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COLLEGE SCIENCES
DOCTORAL DE LA MER
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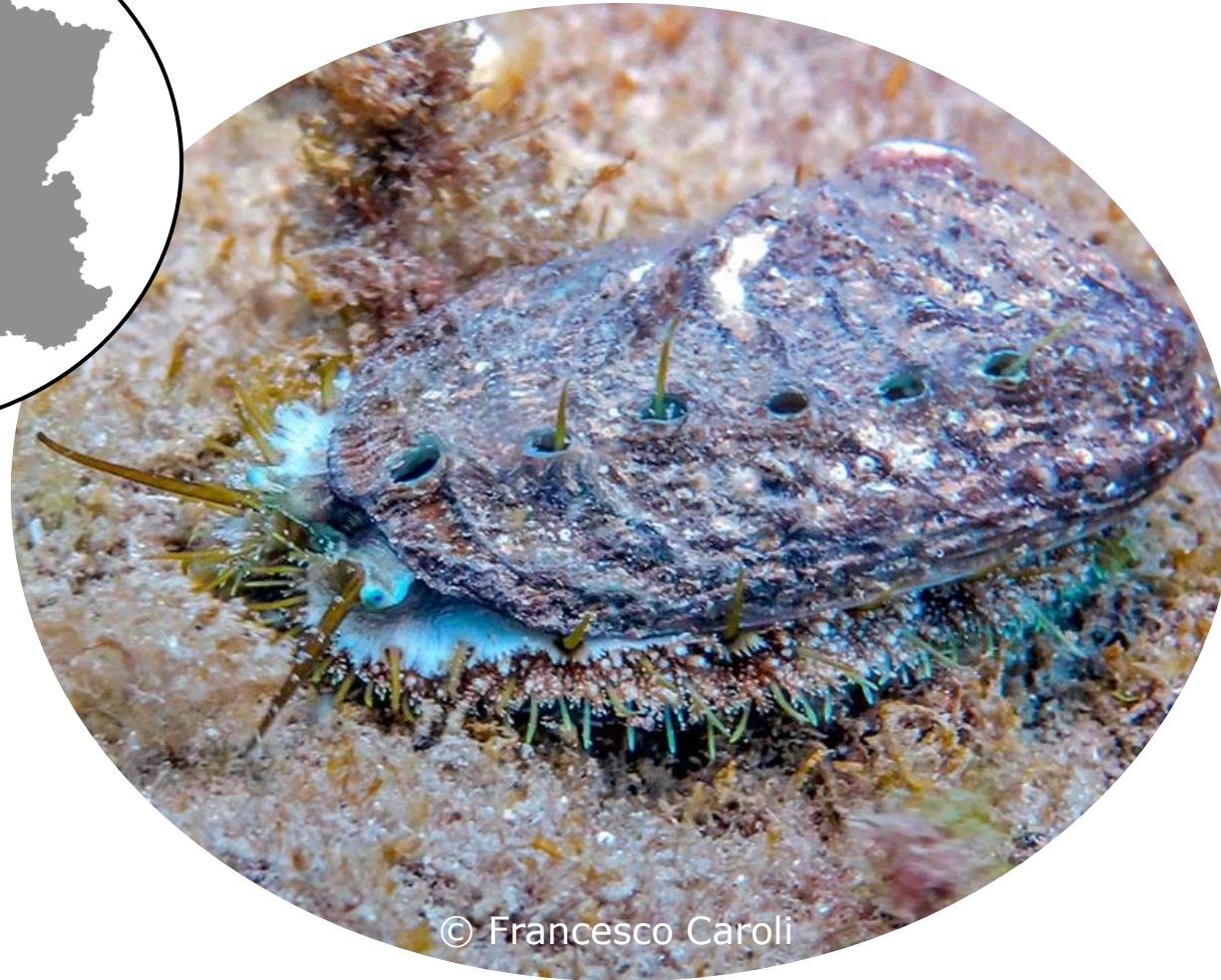
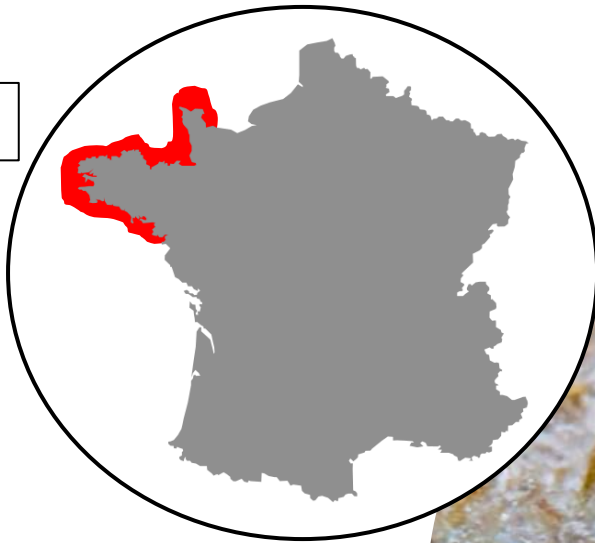


Population genetic structure of natural and hatchery-raised populations of European abalone *Haliotis tuberculata tuberculata*: lessons for future restocking and stock-enhancement

Ronan Le Gall, Pierre Chauvaud, Sabine Roussel, Eric Pante, Amélia Viricel & Grégory Charrier

