

# Contributions of Tree Breeding to Create Forests for the Future

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# Agenda

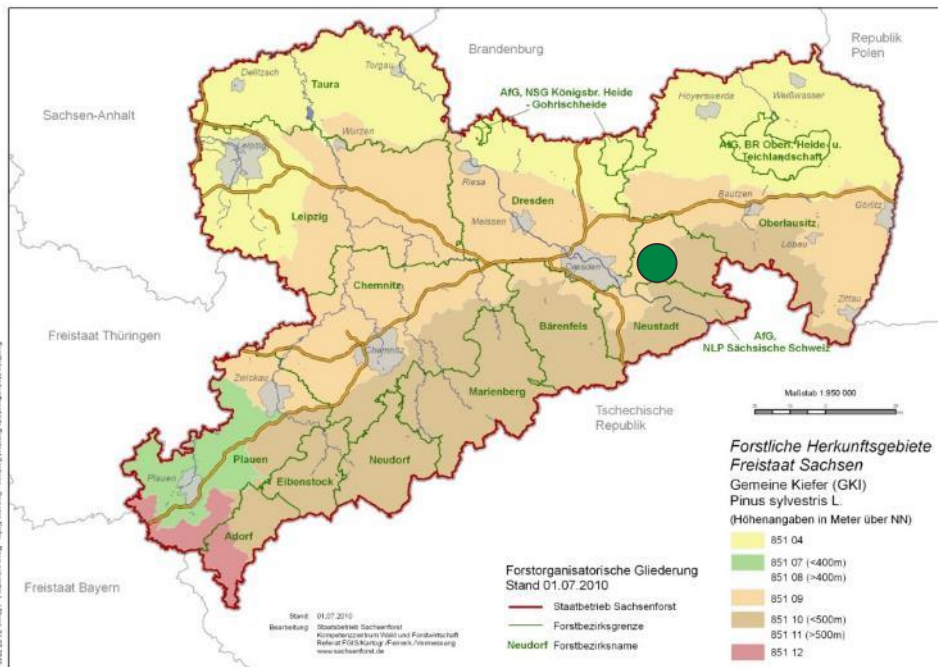
- Challenge
- Catalogue of methods and contributions
- Conclusions and open questions

# Forest tree breeding in Saxony

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- Established 1946 in Tharandt near Dresden
- Since 1951 in Graupa, Pirna
- Today, one of the four major tree breeding institutions in DE



