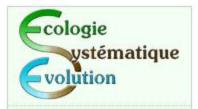
# Policy issues of seed transfer for forest management under climate change: where do tropical countries stand?

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IUFRO-Ecofor International Symposium 27-29 May 2010, Paris









### Talk Outline

- Introduction
  - Climate change and forest adaptation
  - General Policies regarding seed transfer
- Geographic distribution of studies provenance/seed zones that address climate change
- Conclusions

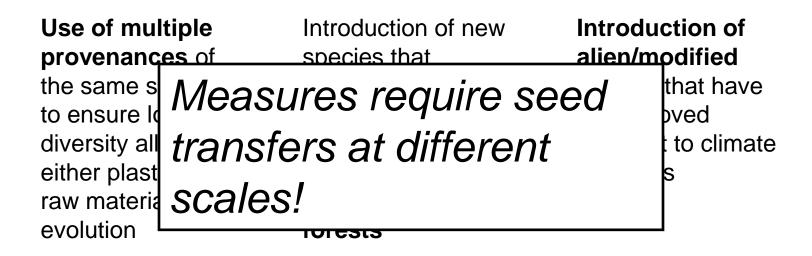
### Introduction

- It is widely accepted that forest conversion and burning is the second cause of CO<sub>2</sub> increment in the atmosphere.
- Hence, conserving forests, reforestation and afforestation has been proposed as key mitigation measures to cope with human induced climate change.
- Evidently, we start forests with seeds.
- However, how we <u>trade</u> seeds, what we <u>plant</u> and what we <u>study</u> is highly different between tropical and temperate countries.

### Introduction (cont.)

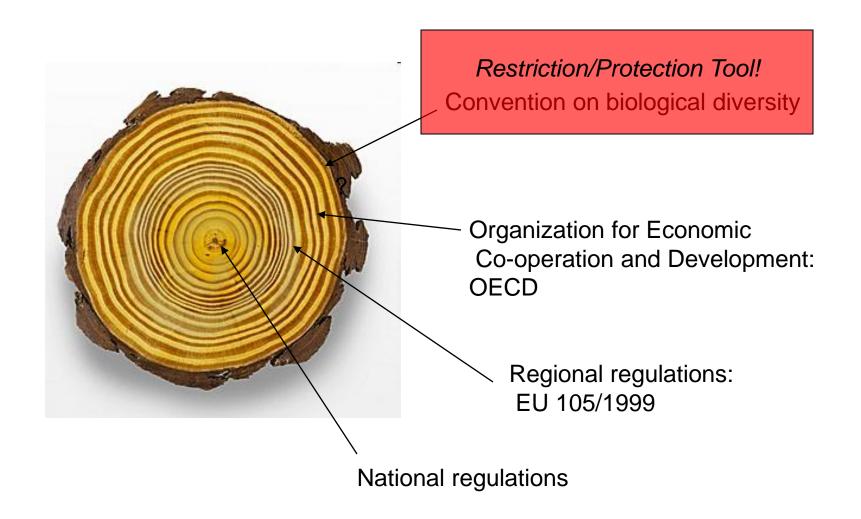
- Forests need to be seen as something more valuable than carbon sinks.
- The added value of biodiversity and ecosystem services will highly depend on which species are planted
- What are then the role of policies, research priorities and practices in these issues?

