

Genetic Conservation of *Pinus merkusii* in Indonesia:

Present Status of Conservation
Stands and Genetic Diversity

By Iskandar Siregar



Faculty of Forestry
Bogor Agricultural University
2001

Introduction

- The rate of forest degradation in the tropics → 20 Mio. Ha (Soonhuae & Sziklai, 1994).
- Conservation of forests → urgently needed to retain **biodiversity** & a balance of ecosystem.
- Conservation of **genetic diversity** → adaptation to changing environmental conditions

Introduction (*continued*)

- *Pinus merkusii* (*P.m.*) is a tropical pine of Southeast Asia. It occurs naturally in Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Indonesia and the Philippines (Critchfield & Little, 1966).
- In Indonesia → three disjunct locations: Aceh, Tapanuli & Kerinci. The rather isolated occurrence in Kerinci → the only of its genus which extends across the Equator (2° of southern latitude).

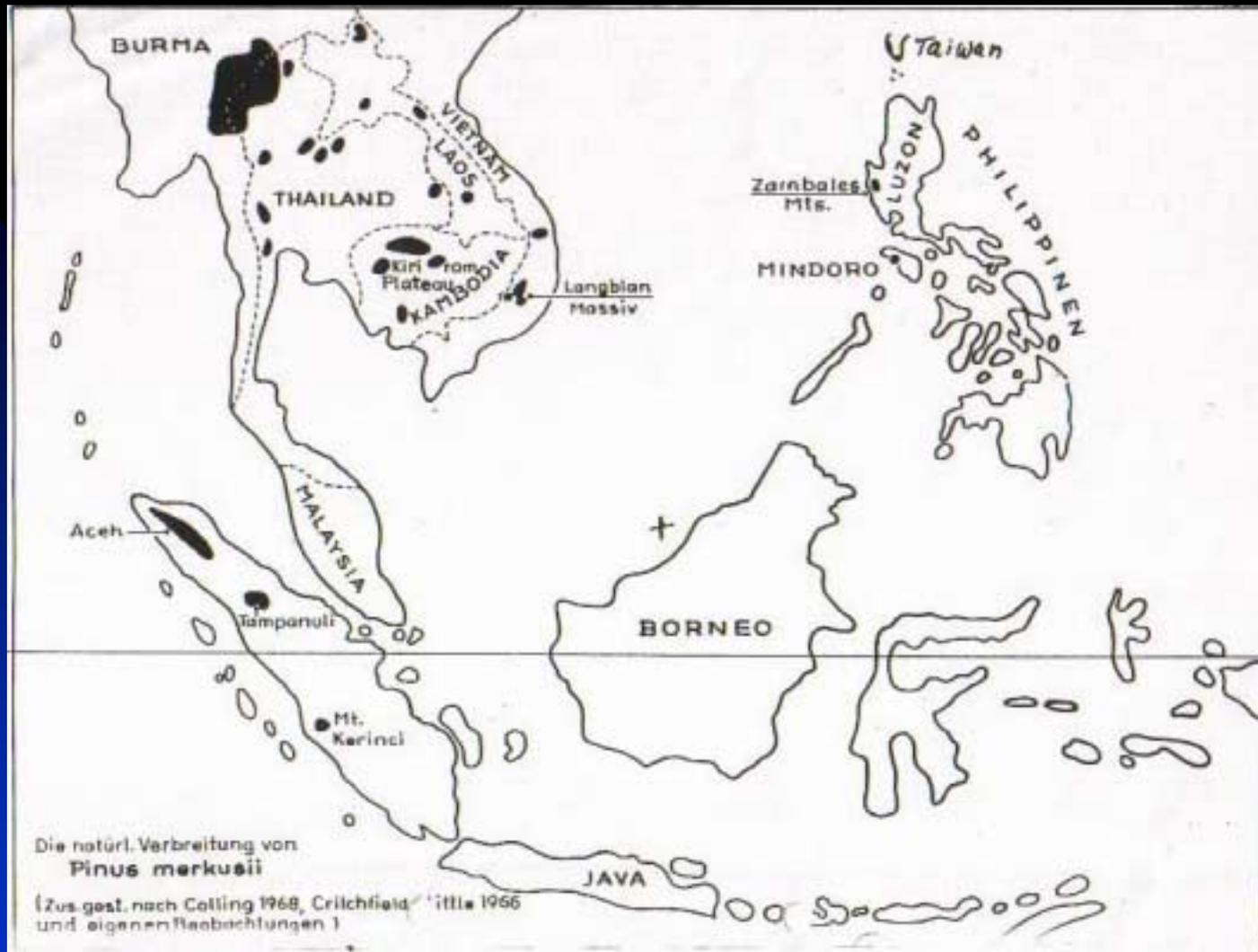
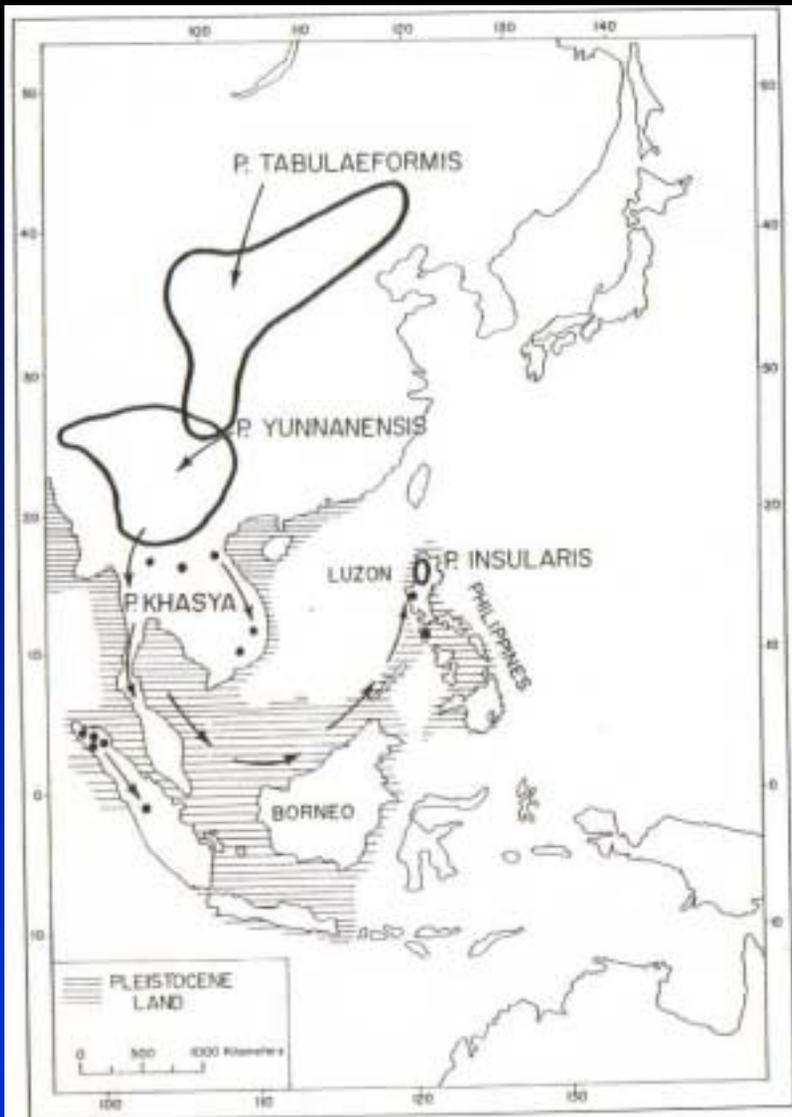


Figure 1. Generalised natural distribution of *Pinus merkusii* (Weidelt, 1991)

Figure 2. Pleistocene migration of *Pinus merkusii* (Mirov, 1967)



Introduction (*continued*)

- *P.m.* has been planted quite extensively → in Java around 900.000 ha (Anonymous, 1998).
- Due to its present and future ecological & economic importance → conservation efforts in natural habitats or plantations.
- However, the rational basis of conservation has not been available.
- Basic Information → Surveying the patterns of genetic diversity.

Objectives

- To find out the present status of conservation stands in Indonesia.
- To determine the patterns of genetic variability and diversity.

