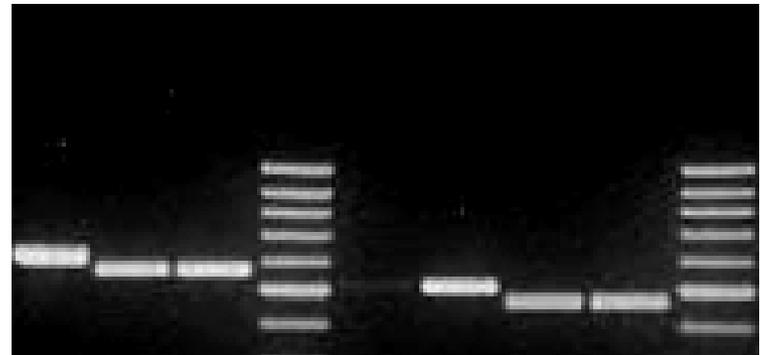


# Large scale project on genetic timber verification

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## **Introduction – general information**

**Duration: 01/10/2014 – 31/12/2017**

**Donor: German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BEL)**

## **Introduction - objectives**

**Creation of genetic reference data to assign country of origin for 7 African and 7 Latin-American tree species**

**Support genetic reference labs in Kumasi/Ghana and Iquitos/Peru**

**Training workshops in Africa and Latin-America**

**Hosting scientists for three months training courses**

**Complete existing genetic reference data**

## Introduction – involved countries

Mexico is not involved up to now!



## Introduction – partners

**Thünen Institute (Germany)** => co-ordination, gene marker development, genetic screening, training

**Nature + & ULB Brussels (Belgium)** => providing existing samples, training

**INRA (Bordeaux, French Guiana)** => sampling, providing existing samples, SNP genotyping

**CEH (UK)** => providing existing samples, training

**FORIG (Ghana)** => reference lab Africa, sampling West Africa

**G2S (Cameroon)** => sampling Central Africa

**IIAP (Peru)** => reference lab Latin America, sampling Peru

**EUROFINS (Germany)** => Next Generation DNA Sequencing

**Barbara Rocha, Alexandre Sebbenn (Brazil)** => sampling, DNA extraction

**Kathelyn Paredes (Bolivia)** => sampling

**University Adelaide (Australia)** => Next Generation DNA Sequencing, SNP genotyping, training

## **Introduction – expected results**

**The genetic reference data to assign country of origin for at least 7 African and 7 Latin-American tree species is created**

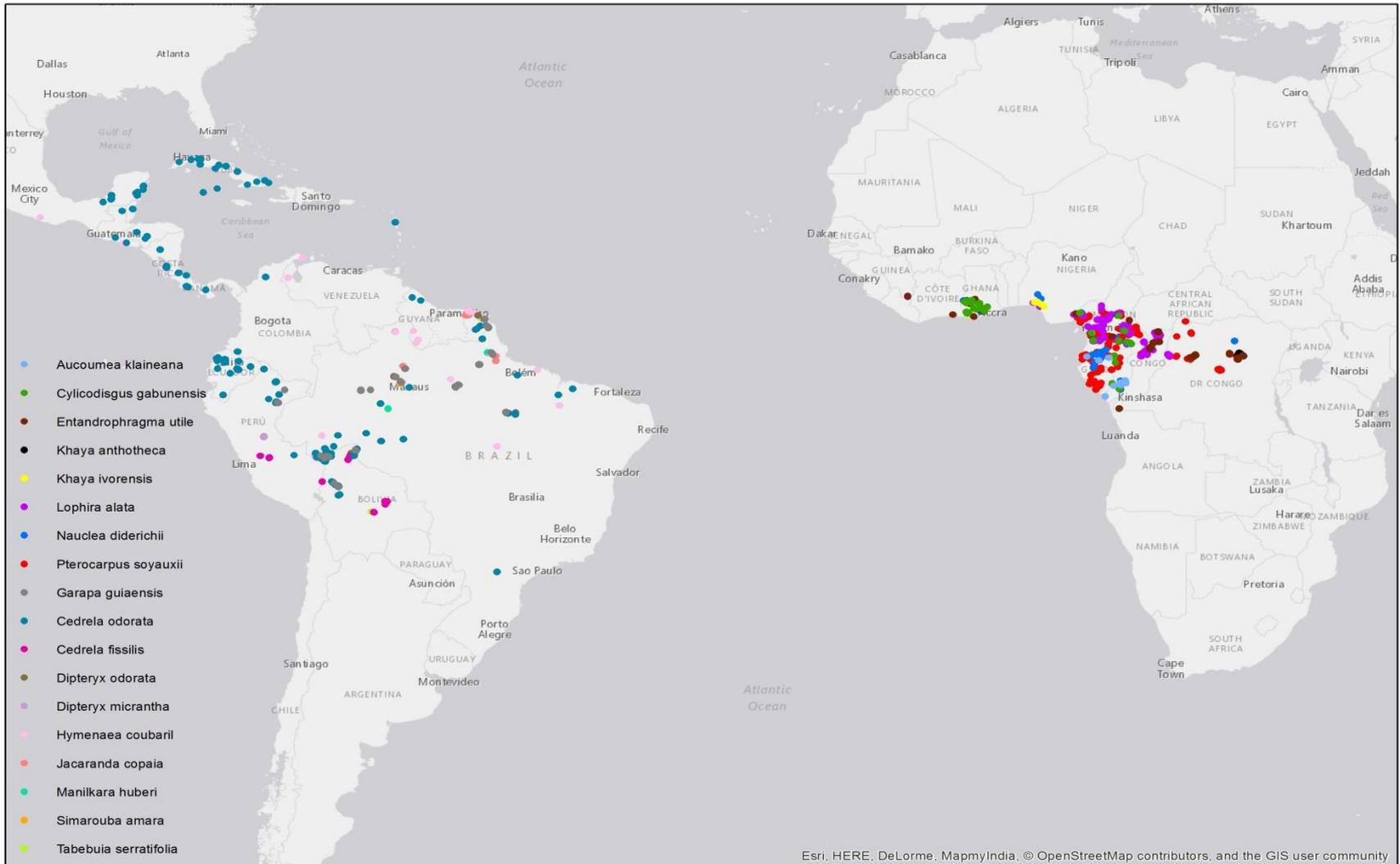
**Equipment of genetic reference labs in Kumasi/Ghana and Iquitos/Peru is improved by additional new equipment**

