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Foundation Prince Liechtenstein - Overview



The property-area in Austria is around 20.000 ha





STIFTUNG FÜRST

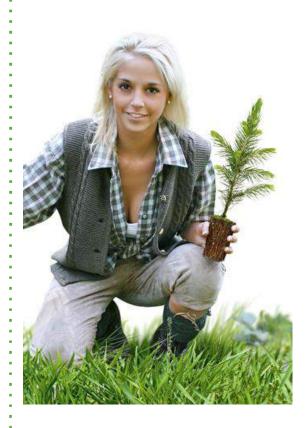
LIECO GmbH & CoKG



- An enterprise of the sPrince of Liechtenstein Foundation‰
- Pioneer for containerized forest seedlings in Middle Europe
- Market leader for forest seedlings in Austria
- 30 years R&D
- Technology- and know-how leader at least in Middle Europe

Company goal

Research, development, production and sale of high quality containerised forest seedlings for a site adapted sustainable forestry as well as expansion at least in Europa





LIECO . A Company with Visions



Production site St. Martin Production site Kalwang (Head office)





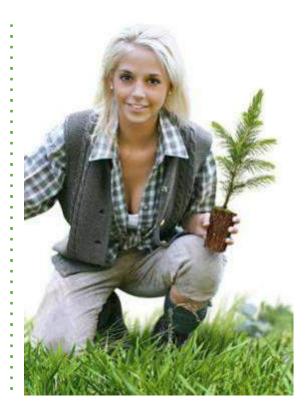




The LIECOËSystem stands for



- ✓ the selection of the best available provenances
- ✓ a wide range of seeds / seed sources
- √ best production technology
- ✓ best quality of forest seedlings
- ✓ the leading conifer producer; broad leaf share max. 10%
- √ best logistics
- ✓ optimized planting system

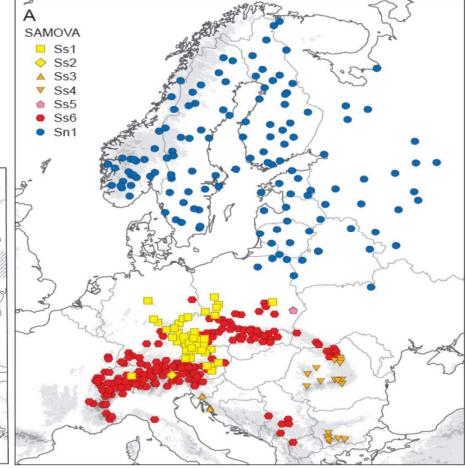


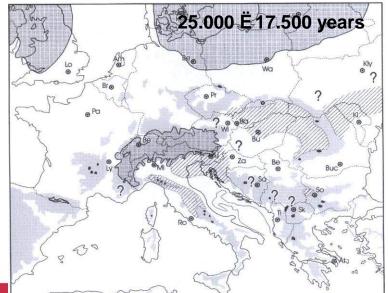


Genetics Ë Immigration History



 Glacial history / immigration history → different haplotypes (Example spruce)





STIFTUNG FÜRST LIECHTENSTEIN Source: Green Heritage ËTrees for the future



Genetics Ë Forest History

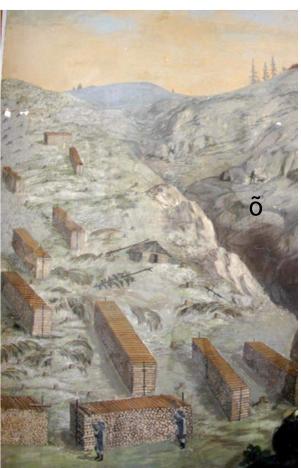


SUCCESSFUL AFFORESTATION

Forest history
 / anthropogenic impact
 → Large clear-cuts, seed sources, õ









Forest History



- Systematic regeneration since introduction of the various forest regulations / laws (õ .., 1524 % alzburgs+first forest regulations . archbishop Matthäus Lang von Wellenberg, regulation of the Bavarian and Austrian Forest Law 1852, õ ..)
- 1791: First silviculture standard work ÞTimber production instructions for forest techniciansĺ -> Georg Ludwig Hartig
 - 1817: Heinrich Cotta published his ÞSilviculture instructionsí, the first global silviculture book





Silviculture





Selective silviculture: Í Breeding in a wider sense $\hat{I} \rightarrow$ Selection of provenances, seed stands, seed trees, plus trees (selective thinnings), $\tilde{0}$

