

Indicator 4.6 Genetic Resources

*Area managed for the conservation and utilization of forest tree genetic resources (*in situ* and *ex situ* genetic conservation) and area managed for seed production*

Introduction

The conservation and use of forest genetic resources is a vital component of sustainable forest management. Genetic diversity ensures that forest trees can survive, adapt and evolve under changing environmental conditions. Genetic diversity is also needed to maintain the vitality of forests and cope with pests and diseases. Forest management in Europe is largely based on the management of wild or semi-wild tree populations; the establishment of new forests through artificial or natural regeneration always involves the deployment of genetic material.

Following the establishment of the European Information System on Forest Genetic Resources (EUFGIS) in 2010, 34 European countries started to implement the “pan-European minimum requirements for dynamic genetic conservation units of forest trees” for the data reported as “area managed for *in situ* conservation”. The minimum requirements are based on the concept of the dynamic conservation of genetic diversity, which emphasizes the maintenance of evolutionary processes within tree populations to safeguard their potential for continuous adaptation.

Ex situ genetic conservation units consist of stands and clone collections established with collected or multiplied genetic material. Seeds from forest trees are produced in specific areas established (seed orchards) or selected (seed stands) for this purpose. Data on areas managed for *ex situ* genetic conservation and seed production have been collected consistently since 1990.

Status

A total of 38 countries reported their 2015 data on this indicator (or part of it) to the EUFORGEN Secretariat at Bioversity International (see Table 32 Output Tables, data per country). Of these countries, 36 had also provided the data in 2010, while only 25 provided the data in 1990 and 2000. Most countries (34) used the EUFGIS Portal (<http://portaleufgis.org>) to report areas managed for genetic conservation. The EUFGIS database is populated by national data providers and contained data on 3,213 units in January 2015. The units harbour a total of 4,057 tree populations and most of them (92%) are managed for *in situ* genetic conservation. The data reported on the area managed

for *ex situ* genetic conservation include both dynamic and static *ex situ* genetic conservation units. Areas managed for seed production include seed orchards and seed stands. Seed sources identified for seed collection in the national registers of basic material are excluded as they are not actively managed for seed production.

The total areas managed for genetic conservation per country do not provide adequate information to enable the assessment of the status of the genetic conservation of various tree species at pan-European level as their distribution ranges and biological characteristics vary considerably. Hence the countries were also requested to report the areas per tree species. In Annex 8: Output Tables 32, 33, 34 and 35 show species-specific data for the trees listed under the Council Directive (1999/105/EC) on the marketing of forest reproductive material. As the EUFGIS database provides geo-referenced data on the conservation units, the geographical distribution of the units was compared with the distribution maps of selected tree species with a view to drawing some conclusions on the geographical representativeness of the genetic conservation efforts at pan-European level.

Area managed for genetic resources

A total of 501,567 ha were managed for the *in situ* genetic conservation of forest trees in 38 countries in 2015. The total area managed for *ex situ* conservation is 11,553 ha in 37 countries; for seed production it is 1,027,434 ha in 38 countries. A total of 145 tree species (including subspecies and hybrids) were reported for this indicator. However, these species are not managed equally for genetic conservation (*in situ* and *ex situ*) and seed production. A large proportion of the trees targeted for *in situ* genetic conservation are widely occurring stand-forming tree species, which are important for forestry. A group of five economically relevant tree species (*Abies alba*, *Fagus sylvatica*, *Picea abies*, *Pinus sylvestris* and *Pinus pinaster*) alone account for 55% of the total area managed for *in situ* genetic conservation, while in the case of many other economically important tree species, only small areas are managed for the same purpose.

Furthermore, very few genetic conservation areas are managed for scattered tree species (e.g. *Populus nigra*, *Sorbus domestica*, *Tilia platyphyllos* and *Ulmus laevis*), which are often considered of low importance. However, while these species may not be economically important, they have a high value in terms of maintaining forest biodiversity and ensuring ecosystem stability.

The assessment of the geographical representativeness of the *in situ* genetic conservation areas in Europe showed a clear need for the intensification of genetic conservation efforts. Significant gaps in genetic conservation exist, even in the case of common forestry species, for which large areas are managed for genetic conservation (see Figure 72 and 73). The geographical representativeness of the genetic conservation areas is considerably lower for most other tree species in Europe. These gaps mean that a large amount of valuable genetic resources are not managed for long-term genetic conservation.