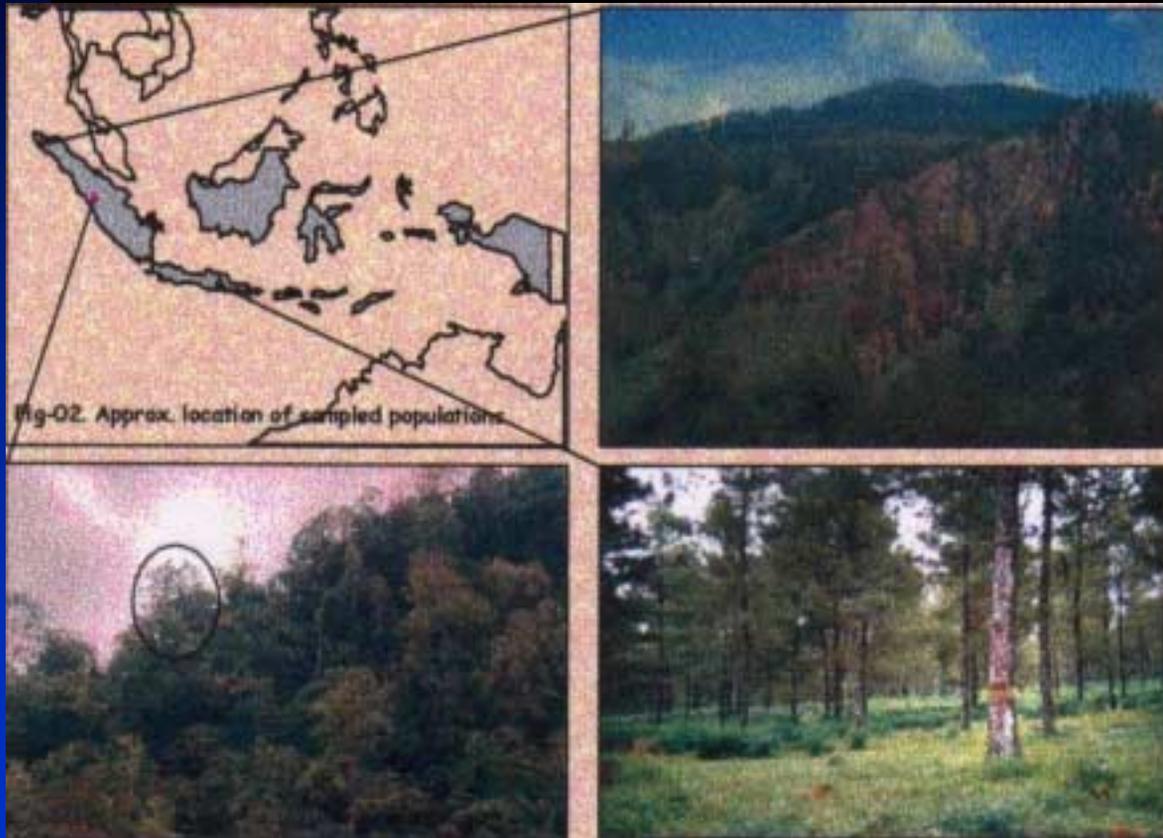


- Basic information for future activities in genetic conservation and tree breeding.

Methodology (*continued*)

- Review of literature
- Lab. work → Analysis of isoenzym :
Three Populations : Aceh, Kerinci & Java
Horizontal starch gel electrophoresis of seeds and embryos.
5 enzyme systems : GOT (E.C.1.4.1.3), PGM (E.C. 2.7.5.1), SKDH (E.C.1.1.1.25), NDH (E.C.1.6.99.3) & FDH (E.C.1.2.1.2).
Analysis of Data : A/L, PPL, V , V_{gam} , H_e and H_a .

Methodology (*continued*)



Aceh

Java

Kerinci

Results and Discussions

- Previous genetic studies

Very low genetic variation within population was observed in Thailand and Vietnam (Changtragoon & Finkeldey, 1995; Szmidt et al., 1996)

Previous bottleneck & reduced gene flow among populations.

Results and Discussions *(continued)*

High level of genetic variation within four artificial populations in Java (Na'iem & Indrioko, 1996).

P.m. in Java was introduced from a population in Aceh.

