

Status of Shortleaf Pine Genetic Resources – Current and Future

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(1 seed orchard personnel, 2 Regional Geneticist)

Fifth Biennial Shortleaf Conference Shortleaf Initiative, October 2019

Talking Points

- Background
- Forest Service shortleaf genetic resources (seed bank, seed orchards, progeny tests, seed production areas)
- "suspected hybridization" rumors
- Considerations to support reforestation and restoration

Shortleaf pine

Pinus echinata Mill.

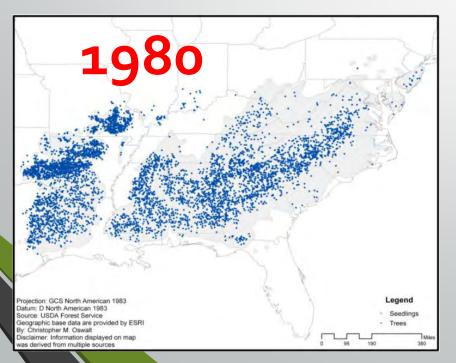
- Largest range of the 4 major commercial southern pines
- Across 22 states
- Fire adapted ecosystem
- Cone crop every ~ 5-7 years
- Seed shelf life ~15 years

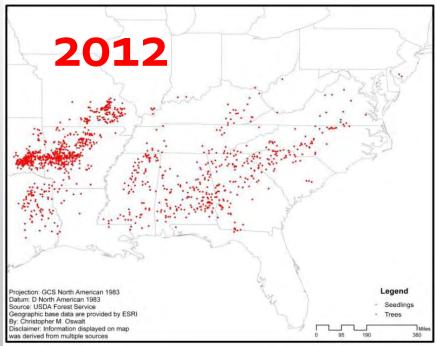


FIA data showing the decline of Shortleaf pine

Oswalt, 2013

- 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





Necessary to know about the existing shortleaf genetic resources if we are to support increased shortleaf restoration, a Shortleaf Survey was circulated in 2012 & 2015, addressing:

Newsbay of Cood or should ware
Number of Seed orchard acres
NO
Orchard management
and GEN SEED?
Seed inventory
NO
Program intentions
- 1 ogram mæmmi

POC: Barb Crane, Regional Geneticist

Shortleaf Survey Results

Agency	Shortleaf Seed orchard / seed production areas, ACRES	Number of progeny tests	Totals acres SHL
Forest Service	527 / 0	155 shortleaf	527
States *	70 / 0	?	70
Industry	0/0	?	0
Private	?	?	



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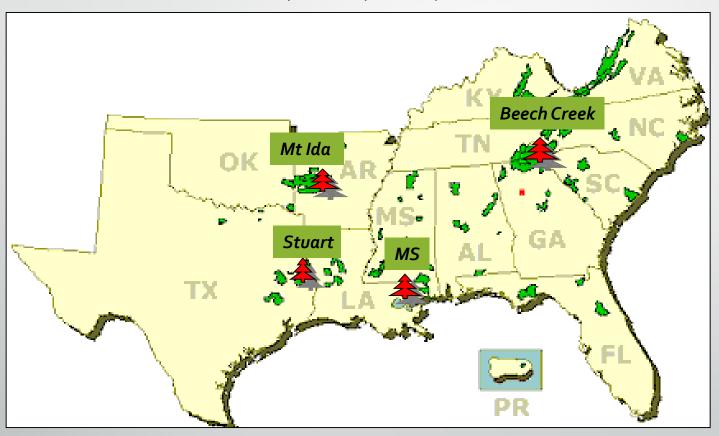
Forest Service Shortleaf pine genetic resources



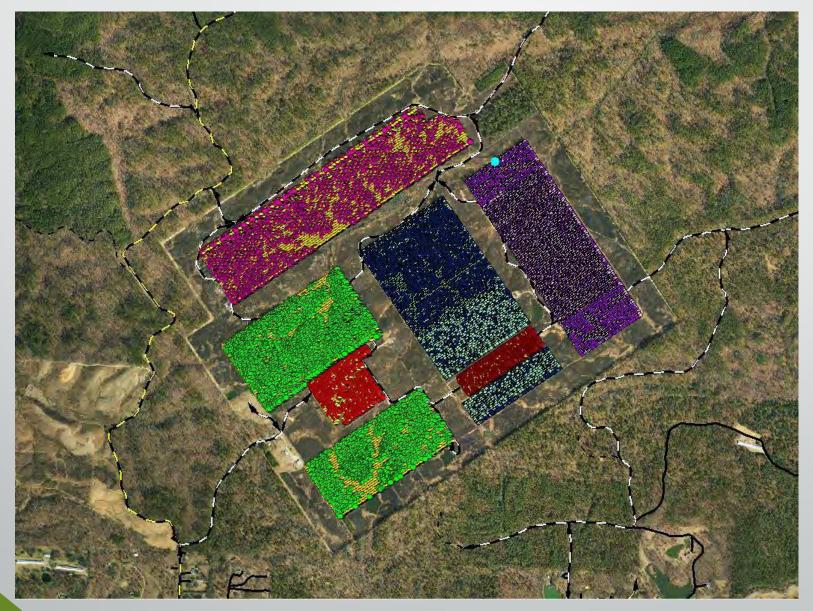
Shortleaf seed orchards:

