



ADAPTATION OF FOREST TREES TO CLIMATE HOW MUCH CAN WE LEARN FROM THE PAST TO ADDRESS THE FUTURE ?

Antoine Kremer

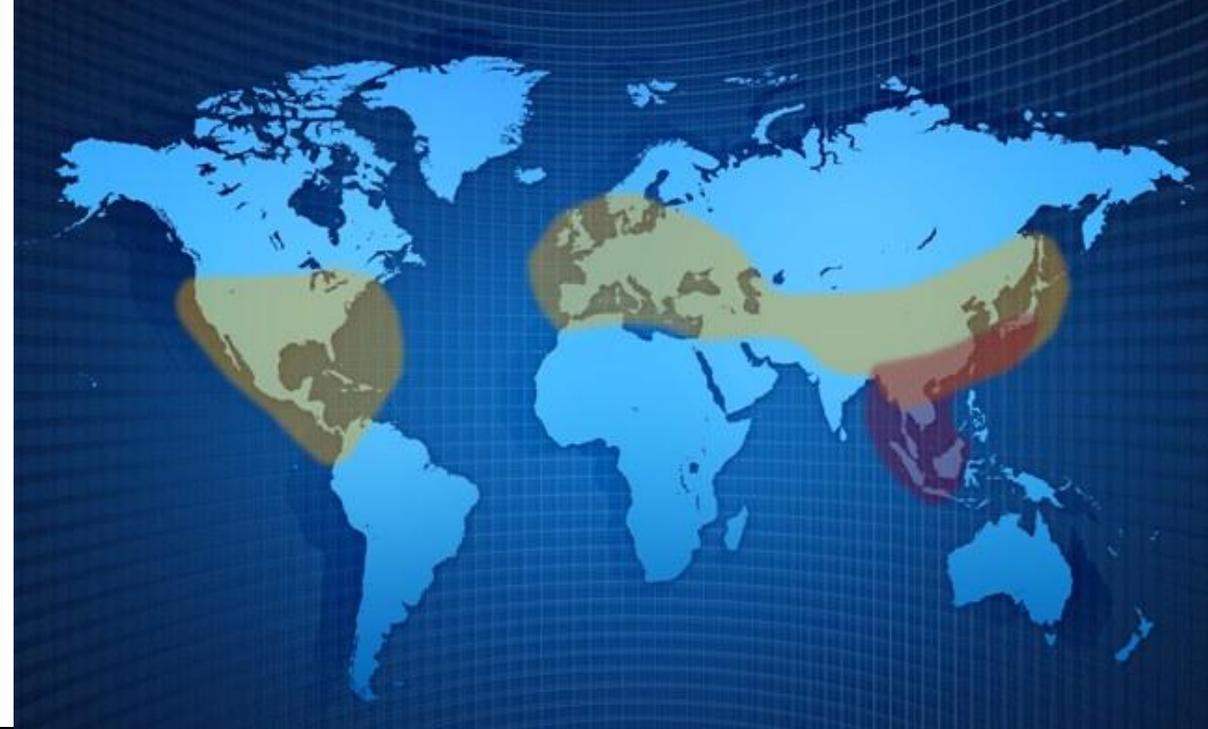
universit 
de **BORDEAUX**





oaks & vineyard



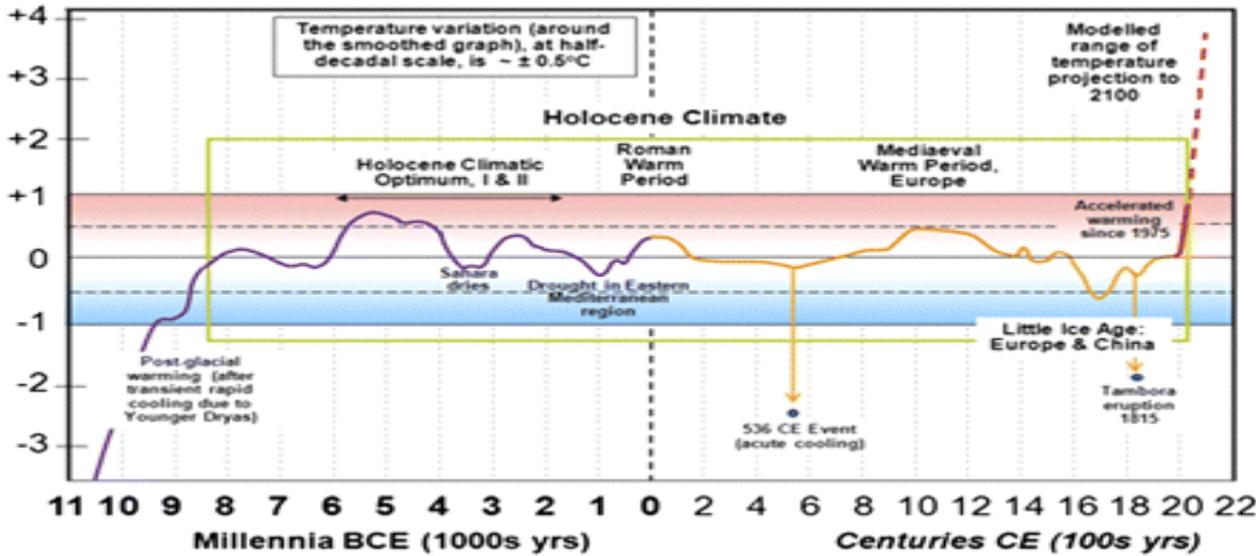
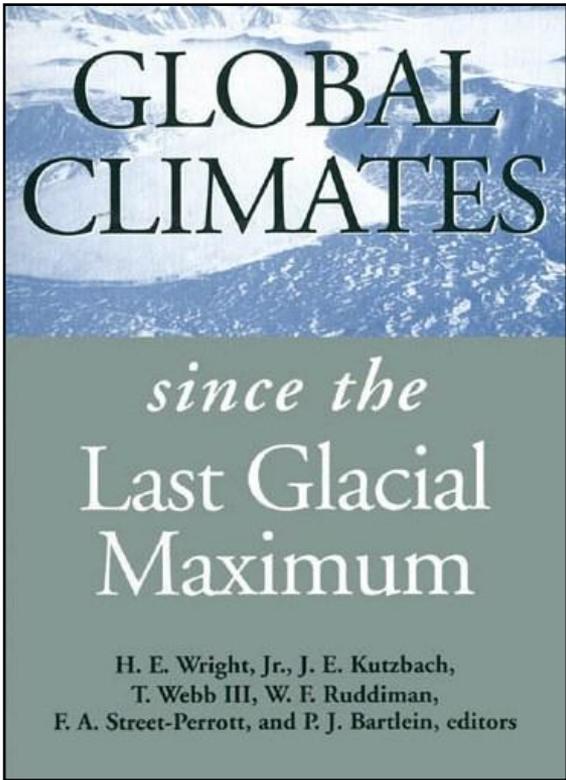


GENUS *QUERCUS*





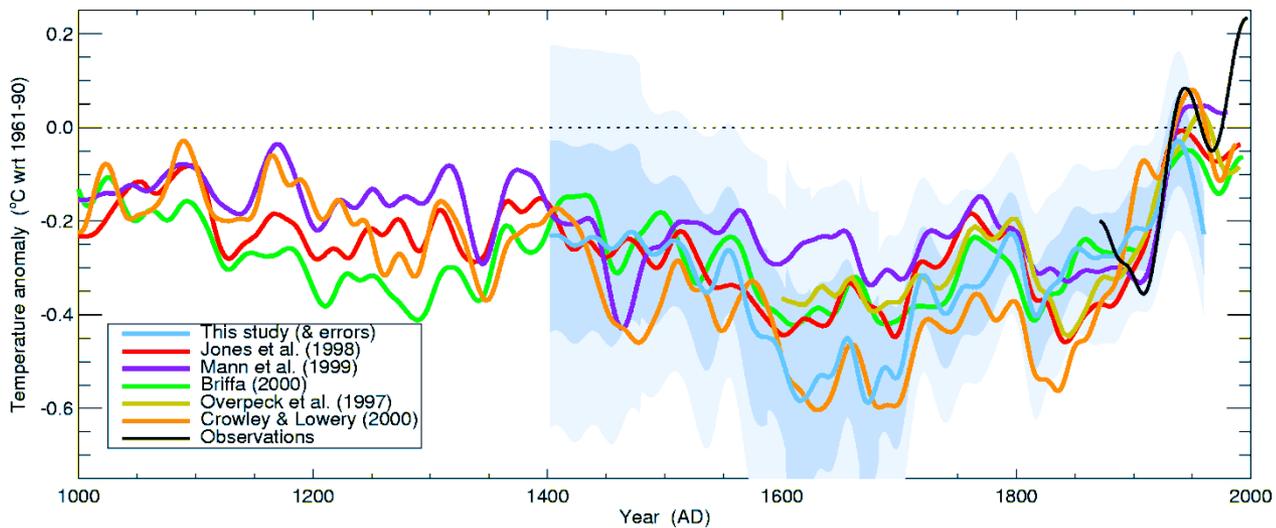
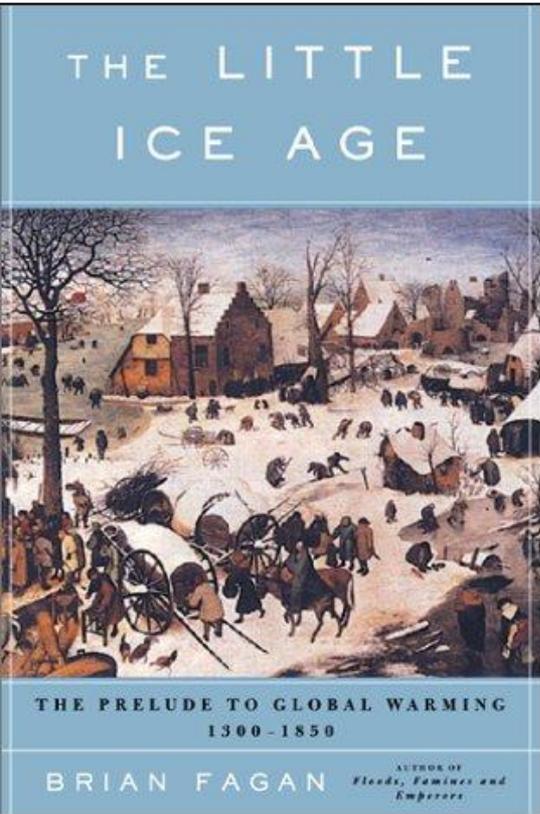
CLIMATE CHANGE DURING **THE HOLOCENE**



Variations in northern hemisphere temperature, °C (relative to mean temperature during 1960–1980), averaged from multiple sources published since 2007.

