

# The effect of harvesting intensity on the genetic diversity of broadleaved seed crops

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# Overview

- Justification: Prospects and limitations for conservation of noble hardwoods in Finland under future climate
- The concept of forward conservation
- Optimization of seed harvest from ex situ GCUs for efficient gene conservation: a simulation approach
- Implications for future management and research of *ex situ* units

# Prospects and limitations for conservation of noble hardwoods in Finland under future climate

## Prospects

- **Possibly longer vegetation period under CC**
- Important elements of protected forest areas in Finland (e.g. herb-rich forests)
- Maybe alternative tree species in areas where Norway spruce and Scots pine are already under severe stress
- Good soil protecting properties in extreme sites (rocks, slopes, shallow soils)

## Limitations

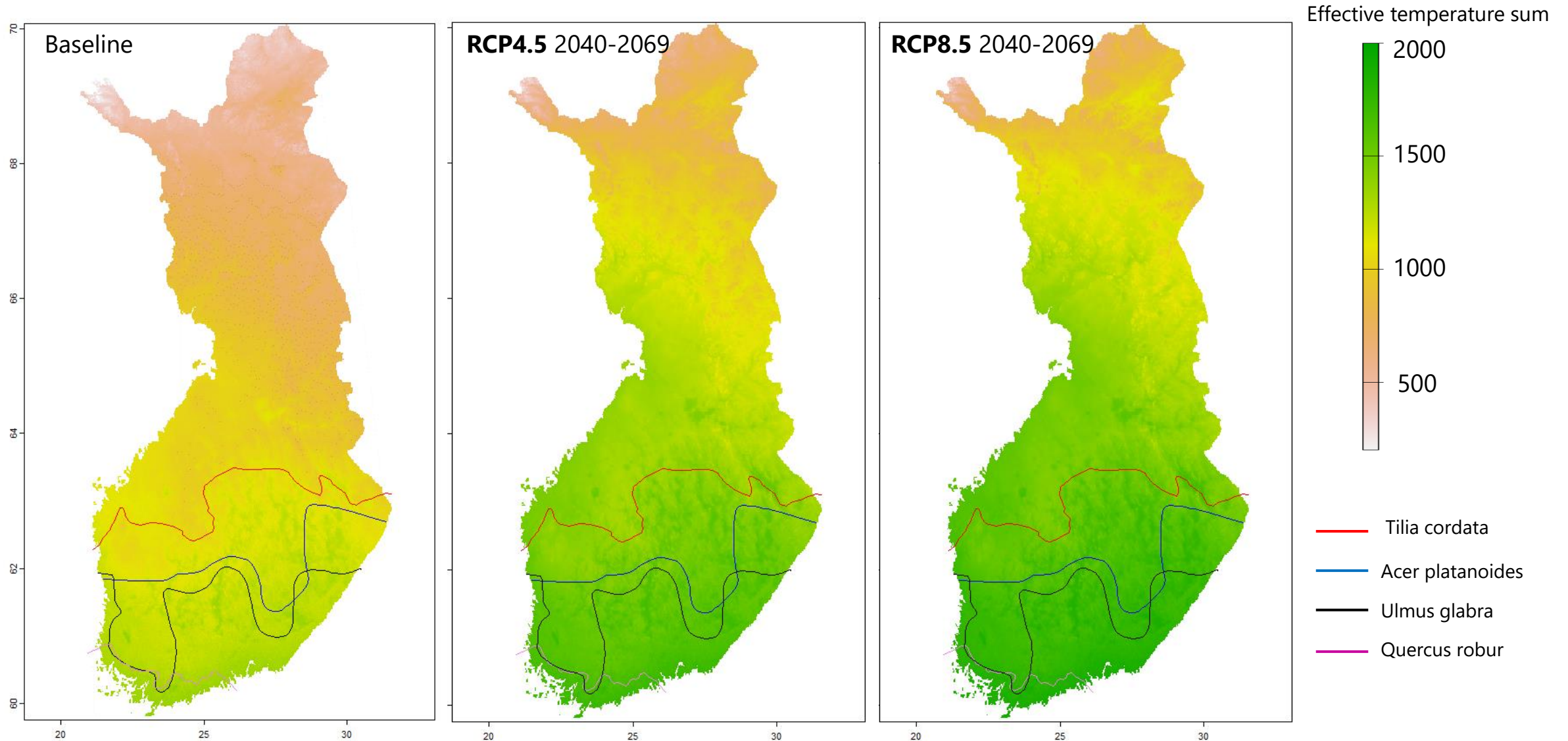
- Low economic value
- **Low natural migration capacity**
- **FRM for these species is sparse!**