Regarding *ex situ* genetic conservation, the collected data also reveal an imbalance in the efforts made for three species alone (*Pinus sylvestris*, *Picea abies* and *Quercus robur*), which account for 60% of the total *ex situ* genetic conservation areas in Europe. One exotic species, *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, is the fifth most important in terms of number of hectares, but accounts for just 3% of the area managed for *ex situ* genetic conservation in Europe.

Six stand-forming species (*Pinus sylvestris*, *Fagus sylvatica*, *Picea abies*, *Quercus petraea*, *Quercus robur*, and *Abies alba*) account for 60% of the total area managed for seed production. This indicates a strong emphasis on a very small number of economically important species in seed production.

Trends

Following the adoption of the Pan-European minimum requirements, which have been implemented by most European countries since 2010, it is possible to consistently analyse the trend for *in situ* genetic conservation areas for all European countries since 2010. Trends in *ex situ* genetic conservation and seed production can be examined between 1990 and 2015.

For the 34 countries that provided data in both 2010 and 2015, *in situ* genetic conservation between 2010 and 2015 displays some progress towards the conservation of the genetic resources of more tree species. In 2010, 74 % of the area managed for genetic conservation was composed of five economically important tree

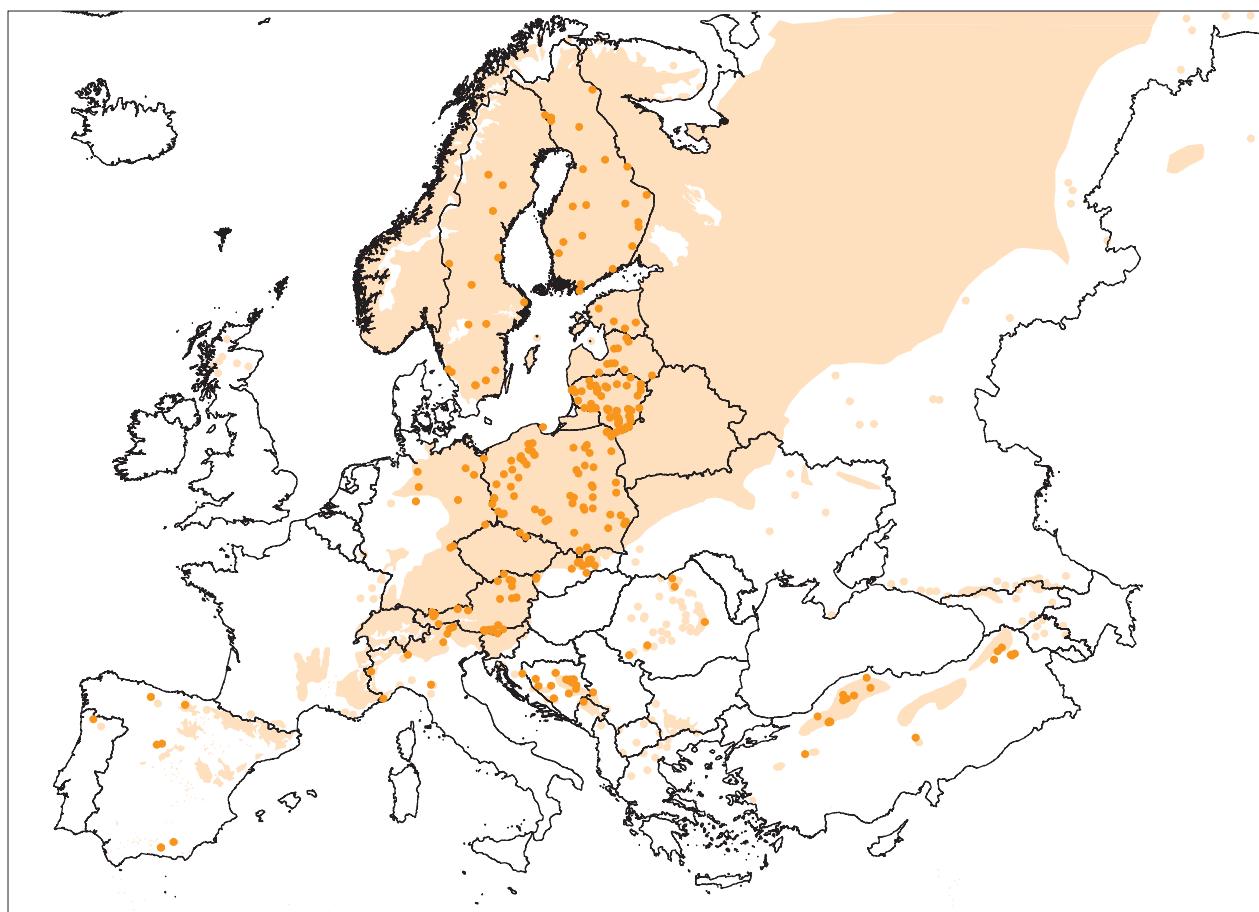


Figure 72. *Pinus sylvestris*: distribution range (shaded) and units managed for genetic conservation (dark dots). Data sources: EUFGIS Portal (<http://portal.eufgis.org>) and EUFORGEN (www.euforgen.org)

