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Termőföldtől az asztalig

Restoration of rare or endangered species based on examples of black poplar (*Populus nigra*) in Hungary

(Results of a complex of gene conservation and sylviculture of Black Poplar since 1998)

dr. Sándor BORDÁCS , dr. István BACH, Ferenc VÁRHIDI



Personal introduction

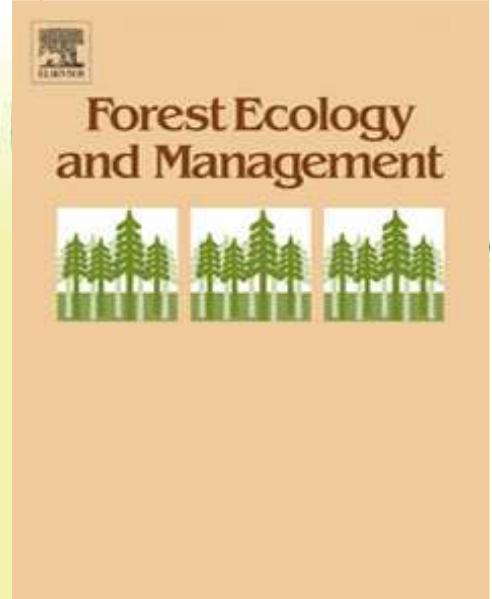
Who am I?



- Forester and forest geneticist
- Expertised in
 - forest reproductive material (FRM)
 - forest genetic resources (FGR)
- Never worked with conifers
- For the better visualization



Paper referenced



Genetic considerations in ecosystem restoration using native tree species

Evert Thomas , Riina Jalonen, Judy Loo, David Boshier , Leonardo Gallo, Stephen Cavers, Sándor Bordács, Paul Smith, Michele Bozzano

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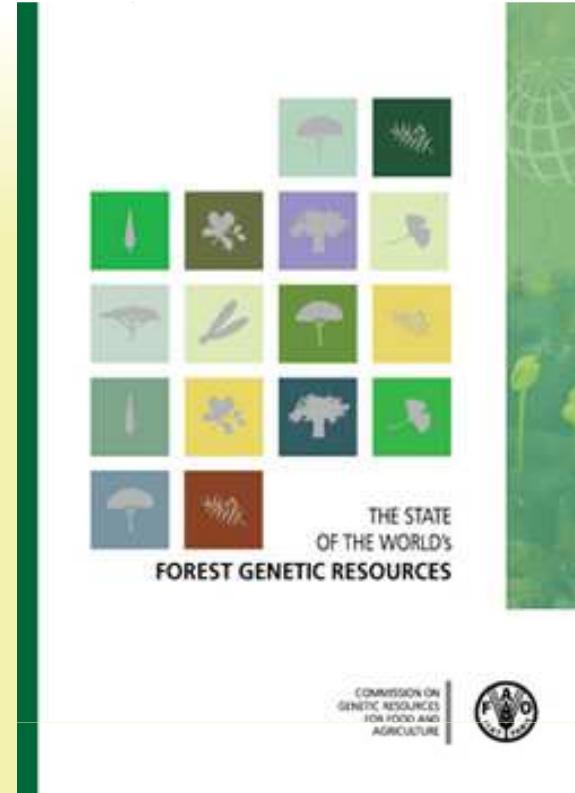


THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S FOREST GENETIC RESOURCES – THEMATIC STUDY

FAO Rome, 2014

GENETIC CONSIDERATIONS IN ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION USING NATIVE TREE SPECIES

Evert Thomas , Riina Jalonen, Judy Loo, David Boshier , Leonardo Gallo, Stephen Cavers, Sándor Bordács, Paul Smith, Michele Bozzano



**Chapter 15.2. Restoration and afforestation with *Populus nigra* in Hungary p.233
(Sándor Bordács and István Bach)**

ProCoGen Dissemination Workshop 1st – 3rd September 2014

Kámoni Arborétum Szombathely, Hungary
“Genomics and the conservation of conifer genetic resources”

