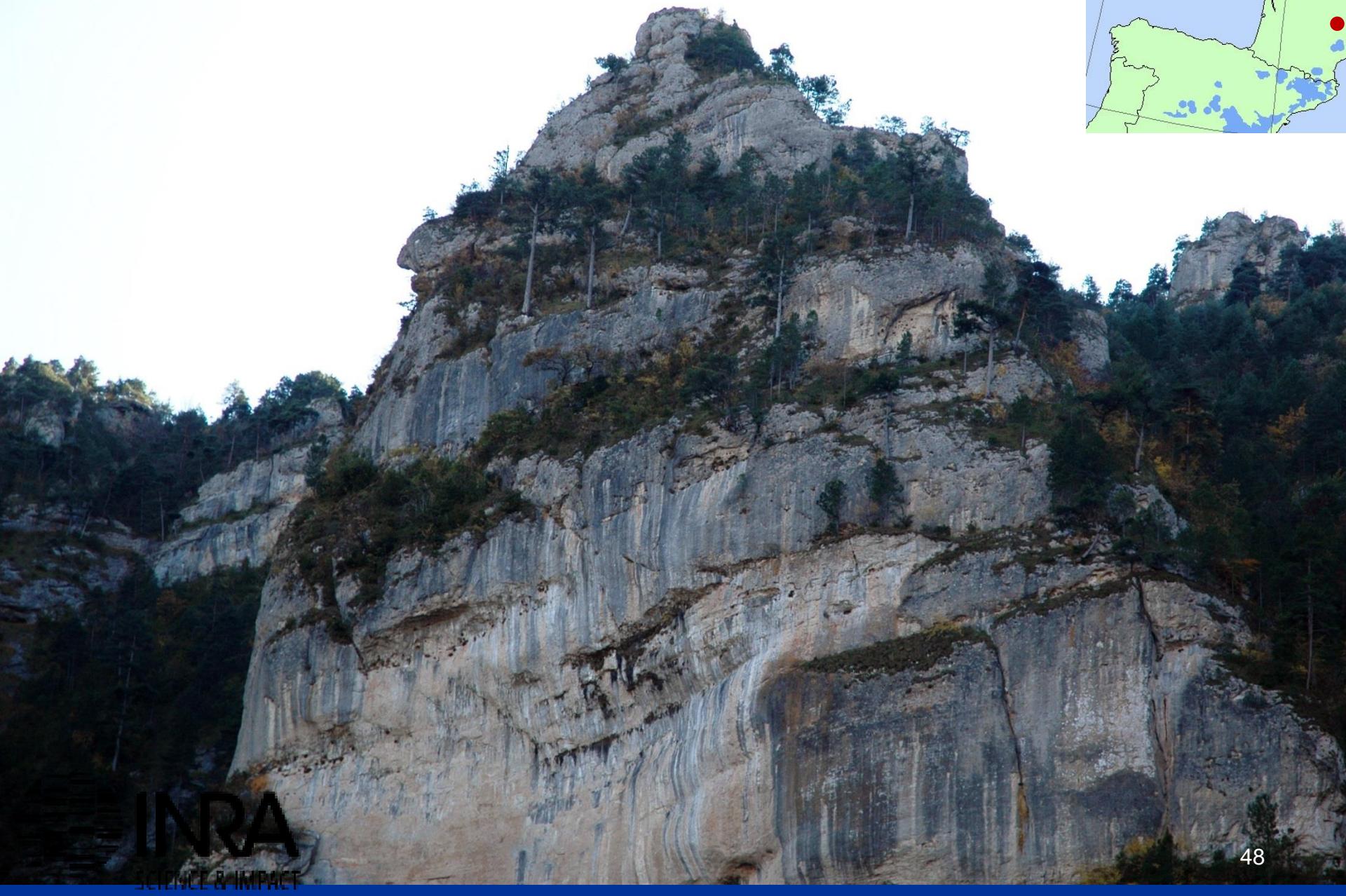




*A landmark Salzmann pine forest in France: St Guilhem le Désert*



*Salzmann pine* on cliffs in the Tarn river canyon



## ***The objectives of the « Salzmann » project:***

- ex situ collection of autochthonous pines***
- Design of an in situ conservation network***

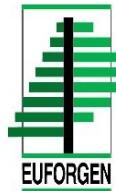
Finding autochthonous Salzmann pines in France.

Sampling grafts for ex-situ conservation in clonal plantations.