species, while in 2015 the same percentage included 12 species. In the case of many species, the *in situ* area declined in terms of hectares as a result of the harmonized definition. However, between 2010 and 2015, there was a considerable increase in the number of countries that have initiated conservation activities for new species and in the total number of genetic conservation units.

The areas managed for *in situ* conservation increased for 27 species (55%) and decreased for 19 species (39%). For 23 species, units were established in countries that did not conserve those species in 2010, representing a 50% increase in terms of the species.

The trend in areas managed for *ex situ* genetic conservation shows a continuous increase since 1990. The increase is more evident in Central-East Europe than the rest of Europe. While the total area managed for *ex situ* conservation tripled in the 28 countries that have reported data since 1990 (from 2,901 ha to 9,003 ha), it is possible to observe a general increase in the number of species conserved in each country. In the case of *ex situ*

conservation, 67% of the countries reported an increase in the number of species conserved.

Based on the 26 countries that consistently provided data on the areas managed for seed production, it is possible to observe an increase from 672,160 ha in 1990 to 983,759 in 2015. It is also possible to note a greater focus on this activity in Central-East Europe (in terms of number of hectares managed for seed production), which alone accounts for around half of the European conservation effort.

In terms of the area managed for seed production for different species between 2010 and 2015, despite a noticeable reduction in terms of total number of hectares, there was an increase in the number of countries that established new areas for species not considered previously: 85% percent of the countries reported an increase in the number of species managed for seed production and a reduction can only be observed for three exotic species.

