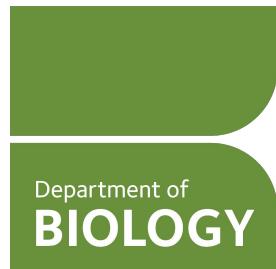


University of Oxford Department of Biology

Genetics behind the Continuous
Cover Forestry (CCF) -
Do UK plantations hold enough genetic
diversity to face environmental changes?

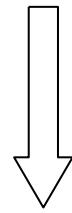
B4EST International Conference
Laura Guillardin
June 2022



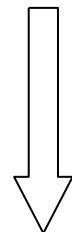
The Continuous Cover Forestry Challenge



Even-aged
plantations



First stages of
irregular stands



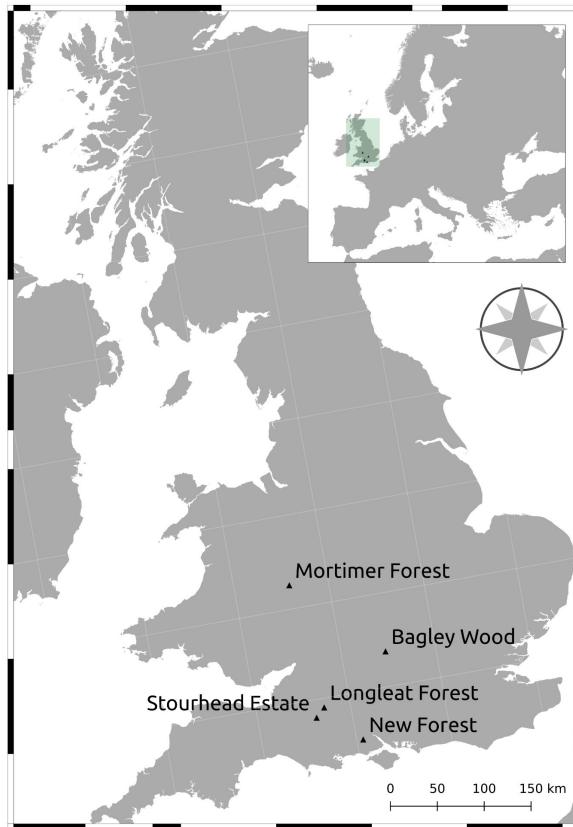
Irregular, mixed
stand

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

