

# **Local Adaptation:** **the Dark Matter of Fisheries Genetics**

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# Dark Matter?

- **Dark matter**

- Hypothetical matter in universe
- Does not interact with the electromagnetic force
- Can be inferred from gravitational effects on visible matter
- Accounts for more mass in the universe than visible matter
- Important in galaxy formation

- **Adaptive genetic variation**

- Can be measured, but genetic mechanisms complex
- Does not (much) interact with neutral molecular markers
- Can be inferred from phenotypes
- Accounts for most of evolution
- Important for local adaptation, biocomplexity and speciation

# Synopsis

- **Importance of stock structure**
- **Some simulations**
  - Effective population size
  - Dispersal / gene flow
  - Selection
- **Atlantic cod as a case study**
  - Phenotypic differentiation
  - Molecular differentiation
- **Adaptive differentiation**
  - Significance
  - Detection
  - Application

# Why is population structure important?

- **Unit of management**
  - Does local perturbation affect other stocks?



# Why is population structure important?

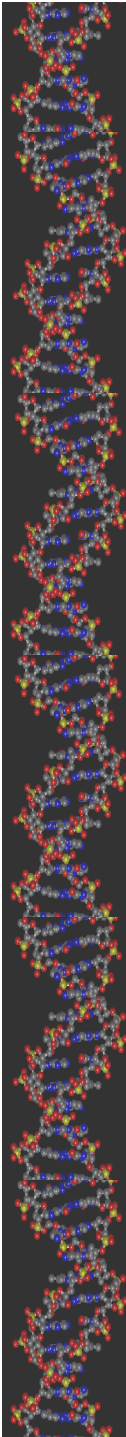
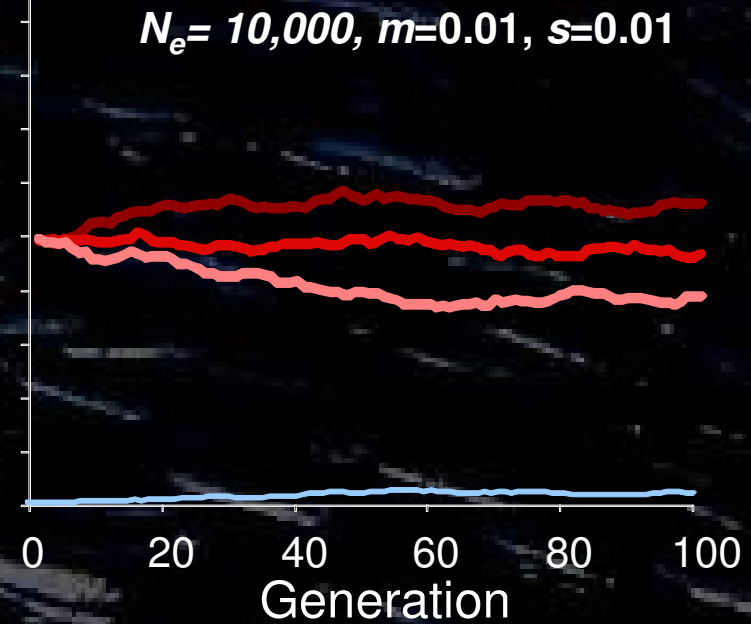
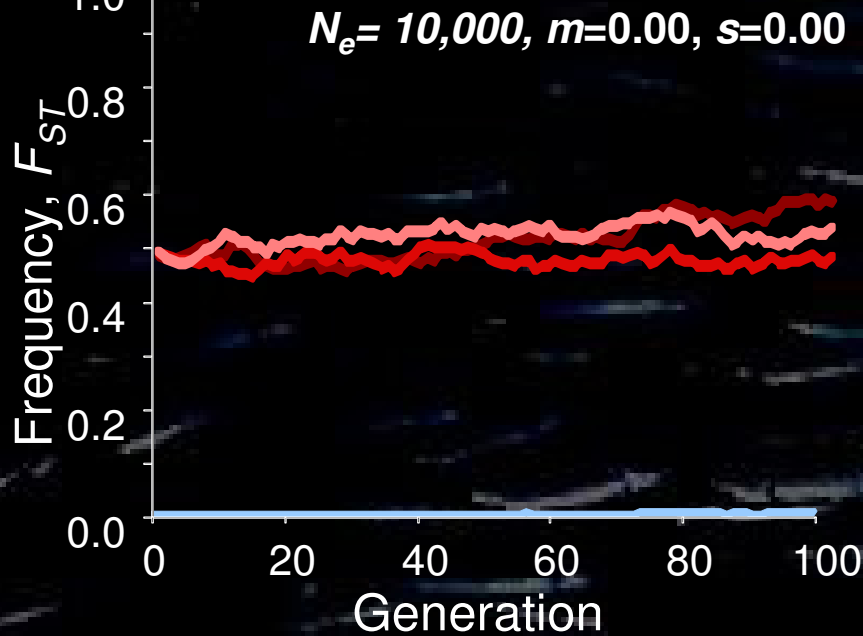
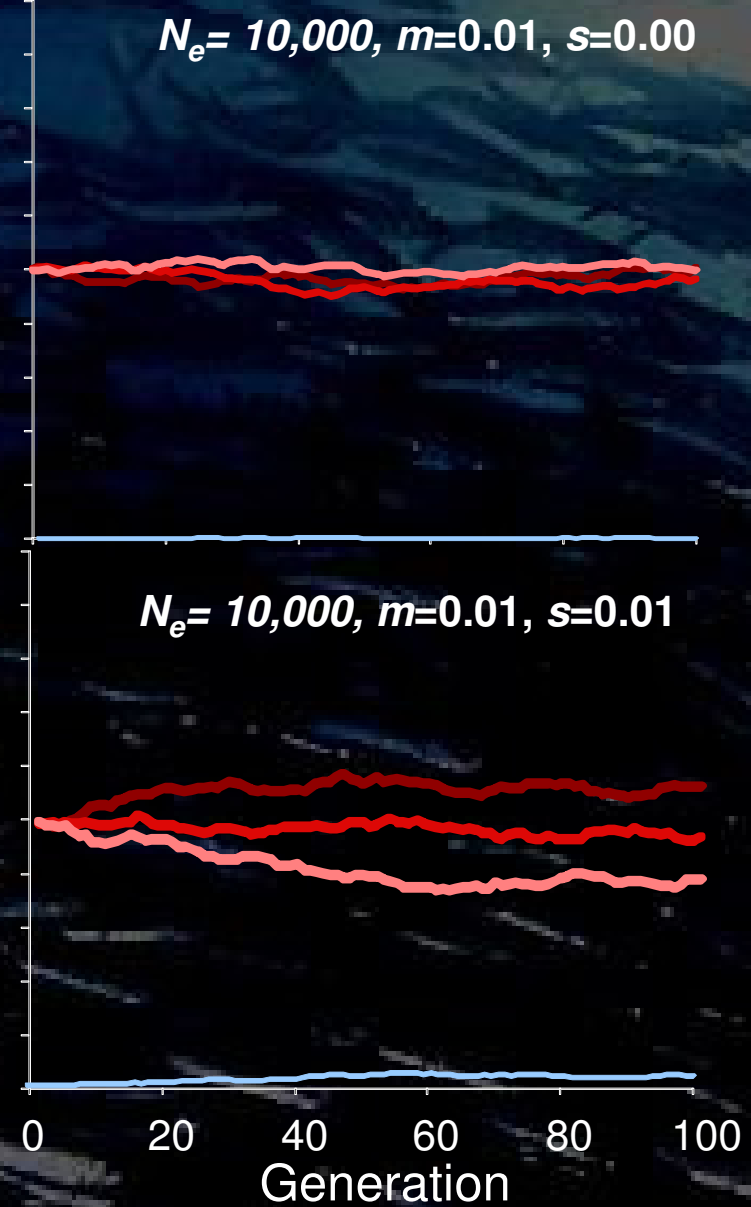
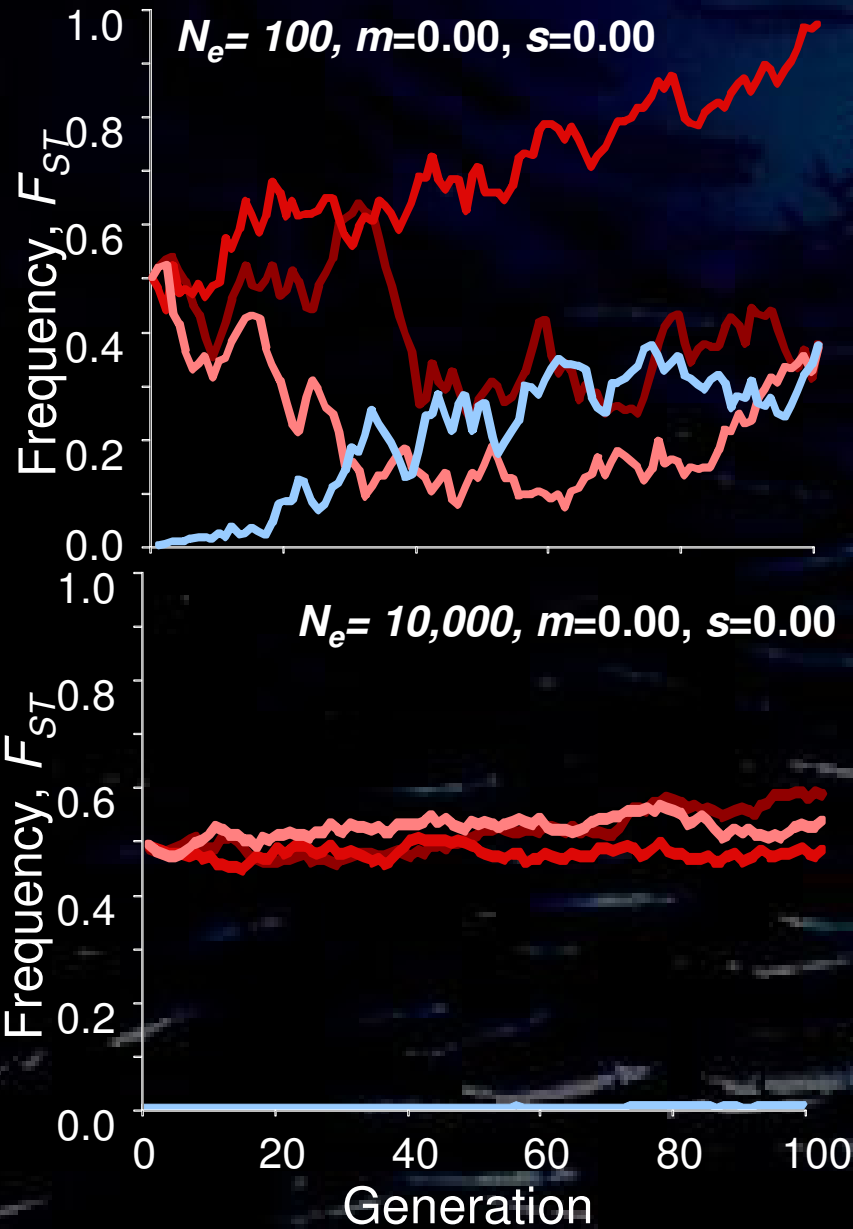
- **Unit of management**
  - Does local perturbation affect other stocks?
- **Adaptive differentiation**
  - Different biological parameters
    - Life history
    - Migration
  - Local adaptation
  - Biodiversity / biocomplexity