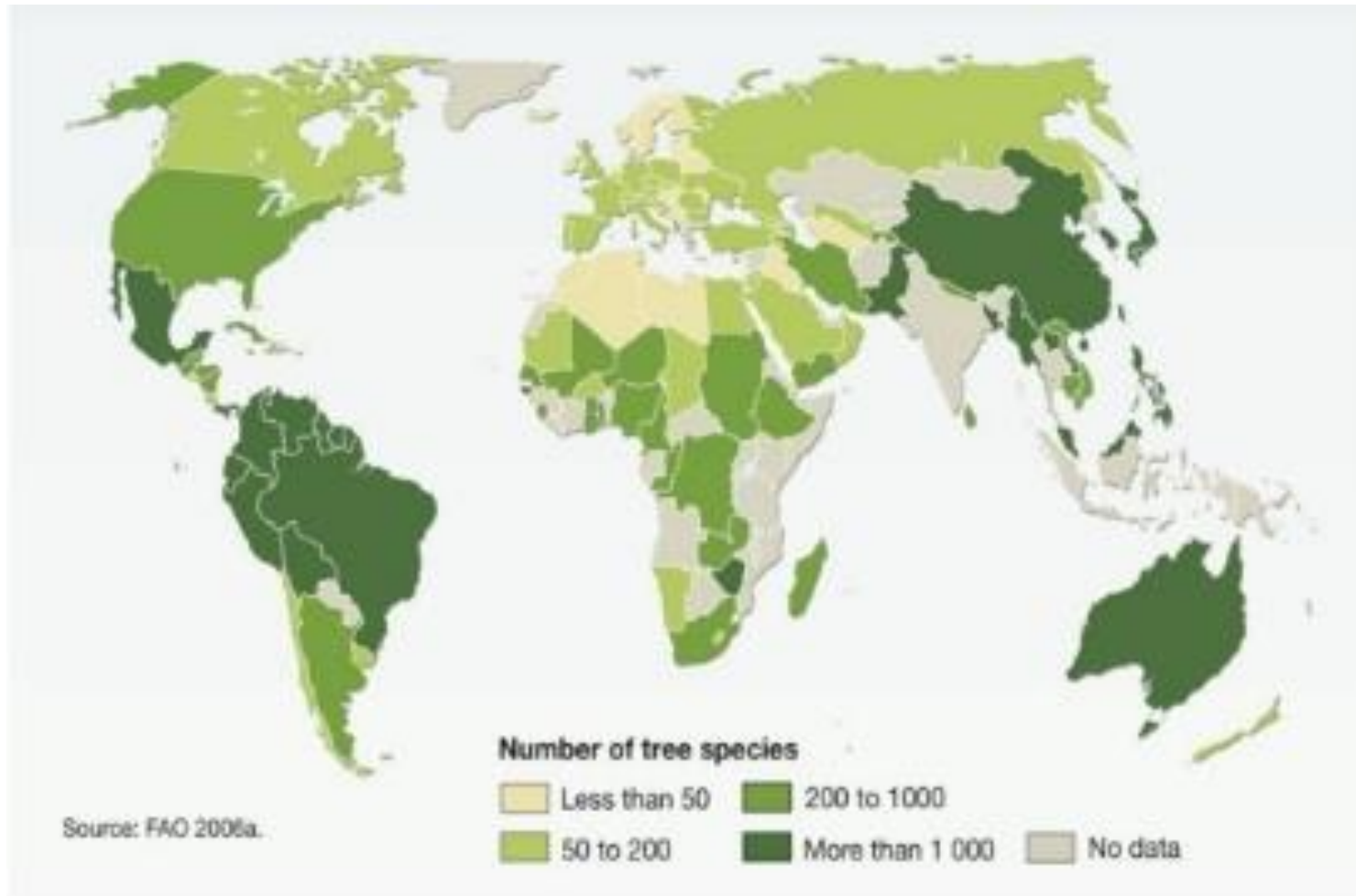
## ■ Current bark beetle infestation

- Singular event due to unfavourable combination of several impacts on forests?
- Unambiguous symptom for rapidly changing environmental conditions due to global anthropogenic impacts on climate and natural resources?

## ■ Whatever the answer is - another question:

- To reforest and to create the forests for the future, which range of species is and which genetic resources of these species are available?

# The challenge



(Rekacewicz et al. 2009; Number of Tree Species per Country in the World; <https://www.grida.no/resources/11216>)

# The challenge

## Range of species (for example Saxony)

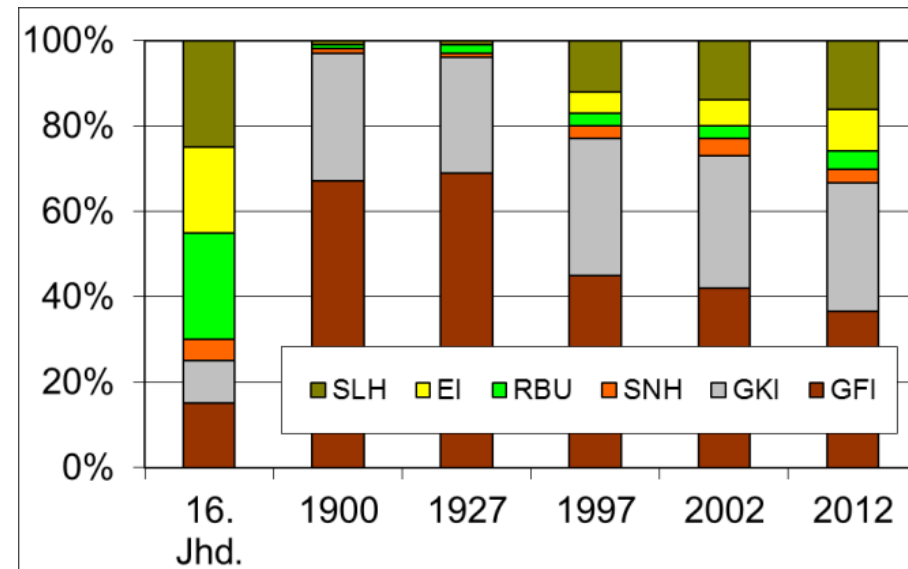
### Native tree and shrub species

- 128 woody species (among them 31 tree sp.) (Schmidt & Klausnitzer 2002)
- 30 % of tree species (11 sp.) already endangered to different degree (Schulz 2013)

Further endangering through pests and diseases (e. g. Ash, Maple)

Loss and shift of area (e. g. Spruce, Pine, Beech)

Next impact?



