

Genetic Rewilding :

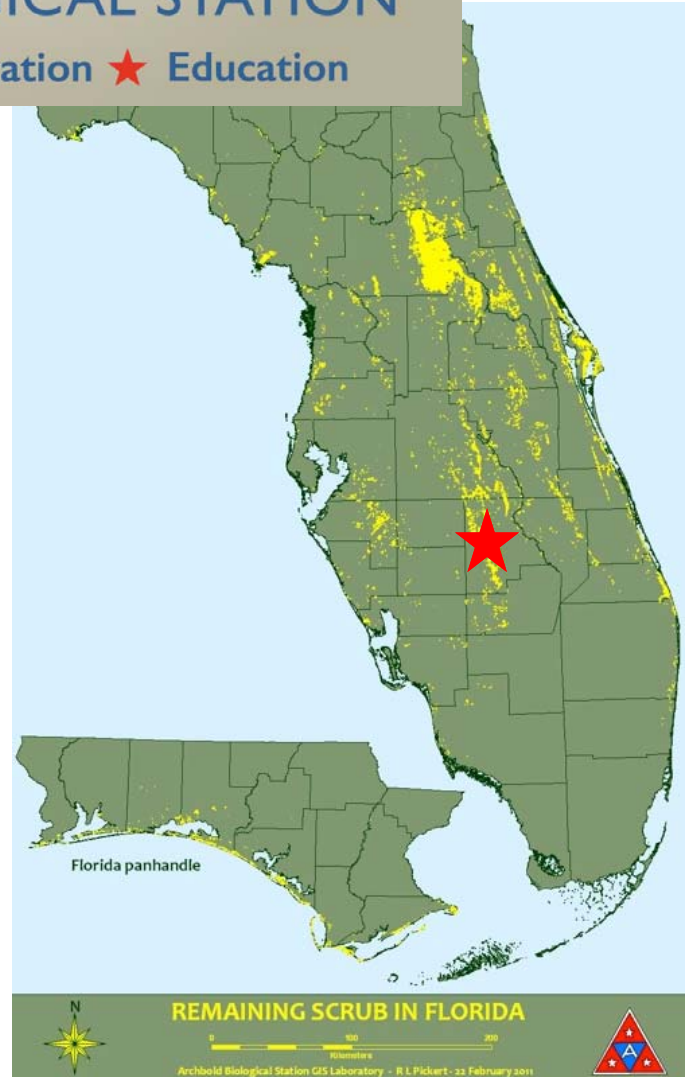
how connectivity can rescue small populations



Sarah W. Fitzpatrick
Kellogg Biological Station
Department of Integrative Biology
Michigan State University

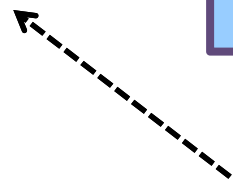
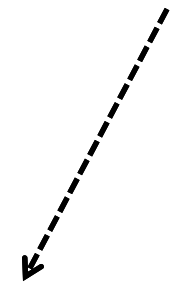


MICHIGAN STATE
UNIVERSITY





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Why does connectivity matter?

- geographic distribution
- range size
- population dynamics
- evolutionary trajectory of species



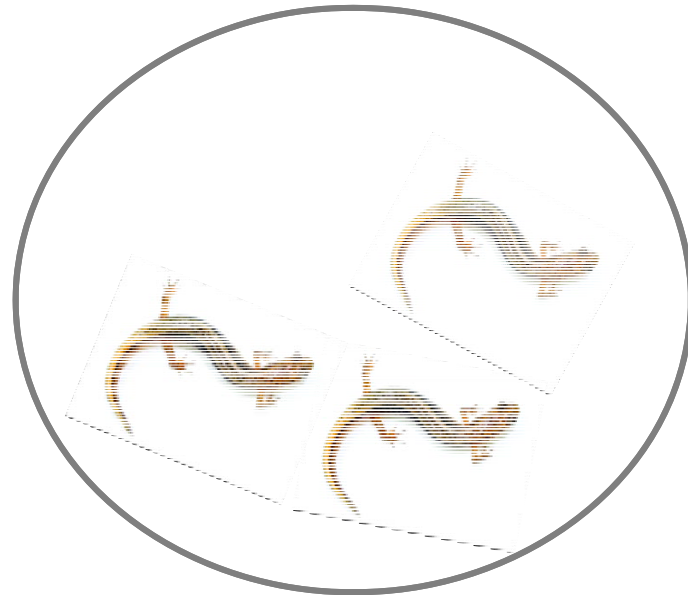


Charley Harper

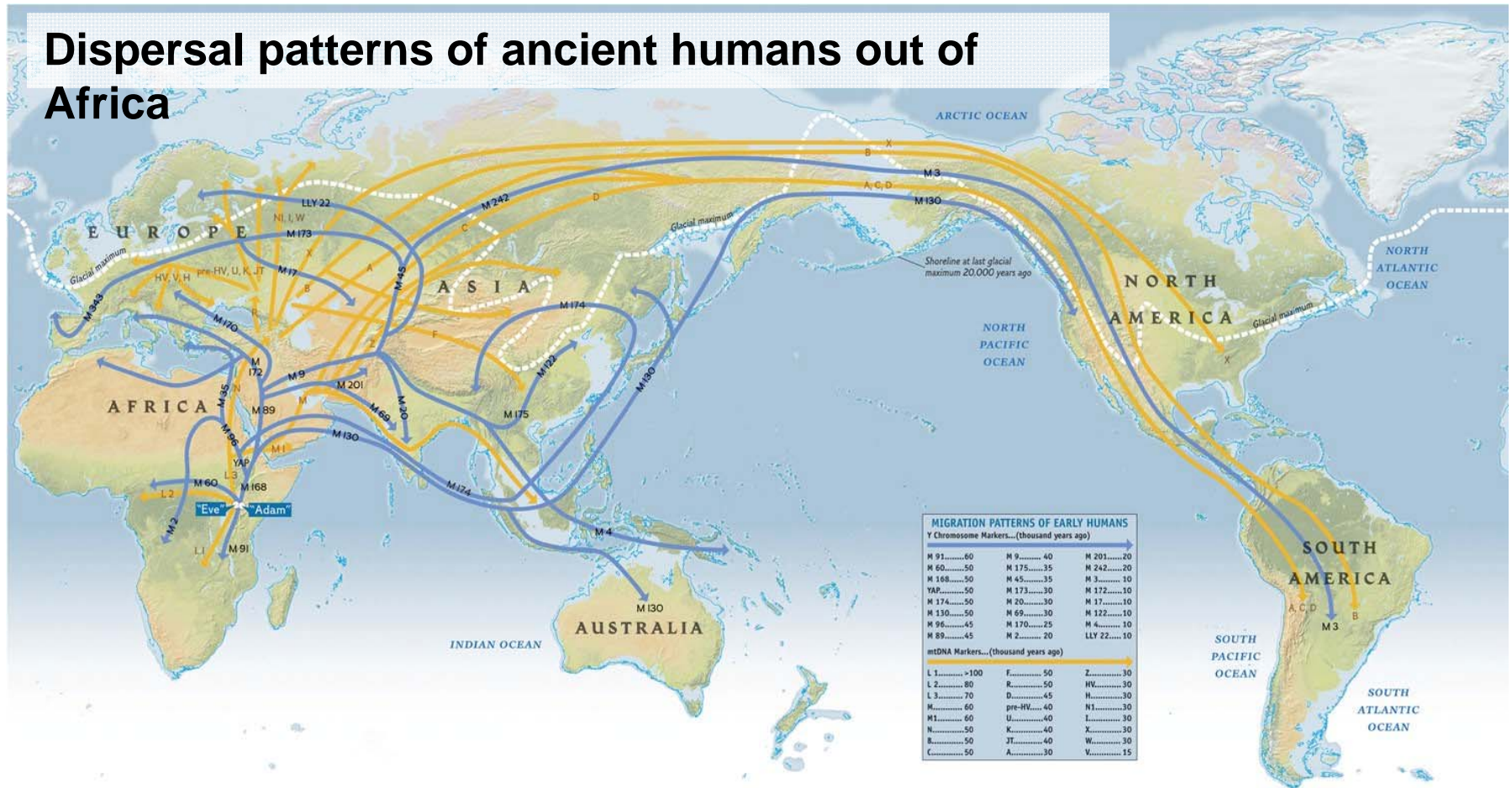
Connectivity shapes biodiversity patterns through gene flow



gene flow = genetic connectivity



Connectivity shapes biodiversity patterns through gene flow



Why does gene flow matter for conservation?

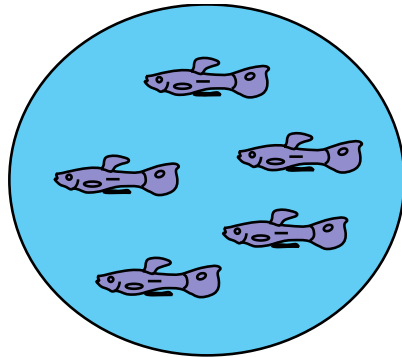
Why does gene flow matter for conservation?

- Gene flow can decrease fitness
- Gene flow can increase fitness

fitness = a measure of reproductive success

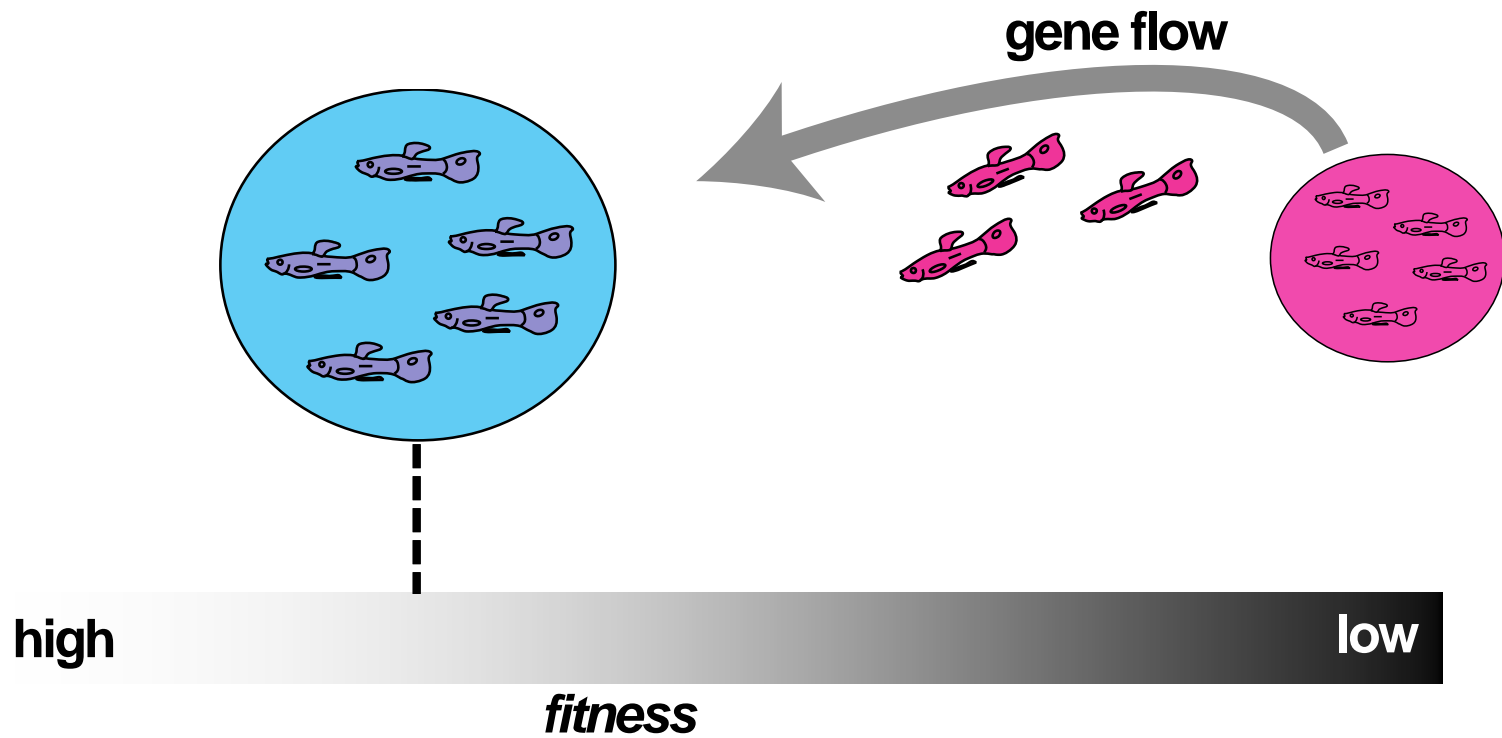
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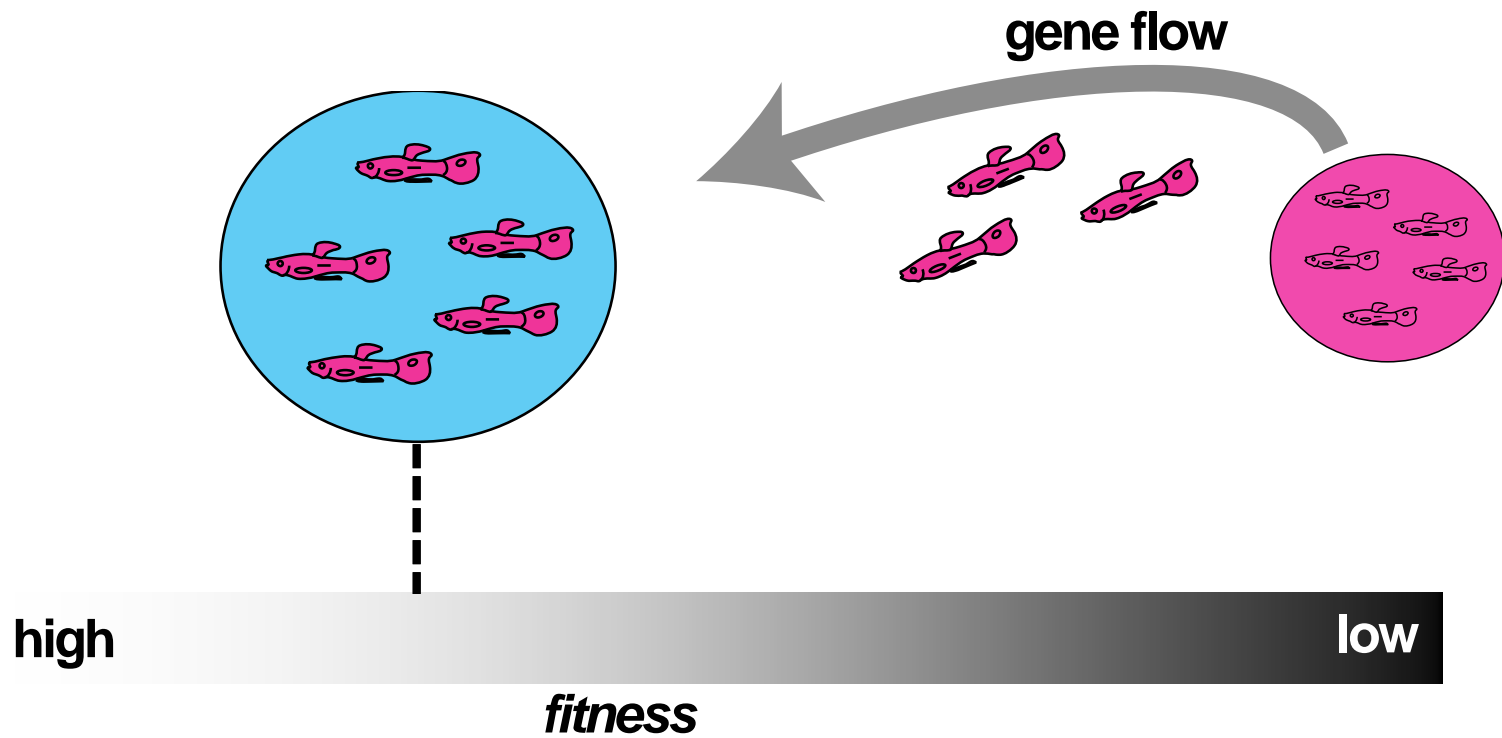
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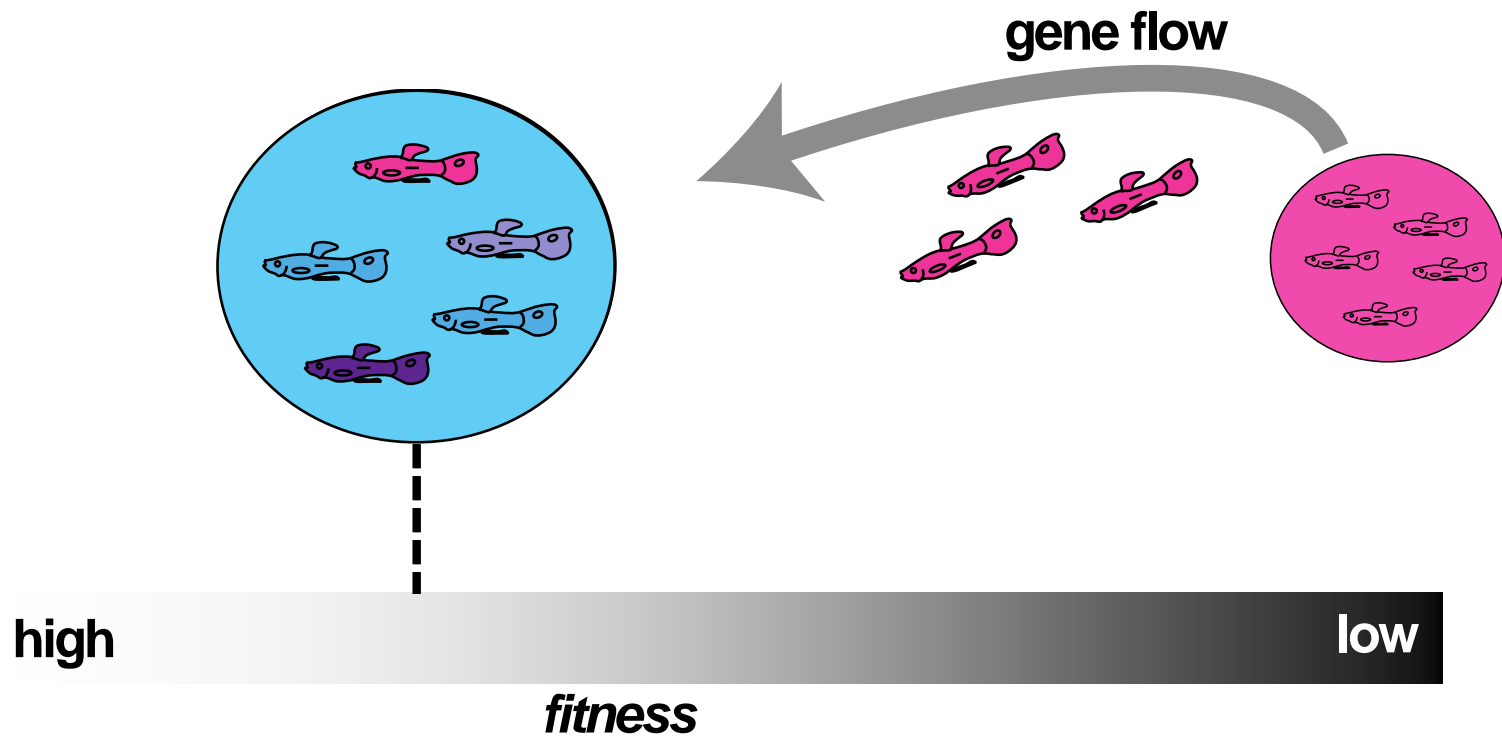