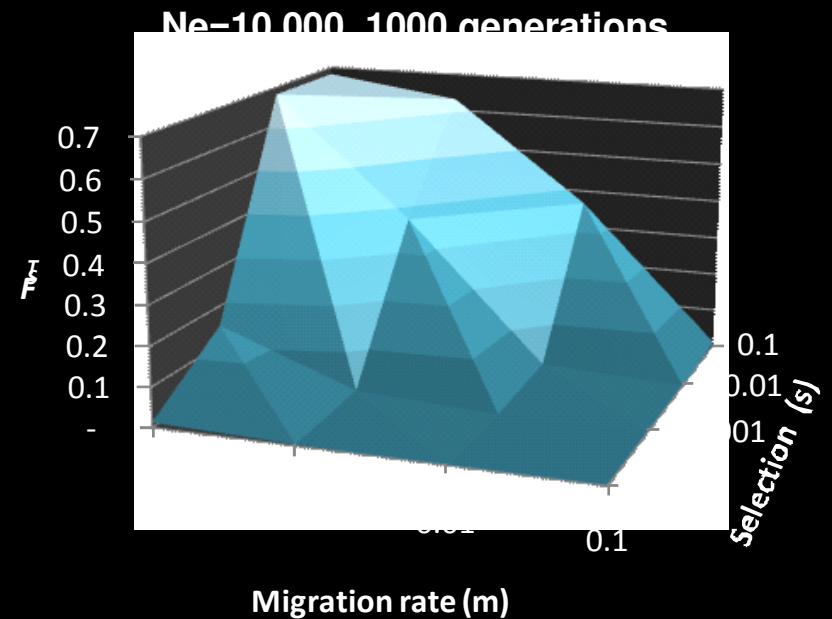
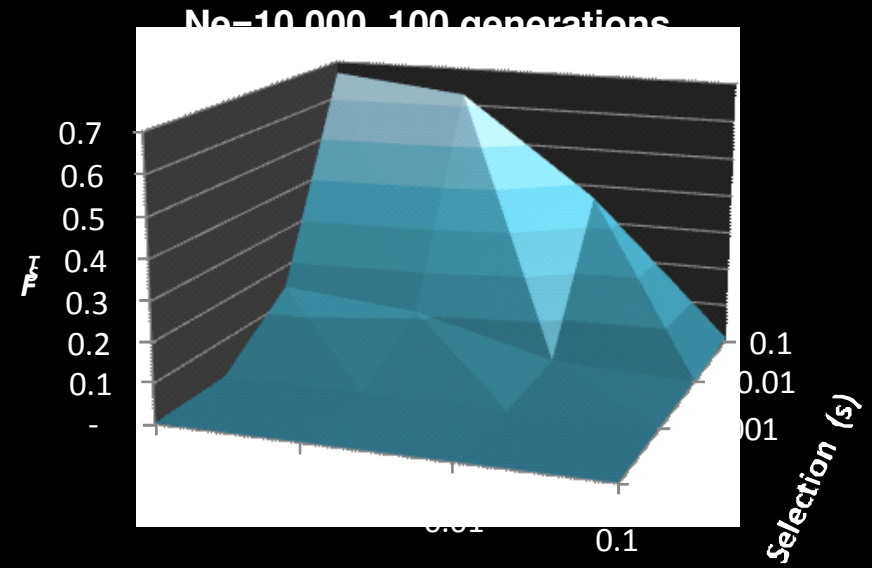
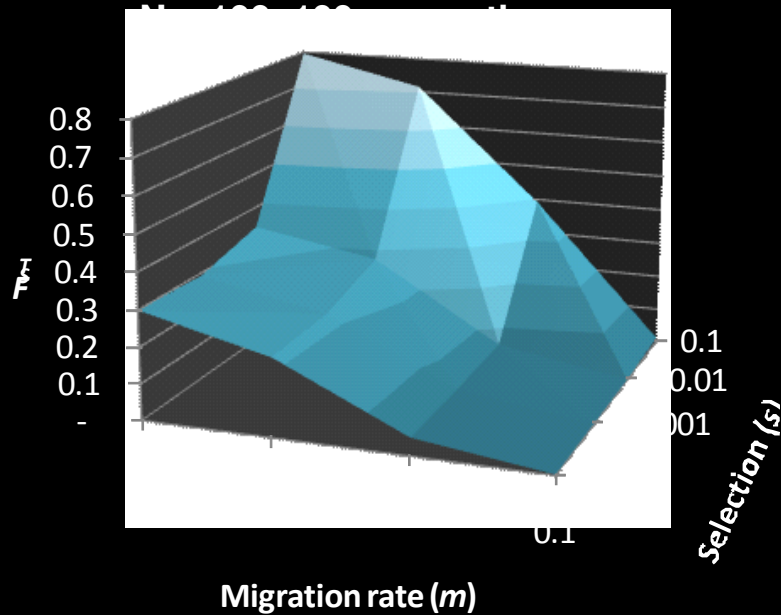