Haliotis tuberculata tuberculata

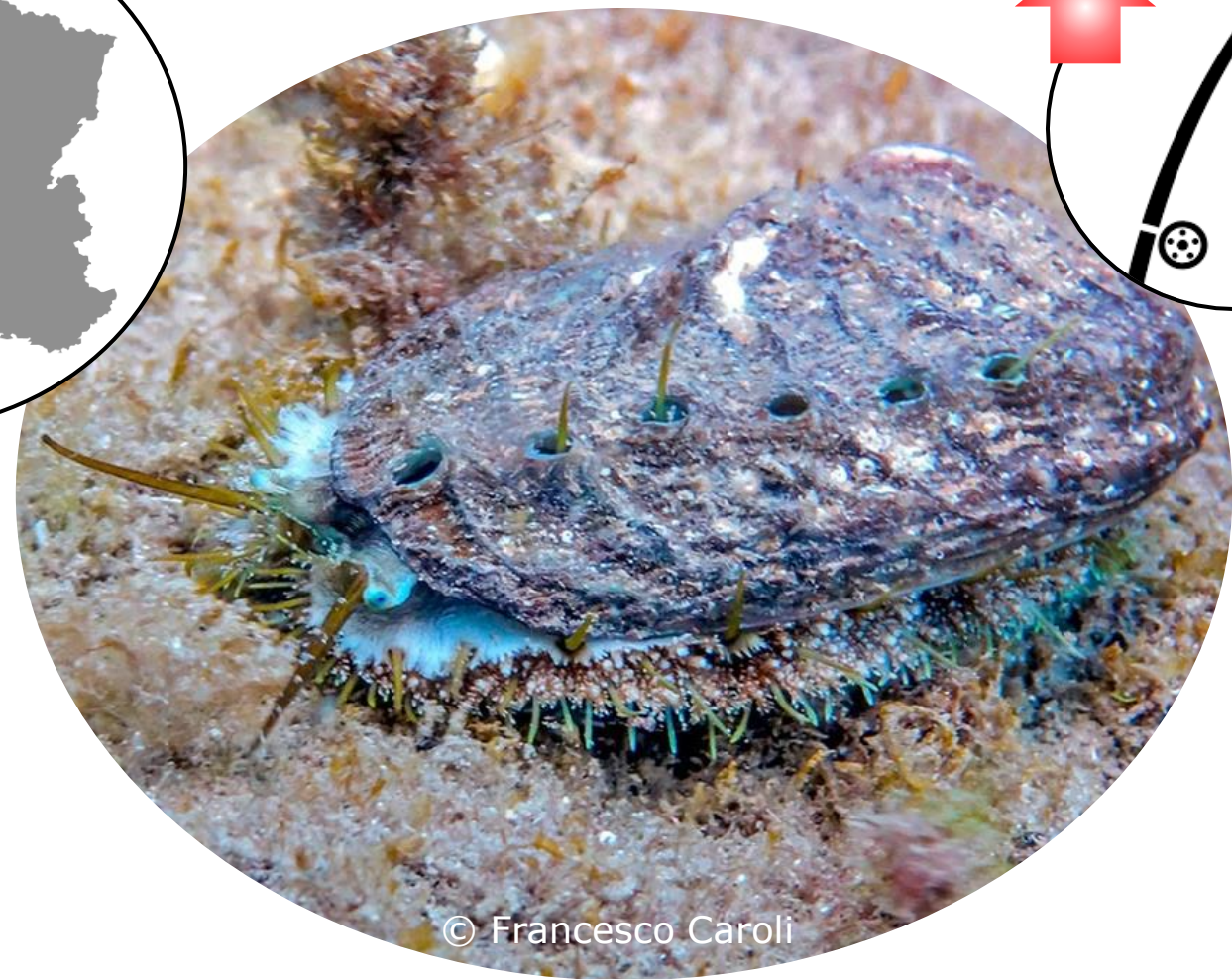
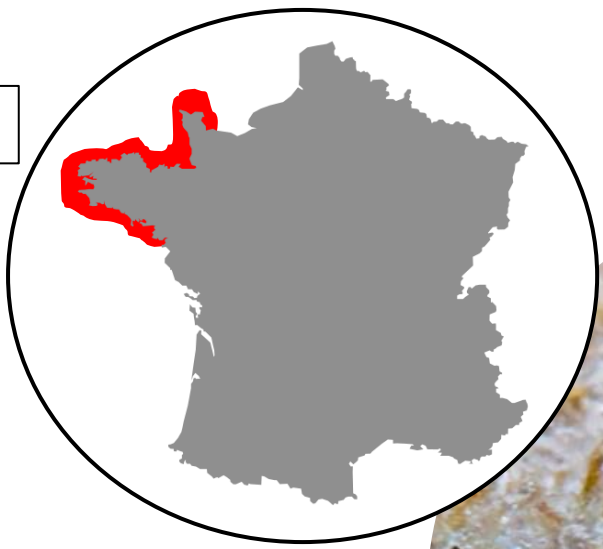
Location



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Haliotis tuberculata tuberculata

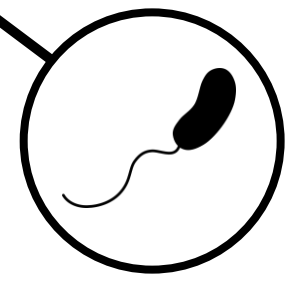
Location



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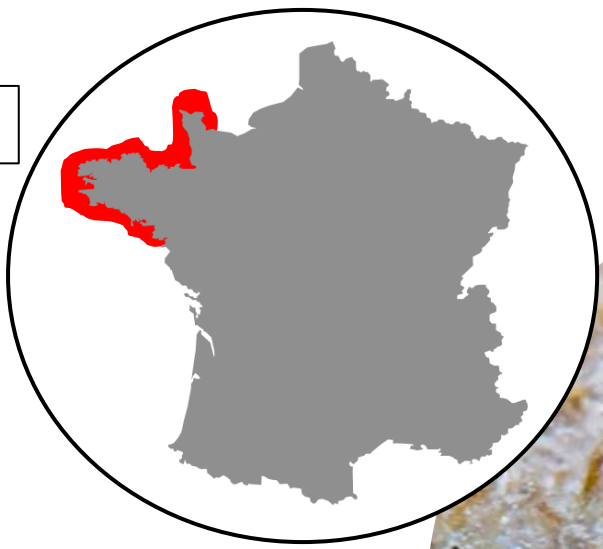
Populations decline