Nemzeti Élelmiszerlánc-biztonsági Hivatal



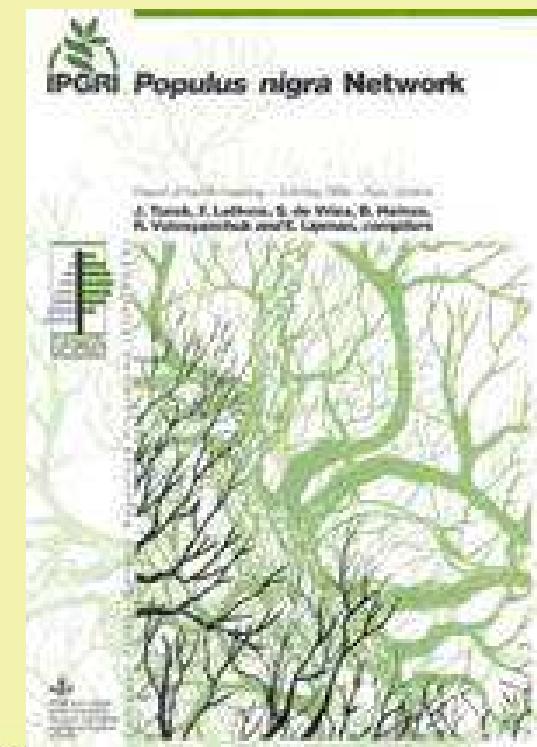
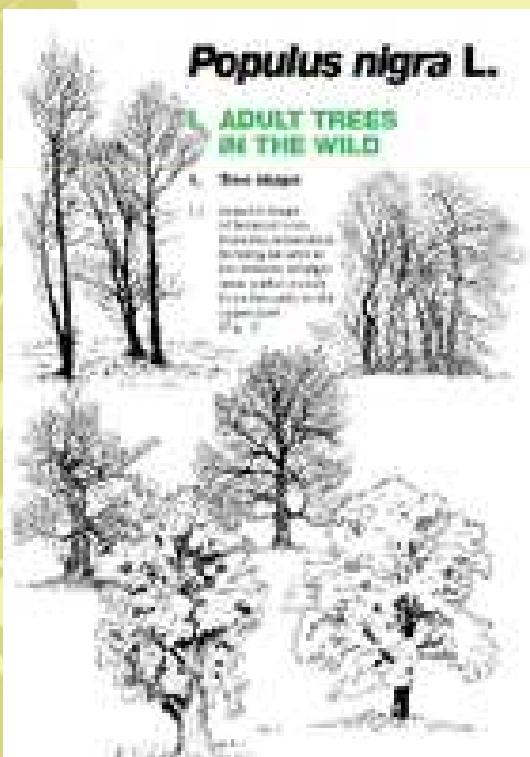
Contents of paper



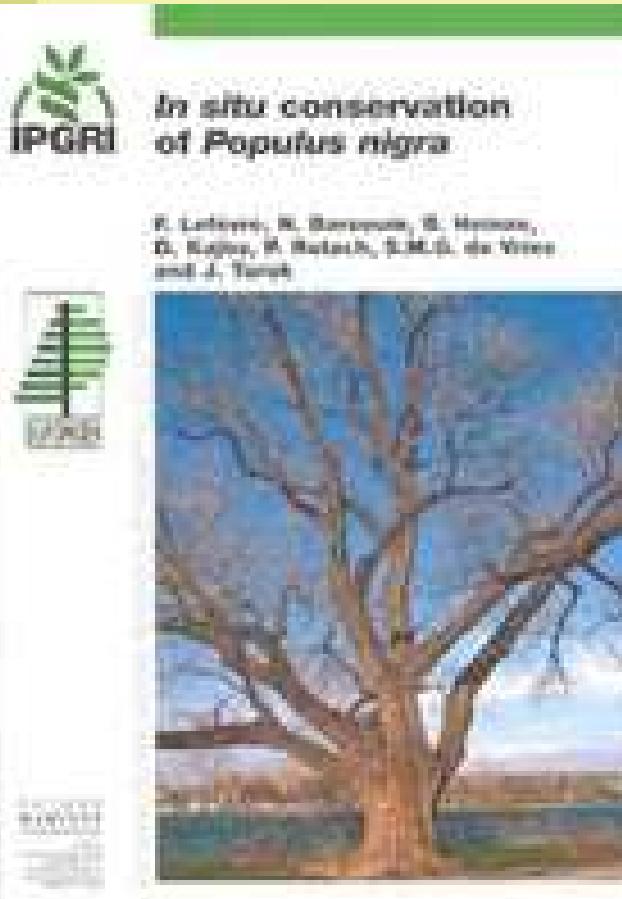
- Role of EUFORGEN activities:
 - Listed Black poplar as an endangered species
- Black poplar in Hungary
- Gene conservation programme for Black poplar in Hungary
- Restoration programme of Black poplar
- Recent results



Identification sheet of black poplar



In situ conservation of *Populus nigra* (Thematic publication)