**2 Training workshops respectively in Africa and Latin-America are organised with a total participants of 20 people minimum**

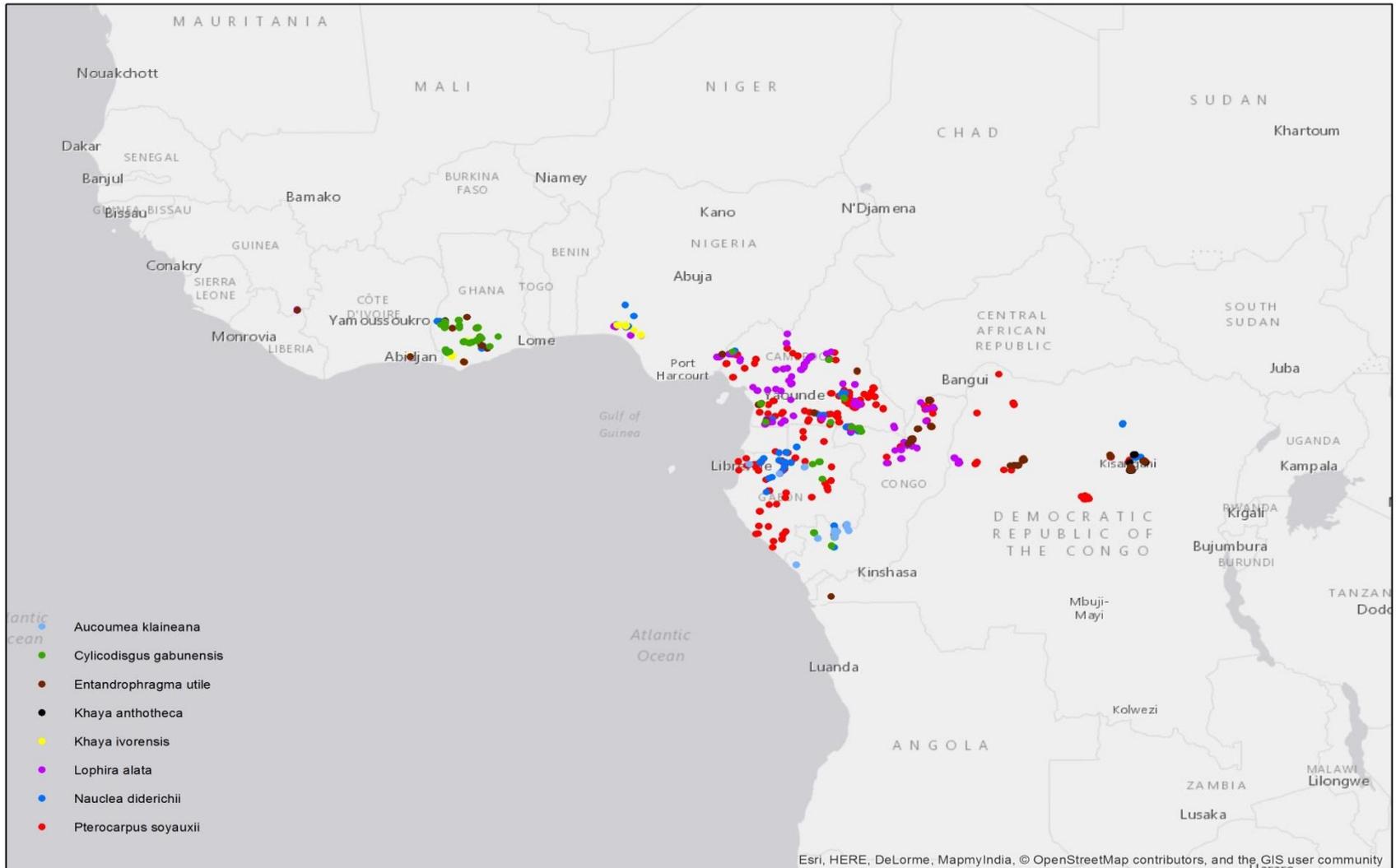
**9 scientists from targeted timber producers countries have been hosted in the skilled labs (University Libre de Belgique through Nature +/Belgium, NERC/UK and University of Adelaide/Australia)**