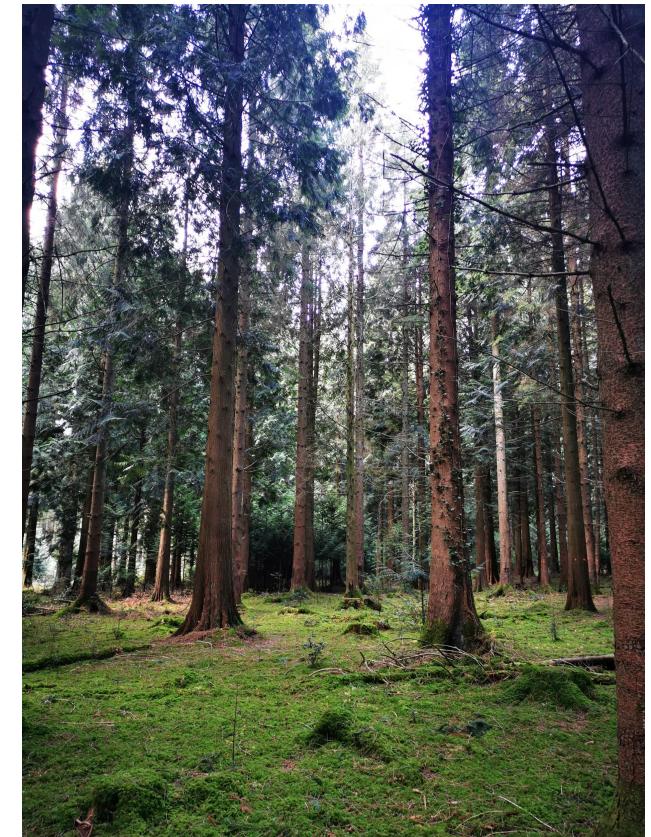
Study sites and Species



Pseudotsuga menziesii



Thuja plicata

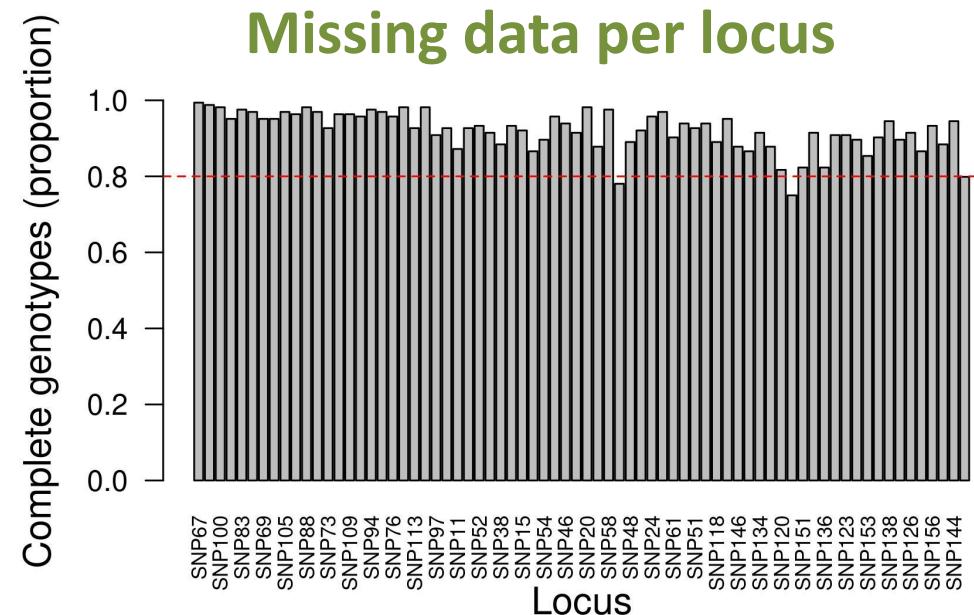
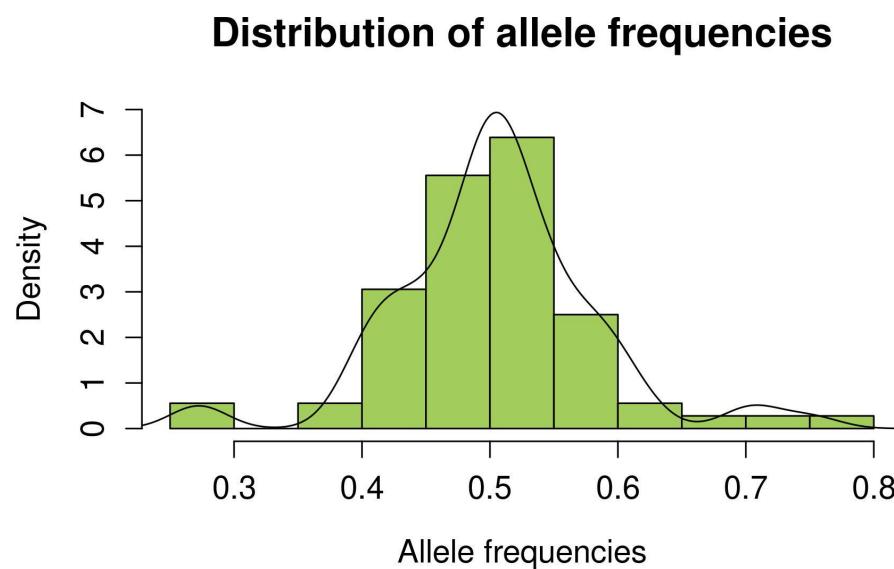
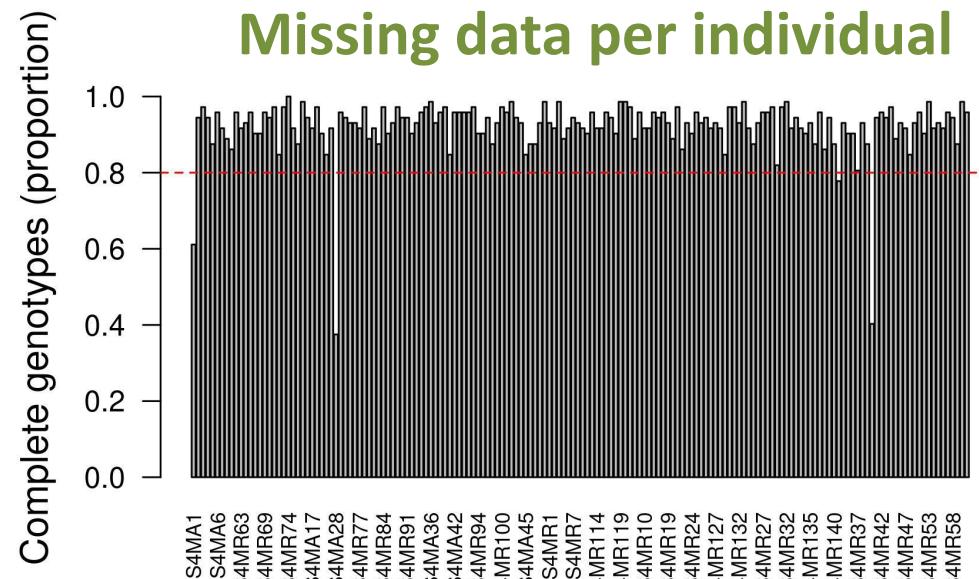
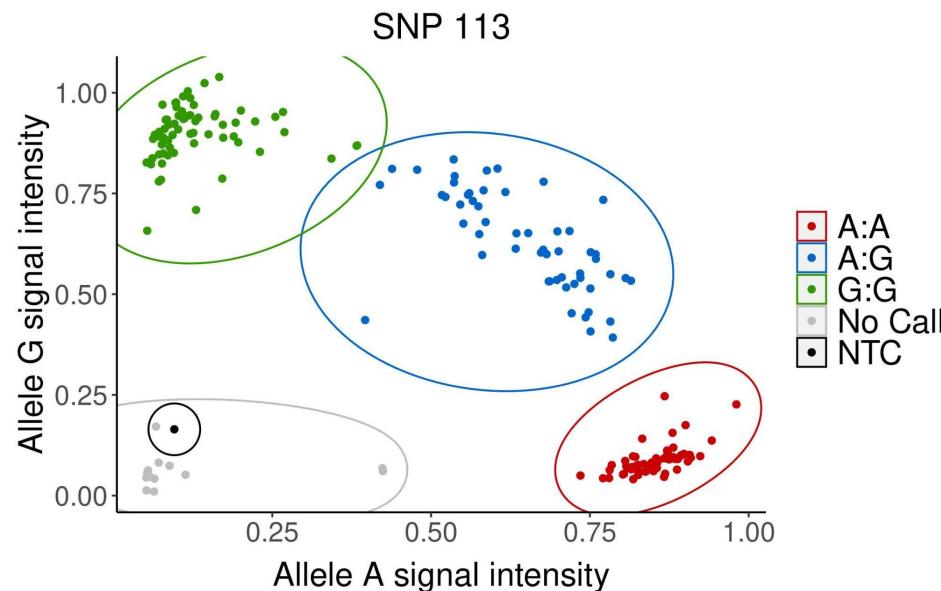