# Neutral vs. selective differentiation

population size, migration, selection



# Adaptive genetic variation



- Depends on migration rate ( $m$ ), not number of migrants ( $N_e m$ )
  - Not affected by population size
- Less sensitive to low levels of gene flow
- Reaches equilibrium faster
  - Less dependent on demographic history

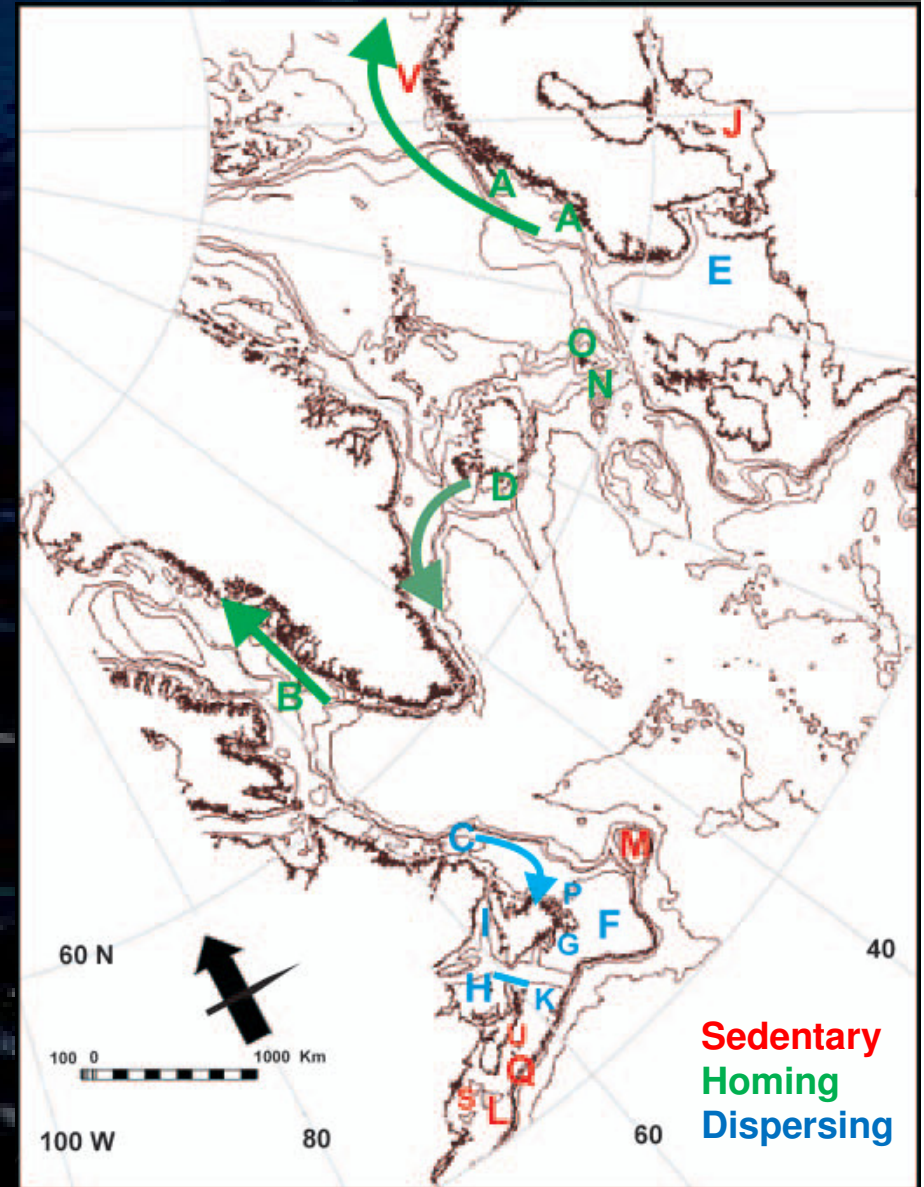
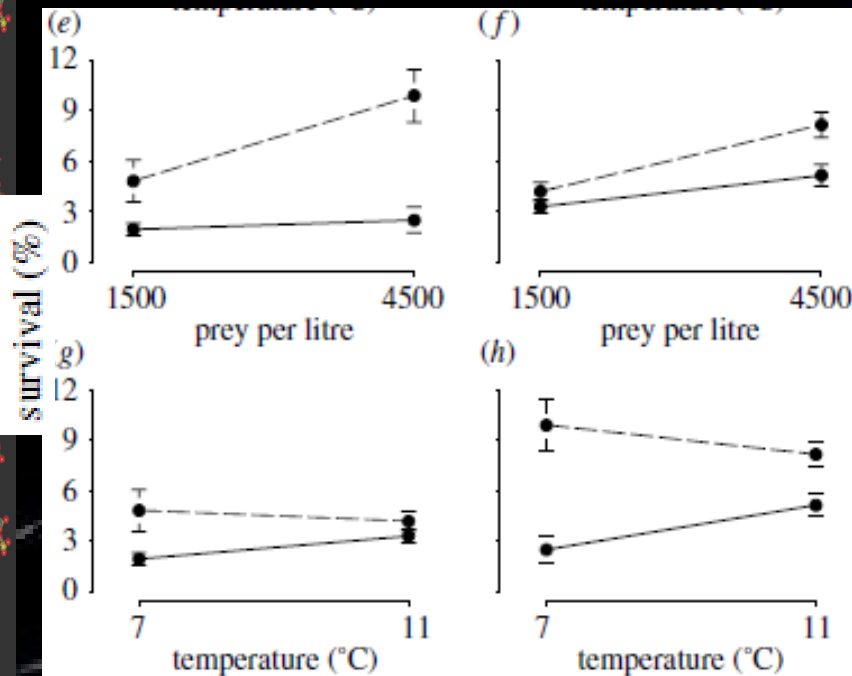
# What does this mean?

- **Neutral molecular markers vastly underestimate adaptive genetic differentiation of large populations**
  - Very conservative estimate
  - Much undetected population structure
- **Selective differentiation**
  - May often be higher
  - Less affected by demographic history
- **Any evidence?**



