

University of Oxford Department of Biology

Genetics behind the Continuous Cover Forestry (CCF) -

Do UK plantations hold enough genetic
diversity to face environmental changes?

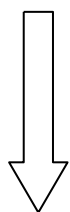
B4EST International Conference
Laura Guillardin
June 2022



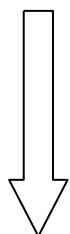
The Continuous Cover Forestry Challenge



Even-aged
plantations



First stages of
irregular stands



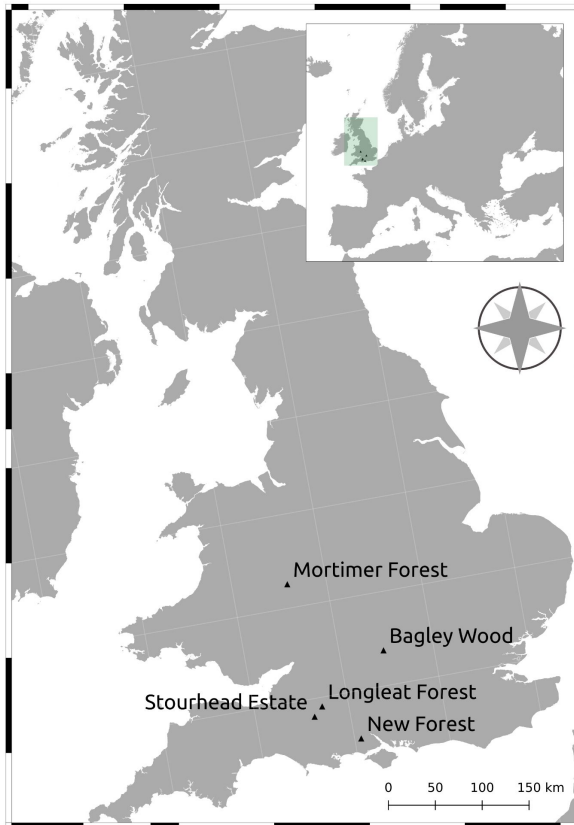
Irregular, mixed
stand

The planted trees in UK forests used in **CCF** may **not hold enough genetic diversity** to face the current and future disturbances.

We aim to assess the **diversity** in the **gene pool** and study its transmission to **offspring**

UK study sites (5) and genotyping method

Study sites and Species



Pseudotsuga menziesii



Thuja plicata

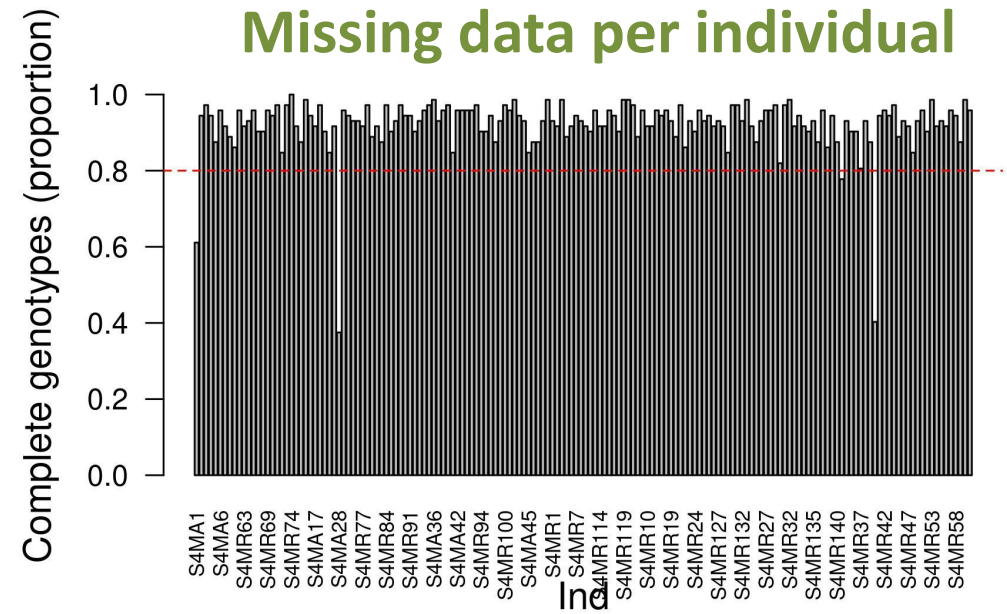
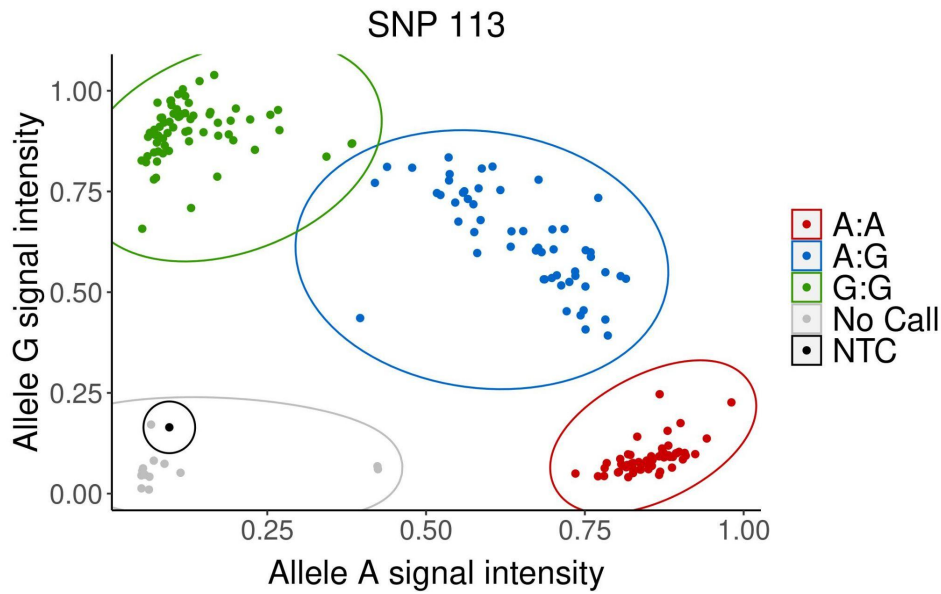


