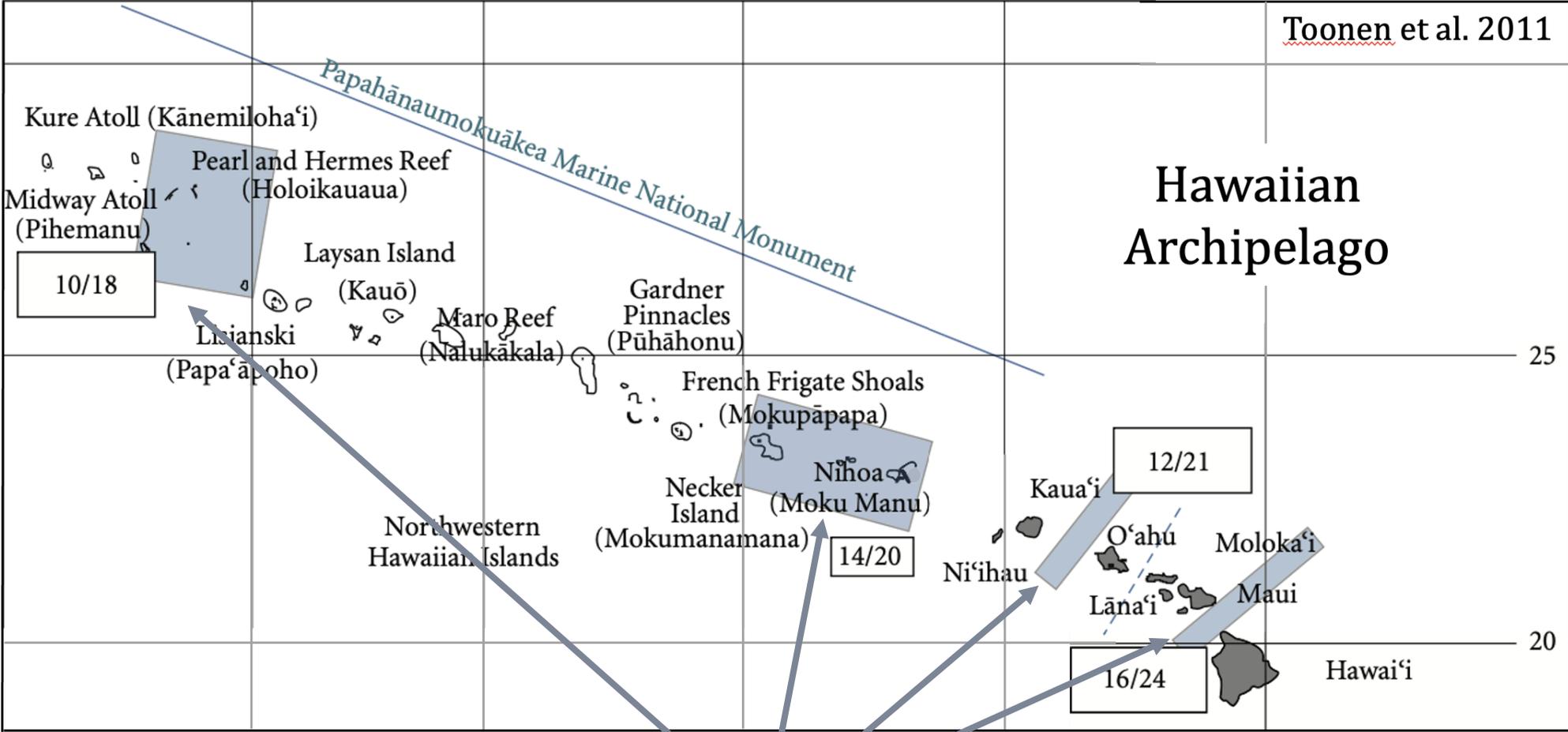




# Analysis of eDNA as a community genetics tool

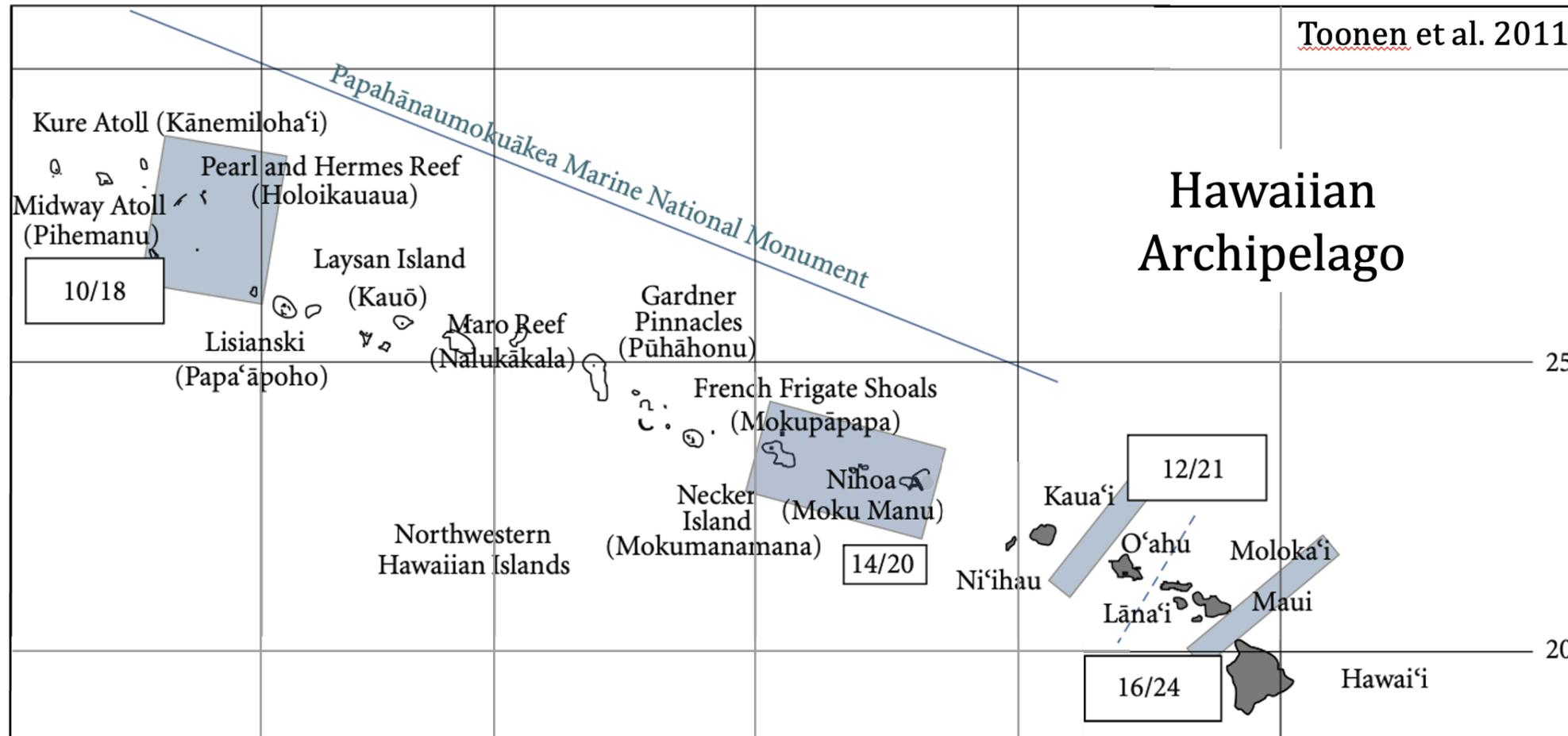


# Comparative Population Genetics

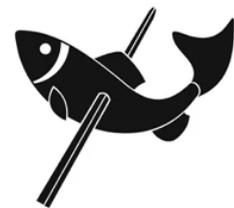


4 significant population genetics breaks

# Comparative Population Genetics



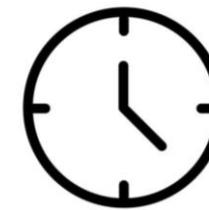
27 Species:



Find and take tissue sample of 9,416 ind.

