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Shortleaf Pine Genetic Resources Supporting Reforestation & Restoration in the Southern Region

Robin Taylor, Barbara Crane, Ben Rowland, Mike McGregor, Bobby Joe Ray, USDA Forest Service Genetics Program, and Clyde Leggins, NC Forest Service

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Talking Points

Background

- Southwide Shortleaf Genetic Resources Survey Forest Service shortleaf genetic resources (seed bank, seed orchards, progeny tests, seed production areas)
- Forest Service Shortleaf reforestation & restoration activities Current & future strategies Partnerships



Shortleaf pine

Pinus echinata Mill.

- Largest range of the 4 major commercial southern pines
- Across 22 states
- Fire adapted ecosystem, stem crook (re-sprouts after fire)
- Cone crop every ~ 5-7 years
- Seed shelf life ~15 years





Shortleaf ecosystem

- Imperiled ecosystem, 50% lost over the past 40 years
 - Due to pine beetle outbreaks, lack of fire, changes in forest management practices, changes in land uses
- Hybridization occurrences increasing
- Restoration plan written by FS
 - current version being updated by partners
- Efforts at increased restoration
 artificial & natural regeneration





Shortleaf Survey, circulated in 2012 & 2015 Will be posted on Shortleaf Initiative website

Seed Orchard Resources ACRES First Generation Second Generation Advanced Generation Seed Orchard Management Advanced Generation Seed Orchard Management Seed Production Areas Current Orchard Management Original orchards retained, not managed, no seed collected No Orchards retained, not managed, some seed collected Image: Constraint of the seed collected Orchards retained, actively managed, seed collected Image: Constraint of the seed collected Orchards retained, actively managed, seed collected Image: Constraint of the seed collected Orchards retained, actively managed, seed collected Image: Constraint of the set of the seed collected Orchards retained, actively managed, seed collected Image: Constraint of the set of	d acres
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Orchards removed	AL CALLS AND
New orchards recently established on acres	C 44/31/5/95
Never had shortleaf orchards	
Seed Inventory POUNDS/ 1st or 2nd GEN SEED?	12.188.375.9
Approximate annual seed collection (averaged for last five years)	N LESS SALES
Approximate pounds of seed in storage Seed inven	torv
Seed Age	The second second
Program Intentions Next Five Years YES NO	S. S. S. Share
Meintein status quo	
Increase management intensity and seed collection activity	WASHIGS AT ASS
Discontinue shortleaf efforts, remove orchards	
Mothball orchards for the time being Program II	itentions
Kiln Facility (Write in YES or NO and LOCATION)	
Increase management intensity and seed collection activity Isocontinue shortleaf efforts, remove orchards Isocontinue s	ntentions
eographic sources for shortleaf in your program:	

"Genetic Resource & Tree Improvement Capacity: This survey is to assess the shortleaf resources available to meet the current and projected demand for genetically improved shortleaf pine seed." THANK YOU for responding!

Shortleaf Survey Results

- State agencies own ~ 9 % of orchard resources
 - Oklahoma DF
 ?
 - Tennessee DF 9 acres
 - Arkansas DF 14 acres
 - Kentucky DF
 15 acres
 - Georgia FC 4 acres
 - NC Forest Service 18 ac
- FS owns & manages 91% of all shortleaf resources
- Industry none (Plum Creek, Rayonier, Weyerhaeuser)
- LA Forestry Seed Co., Southern Seed Company seed only





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Current & future strategies
Partnerships

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Forest Service Shortleaf genetic resources



Shortleaf seed orchards:

- 505 acres 1st Generation, planted in 1960's
- 27 acres 2nd Generation, planted 1990's
- 0 acres 3rd Generation
- 0 acres Seed Production Area

Shortleaf seed orchards in NC, MS, LA, ARK



Forest Service Shortleaf progeny tests:

- 155, established 1982 1993, resurrected, documented, monumented, silviculture prescriptions written
- Data collection for Appalachian seed zones tentative FY17, funding dependent



FS Shortleaf seed inventory:

- 4534 lbs. (90% ARK source)
- Collected 1984 2014
- Need Appalachian seed







Working with NC Forest Service, Building up 2nd gen orchards, Using progeny test data, Graft scion from selections

Anyone else interested?