**The new created genetic reference data is integrated to the existing genetic reference data**

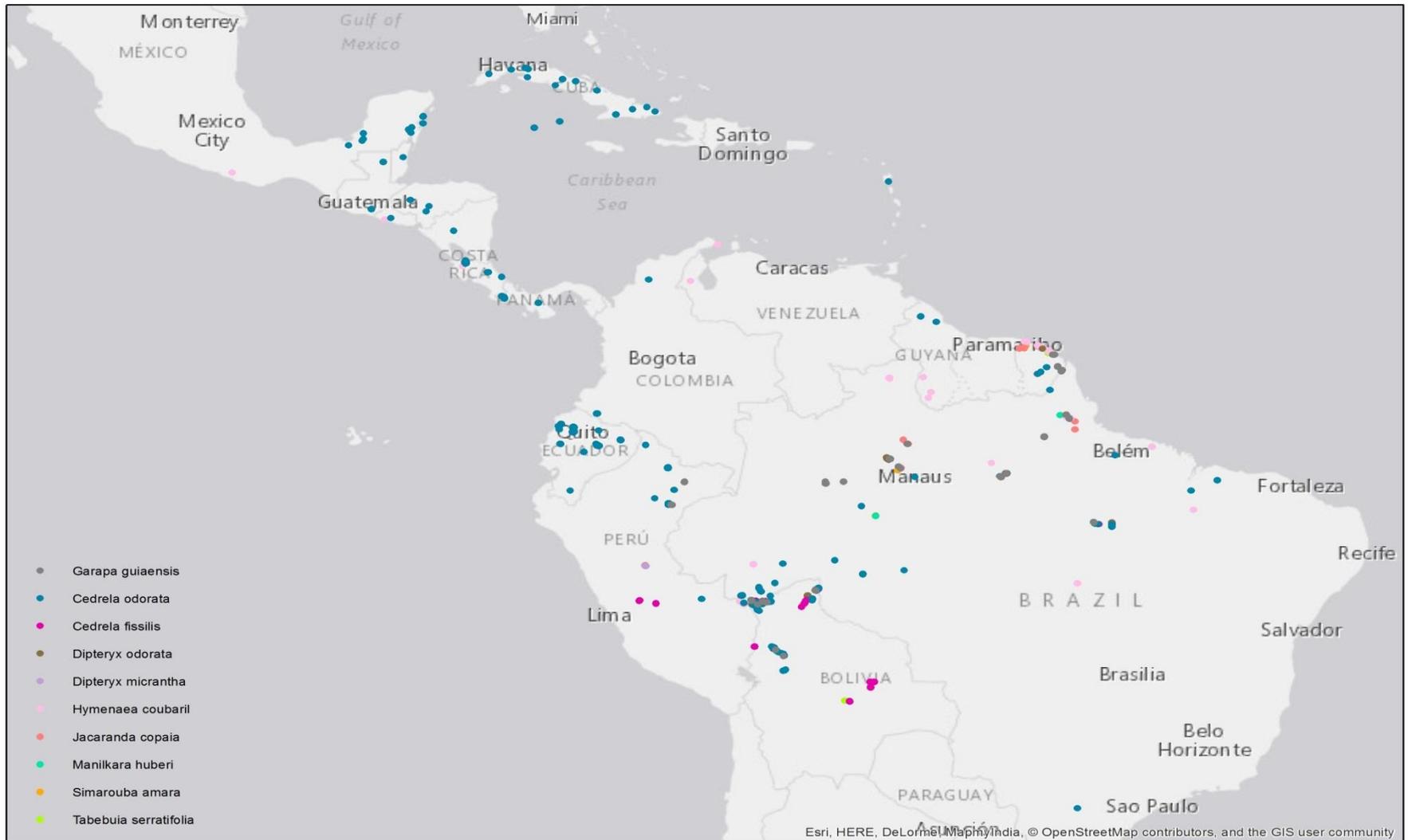