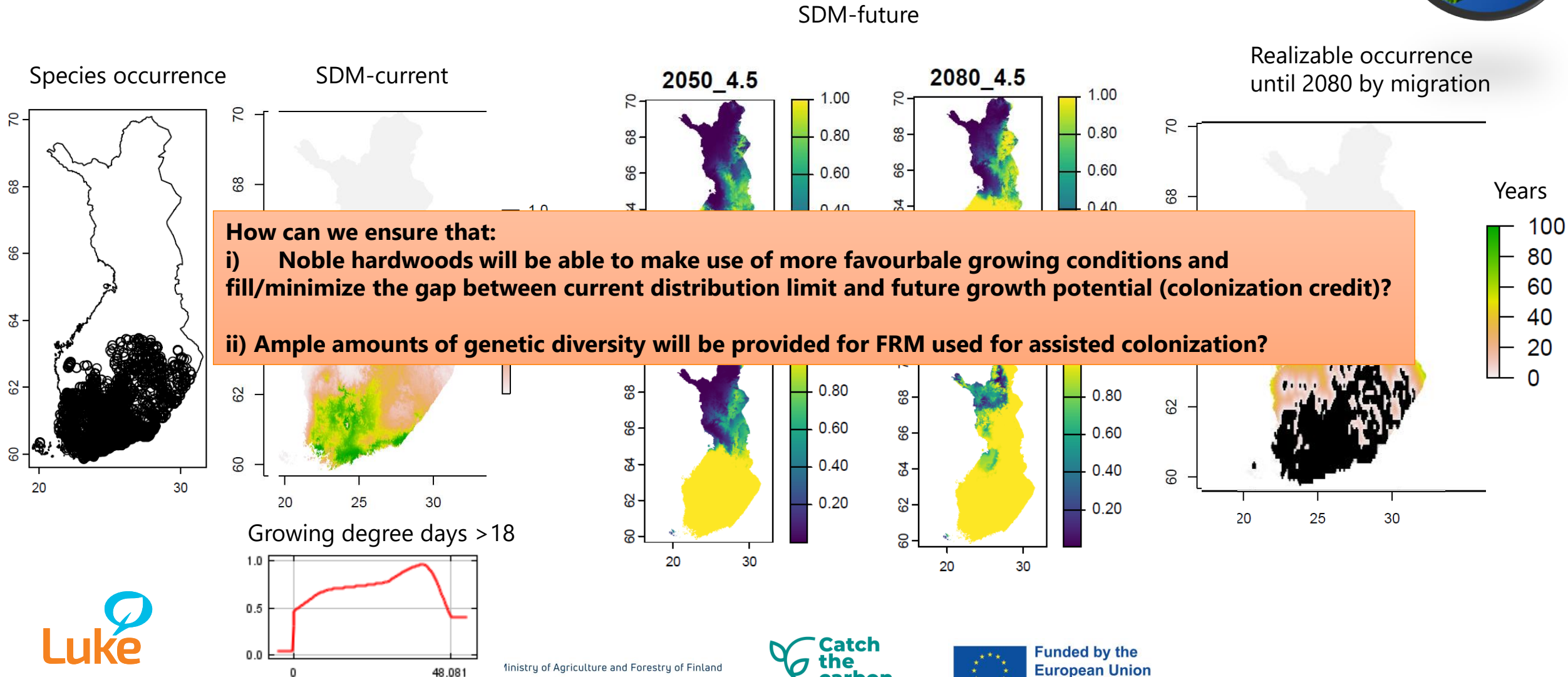
# Climate projections for Finland under CC

