RIPA-1 : First International Conference on Riparian Ecosystems Science and Management 6-7 April 2022, Bratislava, Slovakia

Genetic Considerations in European Riparian Ecosystems Management Experts View on Status and Needs

Remigiusz Pielech¹, Jelena Milovanović², Patricia María Rodríguez González³, Georgi Hinkov⁴, Roland Jansson⁵, Filip Alimpić²

¹ Department of Forest Biodiversity, Faculty of Forestry, University of Agriculture, Kraków, Poland ² Singidunum University, Environment and Sustainable Development study program, Belgrade, Serbia jmilovanovic@singidunum.ac.rsm, alimpic.filip@gmail.com

³ Centro de Estudos Florestais, Instituto Superior de Agronomia, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal

patri@isa.ulisboa.pt

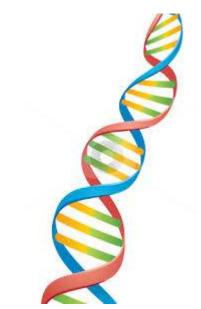
⁴ Forest Research Institute at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria, <u>georgihi@abv.bg</u>
 ⁵ Department of Ecology and Environmental Science, Umeå University, Sweden, <u>roland.jansson@umu.se</u>



Why is genetic diversity important?

Higher levels of genetic diversity:

- provide potential to adapt to environmental change
- reduce negative inbreeding efects
- support ecosystem structure and functions



 constitue basis for many of nature's contribution to people



Loss in genetic diversity

- genetic diversity has declined globally in wild populations
- decreased viability of species
- geographic ranges are shrinking
- lost of genetically distinct populations
- remaining genetic diversity is not well safeguarded

Evolutionary Applications

Evolutionary approaches to environmental, biomedical and socio-economic issues

REVIEWS AND SYNTHESES 🖻 Open Access 💿 🛈

Estimated six per cent loss of genetic variation in wild populations since the industrial revolution

Deborah M. Leigh 🔀 Andrew P. Hendry, Ella Vázquez-Domínguez, Vicki L. Friesen

First published: 07 May 2019 | https://doi.org/10.1111/eva.12810 | Citations: 63



Riparian ecosystem management and conservation

- Loss of genetic diversity has been underappreciated
- Genetic aspects need to be taken into consideration in restoration and management projects



Genetic Conservation group



The group was established in 2018 in Selfoss, Iceland



Aims

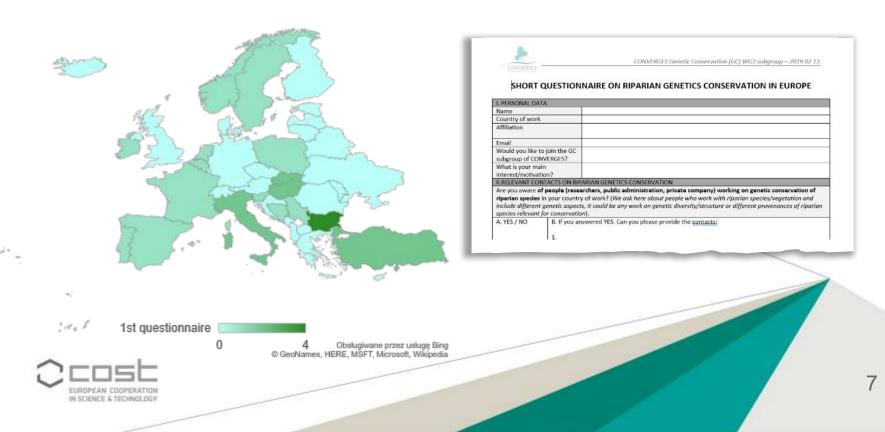
 Mapping the status and needs for conservation of genetic resources in riparian vegetation across European countries





1st stage – identification of experts

- List of experts in riparian genetic resources conservation (researchers, managers, practitioners)
- Number of respondents = 22
- Number of countries represented = 15



1st questionnaire

Projects on riparian genetic resources conservation



2st stage – structured interview

We asked country reports on:

- strategies implemented in their countries
- major barriers
- current needs
- potential solutions