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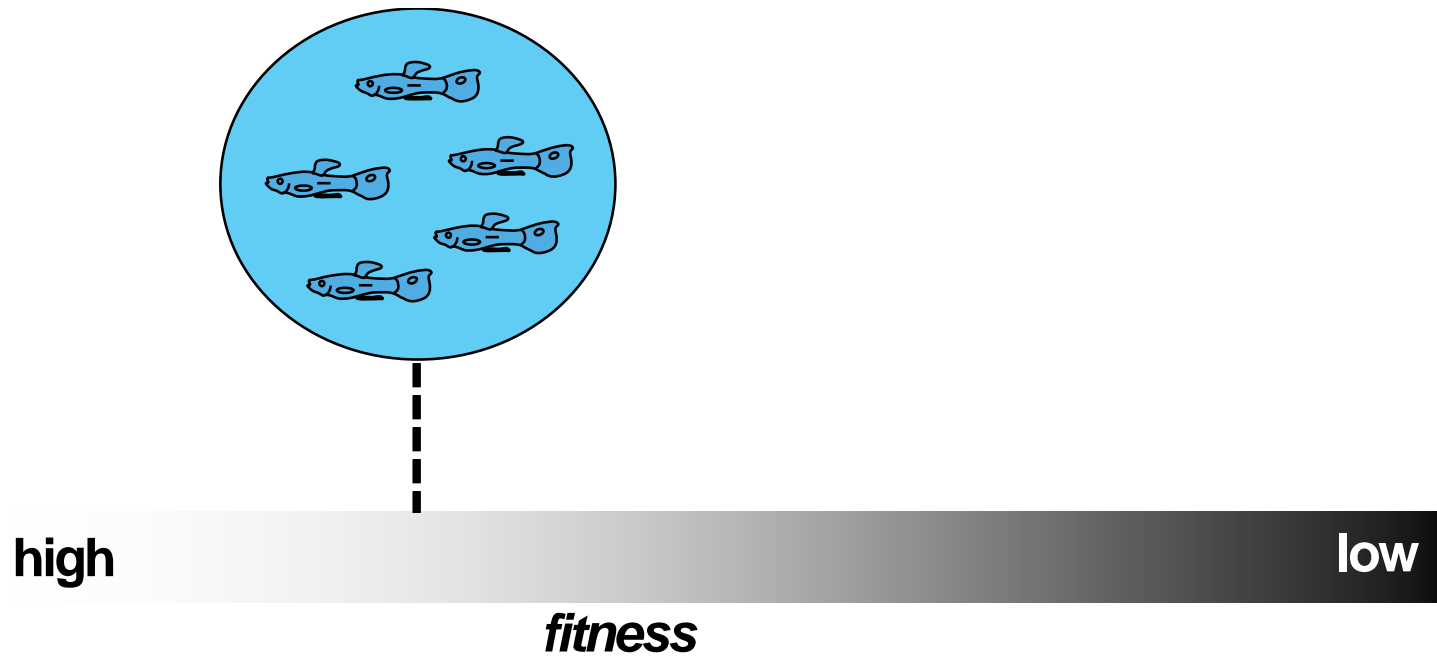
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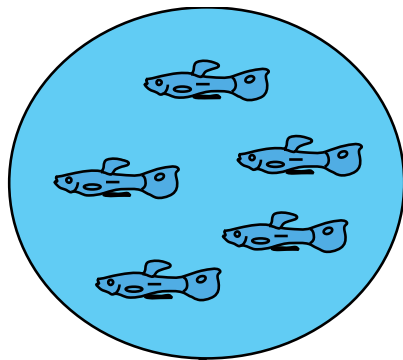
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Why does gene flow matter for conservation?

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high

- increase genetic variation
- facilitate local adaptation
- rescue small populations

low

fitness

Problems with small populations

- risks of inbreeding depression
- reduced adaptive potential
- little buffer to withstand environmental disturbance



Cheetah



Scrub mint



Devil's hole pupfish



Bighorn sheep

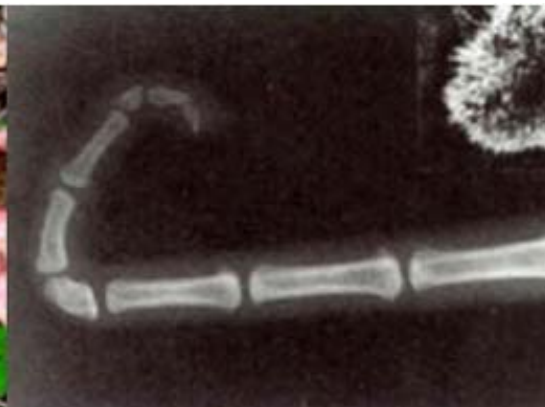




historical range (green)

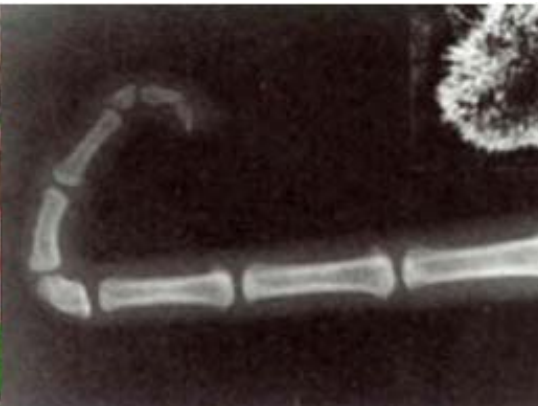
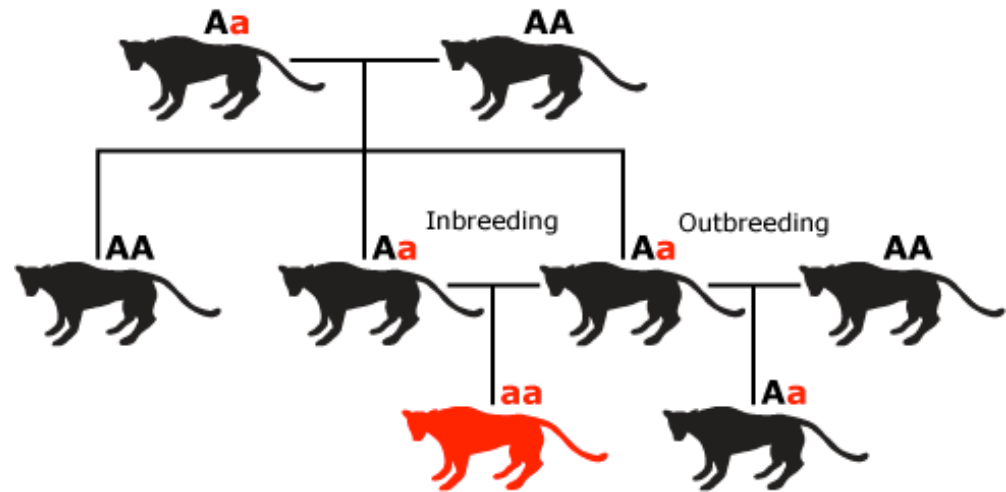
current range (red)

- habitat loss
- severe population declines
- signs of inbreeding depression
 - 49 % of male panther's suffered from cryptorchidism (undescended testes)
 - kinked tail phenotype



Inbreeding exposes deleterious alleles

A = Dominant allele **a** = Recessive deleterious allele



By 1994, only 20-30 adult panthers remained in Florida



historical range (green)
current range (red)

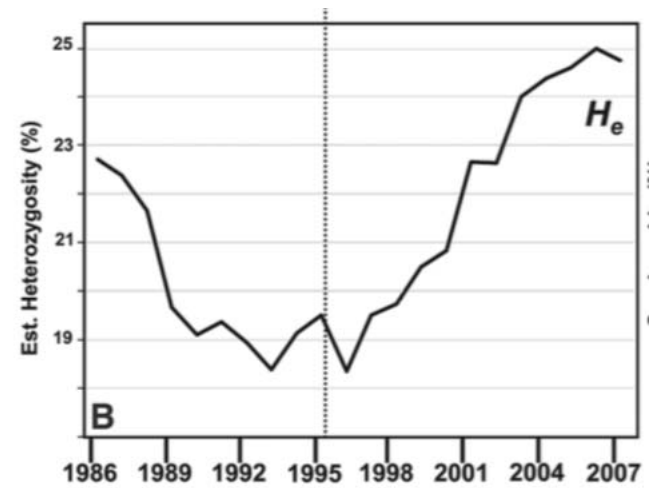
➤ 8 female panthers from Texas introduced to Florida



Great.
What about population size?

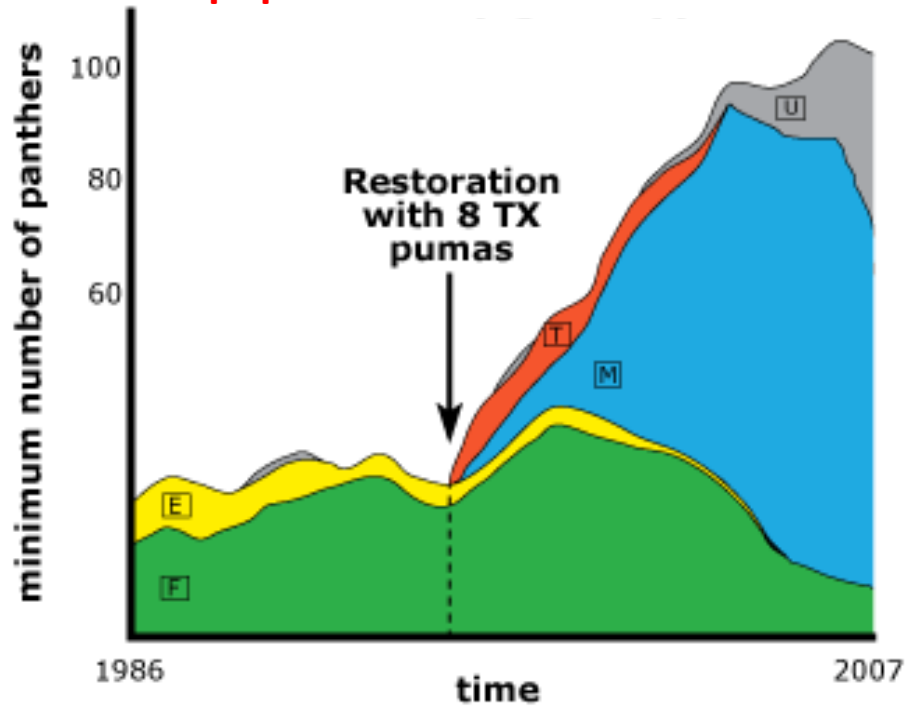


genetic diversity increased



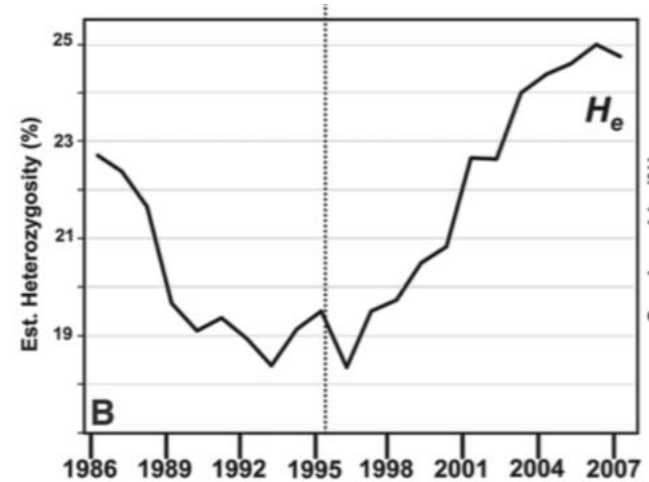
Johnson et al 2010 Science

population size increased too!



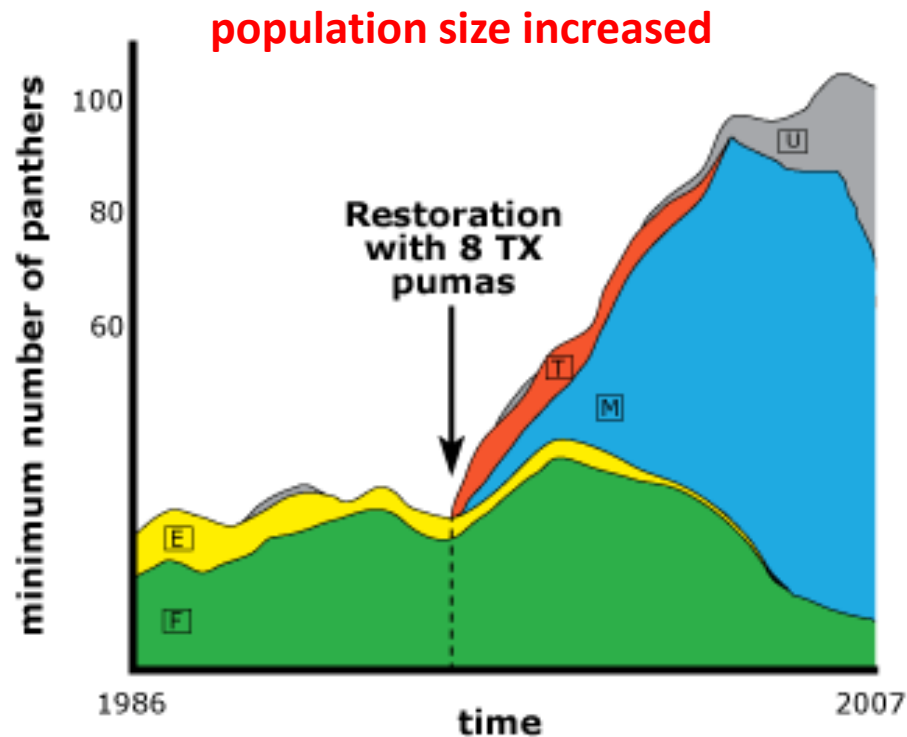
- E** = pure Everglades panthers
- F** = pure Florida panthers
- T** = pure Texas pumas
- M** = panthers descended from crosses between locals and Texas pumas
- U** = panthers of unknown descent

genetic diversity increased



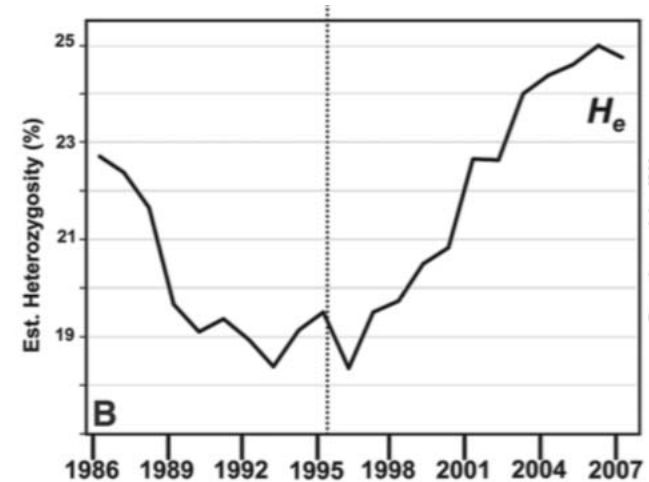
Johnson et al 2010 Science

Genetic rescue: increase in population growth by more than the demographic contribution of immigrants



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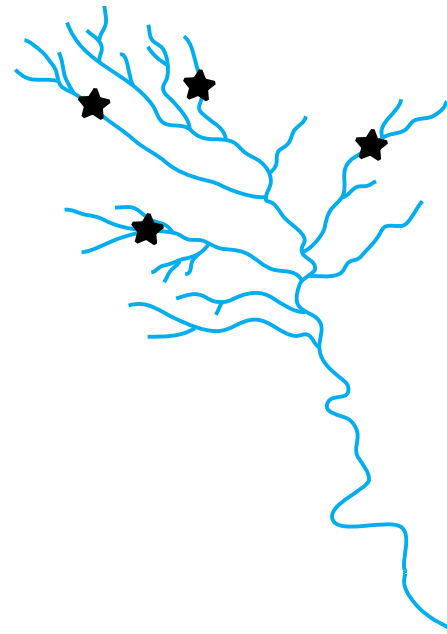
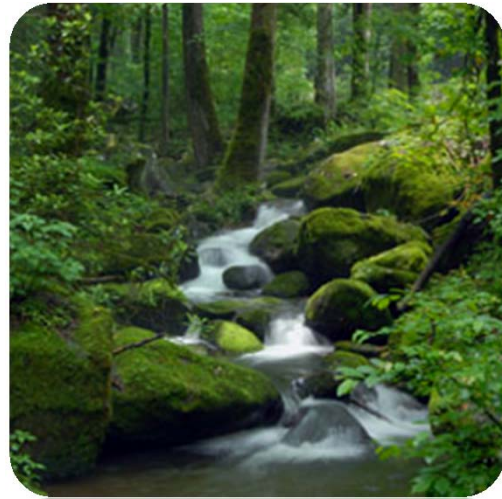
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Johnson et al 2010 Science

How does connectivity, or lack thereof,
affect evolution and persistence
of small populations?