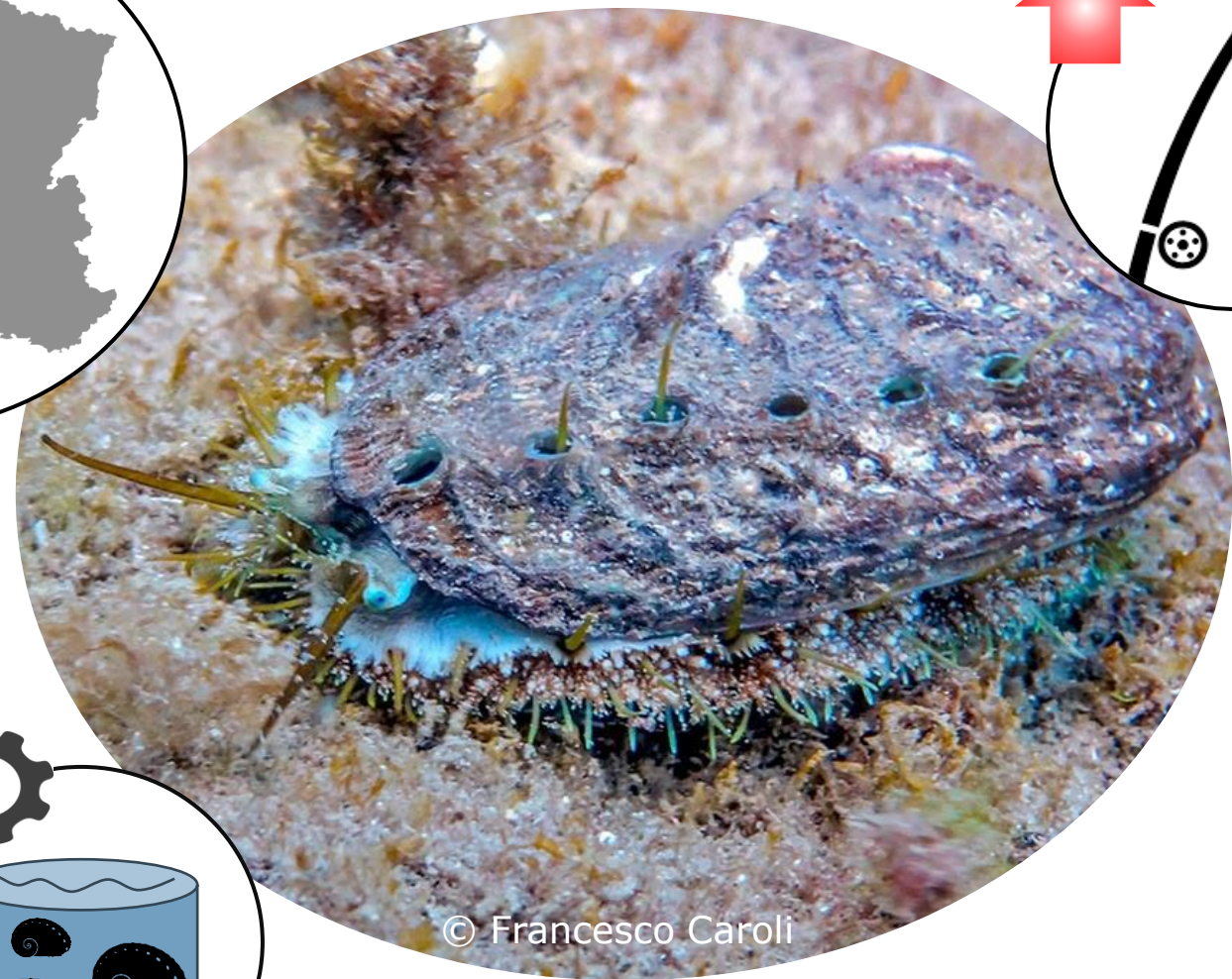
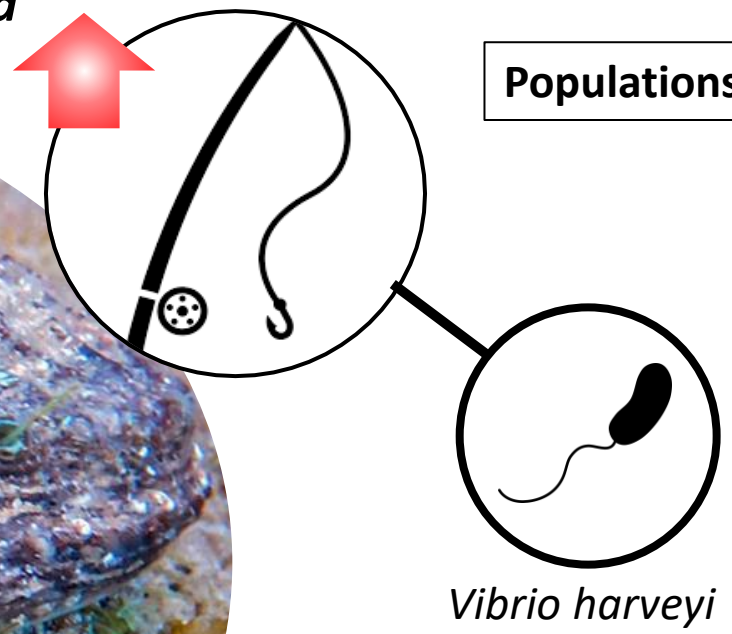
Vibrio harveyi