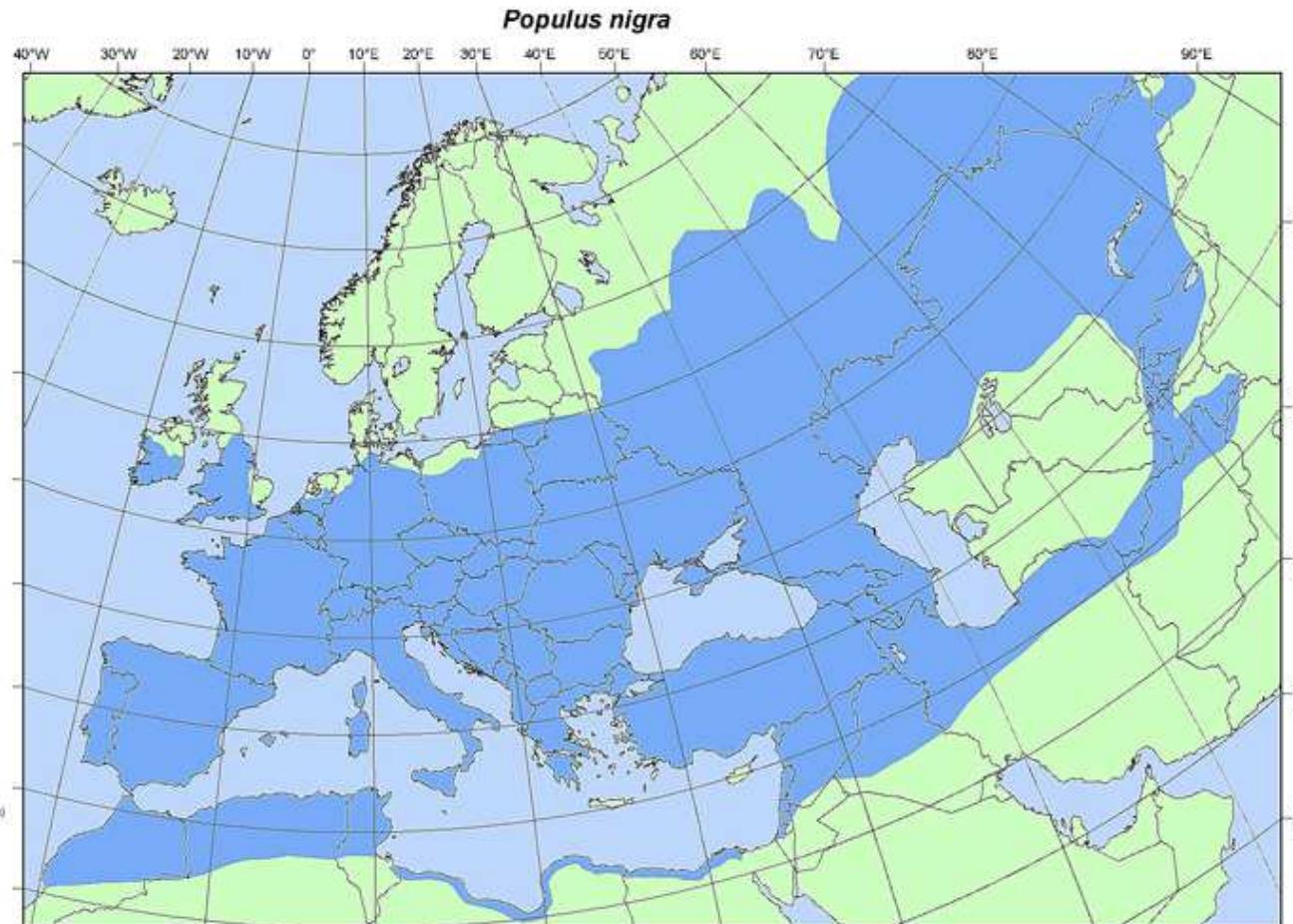
Technical guideline

A screenshot of a document titled 'European black poplar' under the heading 'In-situ conservation of genetic resources and areas of genetic diversity'. The document features a logo of a stylized tree on the left. The main text discusses the importance of conserving this tree, which despite its majestic appearance has a limited distribution and is threatened. It highlights the genetic diversity of the species and the challenges of maintaining it. A large image of a green leaf is shown on the right side of the page.





Distribution map of *Populus nigra*



Citation: Distribution map of Black poplar (*Populus nigra*) EUFORGEN 2009, www.euforgen.org.

