I participated in the network meeting that gathered breeding scientist from Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Norge and Sweden. Fourteen researchers participated in the meeting.

The main theme of the meeting was to discuss the issues concerning collaborations between the countries that could facilitate the breeding programs. The cooperation between countries is needed to test the genetic material in different climatic environments that will led to better understanding of the possibilities of using such material under changing climate conditions.

In the presentations, the status of cooperation was shown. There are rather few examples of cooperation between countries. They have been done by a personal contact between scientist than by an institutional agreement. The need of the policy for establishment of experiments in different countries was stressed out. The main idea was to include the genetic material from other countries in the experiments to create the links ("bridging") between experiments.

The importance of common strategy of data collection, data storage and common platform of data analysis was discussed. Currently, there are variety of different approaches to these issues and there is a need of coordination in this field.

Due to different working conditions and country regulations, there is a need for cooperation on the organizational level that can agree upon legal-binding such as copy rights, seed trading ect.

The status of the breeding programs for different tree species over the Scandinavia and in the Baltic countries was presented by the responsible researchers.

Personally, I took the responsibility to manage a mailing list Forestgen that gather the tree breeding researchers from all over the world.

Mateusz Liziniewicz
PARTICIPATION IN THE MEETING “INCREASED NORDIC COLLABORATION IN BREEDING AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION”.

Why 2 — increased efficiency in Breeding programs

- More site and climate conditions for testing genetic material (not bound within the country)
- Joint analysis with more genetic material can increase BV estimation and selection efficiency
- Coordination and learning: Using knowledge from other research organizations
- More genetic material may be available (e.g., if unknown
- Improved information
- Opportunities to develop joint breeding efforts for "smaller" species with big differences

Collaboration / Trials

- Linking sites across borders with common test entries
  - Cheaper, does not require much extra effort
  - Some simple guidelines needed for number of common test entries
- Exchange of seedlots and pollen provides more flexibility than seedlings & clonal propagules • better control over the timing of trial establishment
- Open-pollinated seedlots > full-sibs