# Project implementation – sampling



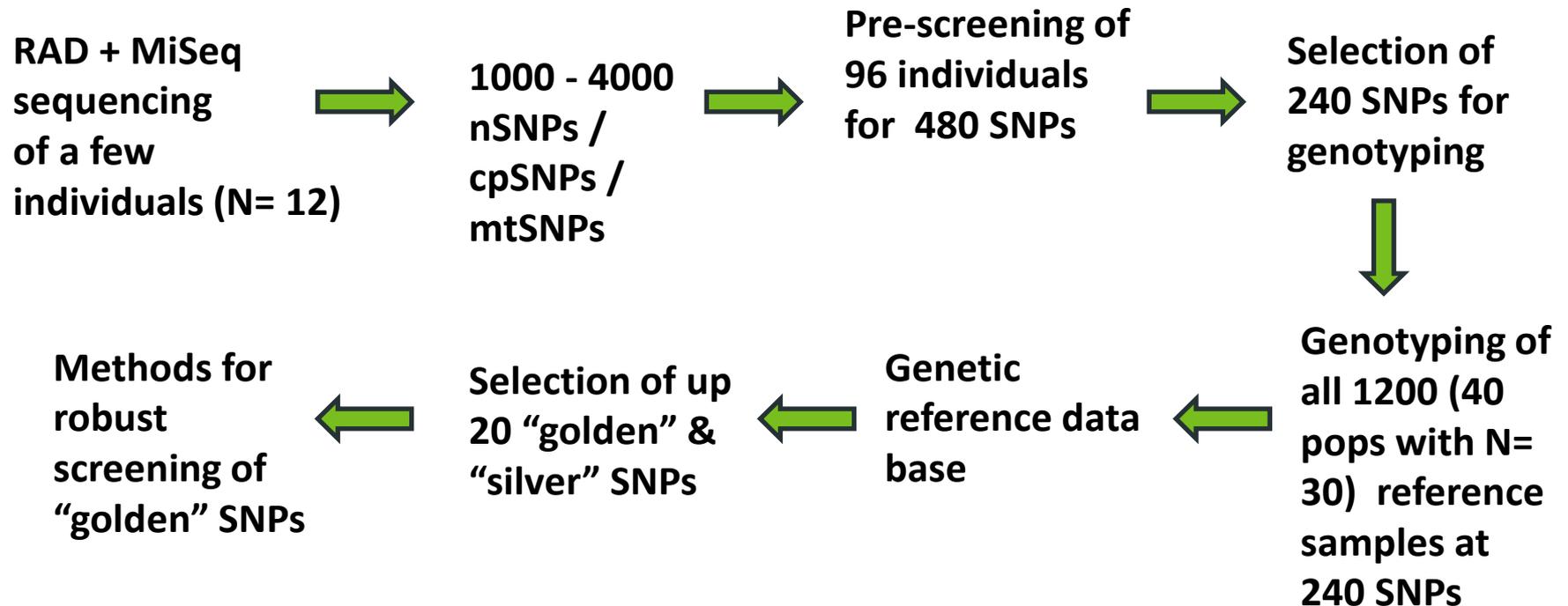
## Project implementation – sampling in Africa



