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Genetic diversity with aspen stands: phenology observations and molecular analysis

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Background



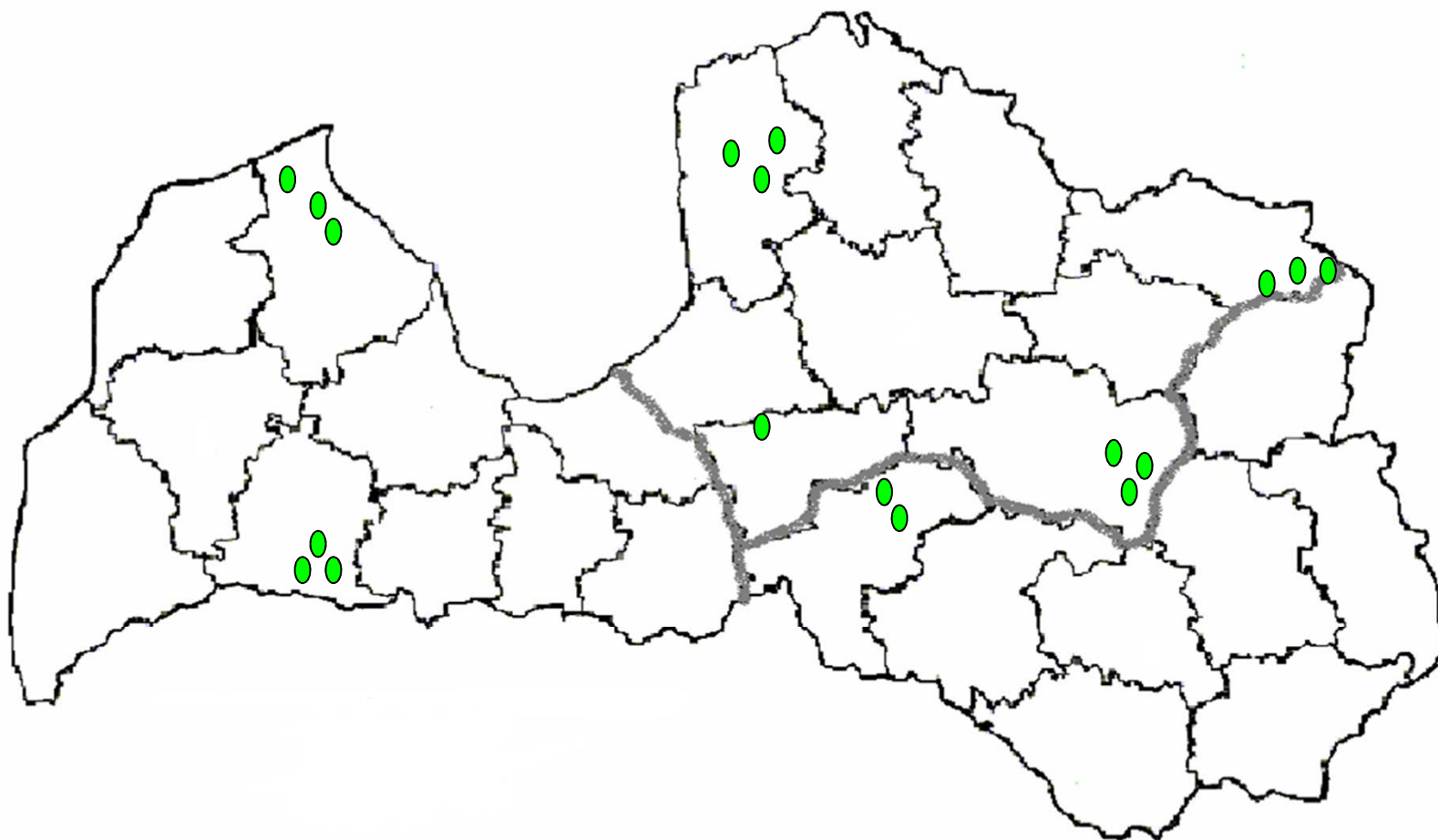
The European aspen (*Populus tremula*) is thought to reproduce mostly asexually. Thus aspen forms clones, in which several ramets belong to one genetically defined genet. We compared the clonal structure of aspen in managed forests in 6 populations in Latvia. In every population selected 3 stands approximately 5 to 10 years old, naturally regenerated this sprouts. Clones were identified using morphological characters and 3+3 microsatellite loci originally developed for *Populus remuloides*.