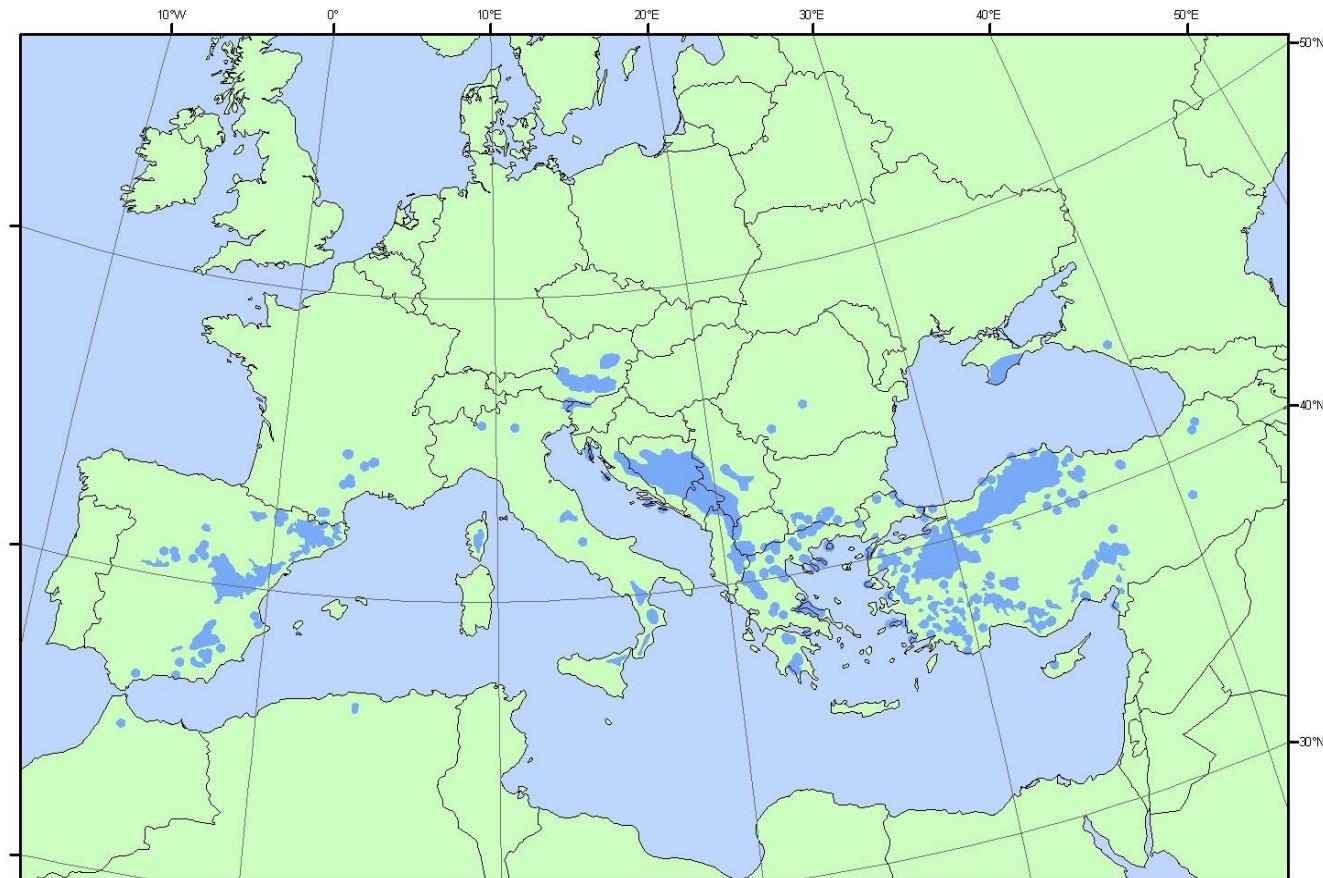
Sampling (leaves and seeds) for the study of genetic diversity:

- Evolutionary history, uniqueness of populations for conservation
  - Contemporary gene flow and mating system
- Candidate genes of adaptive significance

# *Retracing the evolutionary history of Salzmann pine within the black pine complex*



*Pinus nigra*

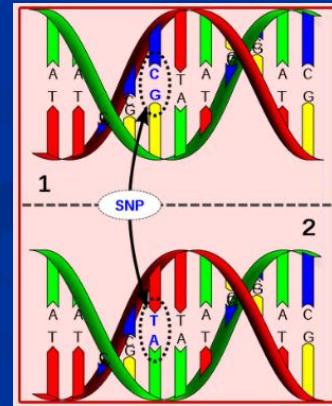
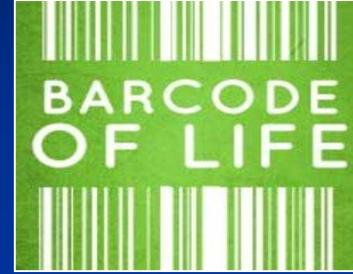
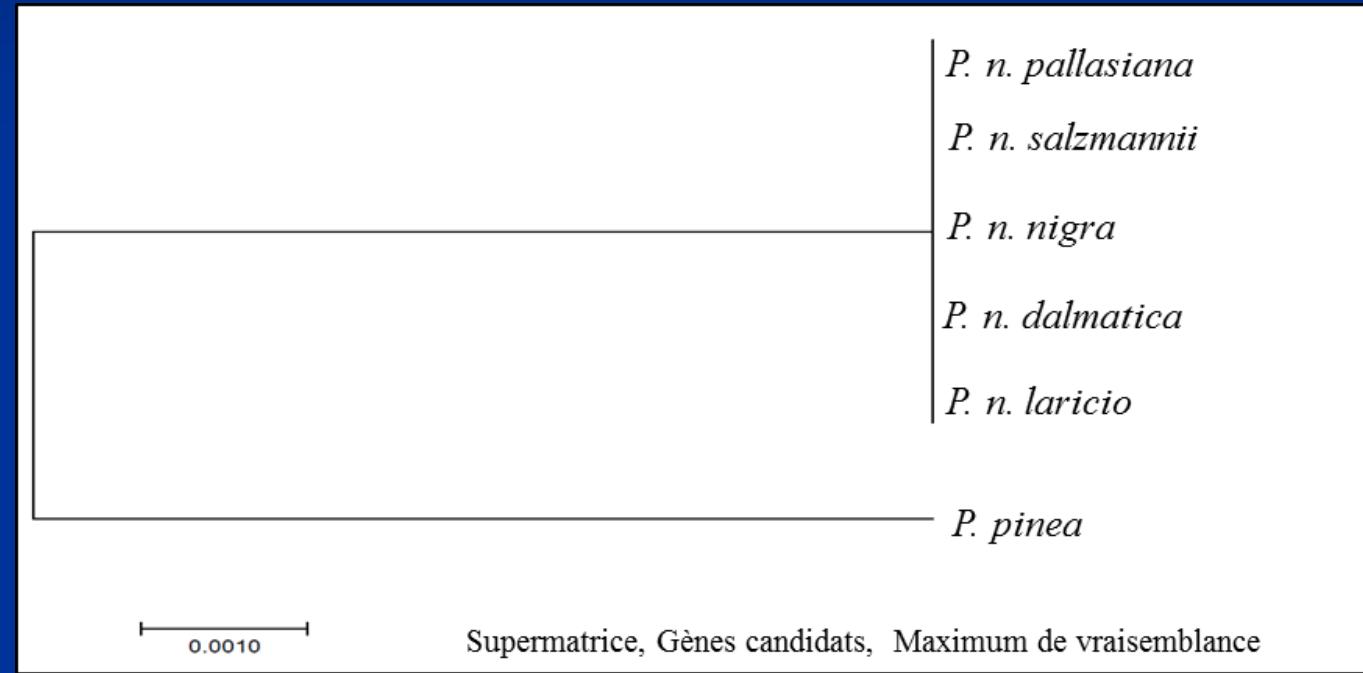