Cone section

Nr. 1 + 2 Bad quality

Nr. 3
Middle quality
→ Partial mast

Nr. 4 - 7
Good quality
Full mast

















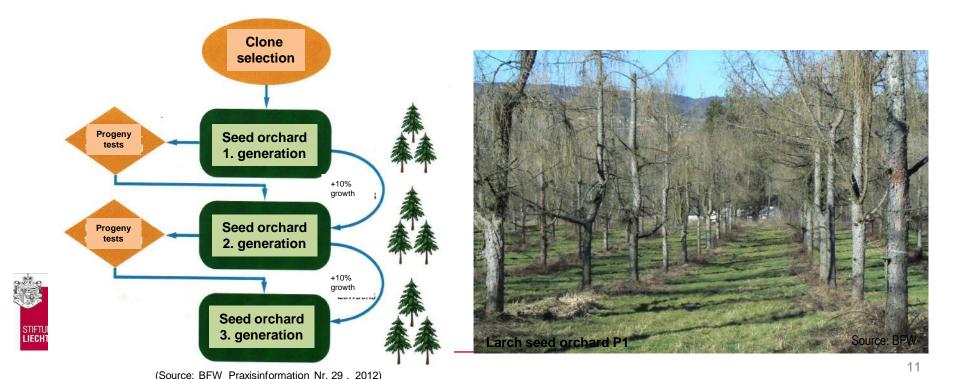
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Silviculture



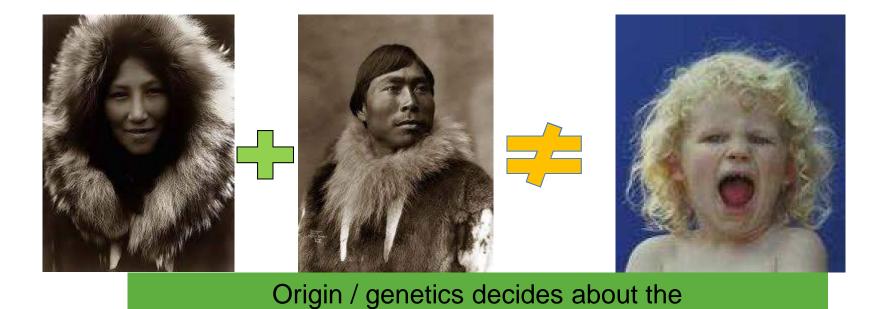


<u>Í Proper breedingí</u> → Repeated selection of plus-trees and testing them, to produce in artificial populations seeds with an improved value. Goal also to secure sustainably an optimized seed supply from seed orchards with the best provenances and genetics for practicing forestry



Provenances





progeny characteristics





Provenances









Provenances

STIFTUNG FÜRST LIECHTENSTEIN









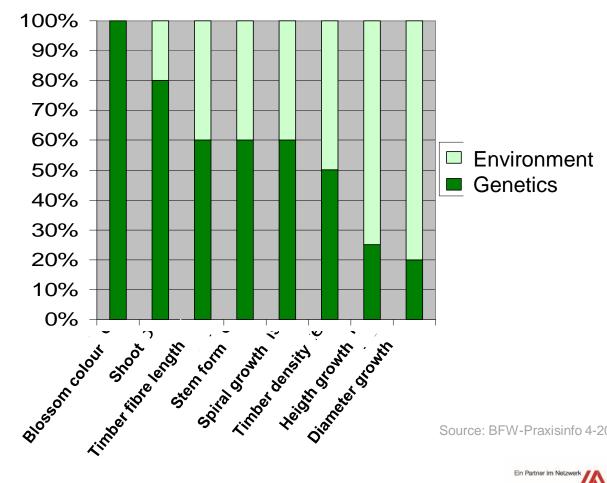


The proper genetics / origin decides about quality, stability and vitalitity of our stands and therfore also about the timber proceeds