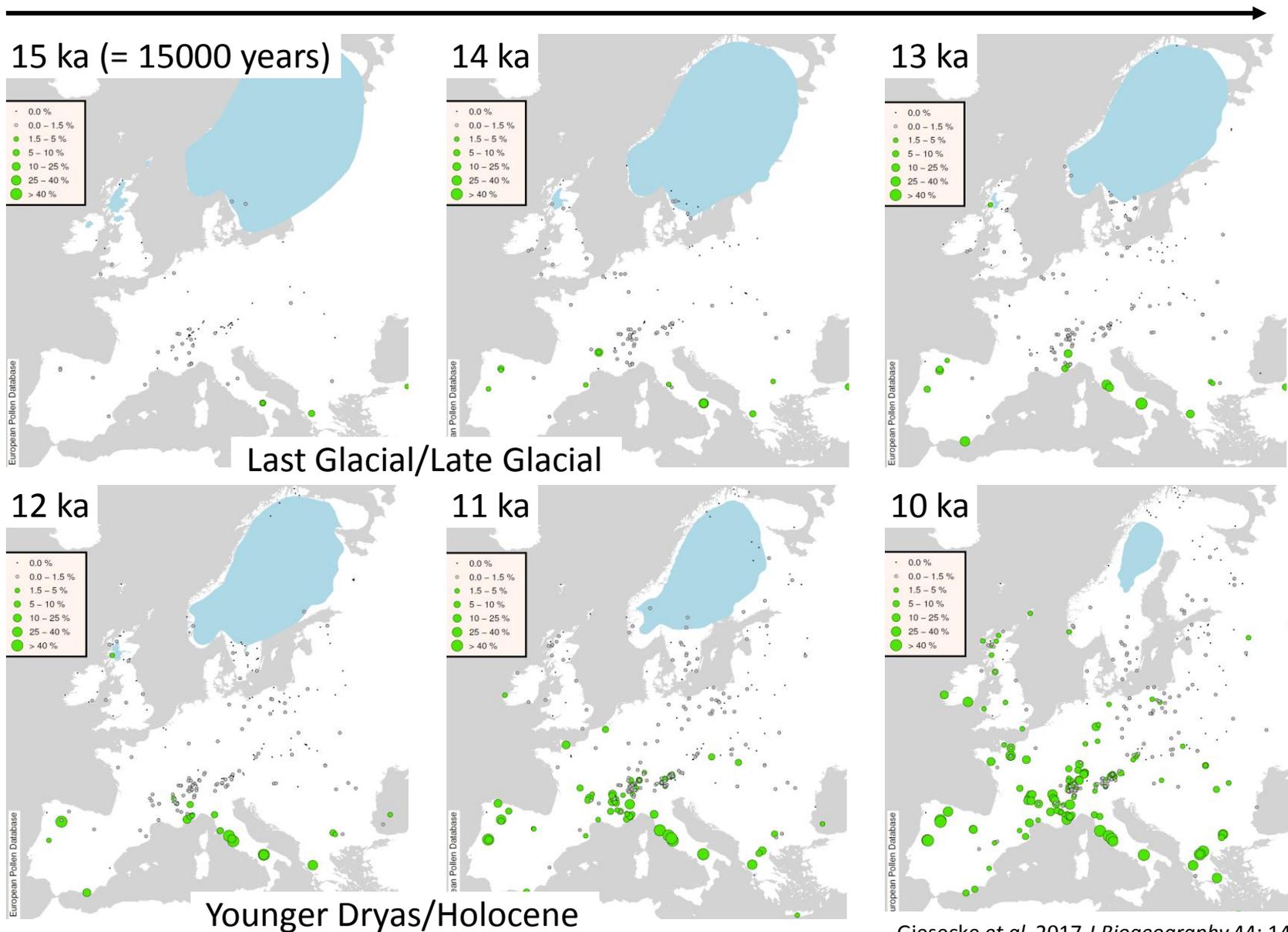


CLIMATE CHANGE DURING THE **ANTHROPOCENE**

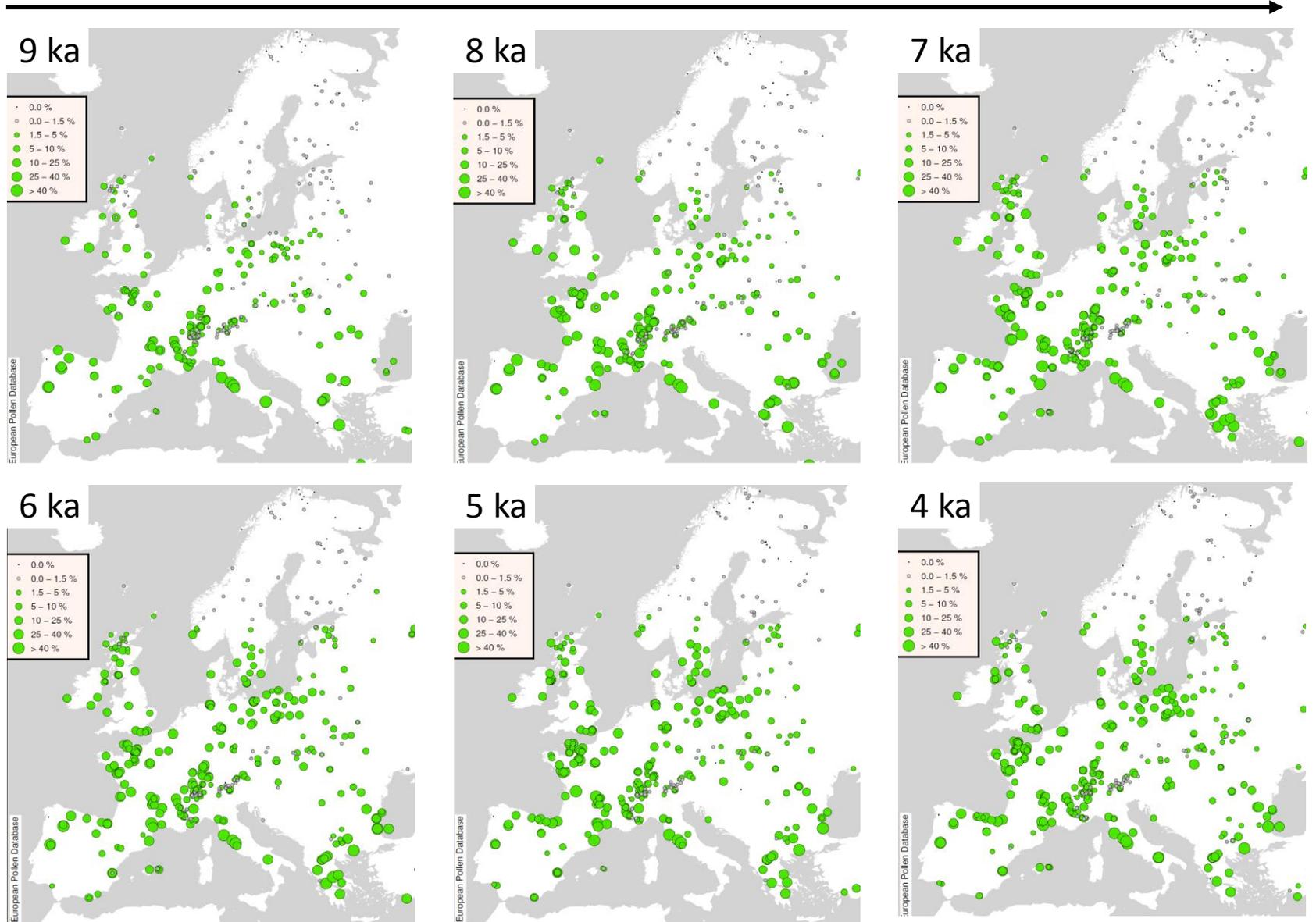


Briffa K.R. et al. 2001 *Journal of Geophysical Research* 106 2929-2941

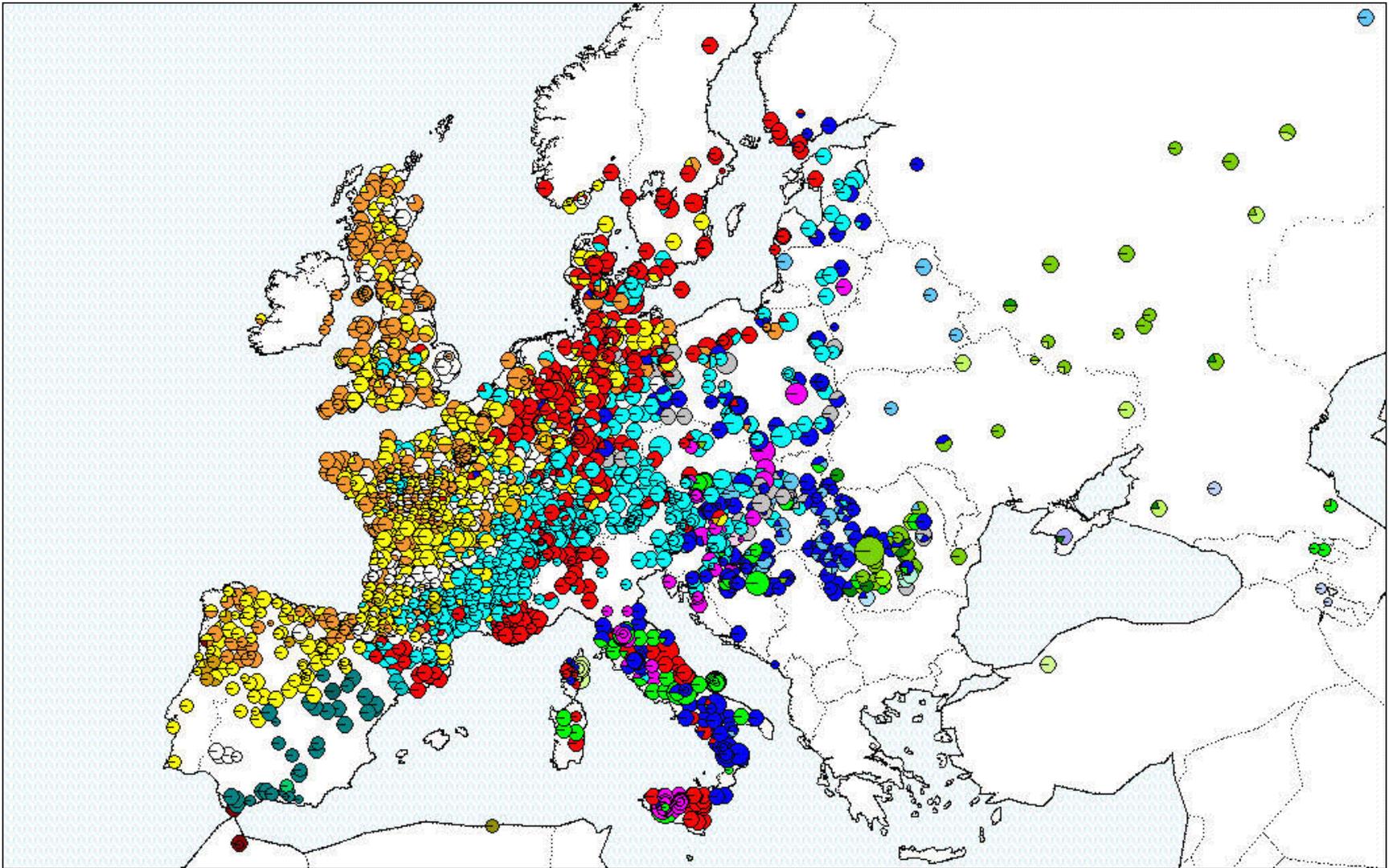
Postglacial oak recolonisation documented by pollen deposits



Postglacial oak recolonisation documented by pollen deposits

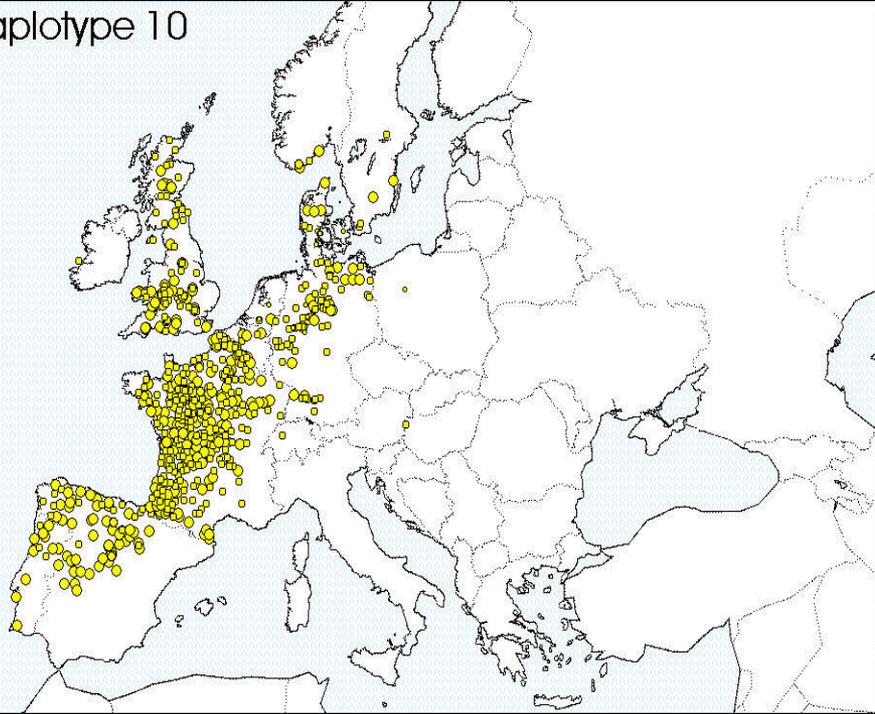


DISTRIBUTION OF *CpDNA* HAPLOTYPES IN EUROPEAN WHITE OAKS



> 3000 populations, 42 haplotypes

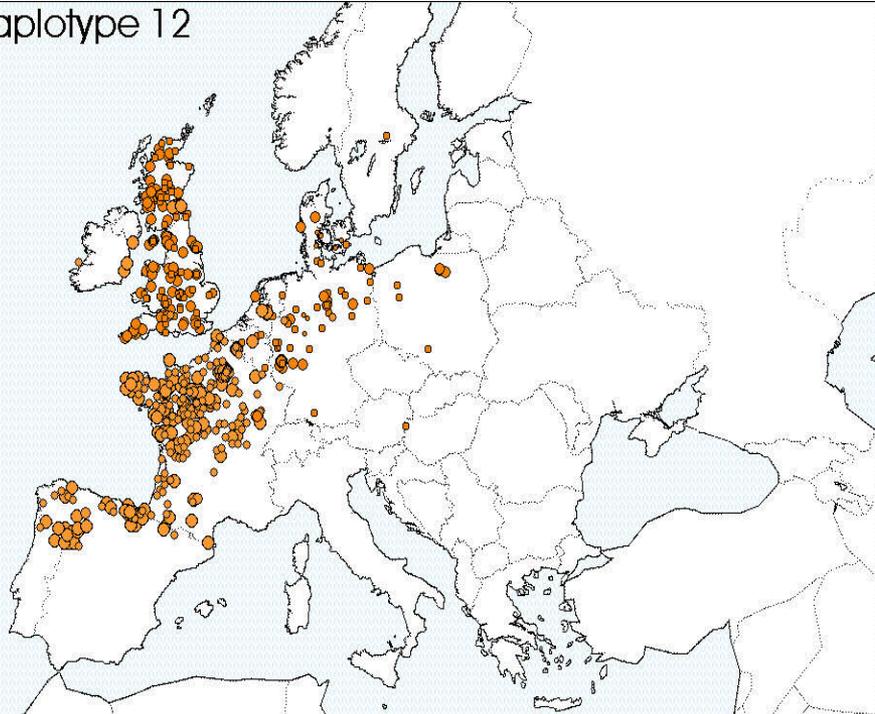
Haplotype 10



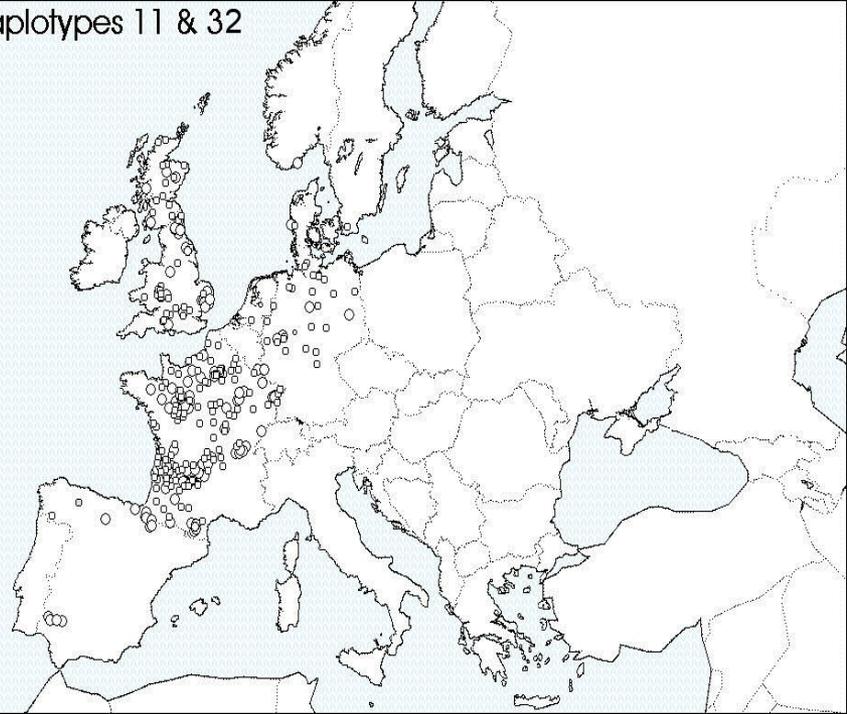
DISTRIBUTION OF HAPLOTYPES OF THE
ATLANTIC (B) LINEAGE

Petit et al 2002. *Forest Ecology and Management* 156: 5-26
<http://gd2.pierroton.inra.fr/>