Haliotis tuberculata tuberculata

Location

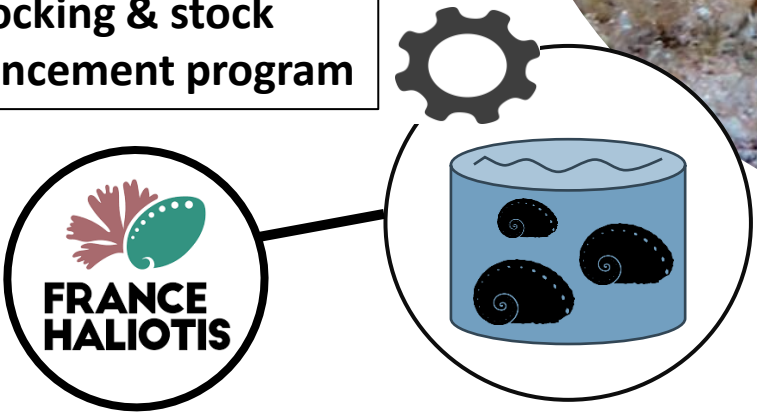


Populations decline



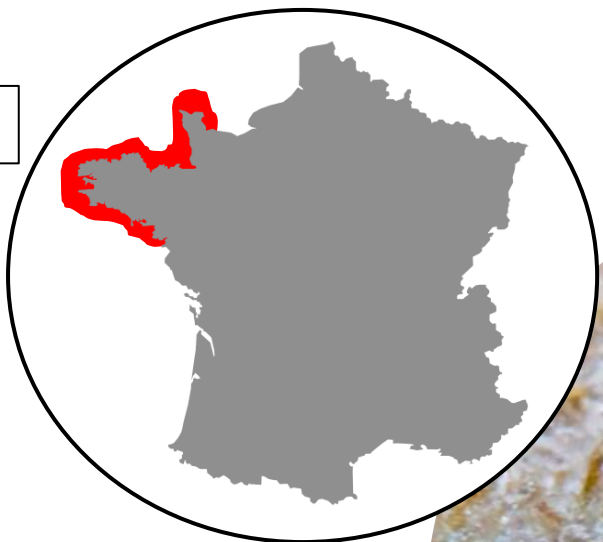
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Restocking & stock enhancement program

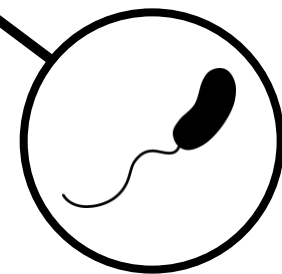


Haliotis tuberculata tuberculata

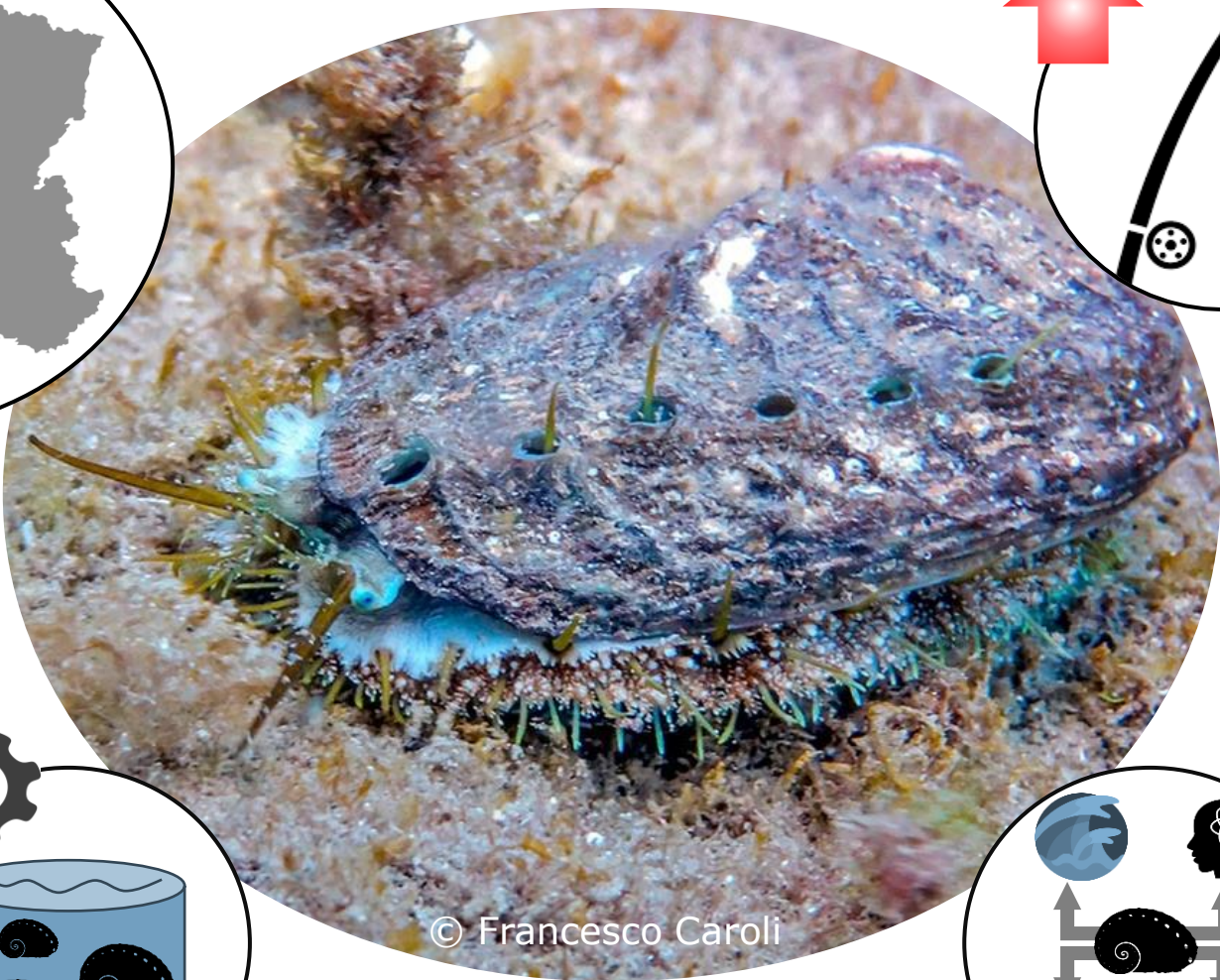
Location



Populations decline

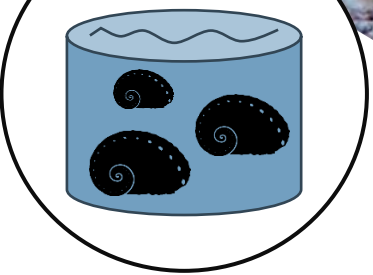


Vibrio harveyi

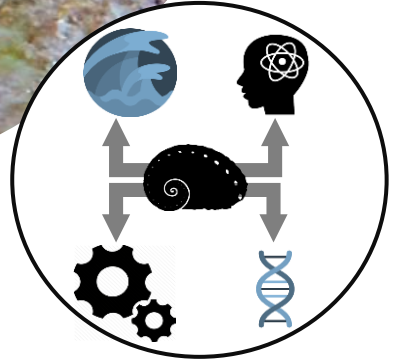


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Restocking & stock enhancement program