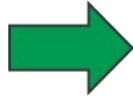
# Catalogue of methods

- Conservation and promotion of forest genetic resources
- Selection of plus trees, progenies and provenances
- Phenotypic and genetic characterization
- Procurement of forest reproductive material
- Transfer of knowledge

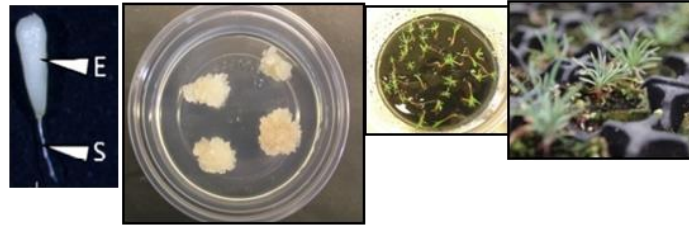


# Catalogue of methods

Controlled  
crossings



In vitro-propagation



Raising of  
plants





# What we are looking for?

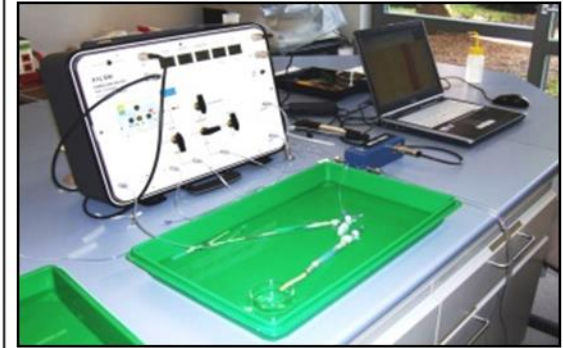
Trial plots



Green house



Laboratory

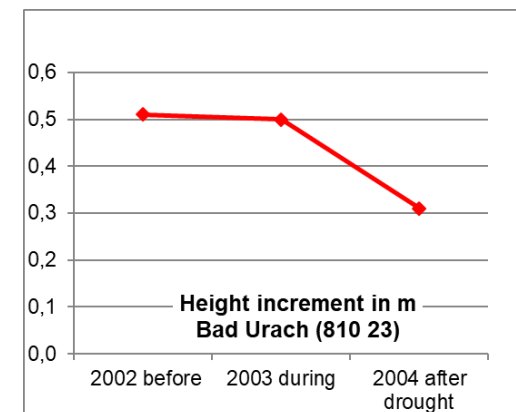
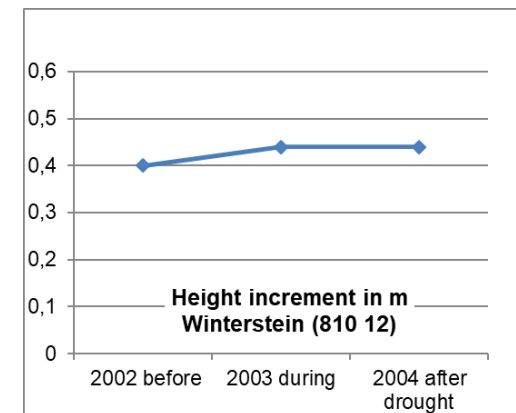