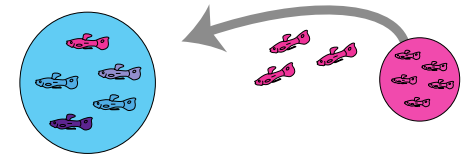
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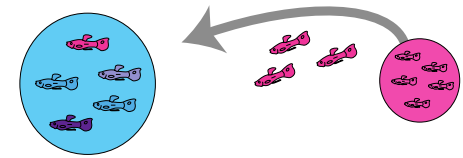
Rest of talk



1. Effects of a rapidly changing landscape on natural patterns of connectivity in a threatened fish



Rest of talk

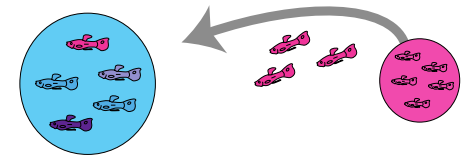


1. Effects of a rapidly changing landscape on natural patterns of connectivity in a threatened fish



2. Genetic rescue in guppies: a model system for evolution, conservation, and education

Rest of talk

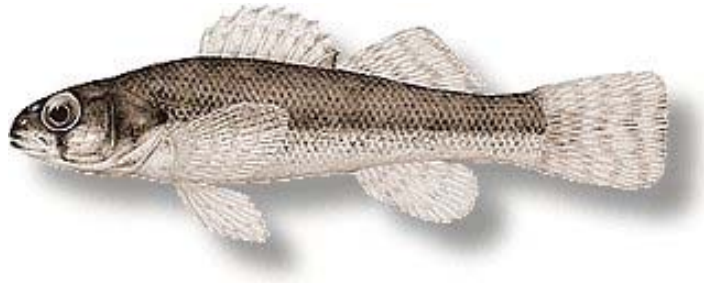


1. Effects of a rapidly changing landscape on natural patterns of connectivity in a threatened fish

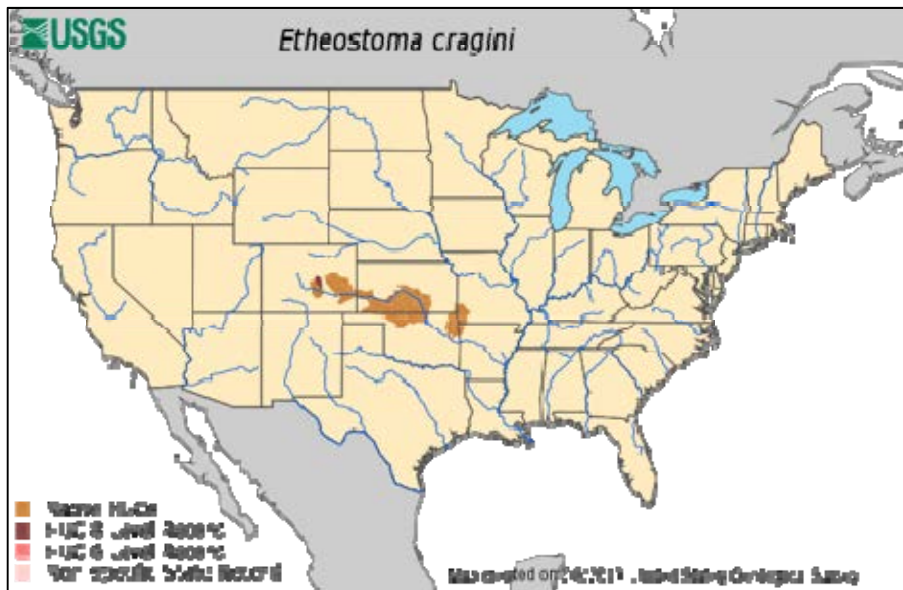


2. Genetic rescue in guppies: a model system for evolution, conservation, and education

Characterizing gene flow in an imperiled species



Arkansas darter (*Etheostoma cragini*)



Great Plains
Landscape Conservation Cooperative



Characterizing gene flow in an imperiled species




Arkansas darter (*Etheostoma cragini*)

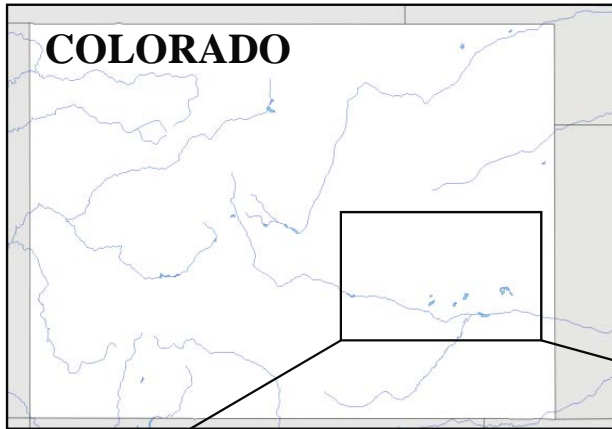


Great Plains
Landscape Conservation Cooperative



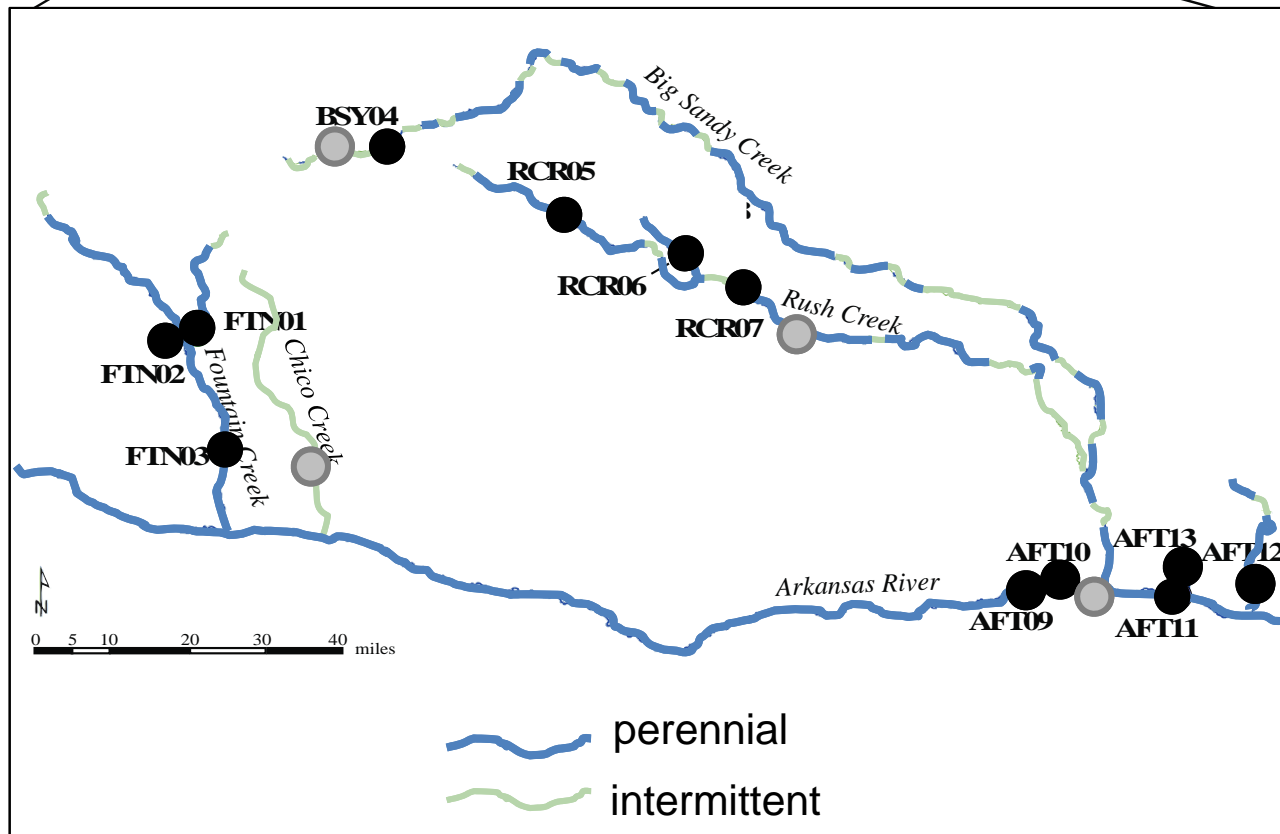
A landscape photograph showing a sandy, winding creek bed in a dry, open field. The trees are mostly yellow and orange, indicating autumn. The sky is a clear, bright blue. The text "Big Sandy Creek lives up to its name" is overlaid on the right side of the image.

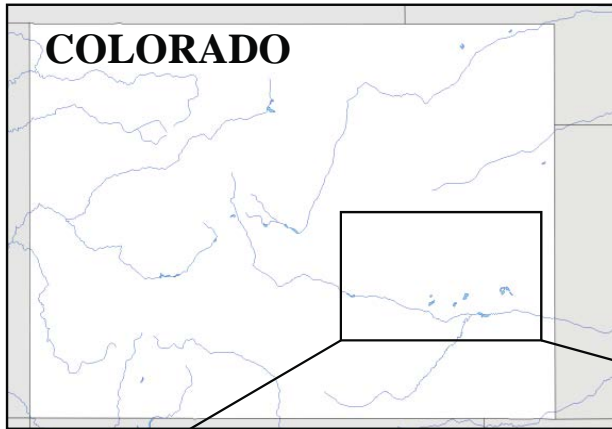
Big Sandy Creek
lives up to its name



2010 Arkansas darter sampling

- more than 5 darters
- 5 darters or less



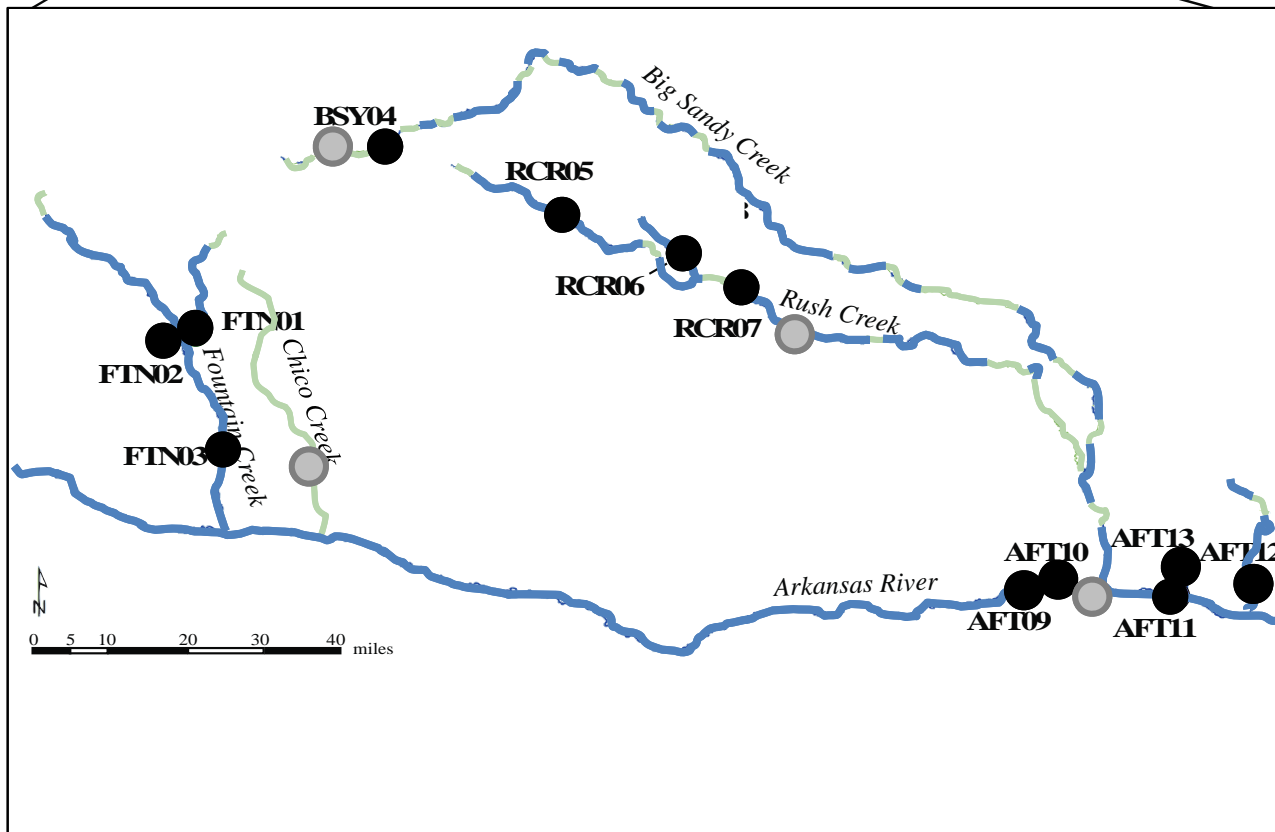


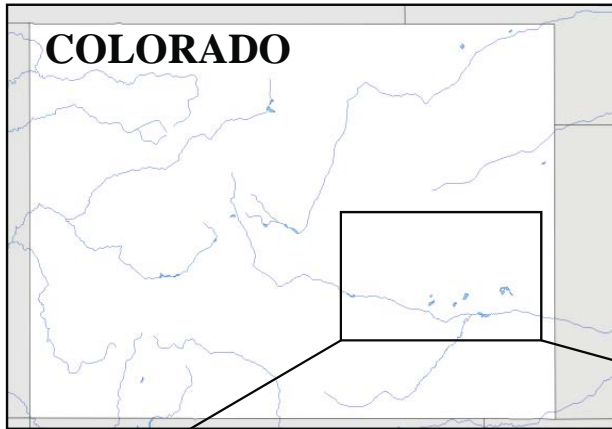
2010 Arkansas darter sampling

- more than 5 darters
- 5 darters or less

Totals

- 12 sites
- 614 darters sampled
- genotyped at 10 microsatellite loci



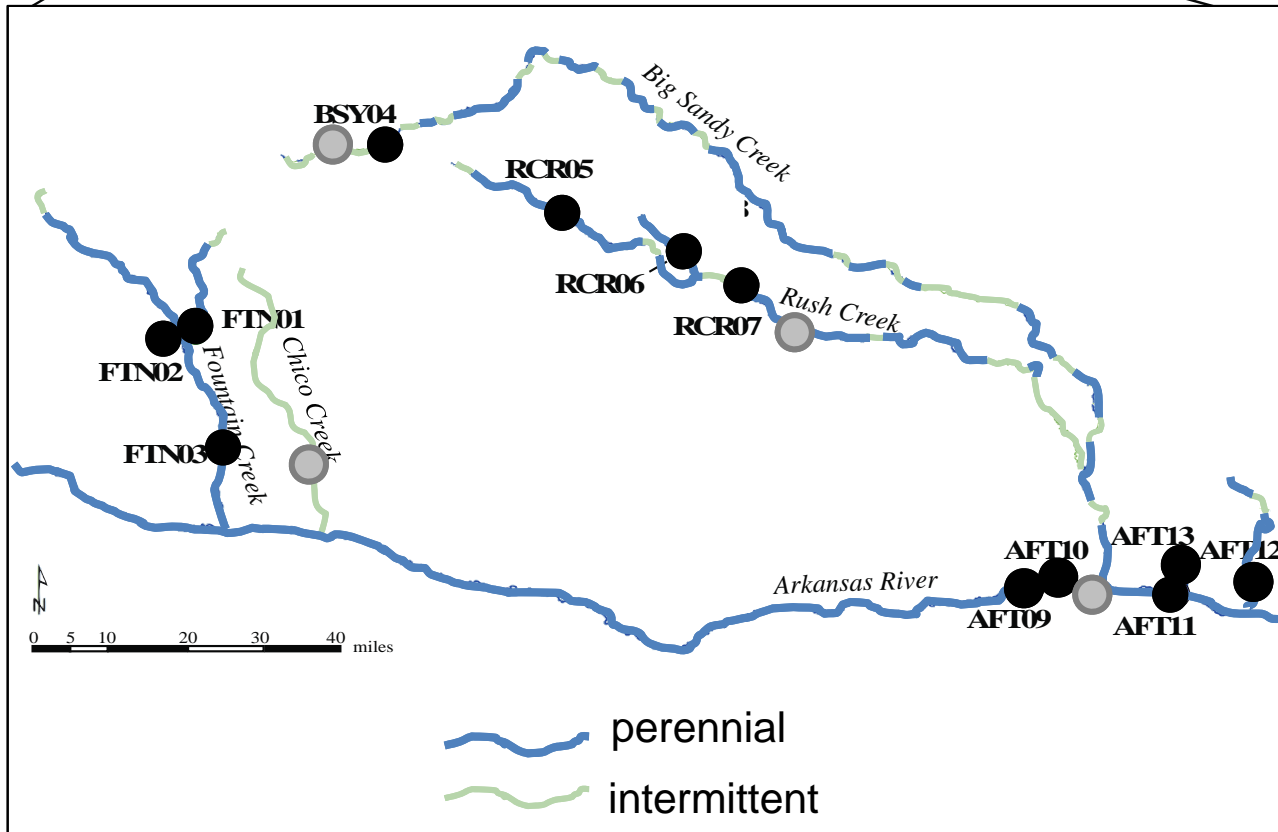


2010 Arkansas darter sampling

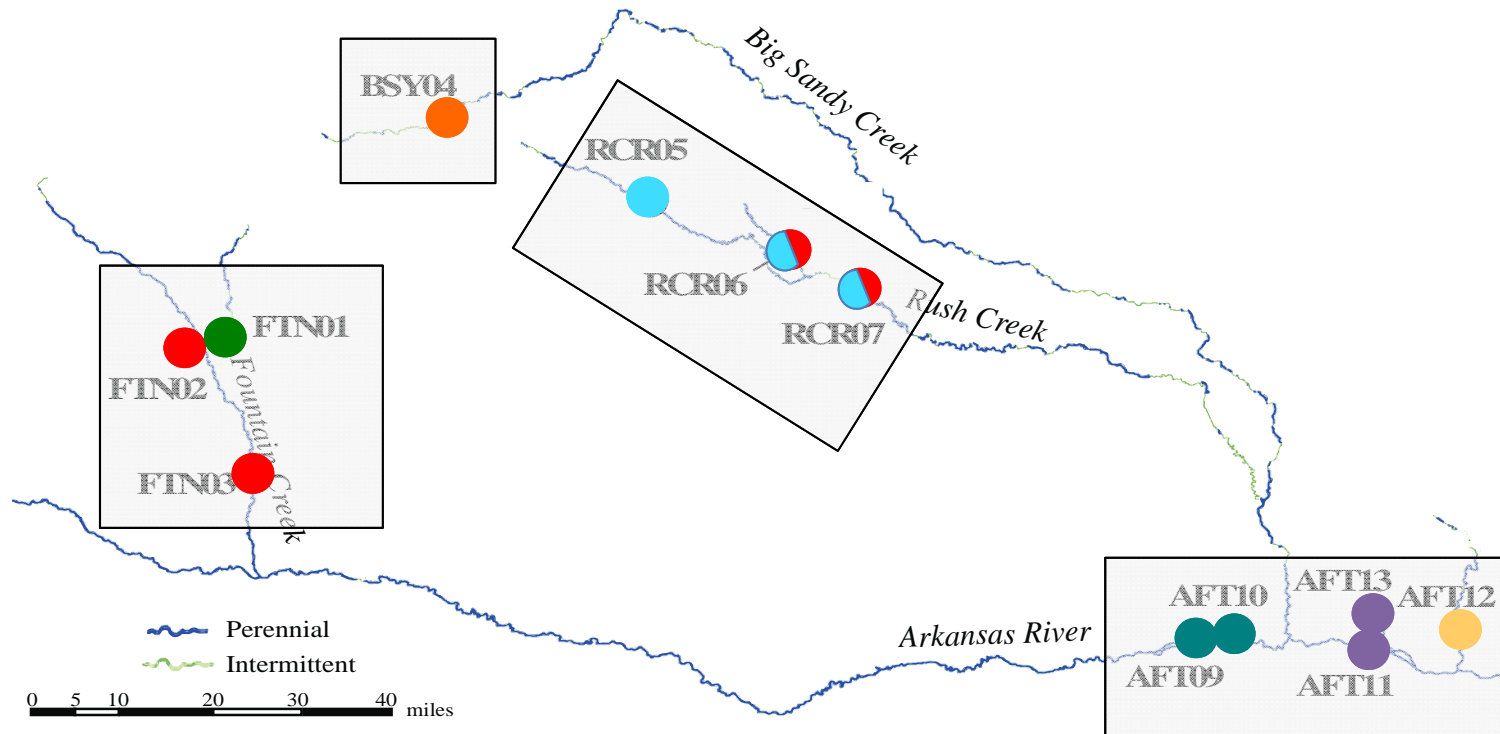
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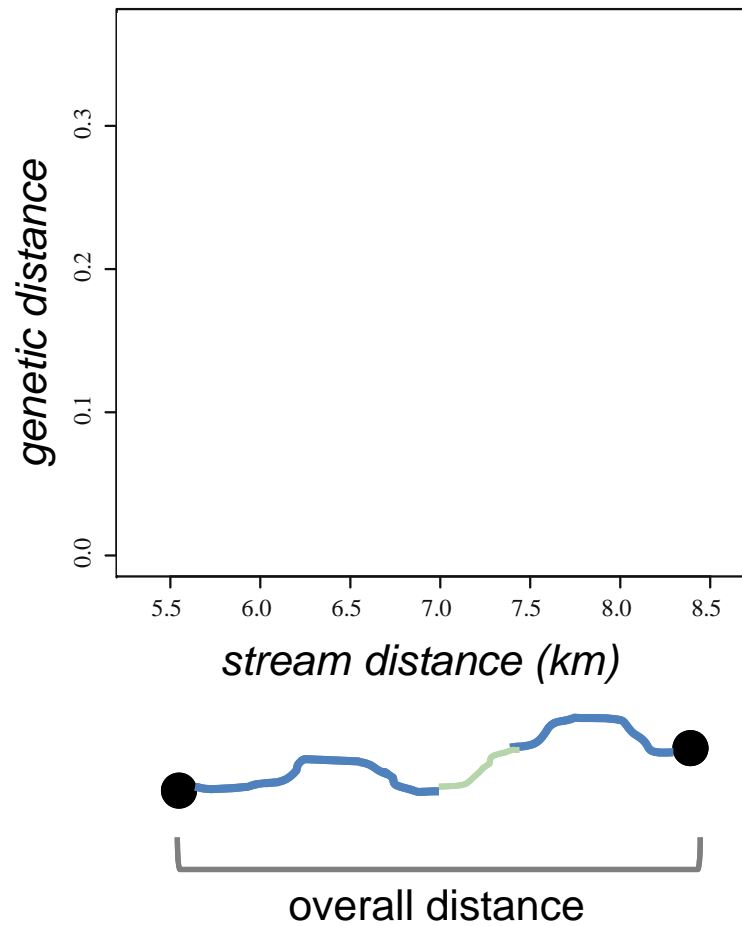


