

# Forest biodiversity in the Mediterranean - the importance of genetic diversity

Bruno Fady

#### ▶ To cite this version:

Bruno Fady. Forest biodiversity in the Mediterranean - the importance of genetic diversity. 8th Mediterranean Forest Week, European Forest Institute; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Union for the Mediterranean, Nov 2024, Barcelona, Spain. hal-04783503

#### HAL Id: hal-04783503 https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-04783503v1

Submitted on 14 Nov 2024

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers. L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.





Working together for sustainable and resilient Mediterranean forests

Towards a collaborative roadmap





Forest biodiversity in the Mediterranean - the importance of genetic diversity

Bruno Fady

INRAE, Ecologie des Forêts Méditerranéennes (URFM), Avignon, France

EFI, Mediterranean facility (EFIMED), Barcelona, Spain









Biodiversity from ecosystems to genes

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is the international legal instrument for "the **conservation** of biological diversity, the **sustainable use** of its components and the fair and equitable **sharing of the benefits** arising out of the utilization of **genetic resources**". Since 1992, it has been ratified by 196 nations.



## How is biodiversity protected?

### Protected areas and their focus on species

- Almost 300 000 terrestrial protected areas (including OECM) worldwide (over 16% coverage), 10% of world's forests (FAO 2020)
  - => still far from the 30% of Target 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF).
- Less than 10 protected areas have **genetic diversity as their conservation goal**. Less than 10% protect genetic diversity by default (IUCN category I).

www.protectedplanet.net



## Genetic diversity as a conservation method and goal

Genetic diversity: a key element of biodiversity and the basis of resilience in the Mediterranean (MFRA 2030).

It is both a **method** to measure biodiversity and a **process** to protect and foster.

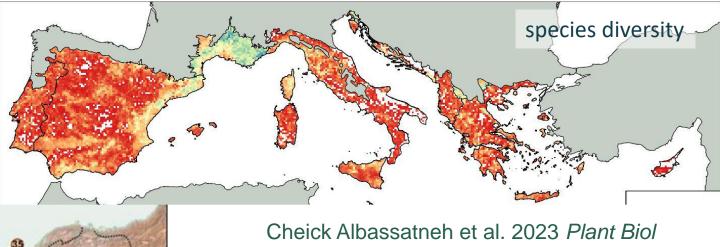


**Tree species of the Northern Mediterranean:** 

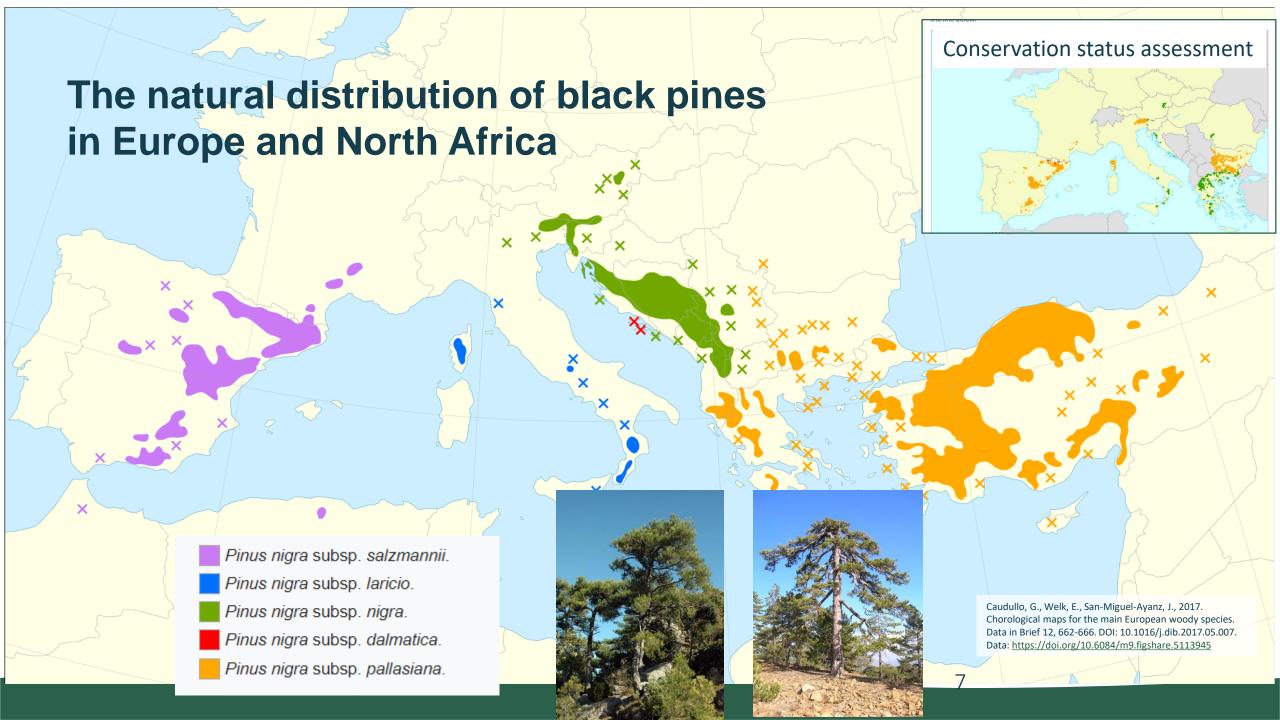
endemism, species and phylogenetic diversity