Genotyping

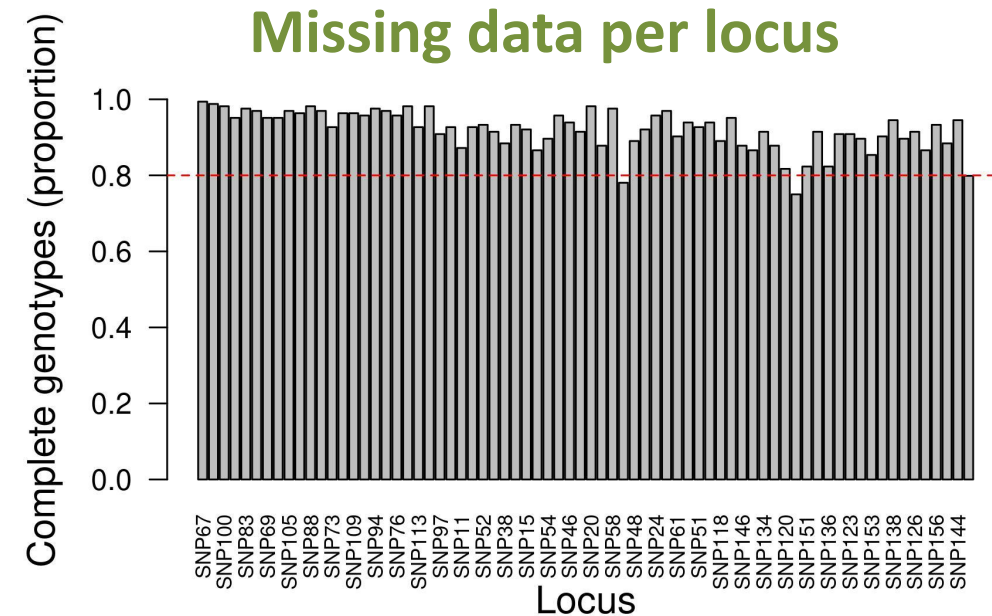
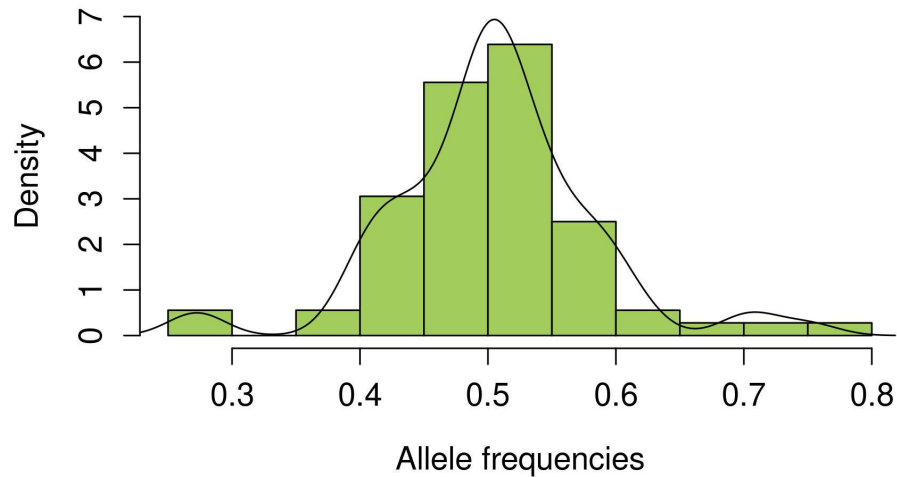