Phenotypic Appearance





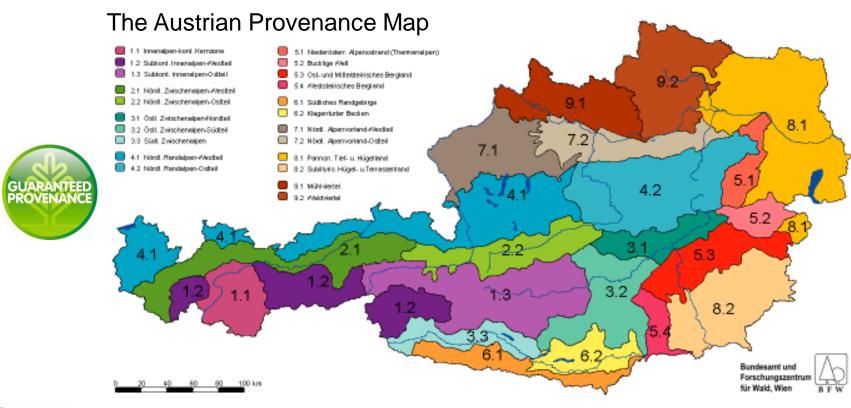


Source: BFW-Praxisinfo 4-2004, T. Geburek



Choice of suitable Provenances





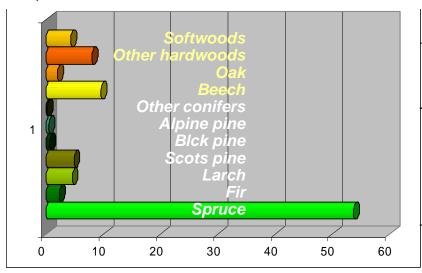


www.herkunftsberatung.at





47,6% of Austria is covered with forests



11% of the forests = bareness, openings and shrubs

25% of the forests = broad leaves

64% of the forests = conifers 51% spruce = dominating

WaldBericht, BMLFUW and ÖWI

- → Spruce is and remains the most important tree species in Austria
 - → The provenance has an essential influence on the stand-quality and -stability



Current Situation E Questions?



- ✓ Too low wood qualityõ ?
- ✓ Too long rotation periods õ ?
- ✓ Too low resistance against environmental impacts, insects, fungi, õ?
- ✓ Too low knowledge about the history of forestry and forests, genetics in common, genetic adaptability of various tree species and geographical characteristics, provenances, biodiversity in common and diversity within tree species, õ?



Current Situation E Questions?



- ✓ Too little seed orchards for improved seeds õ ?
- ✓ Too little lab capacity for seed and molecular analyses for individual treesõ?
- ✓ Too little availability of high quality seedlings (root development) and from improved genetic material (seed orchards) õ ?
- ✓ Too little knowledge about new standards in seedling production õ?

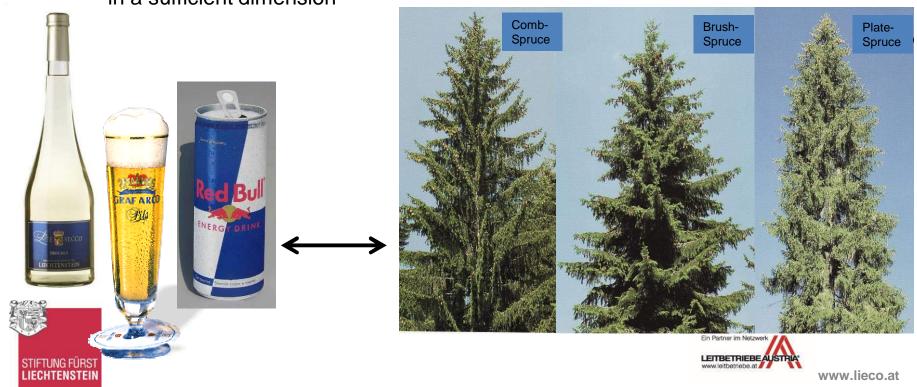




Current Situation E Questions?



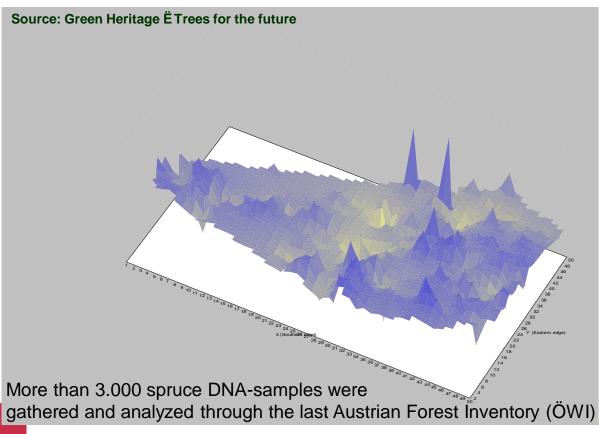
- ✓ Too little knowledge about the genotypes õ?
 - → The knowledge of the foresters analyzing stands for harvesting seeds / plus tree selection / selective thinnings is mainly based on the phenotype, because the DNA as an analyzing tool (genetic markers) is not available yet in Middle- / Central-Europe in a sufficient dimension