2st stage – structured interview



CONVERGES GenCon WG2 subgroup STRUCTURED INTERVIEW 2019-06-15

STRUCTURED INTERVIEW

STATUS AND NEEDS ON GENETIC RESOURCES CONSERVATION ACROSS EUROPEAN RIPARIAN ECOSYSTEMS

I. PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENT		
Name		
Country of work		
Affiliation		
Email		
Which sector are you most involved?	A) University/Research institute B) Public administration C) Private sector D) Civil society E) Other:	
Which vegetation type/species you focus on?		
How many years have you worked on: (a) Genetic conservation; (b) Genetic conservation of riparian vegetation?	(a) (b)	
II. GENETIC CONSERVATION OF RIPARIAN VEGETATION		
In your view, which are the main benefits of conserving riparian genetic resources? (rank up to 5 choices)	Economic advantages/benefits Food security Fresh water ecosystem conservation Filtering water polluters Scientific interest Social importance Other	
In your view, which is the most effective approach to conserving riparian genetic resources? (choose one option)	A) in situ conservation B) Ex situ conservation C) in situ x ex situ combination D) Integrative conservation (conservation that relies on the enhanced participation of local people to achieve sustainable management of natural resources)	
In your view, which are the specificities of conserving riparian genetic resources in comparison with other systems/species? (list up to 5 specificities)	management of natural resources)	
In your opinion, have there been changes in riparian genetic diversity in your country over the past ten years? Please, define the observed changes.	No significant changes Improving status Degrading	
III. STATUS ON RIPARIAN GENETIC RESOURCES CONSERVATION		
According to your knowledge, please answer following question		
Has the state of diversity of riparian ecosystems in your country been assessed since 2000? If YES, please provide a link to the project or information on the results.	O NO O VES _Link for project _Reference on scientific or grey literature	