Levels of Study



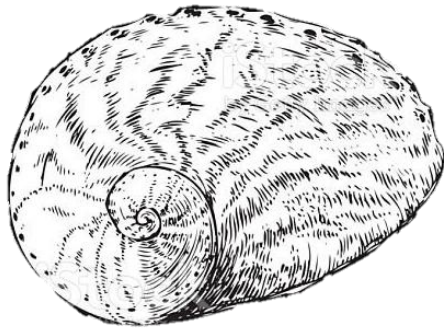


Genetics


- **Need to limit genetic differentiation** between wild & hatchery individuals

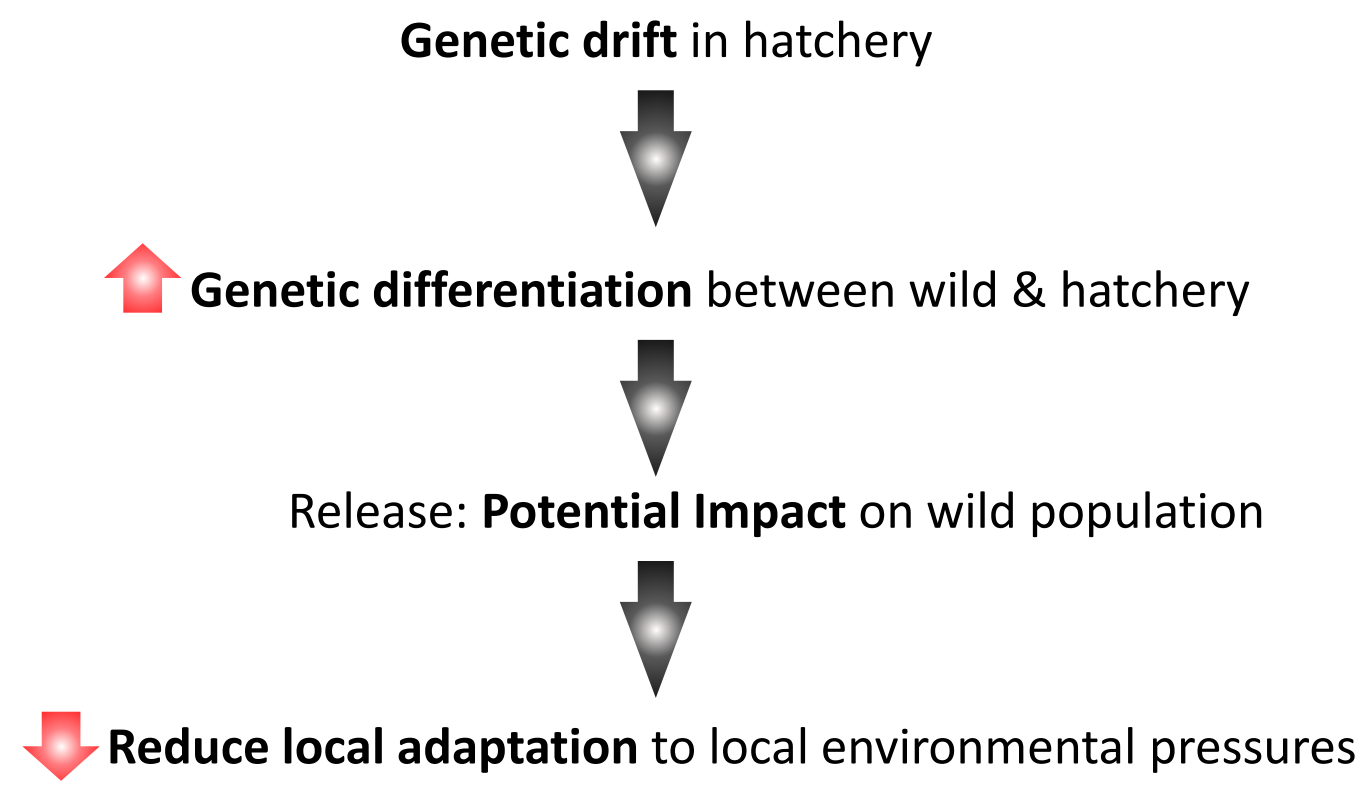
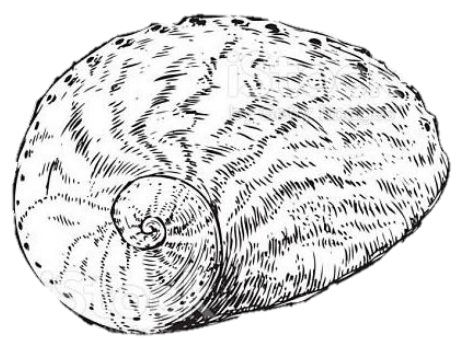


Study natural genetic structure



Genetics

- **Need to limit genetic differentiation** between wild & hatchery individuals
-  **Study natural genetic structure**



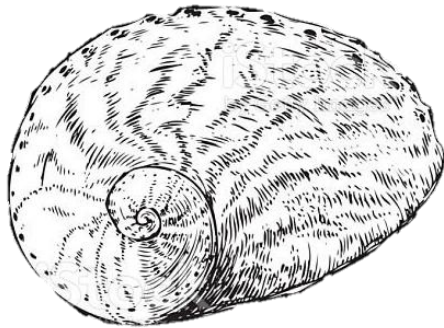


Genetics

- **Need to limit genetic differentiation** between wild & hatchery individuals



Study natural genetic structure



Aims:

- Identify genetic structuring along French coast
- Assess genetic diversity of hatchery-reared individuals and compare with natural populations