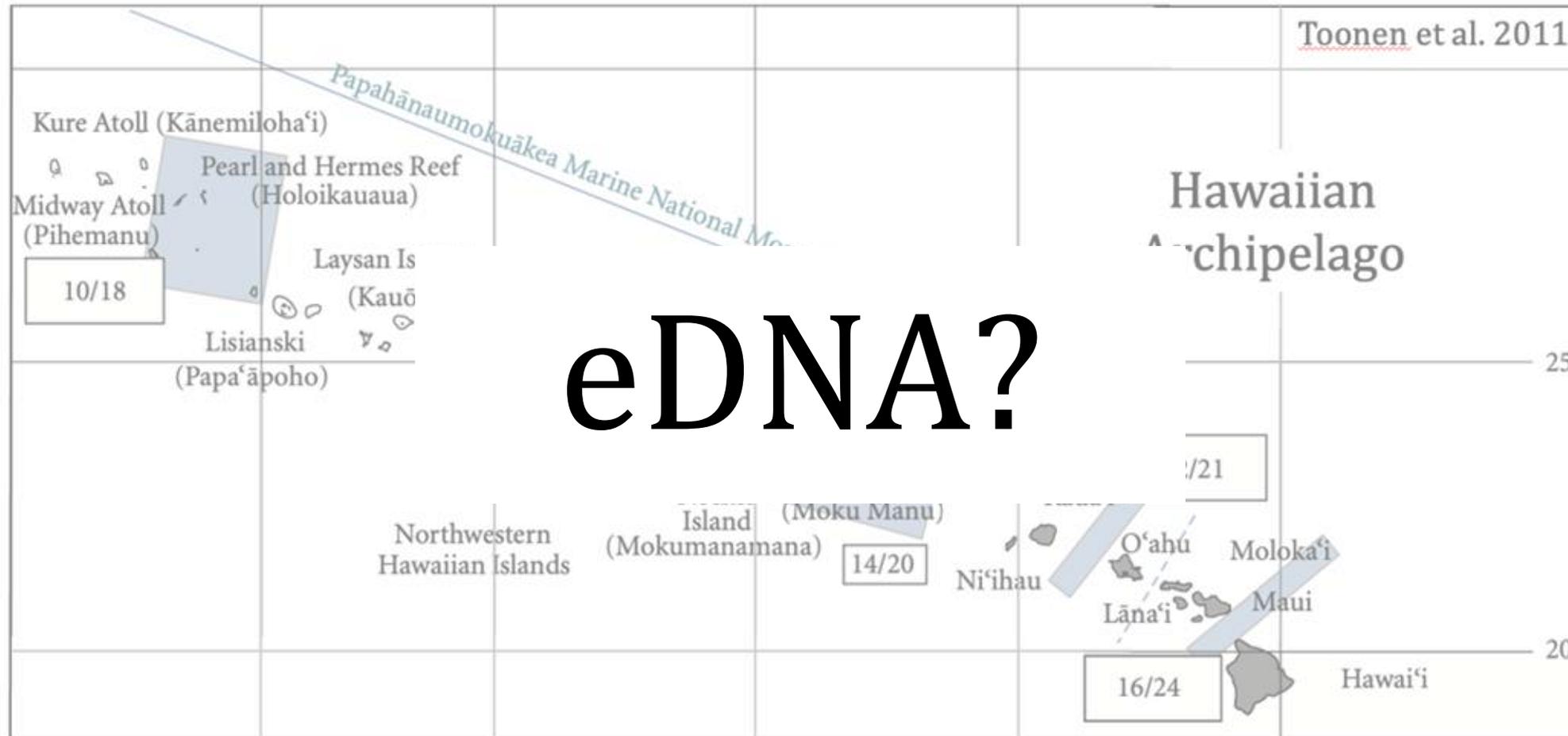


Permits

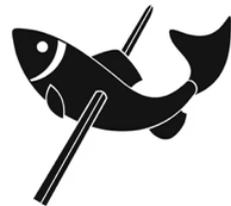


15 graduate students' theses

# Comparative Population Genetics



27 Species:



Find and take tissue sample of 9,416 ind.

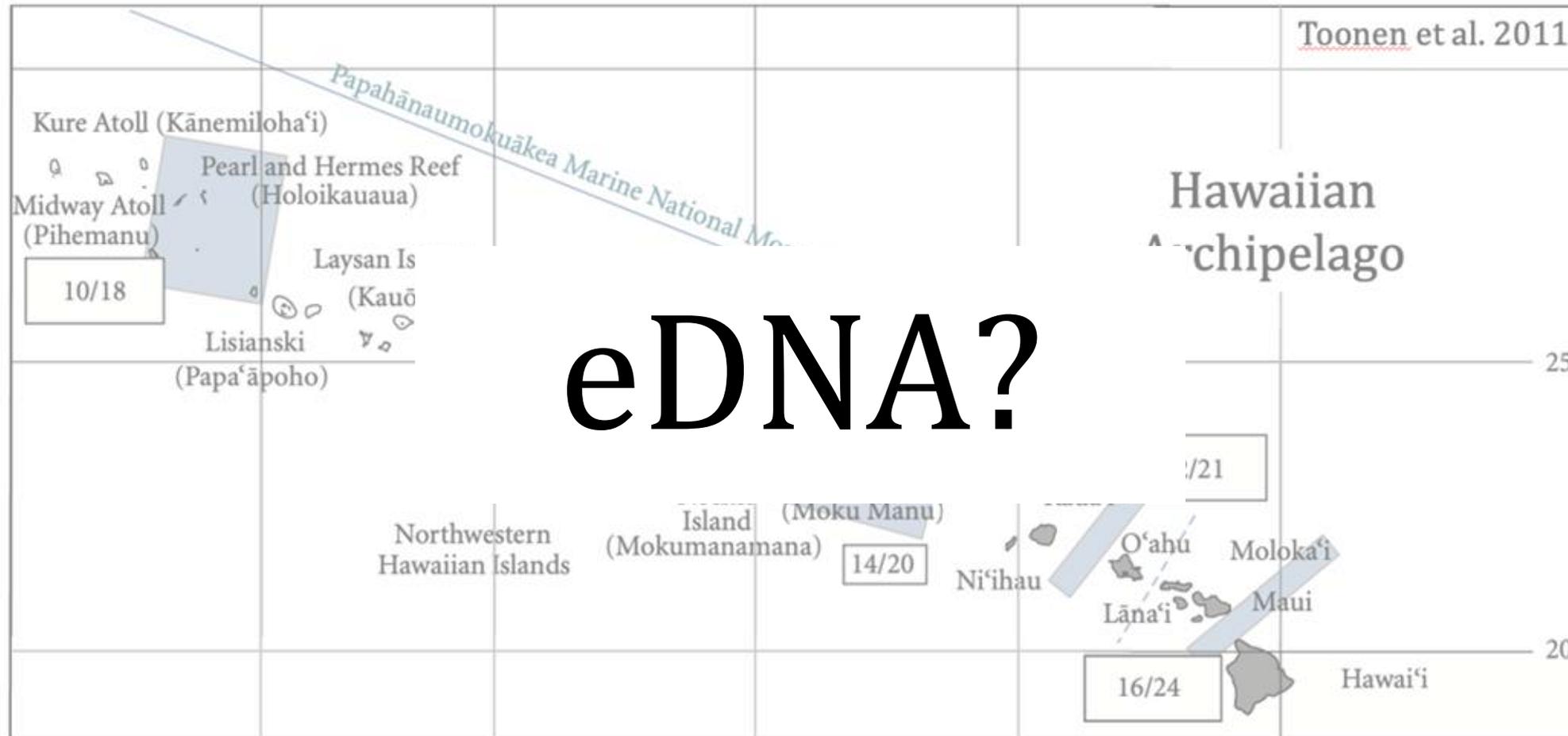


Permits



15 graduate students' theses

# Comparative Population Genetics



100s Species:



Find and take tissue sample of 9,416 ind.



Permits



1 graduate student's thesis

# Problem with eDNA: Unknown Haplotype Frequencies

## Individual Sample

Tissue Sampled



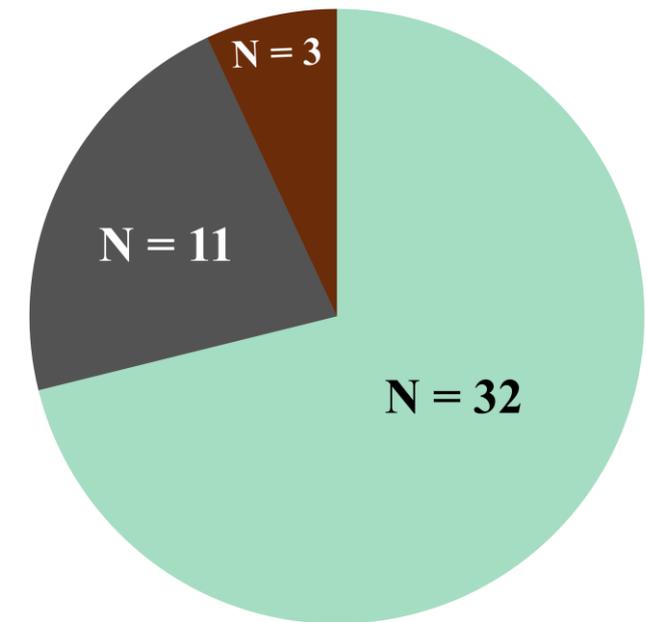
→ Individual 1: TCA GAC ATT GCC ACG GCC ...



→ Individual 2: TCA GAC ATT GCC ACG GCC ...



## Number of Individuals



## Environmental Sample

Water Sample



### Sequence

TCA GAC ATT GCC ACG GCC ...