First published online in 2004

0 375 750 1,500 Km

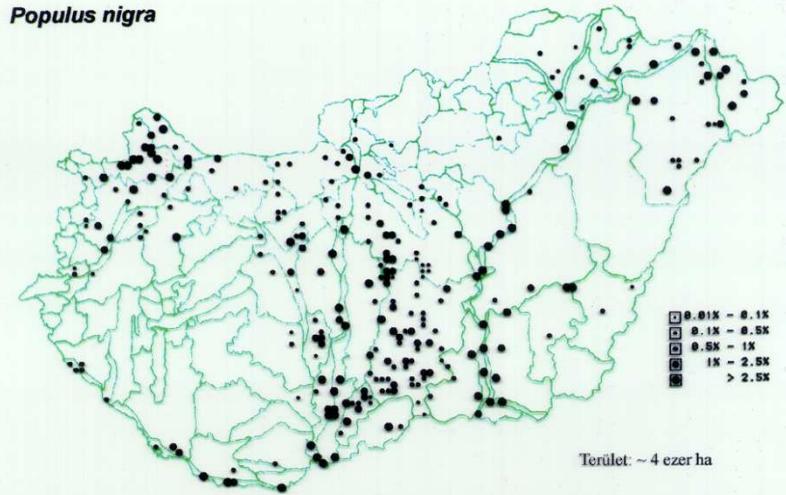
Nemzeti Erőforrások és Biztonsági Hivatal



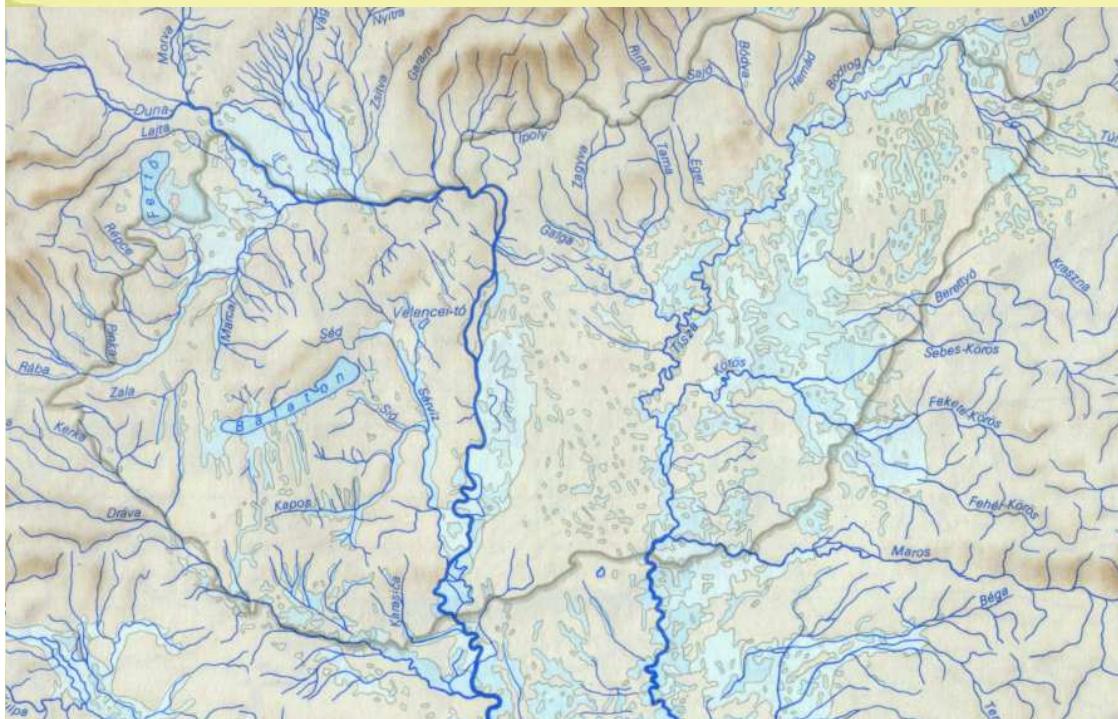
Populus nigra in Hungary

Rivers, lakes, marshlands and swampy areas 2000 years ago (modelled)

Populus nigra



Bartha, Mátyás, 1995



Nemzeti Élelmiszerlánc-biztonsági Hivatal

Magyarország Nemzeti Atlasza, 1989



Milestones of policy and legislation in Hungary



- Decreasing demands on improved FRM (1990s)
- Increasing demands on autochthonous FRM (1990s)
(Requirements of Parl. Act on Nature conservation No. 53/1996)
- Ministerial decrees
 - on forest reproductive materials (based on 1999/105 Counc. Dir.)
 - and on plant genetic resources (PGR)
- Governmental funds for plant genetic resources (1995)
- Use of EUFORGEN recommendations (1998)