## Climate change & Forest adaptation recommendations



**Assisted Migration Options** 

# Policy and regulations for seed commerce

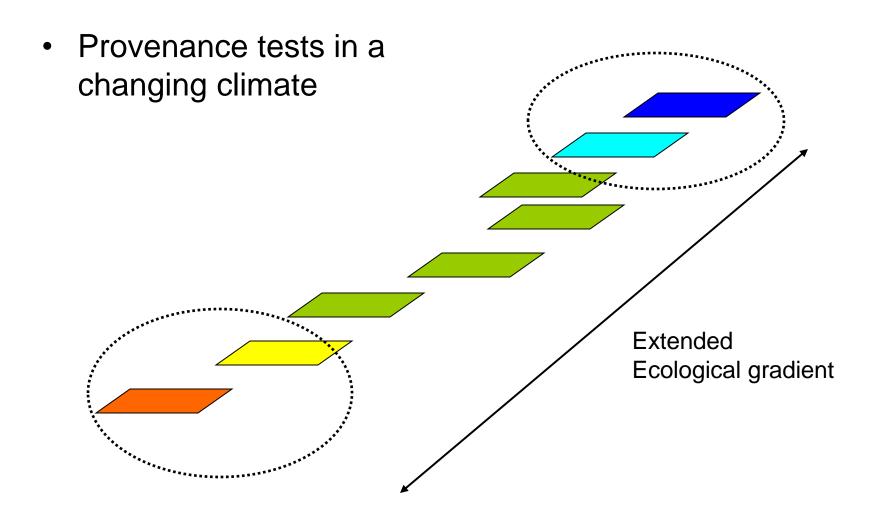


### How to know what to plant?

- Provenance tests
- More than 100 year of experiments
- Arguably the best tool to understand plant responses

  Ecological gradient

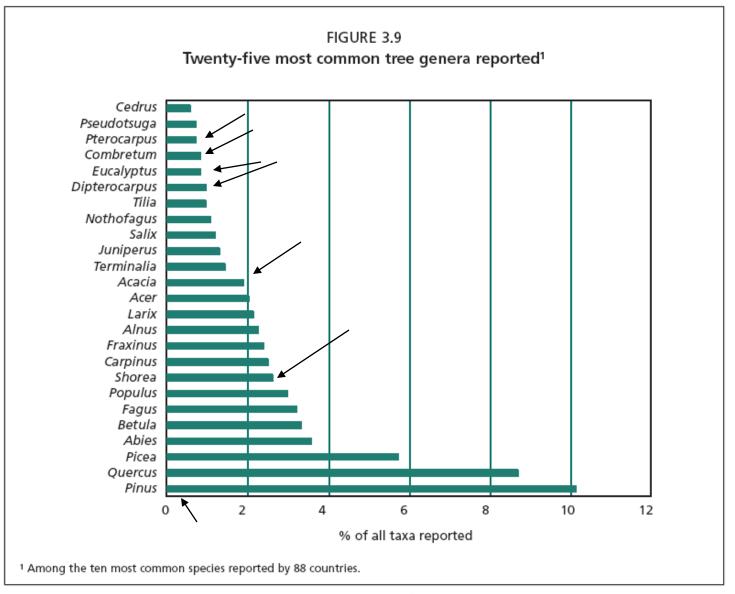
### How to know what to plant?



#### Talk Outline

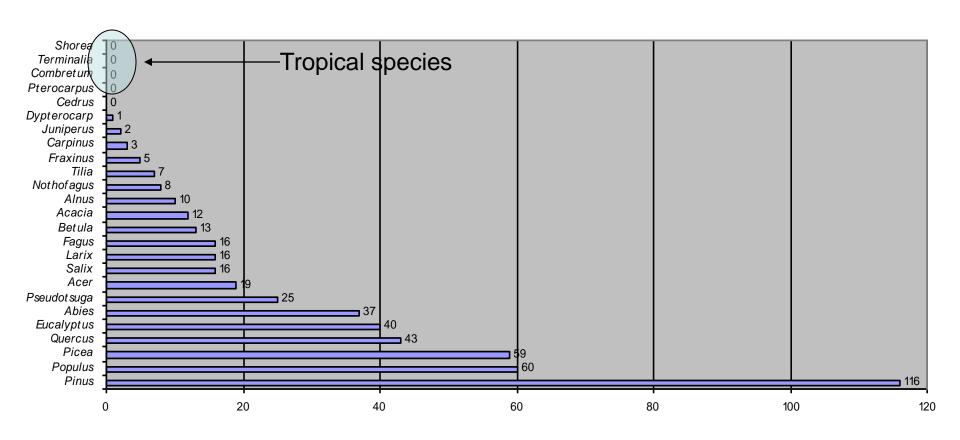
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### Most planted species in the world<sup>1</sup>