STIFTUNG FURST



✓ Genetic landscape for spruce based on microsatellites



Result: Higher genetic heterogeneity in some parts of Austria = regions with obviously nonresident provenances detected and confirmed





- ✓ Seeds for the seedlings production are mainly coming from seed stands, approved by state experts according to the various provenance maps and phenotype
- ✓ Seed orchards were mainly established to secure gene resources for biodiversity reasons (Austria, Germany) and not primarily to produce improved seeds to increase the biomass production
 - → Austria: 68 seed orchards are existing (131 ha)
 - → Example SCA-Skog Sweden (about 2 mio. ha productive forests): Access to about 120 ha seed orchards





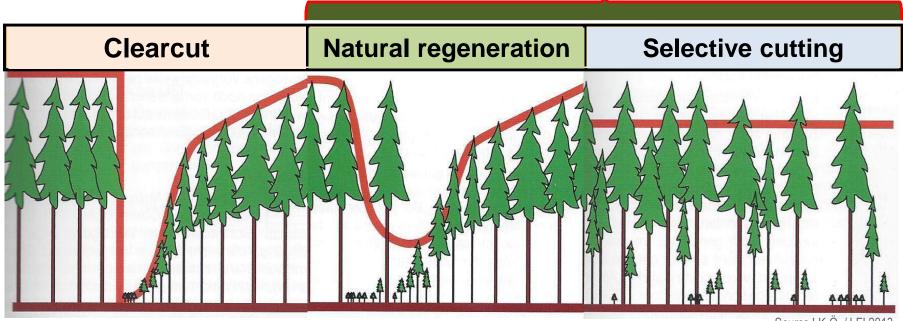








High focus on natural regeneration and naturalistic silviculture



Source LK-Ö / LFI 2013

Impact of the silvicultural system on the increament







- ✓ Only a few forest companies established own seed orchards for their main species, kept their own forest seedlings production and are engaged in cuttings production and õ. → positive examples ‰iechtenstein, Mayr-Melnhof (A), Hohenzollern, Bavarian State Forest, õ (D)+
- ✓ The seedlings production know-how is declining → young seedlings
 for lining out / transplanting are more and more produced through
 order productions in the big European nursery centres (Northern
 Germany, Netherlands, Hungary, õ)



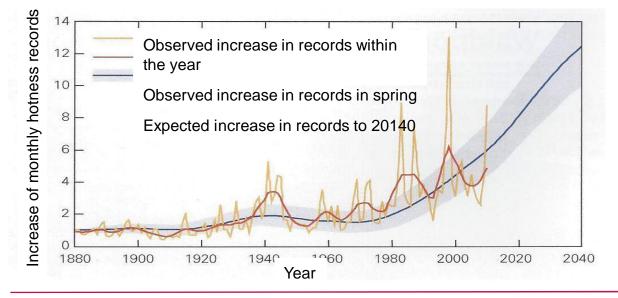






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- ✓ Trees which are planted today, probably have to endure till they are harvested, strong changes. Thereby a temperature increase is not absolutely crucial. The in the last decades observed increase of hotness and drought periods are seen more critical, especially for conifers like spruce
- More and more studies show an ongoing climate change



Trough climate change hotness records are today about 5x more frequent as they could be expected without global warming

(off Coumou et.al., Climate Change 2013)







- ✓ Forecasts about local climate changes and their impacts on forests are still foreseen with huge inaccuracies
- ✓ Elongation of the vegetation period in Middle Europe within the last 40 years: about 10 days (Menzel et al. 2006)
- ✓ Sweden: Changes since 1960 show for identic clones on 60 different sites on average a 11 days longer vegetation period, a 6 days earlier bud flash and a 5 days later loss of the leaves







✓ Higher temperatures lead to positive and negative effects



- -> Higher photosynthesis
- -> Prolongation of the vegetation period and therefore more growth and higher productivity