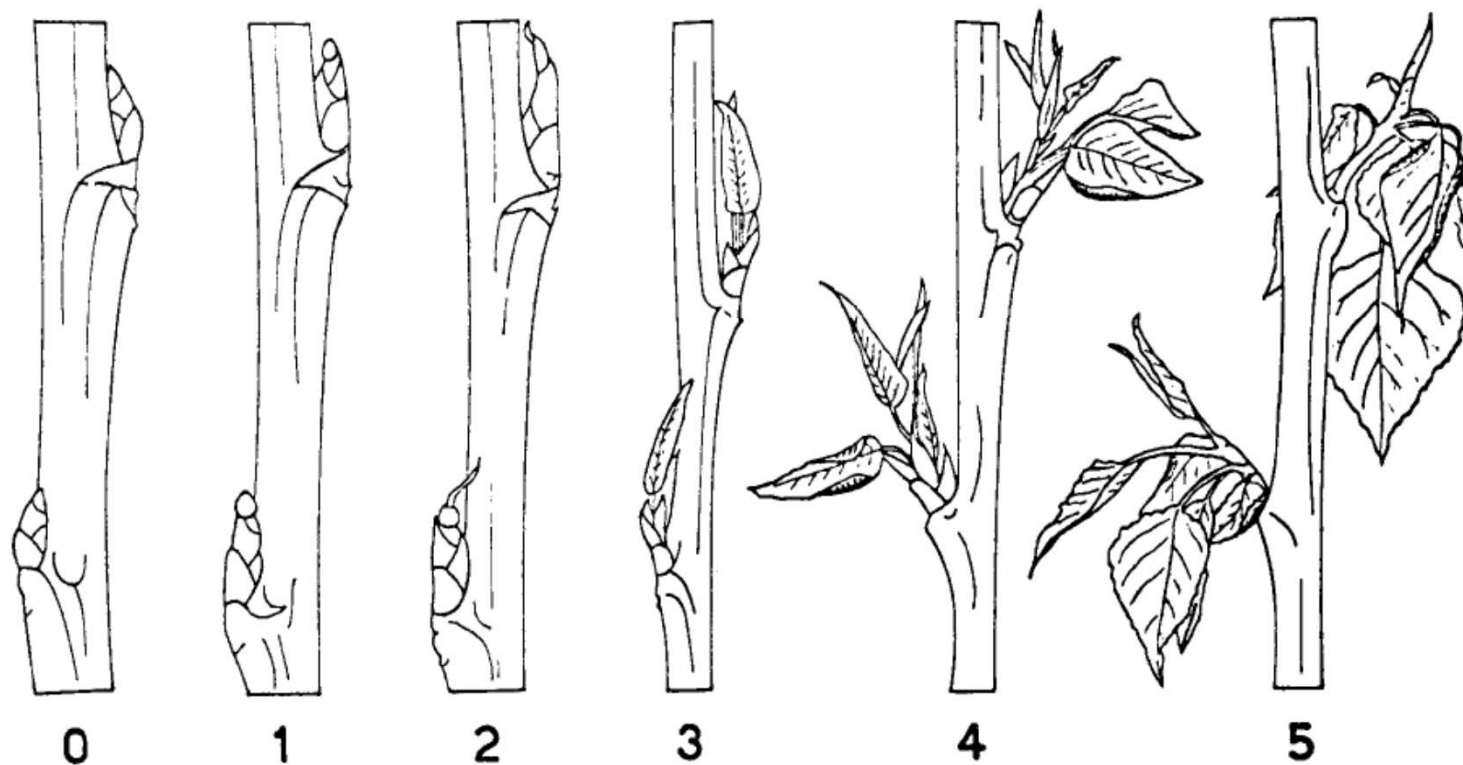
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