- 158 SNPs tested, 72 selected; 28K database (Howe *et al.* 2020)
- SNP type assay (Fluidigm) - Allele-specific PCR

Assay development and quality control: 72 SNPs



Distribution of allele frequencies

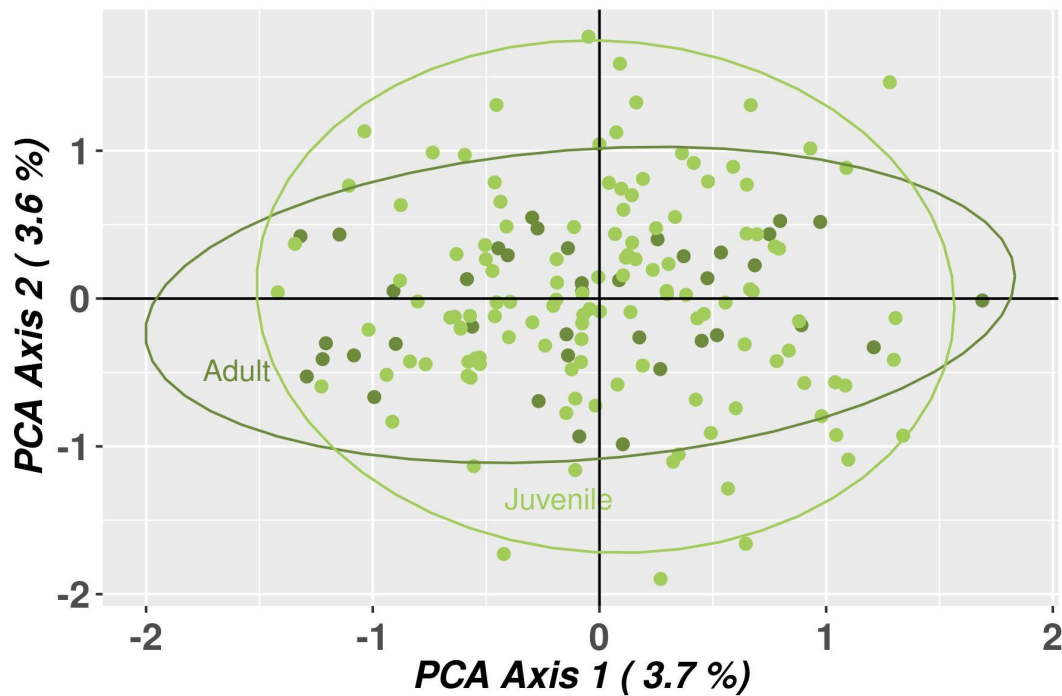


Preliminary population genetic results



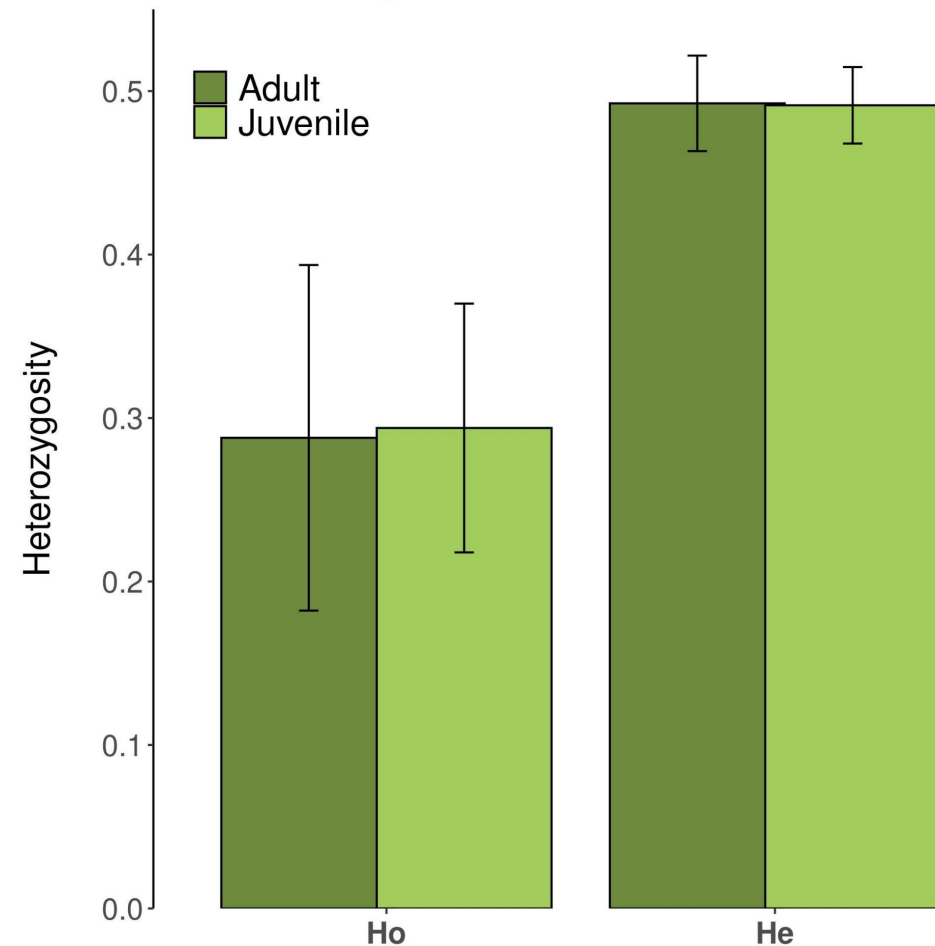
P. menziesii

PCA (Principal components analysis)



Genetic diversity (GD)