### Reads

201

30

105

74



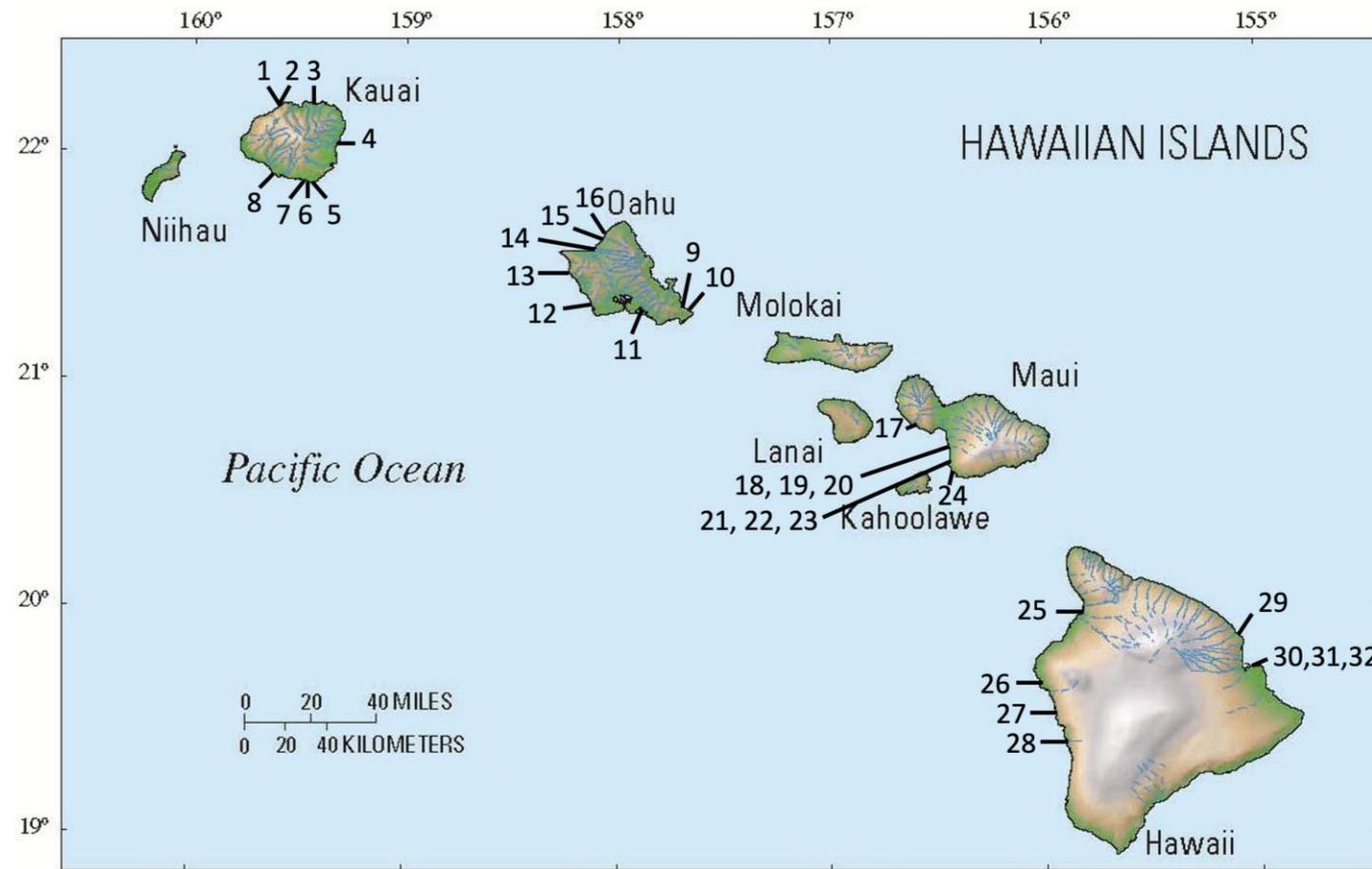
## Number of Individuals



Or



# eDNA vs Tissue



Per Site



**8 Sites Per Island**

**In Total: 64 Samples per Island**



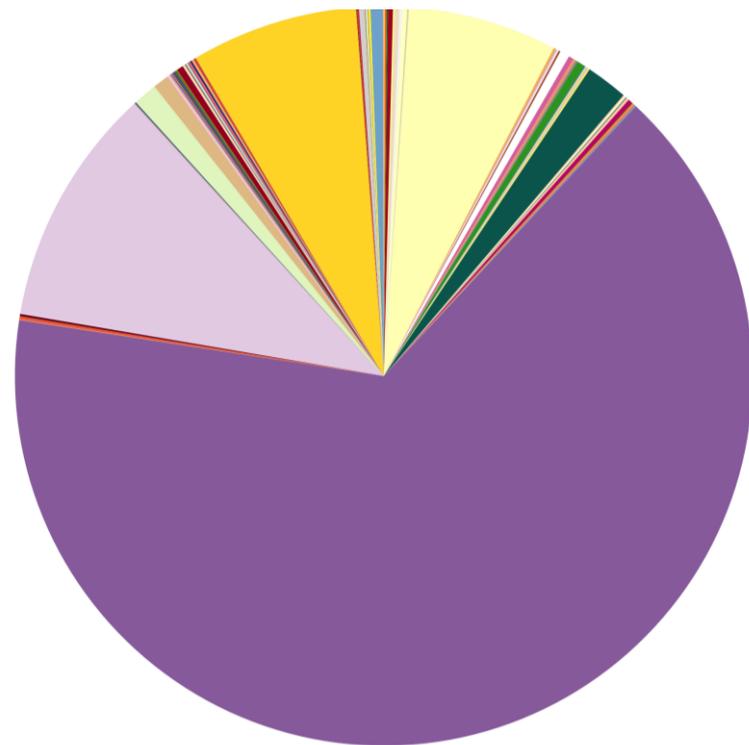
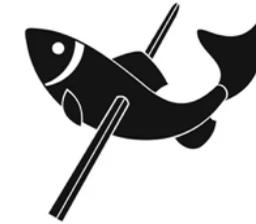
# Haplotype Frequencies

*Acanthurus nigrofuscus*

**eDNA**



**Tissue**

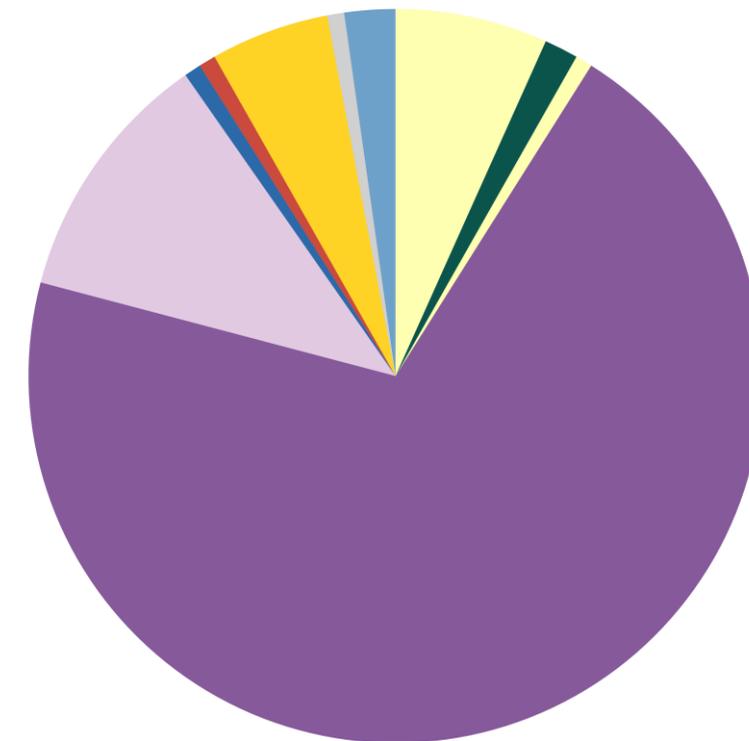


75 haplotypes

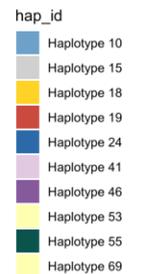


N= 34,504 reads

Detected in 197 water samples



10 haplotypes



N= 133 individuals

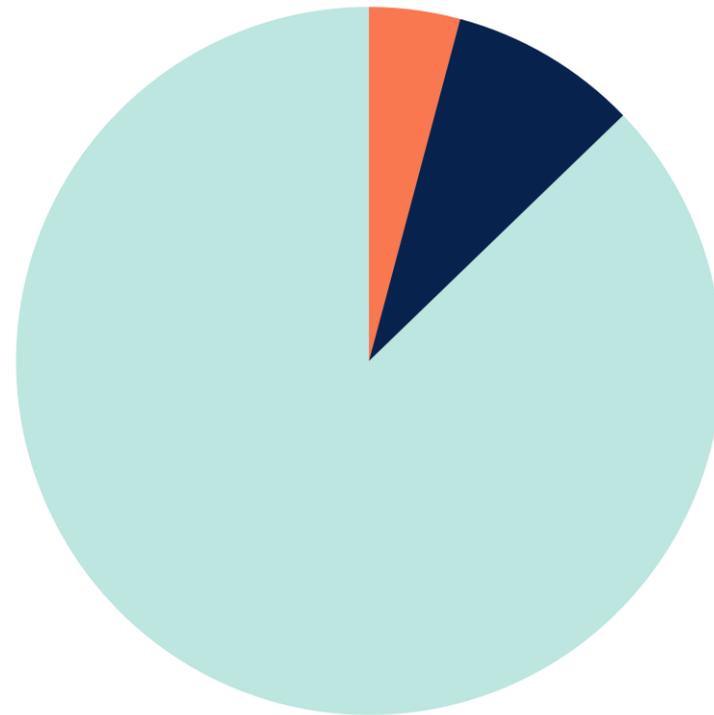
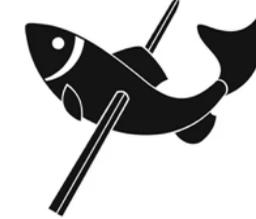
# Haplotype Frequencies