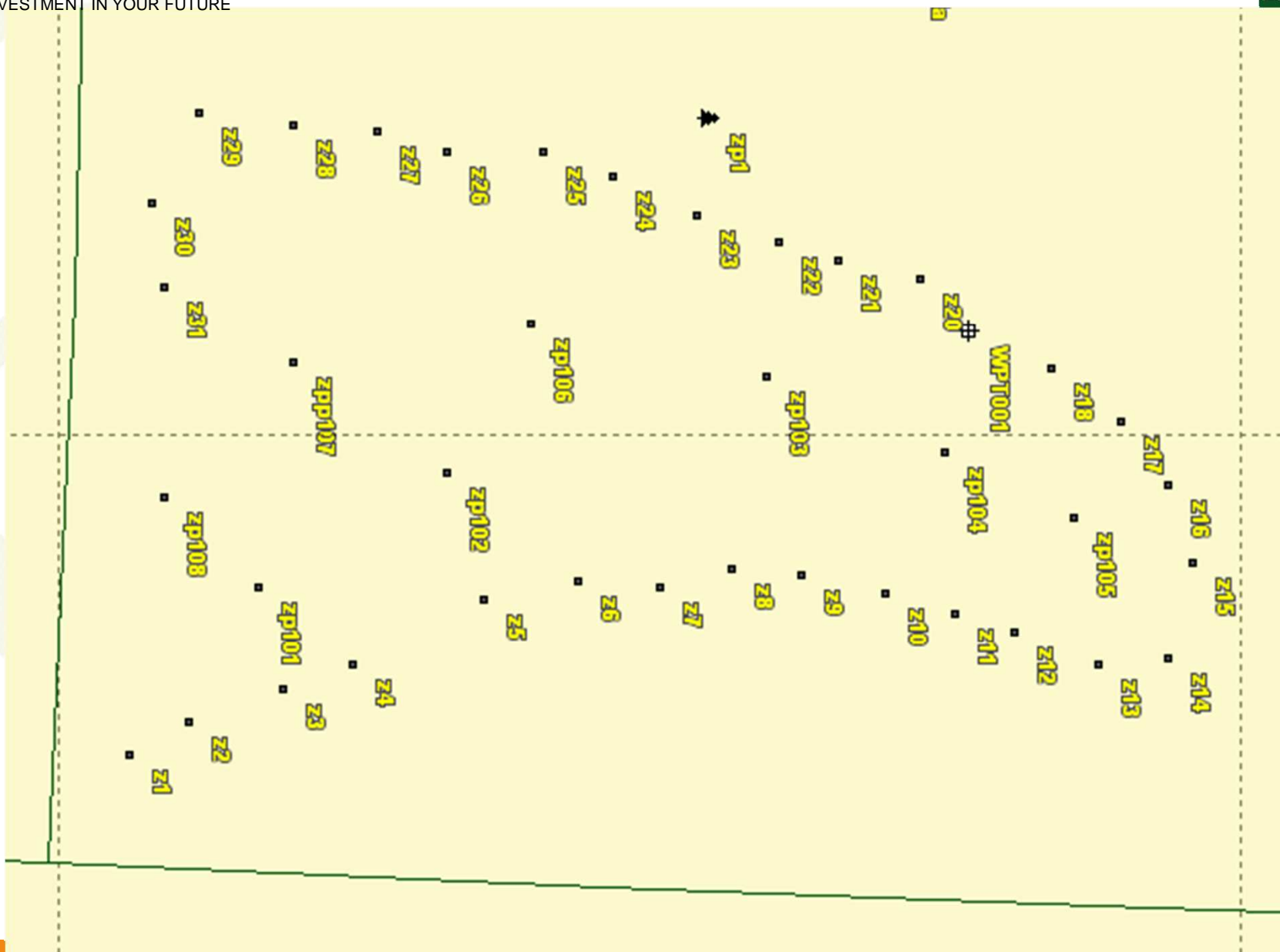
Materials and method