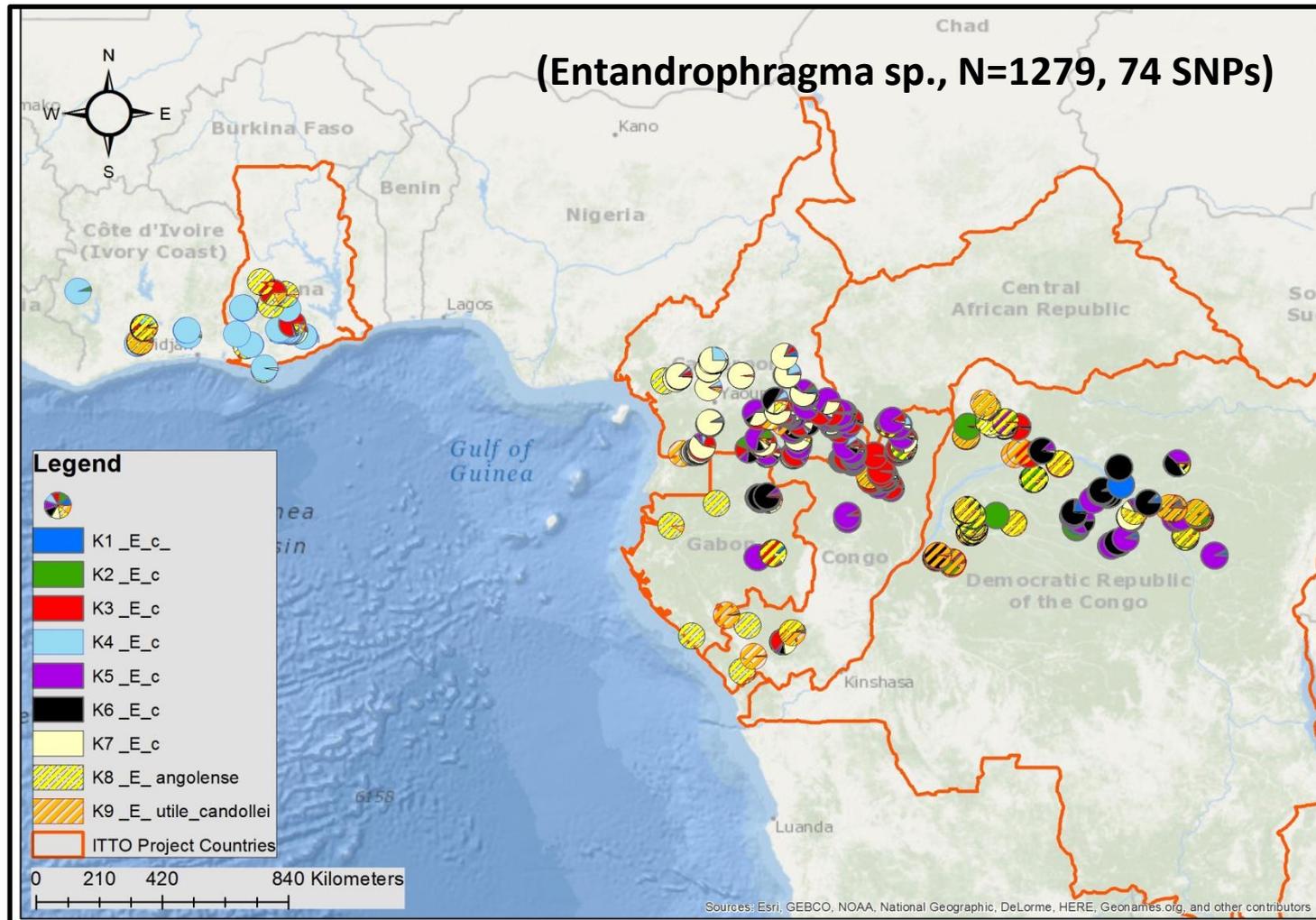
## Project implementation – sampling in South America



## Project implementation – genetic reference data (process)



Project implementation – genetic reference data (to assign the country of origin)