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# The DNA barcode approach: black pines are a homogeneous genetic group

DNA barcodes: trnH, matK, rbcl, CoxI, Nad5-4



*P. n. salzmannii*

*P. n. laricio*

*P. n. nigra*

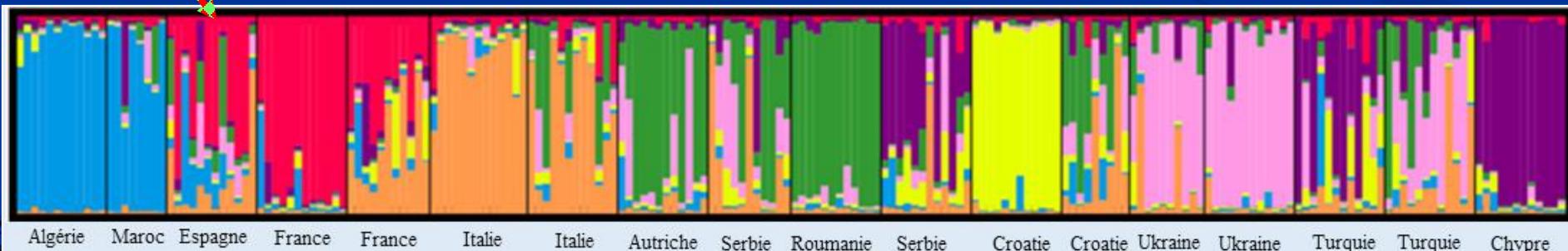
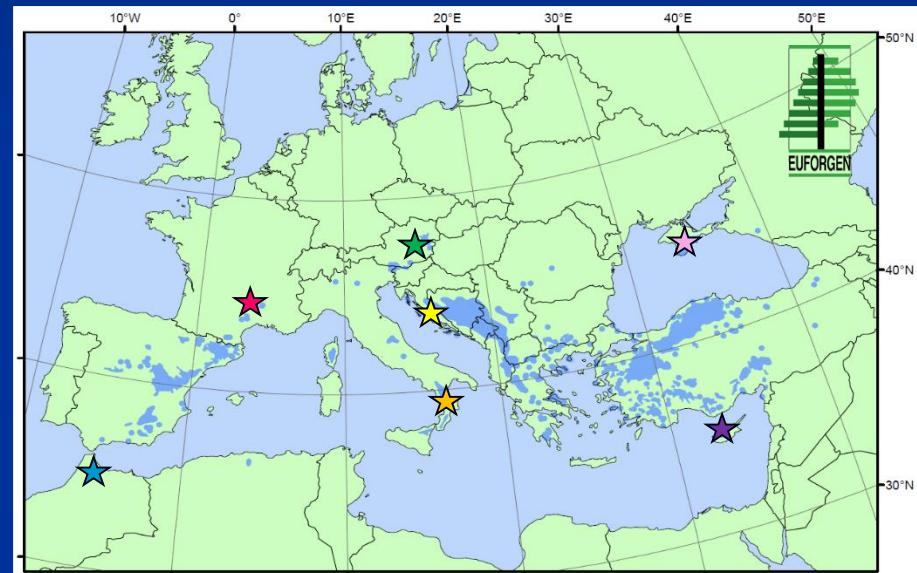
*P. n. dalmatica*