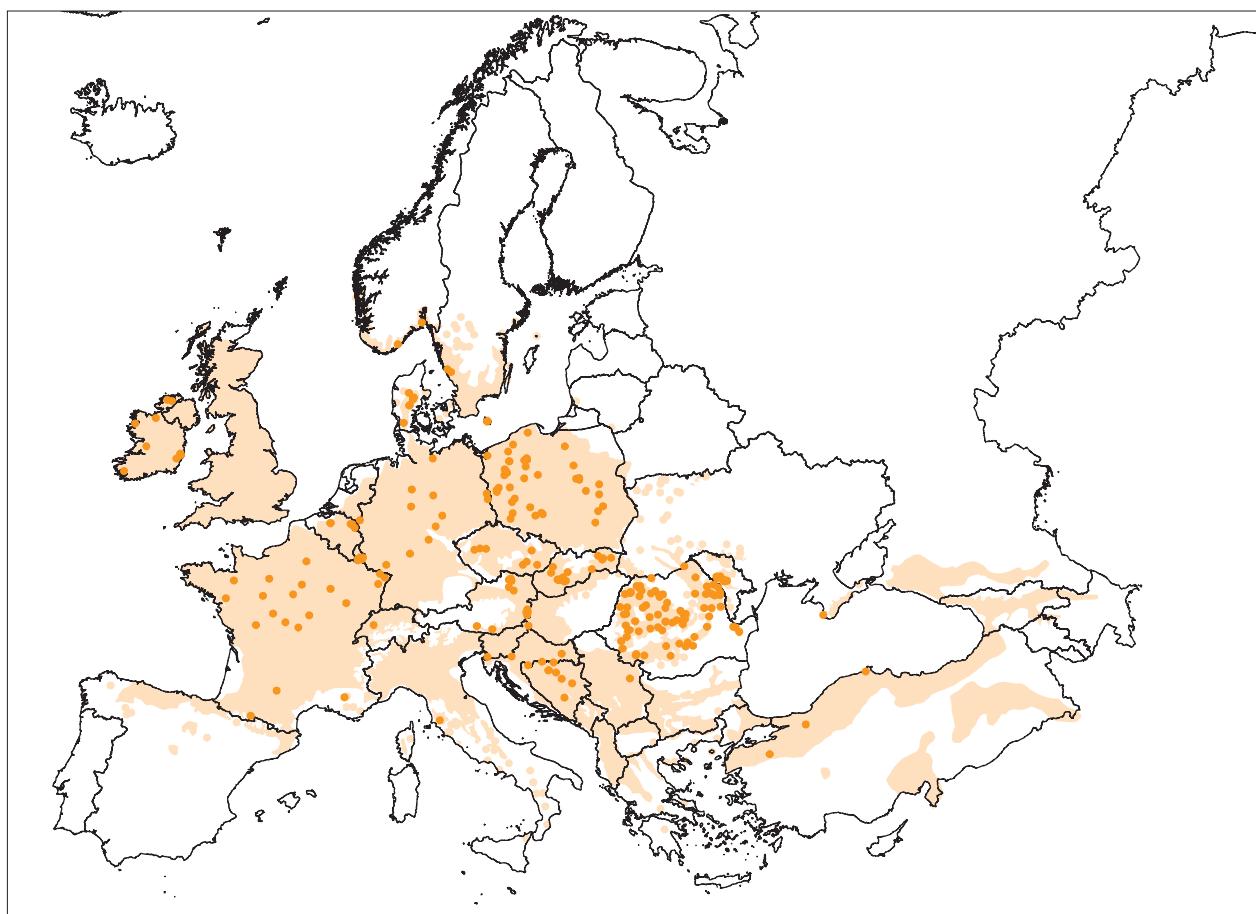


Figure 73. *Quercus petraea*: Distribution range (shaded) and units managed for genetic conservation (dark dots). (Data sources: EUFGIS Portal (<http://portal.eufgis.org>) and EUFORGEN (www.euforgen.org))

Table 32: Ind 4.6A Areas managed for conservation and utilisation of forest tree genetic resources (in situ and ex situ conservation) and areas managed for seed production by countries in 1990, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2010 and 2015

Reference year	Area managed for in situ genetic conservation [ha]					Area managed for ex situ genetic conservation [ha]					Area managed for seed production [ha]				
	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
Albania	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Andorra	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Austria	1,693	1	14,416	9,178	9,178	16	93	95	96	78	N.A.	N.A.	7,175	26,020	27,960
Belarus	5,248	5,248	6,086	6,223	6,242	1,021	1,823	1,796	1,797	1,798	1,434	2,301	2,101	2,112	2,109
Belgium	1,003	1,448	1,700	1,695	1,566	65	88	119	181	219	1,407	3,579	3,876	3,937	2,379
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,559	N.A.	4,942	2,905	3,277	11	N.A.	11	67	72	1,766	N.A.	3,233	2,972	3,349
Bulgaria	N.A.	131,744	145,105	60,051	90,791	161	514	540	856	352	50,035	52,840	51,267	52,081	34,037
Croatia	5,162	5,274	4,977	1,216	4,120	75	80	80	48	114	22	27	74	5,059	71,444
Cyprus	250	5,445	5,445	N.A.	4,065	N.A.	N.A.	3	3	4	19	19	19	3	4,069
Czech Republic	106,001	106,001	106,001	111,794	34,804	338	357	357	290	301	149,000	137,361	111,794	217,357	141,950
Denmark	N.A.	N.A.	4,650	2,880	2,880	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	40	76	N.A.	N.A.	1,632	1,550	1,388
Estonia	3,551	3,224	3,195	2,878	2,878	222	256	227	230	254	N.A.	N.A.	2,546	2,429	2,398
Finland	0	7,030	6,941	7,599	7,218	0	6	7	8	8	3,041	2,830	2,824	2,935	2,405
France	N.A.	9,762	10,228	11,451	12,728	N.A.	28	32	32	491	75,408	66,254	60,695	63,566	61,858
Georgia	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	809	809	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,120	1,032
Germany	1,891	11,093	12,618	32,366	33,437	268	1,112	1,123	1,181	1,193	102	801	625	193,974	169,964
Greece	30,797	30,797	30,797	30,797	30,797	2	3	6	6	6	N.A.	N.A.	7,532	7,532	7,532
Holy See	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Hungary	N.A.	N.A.	2,289	0	425	27	57	91	32	33	3,773	4,400	4,359	3,889	4,247
Iceland	0	0	0	292	292	0	14	14	55	55	0	9	10	10	12
Ireland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	633	705	25	29	29	82	29	2,282	N.A.	3,828	4,343	4,502
Italy	92,914	92,914	92,914	59,787	62,660	49	34	34	184	204	13	13	13	286	37,455
Latvia	4,950	5,565	4,883	4,888	4,888	238	328	438	539	607	7,583	7,452	7,067	1,445	705
Liechtenstein	N.A.	N.A.	1,278	1,278	1,274	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	N.A.	51	51	51	434
Lithuania	3,081	3,144	4,650	3,626	3,621	25	35	35	90	1,071	1,310	1,450	1,992	2,547	2,385
Luxembourg	0	0	0	995	1,434	0	0	6	17	47	106	N.A.	144	144	185
Malta	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	555	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0
Moldova	N.A.	1,991	1,991	2,171	N.A.	N.A.	25	25	63	N.A.	N.A.	31	31	67	N.A.
Monaco	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Montenegro	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Netherlands	0	0	0	330	330	0	5	12	6	6	28	47	47	62	62
Norway	20	48	48	13,763	13,764	N.A.	78	78	78	69	207	217	217	217	211
Poland	0	4,737	5,258	6,070	6,242	0	45	584	865	1,285	223,331	226,068	222,086	211,516	196,208
Portugal	0	0	0	42	142	0	91	104	50	50	N.A.	23,855	25,294	26,349	26,349
Romania	0	10,702	12,150	11,008	10,559	114	129	135	385	683	59,058	59,058	59,775	59,775	40,209
Russian Federation *	26,621	25,927	91,623	N.A.	N.A.	1	17	241	N.A.	N.A.	153	1,970	1,201	N.A.	N.A.
Serbia	N.A.	N.A.	78,419	337	337	13	16	16	18	20	N.A.	2,060	1,902	1,628	1,625
Slovakia	N.A.	9,631	21,540	33,139	33,429	232	381	373	810	352	51,860	59,072	60,388	68,400	68,930
Slovenia	0	0	0	1,135	1,101	0	0	0	6	3	2,399	2,295	3,567	4,081	4,280
Spain	0	0	320	4,820	50,513	0	10	52	71	74	0	33,560	29,642	17,869	19,108
Sweden	520	520	520	520	559	0	26	26	21	12	0	4,054	4,054	4,081	2,735
Switzerland	N.A.	N.A.	1,464	952	1,426	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0	4	N.A.	2,270	2,680	3,622	3,682
FYROM	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	967	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	117	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	306	N.A.	N.A.
Turkey	N.A.	20,387	27,477	34,615	37,326	24	27	38	118	125	35,916	45,377	46,219	43,773	47,436
Ukraine	29,075	30,363	26,566	25,812	25,715	121	397	397	N.A.	1,827	1,445	1,490	1,490	16,091	18,919
United Kingdom	N.A.	17,882	17,882	0	0	177	249	256	18	18	2,372	2,621	2,245	13,867	13,867