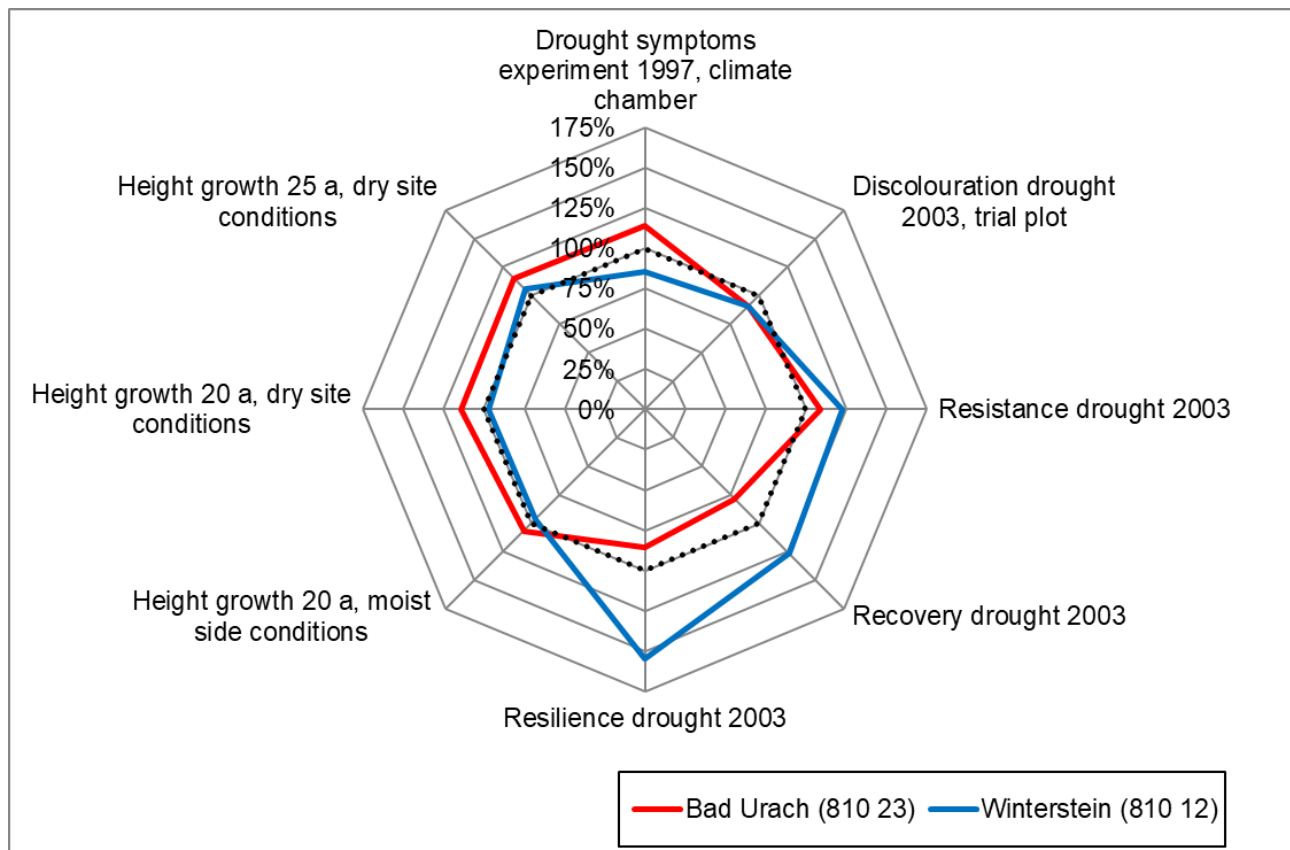


Response of tree species, their provenances and individuals to climatic factors

- Immediate, mid and long term response to frost or drought of plants
  - with different genetic background on one and the same site
  - with one and the same genetic background on different sites
- ➔ Evaluation of the response as such
- ➔ Relations between immediate and long term response

# Contributions – Native species

## Response of provenances of European beech from the south-western and the eastern part of Germany to climatic impacts

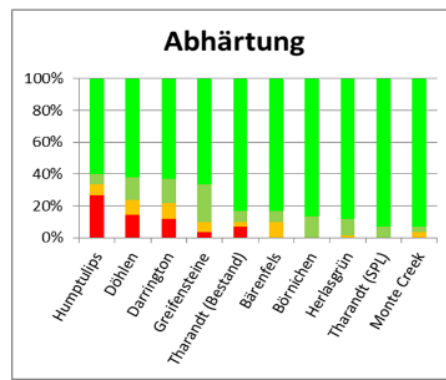
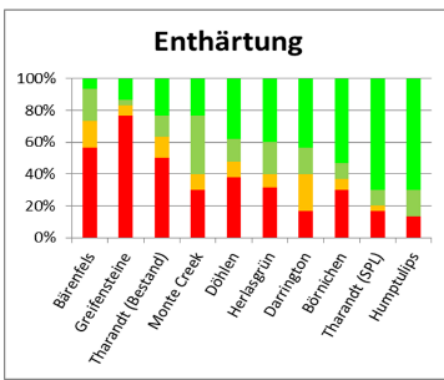