## Growing degree days $>5^{\circ}\text{C}$ (GDD)

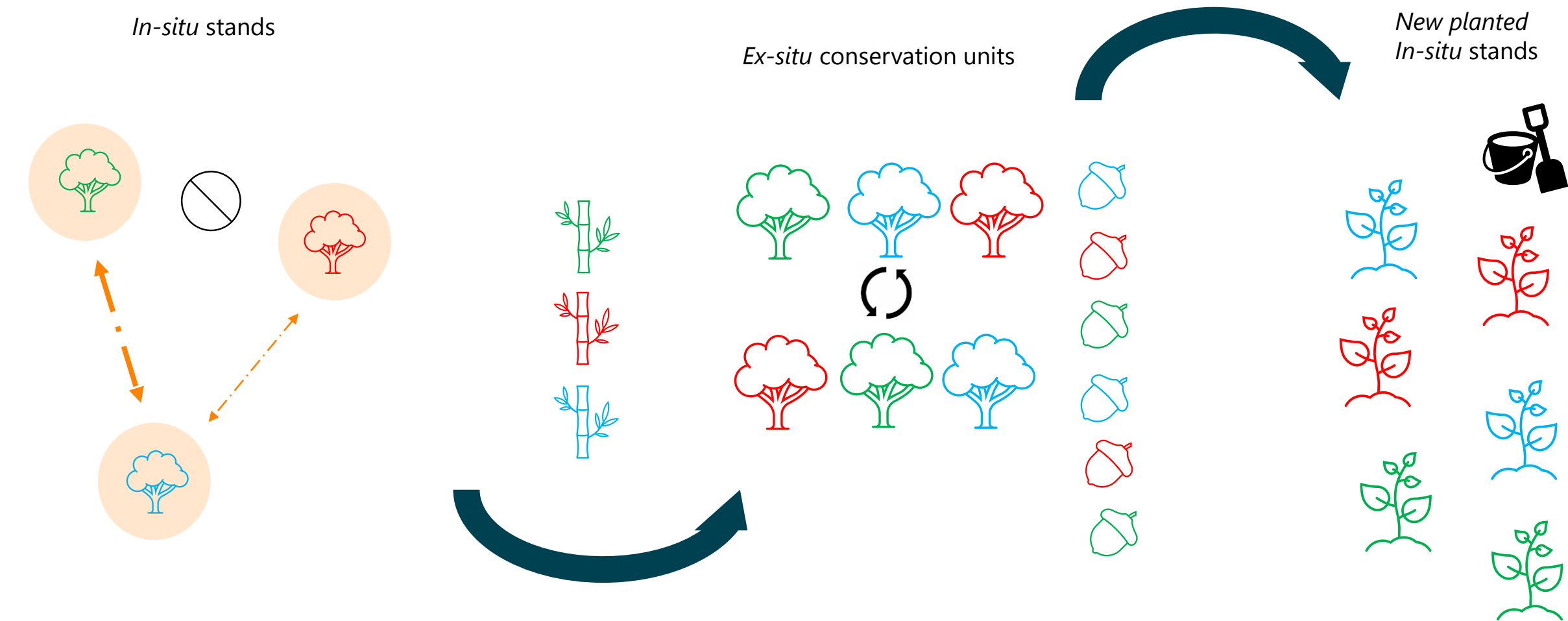
Climate Data originally from Heikkinen et al. 2020 (upscaled to 1x1Km)