*Chaetodon miliaris*

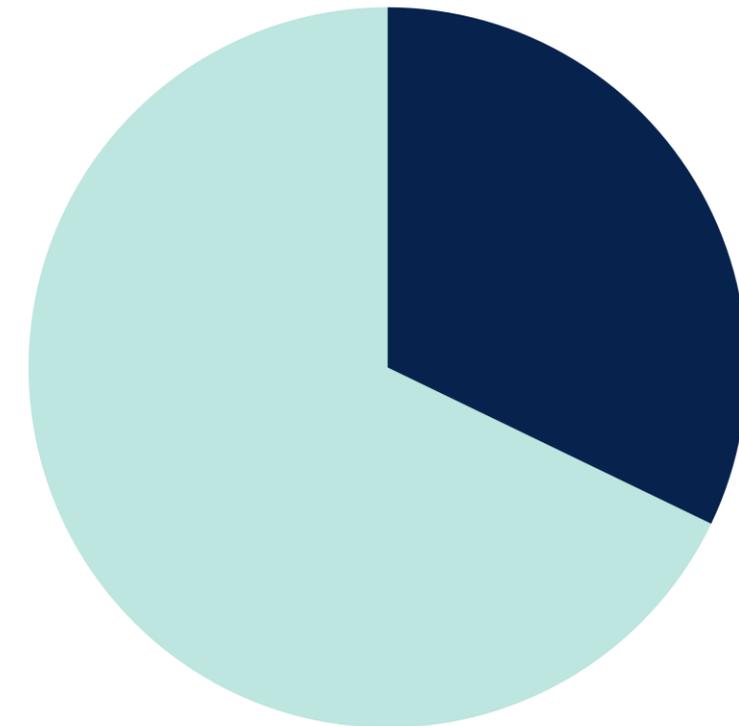
**eDNA**



**Tissue**



hap\_id  
Haplotype 1  
Haplotype 2  
Haplotype 3



hap\_id  
Haplotype 1  
Haplotype 2

N= 336 reads

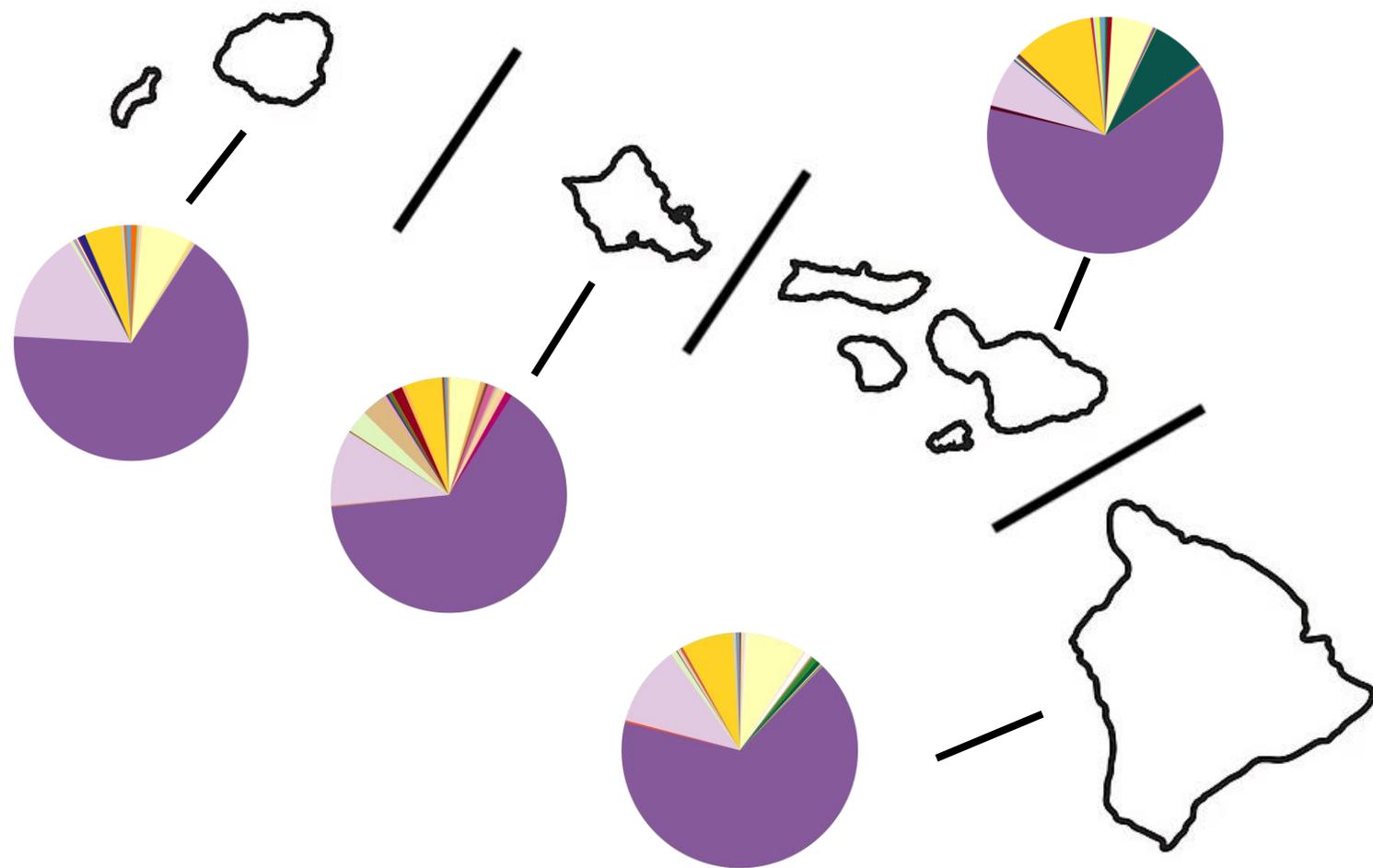
Detected in 5 water samples

N= 28 individuals

# Haplotype Frequencies

*Acanthurus nigrofuscus*

**eDNA**



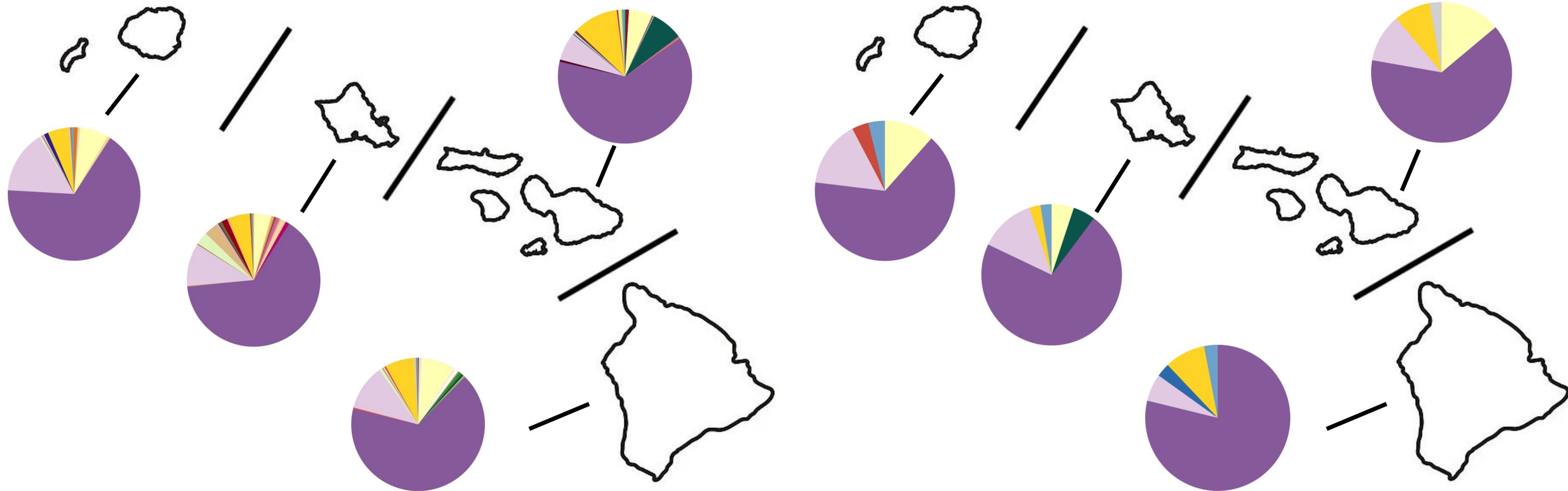
# Haplotype Frequencies

*Acanthurus nigrofuscus*

**eDNA**



**Tissue**



# Haplotype Frequencies

*Acanthurus nigrofuscus*

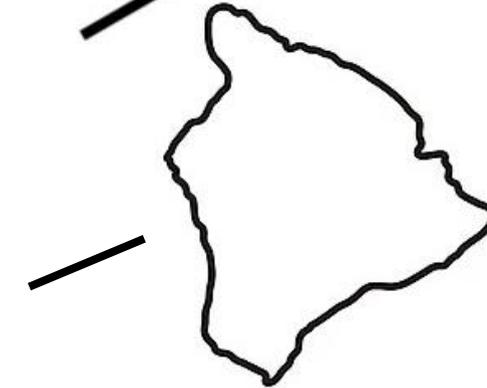
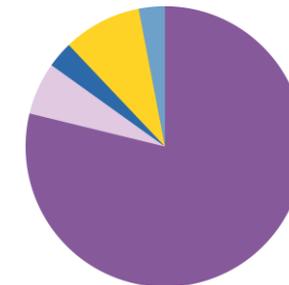
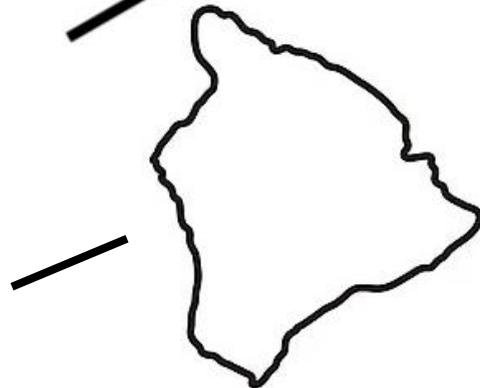
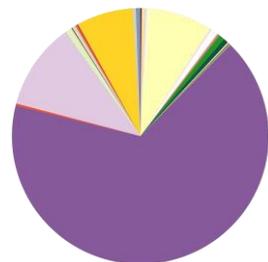
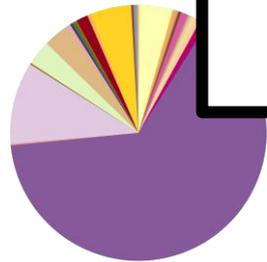
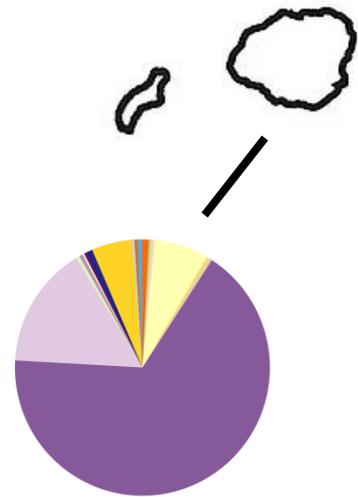
**eDNA**