1

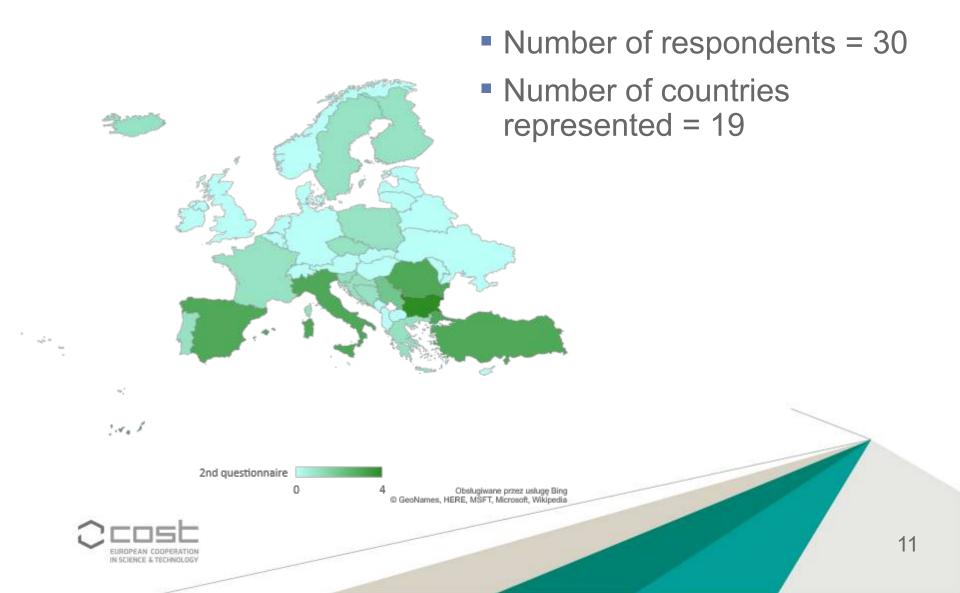
	æ	
•	CONVERGES	

CONVERGES GenCon WG2 subgroup STRUCTURED INTERVIEW 2019-06-15

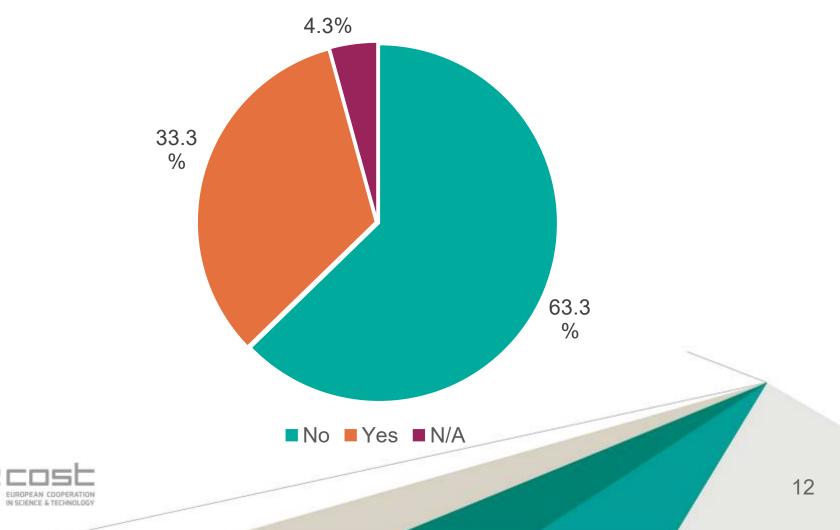
	0			
Does your country have plans/programs to assess the state of	QNO			
genetic diversity of riparian ecosystems? If YES, please specify	○ YES			
existing documents.	Link for project			
	_Reference on scientific or grey literature			
Does your country have procedures in place to monitor or	O NO			
measure genetic erosion in riparian ecosystems? If YES, which	O YES			
institutions are in charge of implementing these procedures?				
Which entity is in charge of riparian genetic resources	Name of institution			
conservation in your country? Whether it is a separate entity	Link of institution:			
or its scope includes genetic conservation in a wider sense?	Profile			
Put the name, link and briefly describe its profile.	description			
Put the name, link and briefly describe its prome.	description			
Is there a coordinated Strategy/National Program for the	Name of Strategy/Program			
conservation of riparian plant genetic resources in your	Link:			
country? Whether it is a separate document or its scope	Description			
includes genetic conservation in a wider sense? Put the name,	Description			
link and briefly describe it.				
Please, list and briefly describe examples of riparian genetic	Example 1			
	Example 1			
resources conservation good practices (projects) in your				
country (national, regional and/or local level) for:	Example 2			
 In situ approach 	Example 2			
 Ex situ approach 				
 Combined approach 	Example 3			
 Integrative conservation (local people participation) 	Example 5			
Please, in your descriptions emphasize examples with visible	Example 4			
connection between conservation methods and nature				
protection and/or sustainable development.				
IV. NEEDS ON RIPARIAN GENETIC RESOURCES RESEARCH AND CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT IN YOUR COUNTRY				
Indicate and rank strengths of riparian genetic resources	Diversity status/inventories of species			
conservation in your country.	O Environmental conditions/accessibility			
	Scientific knowledge level			
	O Policy priority			
	O Legislation framework			
	O Institutional/organisational framework			
	O Community awareness			
	O Financial support			
	O other:			
In your opinion, how above ranked strengths can be used to	- oue.			
achieve effective riparian genetic resources conservation in				
your country? Describe further development of recognized				
strengths.				
Indicate and rank weaknesses of riparian genetic resources	O Diversity status/inventories of species			
conservation in your country.	O Environmental barriers			
	Scientific knowledge level			
	Lack of policy priority			
	 Legislation framework 			
	Institutional/organisational framework			
	O Community awareness			