Genetic drift in hatchery



↑ **Genetic differentiation** between wild & hatchery



Release: **Potential Impact** on wild population



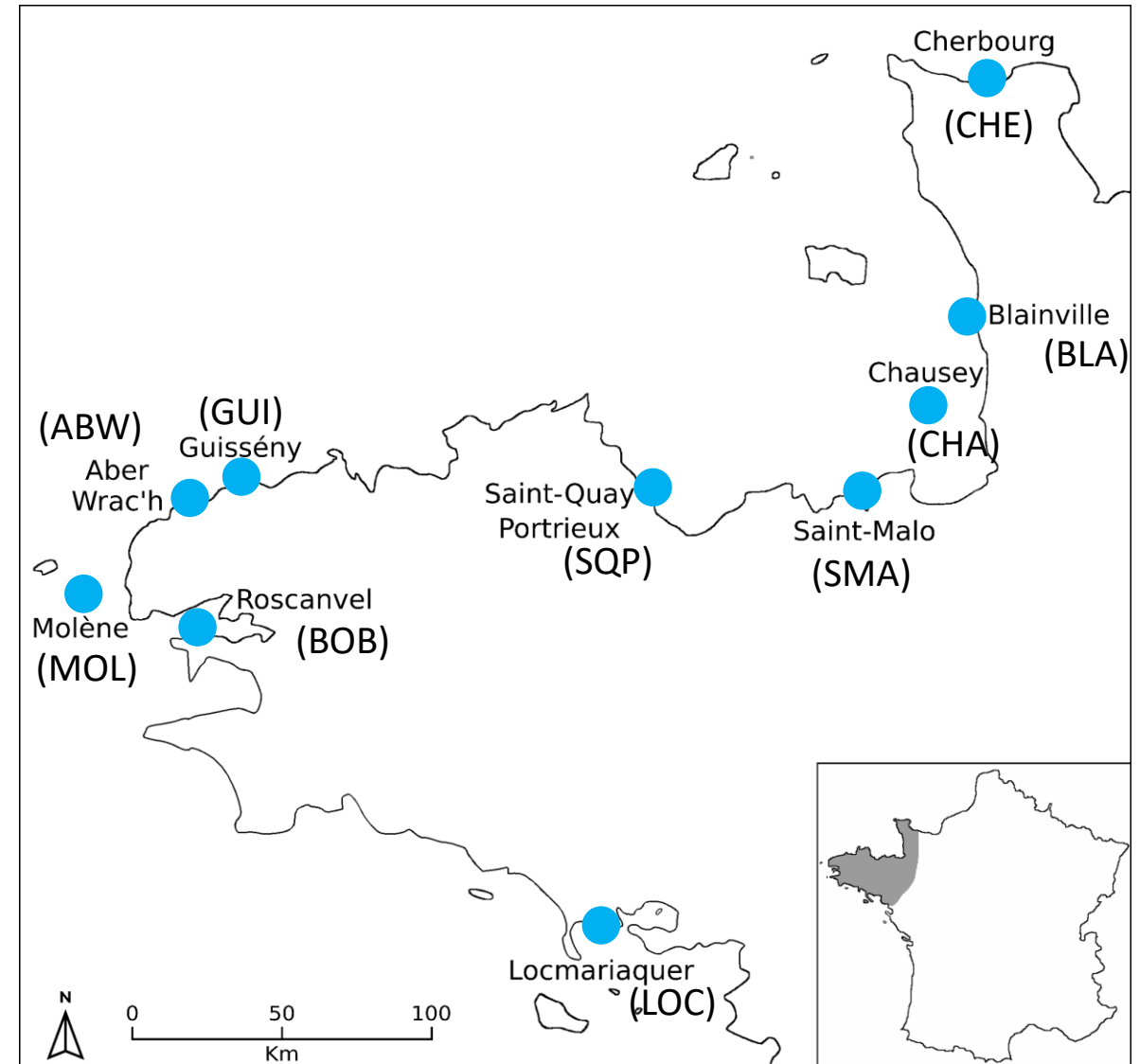
↓ **Reduce local adaptation** to local environmental pressures



Sampling

Wild Population

- **429** Individuals
- **10** sites
 - **Covers natural range** of the subspecies
- **Several cohorts** sampled