*P. n. pallasiana*

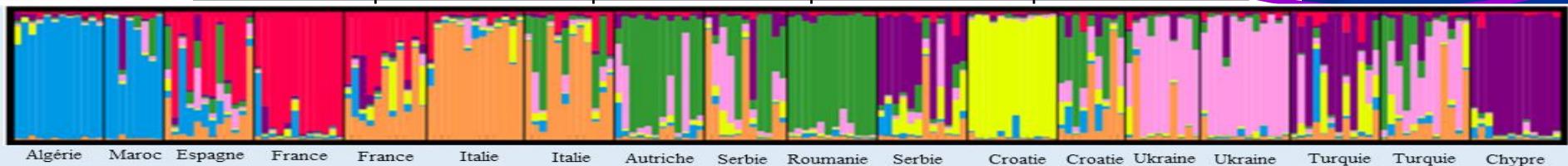
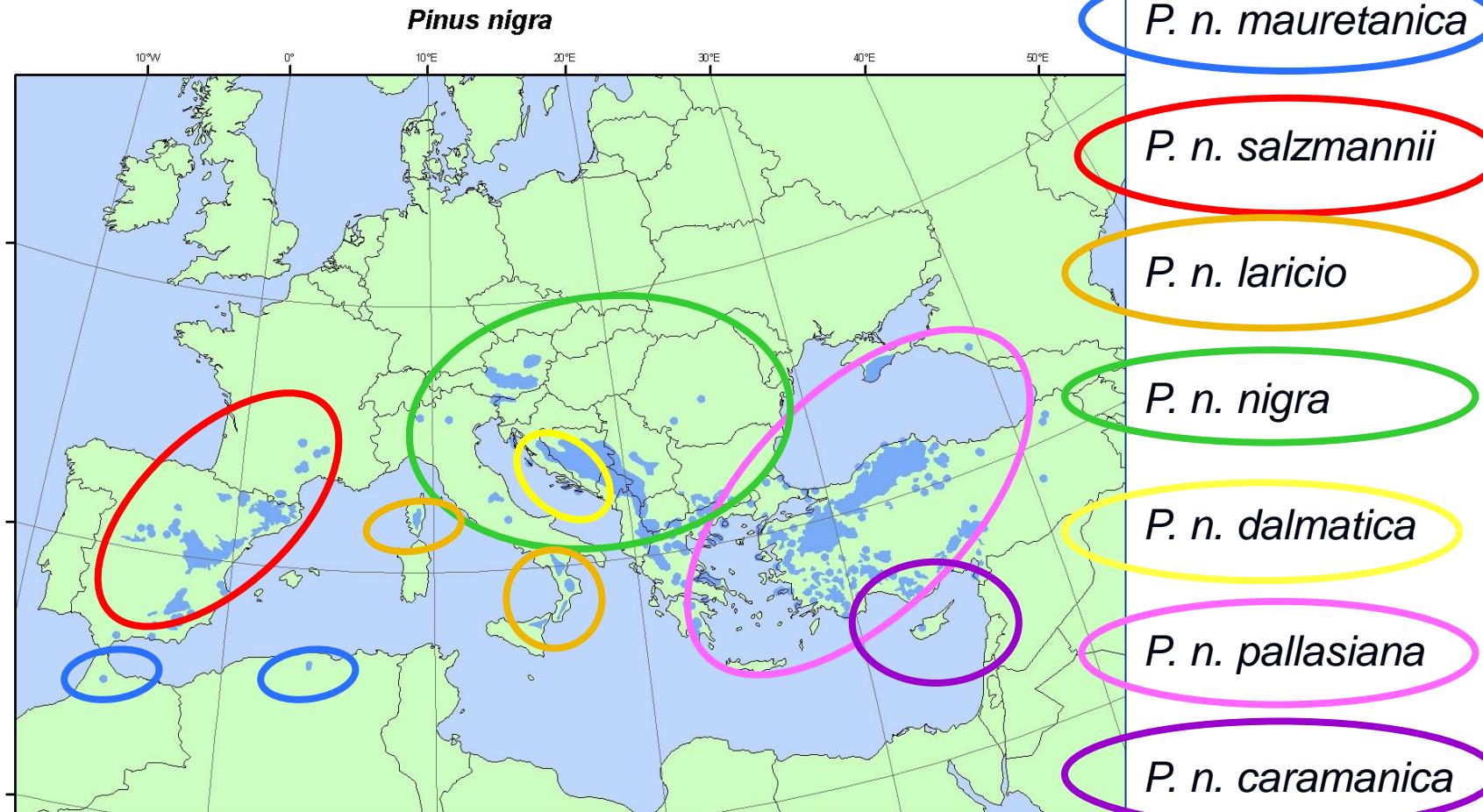
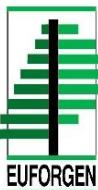
# *The genetic structure of black pines: 7 main lineages... but strong gene flow*

STRUCTURE Bayesian clustering with admixture  
(14 nSSRs, 18 populations, 216 individuals);  
K from 2 to 18, 10 interactions