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START WITH CRITICAL QUESTIONS:

- What is the most appropriate genetic material to plant that will grow a healthy, diverse and sustainable forest?
 - 50 100+ yr. rotations
- Forests need to be resilient
 - Climate change variability's are occurring faster than some tree species ability to respond.
 - Is shortleaf a resilient species?
 - Is it a generalist or specialist?



Shortleaf

• Follow seed zone guidelines

100 year+ rotation









Developed using past and current genetic information & climatic conditions to designate seed sources & seed zones.

HOWEVER will it be pertinent for future seedling deployment? Under the threat of climate change?





Temperature Change over the Past 1000 Years



What should we do OR modify operationally to prepare our future forests to be resilient?

USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Mag



Seed zones are changing





Forest Service National Guidelines for National Forests Goals, Principles and Recommendations for Enhancing Forest Resiliency



Planting in the right areas – for now and for the future

- New seed zone development & application
- Mix seed lots from adjacent N/S seed zones, plant in N seed zones, e.g. mix zone 7 & 8 seed, plant in zone 8
- Seed forecasting is there enough seed?
- Understanding tree physiology & seed biology
- Genecology studies to understand adaptation
- Assisted migration studies



Shortleaf x loblolly hybridization

A serious concern:

- SHL x LOB hybridization study, Oklahoma State U, Stuart & Will, FS provided funding
- No adaptive crook to re-sprout after fire

What we are doing about it:

- DNA fingerprinting Forest Service orchards to eliminate hybrids (National Genetics Lab "NFGEL")
- Cutting down loblolly around the orchard and within the orchard > minimize loblolly pollen cloud
- Continue to do prescribed burns to kill hybrids



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- Current & future strategies
- Partnerships



Current Strategies Seed Need Projections - on a 5-year cycle based on reforestation needs

Forest	Species*	Projected acres	No.# seedlings	Seed	Lbs of Seed	Lbs of viable seed	# of yrs of stored seed
		to plant per year	per year **	per pound	needed per year	in inventory	meets planting targets
							(# yrs worth in storage, collection yr)
Alabama NFs	coastal longleaf	400	240,000	4,500	53	186	3 yrs, '00, '03, '06, '08
	mtn longleaf	500	300,000	4,900	61	967	16 yrs, '00, '03, '04, '06
	shortleaf	100	60.000	41.300			
For example:			を招展がある			论的考虑发展	(14) 的复数最高级
Cherokee, TN	shortleaf	800	480,000	41,300	12	0	0 yrs, purge '82
	pitch	100	60,000	48,000	1	0	0 yrs, purge '90
	table mtn pine			28,600			
	Am. Chestnut						
Chatto/Oconee, GA	shortleaf	220	132,000	41,300	3		
	longleaf	110	66,000	4,300	15		
	pitch	100	60,000	45,100	1		
	table mtn pine	125	75,000	34.000	2	1	1/2 vr '05

Plant 1+ million shortleaf seedling annually

Future Strategies EFETAC

Eastern Forest Environmental Threat Assessment Center

- Developing new tree range maps (FORECasts)
- R8 will use for seedling deployment
- **R8 will be mixing** seed sources in the new planting zones
- Longleaf and Shortleaf taking risks in small areas
- "Determining Suitable Locations for Seed Transfer under Climate Change, Potter & Hargrove, 2014

http://www.forestthreats.org/research/projects/project-summaries/assessing-forest-tree-risk







Partners - FS R&D, state agencies, universities, nurseries, Shortleaf Initiative group, etc.







Same Challenges continue...

- LIMITED Resources (people, funding)
 - Scarcity of seed for the Appalachian areas
- Need to establish additional 2nd gen. seed orchards for missing seed zones
 - Funding is needed
 - More partners involved
 - Need grafting expertise
 - Where to plant to ensure resiliency?
 - Data collection & analysis





Thanks!

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barbaracrane@fs.fed.us



for the greatest good