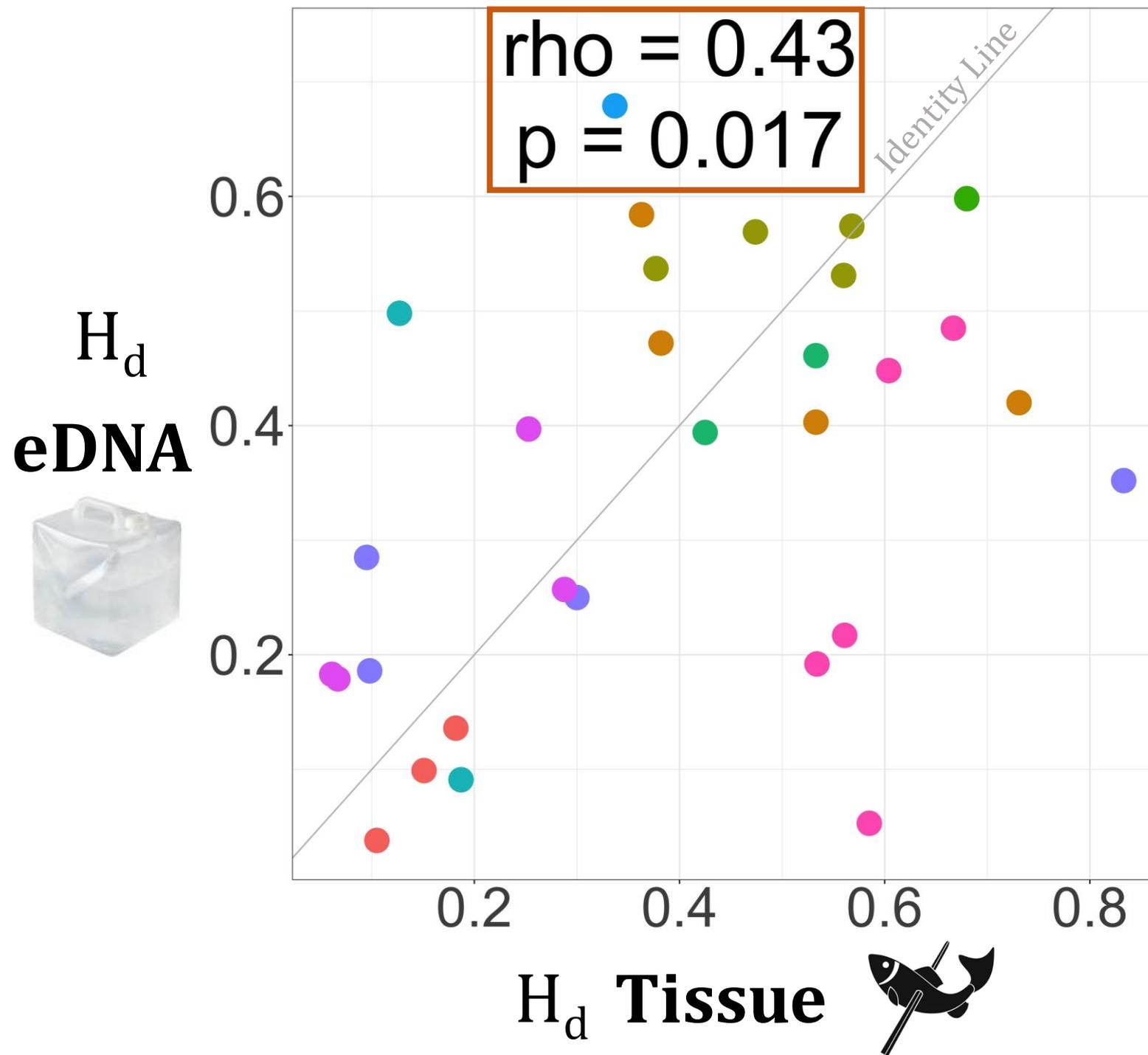
**Tissue**



11 species:  
36/37 island populations had the same  
dominant haplotype

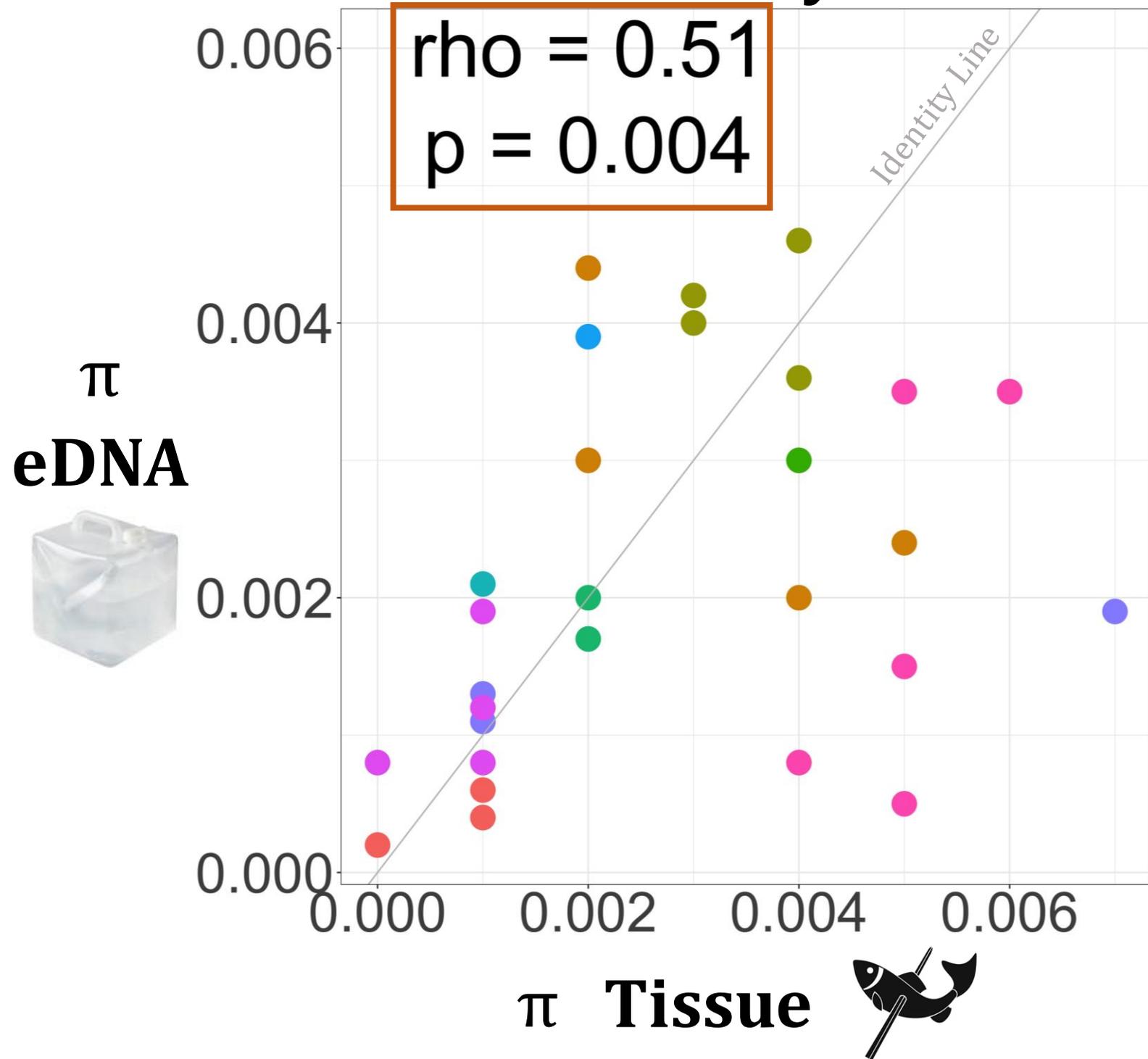


# Haplotype Diversity is correlated



N = 37 populations  
from 11 species

# Nucleotide Diversity is correlated



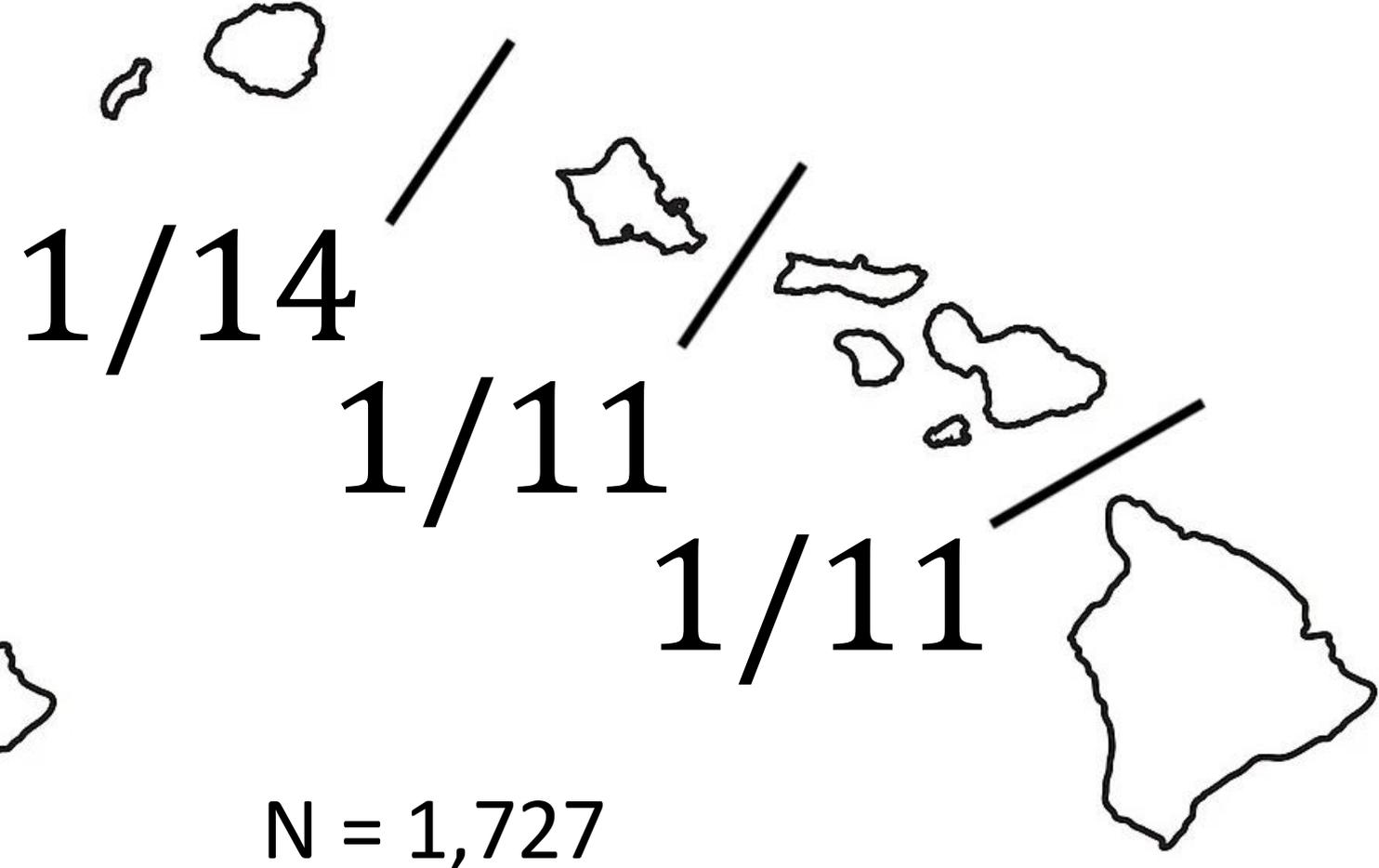
N = 37 populations  
from 11 species