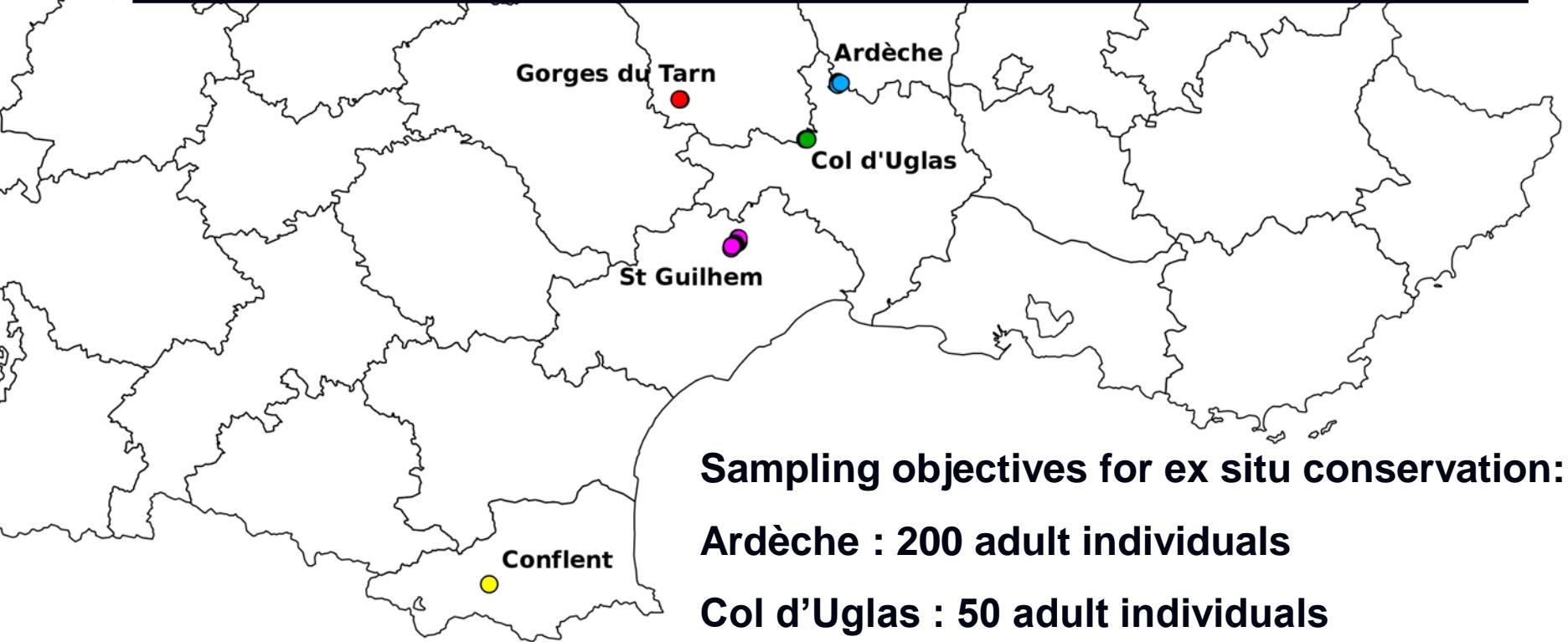
Hybrid black pine?