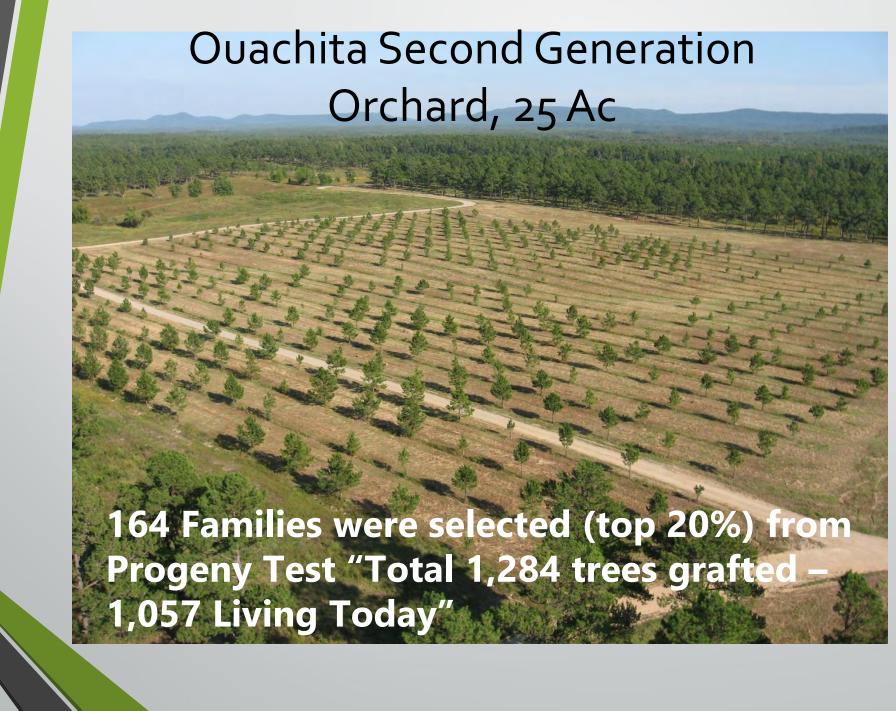
- 505 acres 1st Generation, planted 1960's
- 27 acres 2nd Generation, planted 1990's
- 0 acres 3rd Generation
- 0 acres Seed Production Area

FS Shortleaf pine seed orchards in NC, MS, LA, ARK



Ouachita Seed Orchard





Forest Service Shortleaf progeny tests:

- 155, established 1982 1993, resurrected, documented, monumented, silvicultural recommendations written in 2015
- TO BE USED AS A BACKUP SOURCE FOR FUTURE SEED



FS Shortleaf seed inventory:

- 839 lbs. (75% is ARK source)
- Collected 2003 2014
- Represents 11 seed zones
- Need Appalachian seed!
- Collecting seed this fall

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- Is there really increased hybridization going on between species?
 - Because of environmental factors such as climate variability?
- Naturally occurring at a rate of < 5%
 - Tauer, Will, Stewart (2012) theorized increases up to 40%
- Hybrids appear to lose the adaptive crook to re-sprout after fire
- Do we need to be concerned about the seed orchard trees being hybrids or hybridizing?
- What is the genetic purity of our seed?
- Important to know "what" you are planting

Forest Service National Forest System Genetics program – initiated a large scale, multi-year DNA fingerprinting project

- National Forest System seed orchard managers did the needle tissue and seed bank collections
- Southern Research Station, Southern Institute of Forest Genetics (MS), did DNA marker development (using chloroplast DNA, paternal inheritance, e.g. pollen parent)
- National Genetics Lab "NFGEL", Institute of Forest Genetics (Placerville, CA), did the lab work & DNA fingerprinting analysis