* Data received only for the Komi, Arkhangelsk, Karelia and Vologda Regions

Source: European Forest Genetic Resources Programme, Bioversity International

DATA PROVIDERS: Heino Konrad (Austria), Oleg Baranov (Belarus), Bart De Cuyper (Belgium), Dalibor Ballian (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Mariya Nikolova-Belovarska (Bulgaria), Mladen Ivankovic (Croatia), Andreas K. Christou (Cyprus), Josef Frýdl (Czech Republic), Ditte Christina Olrik (Denmark), Tiit Maaten (Estonia), Leena Yrjänä (Finland), Eric Collin (France), Irina Tauri (Georgia), Michaela Haverkamp (Germany), Despina Paltaridou (Greece), Sándor Bordács (Hungary), Thurstor Eysteinsson (Iceland), Cathal Ryan (Ireland), Fulvio Ducci (Italy), Inga Zaripa (Latvia), Patrick Insinna (Liechtenstein), Virginijus Ballickas (Lithuania), Thierry Palgen (Luxembourg), Duncan Borg (Malta), Sven de Vries (Netherlands), Arne Steffenrem (Norway), Jan Matras (Poland), Maria Carolina Varela (Portugal), Radu Sbirnea (Romania), Andrej Pilipović (Serbia), Dagmar Bednarrova (Slovakia), Marjana Westergren (Slovenia), Eduardo Notivol Paine (Spain), Sanna Black-Samuelsson (Sweden), Peter Rotach (Switzerland), Gaye Eren Kandemir (Turkey), Svitlana Los (Ukraine) and Jason Hubert (United Kingdom).