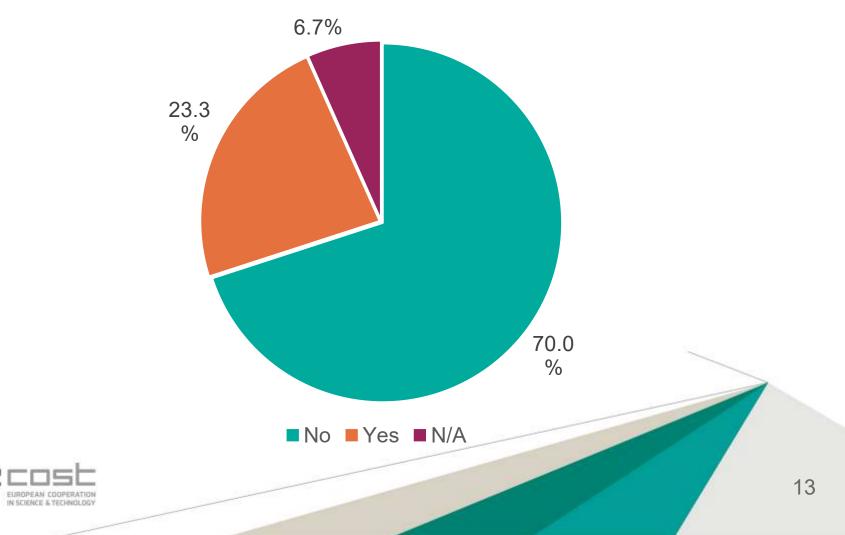
2st stage – structured interview



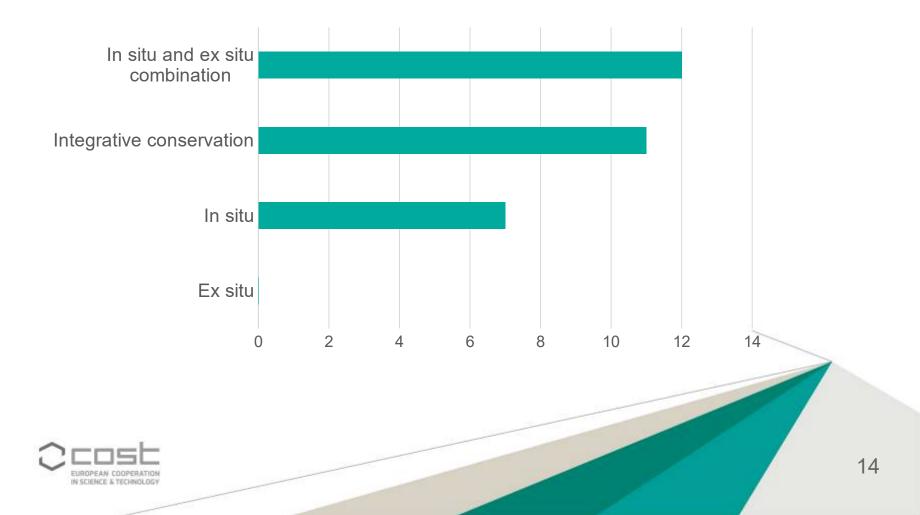
Does your country have plans/programs to assess the state of genetic diversity of riparian ecosystems?



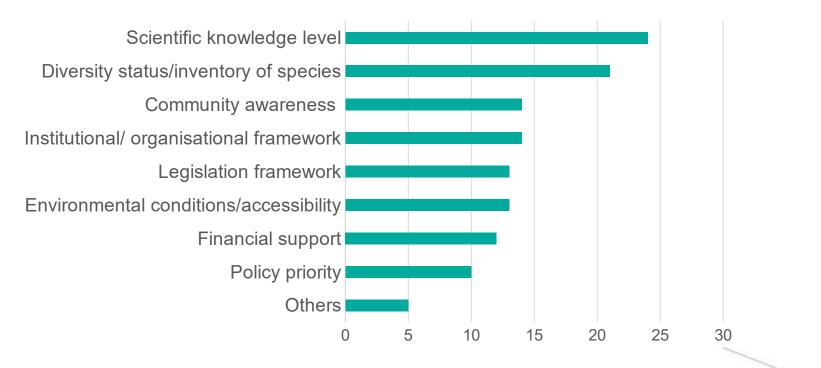
Does your country have procedures in place to monitor or measure genetic erosion in riparian ecosystems?



Which is the most effective approach to conserving riparian genetic resources?

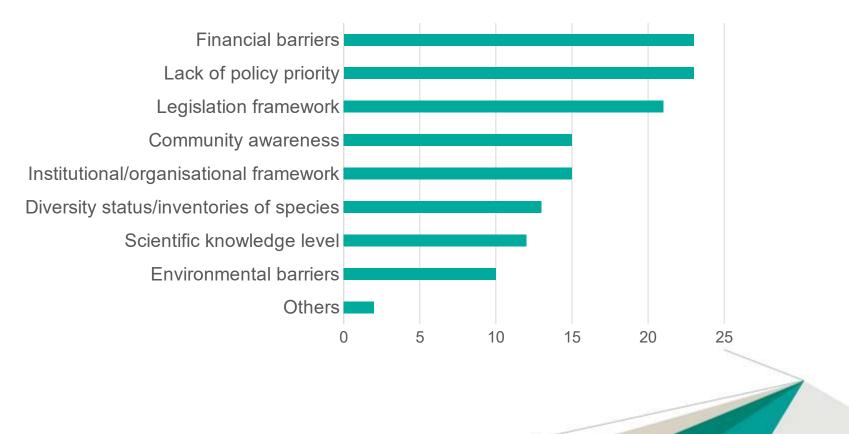


Indicate and rank strengths of riparian genetic resources conservation in your country.





Indicate and rank weaknesses of riparian genetic resources conservation in your country.





Outcome

- Alimpić et al. The status and role of genetic diversity of trees for the conservation and management of riparian ecosystems: a European experts perspective
- Paper submitted do Journal of Applied Ecology – *Practitioner's Perspective* section



Thank you for your attention!

Acknowledgements

Remigiusz Pielech was supported by the grant form the National Science Center, Poland (2019/35/B/NZ8/01901)

Patricia María Rodríguez González was supported by Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology through the CEEC Individual Programme 2020 03356 CEECIND and Forest Research Centre through project UIDB/ 00239 2020

