DELEGATE PARTICIPANT'S PROFILE

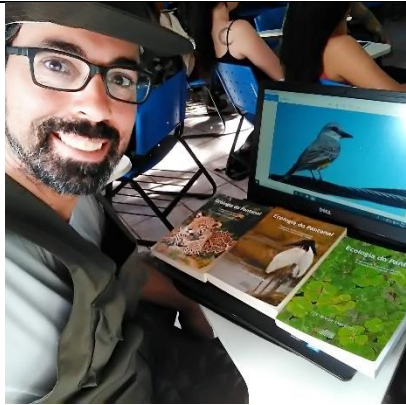|	
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Highest Education	PhD in Science
Personal Statement	Technician in Environmental Management in Professional Agricultural School Conde de S. Bento (Portugal), Biotechnologist Engineer in Polytechnic Institute of Bragança (Portugal), Master in Applied Ecology in University of São Paulo (USP)(Brazil), PhD in Science (USP) and Post-Doctorate in São Paulo Agribusiness Technology Agency (Brazil). Granted with São Paulo Research Foundation scholarship in Master's, Doctorate and Post-Doctorate. Training at the University of Hohenheim (Stuttgart, Germany) and internships in several Natural Parks in Portugal. Reviewer in scientific journals and research agencies. Vice Scientific Director (2017-2020) of the Brazilian Society of Genetic Resources (SBRG). Professor at State University of Minas Gerais - Frutal, Director of Scientific Events at SBRG, President of the Southeast Network of Genetic Resources and coordinator of the Applied Plant Ecology Group. My interests following the topics: Population Genetics and Genomics, Molecular Markers, Applied Ecology in Agroecosystems and Genetic Diversity.
Paper/Presentation Title	*Atlantic Rainforest Conservation in Brazil: What have we achieve so far with molecular tools?*
Keywords	Biodiversity; Conservation Strategy; Population Genetics
Abstract (100-300 words)	The destruction of Brazilian ecosystems is among the most alarming national and international conservation issues. In Brazil, the main strategy adopted to protect these biomes is the *in situ* conservation, with the

establishment of parks and reserves, but *ex situ*, by active germplasm banks and reproduction centers and botanic gardens, have been promoted. That way, it is opportune to optimize management strategies in these sites. However, to protect of these genetic resources in the long term, it is necessary to consider genetic diversity, thus, conservation of genetic variability has intensified for a better understanding of biodiversity. As relevant frameworks, researchers currently use molecular tools to elucidate relevant aspects of species biology for management and conservation purposes. This approach has been applied to different species, population sizes, different biomes and to a wide range of ecological and molecular questions. Conservation genetics has been around in Brazil for the past 30 years and, being a relative recent approach, it is interesting from the biological conservation point of view to assess the state of the art of conservation genetics to identify gaps, optimize efforts and suggest management priorities. In this context, the objective of this study is to identify trends and patterns of scientific publications in conservation genetics in Brazilian Atlantic Rainforest, historically the most devasted Brazilian biome. Through a scientometrics approach, using the *Scopus* database, papers published between 1990-2020 were selected. We have done a very thorough investigation into the subject, finding 56 studies that matched the search topics. From the data we extracted the most studied species, the most common molecular analyses, who developed the research, among other relevant criteria. We observed a fluctuation in terms of number of productions of papers/year. As the main authors, Bered, Gaiotto, and Palma-Silva leads the publication ranking with 16, 7 and 5 papers, respectively. University of São Paulo and State University of Santa Cruz are the main affiliations in the papers analyzed. The project sponsors that support conservation genetics are mainly Brazilian institutions. The high number of microsatellite markers (SRR) or the combination of other markers (AFLP, RAPD, ISSR, etc.) revealed that genomics is not implanted yet as a framework. Exclusive use or combination of molecular tools have been used to attend 65 species, with 49 to flora and 16 to fauna. We point out that the low number of published papers in this biome is

	a sum of factors, with a lack of investment and the expensive cost of genetic projects. These results show the first overview in Atlantic Rainforest conservation with molecular markers, and, therefore, will provide subsidies to direct research and funding more efficiently to other regions.
More Information (weblinks)	https://www.linkedin.com/in/marcos-siqueira-529b8ba9/