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# Conservation Status of a Threatened Tree Species: Establishing a Baseline for Restoration of *Juglans cinerea* L. in the Southern Appalachian Mountains, USA

Amanda M. Parks <sup>1</sup>, Michael A. Jenkins <sup>1,4</sup>, Keith E. Woeste <sup>2</sup> and Michael E. Ostry <sup>3</sup>

Department of Forestry and Natural Resources Purdue University 715 West State St. West Lafayette, IN, 47907, USA

Northern Research Station USDA Forest Service Hardwood Tree Improvement and Regeneration Center Purdue University 715 West State St. West Lafayette, IN, 47907, USA

Northern Research Station USDA Forest Service 1561 Lindig Ave. St. Paul, MN 55108, USA

Corresponding author: jenkinma@purdue.edu

Amanda M. Parks recently completed her master's degree in forest biology at Purdue University. Her areas of specialization include forest ecology, conservation genetics, and forest pathogens and pests.

Michael A. Jenkins is an Associate Professor of forest ecology at Purdue University. His research interests include plant community responses to disturbance, impacts of exotic plants, insects, and disease, and the use of fire in community restoration.

Keith E. Woeste is a USDA Forest Service Research Geneticist stationed at the Hardwood Tree Improvement and Regeneration Center at Purdue University. His research interests include breeding of fine hardwoods and the conservation genetics of butternut and yellowwood.

Michael E. Ostry is a research plant pathologist with the USDA Forest Service. His research is focused on developing management guidelines to minimize disease impacts on trees in native forests and plantations.

## ABSTRACT:

To mitigate the loss of native tree species threatened by non-native pathogens, managers need to better understand the conservation status of remaining populations and the conditions that favor successful regeneration. Populations of *Juglans cinerea* L. (butternut), a wide-ranging riparian species, have been devastated by butternut canker, a disease caused by a non-native fungal pathogen. We assessed *J. cinerea* within Great Smoky Mountains National Park (GSMNP) to determine post-disease survivorship and health, recruitment history, environmental conditions associated with survival, and the extent of hybridization with a non-native congener. Monitoring records were used to locate and collect data for 207 *J. cinerea* trees in 19 watersheds. Tree cores were collected from a subset of individuals to assess recruitment history. We sampled vegetation plots within areas that contained *J. cinerea* to assess site conditions and overstory species composition of characteristic habitat. We collected leaf samples for genetic analysis to determine the

frequency of hybridization. Our reassessment of monitoring records suggests that *J. cinerea* abundance in GSMNP has declined due to butternut canker and thirty years of poor regeneration. Populations displayed continuous recruitment following Park establishment (1934) until around 1980, after which regeneration declined drastically. Ordination analysis revealed that J. cinerea in the contemporary forest was associated with greater distance from homesites and reduced basal area of competing species. Hybrids comprised a small portion of sampled trees. The presence of healthy trees and low rate of hybridization suggest that these trees may contribute to the development of disease-resistant genotypes for future restoration efforts.

Keywords: butternut, cohort structure, disturbance regime, forest disease, fungal pathogen, hybridization, mortality, recruitment history

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