# *Retracing the evolutionary history of Salzmann pine within the black pine complex*



# *Finding autochthonous Salzmann pines in France*



**Sampling objectives for ex situ conservation:**

**Ardèche : 200 adult individuals**

**Col d'Uglas : 50 adult individuals**

**Gorges du Tarn : 50 adult individuals**

**Saint Guilhem le Désert : 300 adult individuals**

**Conflent : 200 adult individuals**

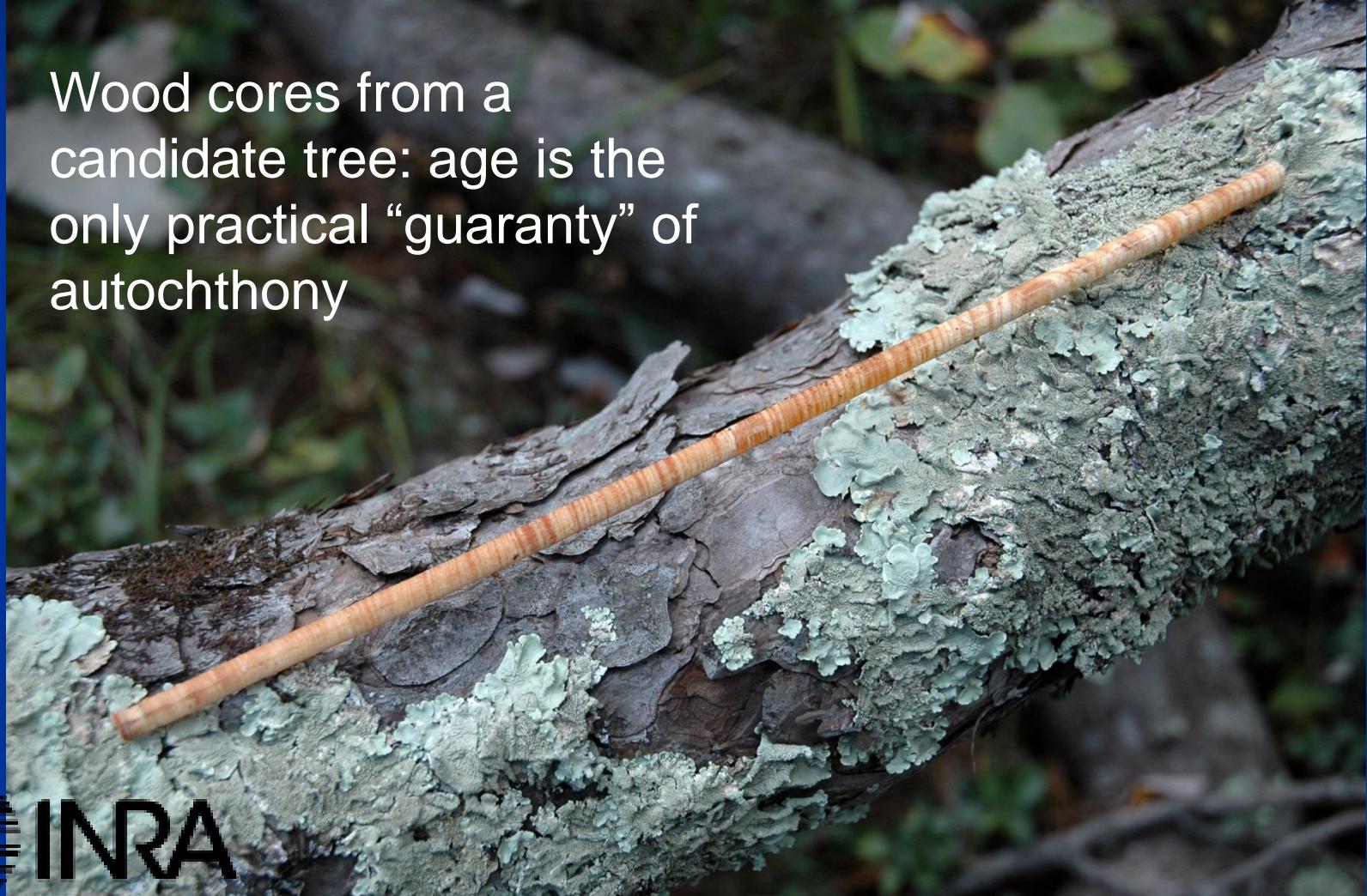
0 100 km

# *Finding autochthonous Salzmann pines in France*



# *Finding autochthonous Salzmann pines in France*

Wood cores from a candidate tree: age is the only practical “guaranty” of autochthony