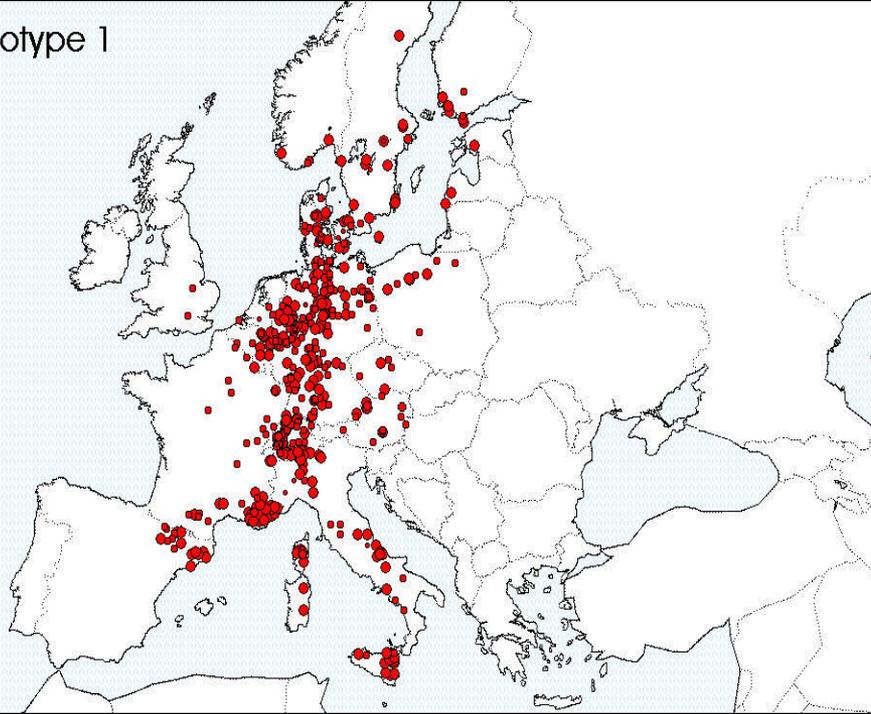
Haplotype 12



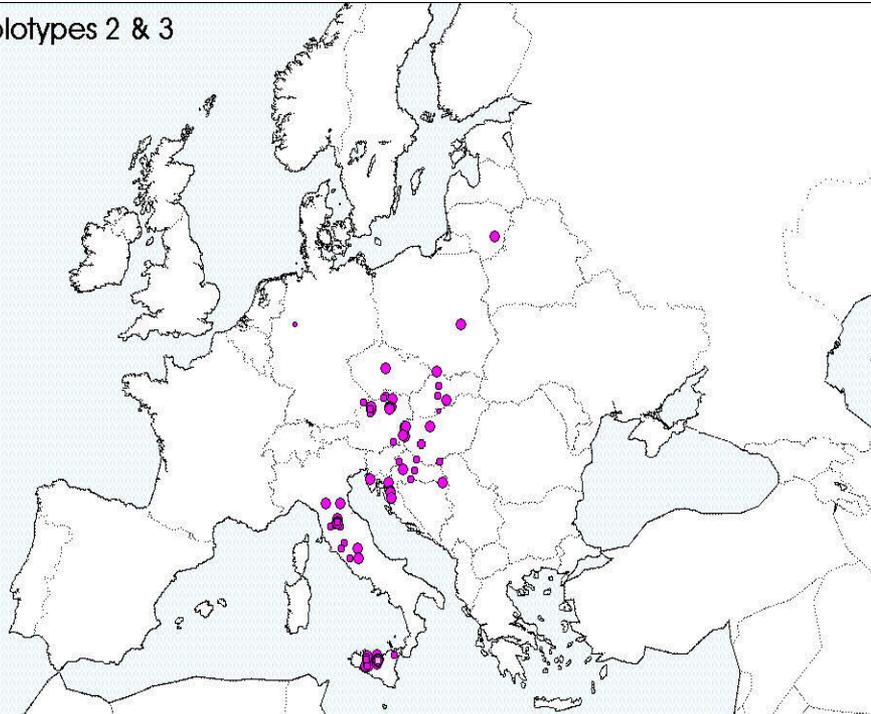
Haplotypes 11 & 32



Haplotype 1

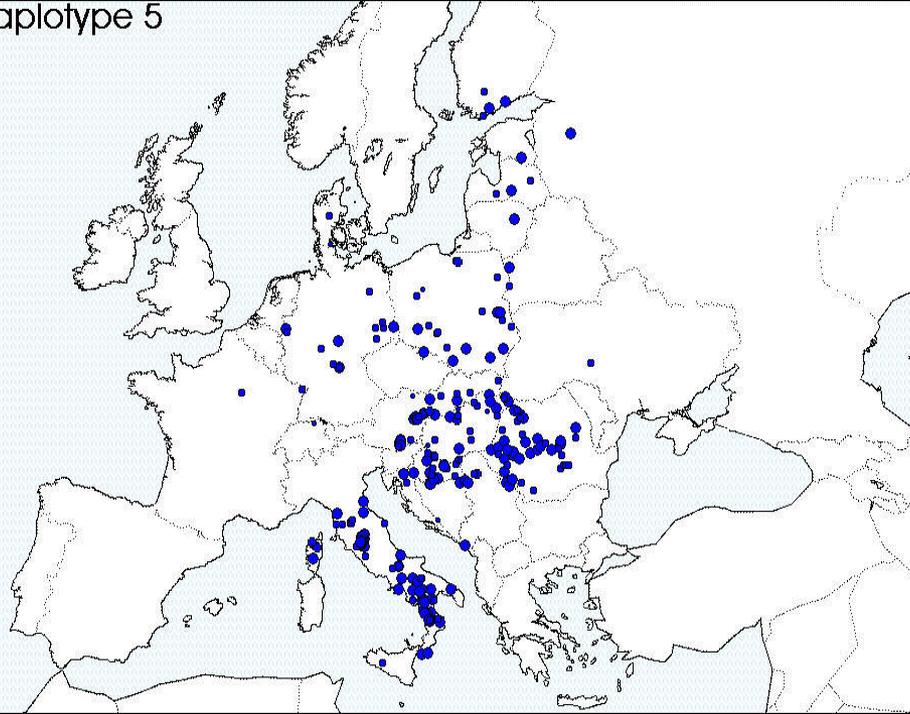


Haplotypes 2 & 3

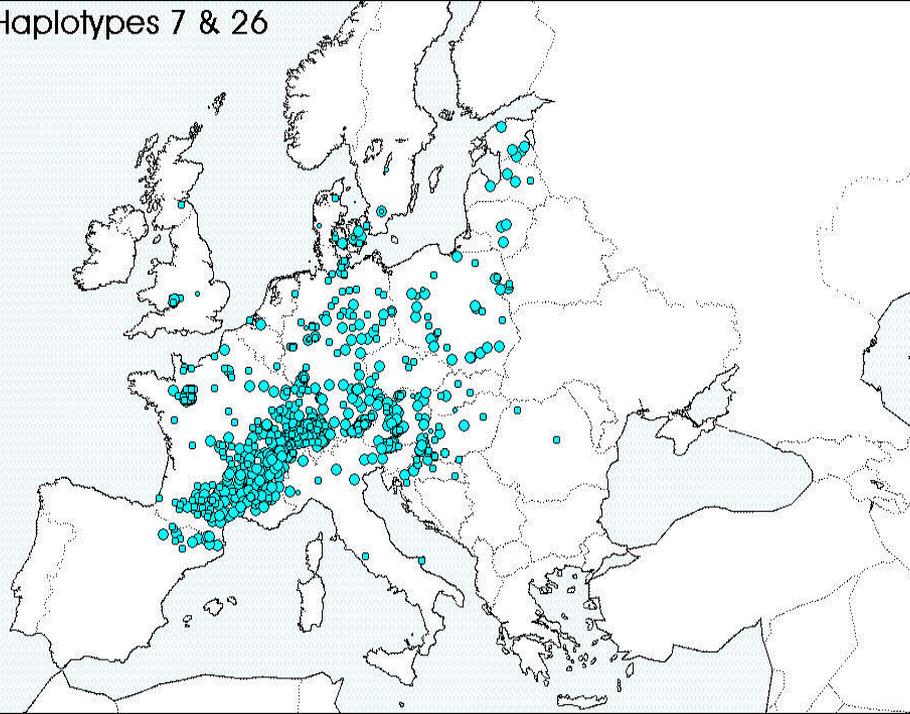


DISTRIBUTION OF HAPLOTYPES OF THE
CENTRAL (C) LINEAGE

Haplotype 5

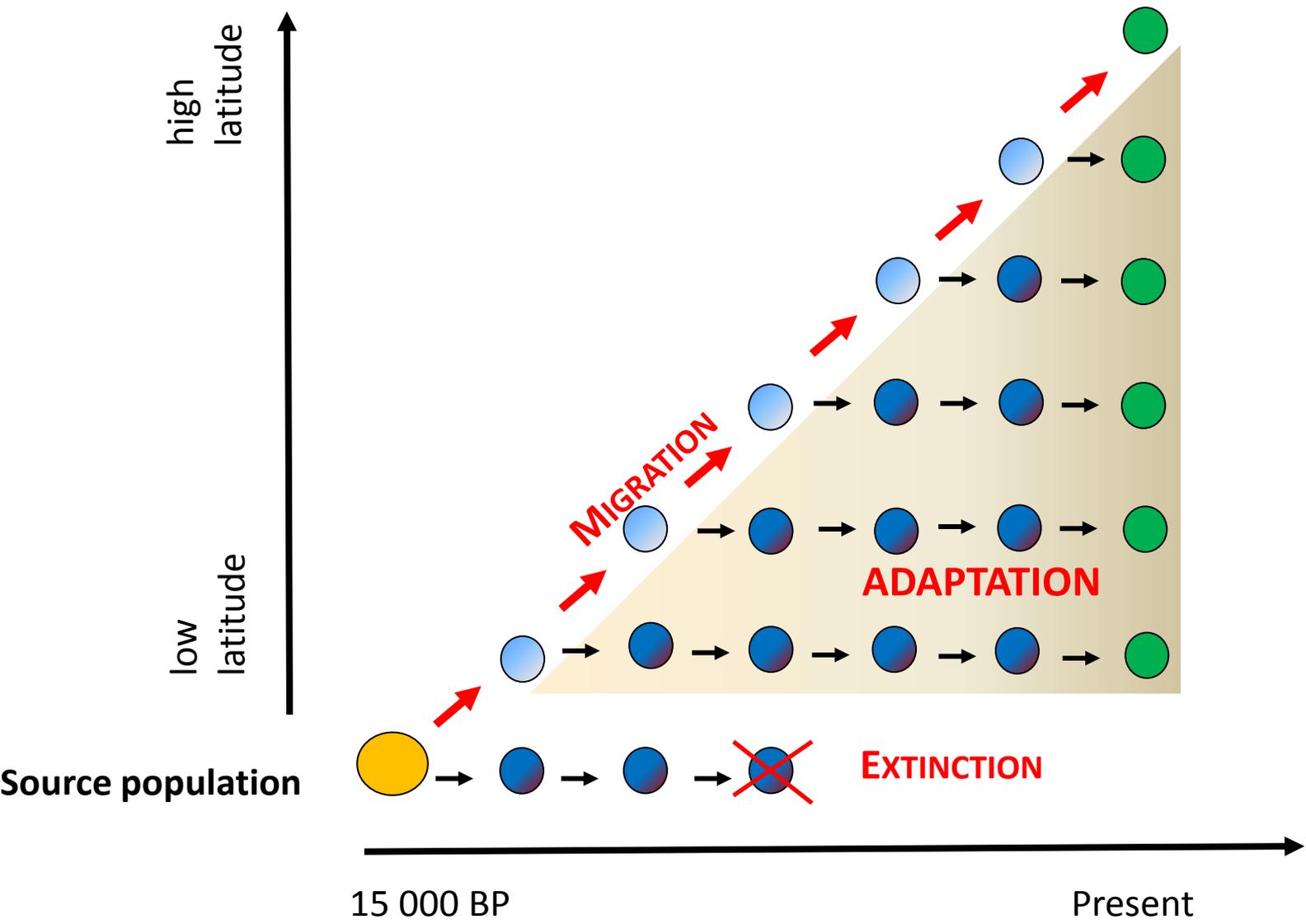


Haplotypes 7 & 26

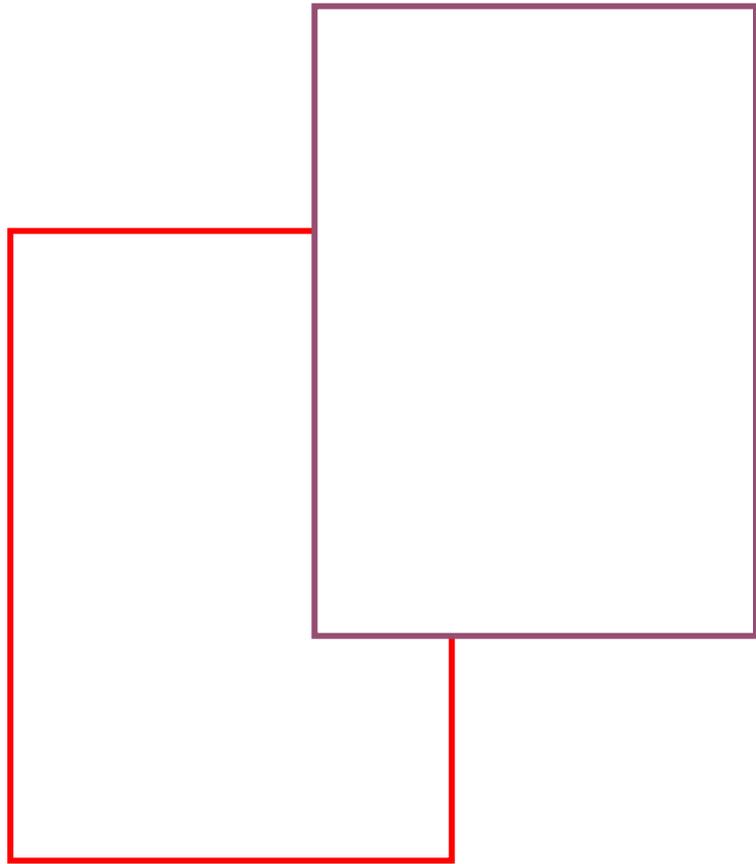


DISTRIBUTION OF HAPLOTYPES OF THE
EASTERN (A) LINEAGE

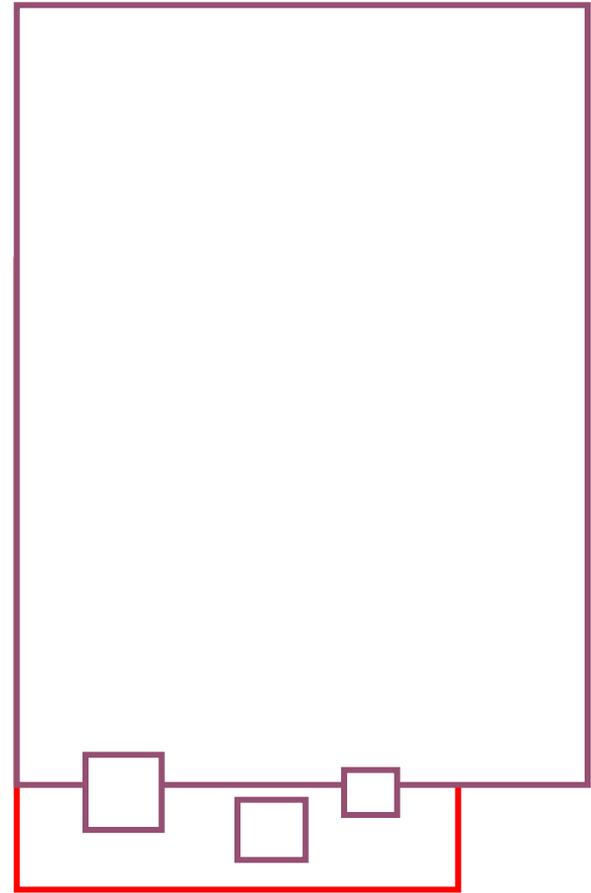
EVOLUTIONARY TRAJECTORIES DURING THE HOLOCENE



CHANGES OF RANGE DISTRIBUTION DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

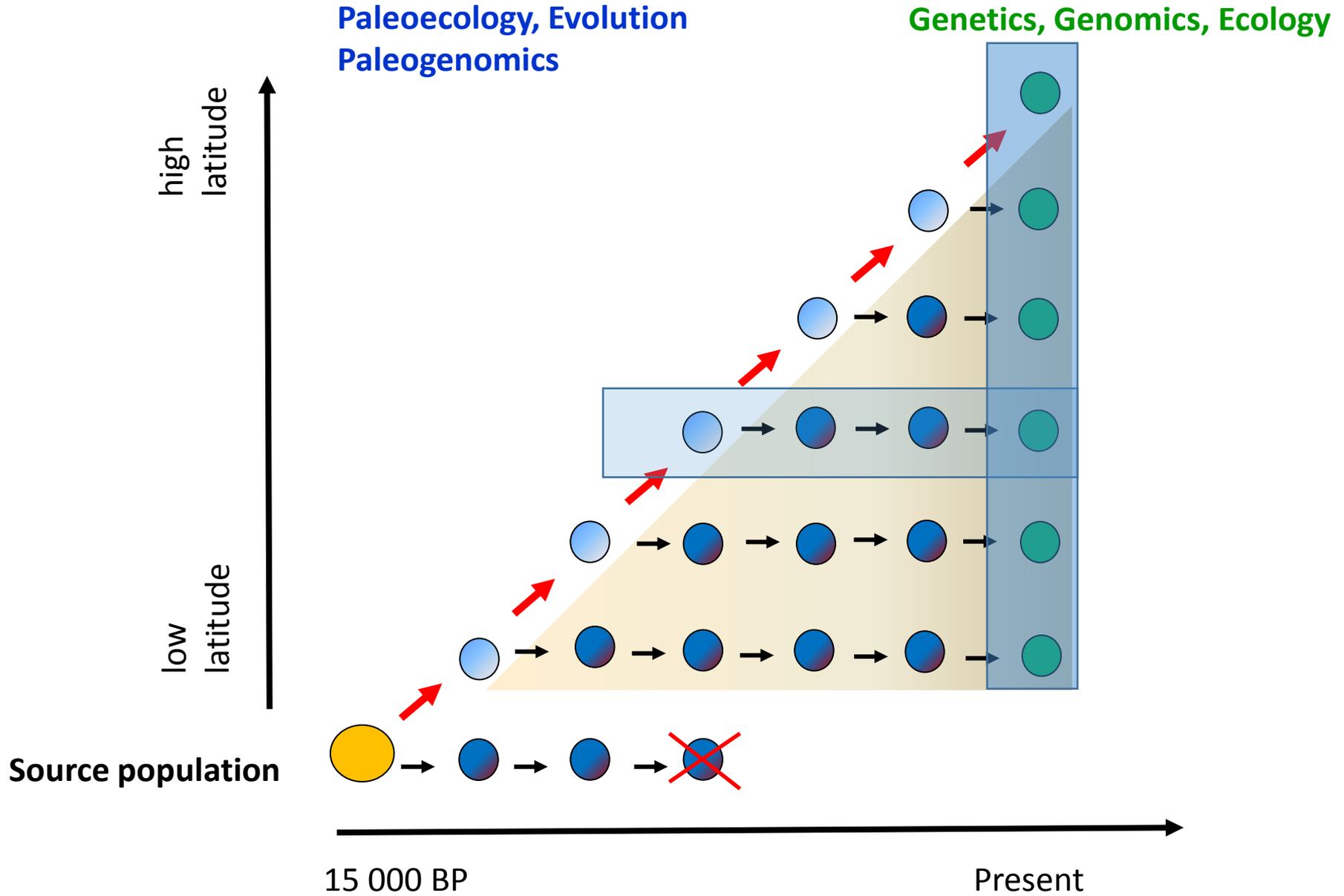


RANGE SHIFT



EXPANSION

SYNCHRONIC vs ALLOCHRONIC EVOLUTIONARY RECONSTRUCTIONS





1

EXPANSION-RAPID MIGRATION



2

INTROGRESSION



3

LOCAL ADAPTATION



4

MAINTENANCE OF DIVERSITY



1

EXPANSION-RAPID MIGRATION



2

INTROGRESSION



3

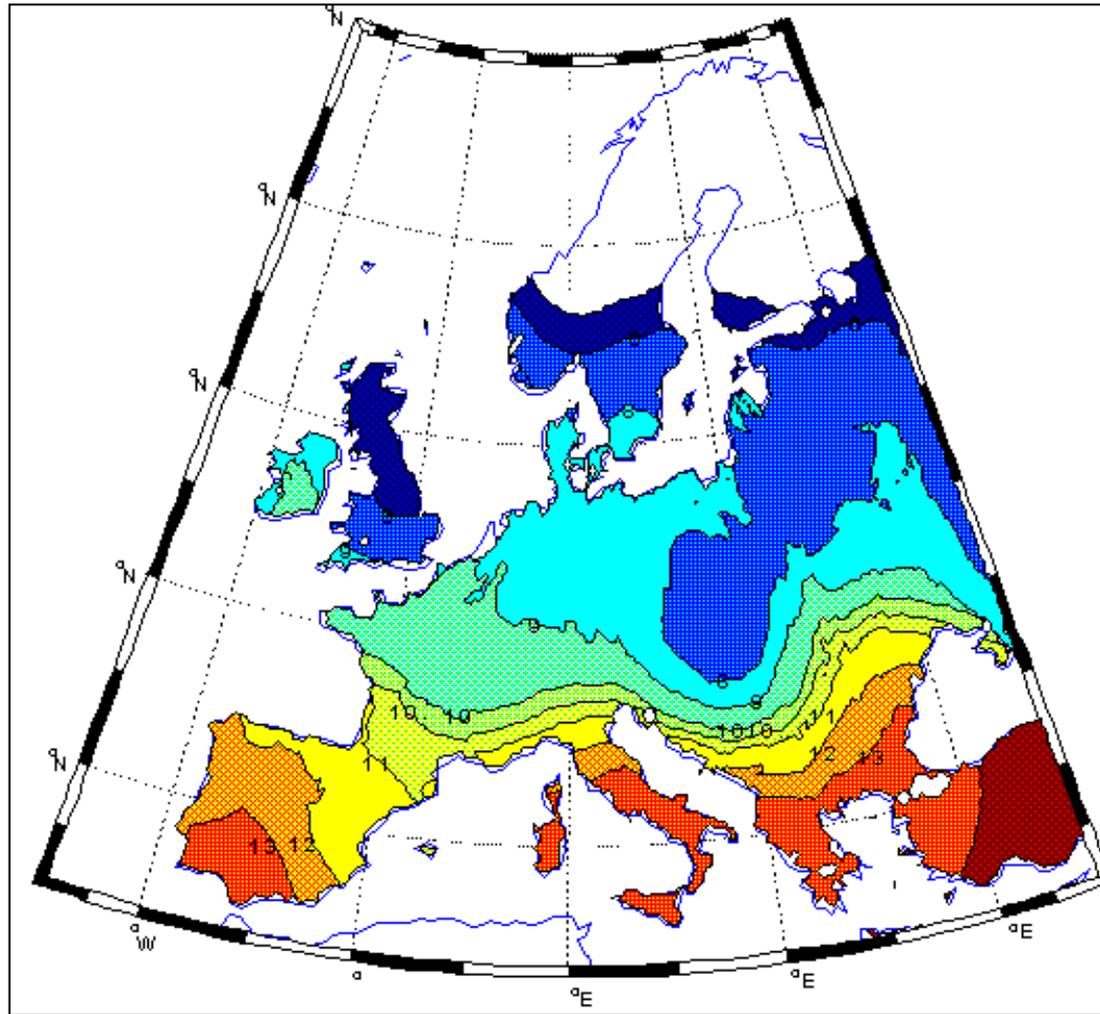
LOCAL ADAPTATION



4

MAINTENANCE OF DIVERSITY

OAK POLLEN ISOCHRONE MAP (1000 years intervals)



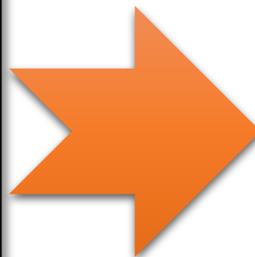
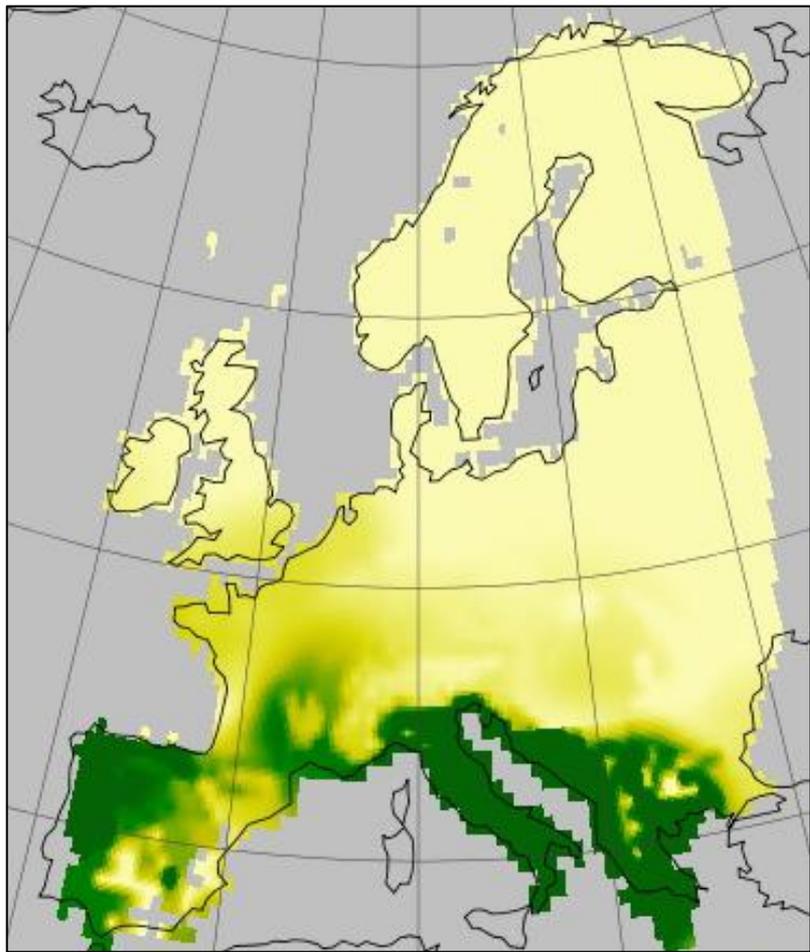
EPD, European Pollen Data base,
Université de Marseille