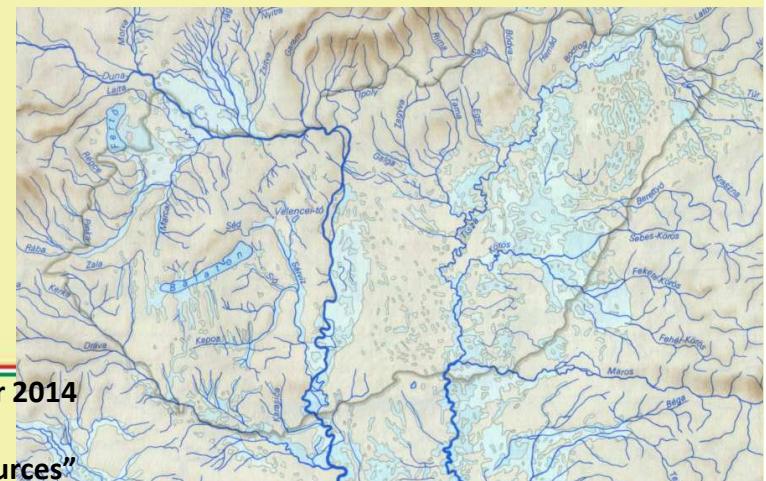
Black poplar as a target species for gene conservation programmes



- Gene conservation has been started for about 20 years
 - Multipurpose demands on use of *P. nigra*
 - Results expected by the public in a short term
 - Governmental funds to finance PGRs



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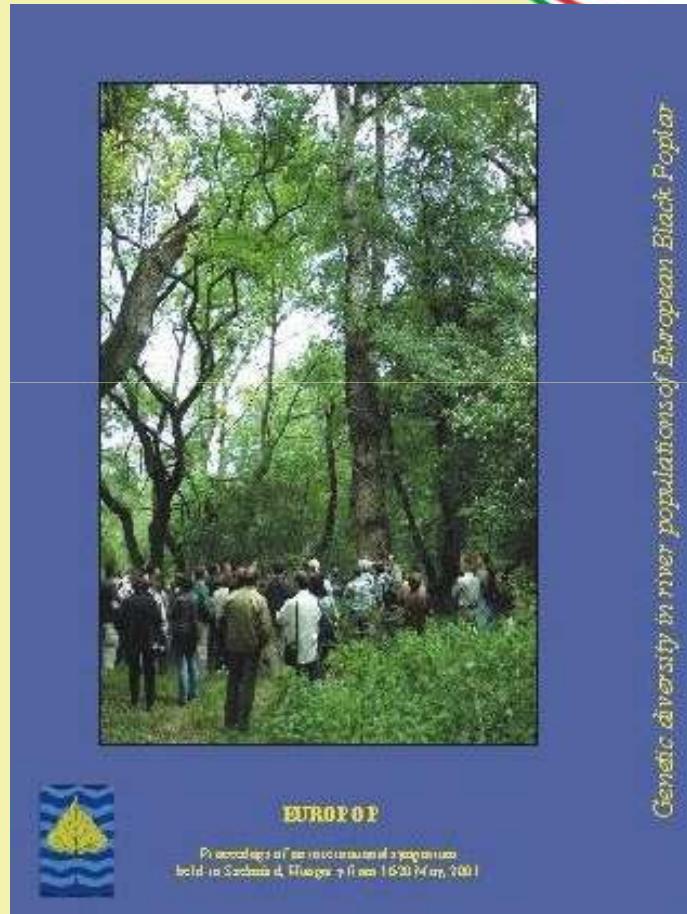
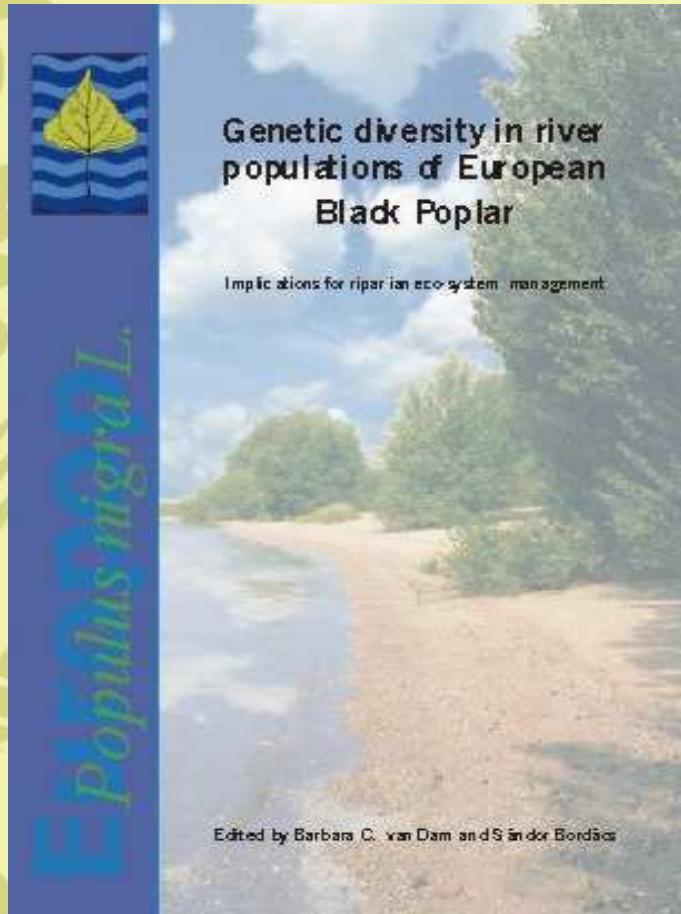
Milestones of gene conservation and management of *Populus nigra* in Hungary