**Project implementation – genetic reference data (Distribution of the genetic clusters over the species)**

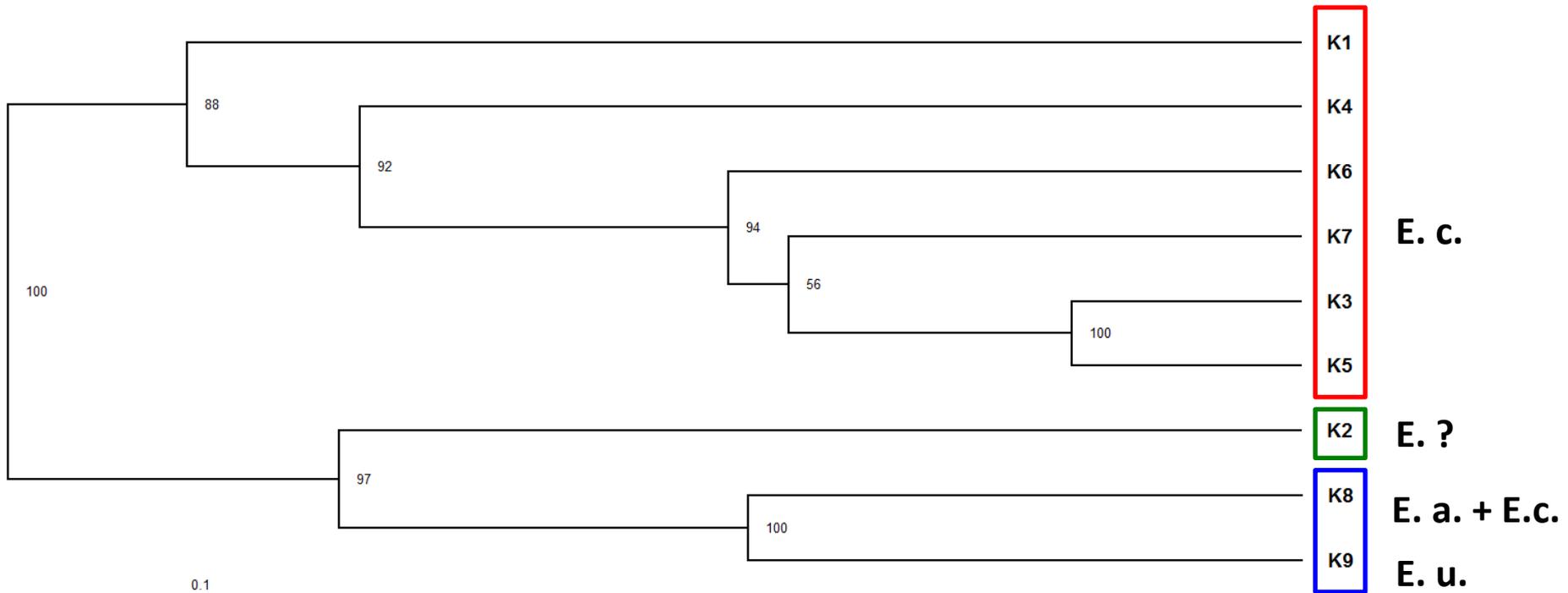
(*Entandrophragma* sp., N=1279, 74 SNPs)

Taxa	K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6	K7	K8	K9
<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i>	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.77	0.14
<i>Entandrophragma candollei</i>	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.21	0.75
<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	0.02	0.05	0.17	0.07	0.20	0.09	0.12	0.19	0.11
<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	0.00	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.12	0.70

**Project implementation – genetic reference data (Distribution of the genetic clusters over the species)**

**Genetic differences among genetic clusters**

**(Entandrophragma sp., N=1279, 74 SNPs)**



## Project implementation – genetic reference data (Self Assignments tests)

(Entandrophragma so., N= 943, 74 SNPs)

Group Size	= 1		
Number of Tests	= 943		
Method of assignment	= Bayesian Approach		
Minimum number of bi-parental loci requested	= 1		
Population	Sample size	Tested ind/groups	% correct assigned
K1	11	11	100
K2	40	40	100
K3	153	153	100
K4	63	63	100
K5	167	167	100
K6	65	65	100
K7	74	74	100
K8	238	238	100
K9	132	132	100
Total			100

Project implementation – genetic reference data (Self Assignments tests)

<b><i>Self-Assignment-Test</i></b>			
<b>Entandrophragma cylindricum (N=554 , SNPs=74)</b>			
	<b>Correct assigned (%)</b>		
	<b>G=1</b>	<b>G=3</b>	<b>G=5</b>
<b>Cameroon</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>Congro Br</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>DRC</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Gabon</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Mean</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>90</b>