Results and Discussions (*continued*)

- *In situ* Conservation Attempts

Suggested stands to be conserved
(Harahap, 1995):

Aceh : 17 stands; Tapanuli : 7 stands ;
Kerinci : 4 stands.

*13 Natural stands in central Aceh from
500-1350 above sea level with size 20-425
ha. No rational basis for the selection.*

Table 1. Conservation Stands in Aceh (Sumatra)

No	Conservation Stands	Size (ha)
1	Blang Kuyu	30
2	Baleq Rajawali	120
3	Burni Telong	32
4	Bidin Timur	35
5	Danau Laut Tawar	425
6	Isaq	70
7	Gelampang/Batu Belah	38
8	Penarun Simpang Umo	22
9	Serule/Uyem Ratus	20
10	Pantan Nangka/Manggis	31
11	Lumut	42
12	Ise Ise	25
13	Blang Kejeren	50
	Total	940

Table 2. Seed Production Areas (SPA) and Seedling Seed Orchards (SSO) in Java

N o.	Province	Size (ha)	
		SPA	SSO (ha)
1	West Java	65	88
2	Central Java	234	117
3	East Java	100	96
	Total	399	301

Source : Anonymous (2000)

Results and Discussions (*continued*)

- Present Study on Genetic Variability and Diversity

P.m. from Aceh & Java → high levels of Genetic variation ($PPL=80$, $He= 0.395$ and $A/L = 2.40$).