Genotyping



- 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

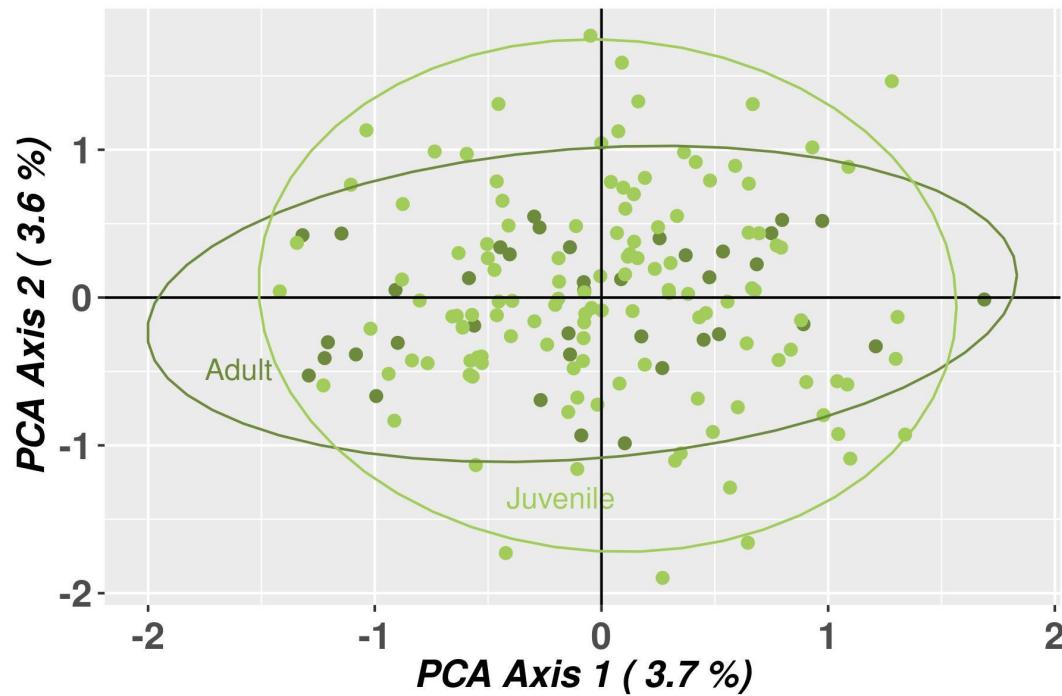


Preliminary population genetic results

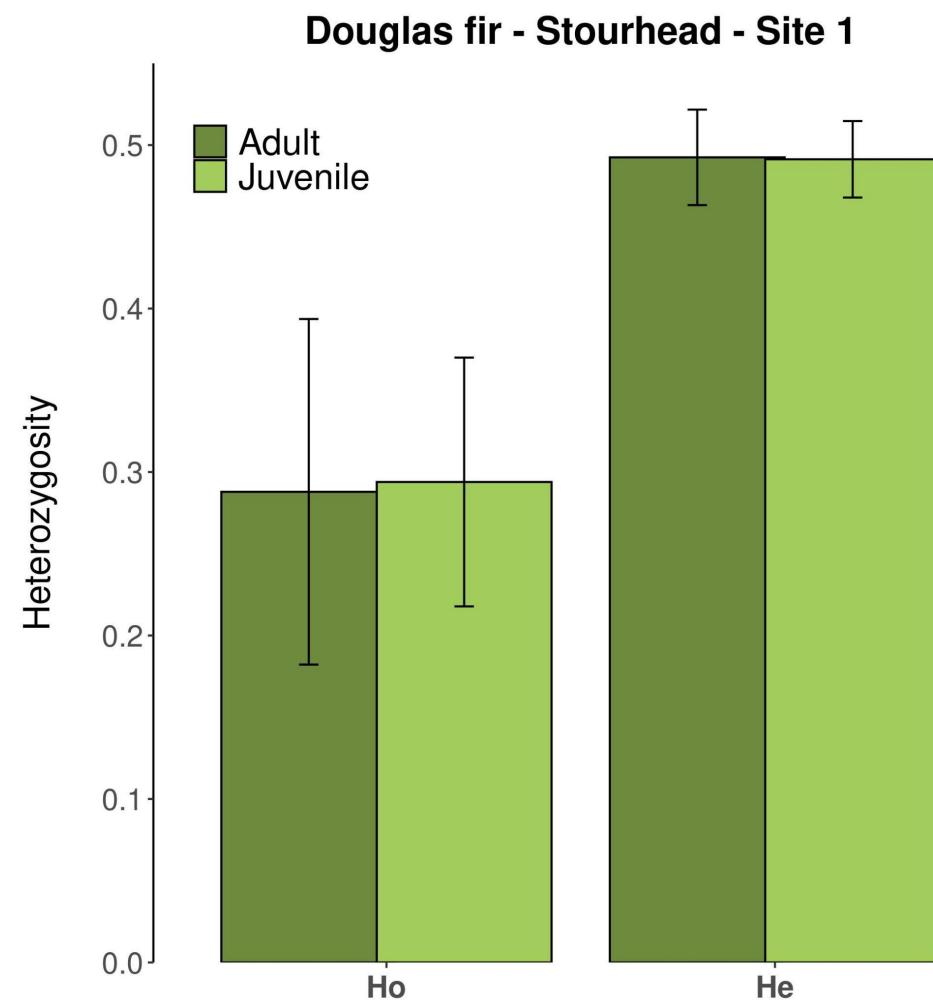


P. menziesii

PCA (Principal components analysis)



Genetic diversity (GD)