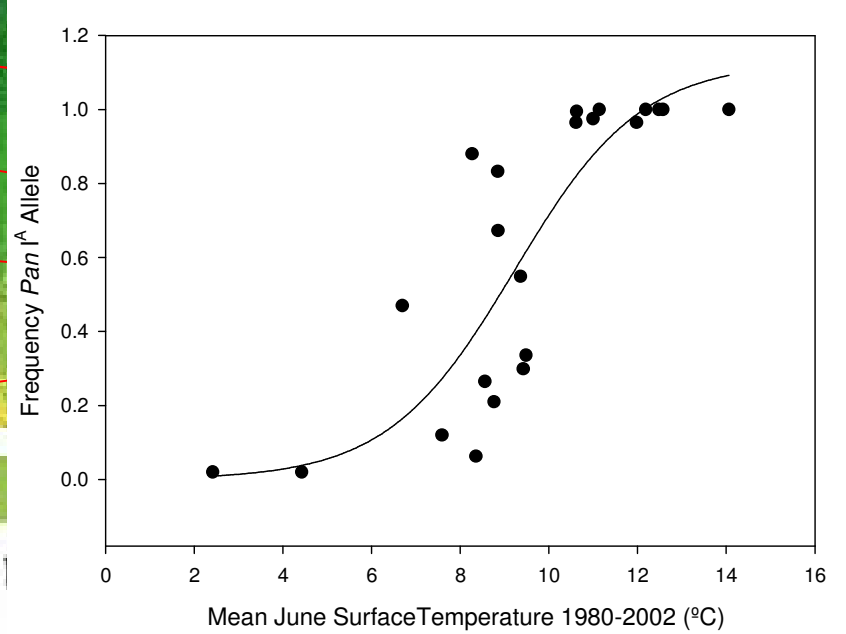
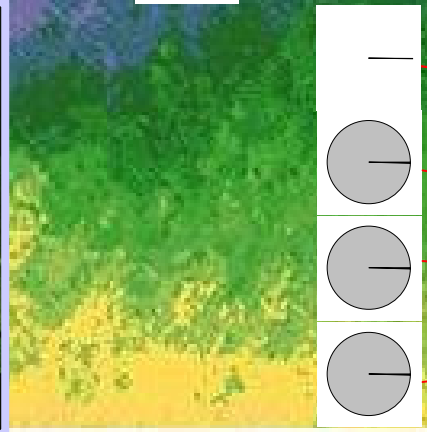
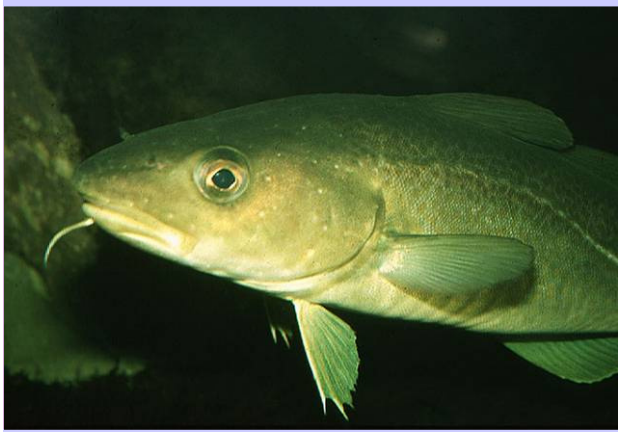
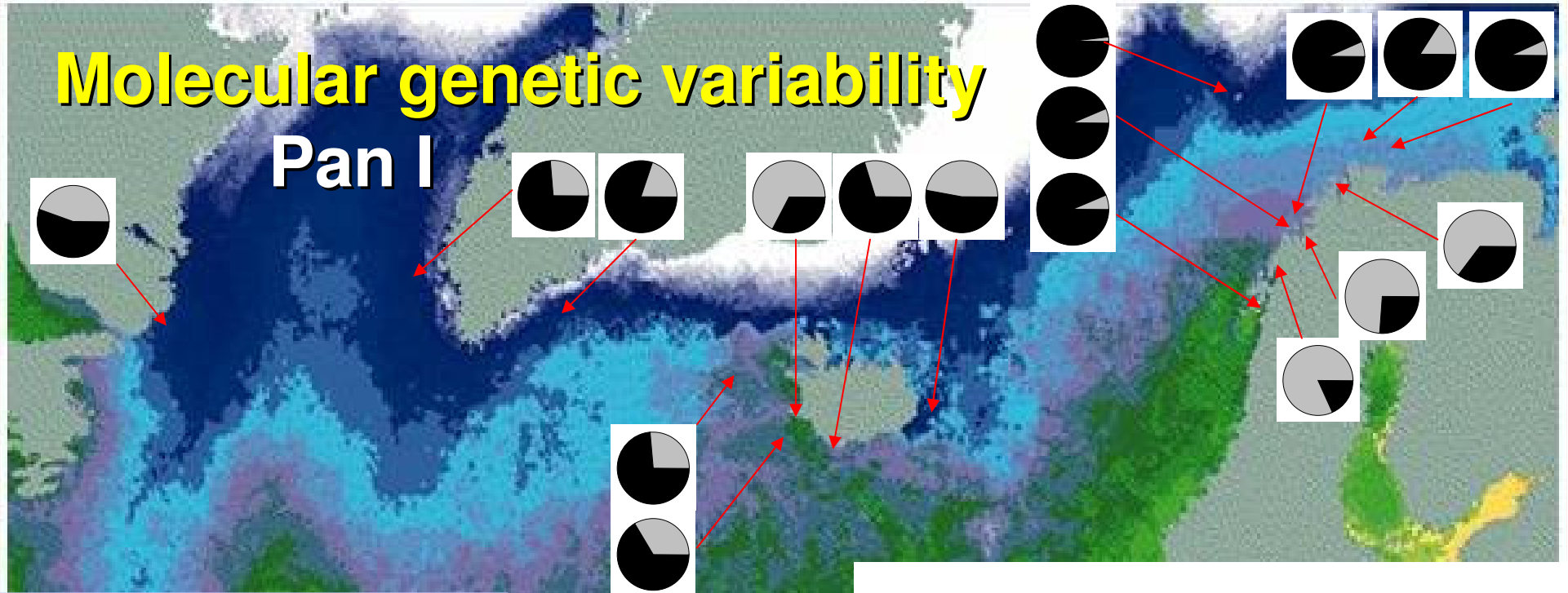
# Phenotypic variation in Atlantic cod

- **Migratory tendency**
  - Robichaud & Rose 2004
- **Survival**
  - Hutchings et al. 2007
- **Egg buoyancy**
  - Nissling & Westin 1997



# Molecular genetic variability

## Pan I



0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14

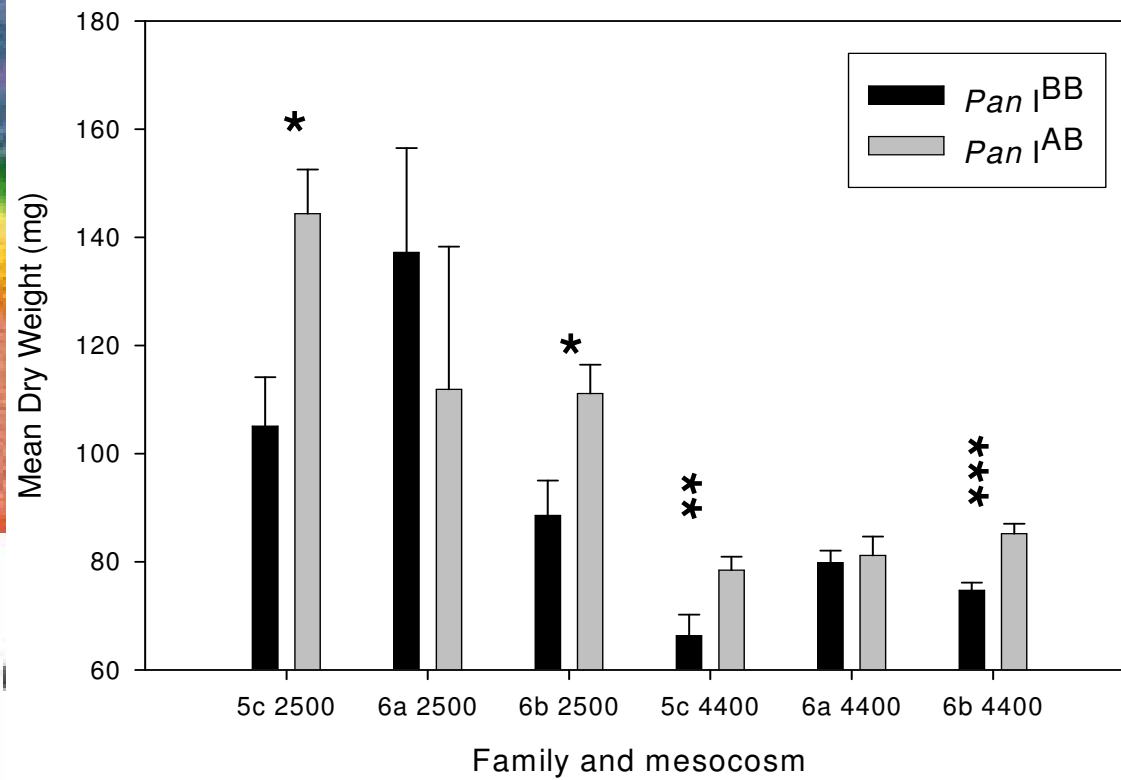
Mean sea surface temperature in July 1987-1994