- -> Earlier bud bursting and more frost damages
- -> Increased water demand / higher evaporation rate, which means that there is less water available even if the precipitation distribution and amount does not change
- -> Regional more drought damages / heavy rains / storms ?
- -> Increase of forest pests, because their development time is temperature steered







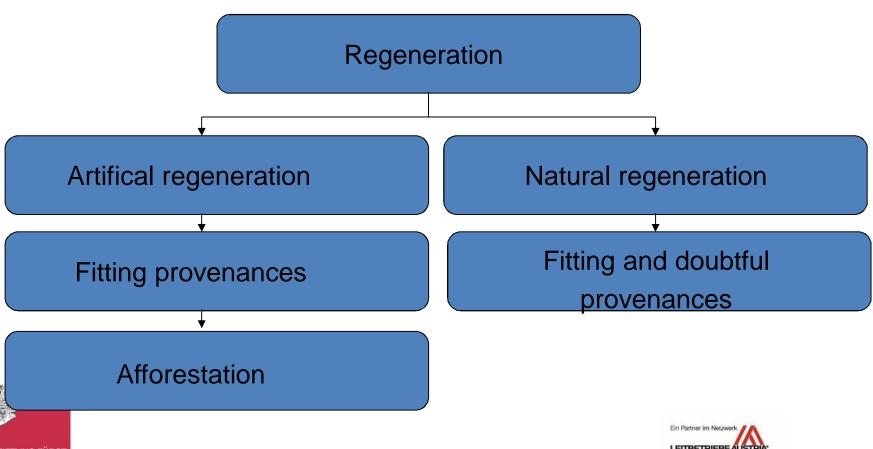
- ✓ European countries like Sweden, Ireland, Poland, õ are fare better developed in conifer genetics õ
 - → availability of gene markers for specific traits (e.g. drought resistance), yield increase oriented breeding programs through improved seeds from seed orchards (OP . MCP . Varieties = increased genetic certainty), practical use of somatic embryogenesis, ...
 - → Clear goals are missing like e.g.: %Conservation and improvement of the genetic resources, breeding, search and maintenance of the genetic material on an adequate quantitative and qualitative level for regeneration (Poland 2011-20135)+







Regeneration decision process



Improved Genetics



OPPORTUNITIES

- Resistance increase / more stable forests (incl. protection forests)
- Yield and productivity increase
- " Quality increase
- Conservation of endangered species and provenances
- More security respectively riskminimization through improved provenance recommendations
- " Improvement of the competitiveness
- " Job preservation
- Sustainable intensivation of forestry

RISKS

- Missing knowledge and willingness of forestry to deal with genetic issues / yield increase
- Missing target definitions of forestry
- " NGOs are against a sustainable intensivation of forestry
- Political perception about a sustainable intensiviation of forestry
- Too little money for R&D
- " Loss of competitiveness
- ő ő



Goals?





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% Conservation and improvement of the genetic production level for the main tree species under consideration of the expected / ongoing climate change and

a sustainable increase of the quantitative and qualitative timber harvesting potential of the managed forests and

the conservation of the forestry competitiveness+

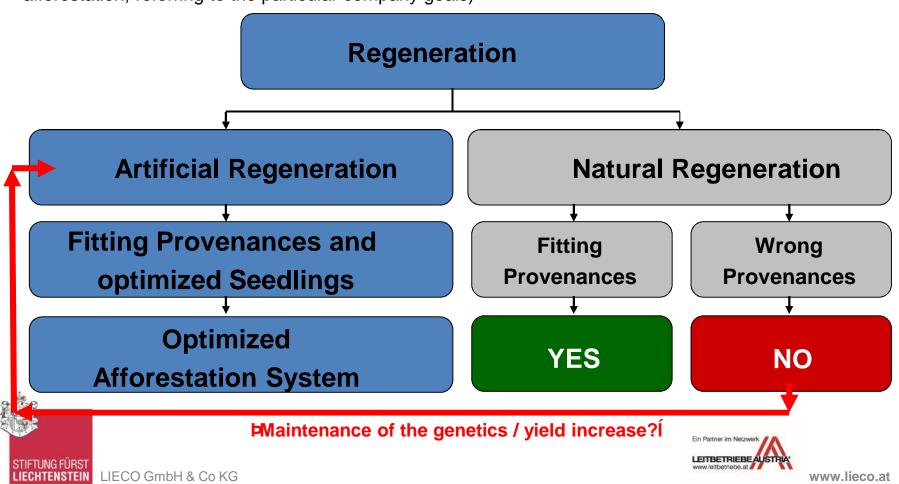
Securing biodiversity, diversity within a tree species and yield increase as well as conservation of the genetic adaptation potentials for the main tree species+







Regeneration decision process in future (Balance between natural and artificial afforestation, referring to the particular company goals)



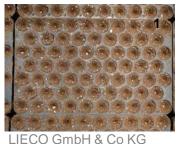




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Forestry needs nurseries which are producing forest seedlings on state of the art. They should be produced in one nursery preferably from the seed to the plantable seedling!

