# Significant genetic breaks ( $\Phi_{ST}$ ) increased with eDNA

**eDNA**



**Tissue**



# Significant genetic breaks ( $\Phi_{ST}$ ) increased with eDNA

Deepest and Widest Channel  
116 km wide  
3,400 m deep

42 km wide  
700 m deep

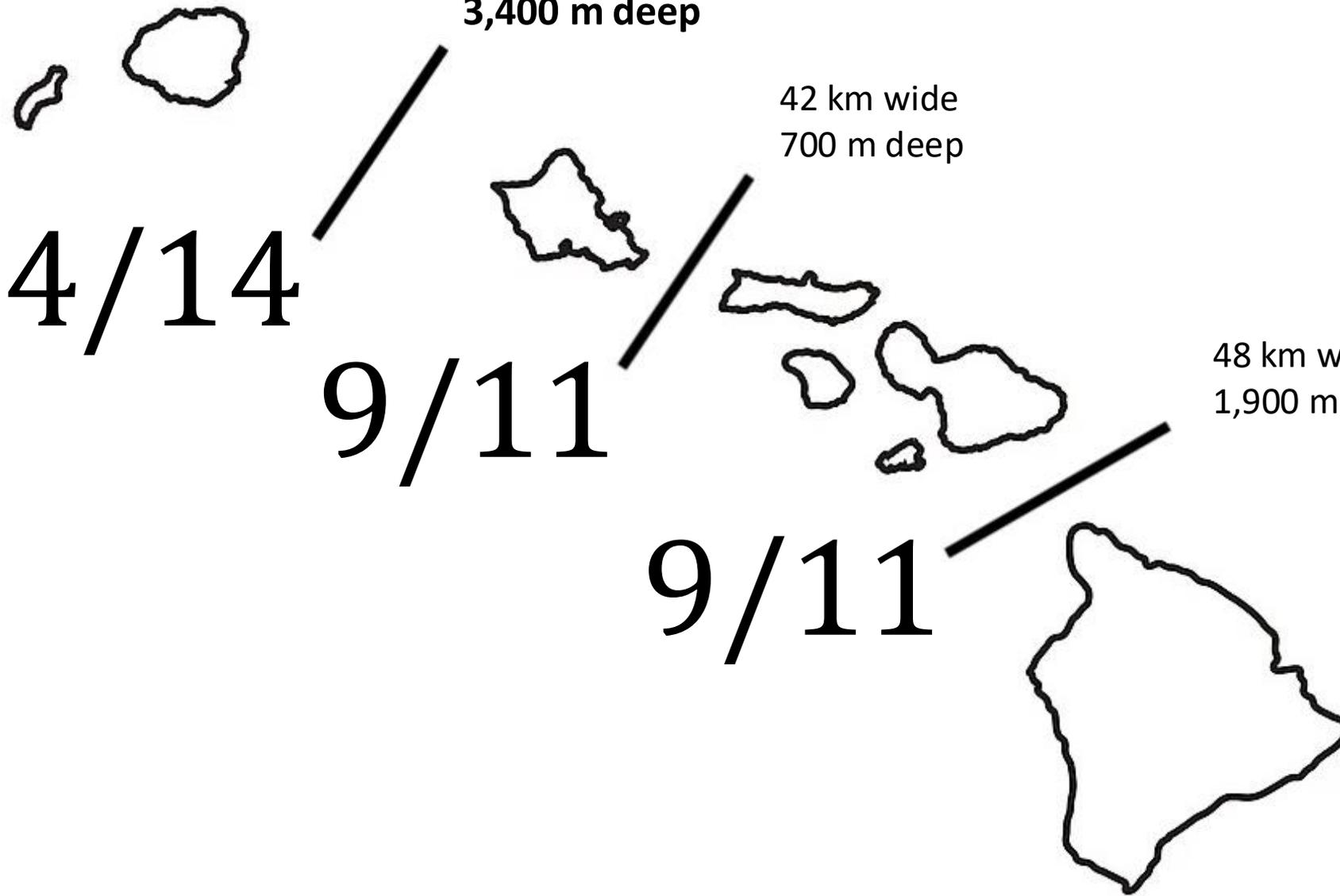
48 km wide  
1,900 m deep

14/14

9/11

9/11

**eDNA**



# Significant genetic breaks ( $\Phi_{ST}$ ) increased with eDNA

Deepest and Widest Channel  
116 km wide  
3,400 m deep

42 km wide  
700 m deep