# Example: small-leaved linden (*Tilia cordata*)



# Forward conservation concept



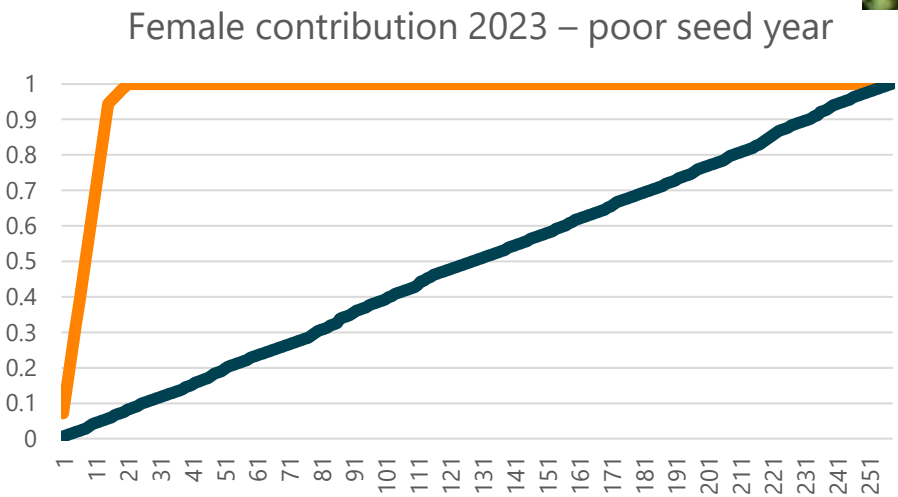
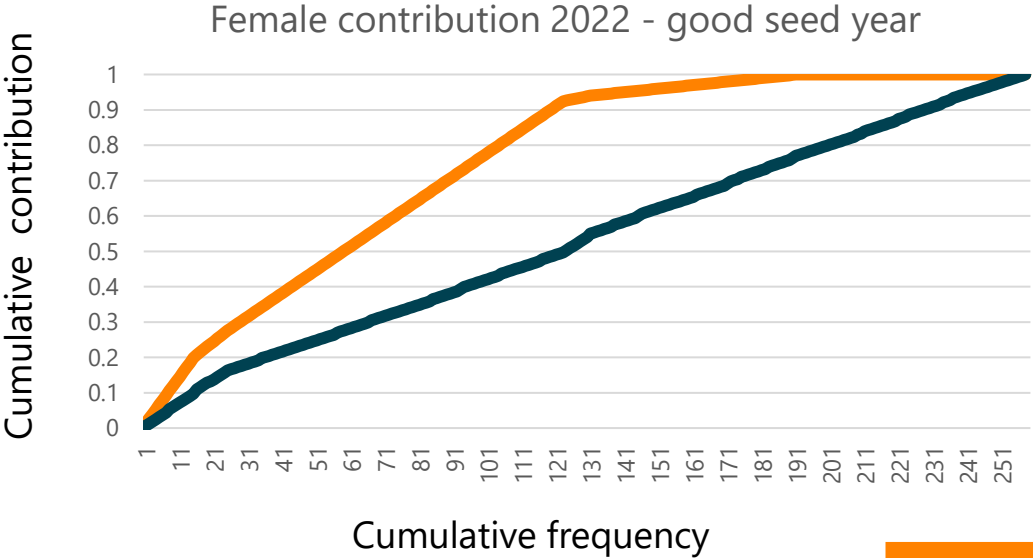
# Sampling & harvesting problem



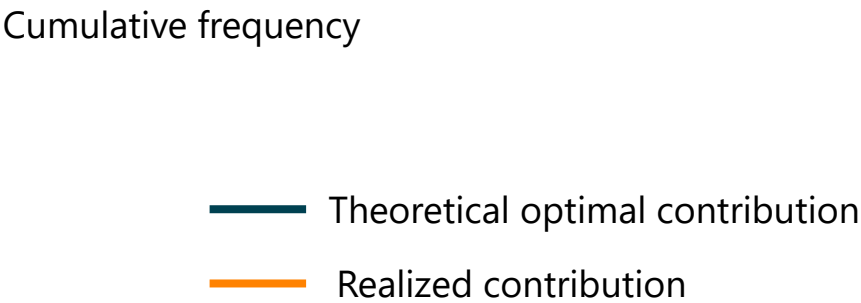
- Usually large variation in fertility/seed production among clones and among years
- Harvesting seed primarily from high-fertility clones is effective, but reduces gene diversity (expressed as  $N_S$ )
- Setting constraint on maximum number of seed/tree increases gene diversity, but **wastes a lot of seed** and **takes more time**
- How to optimize seed harvest in different years?