**ON AVERAGE THE MIGRATION OF OAKS WAS EXTREMELY RAPID:
400 METERS PER YEAR**

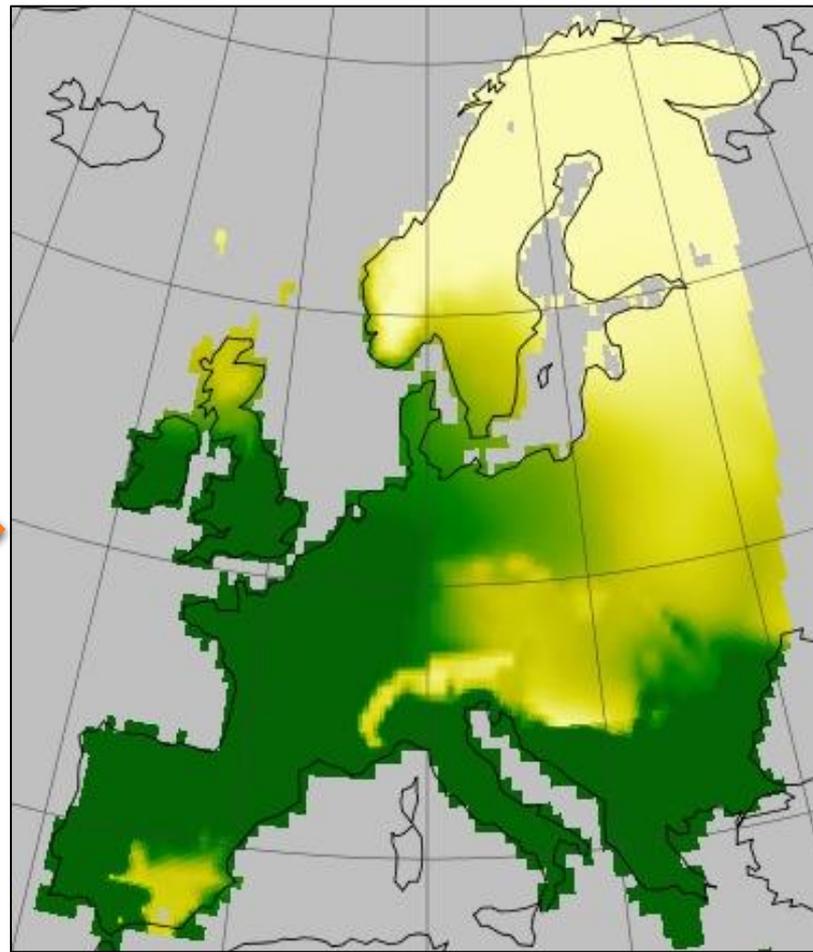
Brewer et al 2002 *Forest Ecology & Management* 161: 27-48

Giesecke et al. 2017, *J. Biogeography* 44: 1441-1456

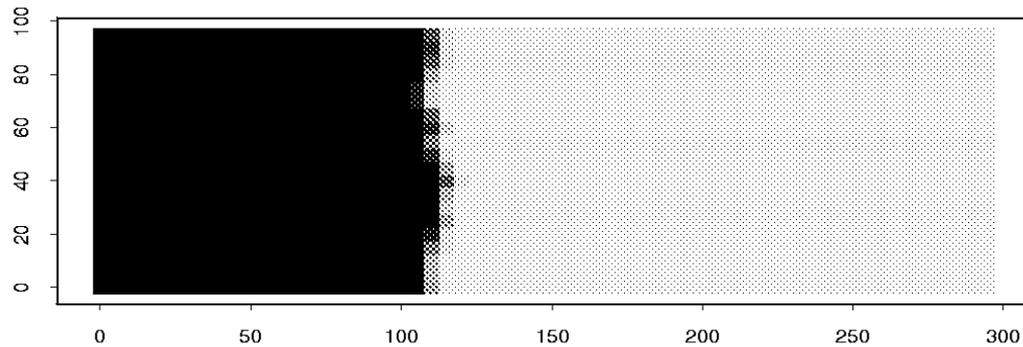
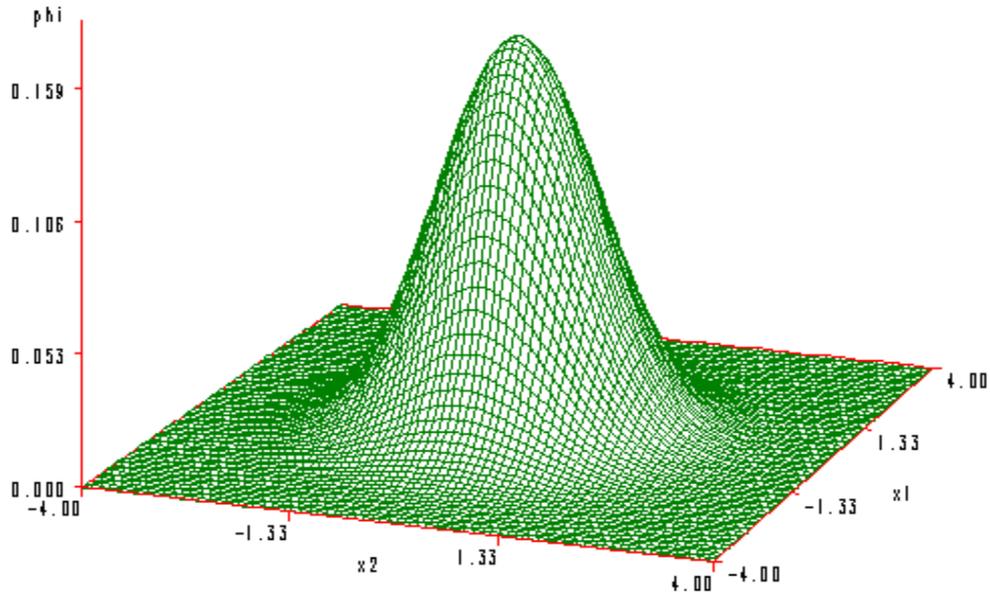
Quercus 11000 cal. BP



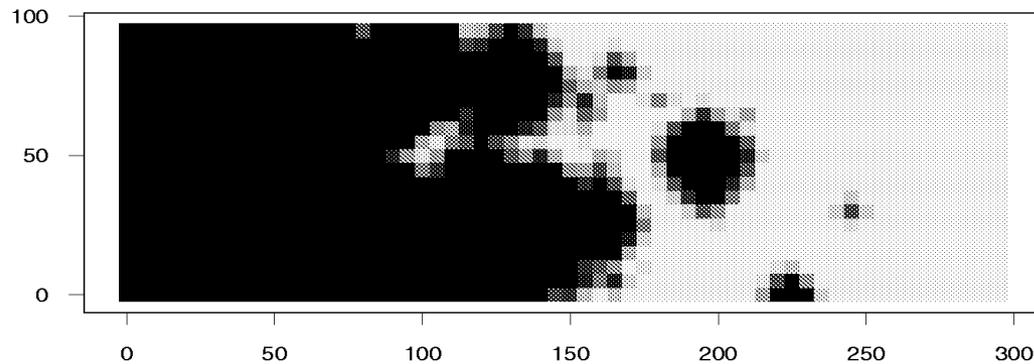
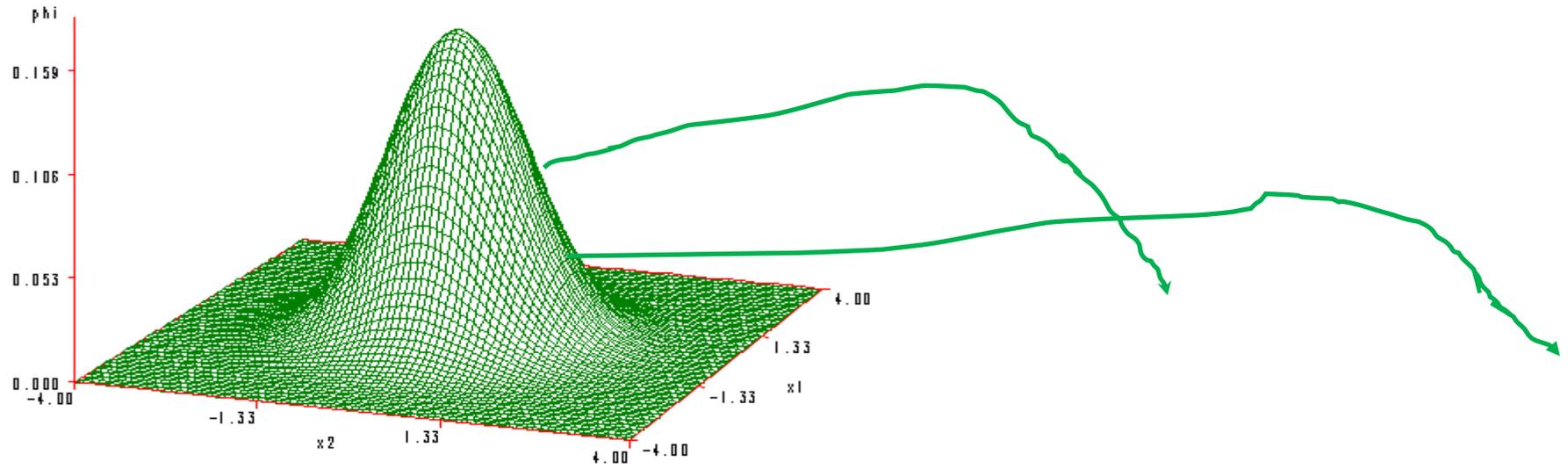
Quercus 8000 cal. BP



DISPERSION BY DIFFUSION

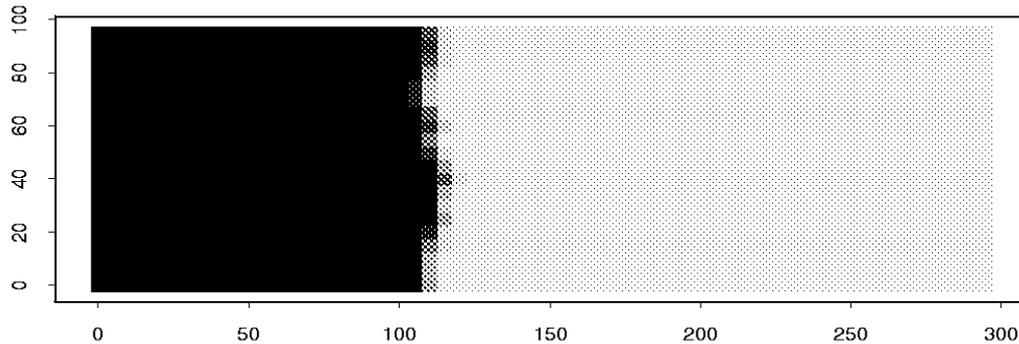


DIFFUSION + RARE LONG DISTANCE DISPERSION (LDD)



COMPARATIVE RATES OF DISPERSION

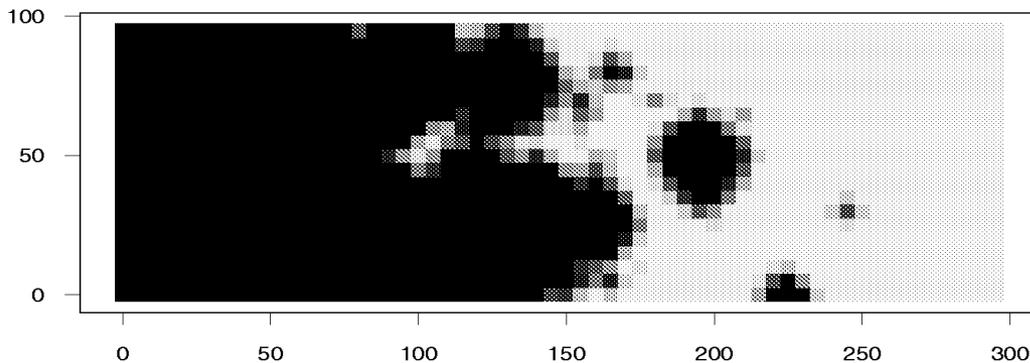
100 m/year



Diffusion

Dispersion law = $N(0, \text{sd1} = 250 \text{ m})$

400 m/year



Diffusion + LDD

Dispersion law =
 $N(0, \text{sd1} = 250 \text{ m})$
 $+ 5 \cdot 10^{-6} N(0, \text{sd2} = 50 \text{ km})$



Pliny the Elder (23-79)

« When the cereals become rare, *they dry the acorns*, they shell them and grind them to make a flour and finally to produce bread. Today, even in the Hispanias, *acorns are also part of desserts.*» *Naturalis Historia*





1

EXPANSION-RAPID MIGRATION



2

INTROGRESSION



3

LOCAL ADAPTATION



4

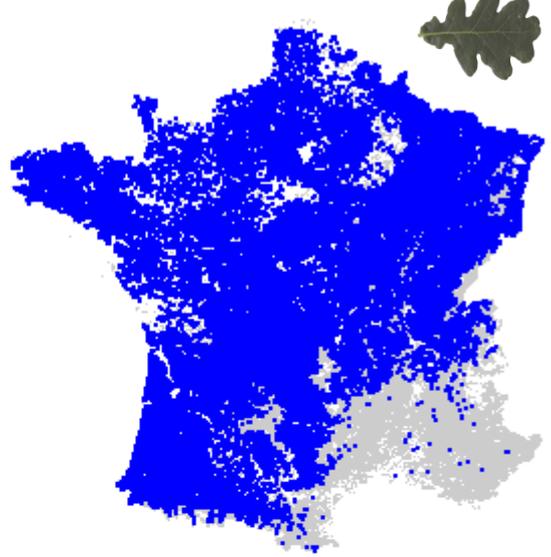
MAINTENANCE OF DIVERSITY

WHITE OAKS IN FRANCE

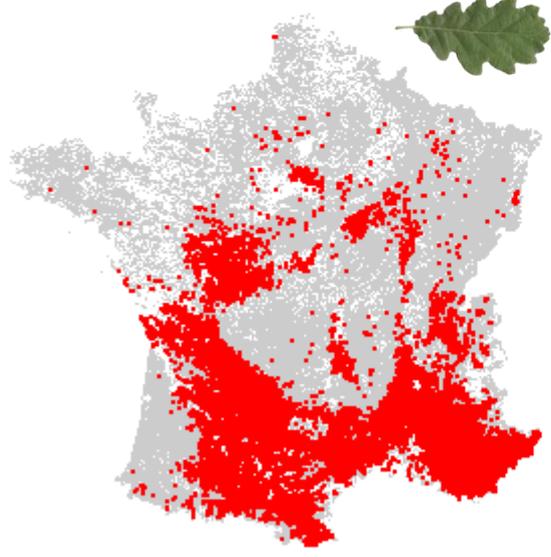
Quercus petraea



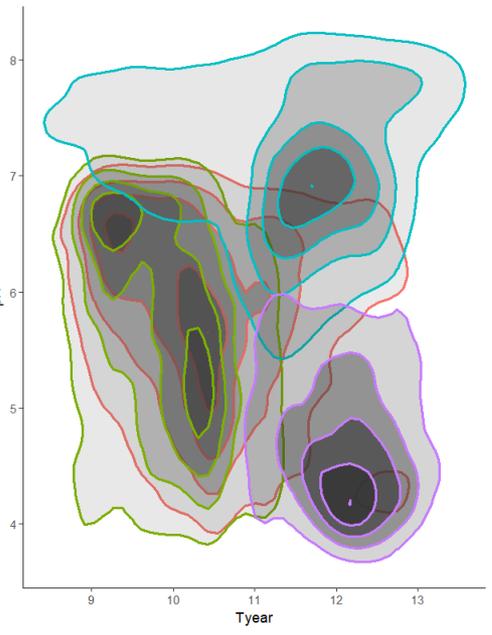
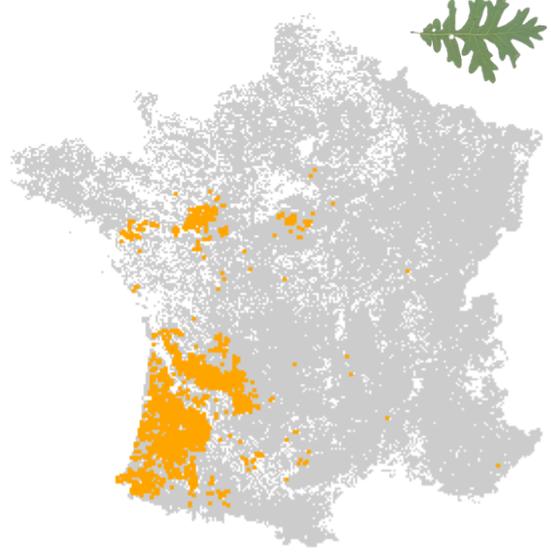
Quercus robur



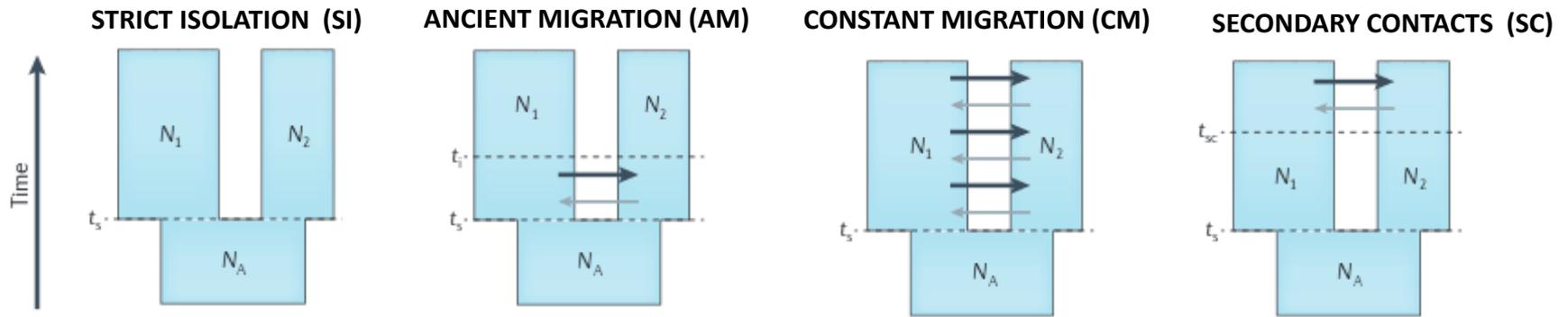
Quercus pubescens



Quercus pyrenaica



TIMING AND PATTERNS OF CONTACTS IN EUROPEAN WHITE OAKS

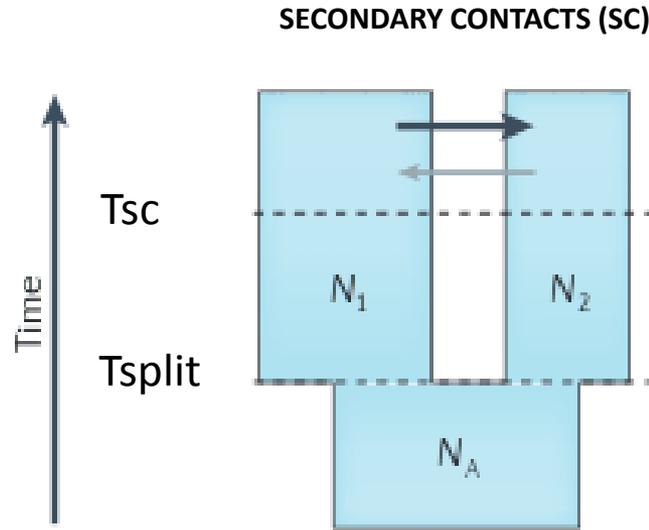


Approximate Bayesian Computation (ABC) and Diffusion Approximation to the joint frequency spectrum ($\partial a \partial i$)