*Confirmation to the statement that *P.m.* in Java from Aceh.*

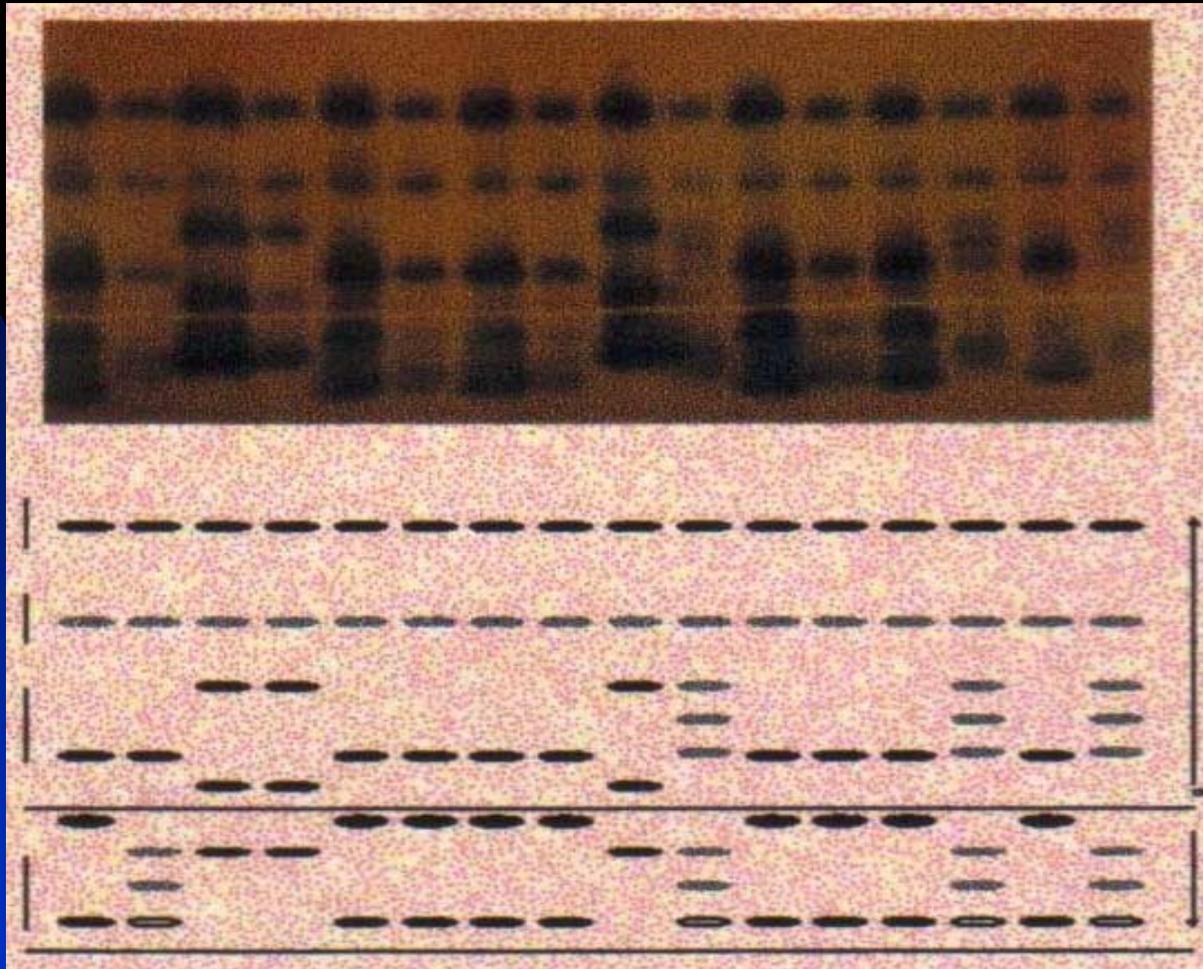


Figure. Zymogram of Glutamate Oxaloacetate Transaminase (GOT)

Table 3. Genetic variation measures of seed trees and progenies in the investigated populations of *P. merkusii* based on a survey of 10 enzyme gene loci.

Population	Sample		Genetic Multiplicity		Allelic Diversity	Gametic Diversity	Heterozygosity	
	Material	Size (N)	<i>A/L</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>v_{gam}</i>	<i>H_a</i>	<i>H_{e=δ_T}</i>
Aceh	Seed trees	21	2.0	80.0	1.544	40.953	0.369	0.361
	Embryos	253	2.0	80.0	1.565	46.023	0.348	0.362
Java	Seed trees	30	2.4	80.0	1.630	62.516	0.433	0.395
	Embryos	797	2.4	80.0	1.636	63.448	0.355	0.389
Kerinci	Seed trees	25	1.0	00.0	1.000	1.000	0.000	0.000
	Embryos	200	1.0	00.0	1.000	1.000	0.000	0.000

A/L=Number of allele per locus; *P*=Percentage of polymorphic loci (among 10 loci studied); δ_T =Total population differentiation

Table 4. Allelic diversity (Gregorius,1978) of seed trees, their progeny (embryos) and their effective pollen clouds in the investigated populations.

Gene loci	Allelic diversity $v = (\sum_i p_i^2)^{-1}$								
	Aceh			Java			Kerinci		
	seed trees	Embryos	pollen	Seed trees	embryos	Pollen	seed trees	embryos	pollen
GOT-B	1.105	1.157	1.147	1.342	1.222	1.230	1.000	1.000	1.000
GOT-C	1.288	1.250	1.817	1.529	1.676	1.638	1.000	1.000	1.000
GOT-D	1.995	1.998	1.997	1.998	1.956	1.950	1.000	1.000	1.000
PGM-A	1.152	1.084	1.066	1.035	1.100	1.108	1.000	1.000	1.000
PGM-B	1.690	1.814	1.919	1.923	1.952	1.962	1.000	1.000	1.000
SKDH-A	1.995	1.997	1.993	1.946	1.877	1.908	1.000	1.000	1.000
NDH-A	1.893	1.898	1.930	2.024	1.955	1.832	1.000	1.000	1.000
FDH-A	1.960	1.998	1.989	1.946	1.995	1.980	1.000	1.000	1.000
Gene pool	1.544	1.582	1.631	1.630	1.635	1.625	1.000	1.000	1.000

Results and Discussions (*continued*)

P.m. in Kerinci → No variation at all (fixed).

Speculations about the possible causes: drastic reductions in the number of trees in Kerinci during the geological age → small population size and repeated bottlenecks.

Protection of the Kerinci Population → little effective as a gene resource.

Conclusions

- Genetic diversity of *P.m.* in Indonesia → fixed to high. Populations in Aceh & Java had higher diversity than Populations in Thailand and Vietnam.
- For the non-variable population of Kerinci → implies that the genetic conservation of this species should not only be based on information on the expression of genetically controlled adaptive phenotypic traits but requires also the results of surveys of genotypes at marker gene loci. Protection of the Kerinci Population → little effective as a gene resource.



Thank you