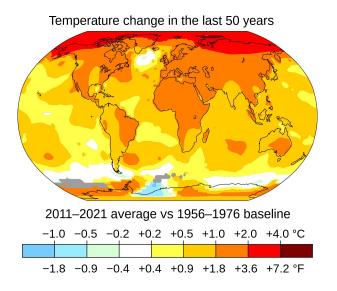
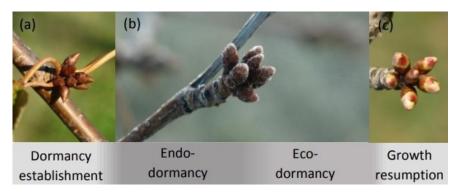
Unravelling dormancy progression in deciduous trees

Temperature is rising globally

- \Rightarrow Has effect on all ecosystems
- ⇒ Temperate forests: 6% of global land surface and responsible for +- 13% of annual terrestrial carbon fixation
- ⇒ More moderate winters have an effect on the spring bud burst of deciduous trees (chilling requirement must be fulfilled) and therefore may impact the carbon uptake



Endodormancy = "winter dormancy", inhibition of growth by internal bud signals. Buds need cold exposure to end the endodormancy



GOAL: we want to understand the genes and pathways responsible for the entrance and/or release of endodormancy and the effect of temperature on the dormancy depth and bud burst

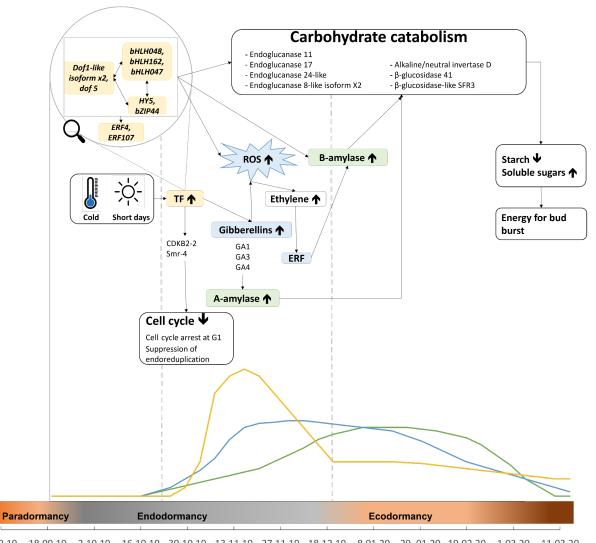


- Fagus sylvatica
- Populus nigra



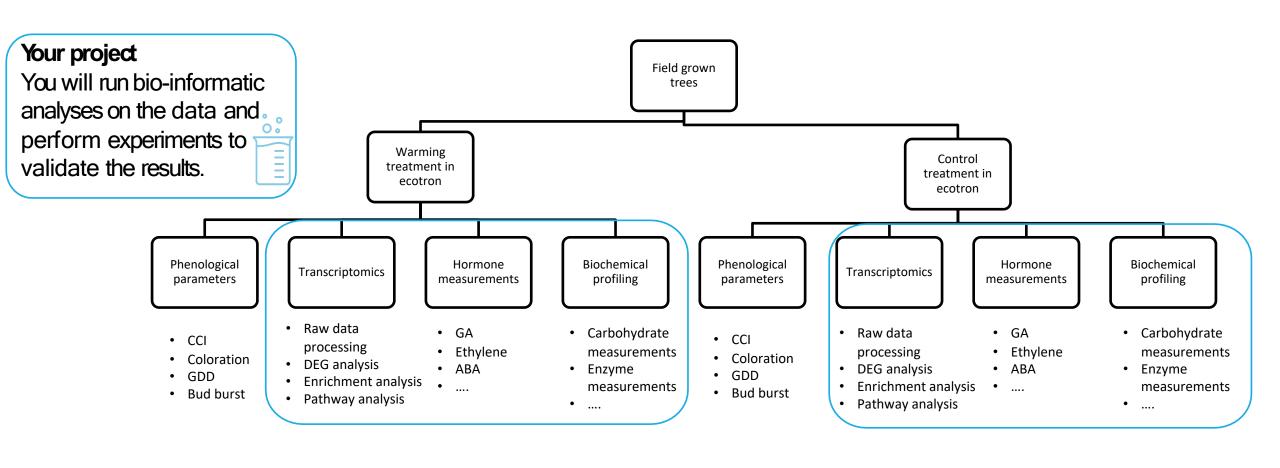
Preliminary results

What happens in *Fagus sylvatica L.* buds under normal conditions?

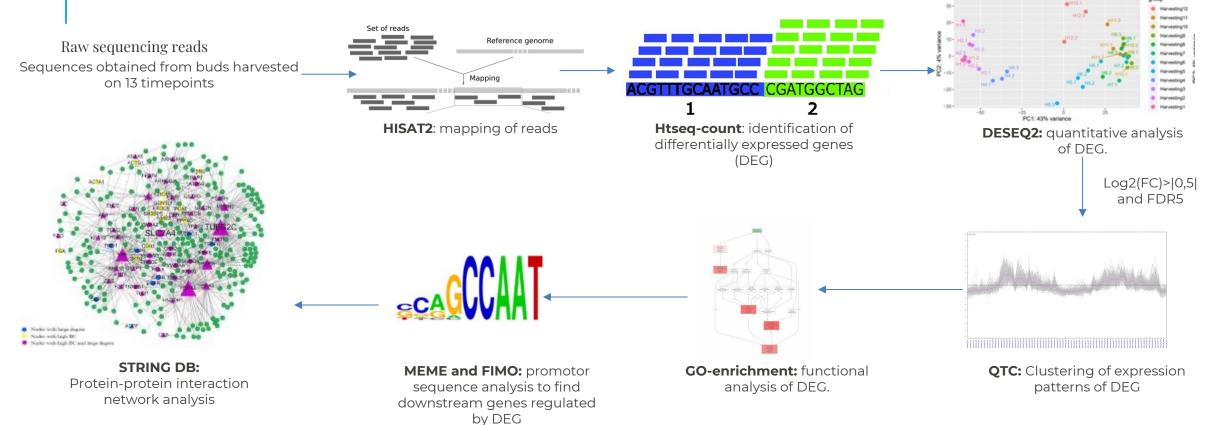


Experiments

What happens in *Populus nigra* buds (early successive) vs *Fagus sylvatica L.* buds (late successive)



Transcriptomic analysis



Biochemical analysis



Metabolic profiling: measurement of ...

- Soluble sugars
- Starch
- Amylase activities
- ROS
- Invertase activities
- •



Hormonal profiling: measurement of ...

- ACC (ethylene)
- Gibberellins
- •

Based on results of transcriptomic analysis

Based on results of transcriptomic analysis

What's in it for you?

- Learn a lot of new techniques
 - Biochemical profiling
 - Hormone measurements
- Train your bio-informatic skills
 - Raw data processing
 - DEG and enrichment analysis
 - Pathway analysis
- Varied day-to-day internship



Send your motivation to:

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<u>hamada.abdelgawad@uantwerpen.be</u>



Integrated Molecular Plant Physiology Research



Plants and Ecosystems