3524 SNPS + whole genome sequences

	<i>Post. Proba. (SI)</i>	<i>Post. Proba. (AM)</i>	<i>Post. Proba. (CM)</i>	<i>Post. Proba. (SC)</i>
 robur vs pyrenaica	<0.001	<0.001	0.067	0.933
 robur vs petraea	<0.001	<0.001	0.009	0.991
 petraea vs pubescens	<0.001	0.001	0.103	0.896

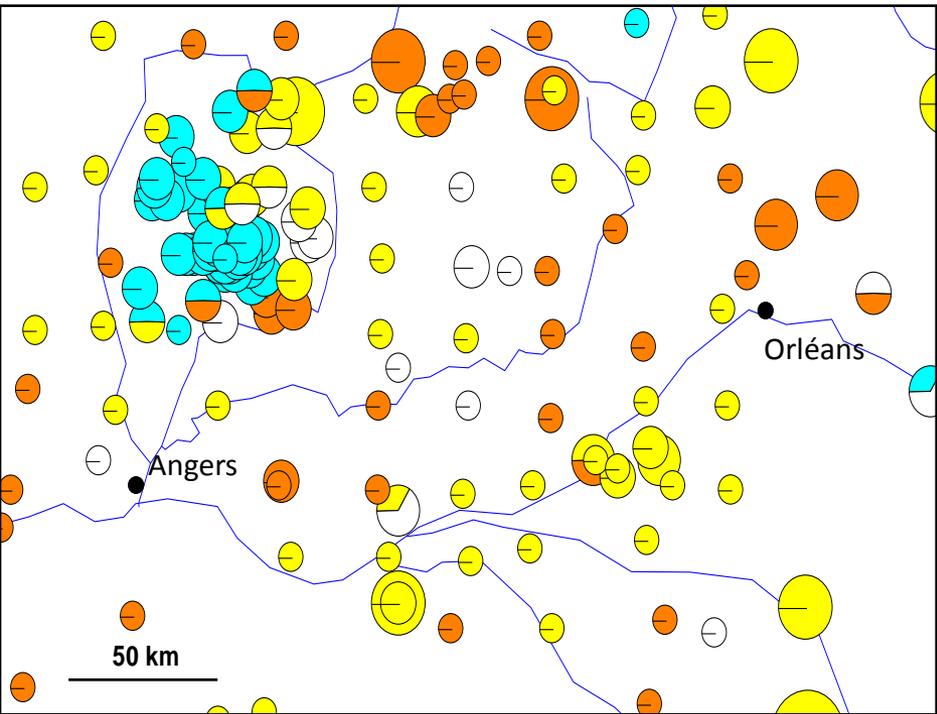
TIMING OF SECONDARY CONTACTS IN EUROPEAN WHITE OAKS



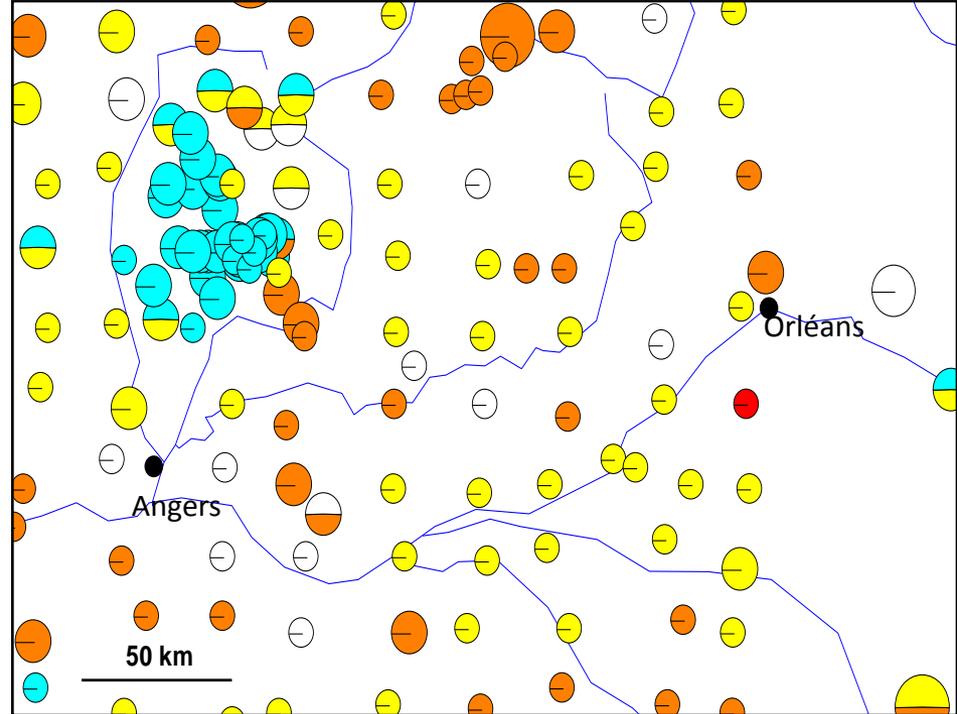
Timing of SC (Tsc)	Mean	CI95%
robur vs pyrenaica 	11,970	[3,100-40,500]
robur vs petraea 	14,870	[4,300-40,500]
petraea vs pubescens 	21,760	[7,700-62,400]

EVIDENCE OF INTROGRESSION : SHARING OF CHLOROPLAST HAPLOTYPES

Q. petraea (Sessile oak)



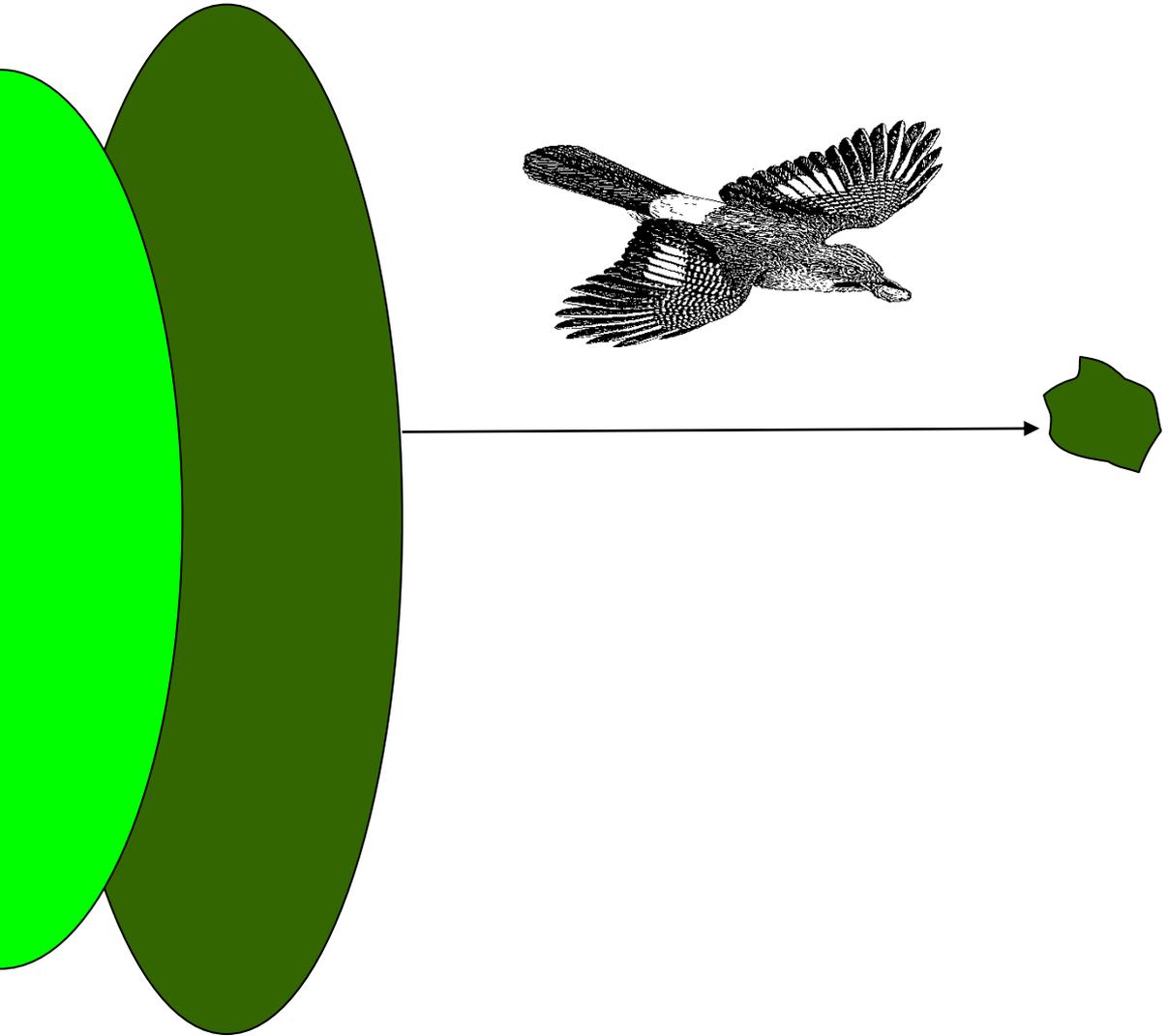
Q. robur (Pedunculate oak)



Two oak species share the same haplotypes when they cohabit in the same forest = the outcome of repeated unidirectional backcrossings

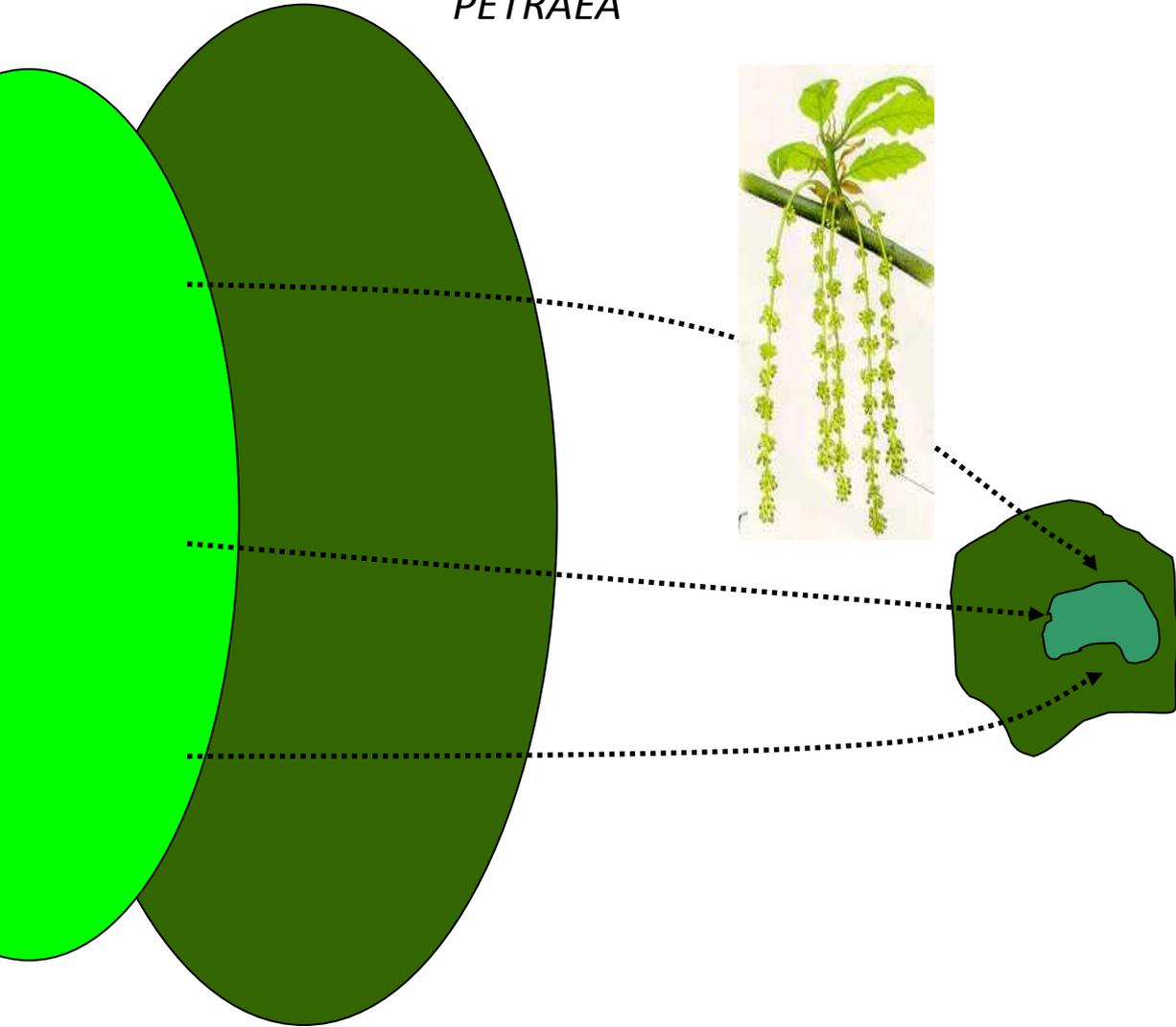
DISPERSION OF *QUERCUS ROBUR*

Q. petraea (Sessile oak)

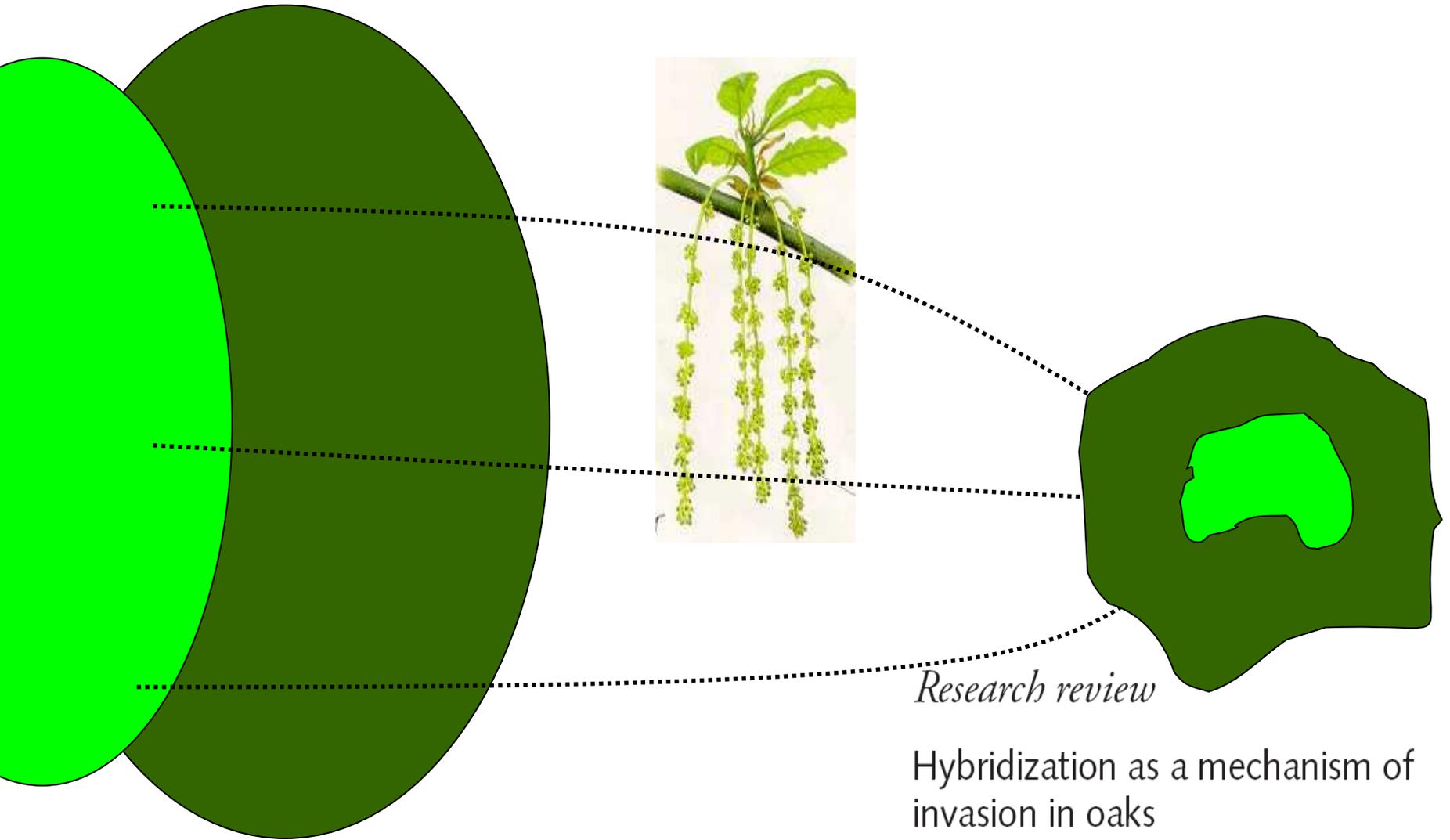


Q. robur (Pedunculate oak)

POLLEN OF *QUERCUS*
PETRAEA



RECURRENT ASSYMETRIC BACKCROSSINGS



Research review

Hybridization as a mechanism of
invasion in oaks

Rémy J. Petit, Catherine Bodénès, Alexis Ducouso, Guy Roussel and
Antoine Kremer

UMR Biodiversity, Genes & Ecosystems, INRA, 69 Route d'Arcachon, F-33612 Cestas Cedex, France

Petit RJ et al 2003 *New Phytologist* 161(1):151-164.