Low genetic diversity within sites & connectivity among sites



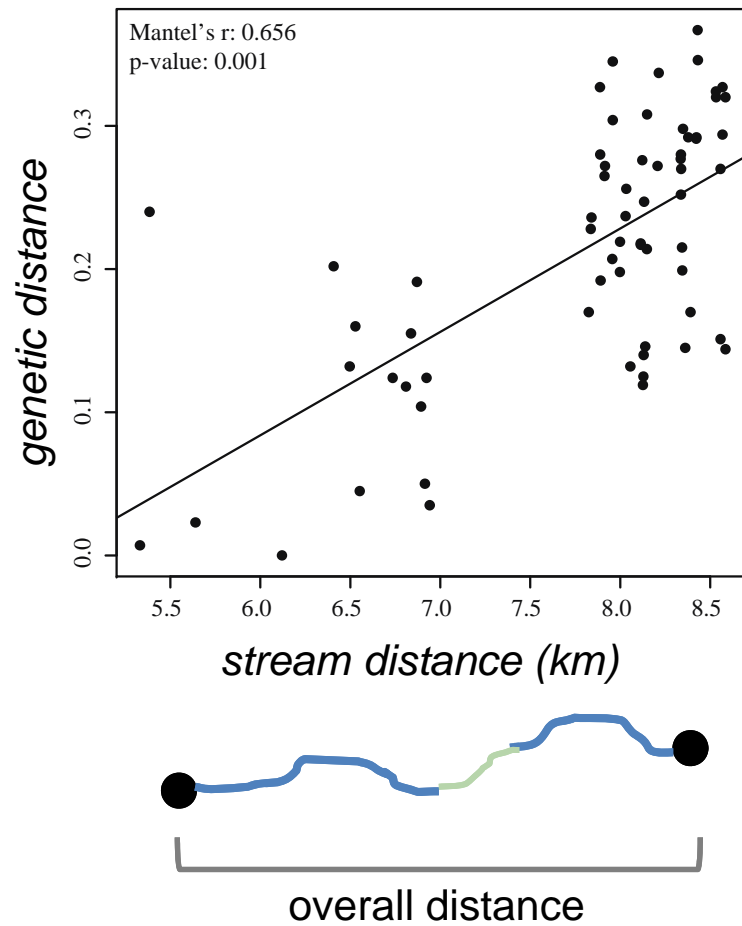
Fitzpatrick, S.W., H. Crockett, W.C. Funk (2014) *Conservation Genetics*.

How does the landscape affect connectivity?



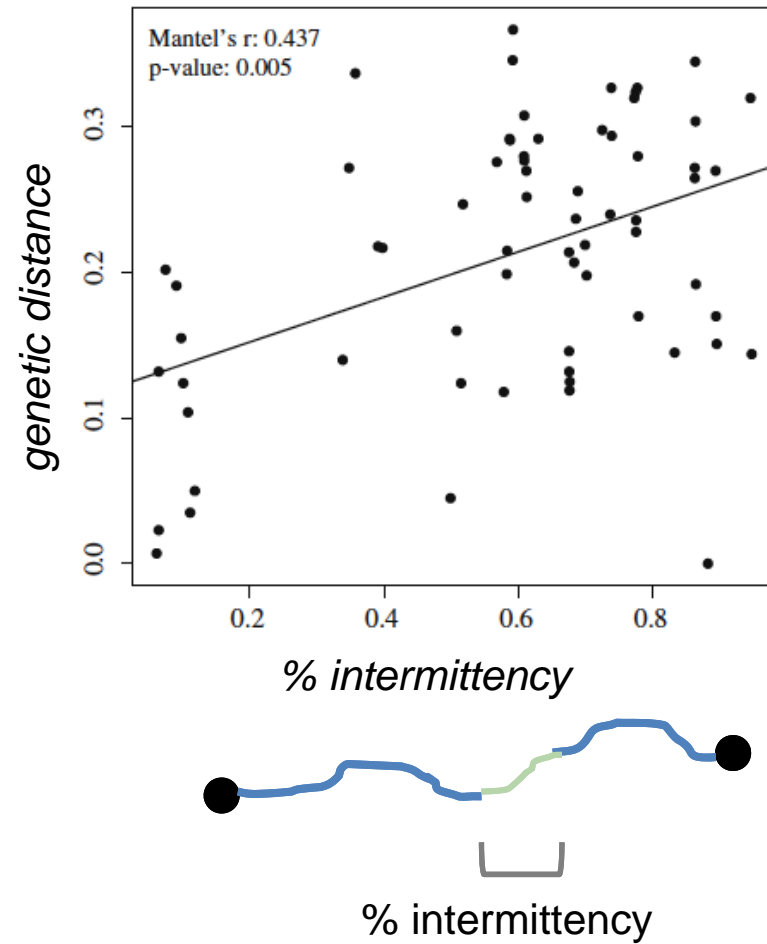
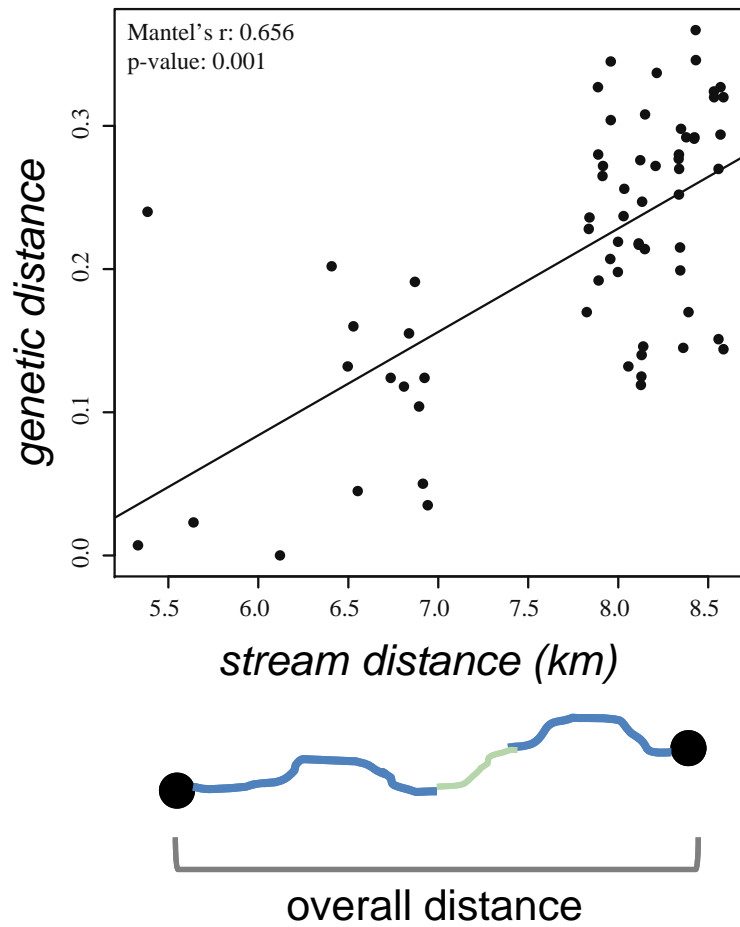
Fitzpatrick, S.W., H. Crockett, W.C. Funk (2014) *Conservation Genetics*.

Stream distance lowers connectivity



Fitzpatrick, S.W., H. Crockett, W.C. Funk (2014) *Conservation Genetics*.

Intermittency acts as a barrier to gene flow



Intermittency acts as a barrier to gene flow

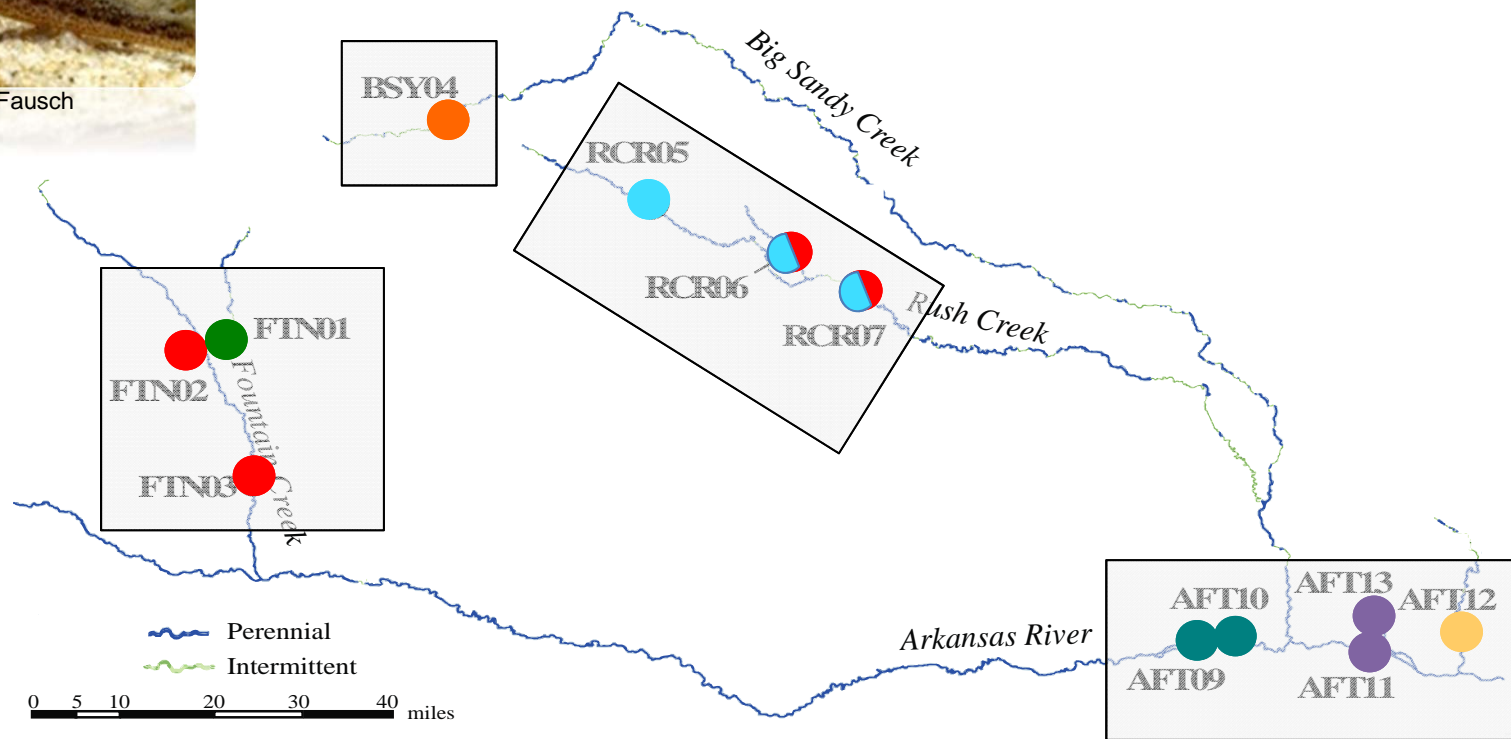


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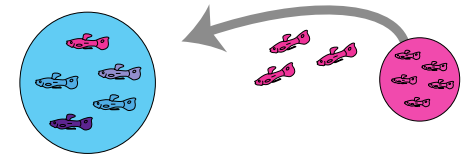
How should isolated, threatened populations be managed?



photo credit: Kurt Fausch




Rest of talk



1. Effects of a rapidly changing landscape on natural patterns of connectivity in a threatened fish



2. Genetic rescue in guppies: a model system for evolution, conservation, and education

A satellite-style aerial photograph of the island of Trinidad, showing its green terrain, coastline, and surrounding blue waters. The island is roughly rectangular with a jagged edge. To the west, a narrow channel separates it from another landmass. In the bottom left corner, a small portion of the Venezuelan coast is visible.

“The island of Trinidad
formed
the natural laboratory for
the present work”
- Caryl Haskins

← *Venezuela*



“The island of Trinidad
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← Venezuela

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Low



Mid



High

← Venezuela

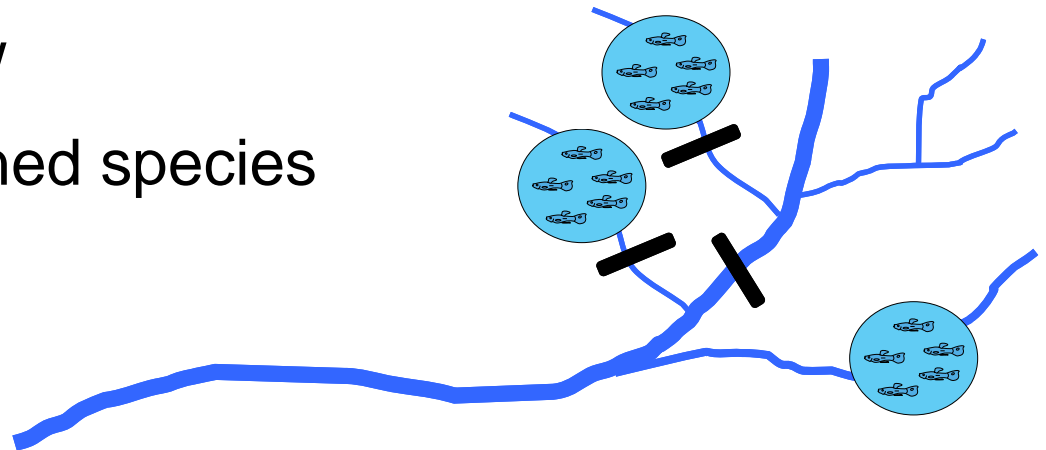




Low predation



- small headwater populations
- isolated from gene flow
- good proxy for threatened species