Case et al., 2005



87-1994

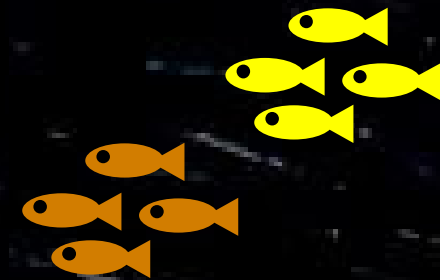
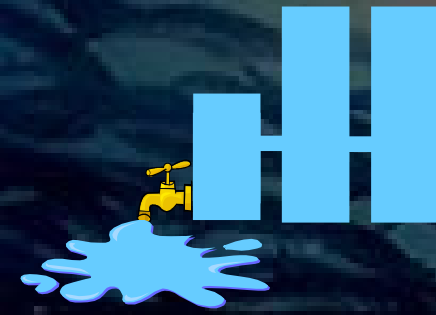
Case et al 2005





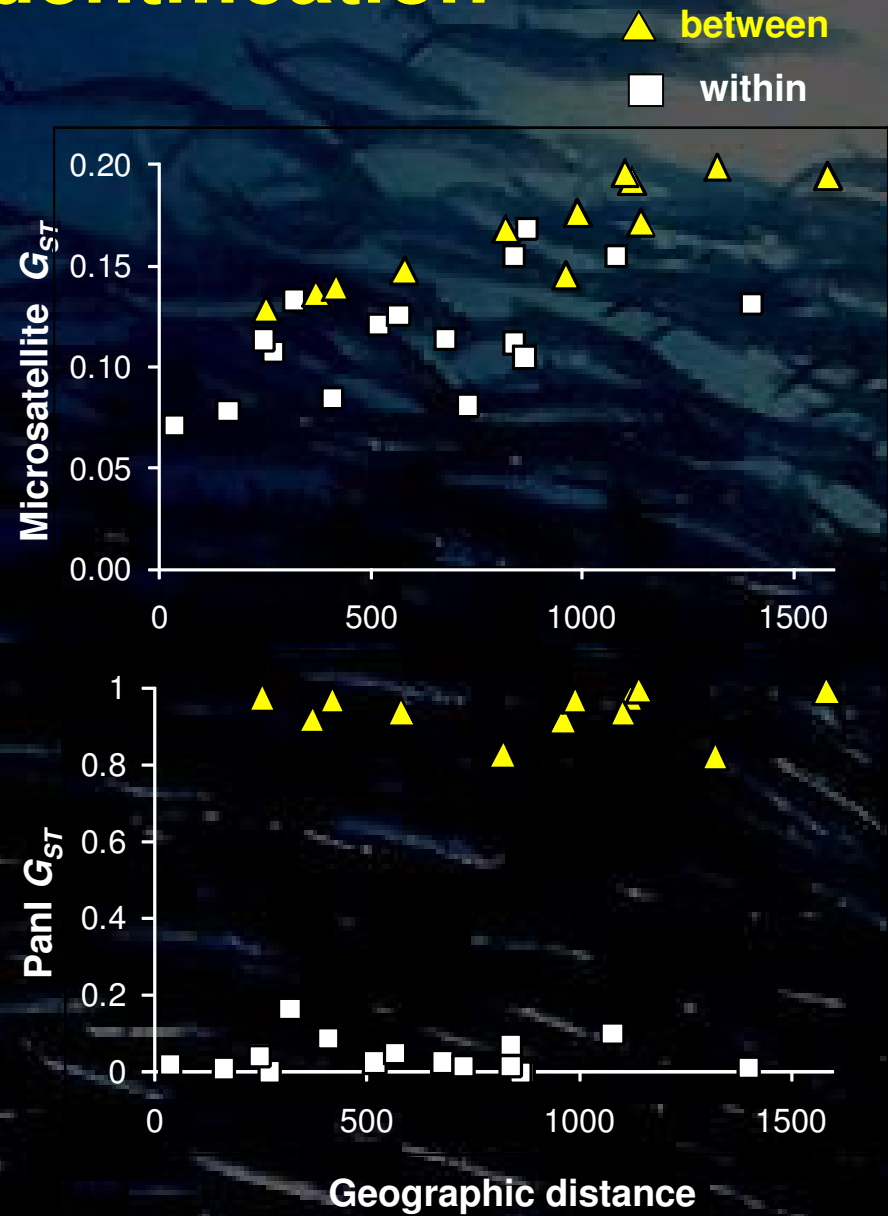
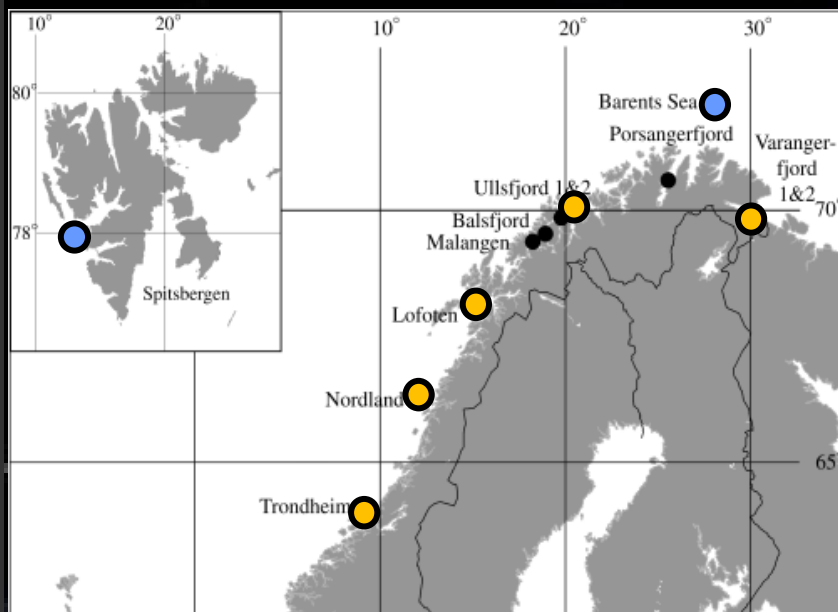
# Why is population structure important?

- **Unit of management**
  - Does local perturbation affect other stocks?
- **Adaptive differentiation**
  - Different biological parameters
    - Life history
    - Migration
  - Local adaptation
  - Biodiversity / biocomplexity