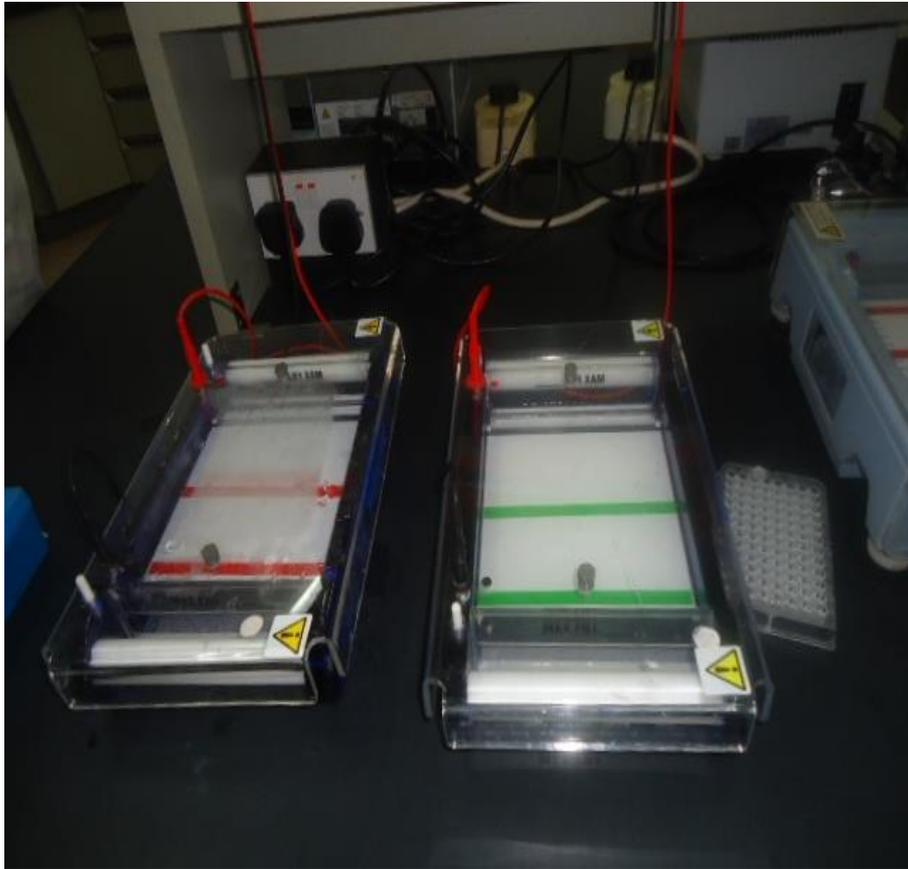
## Project implementation – time schedule

No.	Aktivität	2014			2015												
		O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
1	Sampling high quality DNA (gene marker development)																
2	Sampling reference material																
3	Access to former collected samples																
4	Sampling wood material (blind test)																
5	Next Generation Sequencing (gene marker development)																
6	Genetic pre-screening (sequenom)																
7	Genetic screening reference material (sequenom)																
8	Simplification lab approach for "golden markers"																
9	Additional equipment and consumables for reference labs																
10	Training of persons from reference labss																
11	Training workshops in Africa & Latin America																
12	Project meetings																



## Project implementation – technology transfer (labs equipment)

With previous similar project (ITTO project) the lab of Kumasi had already received basic lab equipment



**Equipment received by Kumasi lab during the ITTO project in 2014**

## Project implementation – technology transfer (labs equipment)

For the current project, the reference genetic reference labs in Kumasi/Ghana and Iquitos/Peru have received an additional equipment.



**New sequencer for the lab of FORIG in Kumasi**

Project implementation – technology transfer (training)

Type of training	Host institute	Number of participants	Schedule
Basic knowledge on wood anatomy and DNA extraction	FORIG and IIAP	20	2016 and 2017
Intensive training on timber tracking based on DNA (4.5 months)	University Brussels	2	April to August 16
Intensive training on timber tracking based on DNA (3 months)	University Adelaide	3	2017
Intensive training on timber tracking based on DNA (3 months)	University Brussels	3	2017

## Recommendations

### Better communication between labs

**More and more forest genetic labs are investing more resources and time on timber DNA. Improving the communication and collaboration will help:**

- **to avoid repetitive work**
- **to improve the techniques and methodologies**
- **to share data and improve the networking**

### Example of Thünen-Centre of Competence

#### EU Timber-Regulation

Timber traders need to declare species and country of origin

Implementation into national law (HSiG)

BEL (Bundesanstalt für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft) = Responsible authority in Germany

Timber importers are registered in a BLE data base

10-20% of the market participants will be inspected by BEL

BEL takes samples for controls => send it to the Thünen-Centre of Competence



[www.ti.bund.de/timber/](http://www.ti.bund.de/timber/)

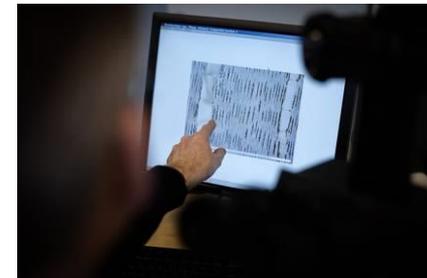
### Example of Thünen-Centre of Competence