→ Seedlings with the best genetics and a root system, those who secures even in drought periods highest growth- / survival rates











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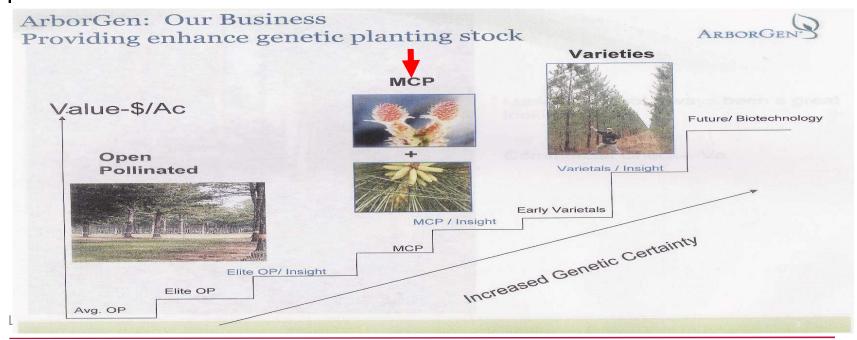
Afforestation system -> a closed cycle from seed harvesting . seed processing . seedlings production linked to the demand . seedlings delivery logistics. planting system linked to the seedlings and site demand (with or without soil preparation, õ). The planting has to be planned well by forest experts and the planting work and success of the regeneration aim monitored strictly







- **AUFFORSTEN MIT ERFOLG**
- The approval of seed stands, seed testing has to be kept and improved according to the future needs -> lab capacity?
- (Middle European) Forestry needs more seed orchards for improved seeds especially for the main tree species and best provenances . $> OP -> MCP -> \tilde{o}$.





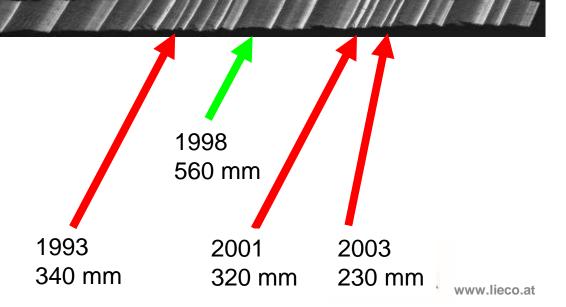




(Middle European) Forestry needs more R&D support to find the best provenances and genetics according to yield, defined characteristics / traits and stability -> Gen marker development for special characteristics like drought resistance, õ

Deutsch Gerisdorf Altitude: 350 m

Precipitation: 685 mm May+June: 179 mm Temperatur: 8,3°C





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Example Spruce in Austria





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MM - Hintergams

Maria Lankowitz

Istebna - Polen

Schnegattern

Hartberg

Klausen Leopoldsdorf

Tschepelare - Bulgarien

Ridelov - Tschechien

Hohenau/Passail

Kinsky Rosenhof Sandl

Innsbruck Gandenwald

✓ Drought resistance → Platicity of various provenances (1989-93 → growth reductions 54% to 73% and 2000-03 → reductions 72% to 82%)

Porrau:

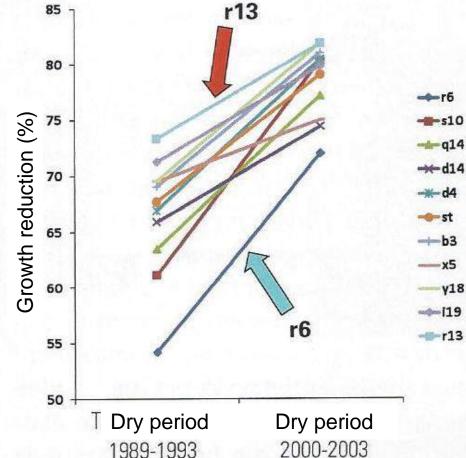
Altitude: 250 m

Precipitation: 515 mm; Mai+Juni: 137 mm

Temperature: 9,8°C

Source: Green Heritage Ë

Trees for the future











- **AUFFORSTEN MIT ERFOLG**
- (Middle European) Forestry needs more applicable R&D results according to biodiversity, diversity, seed quality, provenances in general, drought resistance, cuttings, somatic embryogenesis, õ
- Adaption of the various provenance recommendations always under consideration of the current knowledge (eg. in Austria www.herkunftsberatung.at)









- To generate within practicing forestry more interests in genetics and regeneration in general -> newly planned: certification training for regeneration and tending generation through the %BFW Training Centre Ort+
- To generate more knowledge about seedlings production and breeding programs -> as better as the improved genetic material is, as higher is the demand for high quality containerized seedlings produced on state of the art (international trend)



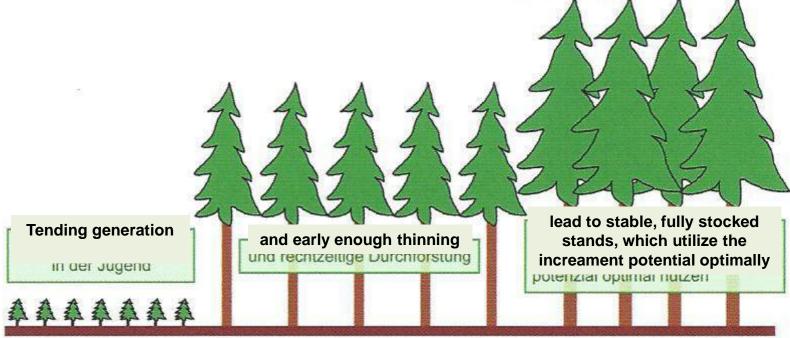






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Intense focus in the forest management on spacing and optimized rotation periods -> trees need space for an optimal growth and adequate rotation periods





Source LK-Ö / LFI 2013







- Proper tree species selection -> % many economic important tree species as possible and as many as ecological important as necessary+
- The installation of a **Í Genotyp-provenance data basel** is in future essential for practicing forestry to have always the knowledge about the best provenances and genetics available
- A higher yield / productivity in our forests means that worldwide natural / native forests will be better protected
- Clear goals and visions





Conclusions





Climate effects are modified through the site in all regional and local forecasts have to be considered that climate factors always act together with other site factors (Soil & water holding capacity, exposition, inclination)

Therefore the site, genetics and silviculture decides significantly, if and which tree species will be worth to be grown under the expected climate conditions

<u>Caution:</u> Often quoted climate envelope models are mainly based on two dimensional frequency distributions (average annual temperature and precipitation) and the actual appearance; growth, genetics / vitality, potential pests,

are not considered

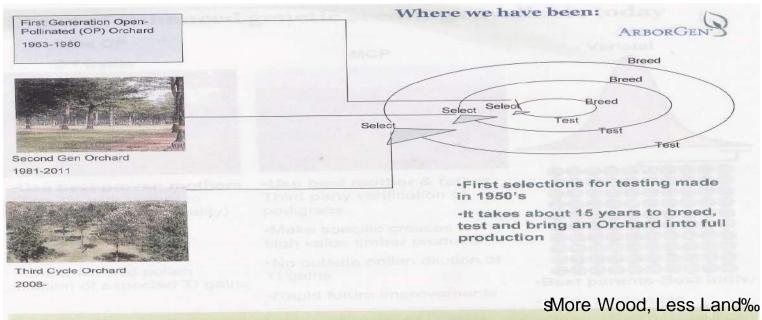


Conclusions





Through targeted breeding a substantial yield increase can be expected. Factors like drought tolerance should be considered, to be successful due to climate change and to secure stable and productive forests. To realize breeding goals needs R&D years →





LEITBETRIEBE AUSTRIA*

Conclusions





Through a proper provenance choice in conifer based forestry a yield, quality and stability increase can be realized, if they are grown on suitable sites and if the silviculture management is at best.

Our Í Conifer-Breadtrees (Spruce, Larch, Fir, Pine, Å)î will be also important in future and will ensure our forest companies and the companies along the whole value added chain Í Forestry Ë Timberî sustainably



