

Issues Related to Movement of Tree Germplasm for Research Purposes



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Why is international movement of research samples of tree germplasm needed?

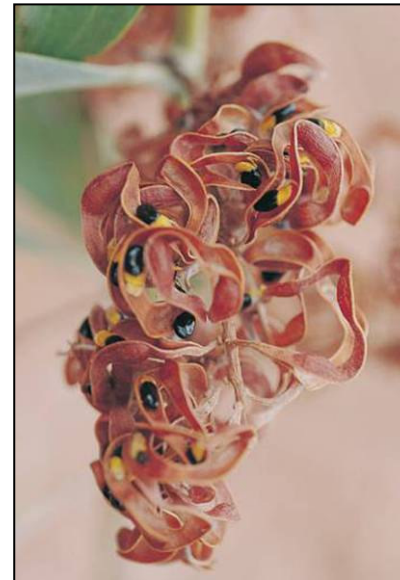
1. Identification of new products and opportunities 
2. Tree improvement 
3. Re-introduction of species/populations 
4. Adaptation to climate change
5. Provide resistance to introduced and new pests and diseases



New products and opportunities



Large nut form of
Terminalia catappa
Solomon Islands
→ Tonga



Acacia colei
Central
Australia
→ Niger



Tree Improvement



Mexico, central &
South America
(11 countries)



Identified mahogany seed sources able to provide Fijian landowners with extra \$US 8 million in royalties per annum and \$US 80 million to Fiji economy



Re-introduction of species & populations /climate change



Terminalia richii plot – survived 250-300 km/hr winds in two cyclones

Factors that have hampered international movement of tree germplasm in recent years

Source country (owner of resource)

- Uncertainty about how the CBD (1993) should be implemented (genetic resources under the jurisdiction and sovereignty of national Governments but often no or unclear national legislation)
- Lack of Guidelines and Standard MTA for exchange of tree species germplasm (cf. IT and MLS for A&BS and SMTA for agrobiodiversity)

Recipient country

- National quarantine efforts to prevent introduction of pests, diseases and invasive species



Facilitating international movement of tree germplasm for research

Source country (owners of forest genetic resources)

- Discussions on Access and Benefit sharing regimes for tree germplasm
- Development of agreements (e.g. CoC) and non-binding guidelines, of like-minded institutions for germplasm exchange (interim), leading to
- Development of 'standard' MTA for exchange of tree species germplasm

Importing country/quarantine

- Better information on pests of quarantine concern and invasive species
- Well-trained quarantine inspection staff



**“Tree germplasm transfer must not be restricted:
Everyone should have the chance to test new genetic material”**



Gmelina moluccana from Indonesia and Pacific. Never adequately tested but appears to have great potential.