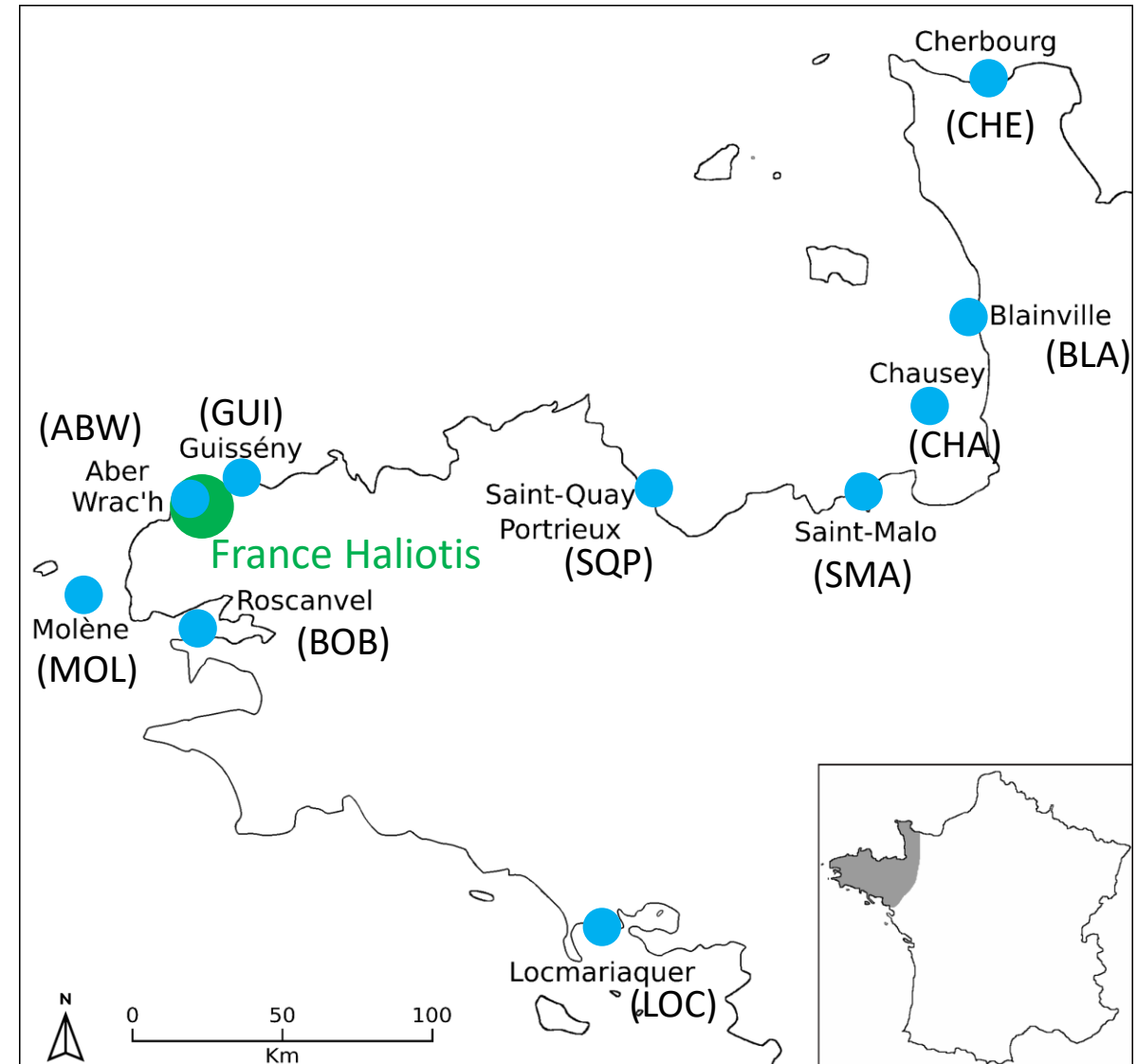
Sampling

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Hatchery Samples

- **467** Individuals
- France Haliotis
- **14** subgroups
 - **3rd to 5th generation in hatchery** (selection program)