low predation

Caigual
River

Taylor
River

Caigual & Taylor
FOCAL SITES

— waterfall barrier
to upstream
gene flow

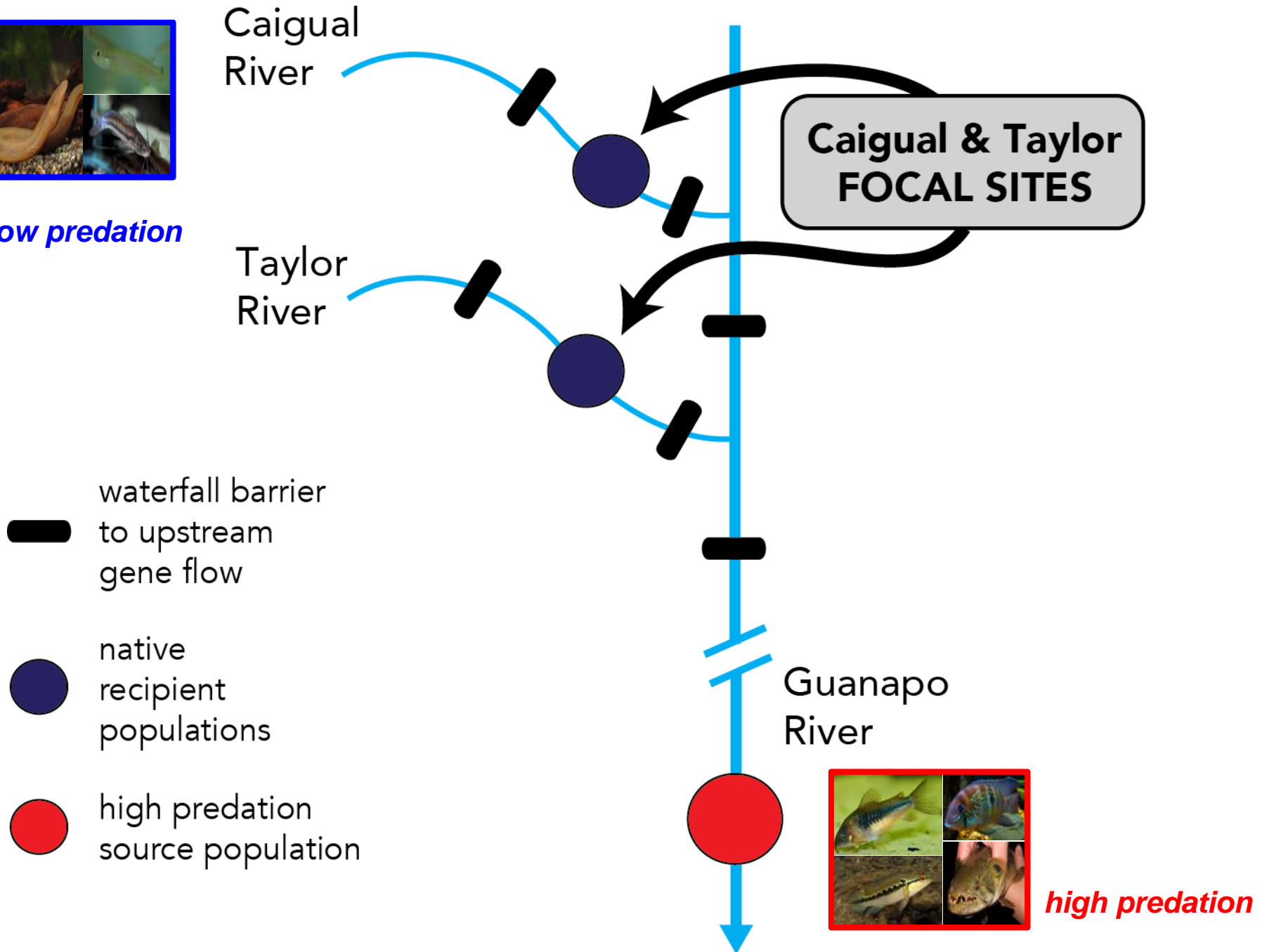
● native
recipient
populations

● high predation
source population

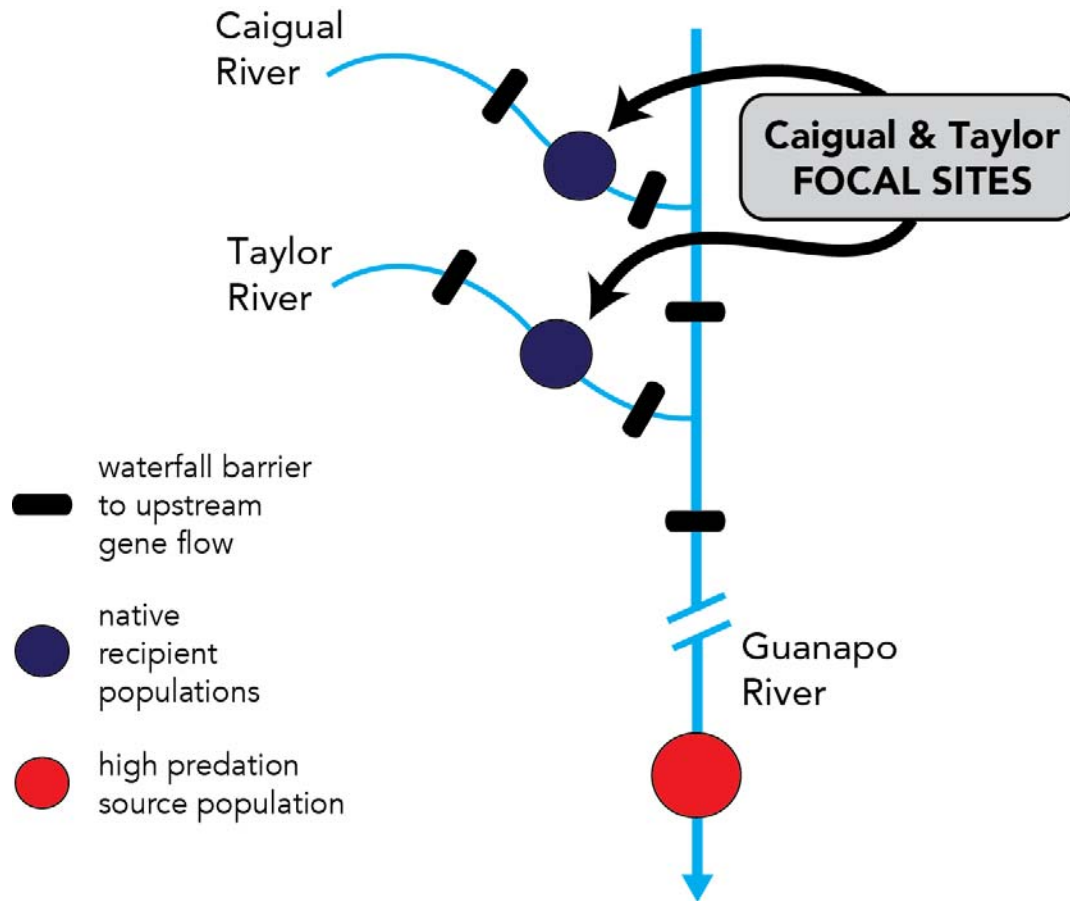
Guanapo
River



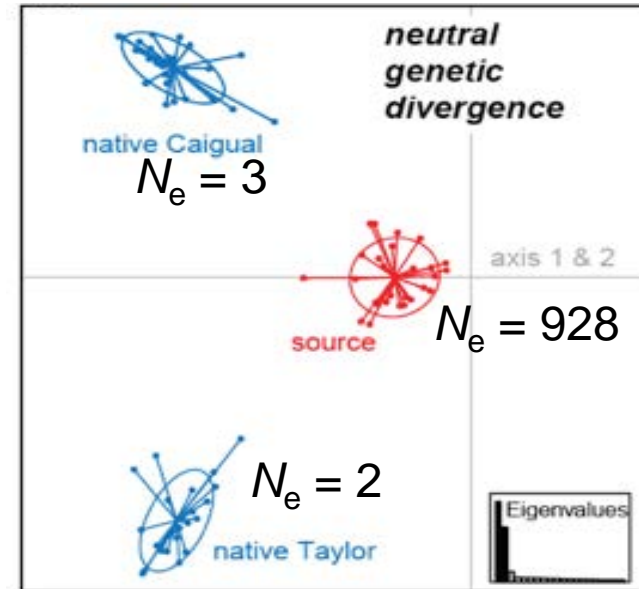
high predation



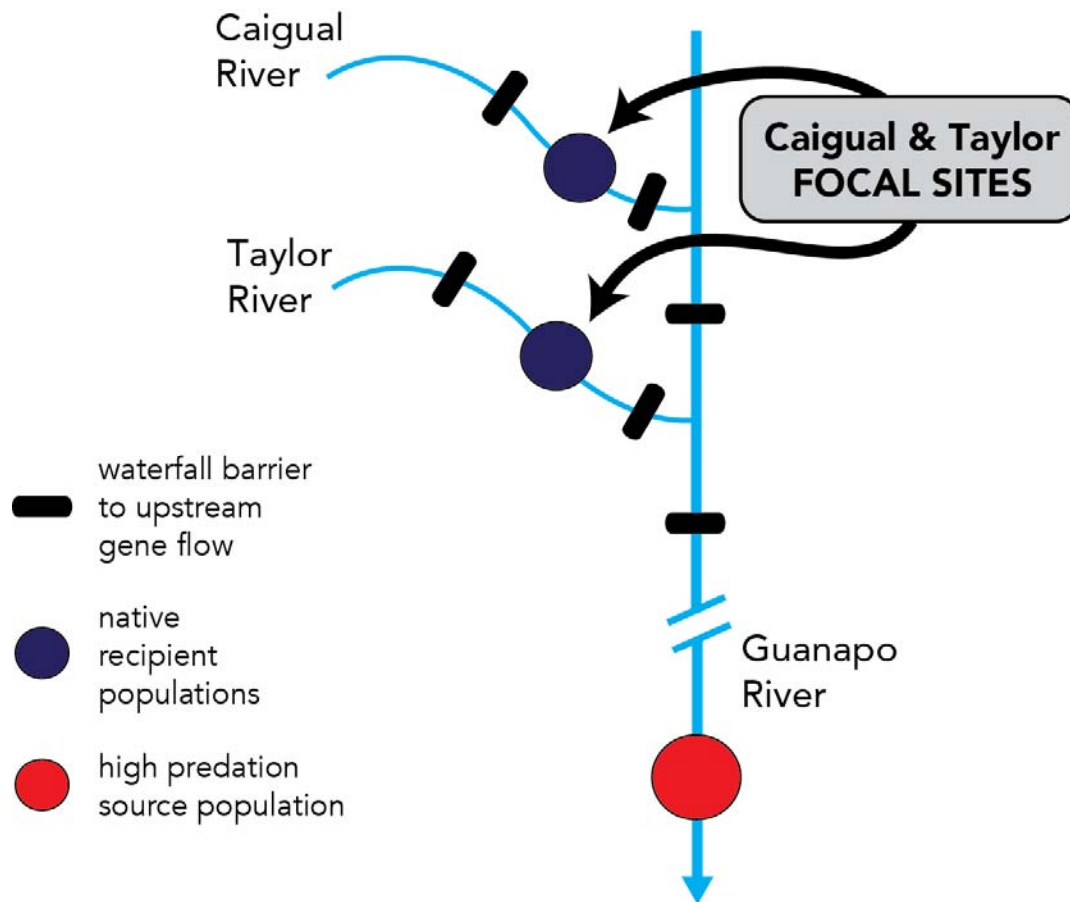
Initial divergence between native and source populations



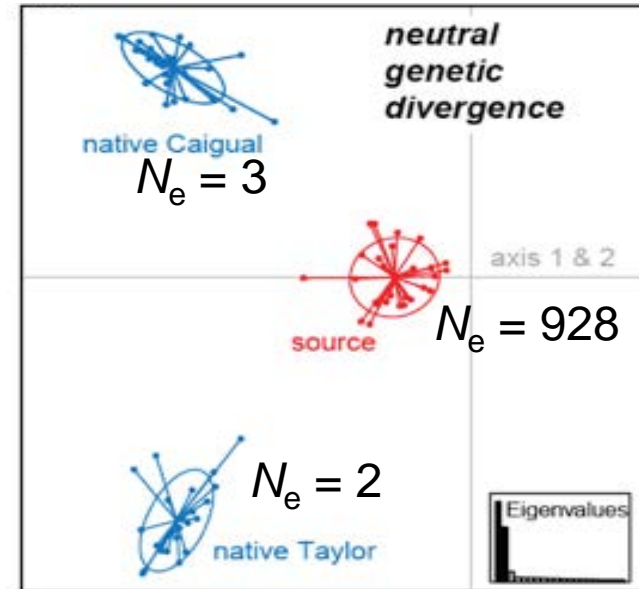
12 microsatellite loci



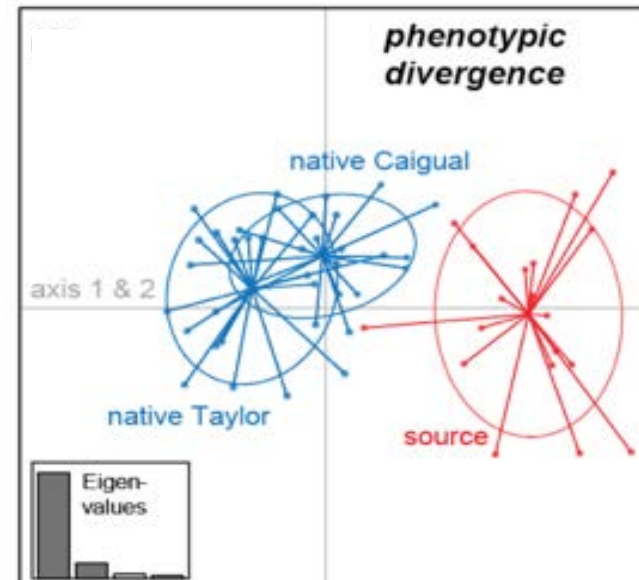
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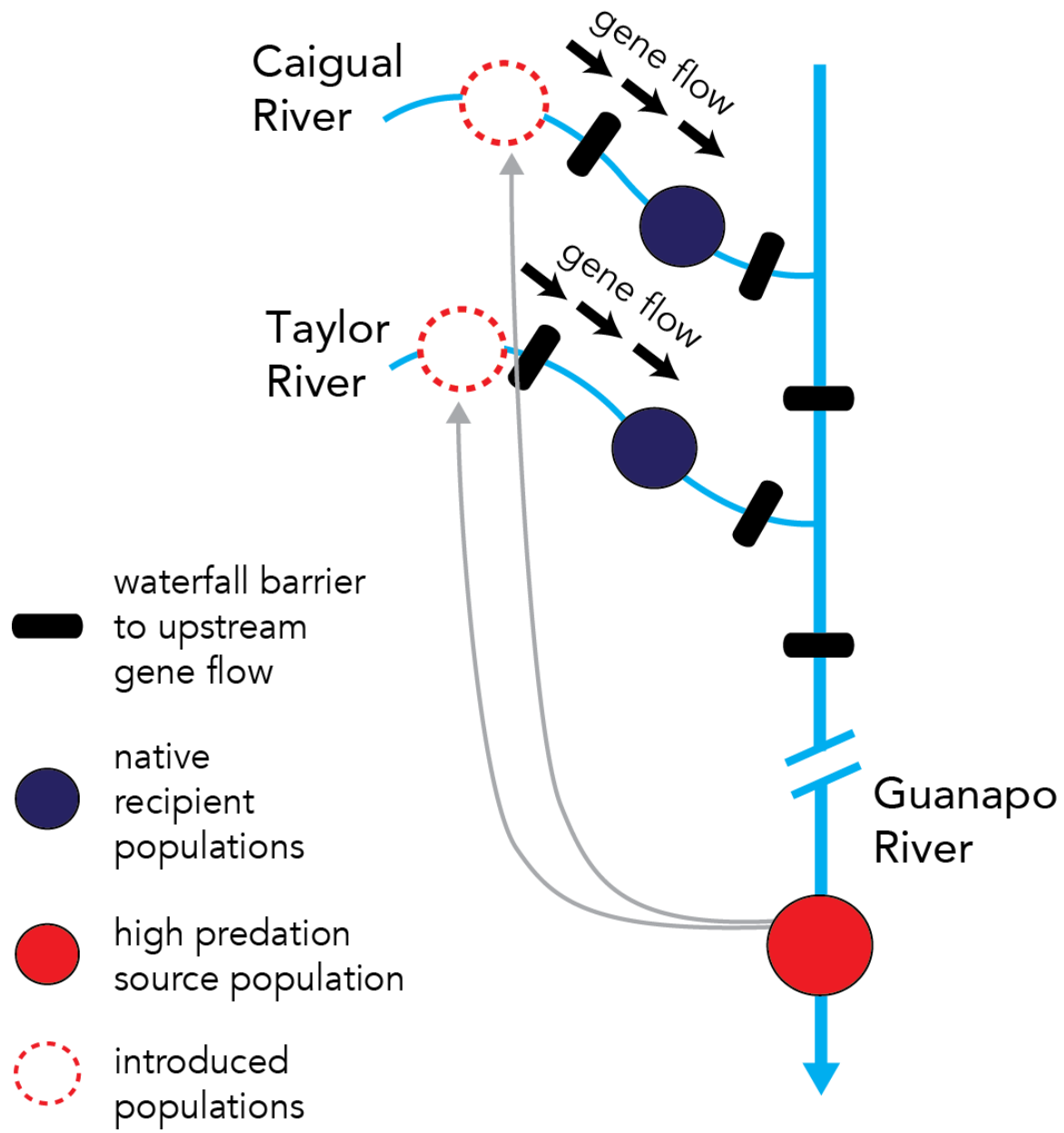


12 microsatellite loci

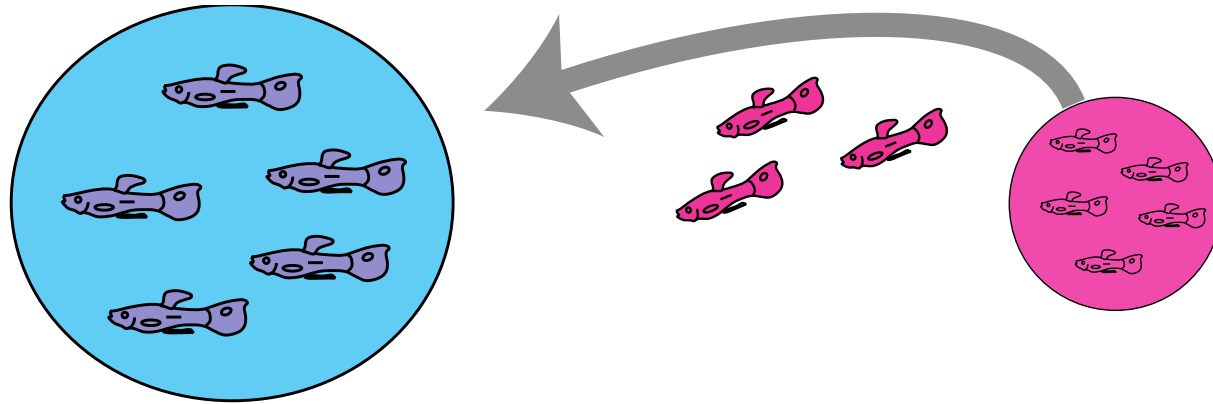



male body shape & size traits





- Gene flow can decrease fitness
- Gene flow can increase fitness





“Counting fish is like counting trees...
except they are invisible and they keep moving.”
-John Shepard

2 streams
29 months
9,590 guppies
25,581 captures

photo: Andrés Lopez-Sepulcre

catching guppies



catching guppies



lab processing



catching guppies



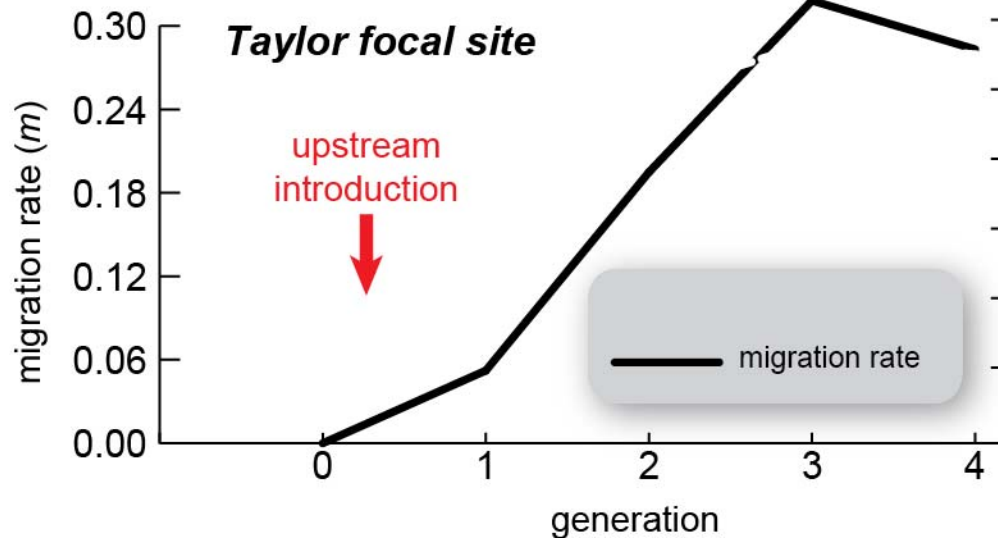
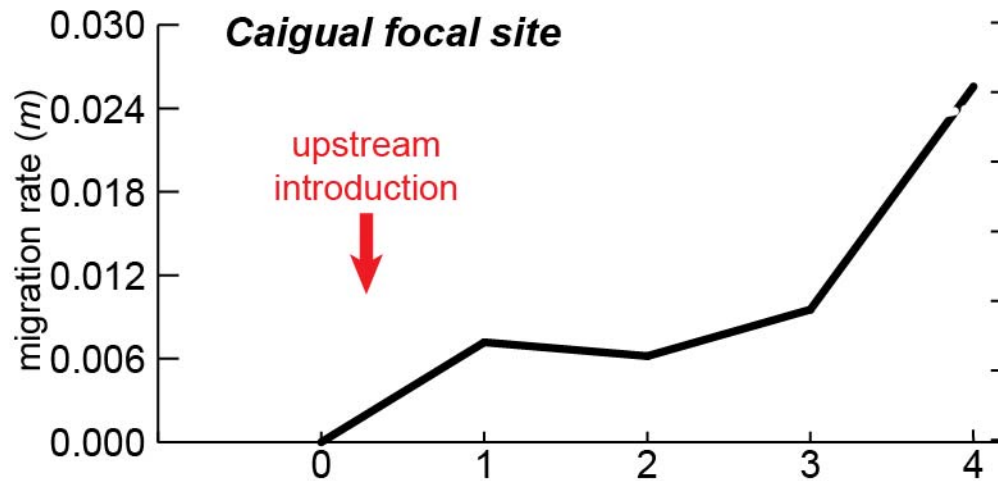
release!