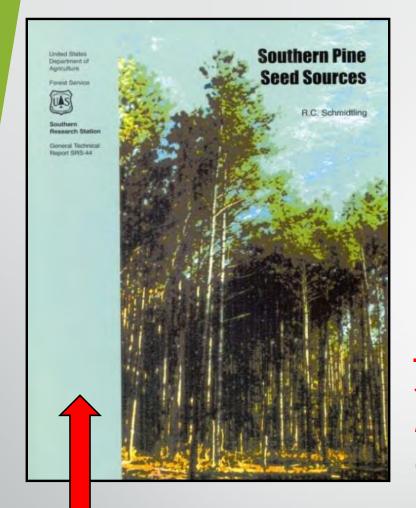
DNA fingerprinting RESULTS	Number of seed orchard families tested	Sources tested (mother trees and seed)	Seed years tested
Shortleaf (SHL)	619 (2 ramets each)	AL, ARK, KY, LA, MS, MO, NC, SC, TN, TX, VA	1986 – 2017 intermittent
Results - how many families had a hybrid fingerprint?	ZERO families in ARK, MS, NC orchards 17 families in LA orchard		Only 2 out of 100 seed showed a hybrid fingerprint

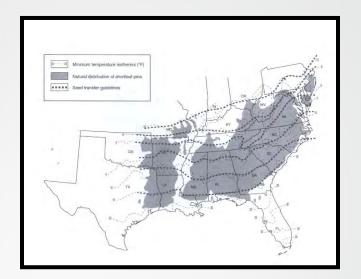
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CRITICAL QUESTIONS:

- What is the most appropriate genetic material to plant that will grow a healthy, diverse and sustainable forest?
 - With 75 100+ yr. rotations
 - "Determining Suitable Locations for Seed Transfer under Climate Change, Potter & Hargrove, 2014
- 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 genetic generalist or specialist?





Time for an update?

Yes > working on updating seed zones >
Eastern Seed Zone Forum (R8 & R9 project)

GTR SRS 44 (2001) > developed seed zones based on past and current genetic information & climatic conditions.

- HOWEVER will it be pertinent for future seedling deployment? Under the threat of climate change?
- Eastern Seed Zone Forum http://eszf.sref.info/

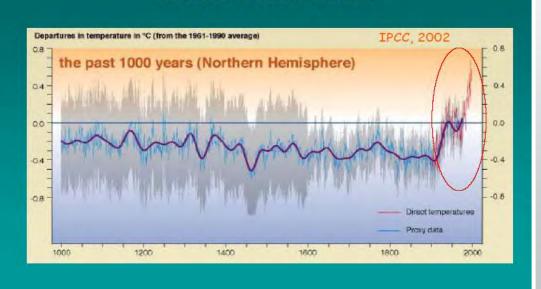


There are known knowns. These are things we know that we know. There are known unknowns. That is to say, there are things that we know we don't know. But there are also unknown unknowns. There are things we don't know we don't know.

(Donald Rumsfeld)

izquotes.com

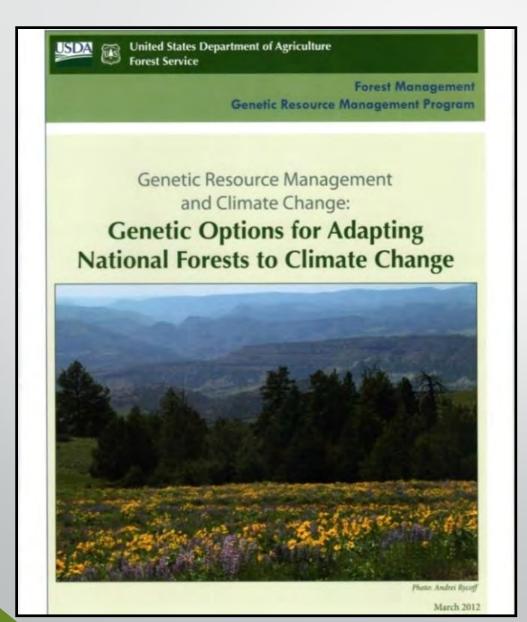
Temperature Change over the Past 1000 Years



Climate change

"known unknown"

Forest Service National Guidelines for National Forests



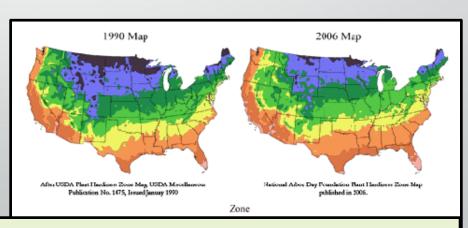
Erickson et. al. 2012

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

Action item considerations:

- Update seed zones for seedling deployment
- 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 monitor seed needs
- Increase understanding of shortleaf tree physiology & seed biology
- Genecology studies to understand adaptation, e.g. assisted migration studies





Plant hardiness zone changes from 1990 to 2006





Thanks!

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