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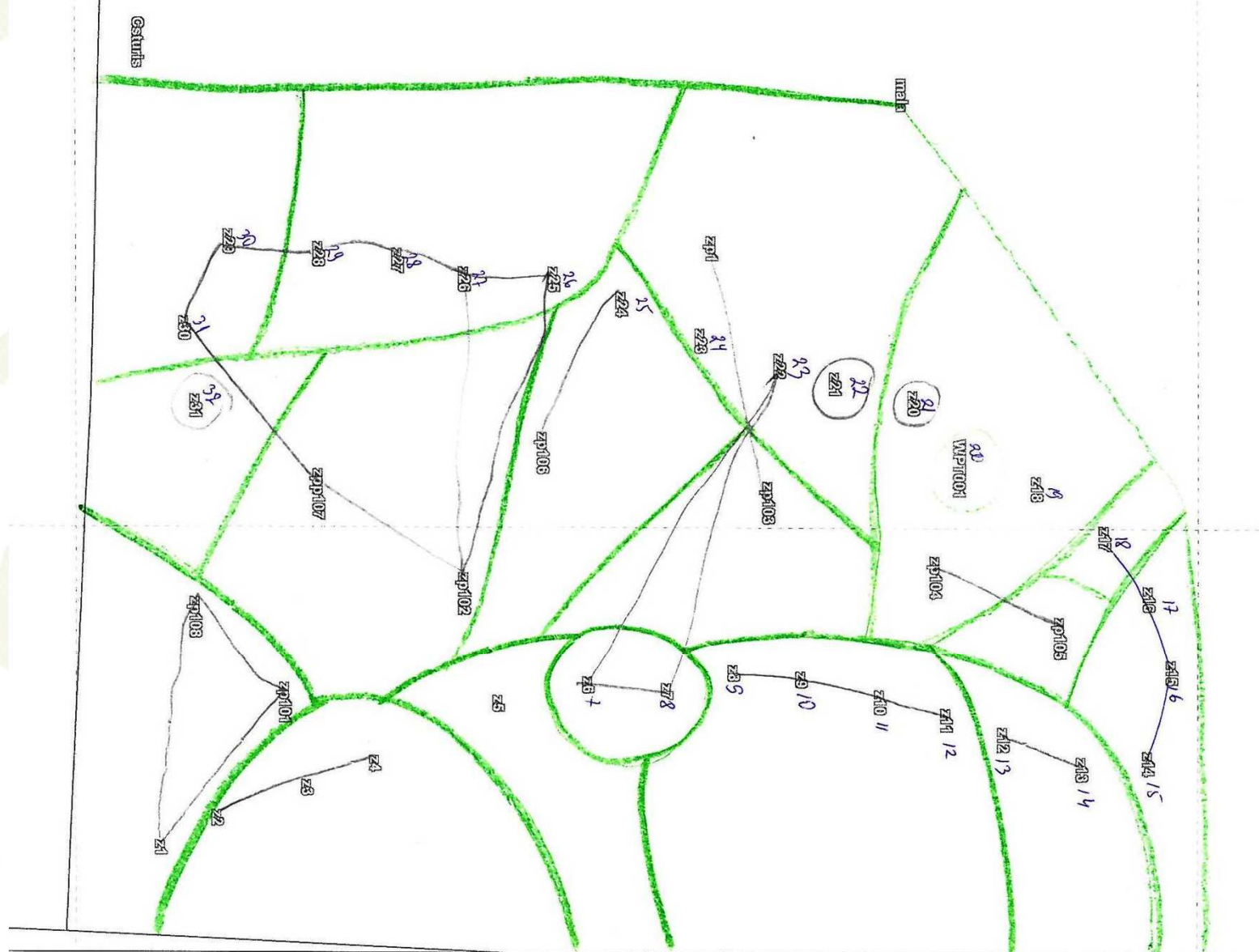