# Genetic stock identification

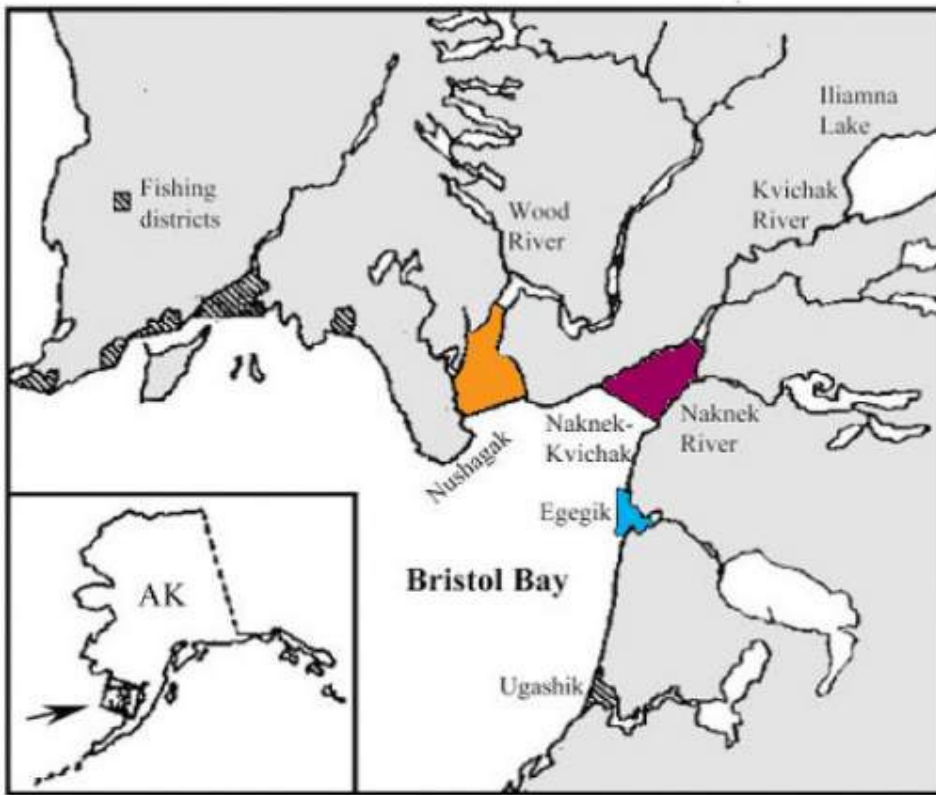
- 2 populations
  - Norwegian coastal cod
  - Northeast Arctic cod
- Patterns of differentiation
  - Microsatellites
    - Isolation by distance
  - PanI
    - Clear differentiation



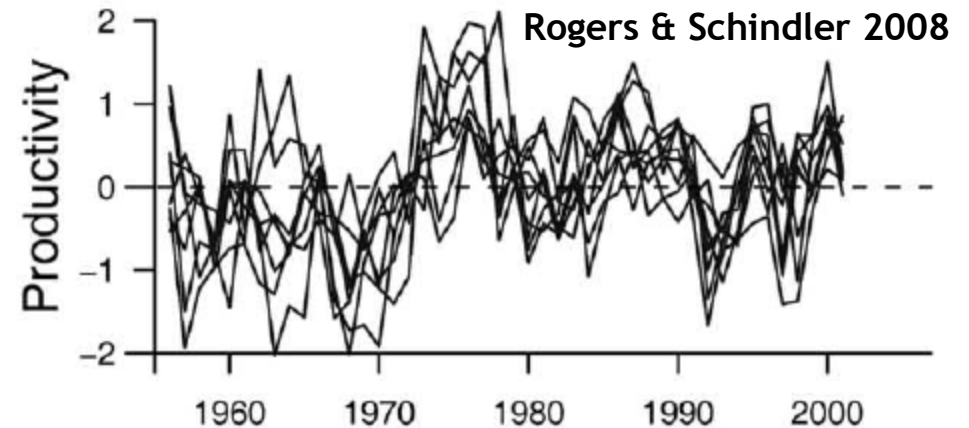
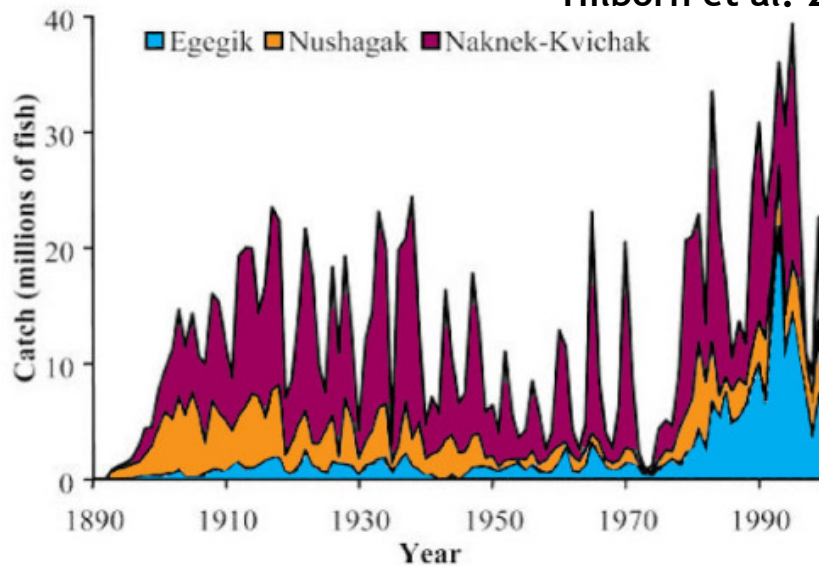
Data from Skarstein *et al.* (2007)

# Biocomplexity

- Interaction of local adaptation and environmental variation
- Sustainability of stock complexes
  - Bristol Bay sockeye salmon