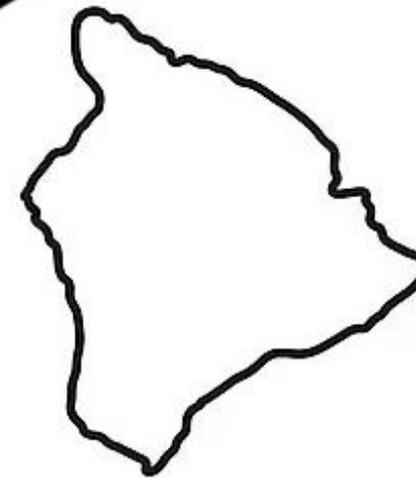
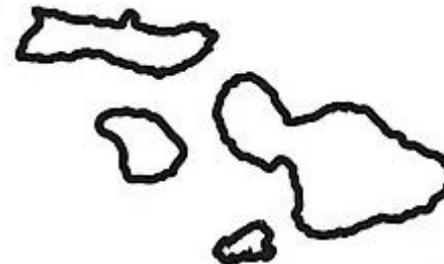
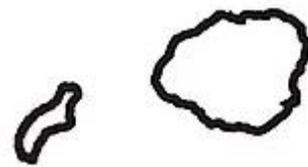
48 km wide  
1,900 m deep

14/14

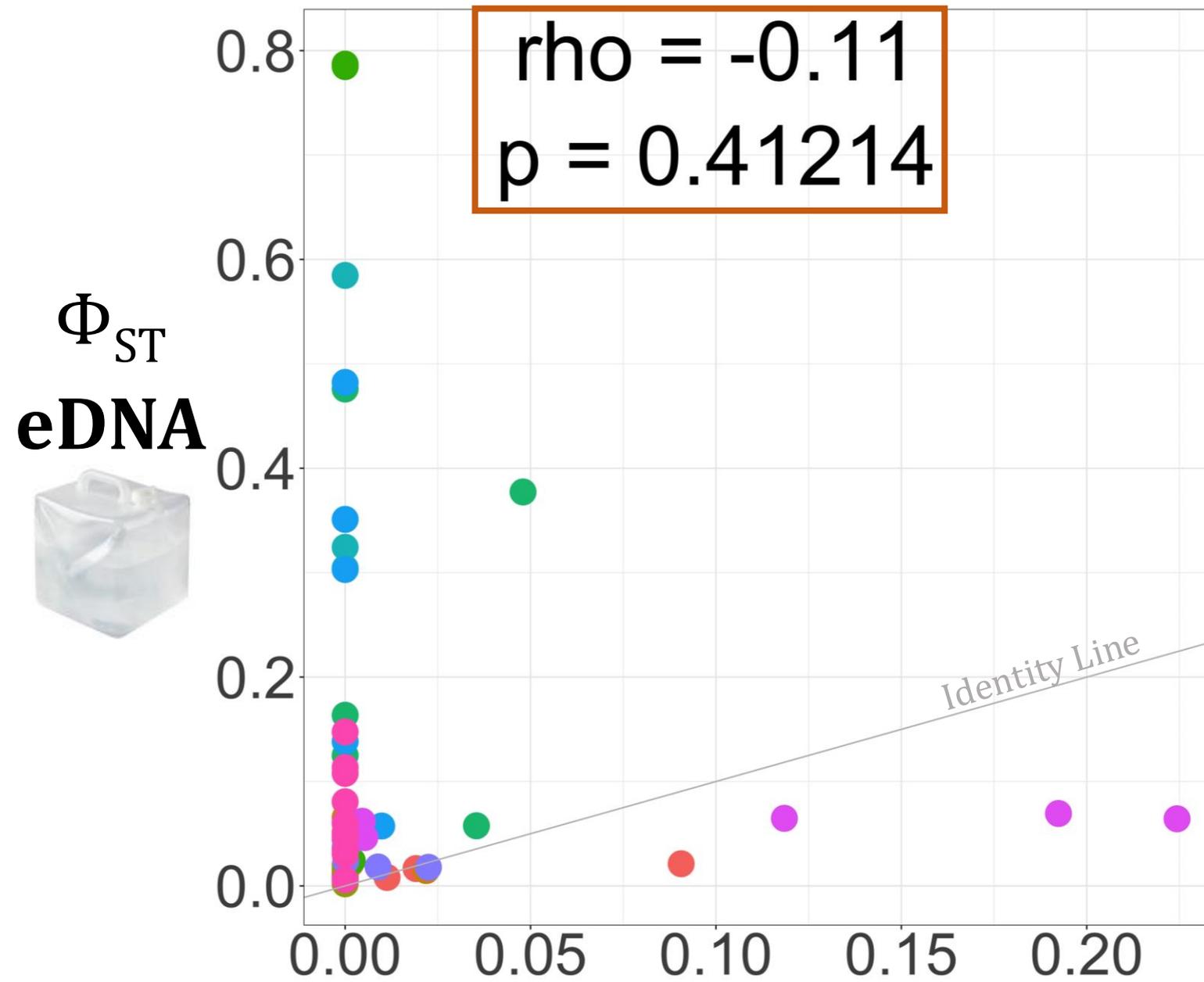
9/11

9/11

**eDNA**



# $\Phi_{ST}$ not correlated with all data



$\Phi_{ST}$  **Tissue**



N = 78 pairwise population comparisons from 16 species

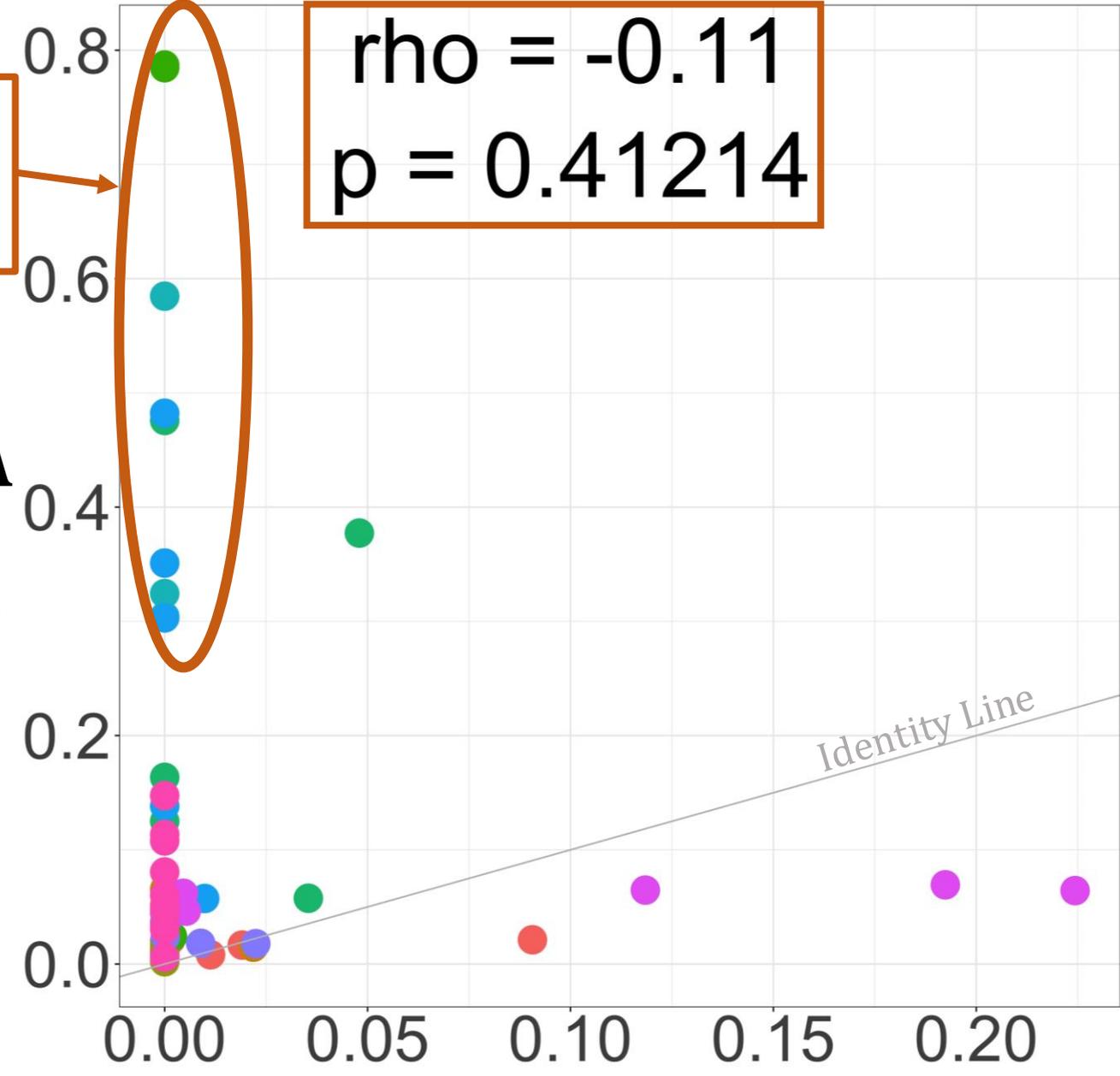
# $\Phi_{ST}$ not correlated with all data