#### Thünen Centre of Competence on the Origin of Timber

Merged activities of the three Thünen-specialised-Institutes:

Institute of Wood Science  
Institute of Forest Genetics  
Institute of International Forestry and Forest Economy

- ✓ Species identification
- ✓ Control of geographic origin
- ✓ Analysis of timber trade
- ✓ Support on certification



# Recommendations

## Example of Thünen-Centre of Competence

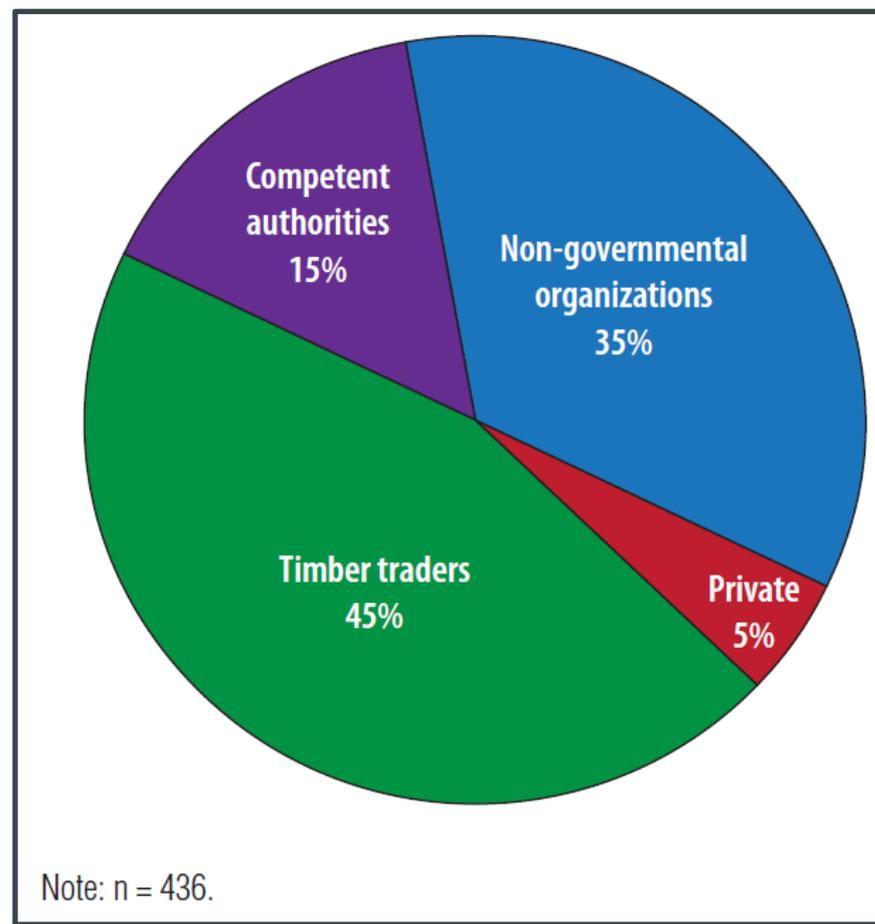
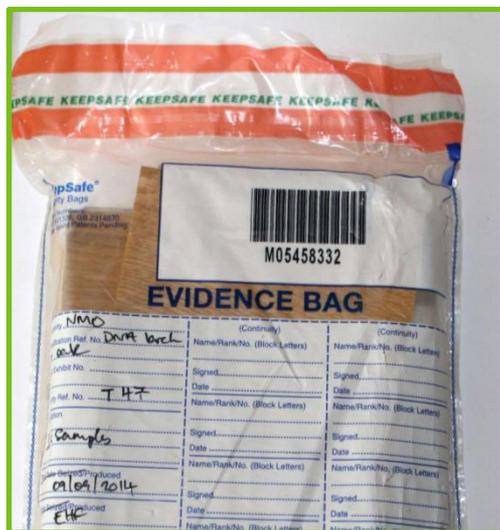
### Analysed wood samples at the genetic lab

2013 => 160 wood samples

2014 => 436 wood samples

oak, larch, merbau, mahogany, khaya

In 10%-20% of the cases doubts on the correctness of claims



### GTTN as an opportunity

*Still under building process, the GTTN involves a lot of organisations partners, with an International & Multi-stakeholders Steering Committee*

*The goal of GTTN is to facilitate and to promote the integrated use of DNA and stable isotope technologies to fight illegal logging*

More information on: [www.globaltimbertrackingnetwork.org](http://www.globaltimbertrackingnetwork.org)

**Thank you for your attention!**  
**Gracias por su atencion!**