1

EXTINCTIONS



2

EXPANSION - MIGRATION



3

LOCAL ADAPTATION

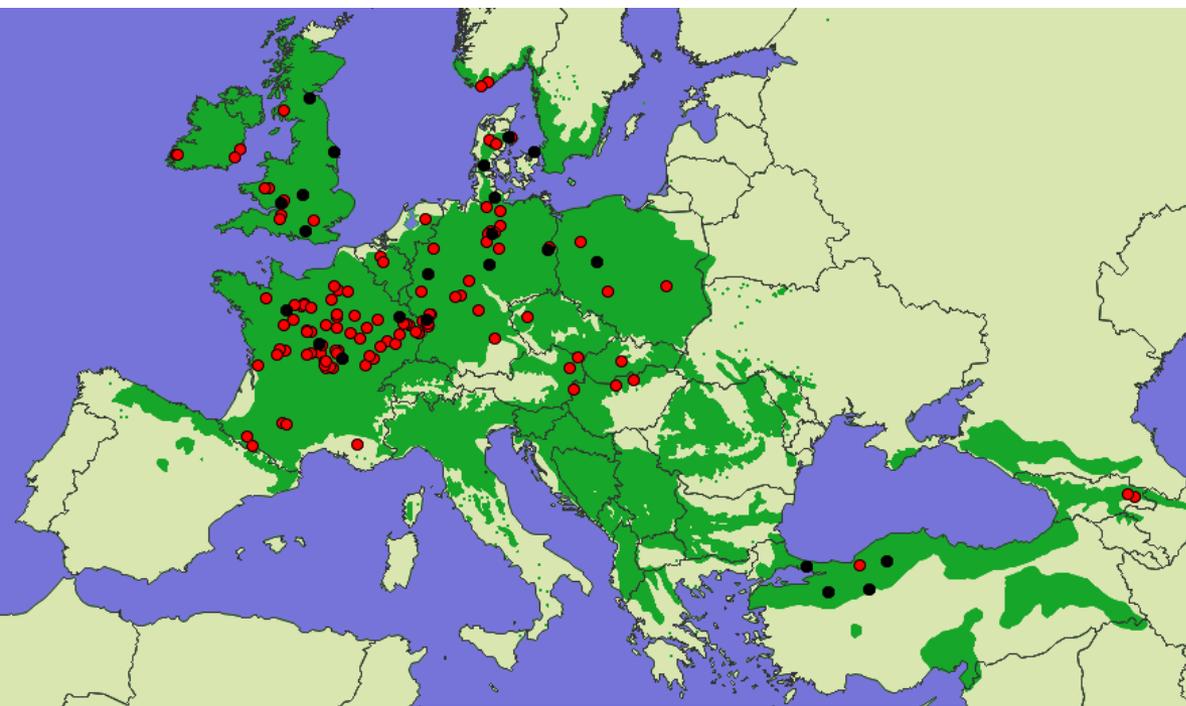


4

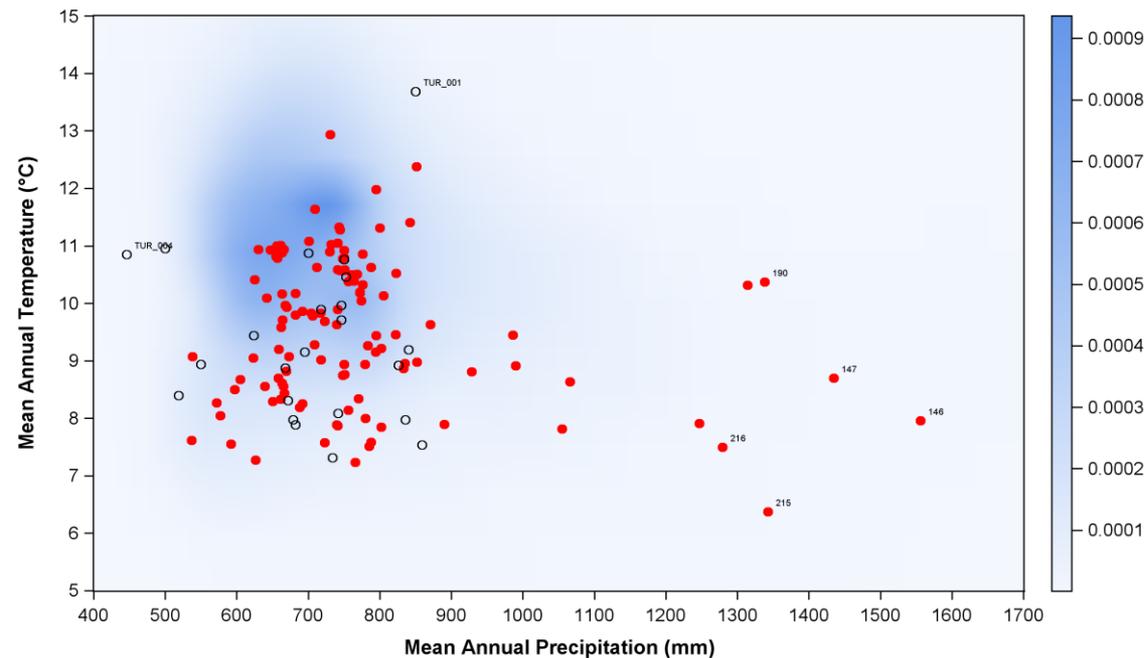
MAINTENANCE OF DIVERSITY

COMMON GARDEN EXPERIMENTS

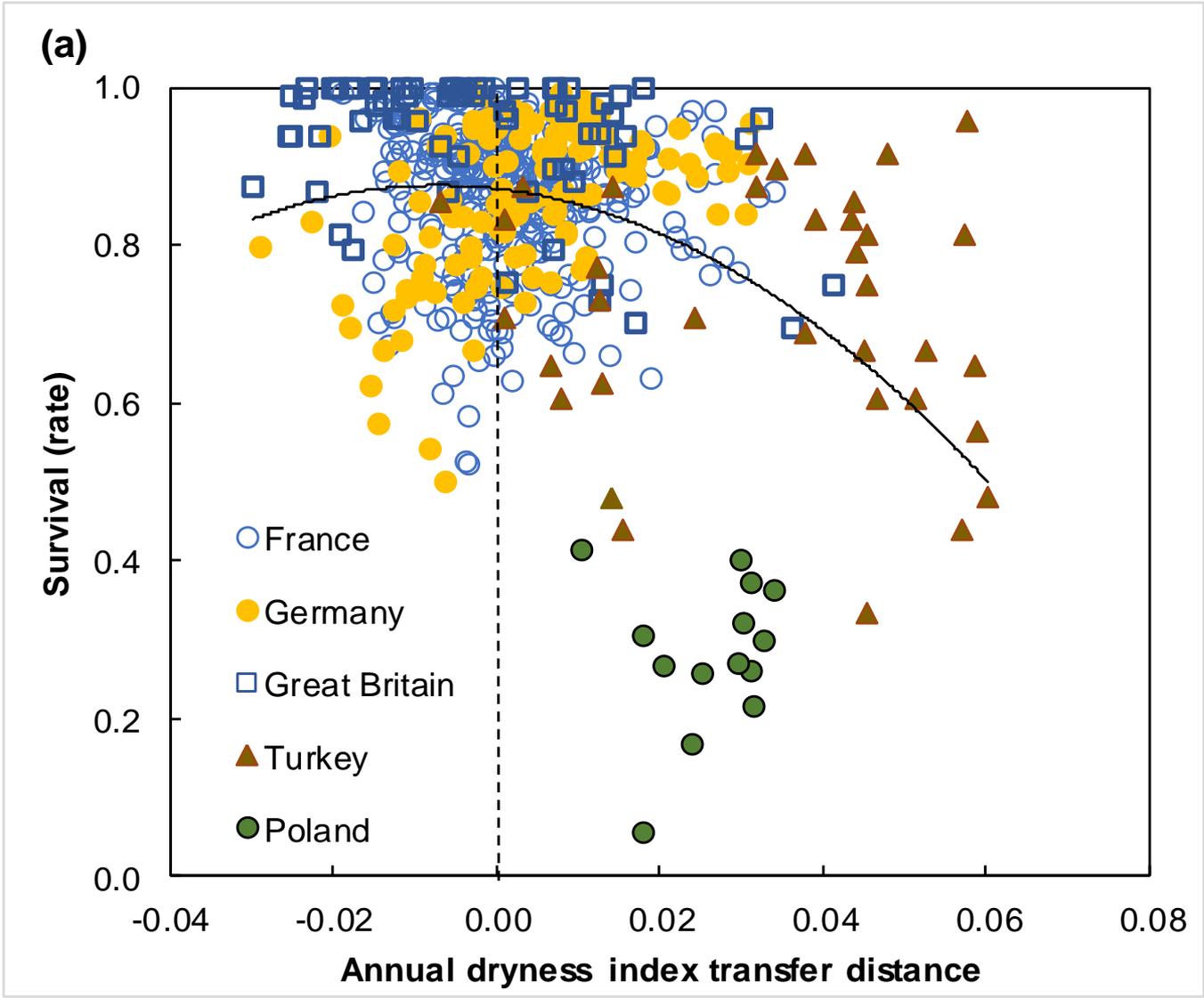
Provenance tests
planted in the early
90s (23 tests and >100
provenances)



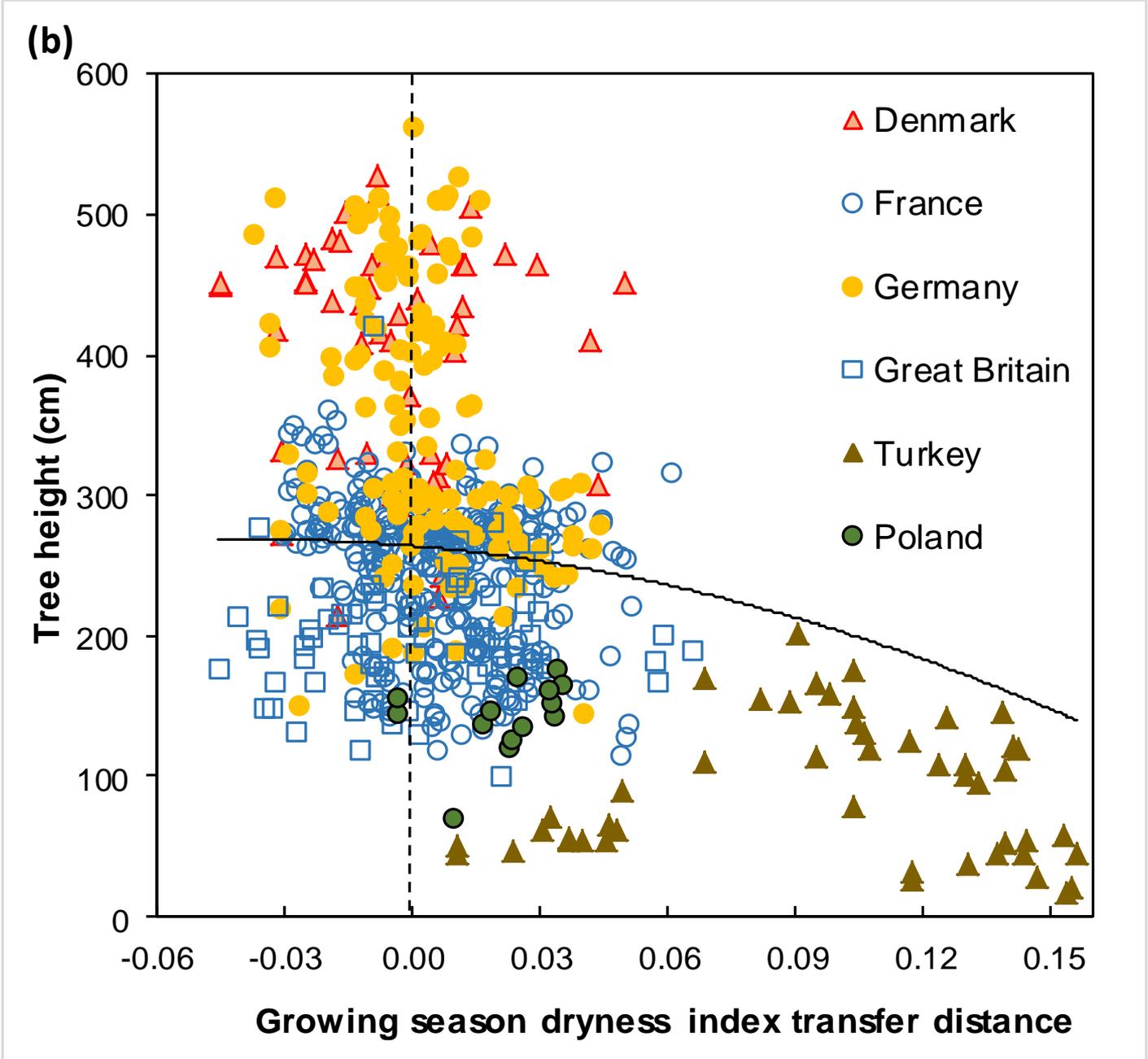
Distribution of oak populations and tests within oak's climatic niche