# Optimal vs. realized female contribution varies from year to year....

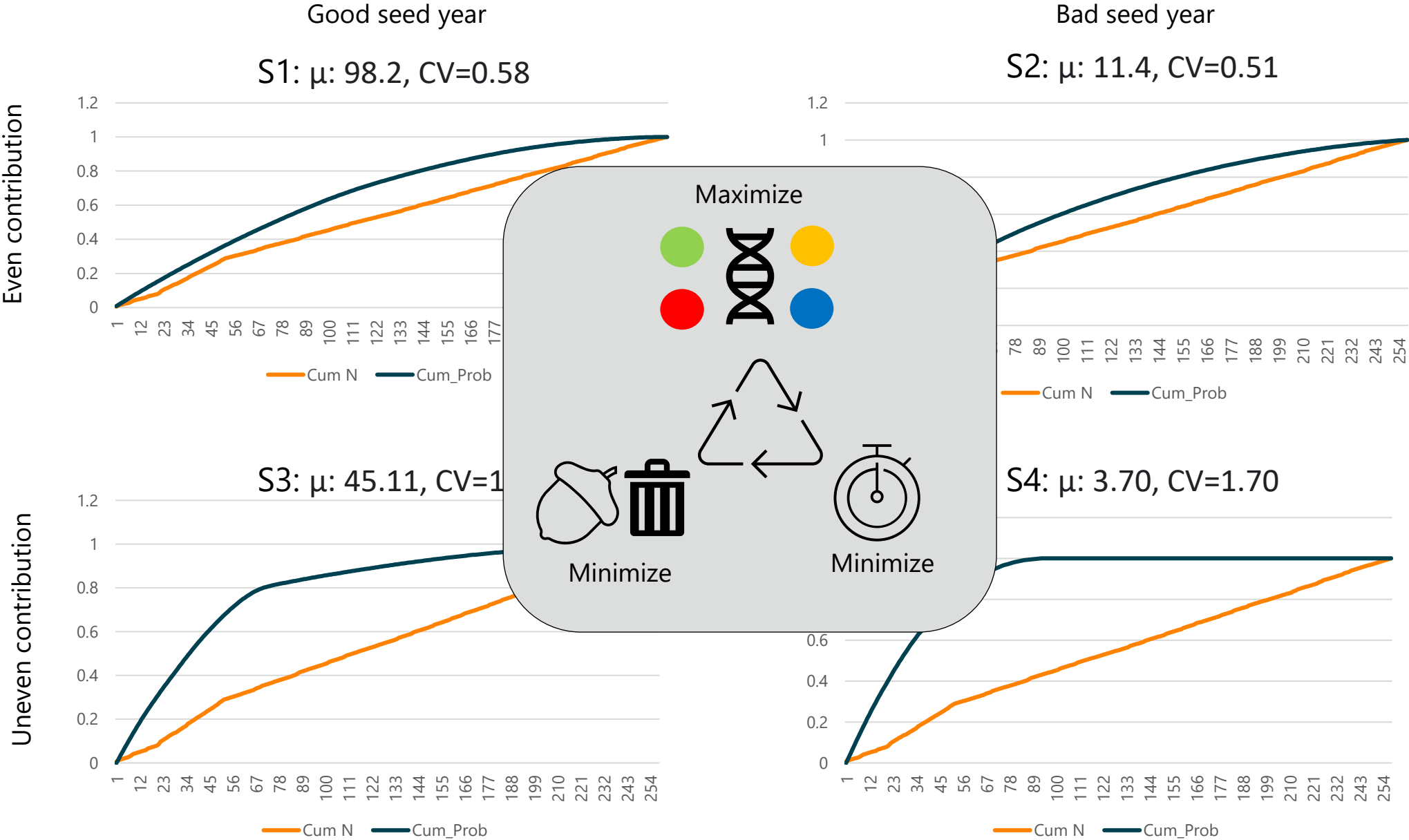


| Measure                      | 2022  | 2023 |
|------------------------------|-------|------|
| $N_{90}$                     | 46.5% | 5.8% |
| $N_{total}$                  | 74%   | 8.1% |
| Status number ( $N_p$ )      | 131   | 16   |
| Rel. Status number ( $N_r$ ) | 50.8% | 6.2% |