Results

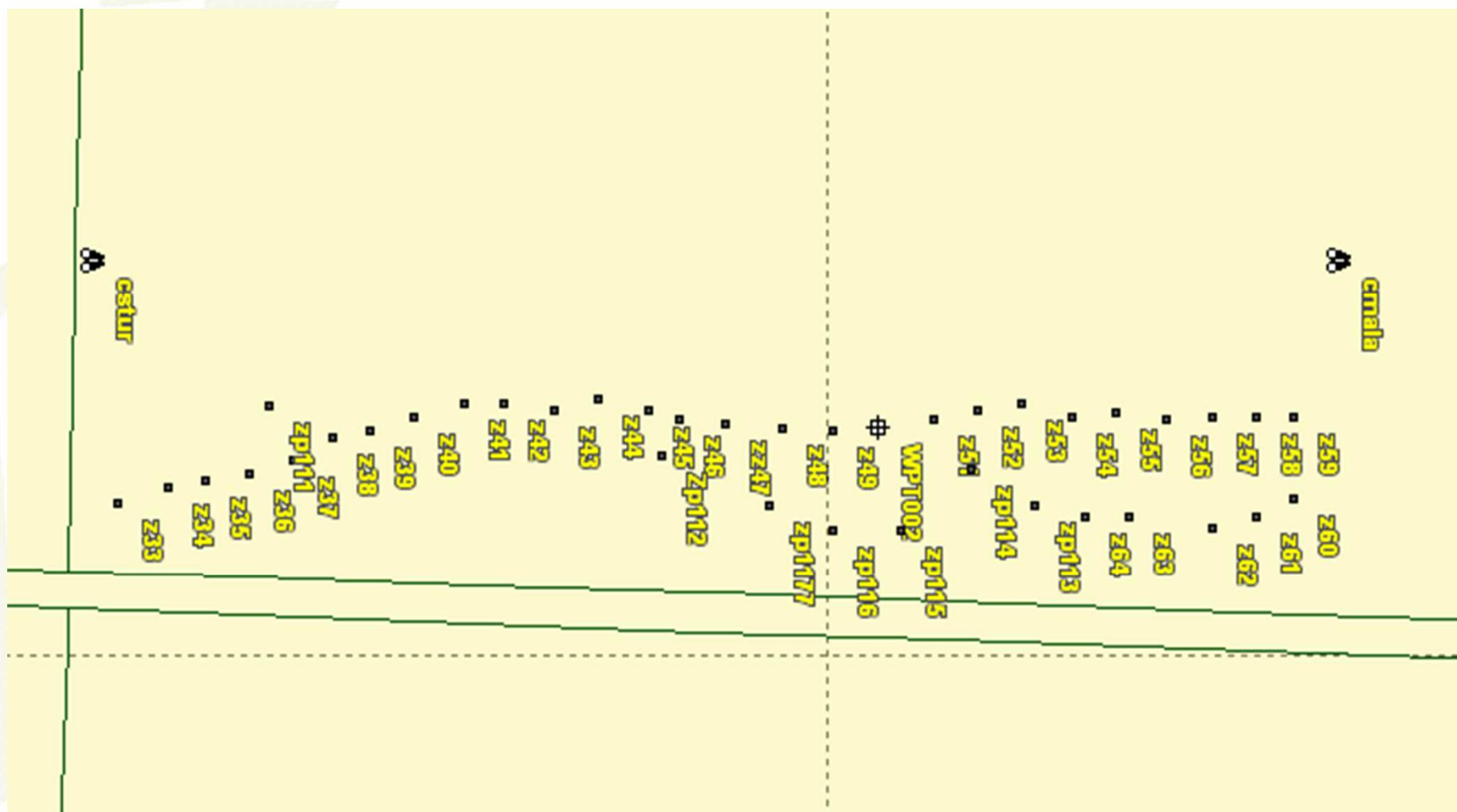


Results

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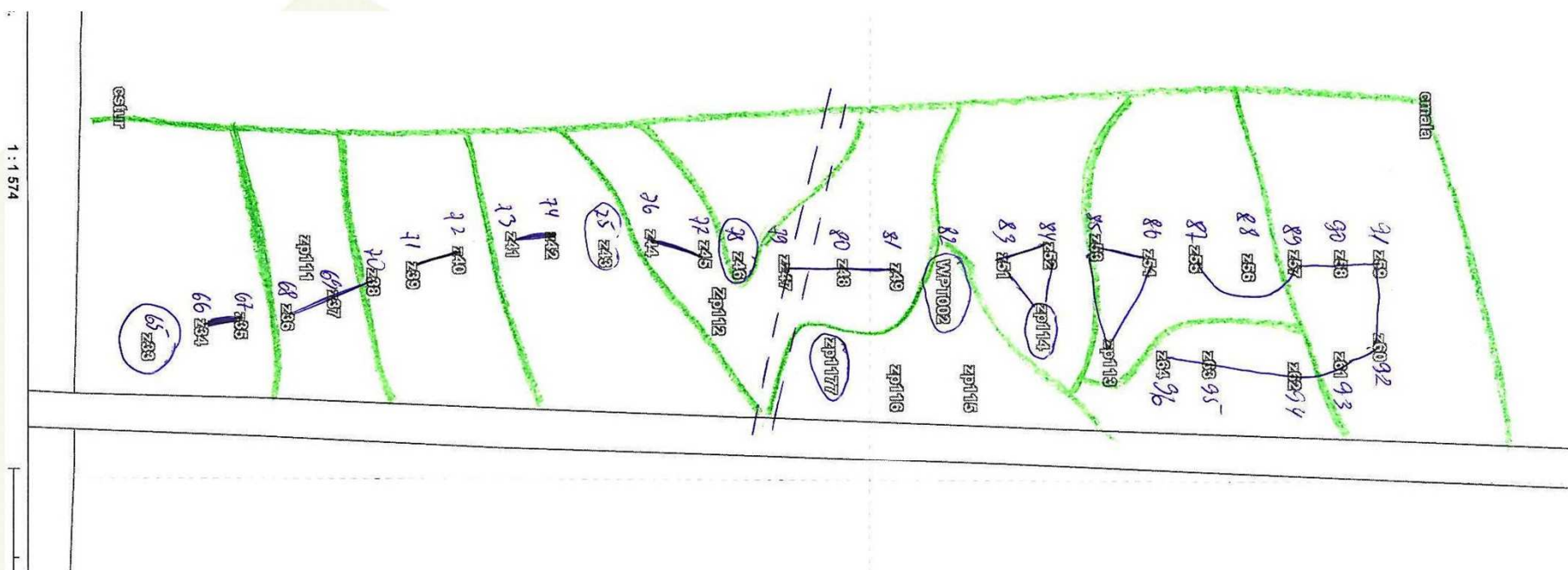