Table 33: Ind 4.6B Areas managed for in situ conservation of forest tree genetic resources by selected tree species in 1990, 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015

Species	1990		2000		2005		2010		2015	
	ha	number countries	ha	number countries						
<i>Abies alba</i>	33,860	9	48,545	13	52,729	15	36,315	15	36,060	16
<i>Abies cephalonica</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Abies grandis</i>	-	-	3	1	20	3	18	2	45	2
<i>Abies pinsapo</i>	-	-	-	-	100	1	100	1	361	2
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	235	2	249	4	544	7	1,025	10	951	9
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	22,558	4	22,856	9	23,211	11	4,886	10	4,821	11
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	734	8	1,232	14	1,616	16	1,440	13	1,631	19
<i>Alnus incana</i>	10	1	115	2	132	4	83	6	686	5
<i>Betula pendula</i>	4,970	5	6,452	10	6,556	11	2,042	13	2,963	13
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	73	2	743	5	863	6	1,422	6	1,861	6
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	4,808	6	6,481	10	7,146	12	3,045	15	4,016	16
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	25	2	902	3	934	7	1,023	6	1,508	8
<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	2
<i>Cedrus libani</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,735	1	2,555	2
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	105,105	8	149,784	13	166,509	17	77,990	20	76,131	22
<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>	351	2	746	4	835	3	947	7	6,872	9
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	8,064	6	10,373	12	11,497	17	5,444	19	5,428	20
<i>Larix decidua</i>	28,478	8	29,902	11	30,495	12	13,052	10	9,918	11
<i>Larix x eurolepis</i>	19	2	29	2	32	3	5	2	5	1
<i>Larix kaempferi</i>	15	2	11	1	42	2	71	2	16	1
<i>Larix sibirica</i>	1,924	1	1,924	1	3,989	1	0	1	0	1
<i>Picea abies</i>	85,482	14	126,804	18	156,284	21	127,698	22	76,847	23
<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	-	-	2	1	4	2	6	1	-	-
<i>Pinus brutia</i>	26	1	7,862	2	8,820	2	8,696	2	8,325	3
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,426	1
<i>Pinus cembra</i>	1,206	3	2,105	6	2,106	6	3,299	5	3,938	7
<i>Pinus contorta</i>	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	1,982	2	1,898	2	1,858	3	4,660	3	6,957	3
<i>Pinus leucodermis</i>	3,160	2	3,354	2	4,381	3	2,333	3	1,146	2
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	636	4	13,463	8	15,992	10	11,293	13	24,022	11
<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	2,923	2	2,922	2	2,905	3	5,826	5	43,758	5
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	589	2	904	3	893	3	4,254	1	4,538	2
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	27,826	13	77,990	19	120,858	22	42,758	20	45,041	20
<i>Populus alba</i>	-	-	43	2	64	2	155	5	115	5
<i>Populus nigra</i>	637	1	683	4	725	4	1,135	6	2,677	8
<i>Populus tremula</i>	297	3	1,010	7	1,495	8	1,329	9	1,624	9
<i>Prunus avium</i>	2,328	4	2,395	6	2,618	8	1,222	11	1,129	13
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	248	4	707	5	874	7	538	3	1,513	5
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	2,391	2	4,958	5	4,868	6	1,810	8	4,389	7
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	2,542	1	2,608	2	2,567	2	748	2	1,772	4
<i>Quercus petraea</i>	15,177	8	32,207	14	32,839	19	14,286	23	22,315	23
<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	2,993	2	3,332	5	3,377	7	959	7	985	7
<i>Quercus robur</i>	20,471	10	23,939	14	25,195	19	13,747	21	19,416	24
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	28	3	48	3	152	4	341	5	290	2
<i>Quercus suber</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	2	85	2
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	14	2	193	3	314	6	195	3	191	2
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	6,215	6	6,533	11	7,003	13	1,391	14	1,029	15
<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	233	2	906	4	1,113	6	270	6	393	6

Source: European Forest Genetic Resources Programme, Bioversity International

DATA PROVIDERS: Heino Konrad (Austria), Oleg Baranov (Belarus), Bart De Cuyper (Belgium), Dalibor Ballian (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Mariya Nikolova-Belovarska (Bulgaria), Mladen Ivankovic (Croatia), Andreas K. Christou (Cyprus), Josef Frýdl (Czech Republic), Ditte Christina Olrik (Denmark), Tiiu Maaten (Estonia), Leena Yrjänä (Finland), Eric Collin (France), Irina Tsvauri (Georgia), Michaela Haverkamp (Germany), Despina Paitaridou (Greece), Sándor Bordács (Hungary), Throstur Eysteinsson (Iceland), Cathal Ryan (Ireland), Fulvio Ducci (Italy), Inga Zariņa (Latvia), Patrick Insinna (Liechtenstein), Virgilijus Balūtėkas (Lithuania), Thierry Palgen (Luxembourg), Duncan Borg (Malta), Sven de Vries (Netherlands), Arne Steffenrem (Norway), Jan Matras (Poland), Maria Carolina Varela (Portugal), Radu Sbirnea (Romania), Andrej Pilipović (Serbia), Dagmar Bednarova (Slovakia), Marjana Westergren (Slovenia), Eduardo Notivol Paino (Spain), Sanna Black-Samuelsson (Sweden), Peter Rotach (Switzerland), Gaye Eren Kandemir (Turkey), Svitlana Los (Ukraine) and Jason Hubert (United Kingdom).