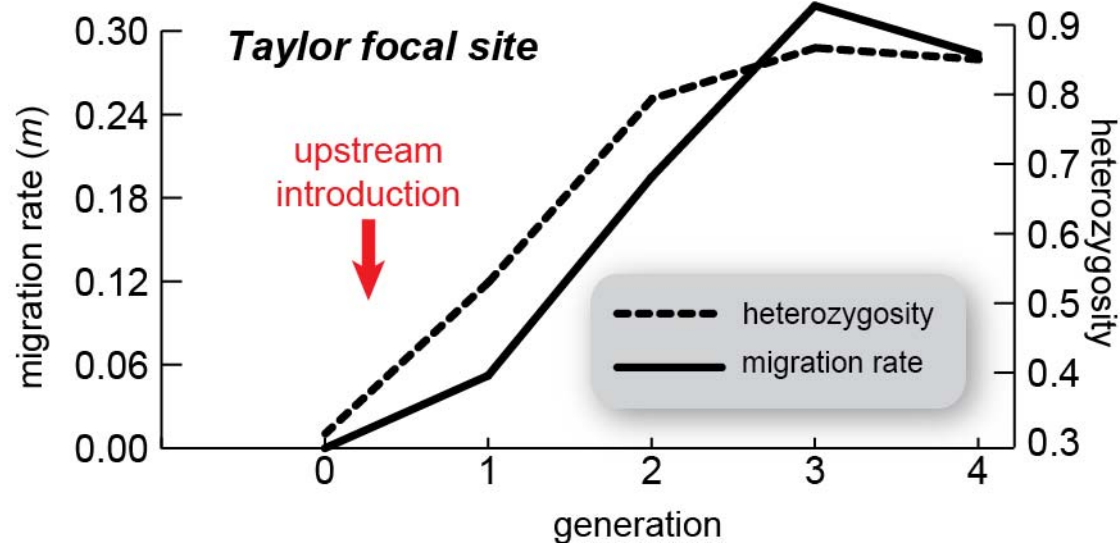
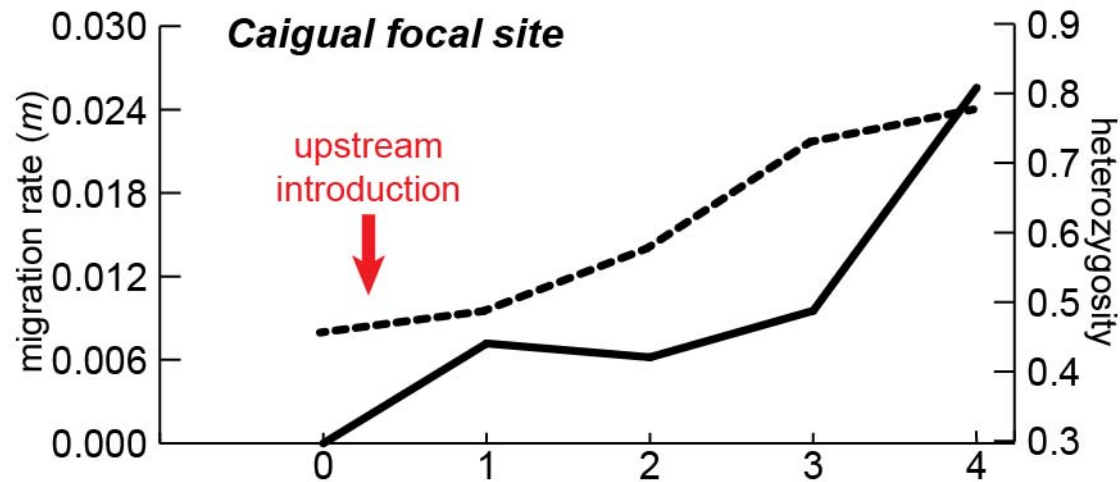
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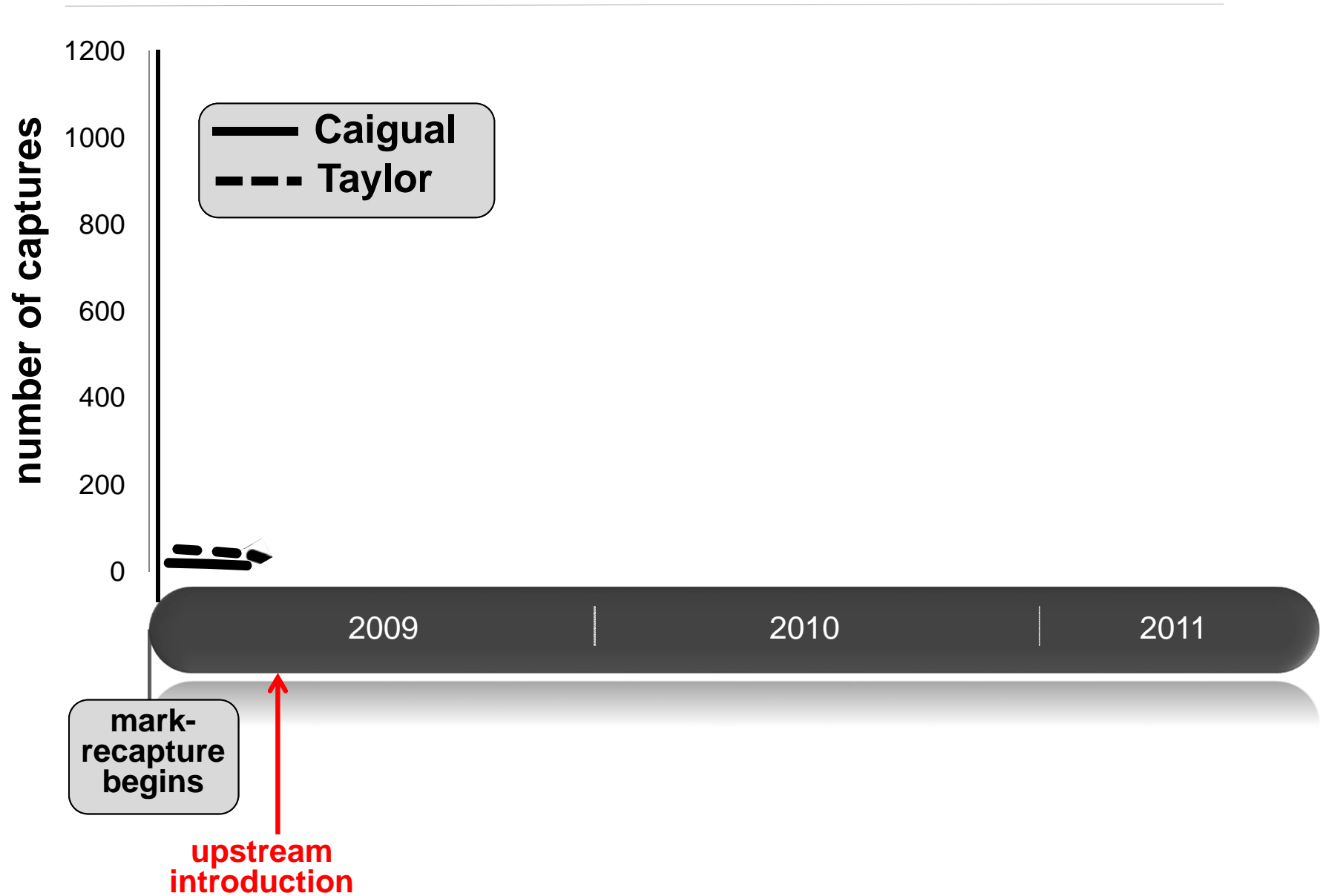
Increase in migration rate



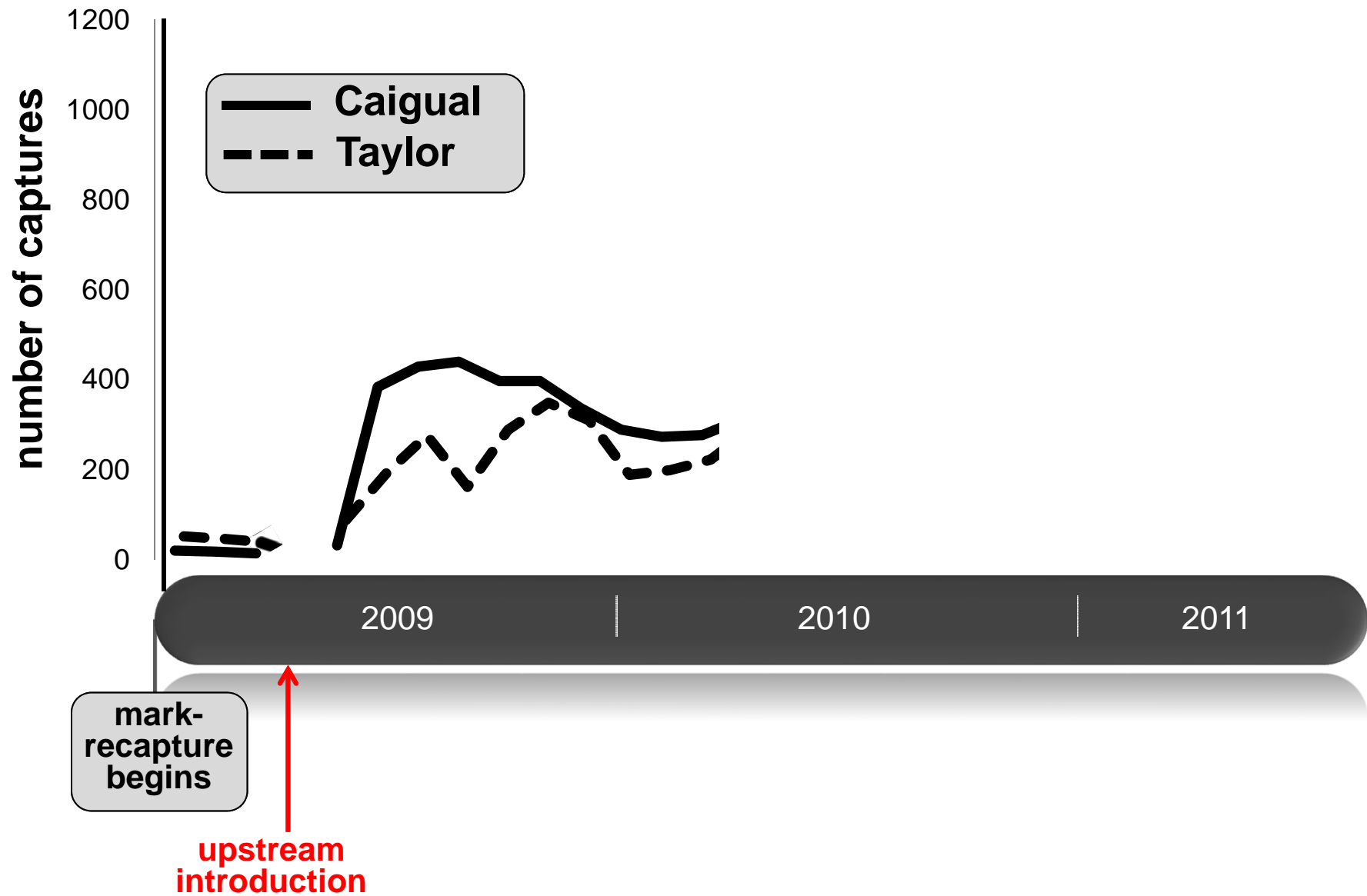
Increase in migration rate and genetic diversity



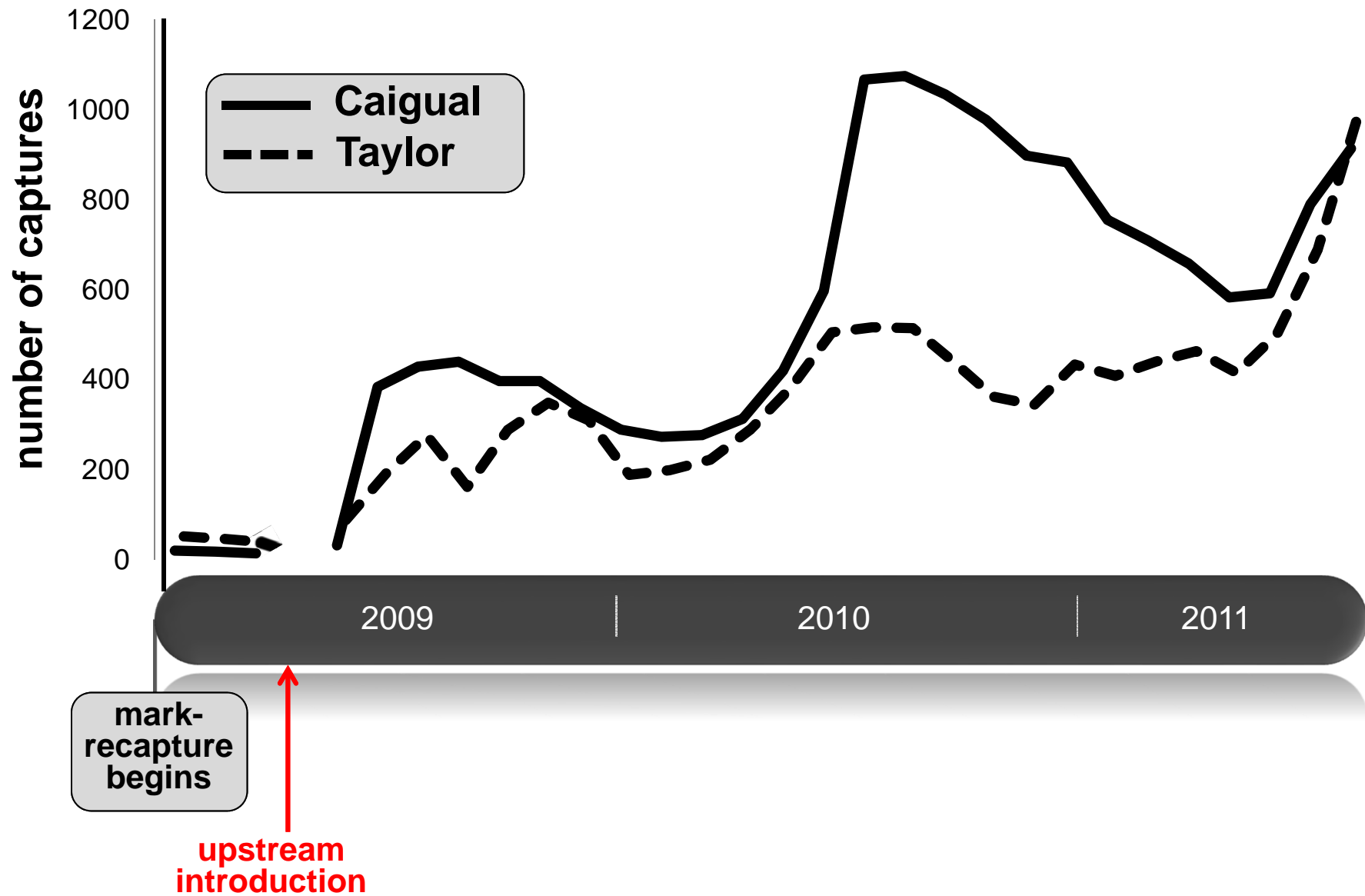
Changes in population size following gene flow



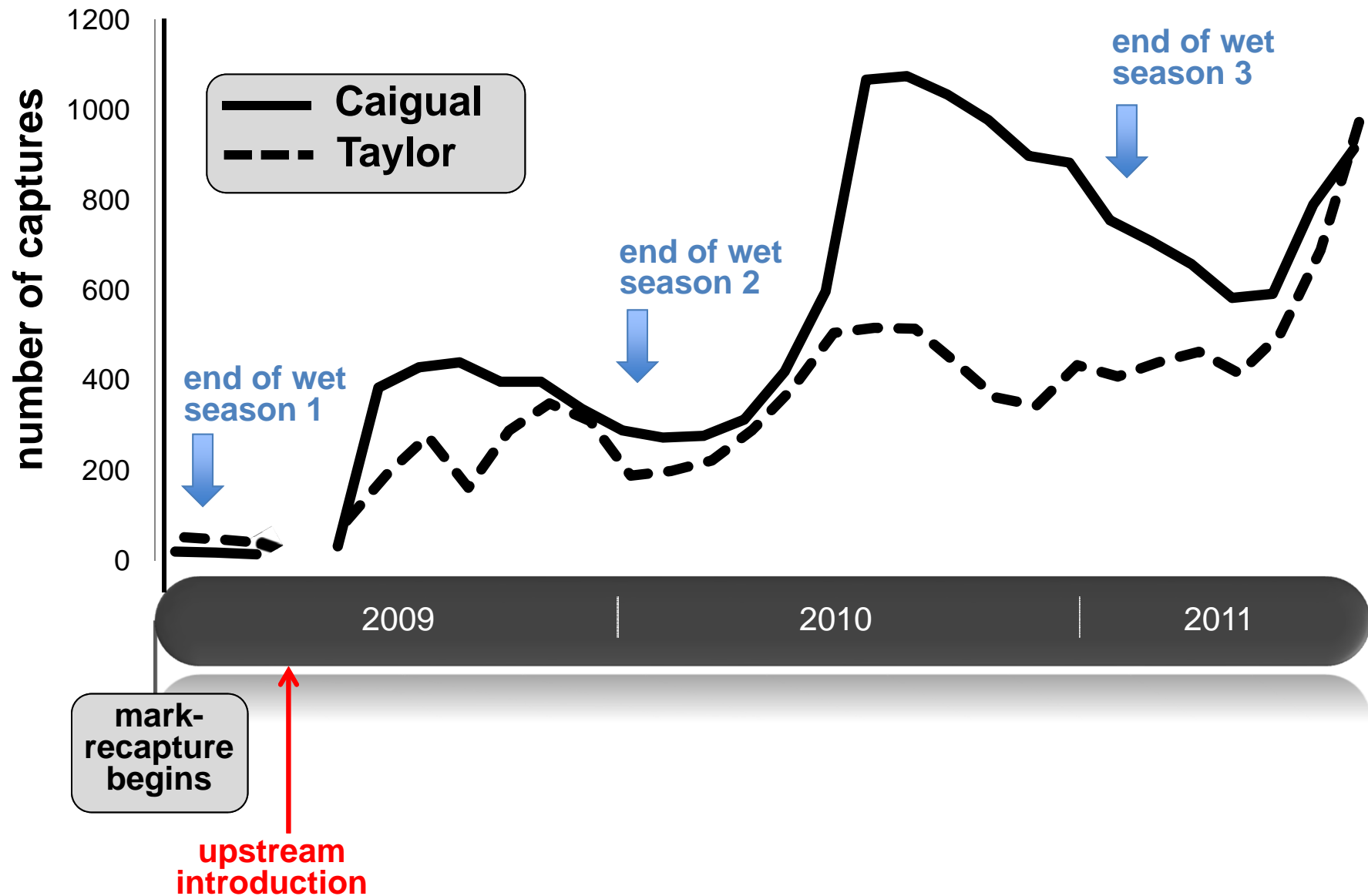
Changes in population size following gene flow