Results





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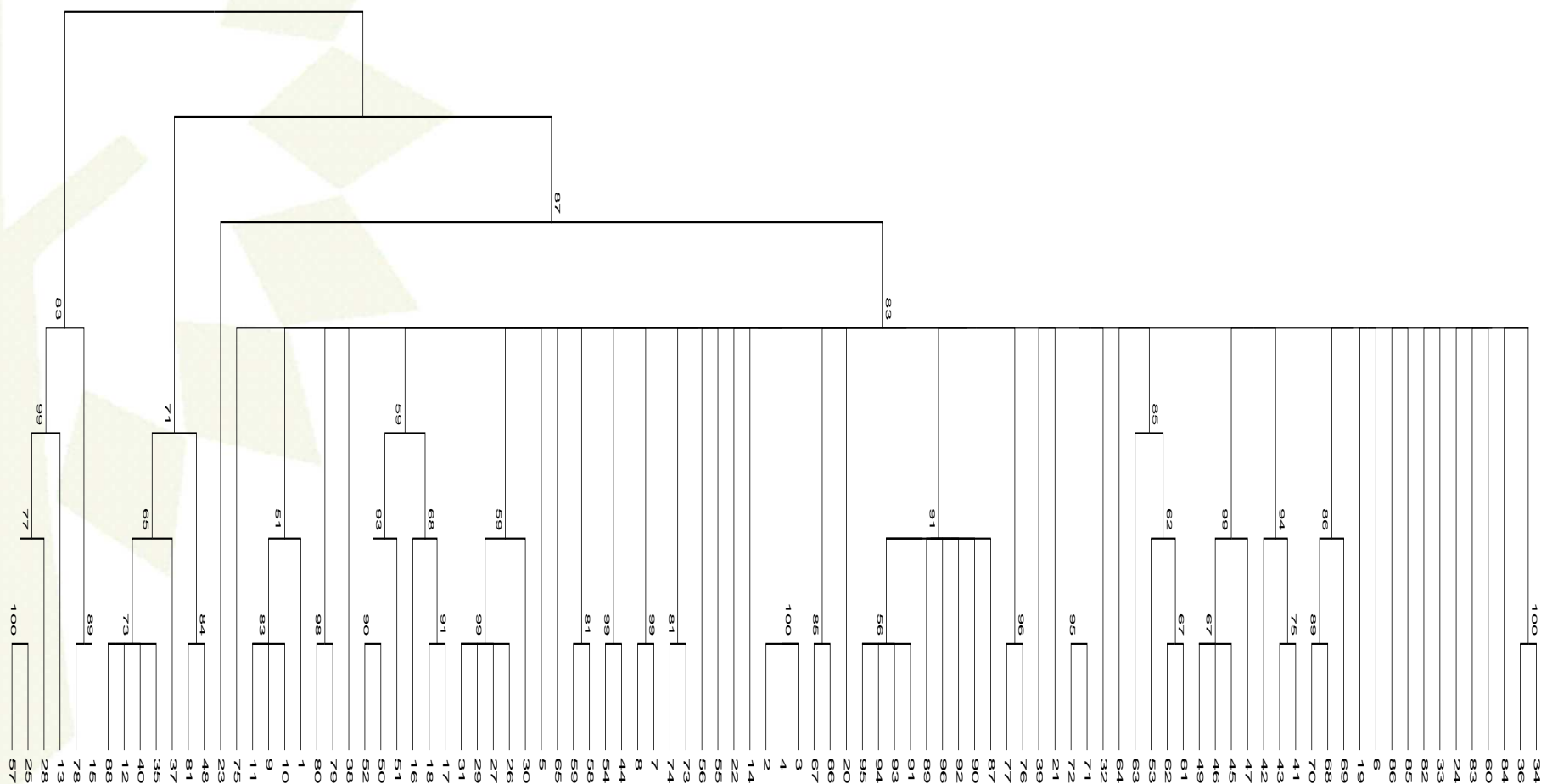