POPULATION VARIATION OF SURVIVAL IN RESPONSE TO THE TRANSFER



POPULATION VARIATION OF GROWTH IN RESPONSE TO THE TRANSFER



HEIGHT



BUD BURST



CROWN ARCHITECTURE



SURVIVAL



Kremer A. et al. 2002 Forest Ecology & Management 156: 75-87

62 TRAIT * TEST COMBINATIONS

Significant provenance variations observed for all traits

$Q_{st} \approx 0.36$ to 0.53



LEAF RETENTION



DIAMETER

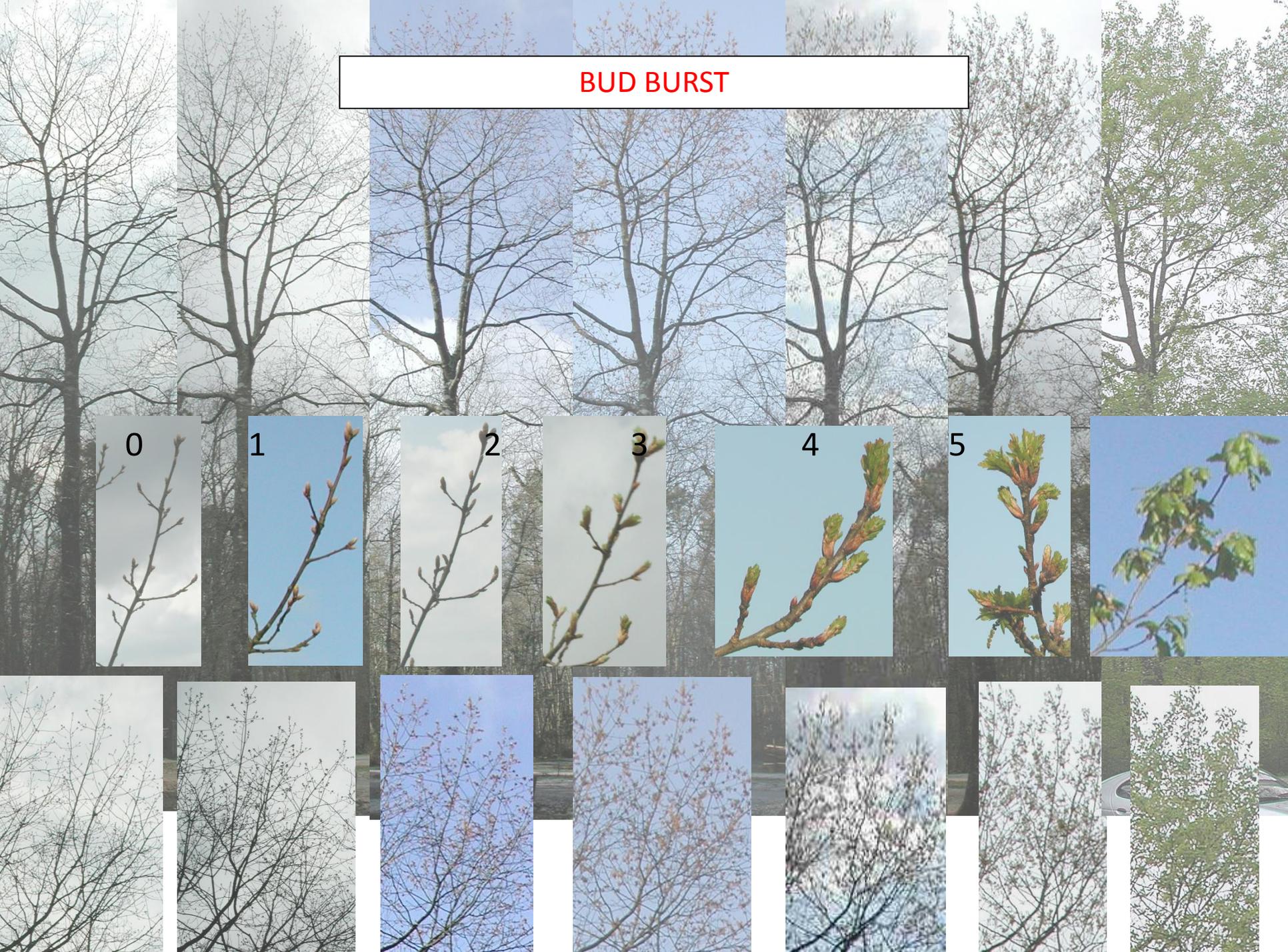


STEM VOLUME



LEAF COLORATION

BUD BURST



0

1

2

3

4

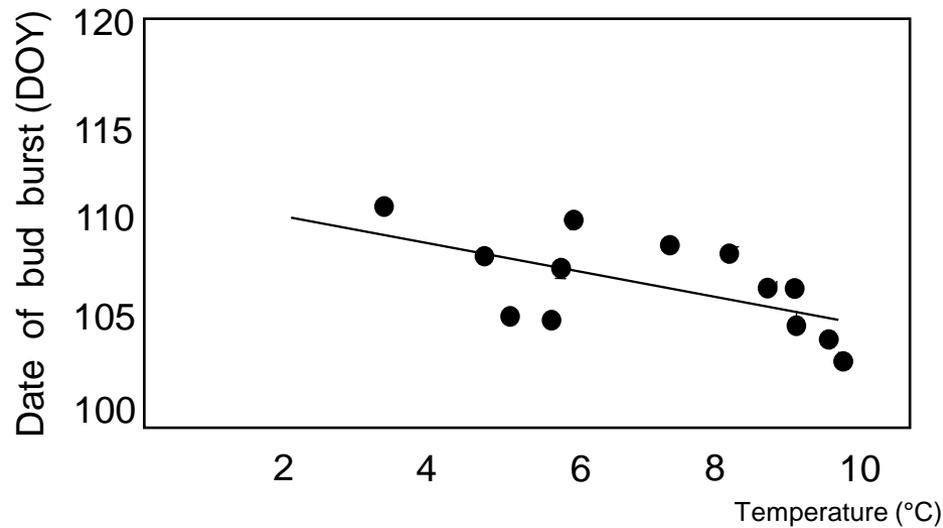
5

GENETIC DIFFERENTIATION ALONG TEMPERATURE GRADIENTS

2°C to 12°C :
range of mean spring
temperatures

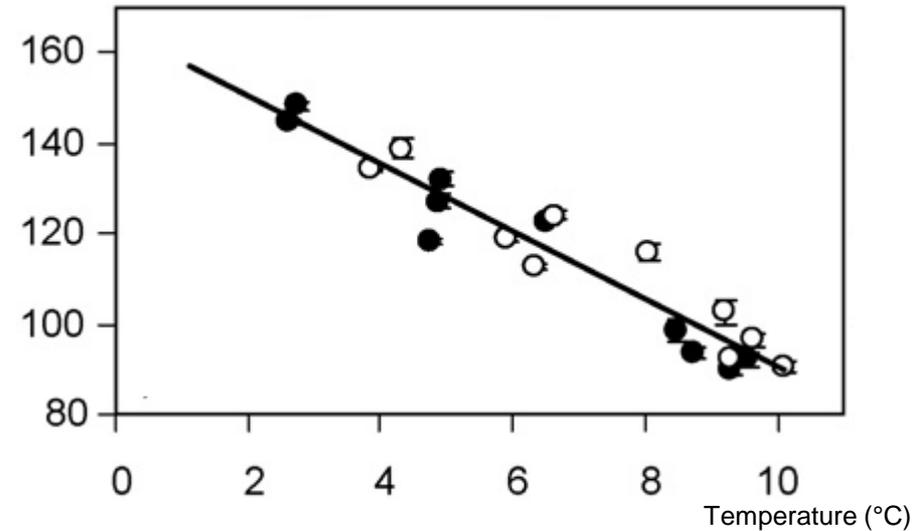


In common gardens



0.7 days/ °C

In situ



7.3 days/ °C



1

EXTINCTIONS



2

EXPANSION - MIGRATION



3

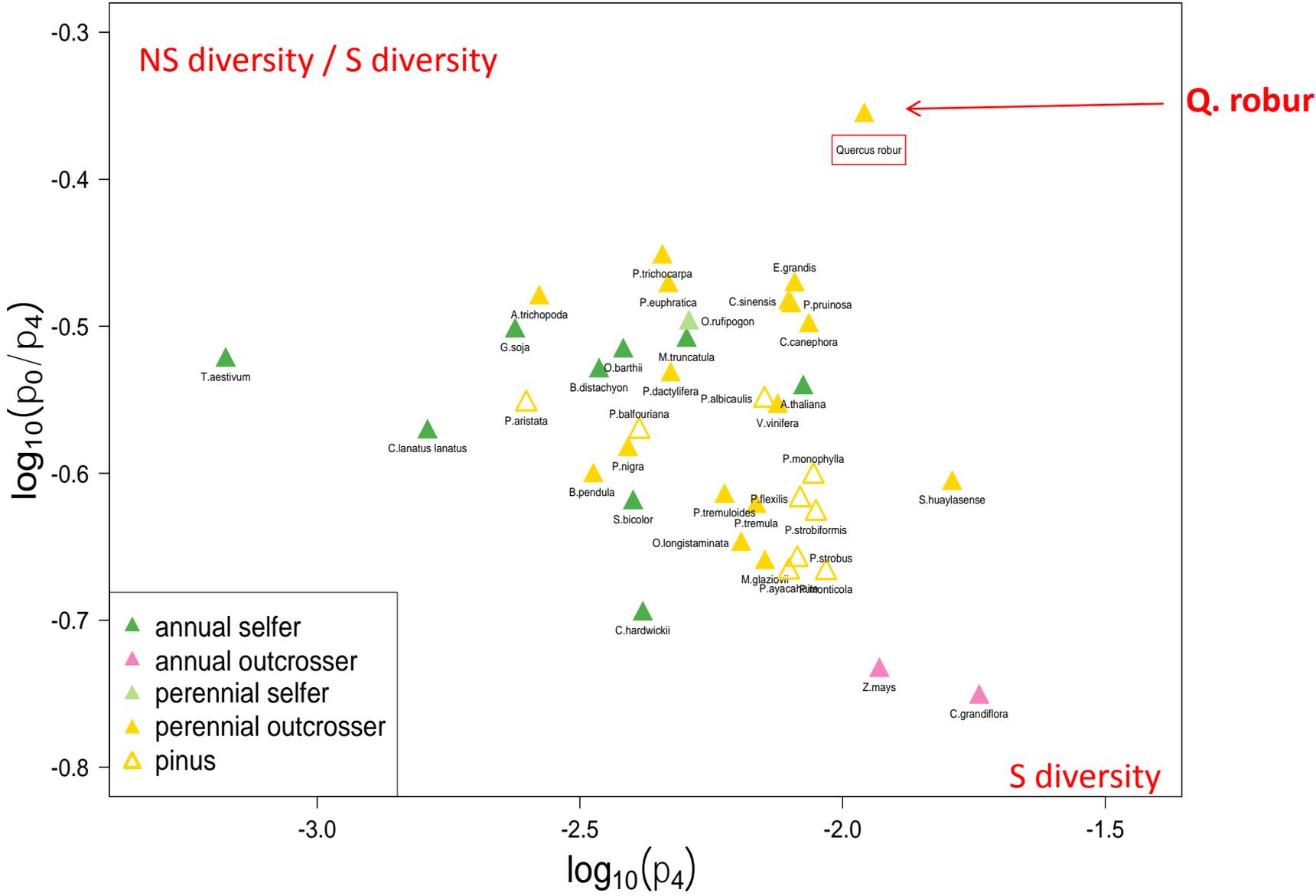
LOCAL ADAPTATION



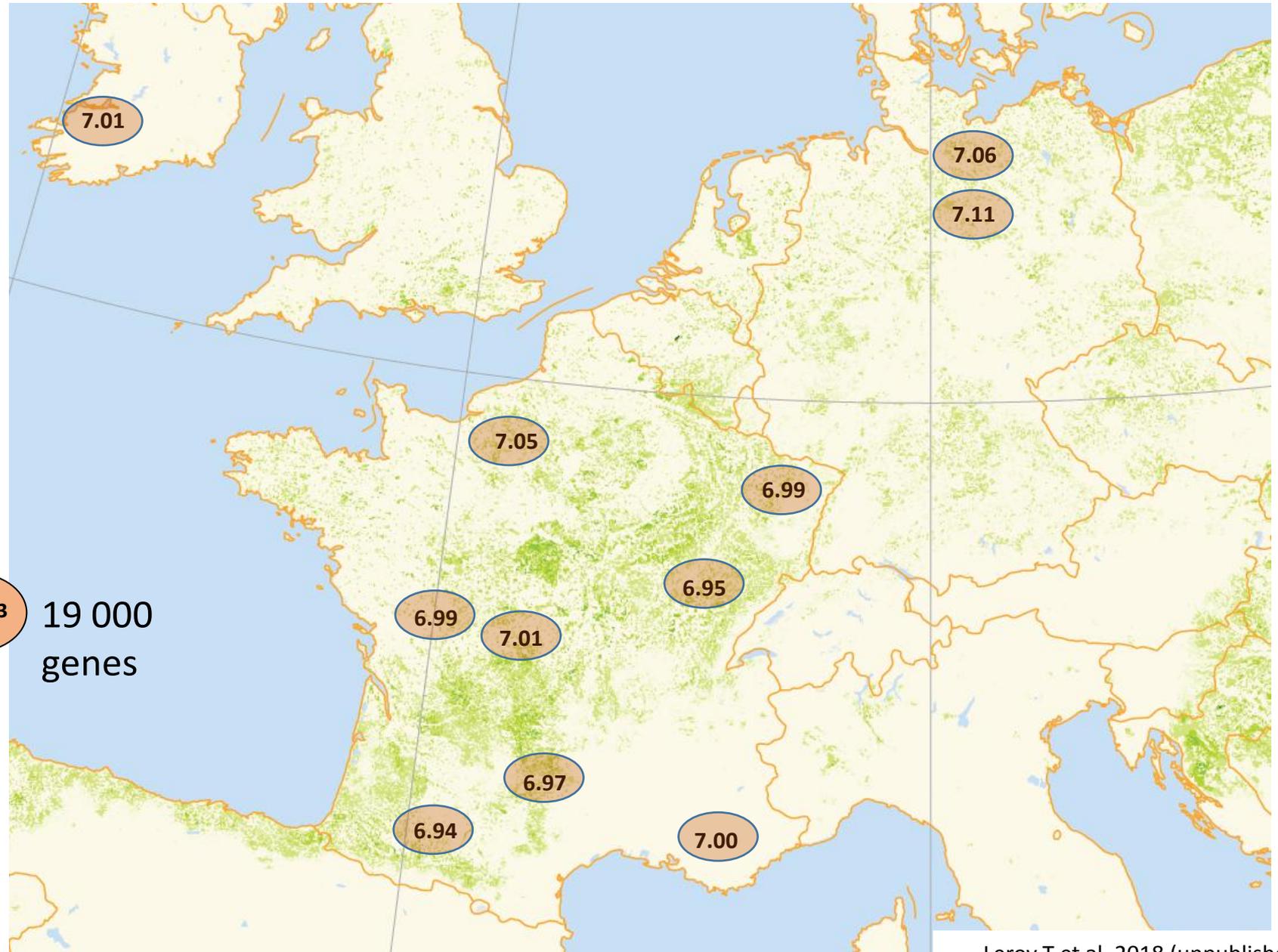
4

MAINTENANCE OF DIVERSITY

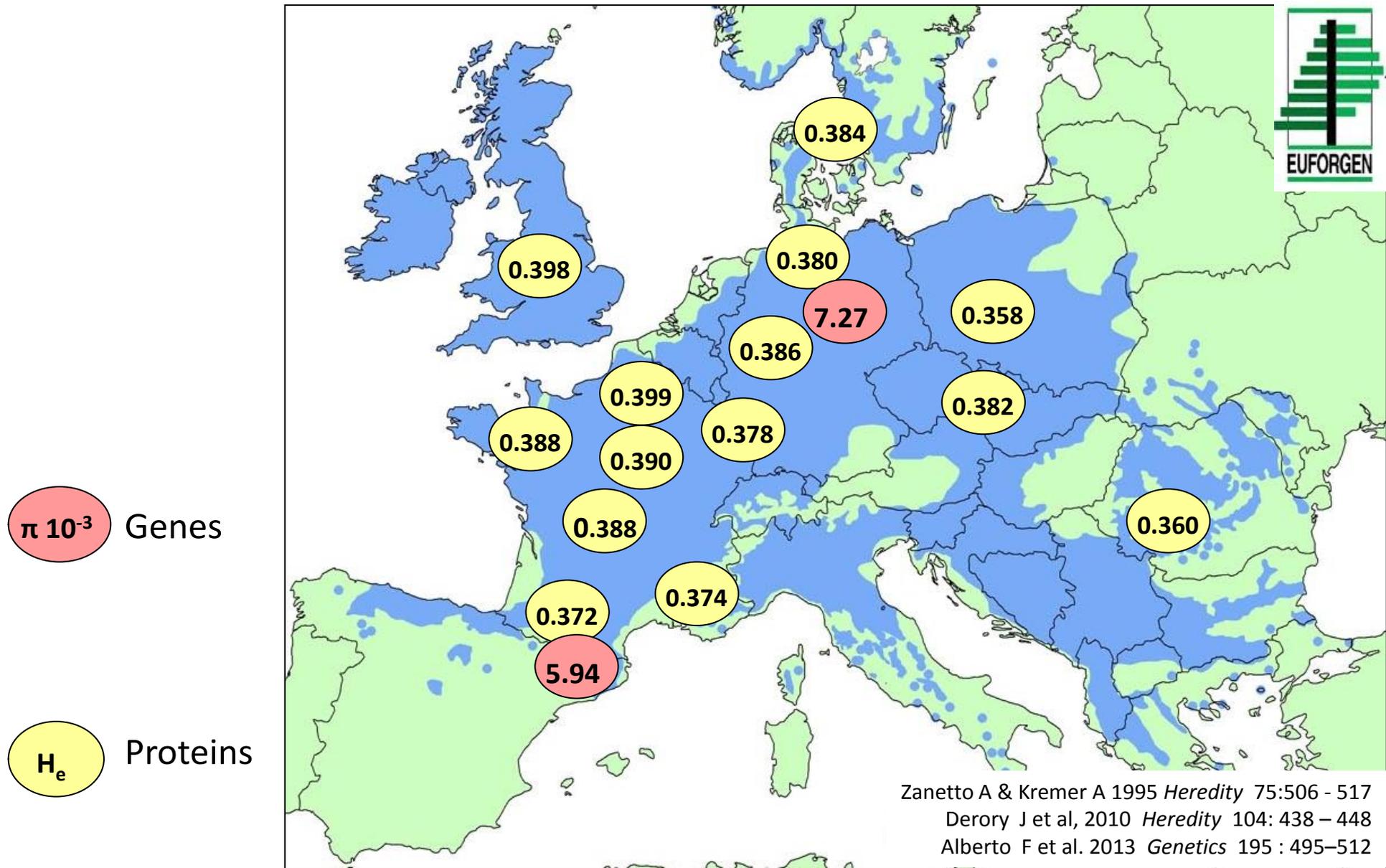
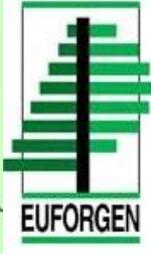
COMPARATIVE DIVERSITY SPECTRUM IN PLANTS



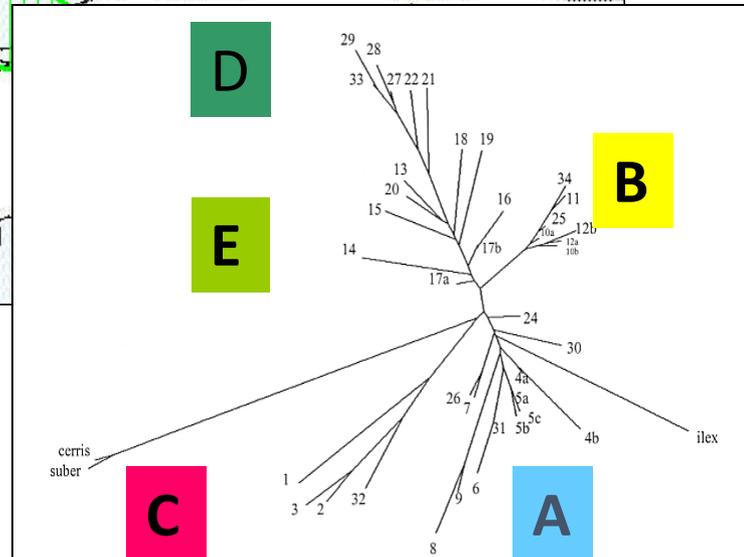
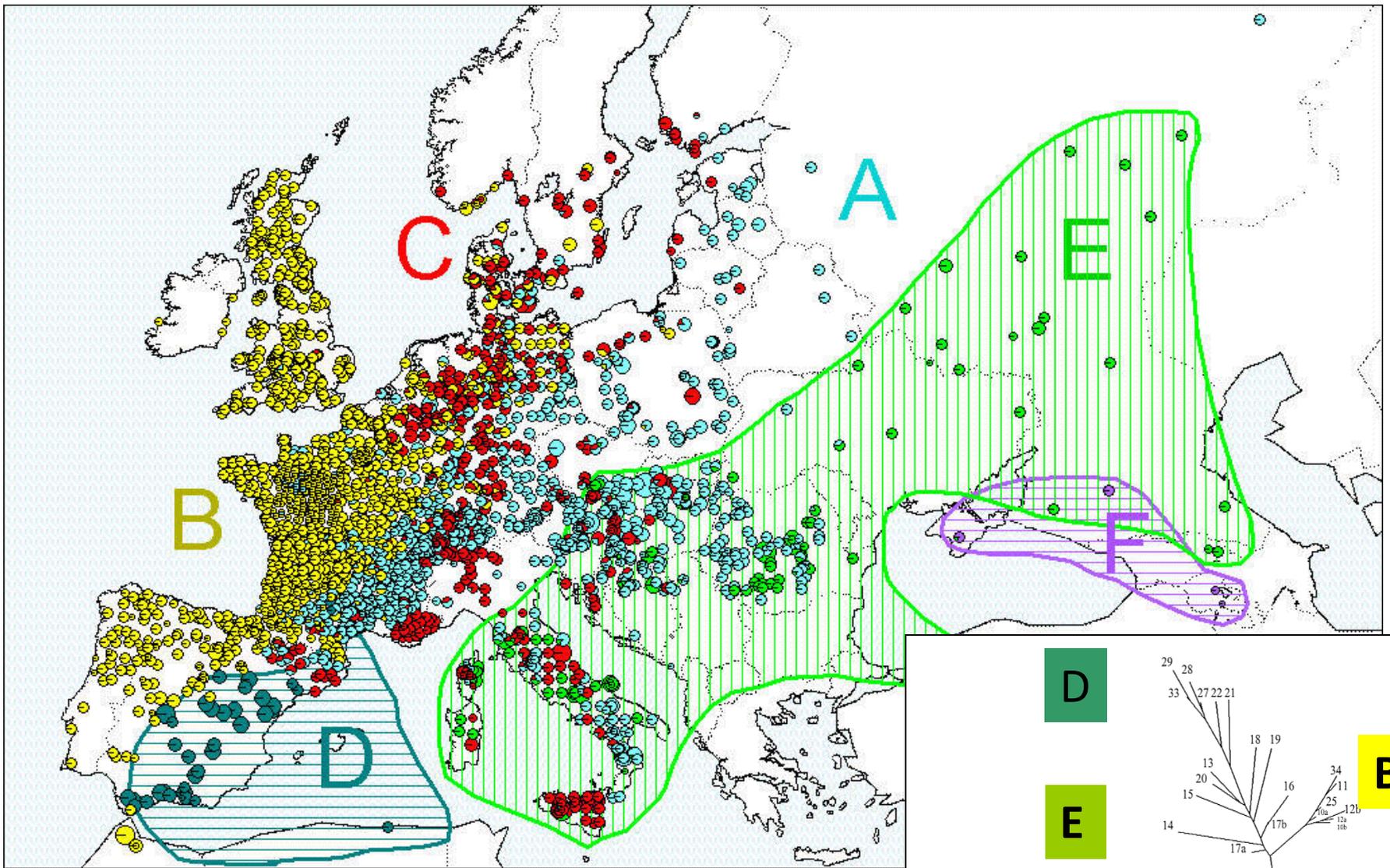
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF GENOME WIDE DIVERSITY IN Q. petraea
S Diversity