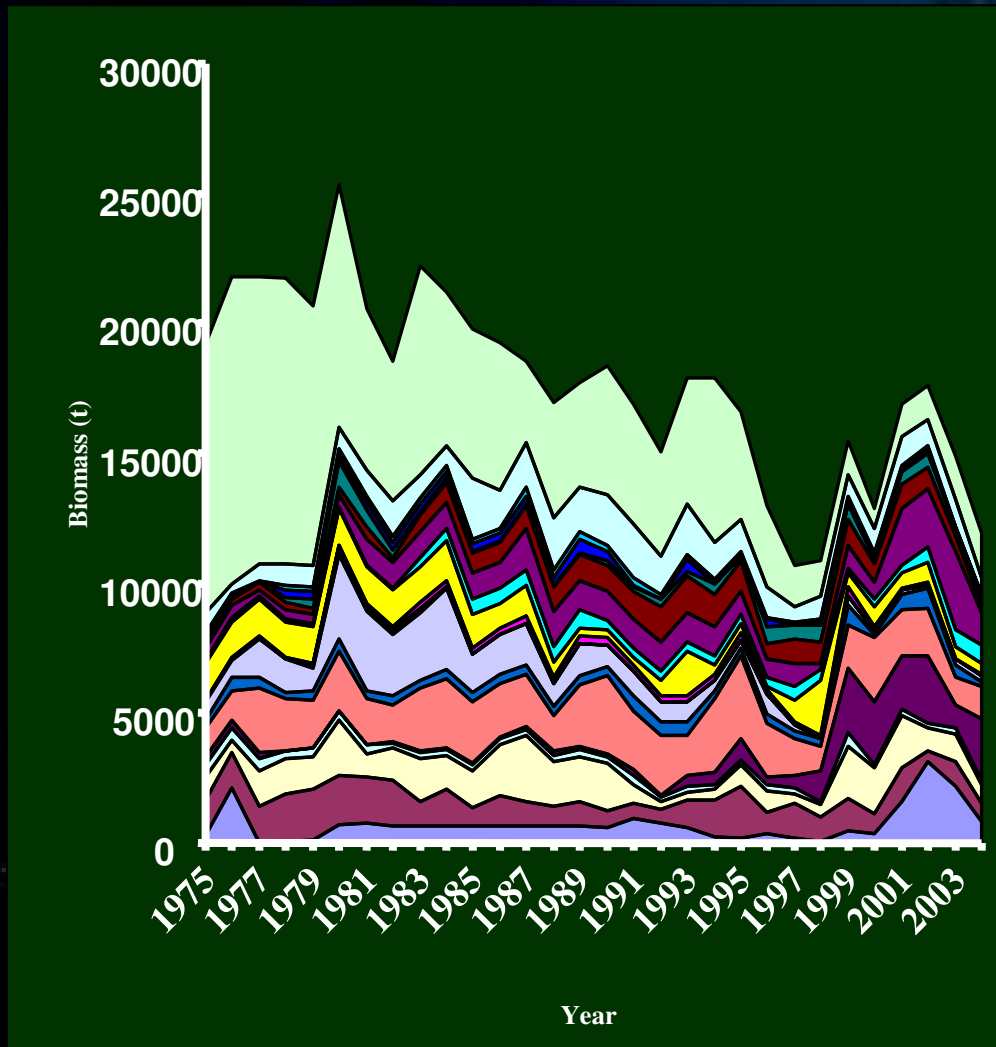
Hilborn et al. 2003



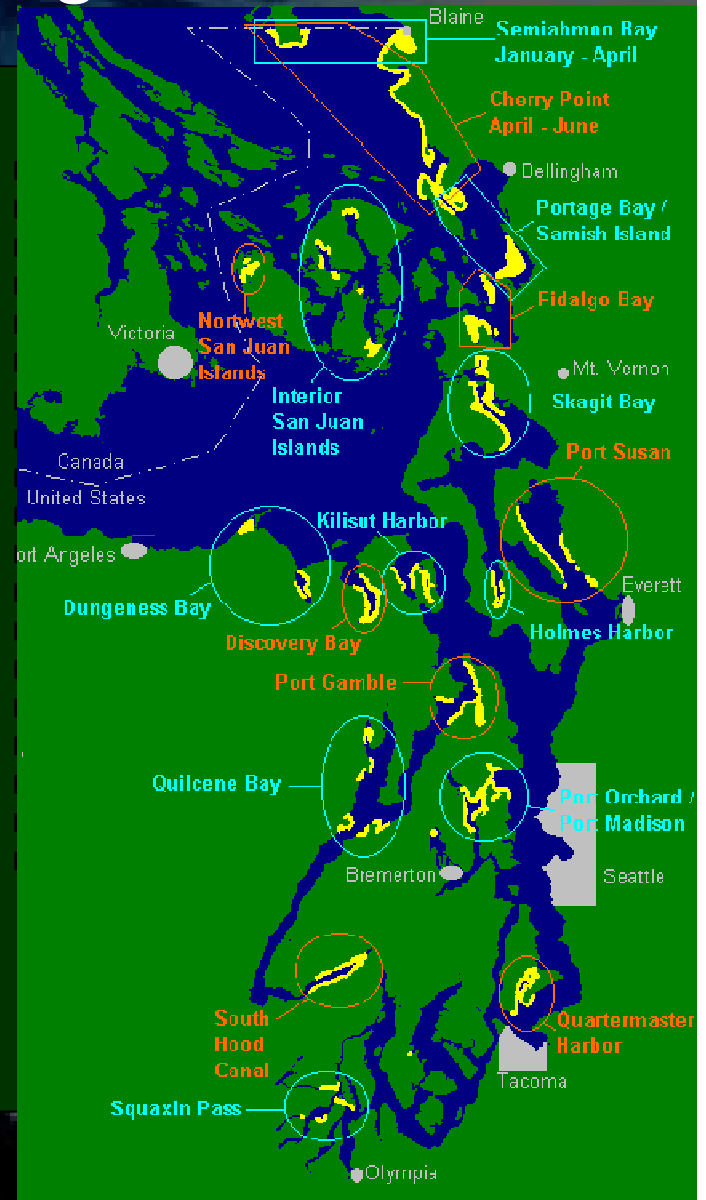


# Biocomplexity in a marine fish

## Puget Sound herring



WDFW data, in prep



# How can we detect selective differentiation?

- **Sequencing expressed genes (EST)**

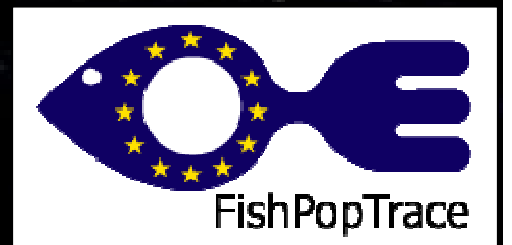
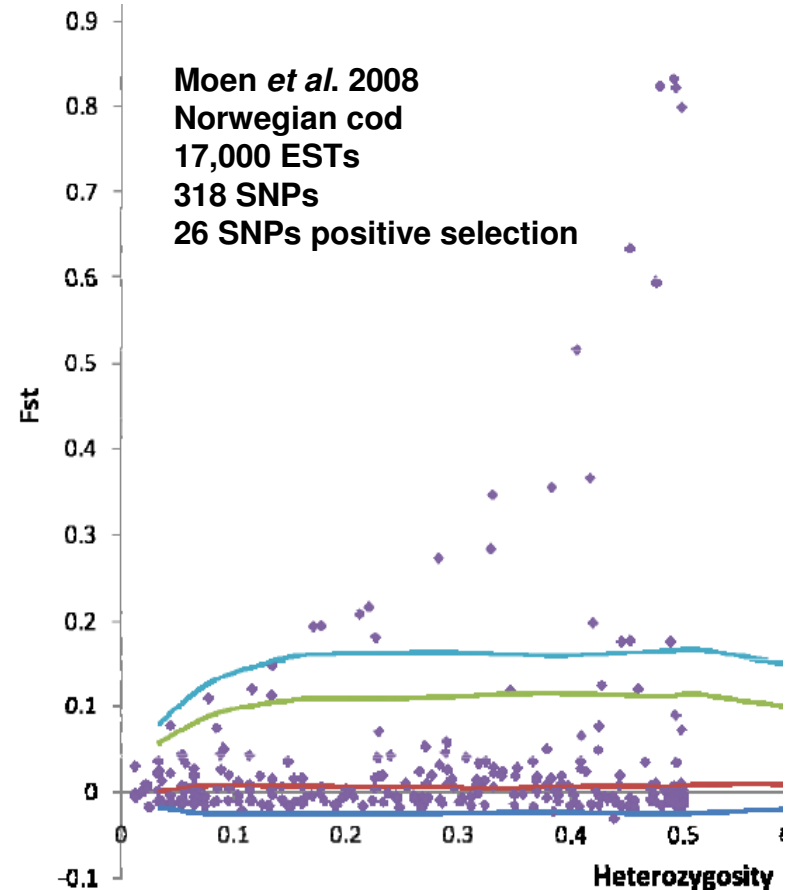
- Annotate function
- Develop markers
  - **Microsatellites**
  - **SNPs**

- **Atlantic genome project**

- 158,000 EST
- >4700 SNPs
- > 700 microsatellites

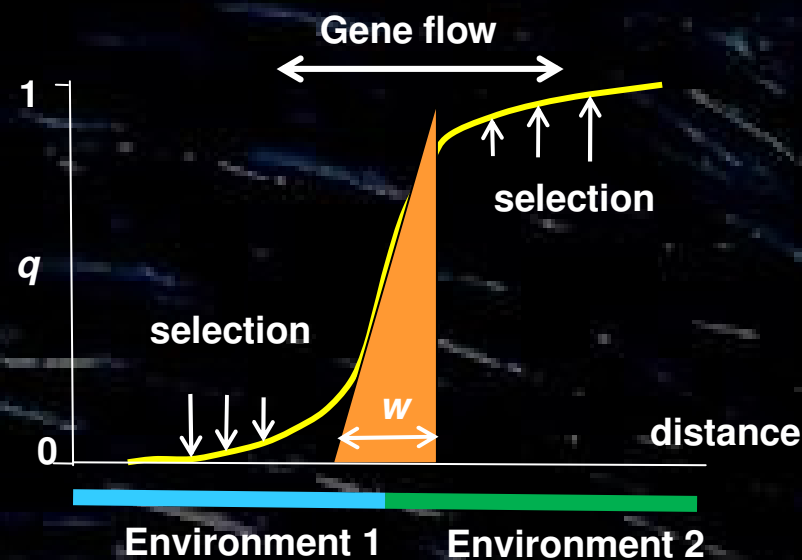
- **EU project FishPopTrace**

- Detect adaptive population differentiation
- Identify source of fish products



# Estimation of migration rates / dispersal distances

- **Cannot use basic population genetics**
  - Ignores selection
  - Cannot infer  $m$  directly from  $F_{ST}$ 
    - Assume ranges of  $s$
- **Can use for mixed stock analysis**
- **Often sharp clines at environmental gradients**
  - Homogenizing gene flow
  - Diversifying selection
  - Width of cline
    - estimate dispersal distances
    - Assume or measure selection