St Guilhem

Sentiers

Salzmann\_StGuilhem\_2009

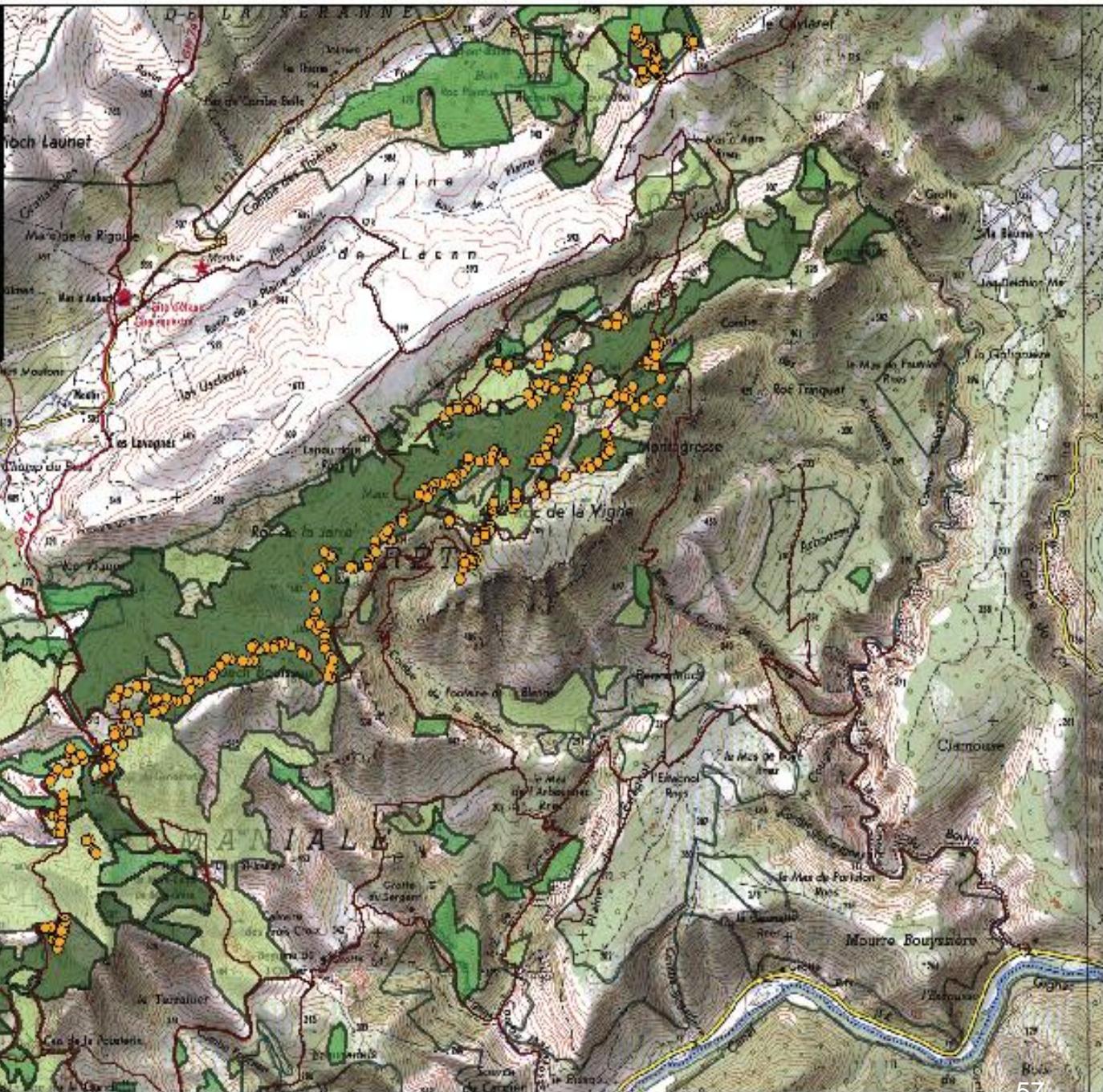
3

## Vieux\_peuplements

0-60 ans

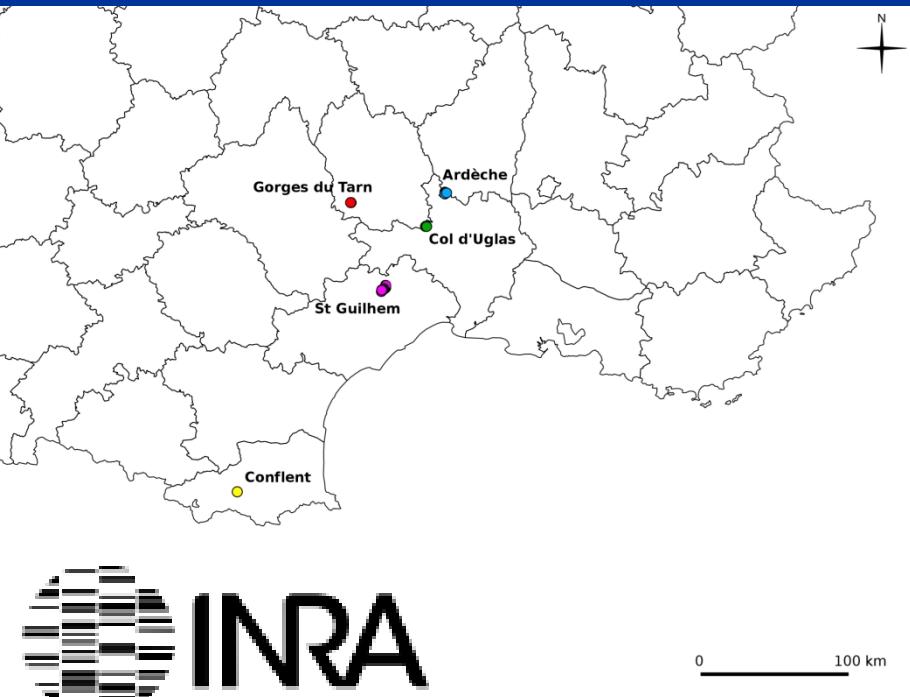
61-120 ans

121-300 ans



# *Sampling for grafting and genetic monitoring*

**Sampling requires strong field experience. It is time-consuming and expensive**

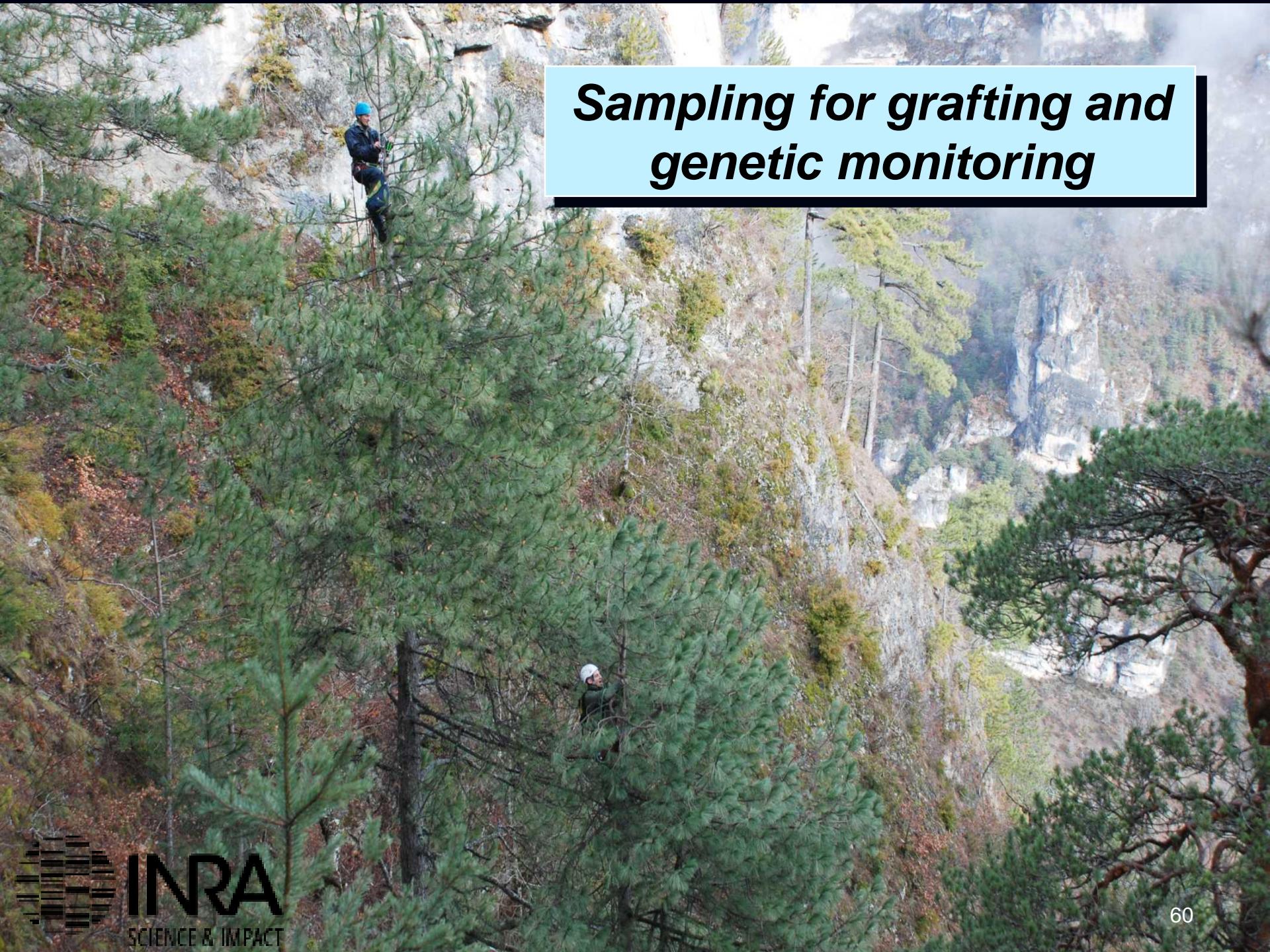


Climbing an old autochthonous Salzmann pine



## *Sampling for grafting and genetic monitoring*





# *Sampling for grafting and genetic monitoring*

# *Plant material for grafting and conservation.*



PWS L65  
6.01.10



## *Storing seeds*



- Extracting seeds from cones
- Weighing
- X Rays for seed quality
- Data base and meta-data

# *Grafting (March – April)*





# ***Grafting: a high performance cloning technique with uneven success rates for old material***

Success rate in 2008: 8%  
(20 genotypes out of 244)

Success rate in 2009: 53%  
(139 genotypes out of 260)

.....