- Inventory made by mapping and data recording (1993)
- Participation in EUFORGEN *Populus nigra* Network (1994)
- Genetic inventory by genetic markers (1997)
- Participation in EUROPOP (1997-2001) project (FAIR RTD PL97-3386)
- Establishing *ex situ* gene collections (1996)
- Establishing basic materials (stool beds 1997, seed orchards 2000)
- Selection and approval of seed stands (2003)
- Production of certified FRM (cuttings 1998, seedlings 2003)

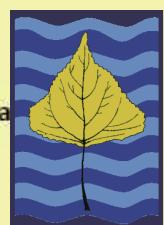


Genetic diversity of European Black Poplar (EUROPOP)



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Nemzeti Élelmiszerlánc-biztonsági Hivatal



Molecular markers used (EUROPOP)



| | Molecular markers | Purpose of use |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| DNA markers | <i>Nuclear DNA</i> | Heinze's specific |
| | | Microsatellite DNA |
| | | AFLP |
| | | RAPD |
| | <i>Chloroplast DNA</i> | cpDNS haplotípus |
| Protein markers | <i>Isozyme markers</i> | LAP , AAT , PGM, PGI |



Basic elements of ex situ conservation

1. Field work : selecting, marking and mapping of trees
2. Data register
3. Genetic analysis to exclude hybrids
4. Establishing local clonal collection by cuttings
5. Establishing stool beds (super elite)
6. Establishing ex situ stands

Selection, mapping, recording and sampling of black poplars since 1993



ERDÉSZETI TÖRZSFA/MEGŐRZÖTT GENOTÍPUS TÖRZSLAPJA

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Fafaj magyar neve: | Feketenyár |
| Fafaj/taxon tudományos neve: | <i>Populus nigra</i> L. |
| új törzsfa, genotípus leírása | régebbi gyűjteményben örzött genotípus regisztrációja |

Azonosító adatok

Erdőgazdasági táj megnevezése és az ÁESZ szerinti decimális kódja:
Kód:

Megye, községhatár, tag, részlet:

Erdőgazdálkodó neve, címe: Természetvédelmi Hatóság neve, címe:

Földrajzi koordináták szélesség hosszúság Természetvédelmi besorolás:

Termőhelyi adatok

Klíma: Hidrológiai viszonyok: Vízgazdálkodási fok: Tengeszint feletti magasság:.....m

Alapkőzet: Fizikai talajféleség: Termőréteg vastagság: Ártéri fekvés:

Genetikai talajtípus:
Fat termesztést korlátozó talajhiba, környezeti tényező: Ártéren a vízjárás jellemzői (évente hány-szor, évszak, borítás ideje, magassága, stb.):

Állományjellemző adatok*

Erdősítés éve: Kor felvételkor: Záródás % Hálózat: Egyedszám:db/ha

Fatömeg: m³/ha | Fredet: % mag % sarj

Növekedés: kiváló - jó - közepes - gyenge | Üzemtervi FTO:

Erdőtípus:

Jellemző lágyszárú növények:

Elegyfaj(ok): Cserjeszint ?
%, helyzete: nincs / van. % borítottság
%, helyzete:

Az állomány története: szaporítóanyag származása, erdősítés módszere, tisztítások, gyérítések, károsítás, stb.