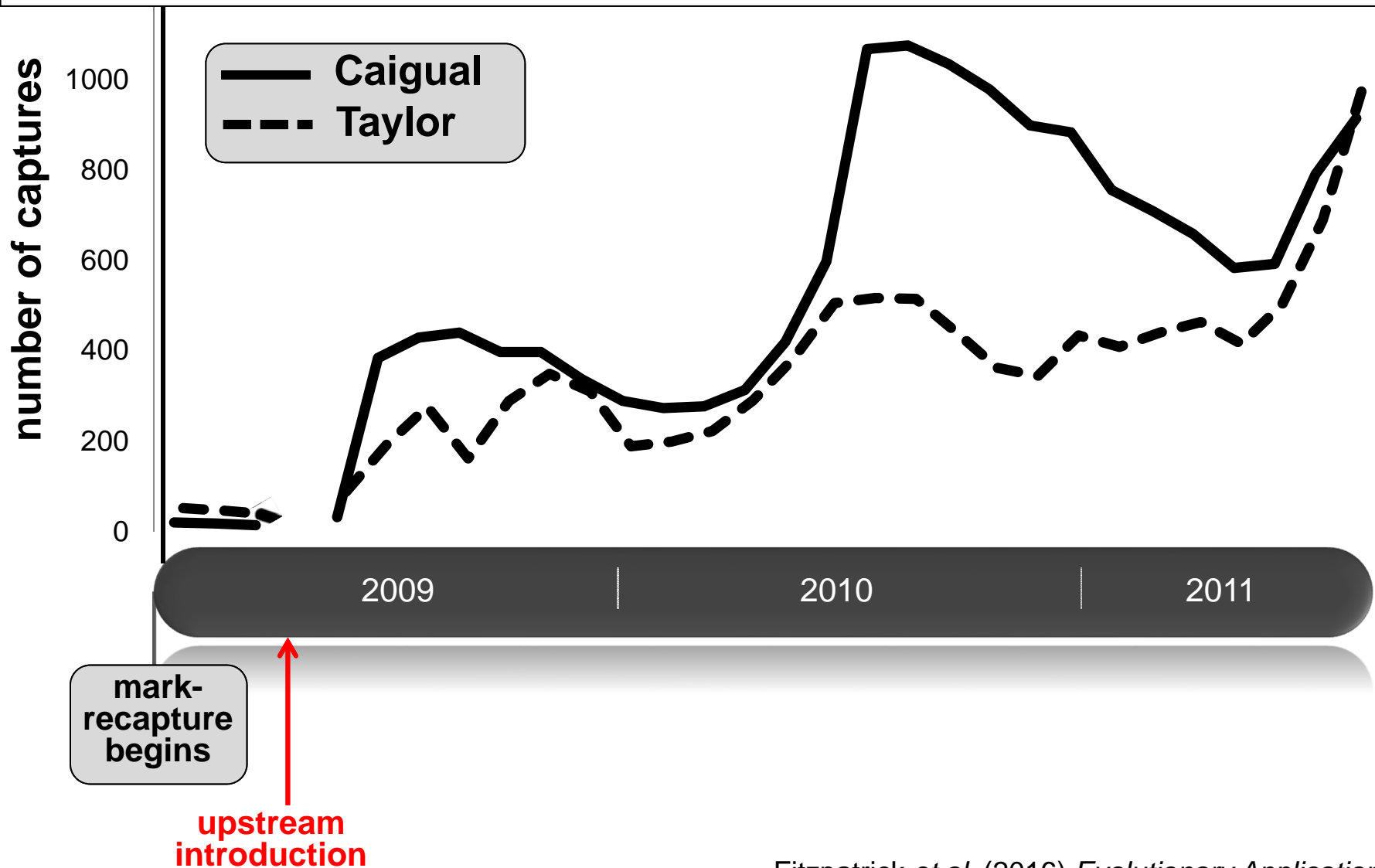
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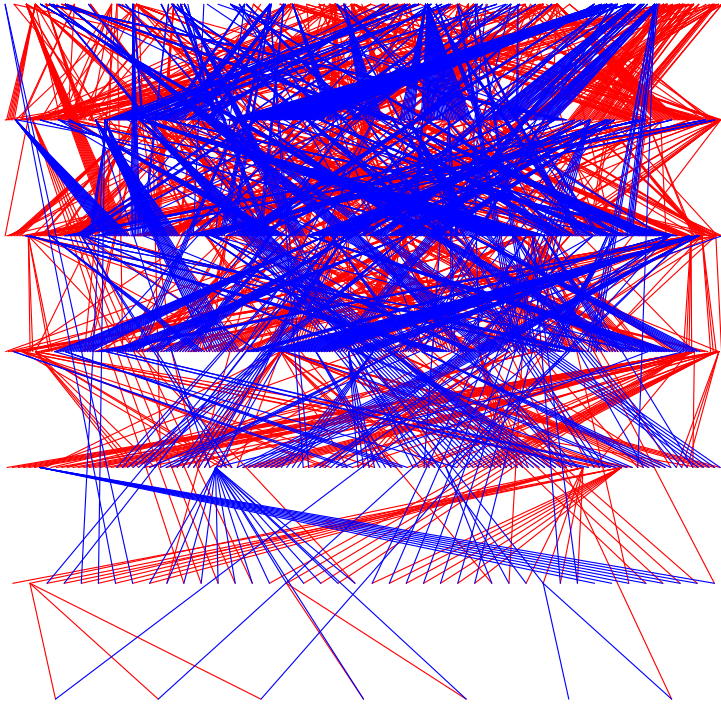
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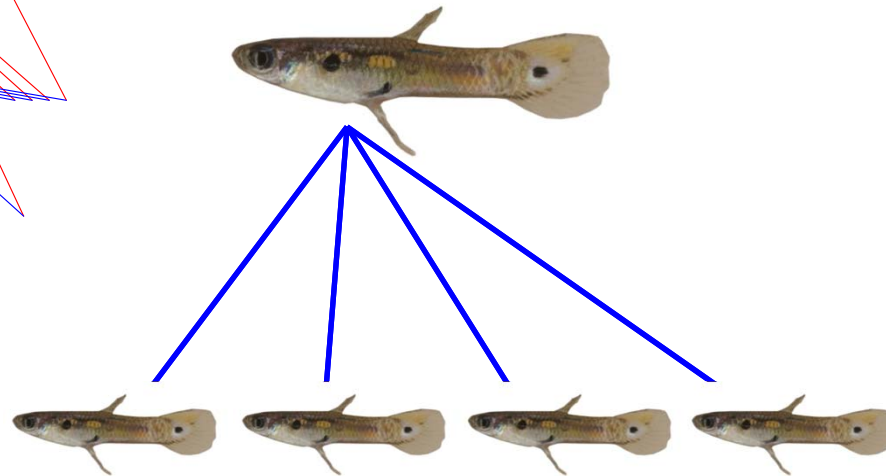
Genetic rescue: increase in population growth by more than the demographic contribution of immigrants



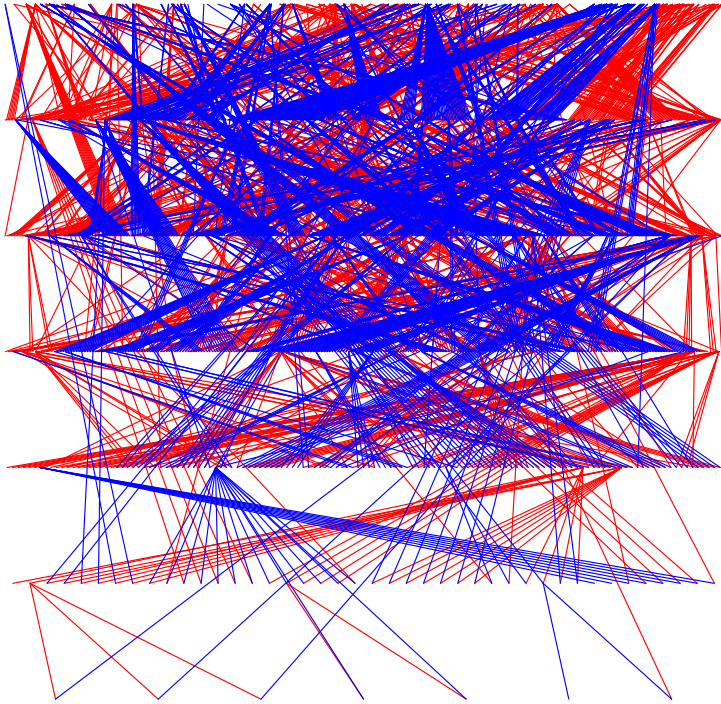
Estimating individual fitness with wild pedigrees



Lifetime reproductive success = 4

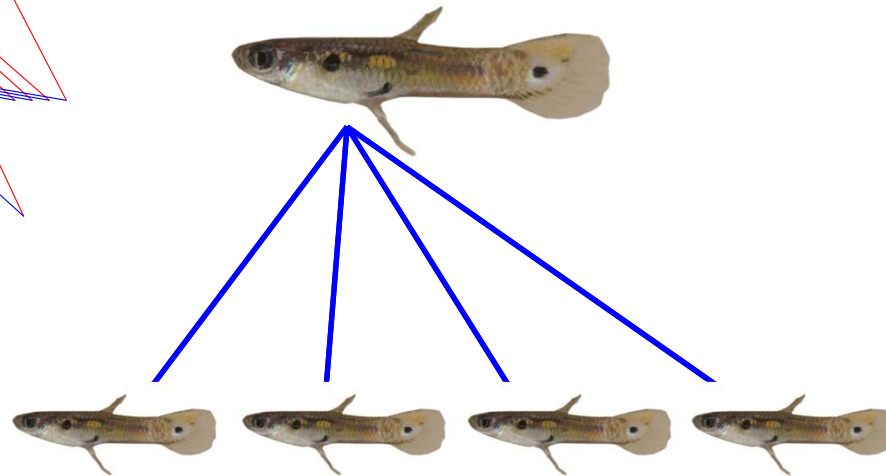


Estimating individual fitness with wild pedigrees

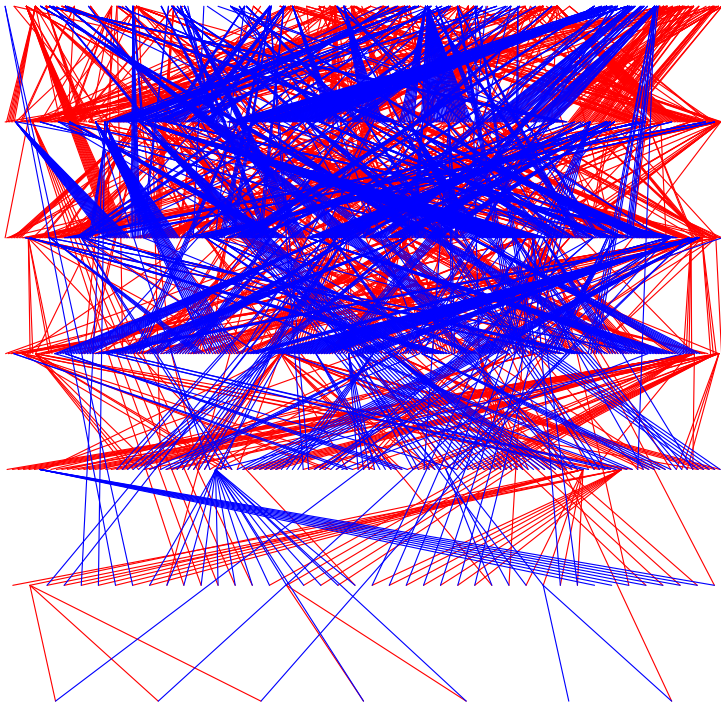


fitness = a measure of reproductive success

Lifetime reproductive success = 4

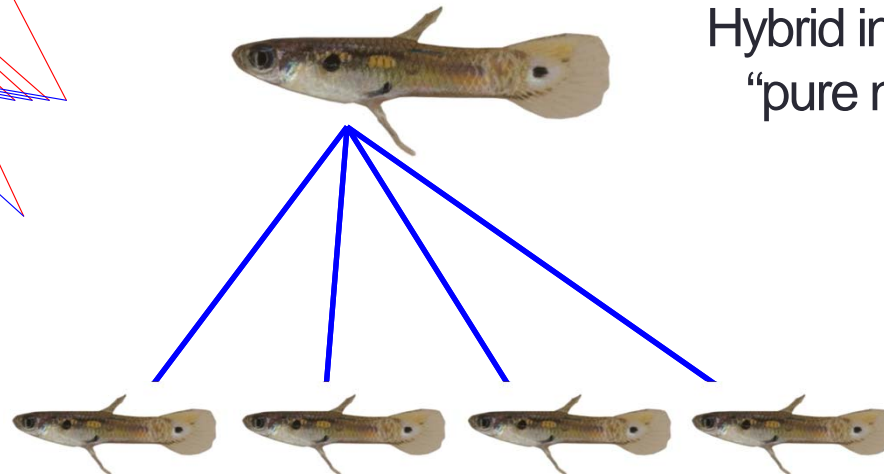


Estimating individual fitness with wild pedigrees

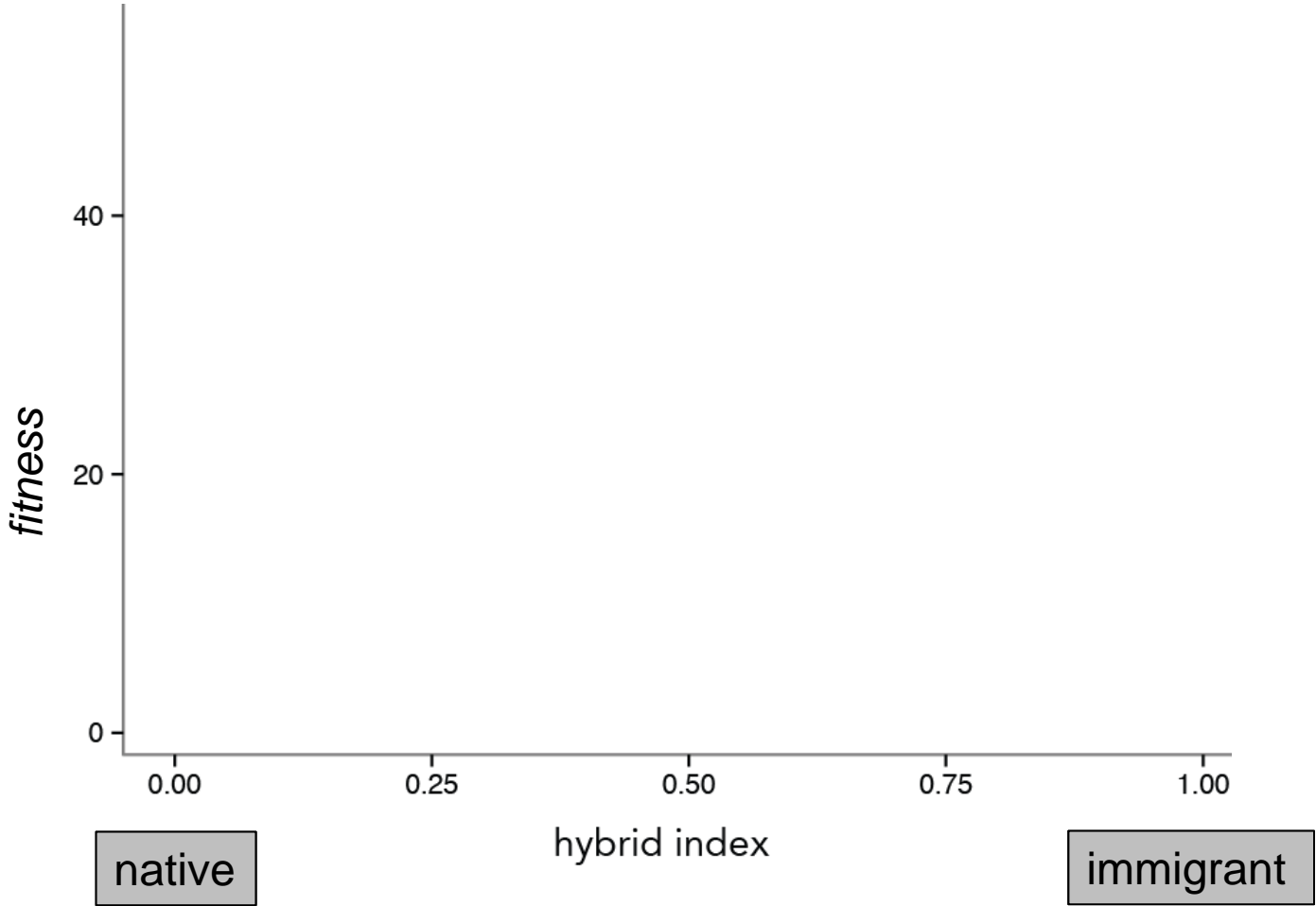


Lifetime reproductive success = 4

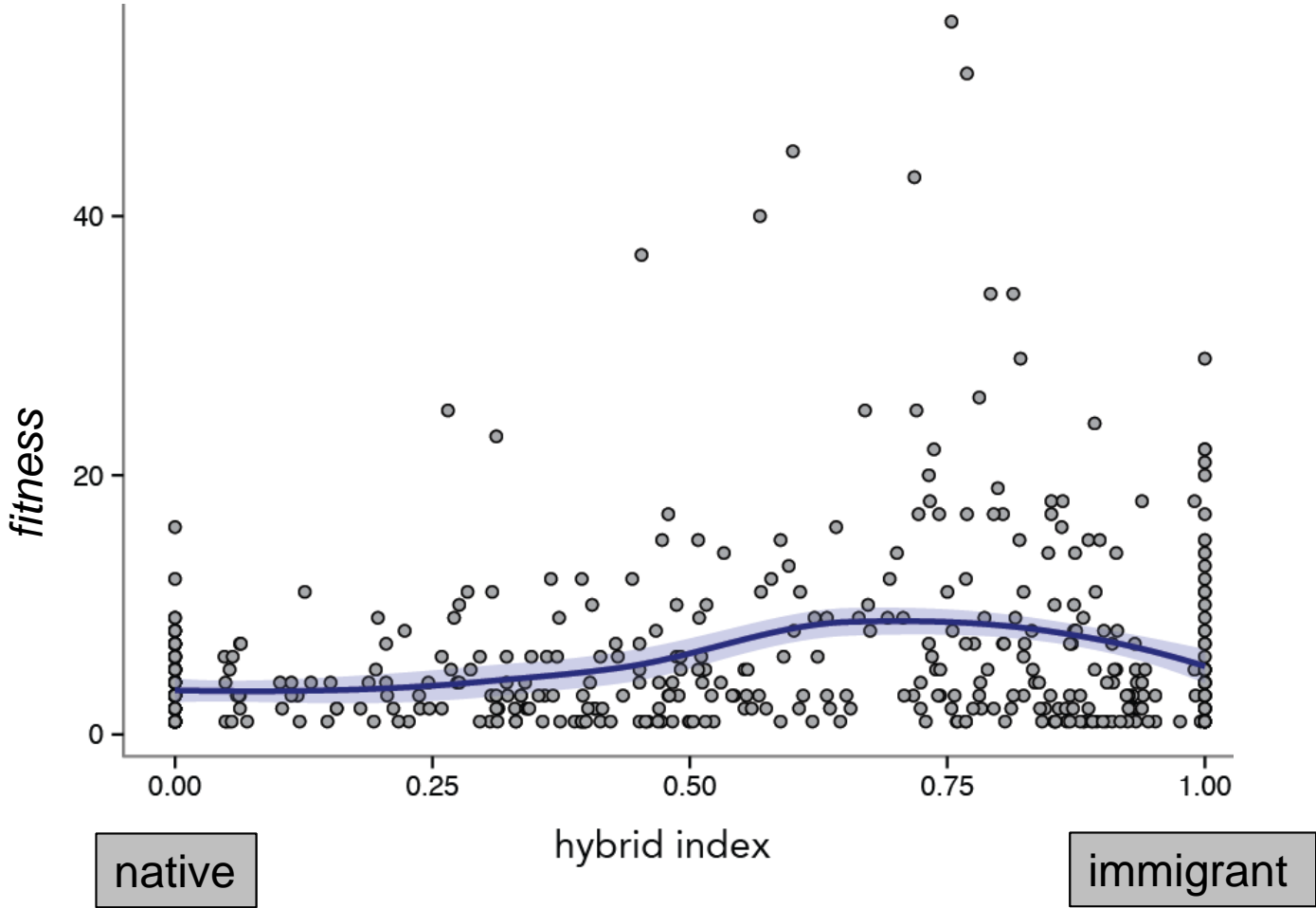
Hybrid index = 0
“pure native”