Médail and Diadema al. 2009 J. Biogeog

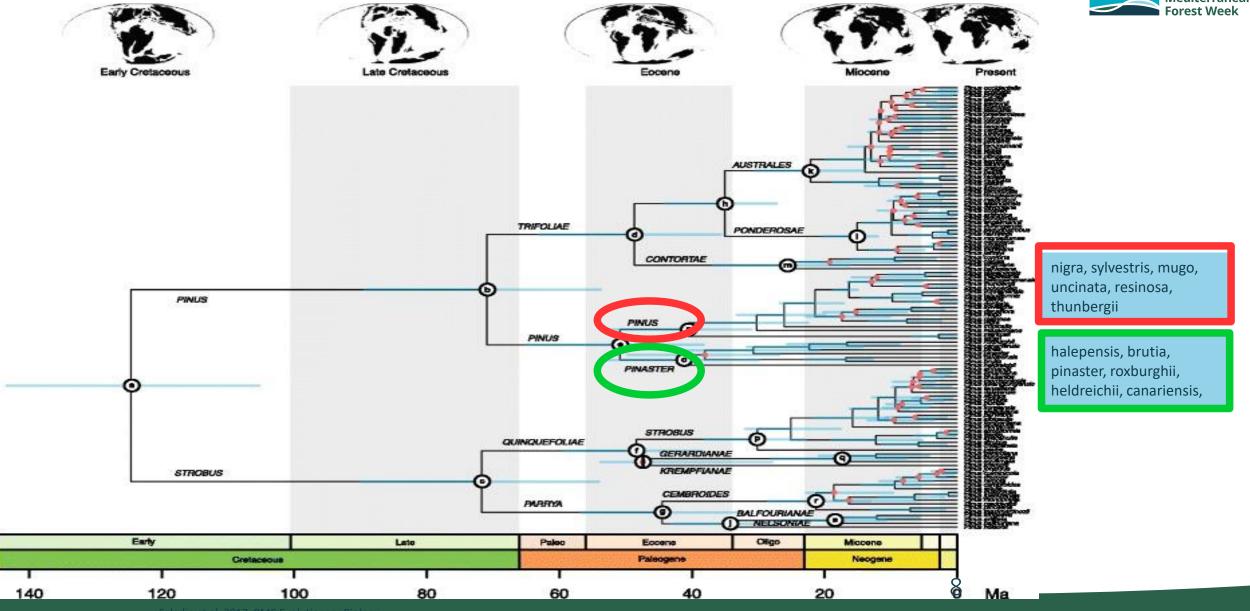


phylogenetic diversity



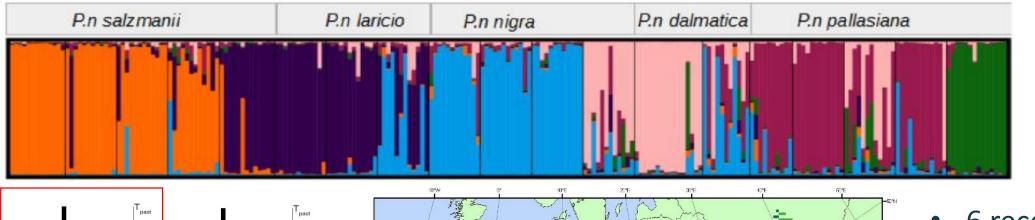
# **Evolutionary history of the genus Pinus**

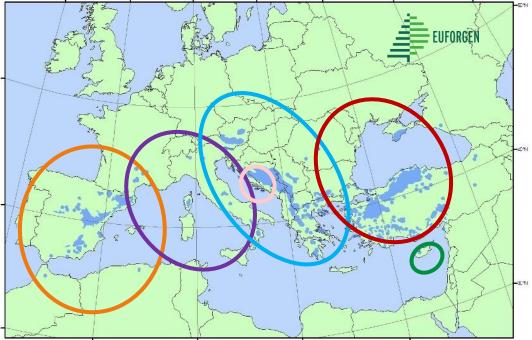




## The genetic structure and diversity of *Pinus nigra*







STRUCTURE and DiYABC, 13 nSSRs and 4cpSSRs

- 6 recently
  emerged (post
  LGM) genetic
  groups
- 5 subspecies taxonomy revision needed
- Admixture