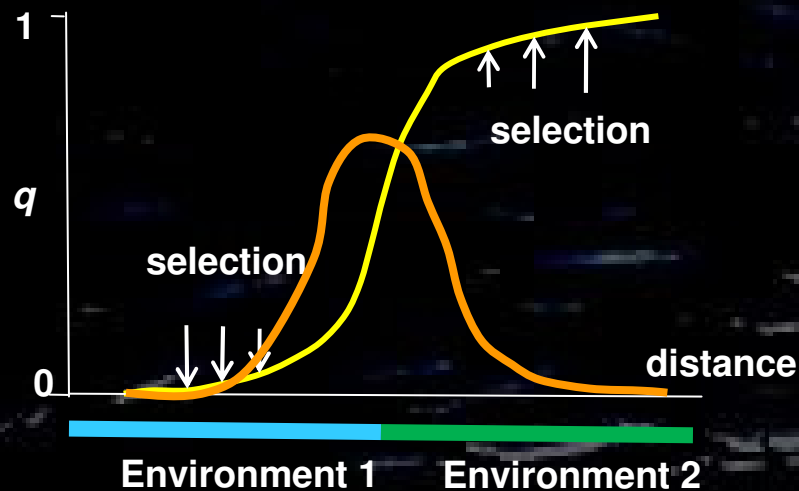




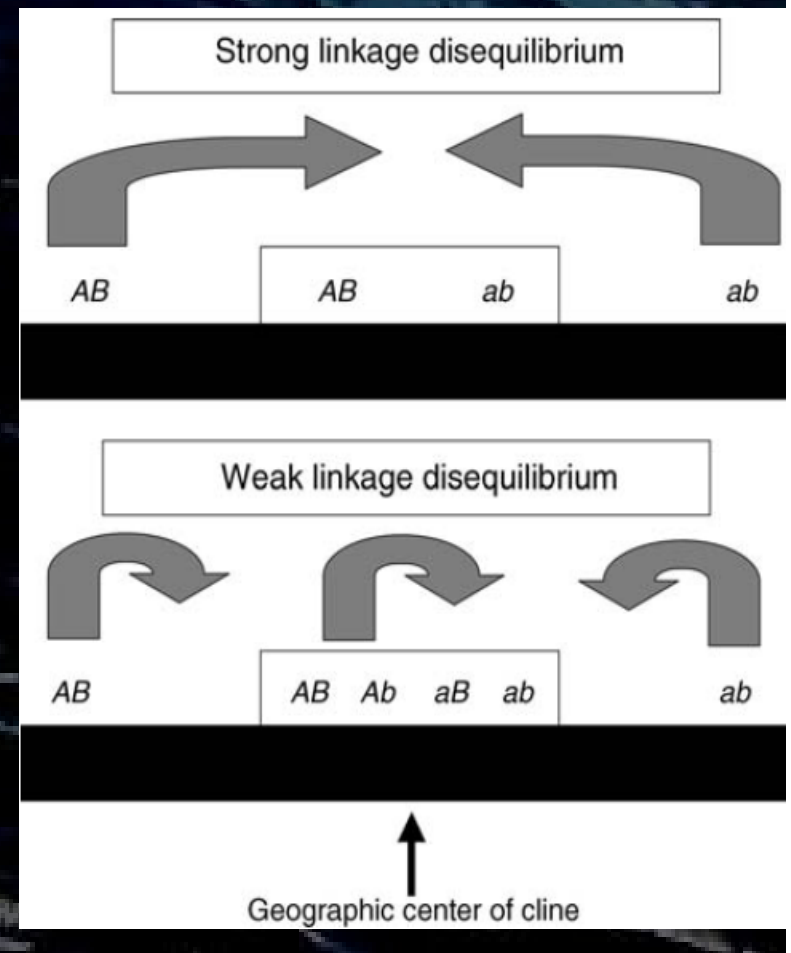
# Estimation of migration rates / dispersal distances

- **Linkage disequilibrium**

- Higher if selection is stronger
- $\sim$  selection
  - $\rightarrow$  dispersal



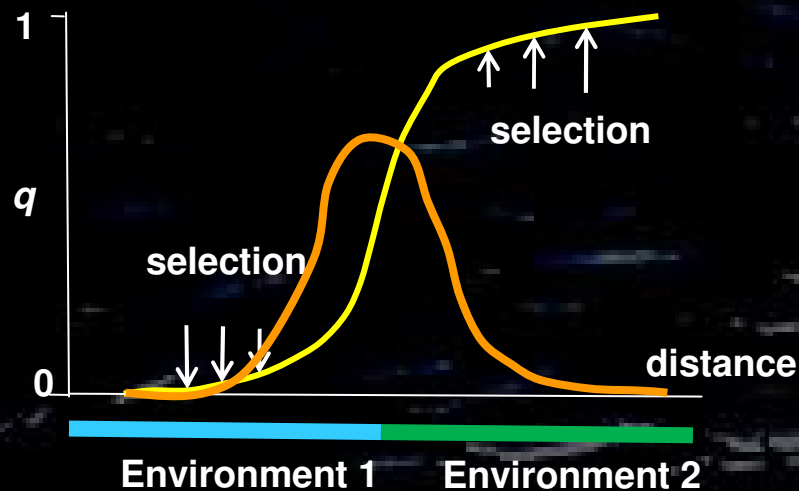
Sotka & Palumbi 2006



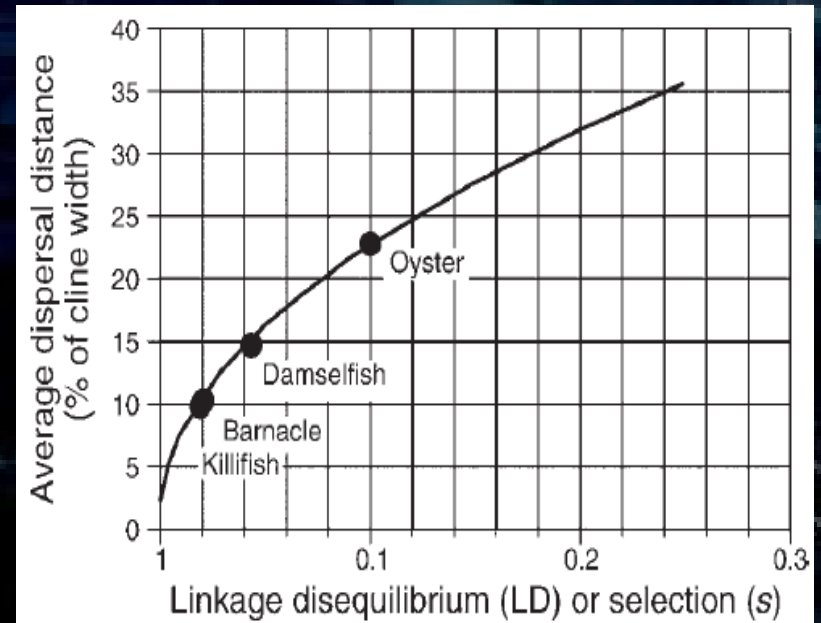
# Estimation of migration rates / dispersal distances

- **Linkage disequilibrium**

- Higher if selection is stronger
- ~ selection
  - → dispersal



Sotka & Palumbi 2006



$$D_{AB} = p_{AB} - p_A p_B$$

# Conclusions

## making Dark Matter visible

- **Neutral molecular marker underestimate biodiversity in marine species**
  - Genetic drift low
  - Selection efficient
- **Evidence in Atlantic cod**
  - Phenotypic variation
  - Molecular variation
    - Environmental correlations
    - Growth differences between genotypes
- **Significance**
  - Biodiversity / Biocomplexity
  - Stock deliniation
- **Detection**
  - Novel technological developments
  - Statistical approaches
- **Advantages**
  - Higher levels of differentiation
  - Less affected by long-term history
- **Applications**
  - Delineation of populations
  - Mixed stock analysis
  - Estimation of dispersal



# Acknowledgements

- **Atlantic cod**

- Gary Carvalho
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- MACOM partners

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- Sampling support

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