# Contributions – alternative tree species

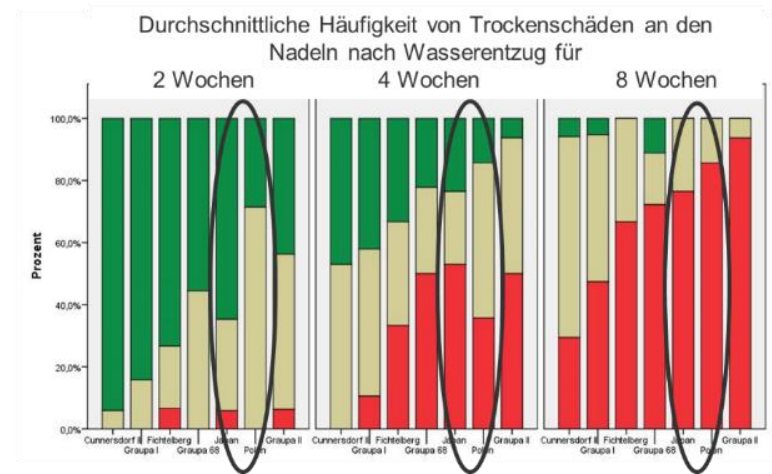
Knowledge already available, immediate use possible

- Alternative species: Grand fir, Douglas fir, Northern Red oak, Locust as well as Japanese larch
- Shelter wood: Aspen, Silver birch, Hybrid-poplar and Hybrid-larch

Douglasie: Herkunftsspezifische Unterschiede  
(Frostschäden bei  $-18^{\circ}$  C (HKG 823 06))



Hybridlärche: Unterschiede zwischen Nachkommenschaften  
nach 2, 4 und 8 Wochen Trockenheit



# Contributions - Tree species under intensive research

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Douglasie



Gem. Fichte



Wald-Kiefer



Isky, M.; Hüner, W.; Steinke, Ch.  
Europ. und Jap. Lärche



Stiel- und Trauben-Eiche



Berg-Ahorn

# Contributions - Tree species under intensive research



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THÜNEN

Strategie zur mittel- und langfristigen Versorgung mit hochwertigem forstlichem Vermehrungsgut durch Züchtung in Deutschland

M. Liesebach, B. Degen, H. Grotchusmann, A. Janßen, M. Konnert, H.-M. Rau, R. Schirmer, D. Schneek, V. Schneek, W. Steiner, H. Wolf

Thünen Report 7



Wald-Kiefer



Berg-Ahorn

sa Rü sky, M.; Hü Eu

# Contributions - Tree species under intensive research

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# Contributions - Tree species under intensive research

- Comprehensive and interstate evaluation of existing experimental trial plots
  - Special consideration of site conditions
  - Selection and propagation of plus trees
- Establishment of clone collections as base for the establishment of seed orchards
- Evaluation of adaptability (e. g. genetic variability, response to drought and frost)



# Contributions - Species for future use

- Recommendations of Federal-State-Working Group „Forest Genetic Resources and Legal Regulations“ (BLAG-FGR)
  - Category „Rare native tree species“ (e. g. European lime, Hornbeam)
  - Category „European tree species“ (e. g. Oriental beech, Nordmann fir)
  - Category „Non-European tree species“ (e. g. Cedar)
- Interstate concept for the establishment of combined species and provenance trials by BLAG-FGR
- Elaboration of project proposal by Section Silviculture of the German Association of Forest Research Institutes (DVFFA)
- Selection and conservation of plus trees of species already well established (clone collections, seed orchards)



- Wide selection of methods and procedures in tree breeding → lot of possibilities
- Erosion of knowledge on the way in state as well as private institutions
- Project approach and legal constraints versus long term task
- Transfer, implementation, application
  - Con: Chancing and keeping of strategies
  - Pro: Promotion of breeding material
  - Pro: Examples for successful use
  - Pro: Balancing volatile supply and demand

- 2018 to 2020 – begin of the end or end of the beginning?
- Air pollution mostly reversible – climate change?
- Abiotic impacts big challenge – biotic impacts a challenge too big?
- Limits of adaptability?
- Self healing powers of nature – myth or reality?
- Role of forestry in a CO<sub>2</sub>-neutral economy and society?



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Freistaat  
SACHSEN

aufgrund eines Beschlusses des Deutschen Bundestages



Fachagentur Nachwachsende Rohstoffe e.V.

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Thank you very much for your attention