eDNA  $N \ll$  tissue  $N$   
eDNA  $\Phi_{ST} \gg$  tissue  $\Phi_{ST}$

$\Phi_{ST}$   
eDNA



$\rho = -0.11$   
 $p = 0.41214$

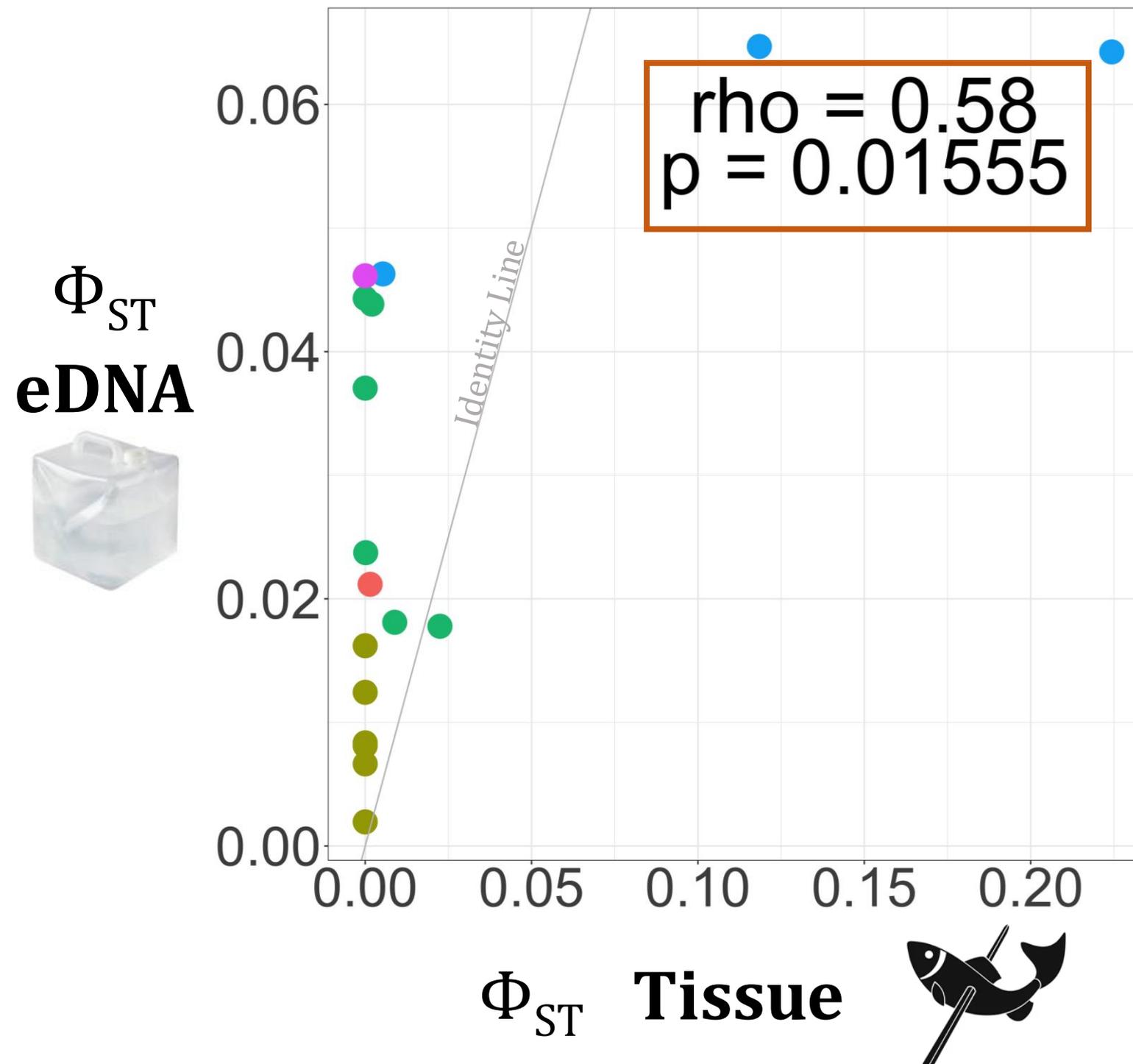


$\Phi_{ST}$  **Tissue**



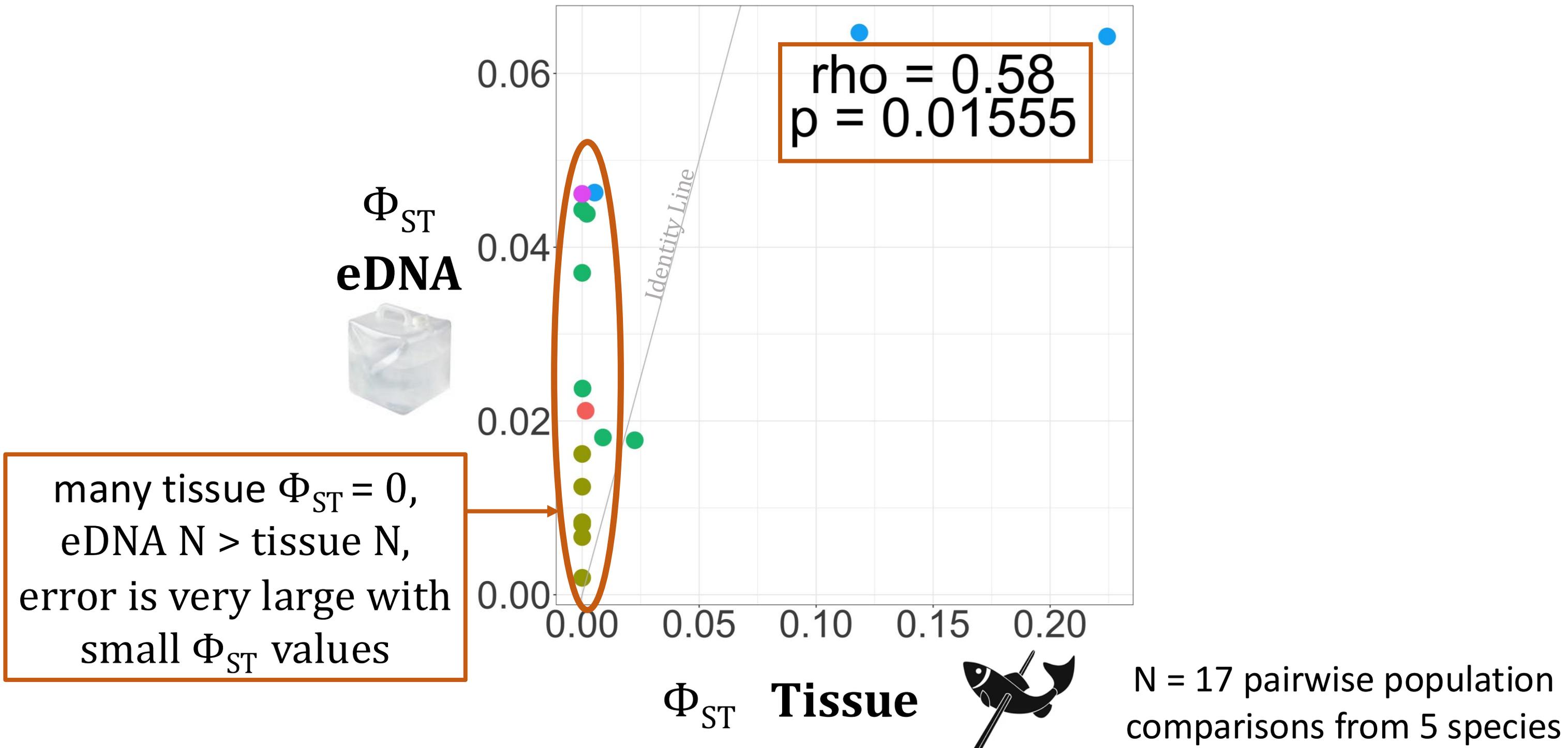
N = 78 pairwise population comparisons from 16 species

# $\Phi_{ST}$ correlation is sensitive to low sample size



N = 17 pairwise population comparisons from 5 species

# $\Phi_{ST}$ correlation is sensitive to low sample size



# eDNA is informative for pop gen

## 1. Haplotypes

↳ The data are very similar

## 2. Significant population structure

↳ eDNA has more power

## 3. $\Phi_{ST}$

↳ Correlation rank significant  
Sensitive to low sampling



# Acknowledgements

Peter Marko

Brian Bowen

Erica Goetze

Rob Toonen

Johanna Wren

Anne Lee

Cécile Vimond

Graham Lobert

Patrick Nichols

NSF GRFP (1842402 and 2236415)

NSF (OCE-2049673)

Edmondson Research Fund

E.A. Kay Award





Questions?



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