Success rate in 2016: 92%  
(741 genotypes out of 800)

Objective: 800 genotypes





# HÉRAULT Une pouponnière pour les pins de Salzmann



Patrimoine

## Le Pin de Salzmann

(*Pinus nigra* Arnold ssp. *Salzmanni* [Dunal] Franco), un patrimoine naturel vivant à protéger et valoriser



WEEK-END

Le pin Salzmann menacée par le réchauffement climatique

wat

RÉGION

Dimanche 16 août 2009

2

Midi Libre  
Actualités

### FAITS DIVERS

#### Montpellier Un forcené maîtrisé par le GIPN

Des hommes du Groupe d'intervention de la police nationale de Montpellier ont arrêté, hier en fin d'après-midi, dans le quartier de Port-Marianne à Montpellier, un homme de 29 ans, depuis la fin de matinée, menaçant de se jeter de son appartement au 10e étage sur le toit d'un immeuble. Souffrant de schizophrénie bipolaire, ce Montpelliérain a été évacué vers le CHU.

#### Frontignan Un forcené menace puis se rend

Hier vers 18 h, les policiers de Séte sont intervenus à la cité Camille à Frontignan, dans l'un des appartements, un homme menaçait de mettre feu à son logement et de faire sauter l'immeuble.

Par mesure de sécurité, la cité

a été évacuée mais rapidement l'homme a été arrêté sans problème : l'homme, un Frontignanais de 51 ans, s'est rendu à la police lors de son arrivée et a été conduit à l'hôpital de Séte.

Photo : DDM

### ENVIRONNEMENT

→ L'Office national des forêts pilote un programme de conservation de l'espèce en voie d'extinction

En cette belle journée, des techniciens forestiers de l'Inra perchés sur les plateaux hauts du massif de Saint-Guilhem-le-Désert (Hérault), sont en train de collecter le collecteur de greffons et des cônes. Quelque 4 000 greffons et 1 000 cônes ont été récoltés.

Les greffons sont destinés à une pépinière d'Etat chargée

de leur reproduction.

Quant aux graines, elles ins-

trumentent les généticiens de l'Inra à Orléans dans le cadre du conservatoire génétique des arbres forestiers d'Orléans.



Le technicien forestier de l'Inra, Norbert Turton, cueille des greffons.

la réglementation exige que les graines deviennent au minimum 50% issues de sources puras. Aussi afin d'éviter les sujets hybrides, le projet a débuté avec le recensement des anciennes plantations du plus de 140 ans, présentant avant les reboisements. Ces anciennes, baptisées à l'origine pins de Montpellier, ont été sondées, marquées, positionnées par GPS pour chaque arbre (dans le massif de Saint-Guilhem (Hérault) ont été sélectionnées sur différents peuplements. Et ce n'est pas terminé. Objectif est de 800 individus choisis greffés ou mis en culture. \*

Texte et photos :

Ghislaine GIBAUD

à (\*) Etude de Jean-Louis Vernet (CNRS Montpellier)

### Patrimoine

Autrefois répandu jusqu'en Afrique, le pin de Salzmann

### REPÈRES

Copier pour protéger

e 1 400 sujets vont être

greffés, explique Patrice

Le Papejane, responsable de la

Pépinière forestière d'Etat

d'Aix-en-Provence. Les

plants remontent au

milieu du 20e siècle

peuplier. On table sur 50 %

de pertes environ, dues à la

difficulté technique de

l'implantation d'un

six greffons par sujet, nous

pouvons créer trois copies

pour protéger l'espèce.

Rebondissement : les

plants sont destinés à la

création d'un verger à

graines dans le Sud-Ouest.



Photo : G. GIBAUD

Illustration : J. L. VERNET

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# ***Conservation of genetic diversity of forest trees (FGR): the next steps?***

1. Improving the availability of, and access to, information on FGR (marginal populations, “hybrids” and threatened species)
2. Conservation of FGR (in situ and ex situ)
3. Sustainable use, development and management of FGR
4. Policies, institutions and capacity-building.



1. Promote and facilitate forest genetic diversity conservation
2. Integrate genetic diversity conservation into conservation goals of protected areas
3. Recognize a protected area protection status to forest genetic conservation units



# ***A need to think beyond species for a better conservation of processes...***

« [...] J'ai longtemps pensé qu'il y avait des espèces constantes dans la nature, et qu'elles étaient constituées par les individus qui appartiennent à chacune d'elles.

Maintenant, je suis convaincu que j'étais dans l'erreur à cet égard, et qu'il n'y a réellement dans la nature que des individus. »



(JB Lamarck 1802)

# ***Conservation de la diversité génétique chez les arbres forestiers : une nécessité pour l'utilisation durable des ressources forestières !***



24<sup>ème</sup> congrès annuel de l'Ecole Doctorale Sciences de l'Environnement - ED 251 –  
4-5 mai 2017, CEREGE, Aix-en-Provence