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Use of Heinze's specific (win3) nuclear DNA marker (Heinze 1997)



- 1 *Populus nigra* 'Thevestina'
- 2 *Populus nigra*
- 3 *Populus deltoides*
- 4 *Populus x euramericana*



Ex situ clonal collection (Fadd, Hungary 1997)



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Ex situ clonal collection

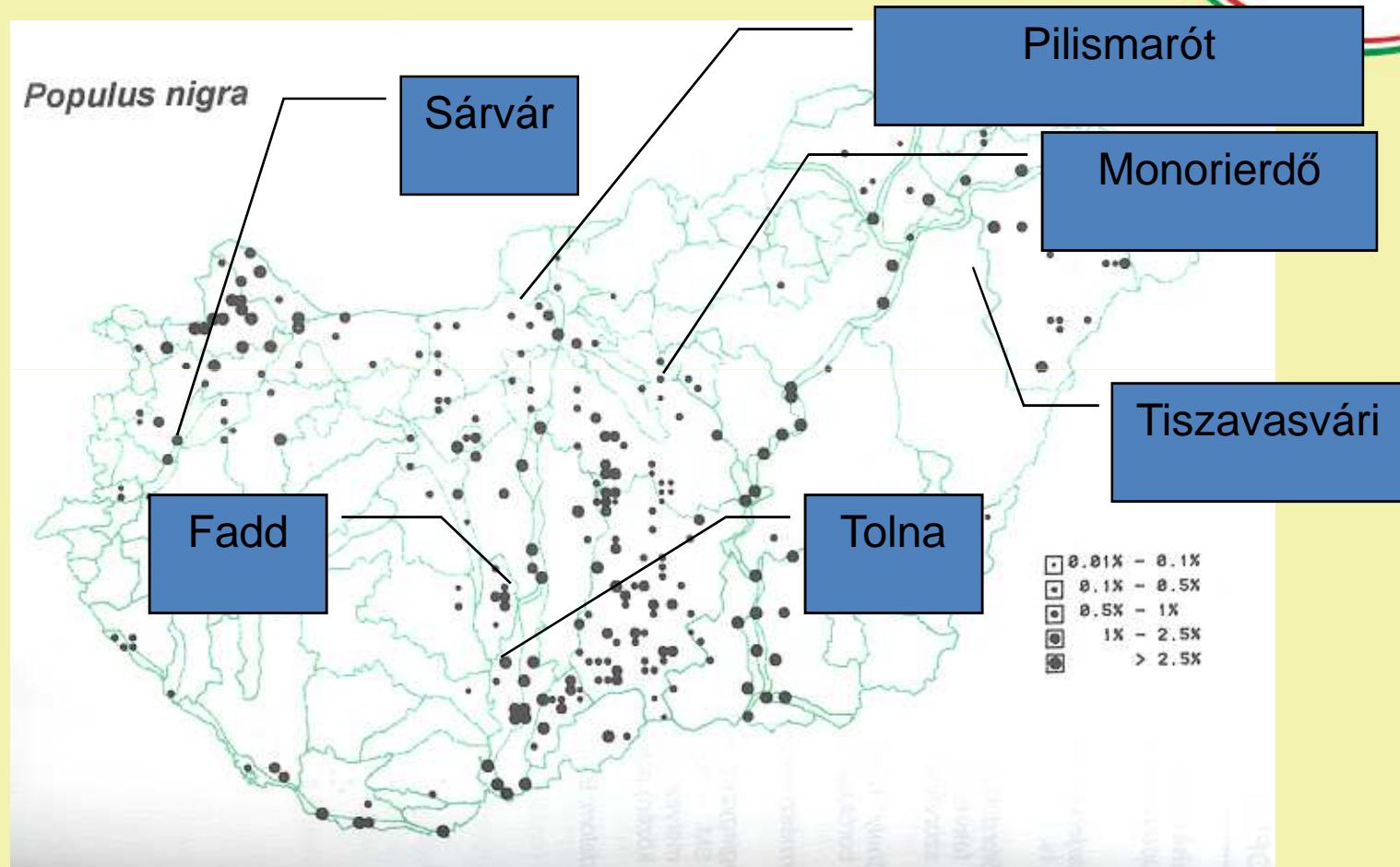
(Tolna, Hungary 1999)



Ex situ conservation stand (Tolna, Hungary 2013, 14 years old)