Table 34: Ind 4.6C Areas managed for ex situ conservation of forest tree genetic resources by selected tree species in 1990, 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015

Species	1990		2000		2005		2010		2015	
	ha	number countries								
<i>Abies alba</i>	30.8	8	124.8	12	183.8	12	307.3	12	309.7	14
<i>Abies cephalonica</i>	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	6	1	18.5	2
<i>Abies grandis</i>	7.9	3	8.5	4	12.3	4	23.1	7	19.9	7
<i>Abies pinsapo</i>	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	3.3	1
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	-	0	1.2	1	1.9	2	11.7	5	5.2	4
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	23.1	3	35.8	7	90	7	32.1	6	32.2	8
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	5.8	5	19.6	7	55.4	9	37.9	6	92.6	11
<i>Alnus incana</i>	3.2	2	2.2	2	2.2	2	1.6	1	3.6	2
<i>Betula pendula</i>	7.8	2	94.7	3	127.3	5	169.3	9	200.9	10
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	1	1	4.9	2	6.9	3	101	2	14.1	3
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	-	0	8.4	2	10.5	3	6.3	3	3.9	2
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	-	0	10	1	11.6	1	18.6	3	32.5	4
<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	4.5	1	4.5	1	4.5	1	7.1	3	10.5	5
<i>Cedrus libani</i>	3.3	1	3.3	1	3.3	1	5.5	3	16.7	3
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	75.3	2	232.7	6	267.7	6	300.3	13	113.7	13
<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>	-	0	0.2	1	0.7	1	0.5	1	14.7	4
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	5.5	1	26.7	11	51.3	12	64.8	12	109.4	13
<i>Larix decidua</i>	247.4	12	302.8	12	328.4	14	275.4	14	339.1	14
<i>Larix x eurolepis</i>	5.1	2	14.8	3	18.8	4	43.7	3	41.2	3
<i>Larix kaempferi</i>	1.6	2	2.8	2	9.8	3	2.3	2	5.1	4
<i>Larix sibirica</i>	-	0	4	1	10.3	2	5	1	6.2	2
<i>Picea abies</i>	618.6	14	956.5	18	1,284.8	20	1,338.1	18	1,506	22
<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	84.9	5	131.6	7	131.6	7	47.1	6	54.9	8
<i>Pinus brutia</i>	10.1	2	10.1	2	20	2	102.5	2	135.7	2
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	270.3	2
<i>Pinus cembra</i>	21.8	4	33	4	34	4	17.5	2	2.4	1
<i>Pinus contorta</i>	38	3	39.4	4	40.5	5	27.2	4	48.9	9
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	22.6	2	17	2	17	2	10	1	12	2
<i>Pinus leucodermis</i>	-	0	-	0	-	0	2	1	-	0
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	55.6	8	78.9	8	151.7	9	291.1	8	298.1	12
<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	5.6	1	58.4	2	58.4	2	25.6	3	23.9	4
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	9.1	1	9.1	1	9.1	1	2	1	36.1	4
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	8.8	2	8.8	2	8.8	2	10	1	7.4	3
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	1,608.1	17	2,443.4	18	2,673.5	20	2,580	21	4,294.8	23
<i>Populus alba</i>	2.3	1	2.1	1	12.1	2	13.4	6	17.8	6
<i>Populus nigra</i>	3.1	2	115.3	6	117.6	9	44.4	8	69.5	11
<i>Populus tremula</i>	3.2	2	4.5	4	31.2	5	53.3	5	22.4	5
<i>Prunus avium</i>	2.8	2	25.4	7	65.1	9	67.6	11	67.9	14
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	108.9	9	663.9	9	258	10	318.1	14	325.6	16
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	-	0	-	0	-	0	6	1	3	1
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	-	0	-	0	-	0	2	1	292.8	2
<i>Quercus petraea</i>	50	5	42.7	9	70.6	11	140.7	11	258	14
<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	3.6	1	4.7	3	1.1	2	1	1	-	0
<i>Quercus robur</i>	90.2	9	480.5	16	792.5	17	481.2	17	1,184.2	18
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	-	0	8.4	3	8.4	3	82.2	5	70.1	6
<i>Quercus suber</i>	-	0	48.8	2	48.8	2	37.6	3	17.5	3
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	-	0	76.1	2	65.8	2	186.3	7	216.3	7
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	1.7	1	13	4	28.3	7	20.2	6	48.5	10
<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	-	0	2.4	1	1.3	2	-	0	17.3	2