MAINTENANCE OF GENE DIVERSITY IN *Quercus petraea*

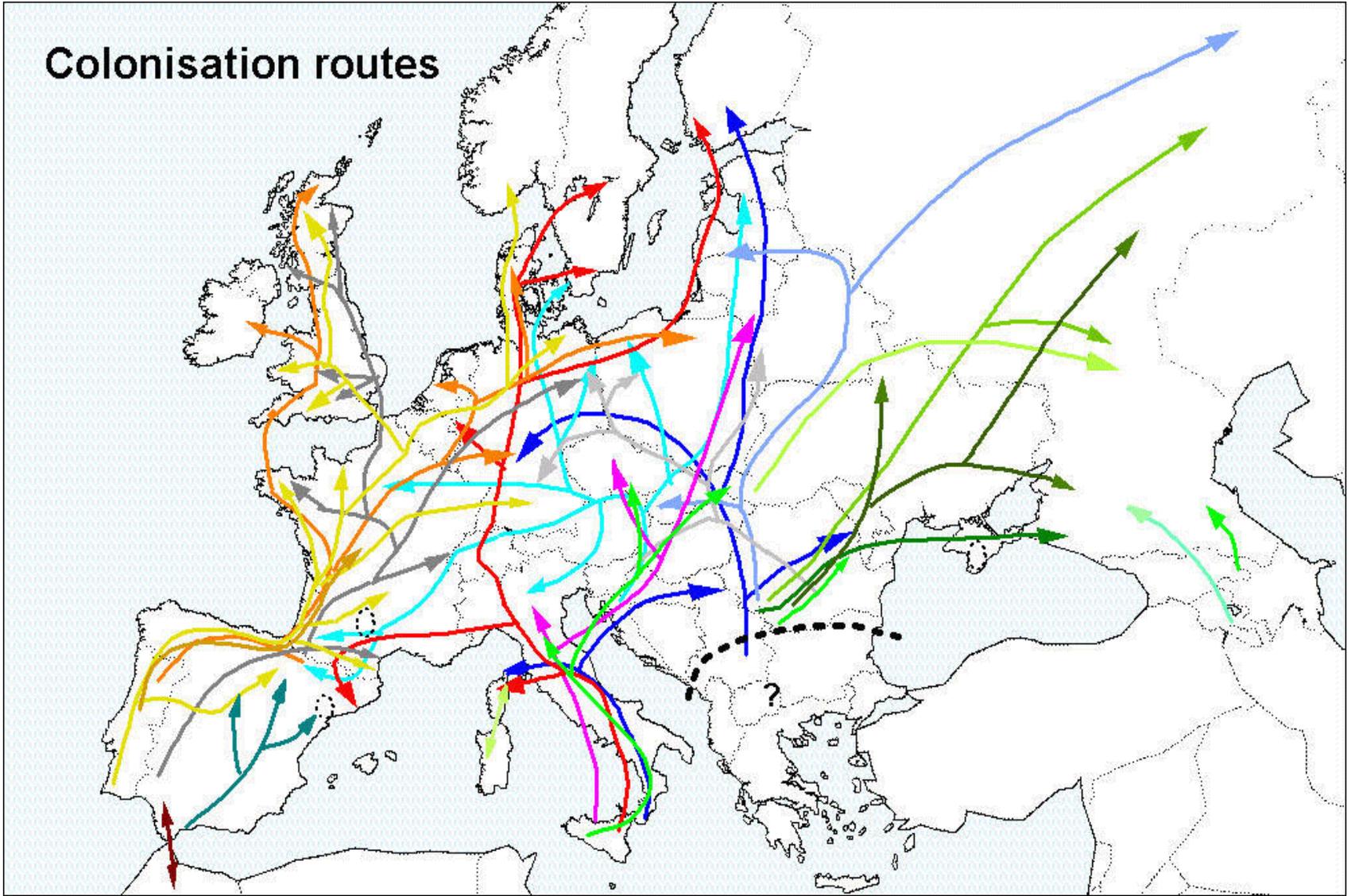


Zanetto A & Kremer A 1995 *Heredity* 75:506 - 517
Derory J et al, 2010 *Heredity* 104: 438 – 448
Alberto F et al. 2013 *Genetics* 195 : 495–512



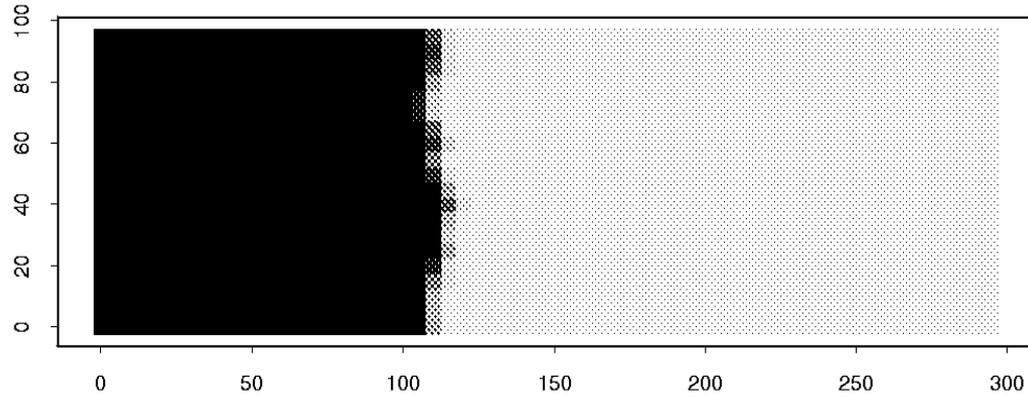
PHYLOGEOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF EUROPEAN WHITE OAKS

Colonisation routes

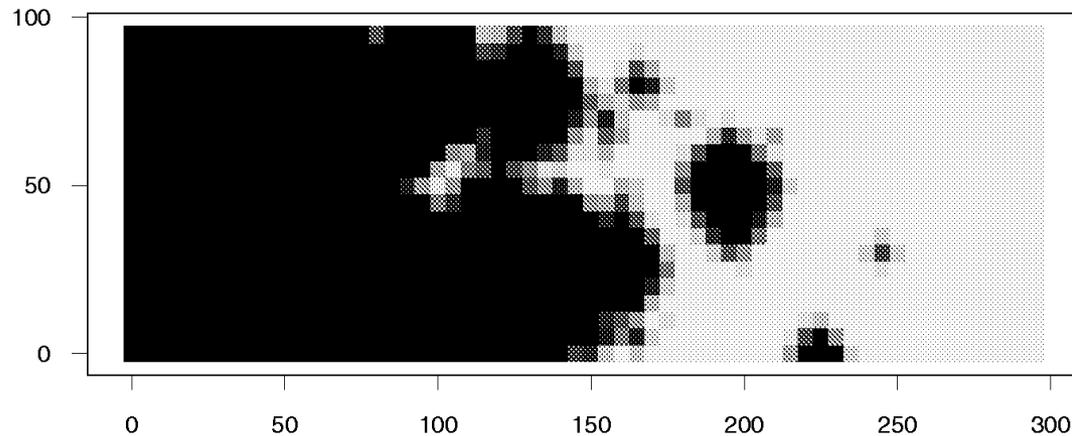


PATTERNS OF COLONIZATION

1. Diffusion

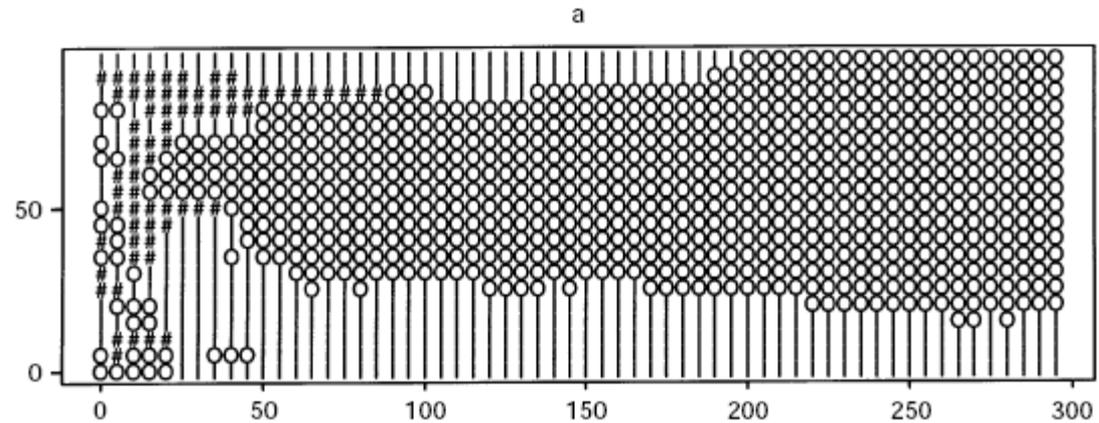


2. Diffusion + LDD

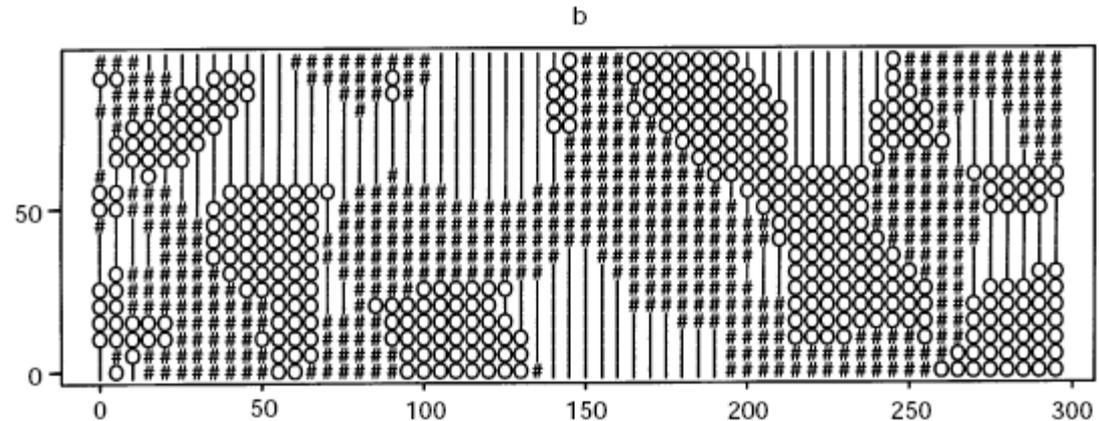


PATTERNS OF COLONIZATION AND MAINTENANCE OF DIVERSITY

DIFFUSION



DIFFUSION +
LDD

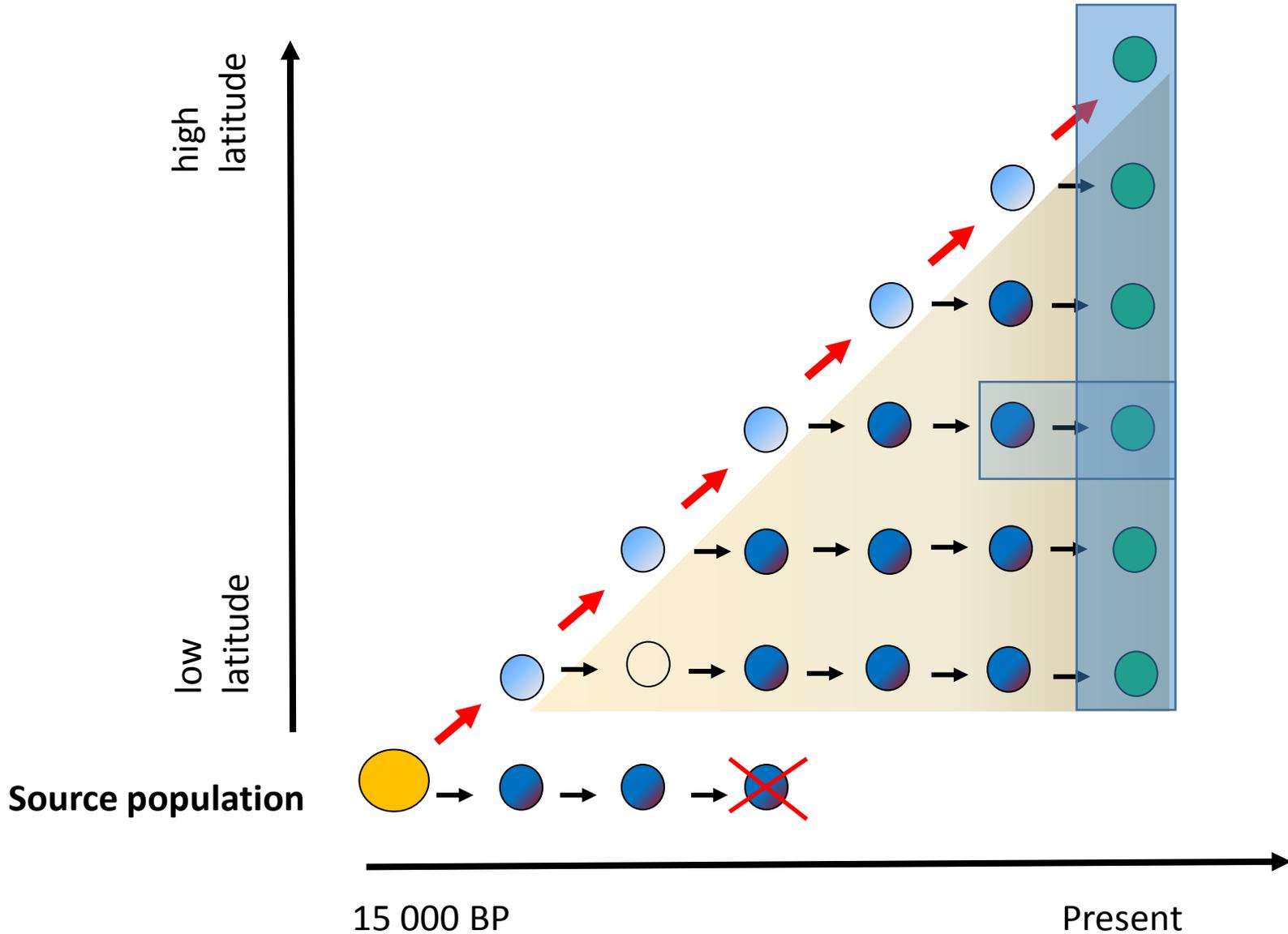




IN CONCLUSION

IS THERE AN ADAPTIVE SYNDROME ?

ADAPTIVE SYNDROME : PHENOTYPIC AND GENOMIC IMPRINTS OF PAST AND CONTEMPORARY ADAPTIVE EVOLUTION



PAST IMPRINTS : DETECTED IN COMMON GARDEN EXPERIMENTS

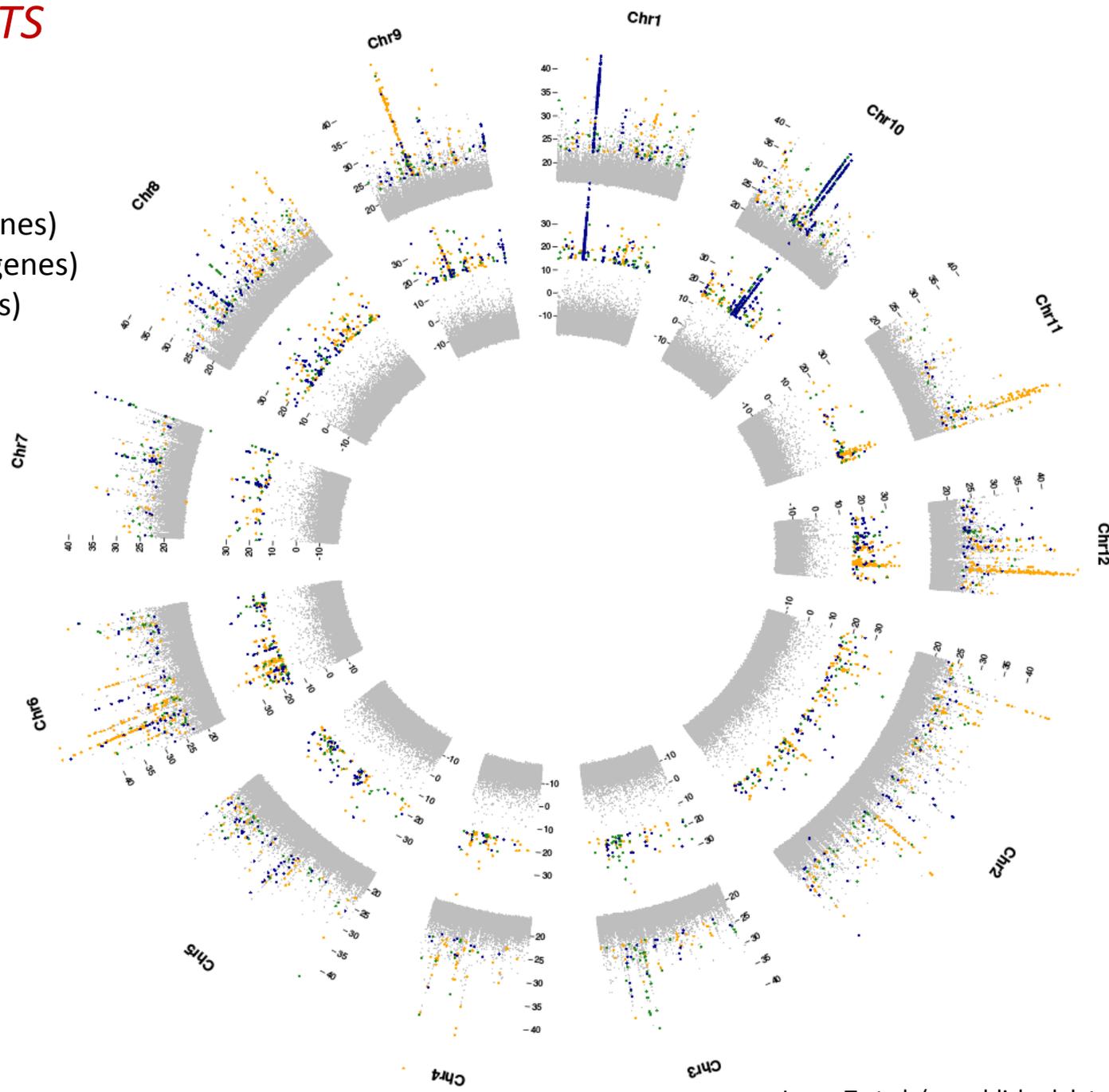
TRAIT	DIFFERENTIATION	GENETIC CLINES
GROWTH Height, Diameter, Tree rings	+ +	+ temperature, precipitation
PHENOLOGY Bud burst	+ + +	+ temperature
REPRODUCTION Seed crops, reproductive success	+ +	- temperature (altitude)
STRUCTURE Wood density	0	none
PHYSIOLOGY-WATER METABOLISM Stomatal density, WUE, $\Delta^{13}C$	+	none
HYDRAULICS Water potential, P50 , Vulnerability to embolism	0	none

Lobo A. 2017 *Forest Ecology and Management* 424: 53-61
 Kremer A et al. 2016 *Functional Ecology* 28: 22-36
 Firmat et al. 2017 *Journal of Evolutionary Biology* 30: 2116-2131
 Torrez-Ruiz JM et al. 2017 (unpublished data)

GENOMIC IMPRINTS

Outer circle : differentiation
Inner circle : clinal variation

Blue : precipitation (1077 genes)
Yellow : temperature (848 genes)
Green : bud burst (531 genes)



CONTEMPORARY IMPRINTS : *In situ* MONITORING OF SELECTION

TRAIT	HERITABILITY, EVOLVABILITY	SELECTION GRADIENTS CORRELATION WITH FITNESS
GROWTH Height, Diameter, Tree rings	+	+++
PHENOLOGY Bud burst	+++	+
REPRODUCTION Seed crops, Reproductive success	+	Not available
STRUCTURE Wood density	+++	none
PHYSIOLOGY-WATER METABOLISM Stomatal density, WUE, $\Delta^{13}C$	+	+
HYDRAULICS Water potential, P50 , Vulnerability to embolism	Not available	Not available



TAKE HOME MESSAGES

Evolutionary trajectories (migration, pace of adaptation) faster than expected

Peculiar mechanisms (LDD, introgression) drive evolution during environmental change

Adaptive imprints limited to very integrative traits (growth, phenology..)

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From Holocene to Anthropocene: the
pace of microevolution in trees



Evolution of trees as drivers of terrestrial
biodiversity



Models for adaptive forest management

Towards the Sustainable Management of
Forest Genetic Resources in Europe



Mechanisms of adaptation to climate change: how will
phenotypic plasticity, microevolution and migration affect
forest tree phenology.

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