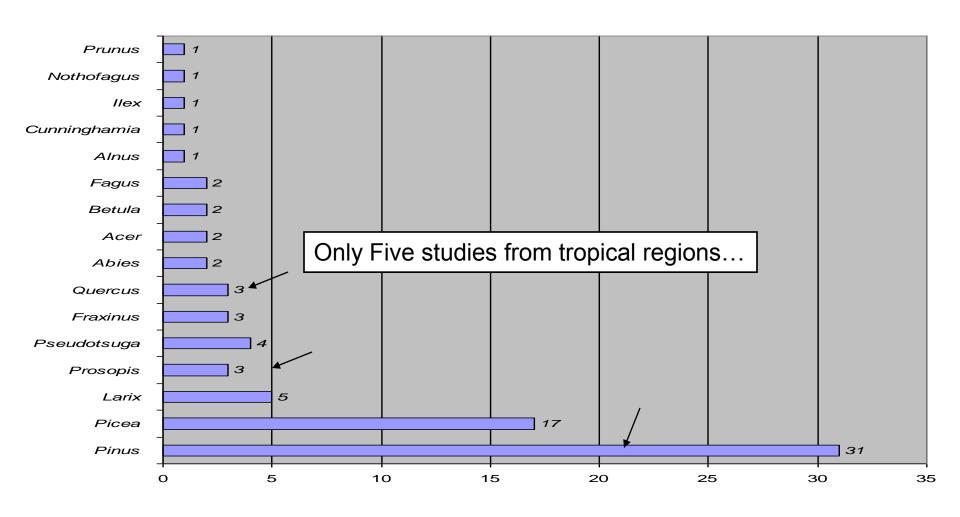
<sup>1</sup>FAO - Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005

