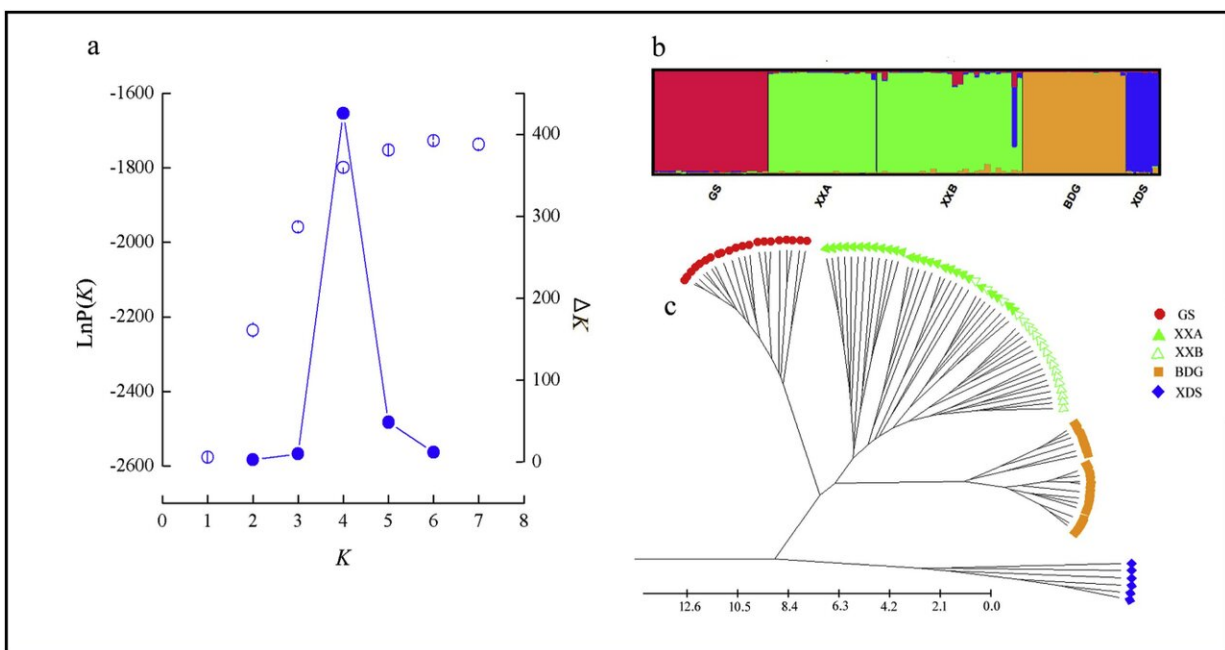


Research reveals decreasing genetic connectivity in endangered tree *Magnolia patungensis* in fragmented forests

November 3 2020, by Zhang Nannan



Cluster analysis of the four populations of *Manoglia patungensis* based on 11 SSR markers after the null allele and neutrality tests. Credit: FAN Xiangrong

Endemic to the mountainous region of East Sichuan, West Hubei and its neighboring areas, *Magnolia patungensis* Hu is endangered due to overharvesting, habitat degradation and fragmentation. The current endangered status of *M. patungensis* makes its genetic variation and

population connectivity a concern. However, previous studies focused on evaluating the genetic diversity of *M. patungensis*, the effects of artificial destruction/fragmentation on population connectivity of *M. patungensis* were not investigated.

A research team consisted of researchers from the Wuhan Botanical Garden and Tibet University employed [microsatellite markers](#) to investigate the levels of historical and contemporary gene flows among *M. patungensis* populations, detect the effect of fragmentation on connectivity, and to make it clear whether inbreeding and genetic bottleneck, which generally associated with habitat fragmentation, have affected the genetic patterns of *M. patungensis*.

Low [genetic variation](#) and high genetic differentiation were observed in the *M. patungensis* populations, which could be explained by the genetic bottleneck, [genetic drift](#), inbreeding and limited gene flow associated with the small [population](#) size and geographic isolation.

Low level of historical gene flow among populations was attributed to the short-distance movements of pollen and seeds and the complex terrains of habitats of *M. patungensis*. Lower contemporary gene flow indicated that the gene flows were further blocked by dramatic forest [fragmentation](#) in recent decades.

According to the results, effective conservation strategies, such as in situ and ex situ conservation plans and artificial pollination within populations, were proposed to be carried out to protect the important genetic resources and relieve endangered status of the tree species.

This study provides more insights into the genetic structure of *M. patungensis* in the critically fragmented forests, and is beneficial to develop the appropriate restoration strategies for the genetic resource of *M. patungensis*.

The results have been published in *Global Ecology and Conservation*, titled "Decreasing genetic connectivity in the endangered tree *Magnolia patungensis* in fragmented forests."

More information: Xiang-Rong Fan et al. Decreasing genetic connectivity in the endangered tree *Magnolia patungensis* in fragmented forests, *Global Ecology and Conservation* (2020). [DOI: 10.1016/j.gecco.2020.e01227](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gecco.2020.e01227)

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