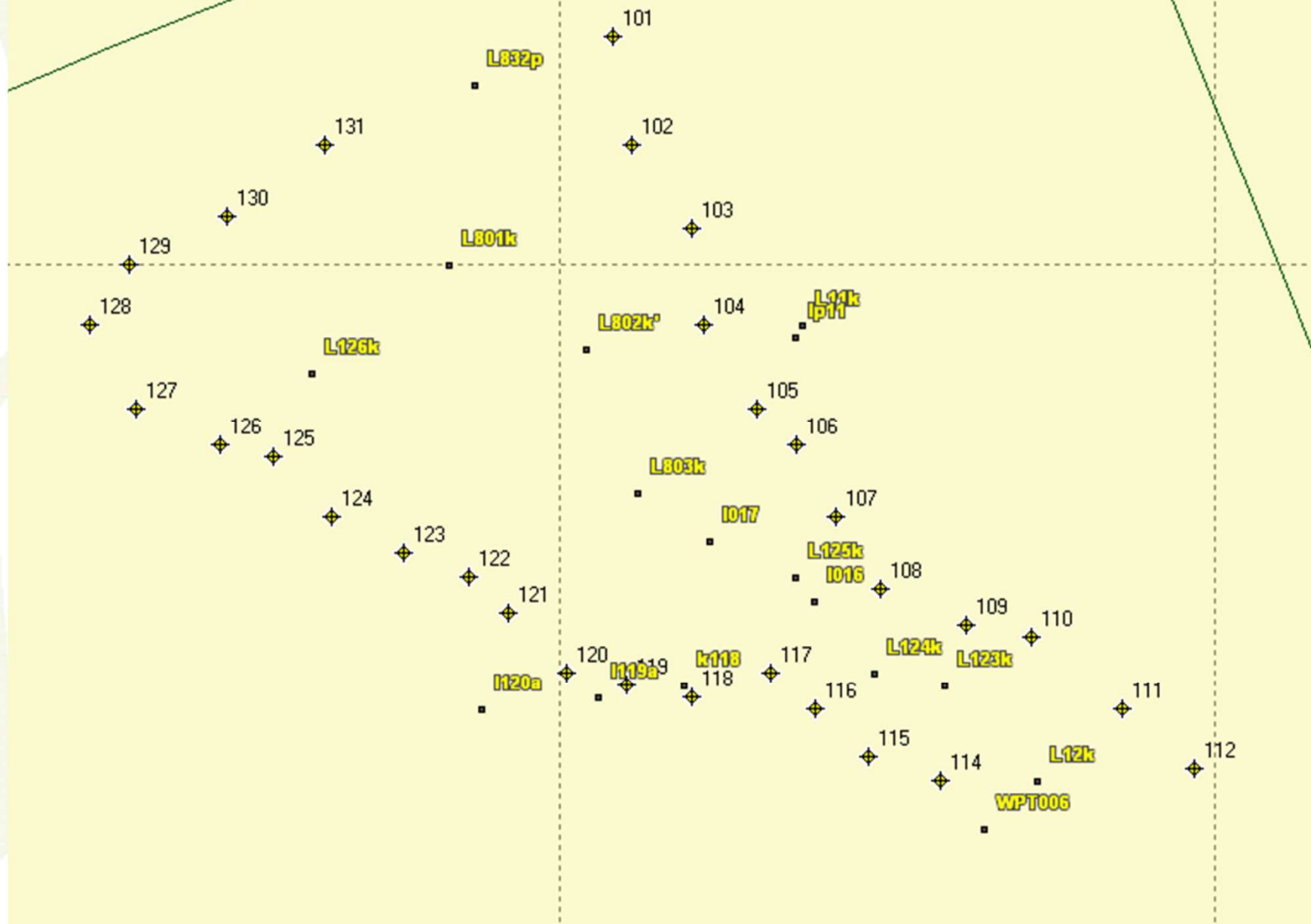
Results



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Results

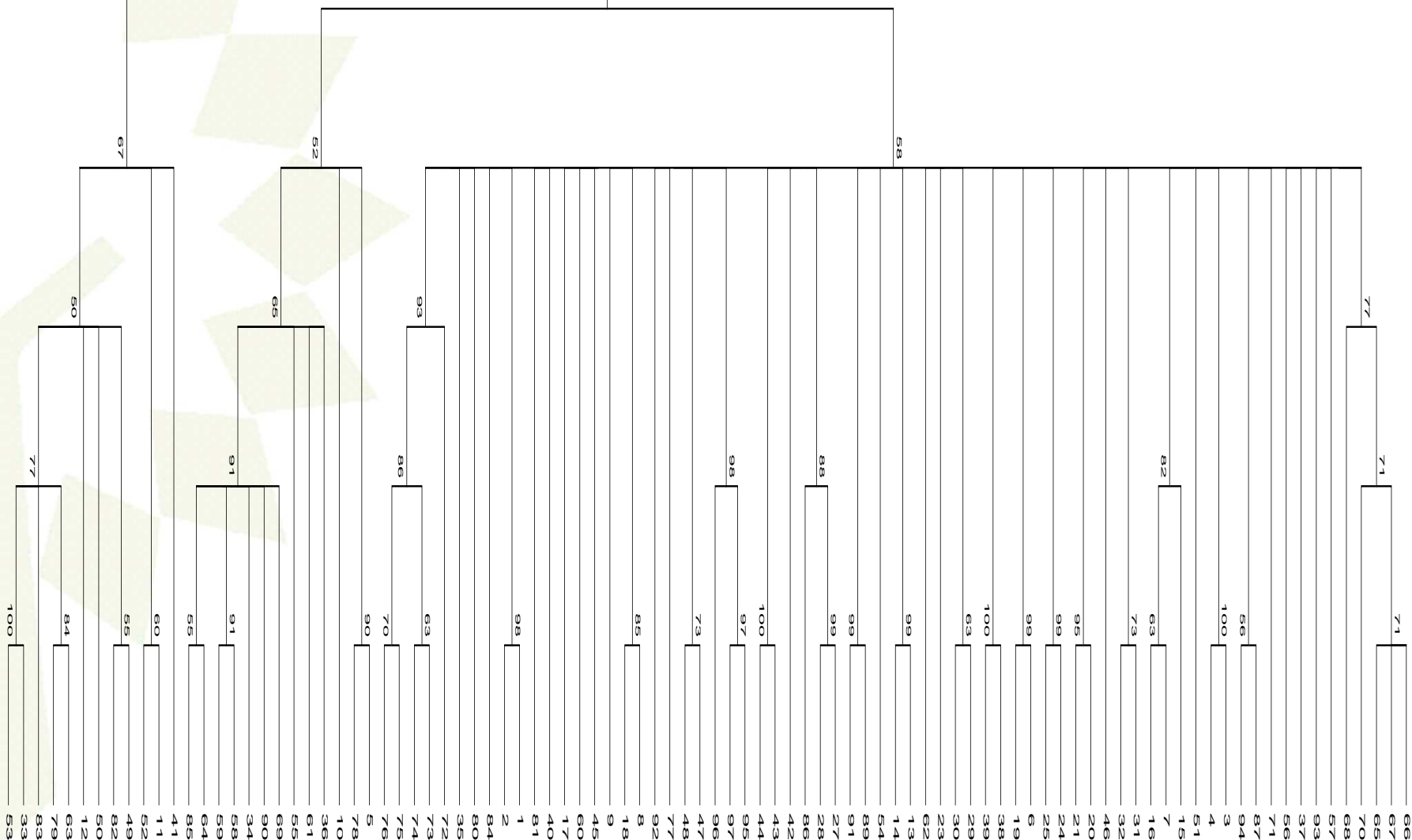




Results



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Conclusions

- ✓ The numbers of clones that were identified with microsatellites were larger than morphological characters.
- ✓ On average clone size in population was 1,6 ramets
- ✓ Only one ramets average in population was 22 ramets
- ✓ The average number of clones per hectare was 11,3.



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Thank You for attention!



Study has been funded by:

**ESF project “Importance of Genetic Factors in Formation of Forest Stands with High Adaptability and Qualitative Wood Properties”
(No 2009/0200/1DP/1.1.1.2.0/09/APIA/VIAA/146)**