# Number of Provenance studies of the most planted species in the World<sup>1</sup>

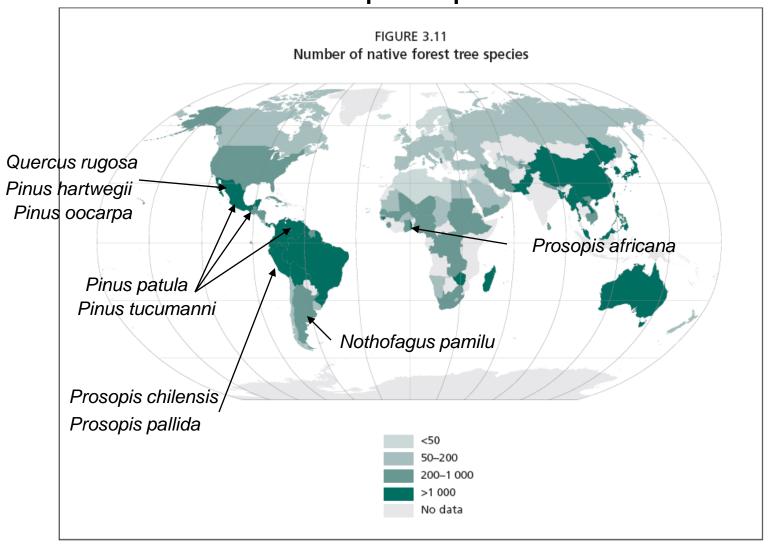


<sup>1</sup> ISI web of science searched in may 2010

# Studies *explicitly* addressing Provenance Tests and Climate change

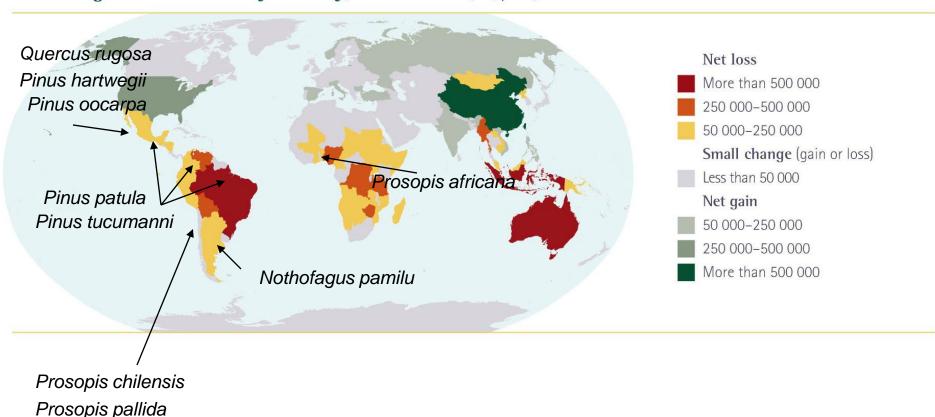


### Provenance Studies addressing Climate Change in Tropical plants

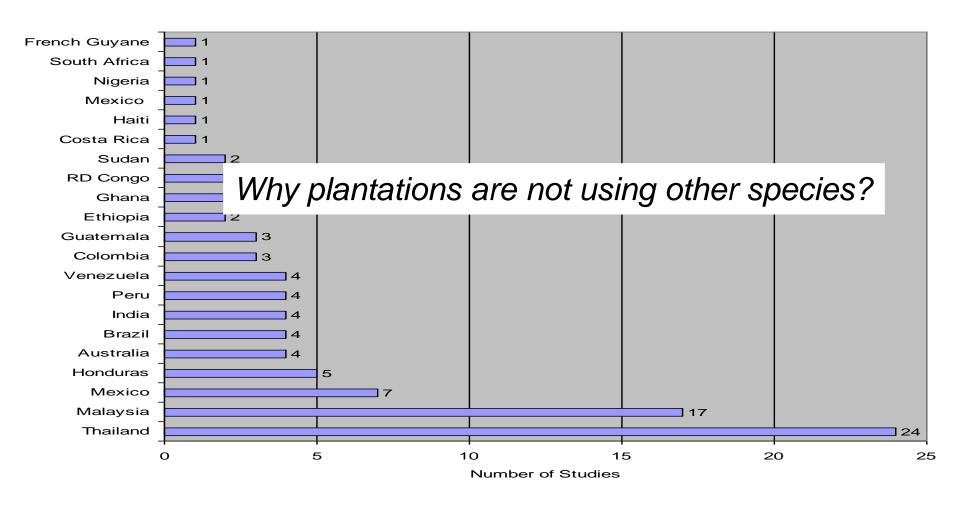


### Provenance Studies addressing Climate Change in Tropical plants & Deforestation

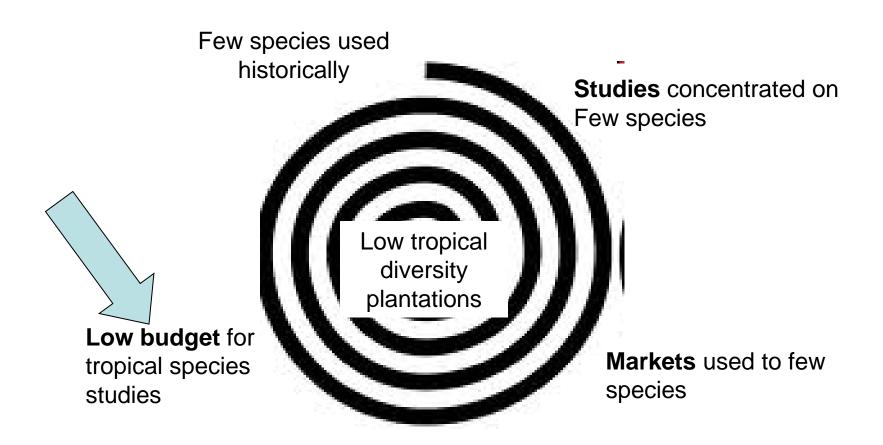
Net change in forest area by country, 2005–2010 (ha/year)



### What else has been studied in the tropics?



### Low Diversity Spiral



## Study Case: Chinchina, Central Colombia, South America

- Began in 2001, inscribed this in April 2010 in REDD
- Protection of 15000 Ha of natural forest
- Plantation of 15000 Ha of production forest
- To enhance ecological services
- Create 1500 jobs (direct and inderect)
- Species chosen:
  - Pinus patula 50% (Mexico)
  - *Alnus jourulensis* (Native, but water thirsty...)
  - Cordia alliodora (Native, but on edge of distribution)
- FAO estimates that Colombia has at least 5000 native tree species



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### Conclusions

- Looking at forests only as carbon sinks can have a pernicious effect on biodiversity as a whole because many newly planted forests are done with well known commercial species that are often exotics.
- The relatively few barriers for trading of commercial seeds perpetuates the use of a reduced number of species.
- Moreover, large differences in the state of research between developed and developing countries can hinder the implementation of biodiversity rich forest

Thank you for your attention.