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

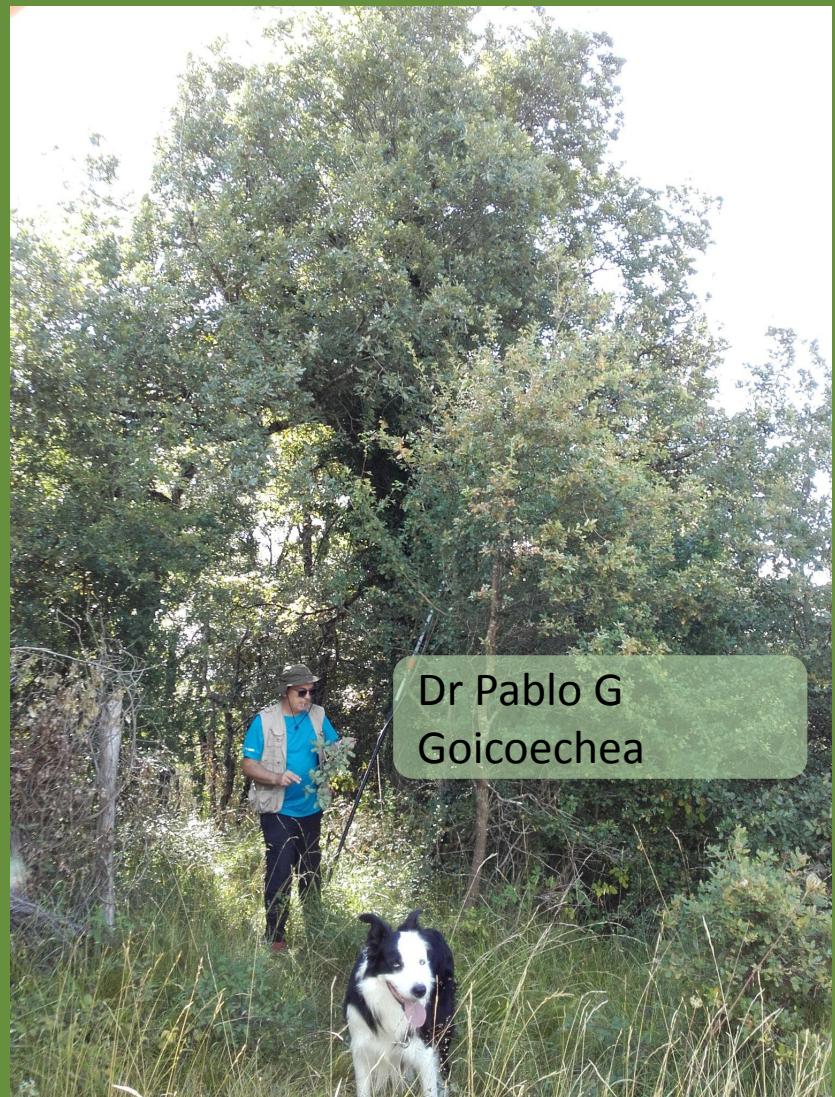
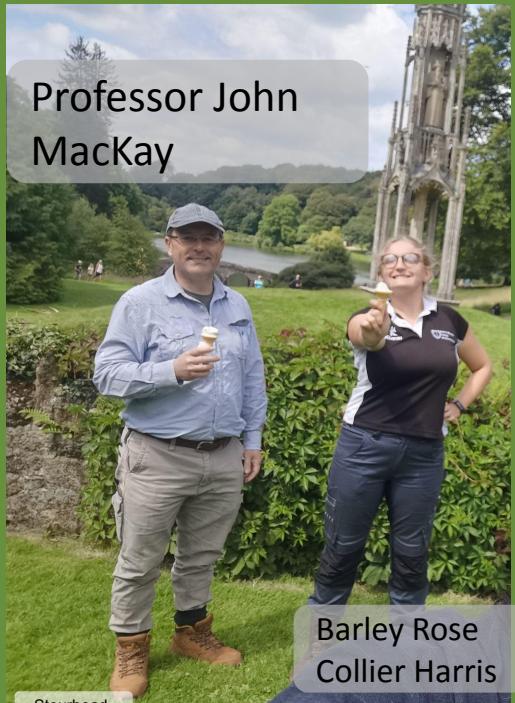
Measure GD per site and strata



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@Mackay_Lab



laura.guillardin@plants.ox.ac.uk

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