Ex situ gene collections and conservation stands of *Populus nigra* in Hungary



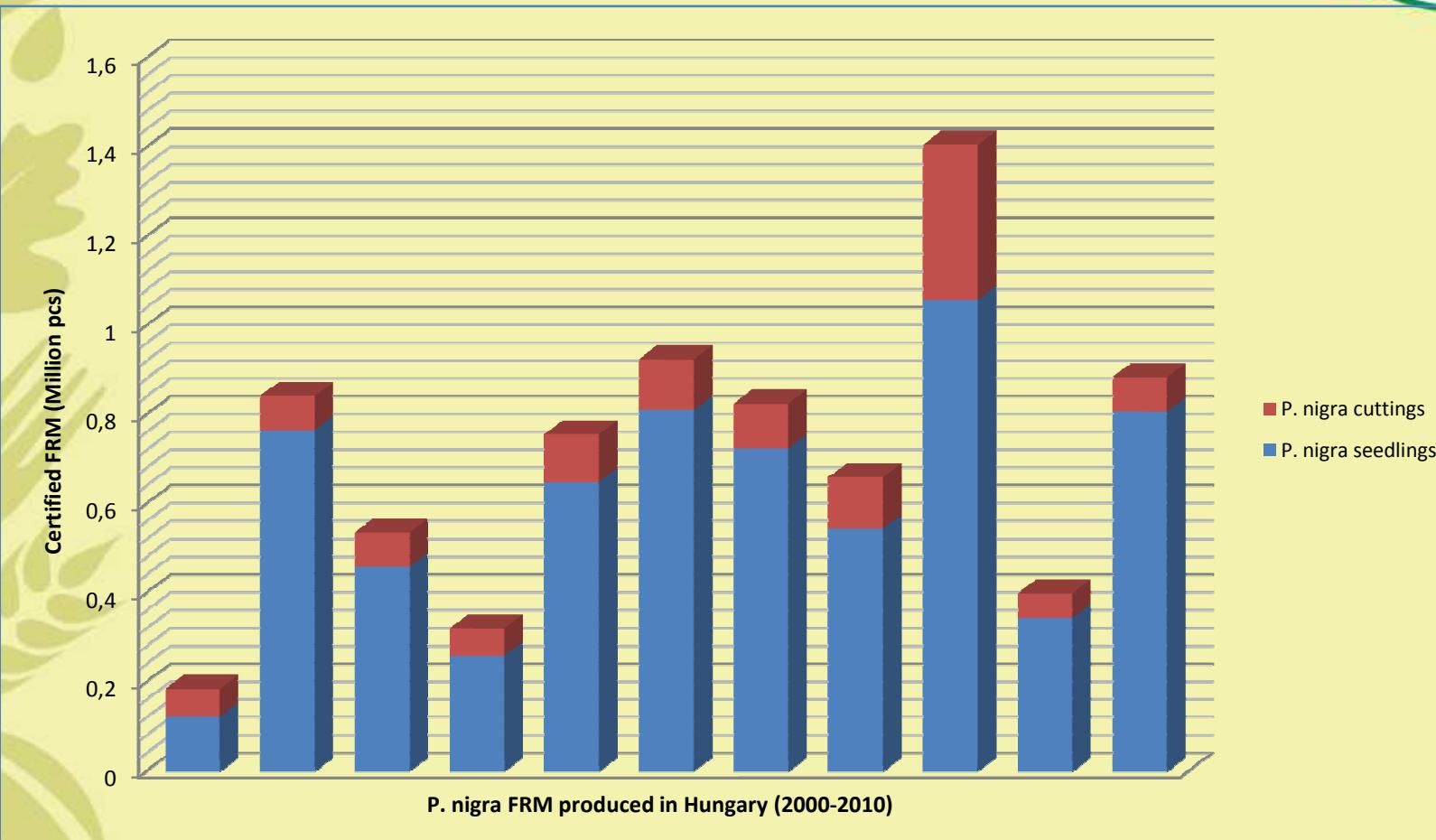
Results of active gene conservation programme (1993 – 2010) in Hungary



- Approx. 1800 genotypes preserved ex situ in 5 regional gene banks
- Stool beds established in 15 regional nurseries (in total 4,5 ha)
- Seed orchard established in Moha (6 ha)
- Seed stands (18) registered on National List of Basic Materials
- Only DNA tested FRM can be certified and marketed
- Local gene collections and basic materials ensure local use of FRM
- Improvement of gene banks and basic materials is continued
- Publications: **(Genetikai ismereteink a fekete nyárról. (Hibridek, klónok, magoncok; tények és tévhitek a fekete nyárról) dr. Bordács Sándor – dr. Borovics Attila Az 'Év fája' a fekete nyár (*Populus nigra L.*), Erd. Lapok 2004.)**



Certified reproductive material of black poplar produced in Hungary (2000 – 2010)



First re-afforestation by clonal mixture of black poplar in a protected area of Gemenc Zrt. & Duna-Dráva NP (20 April, 1998)



Black poplar seedlings produced in nurseries tested by Heinze's marker (DNA)



Re-afforestation by clonal mixture of black poplar (Gemenc Zrt.)



Recent results

Danubepark Step2.0 project linked to black poplar programme in Hungary



- In former projects 82 trees selected and registered
- 153 new trees selected
- All new trees tested by species specific DNA marker
- The 'pure' genotypes (151) ready to use by official registration (National List of ex situ gene collections)
- Cuttings of 118 trees collected to be used for stool beds/seed orchard
- Pre-selection of areas for pilot projects of in situ management of poplar-willow forests has been started



Potential areas for in situ management



Thank you for your kind attention!