# Salzmann's pine in France: 5 genetic groups

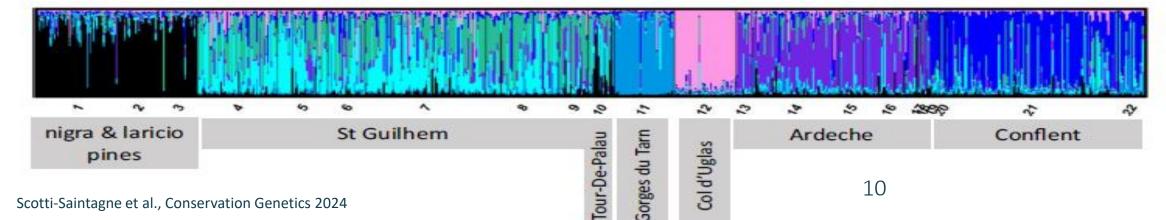


The blueprint for choosing forests used for in-situ genetic conservation

Localisation du pin de Salzmann en France

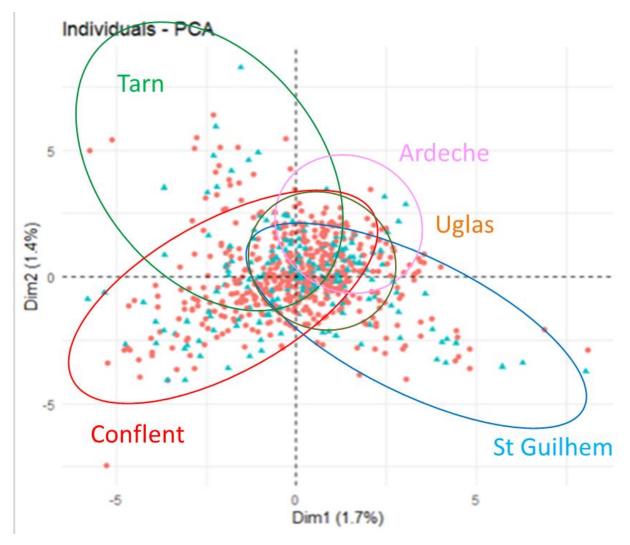






# A core-collection for Salzmann's pine: allelic coverage and structure





CoreHunter v3 (13 nSSRs, 202 alleles)

#### Maximization of:

- allelic coverage and
- differentiation

Ex-situ core collection = 14% of the 516 clones born before 1860 => 72 clones



## As biodiversity is declining worldwide...

2010 Biodiversity Target, Aichi 2020 Targets => not achieved! Kunming-Montréal (GBF 2030)?

WWF's 2020 Living Planet Report: average 68% drop in mammal, bird, fish, reptile, and amphibian populations since 1970 worldwide.

IUCN 2024: More than 28% of all assessed species worldwide (+160 000) are threatened with extinction.

Forest Declaration Assessment (2024): 6.37 Mha permanently lost in 2023 (crops, livestock, mining mostly).

FAO State of Mediterranean Forest 2018: 2000 -> 2015 upward deforestation trend (~50 Hha /year), protected areas cover only 4.3% of the region's total surface area.

# ... The added value of the genetics approach for conservation and sustainable management



### Genetics as a tool to:

- better delineate species and populations,
- understand evolutionary + demographic processes, thus adaptation and resilience, thus threats,
- in both rare and common / widespread species (and their marginal populations).

# ... The added value of the genetics approach for conservation and sustainable management

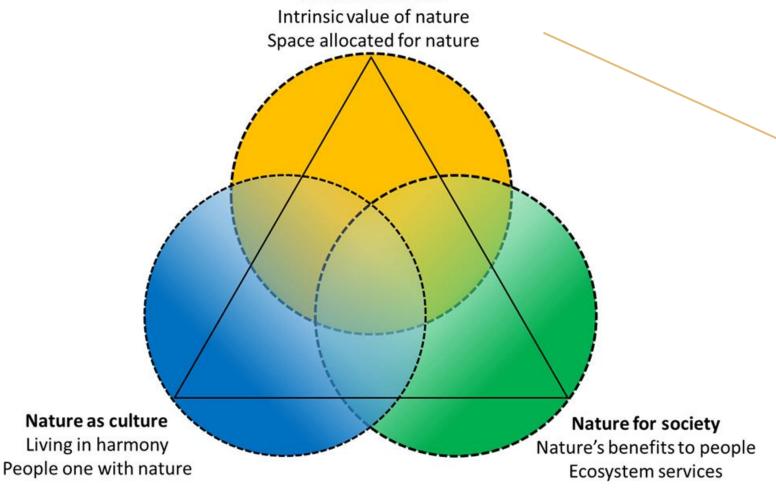


- ⇒ Better protection of natural systems, their long term persistence and evolution
- ⇒ Larger protected areas needed for evolutionary processes to occur
- ⇒ Better delineation and regulation of seed zones for plantation / restauration forestry, a more sustainable forestry



### **Nature Futures Framework**





Nature for nature

A change of perspective for a more efficient nature conservation considering adaptive processes

Pereira et al. 2020 People Nat.

COP16: "Paz con la Naturaleza"