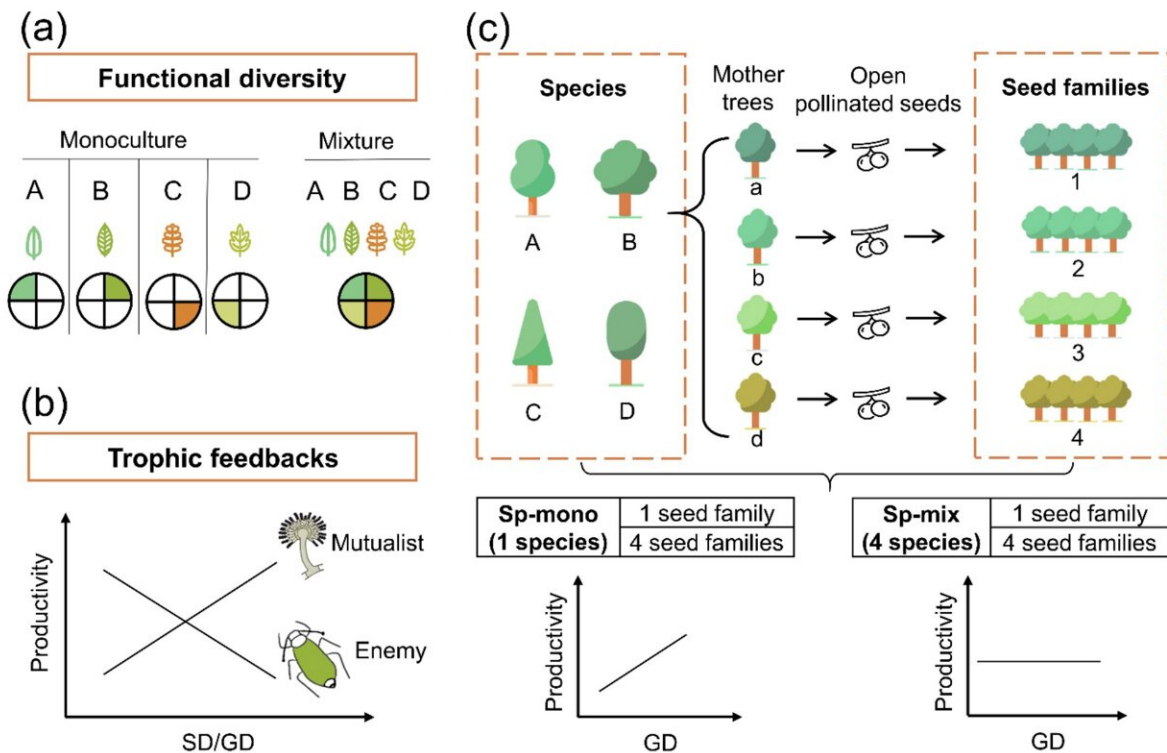


# Forests found to benefit from tree species variety and genetic diversity

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Conceptual illustration of the effects of functional diversity (a) and trophic feedbacks on tree productivity (b) and the experimental design (c). Credit: *eLife* (2022). DOI: 10.7554/eLife.78703

Reforestation projects should include a variety of tree species and ensure genetic diversity within each species to maximize new forests' health and

productivity, suggests a study published today in *eLife*.

The findings suggest that [complex interactions](#) between trees and other organisms should be carefully considered when determining the combination of trees in a forest to ensure a functional ecosystem is maintained.

Diversity is essential to healthy ecosystems. Forests made up of a variety of [tree species](#) are more productive, as they make more efficient use of resources. This is because different species fill distinct niches—meaning they have different optimal physical and [environmental conditions](#), such as their terrain, and have different interactions with other species such as predation events, meaning they compete less.

Additionally, having multiple tree species can reduce the negative impacts of herbivores and soil fungi that might compete for the trees' nutrients. Few studies have looked at the role of [genetic diversity](#) within each tree species in a forest, but some plant studies suggest that [genetic diversity](#) within a species is also beneficial to the ecosystem.

"To better understand the effects of genetic diversity in forests and guide reforestation efforts, we looked at how both the variety of species and genetic diversity within species affect forest productivity," says Ting Tang, the co-lead author of the study, a doctoral student at the University of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing, China.

Tang and colleagues used data from a long-term large tree species and genetic diversity experiment in a subtropical forest. Tree species diversity and genetic diversity within species were manipulated to generate four different plant diversity levels and the team measured five structural and chemical leaf traits that are known to be highly variable and relate to rates of resource acquisition.

The team's investigations showed that trees grown in forests with multiple tree species were more productive than those grown in single-species (or monoculture) forests. Forests with four different tree species had less diversity in soil fungi than monoculture forests, reducing the need for the trees to compete with fungi for resources. There was also less pressure from herbivores than in monoculture forests.

The team did not see reduced soil fungi diversity or herbivore pressure in forests that included one tree species with four distinct genetic backgrounds. But forests that had four different tree species—with individual trees from four genetically distinct family groups in each—did result in beneficial effects on both fungi diversity and herbivore pressure.

"We found that both species and genetic diversity promote [forest](#) productivity by increasing the ability of trees to maximize the use of resources while reducing damage caused by herbivores and competition from soil fungi," Tang comments.

The results suggest that species and genetic diversity could help reduce the number and variety of tree competitors—for example, by reducing the toll that herbivores take on trees, the costs to trees of producing defensive compounds to deter them, or reducing the competition from fungi for nutrients. They also suggest trees in more diverse forests can better exploit individual niches.

"Reforestation projects are critical to mitigating atmospheric carbon levels and helping countries realize the full ecological and economic benefits of healthy forests," says Xiaojuan Liu, associate professor at the Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing. "Our results suggest that scientists leading reforestation projects should include multiple species of trees and genetically diverse individual trees within each species to ensure healthier forests."

**More information:** Ting Tang et al, Tree species and genetic diversity increase productivity via functional diversity and trophic feedbacks, *eLife* (2022). [DOI: 10.7554/eLife.78703](https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.78703)

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