# Scenario and optimization tool for seed deployment from underutilized species



# Collection schemes

- **C1:** equal number of seed from all seed-bearing trees with  $>50$  (10) seed (25 (5), 50 (10))
- **C2:** Complete seed from Top 20% of fruiting trees, equal amount of seed from all other trees with  $>50$  (10) seed: (25 (5), 50 (10))
- **C3:** no seed from lowest 20% of trees, equal amount of seed from the top 20% of trees (25 (5), 50 (10)), all seed from remaining fraction
- **C4:** All available seed



# Results

S1: Good seed year/equal contribution

|             | C1    |       | C2   |      | C3   |      | C4       |
|-------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|----------|
|             | 25    | 50    | 25   | 50   | 25   | 50   | Complete |
| Ns          | 0.998 | 0.998 | 0.42 | 0.67 | 0.62 | 0.65 | 192.42   |
| Seed wasted | 0.81  | 0.62  | 0.63 | 0.47 | 0.38 | 0.35 | 0.00     |
| Time needed | 0.19  | 0.38  | 0.37 | 0.53 | 0.62 | 0.65 | 25331    |

S2: Poor seed year/equal contribution

|             | C1   |      | C2   |      | C3   |      | C4       |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------|
|             | 5    | 10   | 5    | 10   | 5    | 10   | Complete |
| Ns          | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.41 | 0.57 | 0.66 | 0.70 | 205.16   |
| Seed wasted | 0.81 | 0.62 | 0.63 | 0.47 | 0.38 | 0.35 | 0.00     |
| Time needed | 0.23 | 0.45 | 0.38 | 0.56 | 0.64 | 0.69 | 4419     |

S3: Good seed year/unequal contribution

|             | C1   |      | C2   |      | C3   |      | C4       |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------|
|             | 25   | 50   | 25   | 50   | 25   | 50   | Complete |
| Ns          | 0.71 | 0.71 | 0.30 | 0.46 | 0.59 | 0.63 | 96.32    |
| Seed wasted | 0.85 | 0.71 | 0.68 | 0.56 | 0.38 | 0.35 | 0        |
| Time needed | 0.15 | 0.29 | 0.32 | 0.44 | 0.62 | 0.65 | 11639    |

S4: Poor seed year/unequal contribution

|             | C1   |      | C2   |      | C3   |      | C4       |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------|
|             | 5    | 10   | 5    | 10   | 5    | 10   | Complete |
| Ns          | 0.73 | 0.73 | 0.45 | 0.65 | 0.64 | 0.69 | 66.06    |
| Seed wasted | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.39 | 0.36 | 0.31 | 0.00     |
| Time needed | 0.25 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.61 | 0.64 | 0.69 | 1432.50  |



# Conclusions

- Truncation harvest is a suitable concept to ensure time-efficient harvesting by accounting for genetic diversity
- Collection schemes **C1 could be applied in good seed years**, regardless of whether clones contributed equally or not  
→ Nursery demand will determine how many seed can be wasted!
- Collection scheme **C3 is slightly superior/equal to C1 in poor seed years**, but wastes considerably less seed  
-> Might be important in poor seed years, because a minimum amount of seed will be needed by the nursery





# Outlook & obstacles

- Status number is an easy concept, but not necessarily the most realistic (e.g. assumes panmixia, no year-to-year correlation)
- Genetic markers and parentage analysis would help to make the model more realistic, but are expensive...
- Time considerations are purely based on gut feeling, rather than on empirical data...
- How to monitor flowering/seed production in *ex situ* units in near-real time in the future?



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# Thank you very much

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