Douglas fir - Stourhead - Site 1



NEXT STEPS



P. menziesii

Genotype the rest of the sites

Look at different SNPs set scenarios

Measure GD per site and strata



T. plicata

Genotyping by Sequencing (GBS) ✓


Select the SNPs for downstream analysis ✓

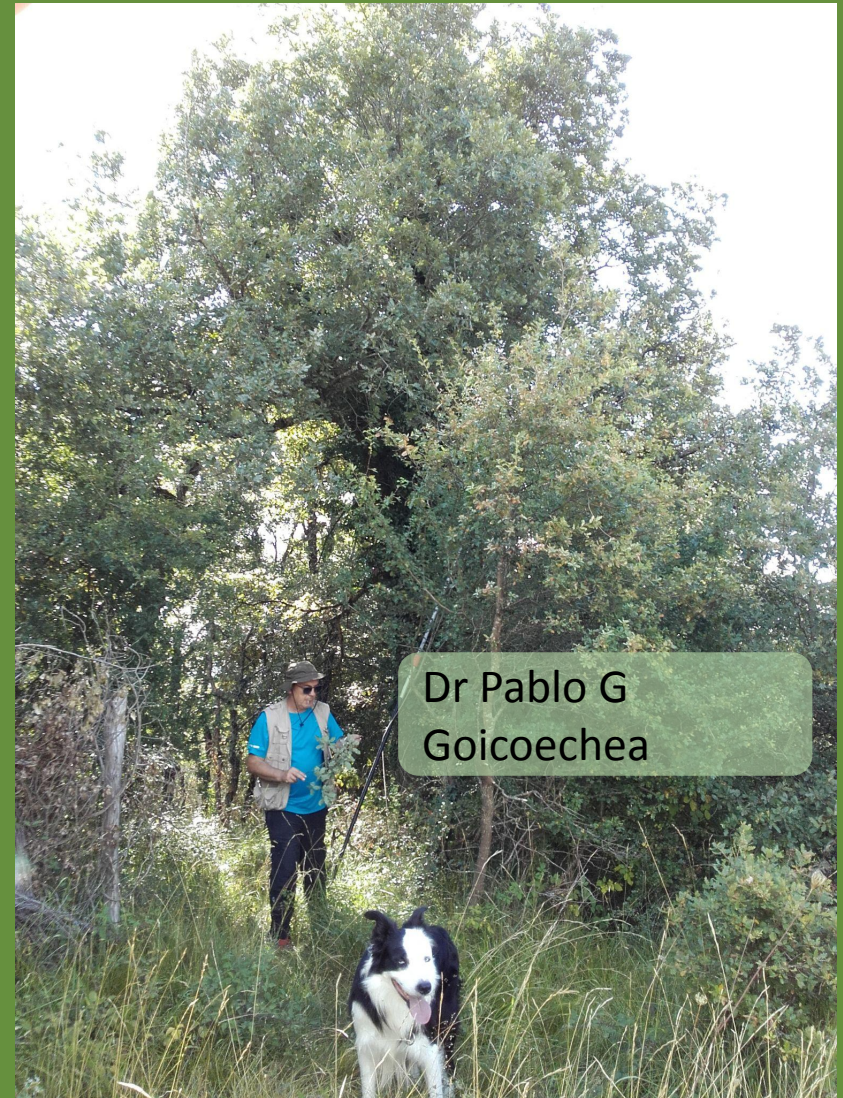
Genotype

Measure GD per site and strata

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS



@Mackay_Lab 



Dr Gary Kerr