Source: European Forest Genetic Resources Programme, Bioversity International

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Table 35: Ind 4.6D Areas managed for seed production by selected tree species in 1990, 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015

Species	1990		2000		2005		2010		2015	
	ha	number countries								
<i>Abies alba</i>	33,017	12	27,741	14	27,258	18	64,291	20	50,529	23
<i>Abies cephalonica</i>	0	1	2	1	1,568	2	1,568	2	1,568	2
<i>Abies grandis</i>	9	3	13	4	23	7	79	7	192	8
<i>Abies pinsapo</i>	0	1	-	0	-	0	0	1	3	2
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	46	5	78	9	99	11	400	12	209	16
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	345	9	657	14	1,644	19	25,665	18	4,655	23
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	1,448	10	1,957	15	2,198	18	3,727	20	12,585	22
<i>Alnus incana</i>	0	1	6	3	14	6	59	8	1,470	10
<i>Betula pendula</i>	1,025	9	1,485	16	1,397	17	1,345	19	10,104	20
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	1	3	135	8	174	9	137	8	230	9
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	557	3	789	8	750	11	5,586	14	5,035	15
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	537	4	547	6	991	10	1,284	14	1,864	19
<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	1,441	2	807	4	721	3	762	3	803	4
<i>Cedrus libani</i>	2,861	1	3,643	1	3,592	1	3,651	2	3,697	3
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	68,893	14	80,057	17	79,988	23	208,857	23	134,988	24
<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>	101	3	626	7	750	8	493	7	36,912	12
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	2,628	12	3,213	20	4,175	24	14,901	23	6,404	25
<i>Larix decidua</i>	6,873	14	7,061	18	8,485	22	17,210	21	11,814	23
<i>Larix x eurolepis</i>	111	5	124	7	150	9	155	9	140	10
<i>Larix kaempferi</i>	201	7	172	7	167	8	838	7	200	8
<i>Larix sibirica</i>	49	2	183	3	84	3	139	3	62	2
<i>Picea abies</i>	163,798	22	153,202	21	129,816	26	151,074	26	116,407	29
<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	1,030	6	403	8	1,041	10	1,133	10	1,149	8
<i>Pinus brutia</i>	8,038	2	12,091	2	12,714	3	13,166	4	13,242	5
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	-	0	-	0	108	1	146	1	24,895	3
<i>Pinus cembra</i>	13	3	202	6	1,729	7	2,187	7	3,874	9
<i>Pinus contorta</i>	191	2	950	3	965	5	2,048	5	1,061	5
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	331	4	477	4	2,176	8	2,176	7	6,738	8
<i>Pinus leucodermis</i>	61	1	77	2	307	3	273	3	265	3
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	20,373	15	38,592	18	38,611	23	27,709	21	30,320	22
<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	1,506	3	5,730	4	7,198	6	15,075	6	17,520	8
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	1,496	2	4,214	3	5,841	5	5,641	5	9,142	5
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	40	3	5	2	155	5	231	3	223	4
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	63,132	23	77,189	25	69,536	32	81,029	31	170,404	33
<i>Populus alba</i>	33	4	32	4	58	5	154	4	145	6
<i>Populus nigra</i>	5	1	105	4	88	5	7	2	15,173	10
<i>Populus tremula</i>	220	4	183	7	164	6	378	6	782	7
<i>Prunus avium</i>	315	7	643	11	830	16	3,884	21	1,570	21
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	1,835	15	2,139	19	2,079	24	5,673	27	2,510	26
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	2,451	3	3,143	7	3,072	9	5,191	9	5,011	11
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	-	0	1,855	1	3,437	3	3,157	4	7,676	6
<i>Quercus petraea</i>	40,609	15	41,450	17	46,982	22	93,945	23	68,579	24
<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	41	2	57	4	43	5	241	6	380	7
<i>Quercus robur</i>	18,049	18	19,186	23	19,944	28	32,499	26	65,254	27
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	1,020	8	1,516	17	1,630	18	2,389	16	1,945	18
<i>Quercus suber</i>	10	1	16,480	2	19,656	3	19,819	3	21,119	5
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	1,425	5	1,714	7	1,916	10	1,917	11	3,462	12
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	743	6	1,047	15	1,605	17	8,585	15	4,113	17
<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	154	3	737	6	608	7	731	9	257	10

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