Hybrids have highest individual fitness

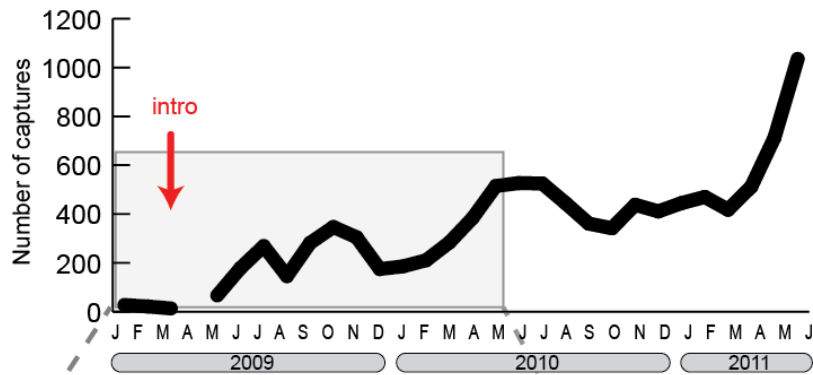


Hybrids have highest individual fitness

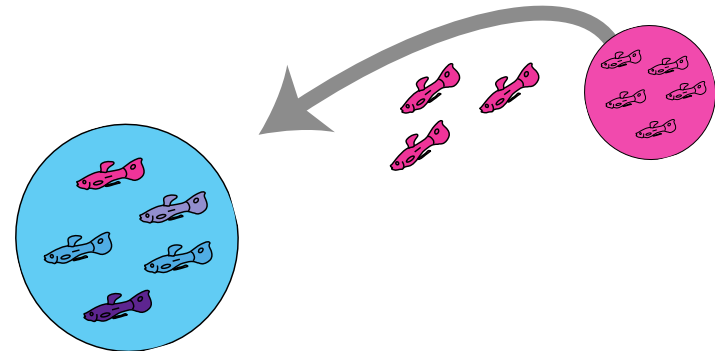
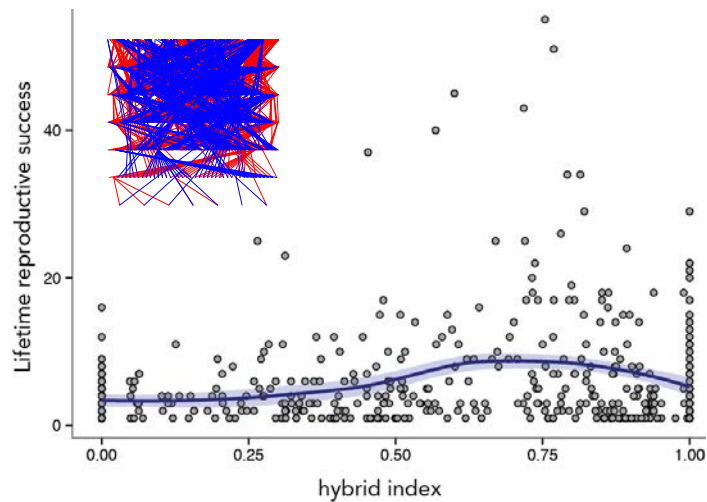
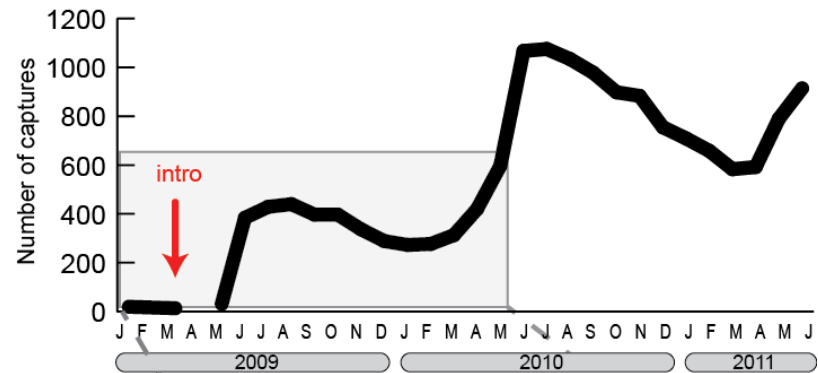


TAKE HOME: gene flow from a divergent source caused genetic rescue in two wild populations of guppies

Taylor

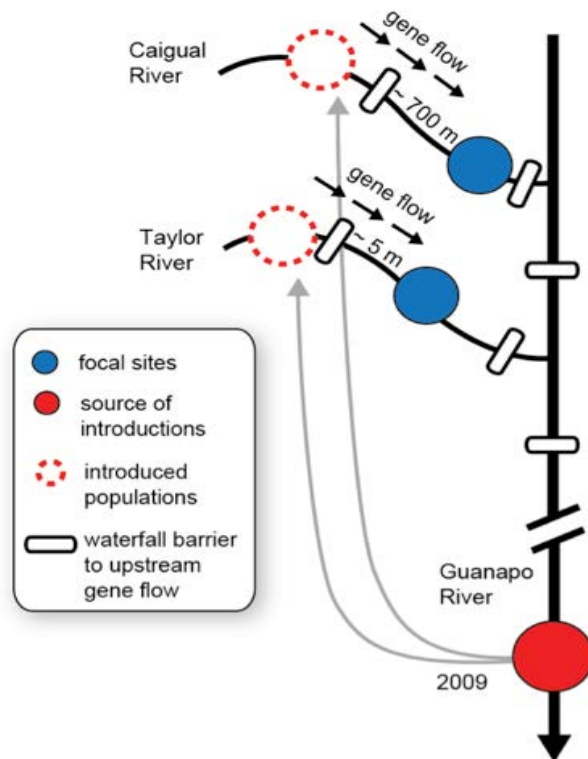


Caigual



Important considerations

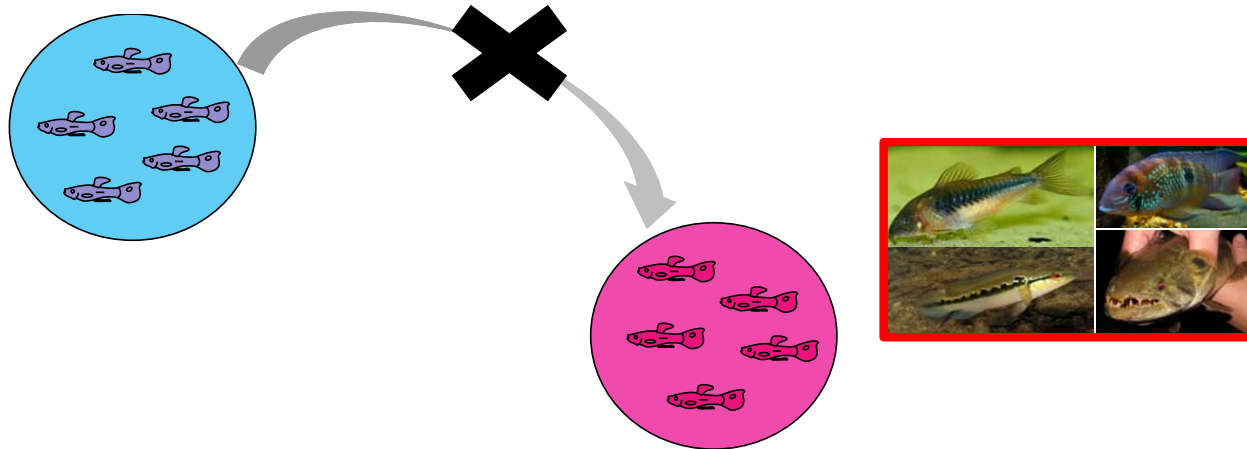
- introduced population came from the same drainage



reduced chance of
negative impacts of gene flow!

Important considerations

- environment matters



What can we learn from the guppy?

Genetic rescue to the rescue

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Forum

Sex, Mitochondria,
and Genetic Rescue

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(not to scale)

Genetic rescue of small inbred populations: meta-analysis reveals large and consistent benefits of gene flow

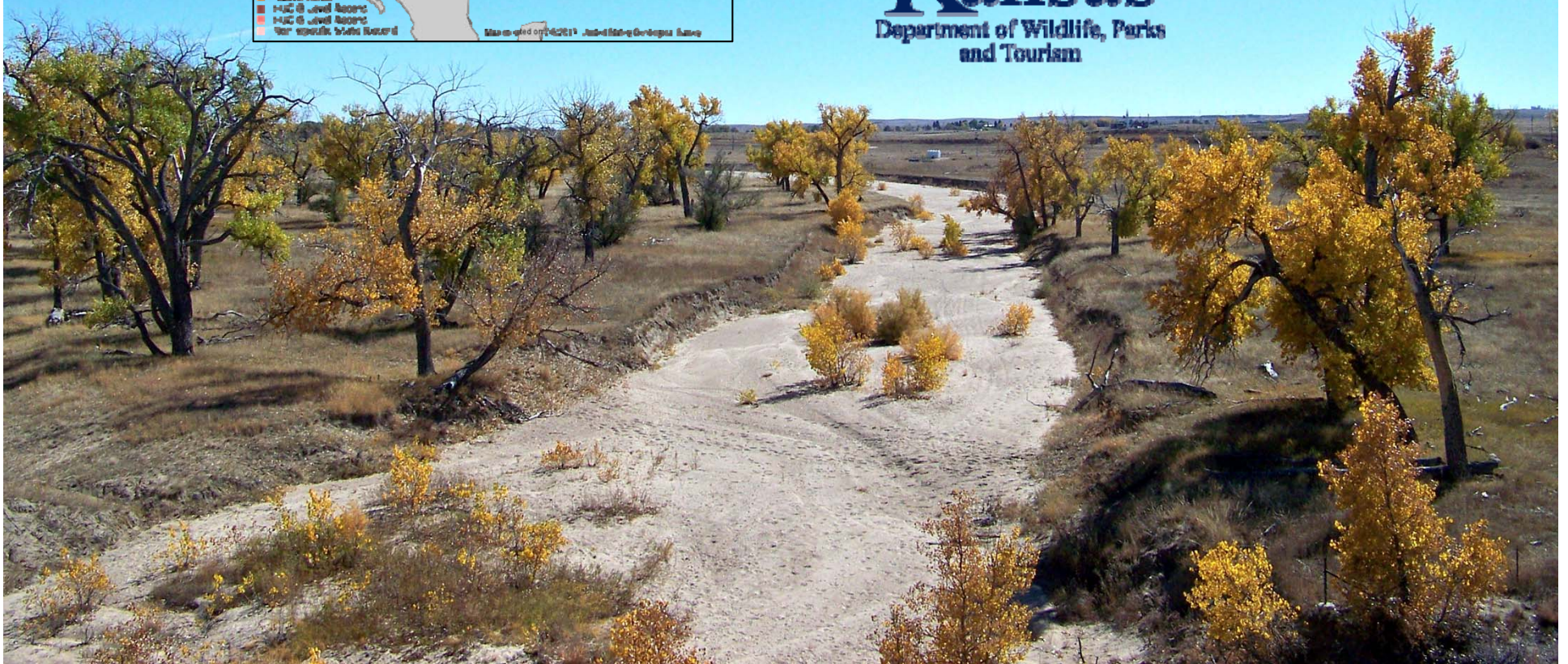
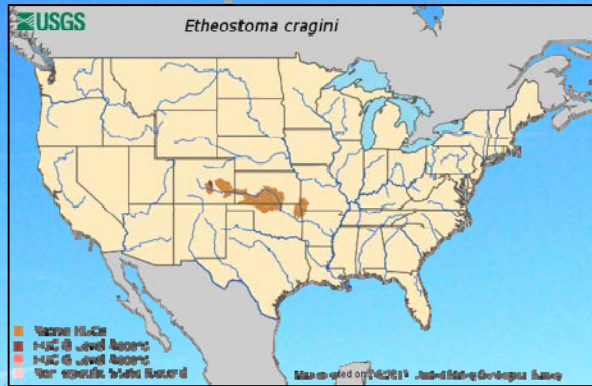
RICHARD FRANKHAM*†

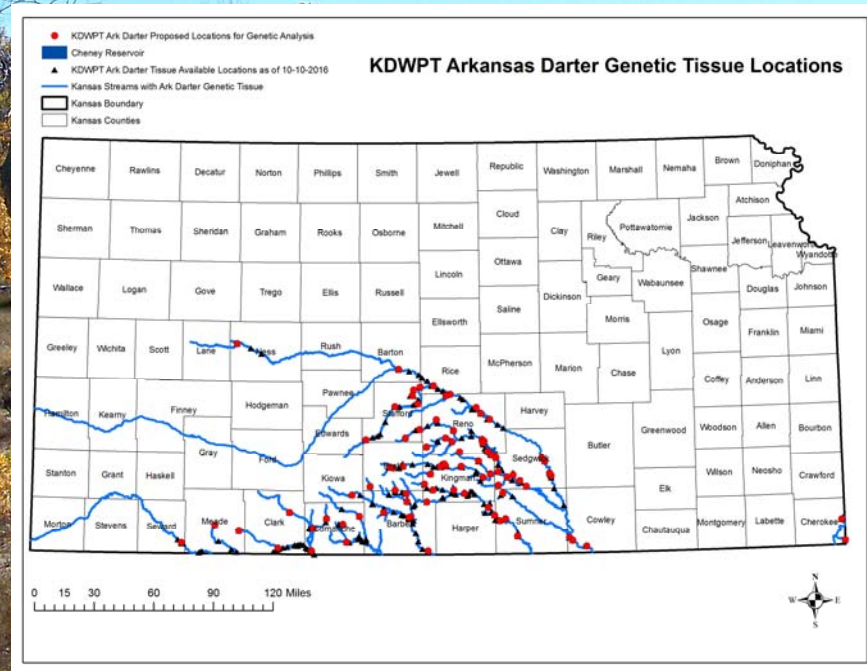
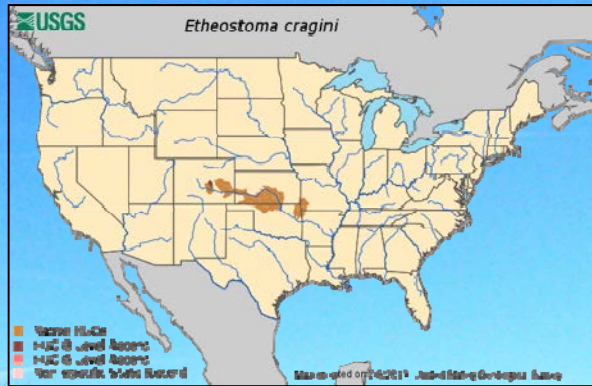
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Three types of rescue can avert extinction in a changing environment

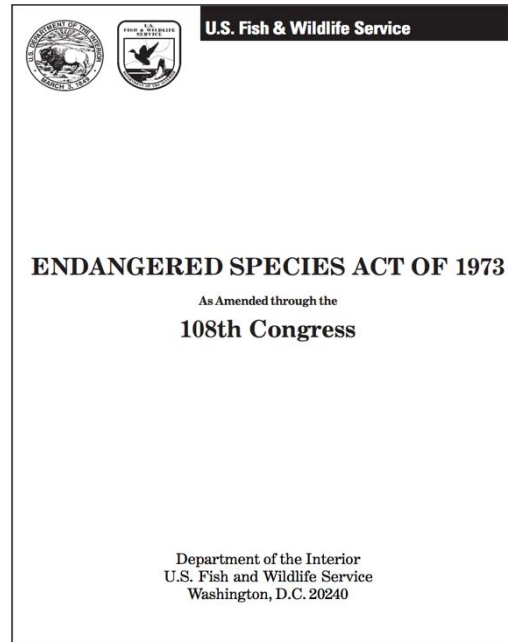
Ruth A. Hufbauer^{a,b,1}, Marianna Szűcs^a, Emily Kasyon^a, Courtney Youngberg^a, Michael J. Koontz^{a,b,c}, Christopher Richards^d, Ty Tuff^e, and Brett A. Melbourne^e







When will genetic rescue be useful in conservation?



Ozark Hellbender



Channel Island fox



Blue shiner



FL Scrub Jay



A photograph of a wolf standing on a snowy, textured surface. The wolf is in the lower right quadrant of the image, facing left. The snow is uneven and has some tracks or indentations. The lighting is bright, casting shadows to the right of the wolf. The background is a vast, open snowy landscape.

Gene flow plays an important,
evolutionary role...

...that can be manipulated for managing
microevolution in the face of climate change and
altered patterns of connectivity.



Collaborators

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Thank you!

MICHIGAN STATE
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Questions?



photo credit: John Fitzpatrick

<http://www.sii-inc.org/guppy-trailer-3/>