SNP selection and laboratory genetic analyses

- **Single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP)**
 - Variations of one single base pair throughout the genome



```
GCACCGTTA G AGGCCCTAC  
GCACCGTTA G AGGCCCTAC
```



```
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SNP



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LGC Genotyping using **Kompetitive Allele Specific PCR assays (KASP)** by LGC Genomics



SNP selection and laboratory genetic analyses

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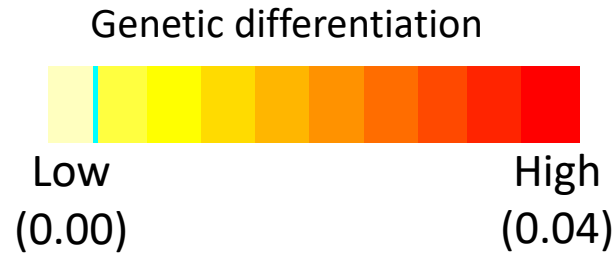
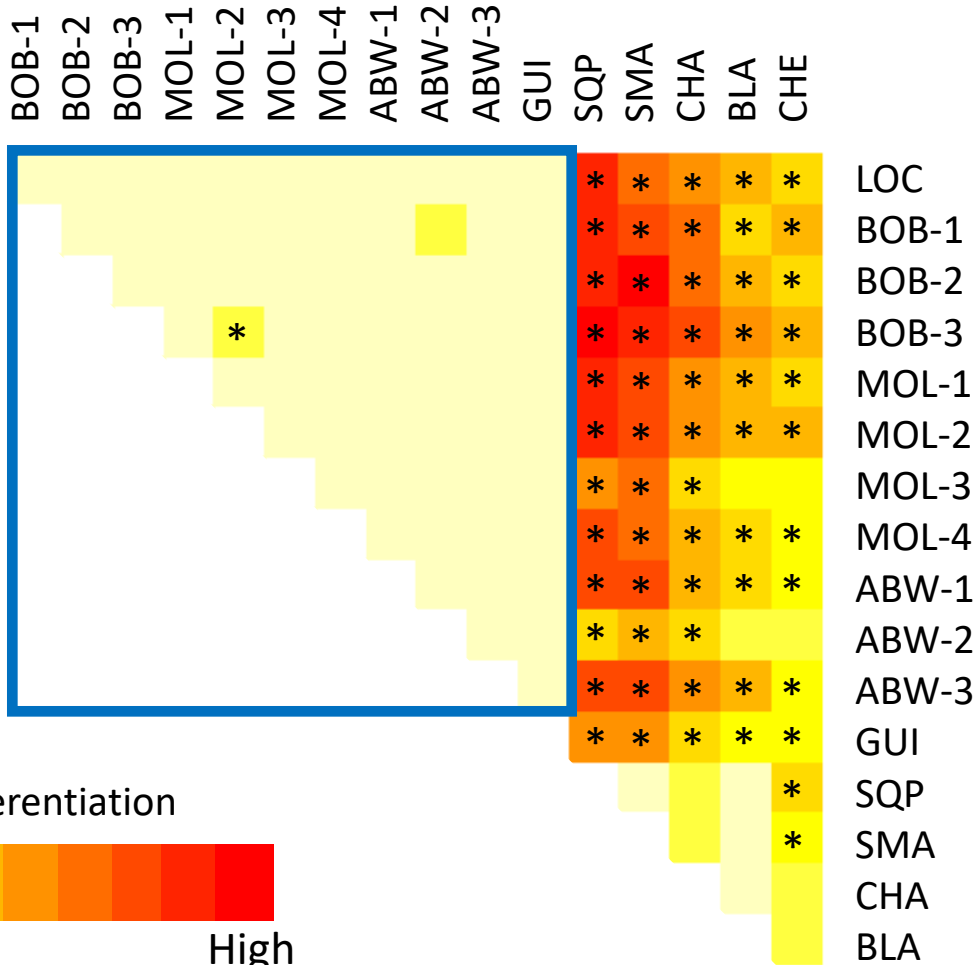
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```

SNP

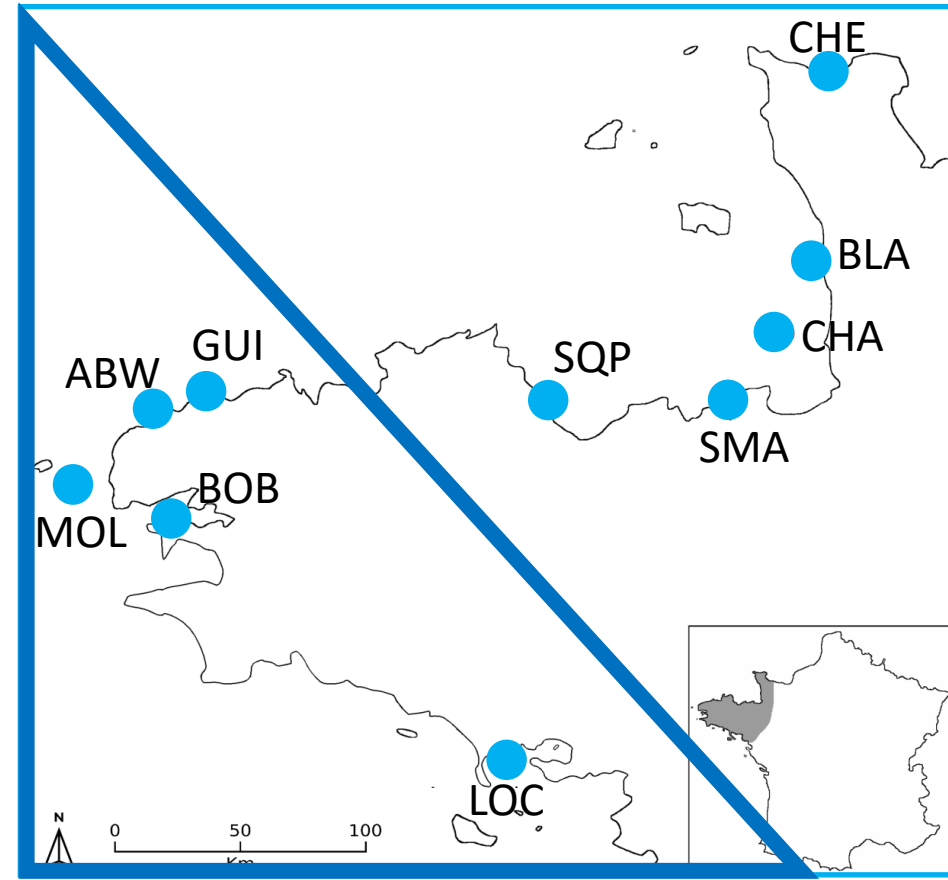
LGC Genotyping using **Kompetitive Allele Specific PCR assays (KASP)** by LGC Genomics

- **158 bi-allelic nuclear SNPs**
 - Filtered to keep only neutral markers for connectivity analysis
 - Using Hardy-Weinberg Equilibrium, Linkage Disequilibrium, Outliers
=> **147 SNPS**

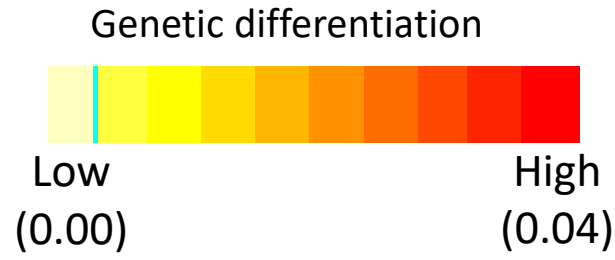
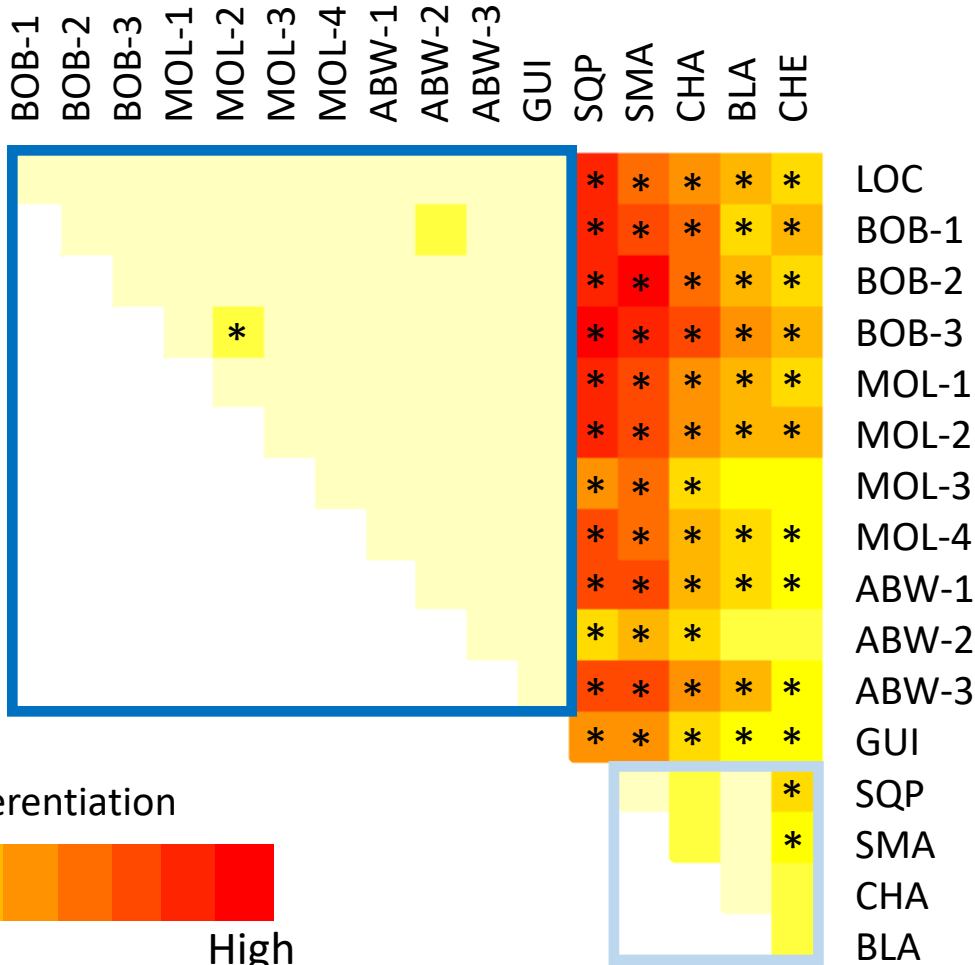
• Index of genetic differentiation (Pairwise Fst)



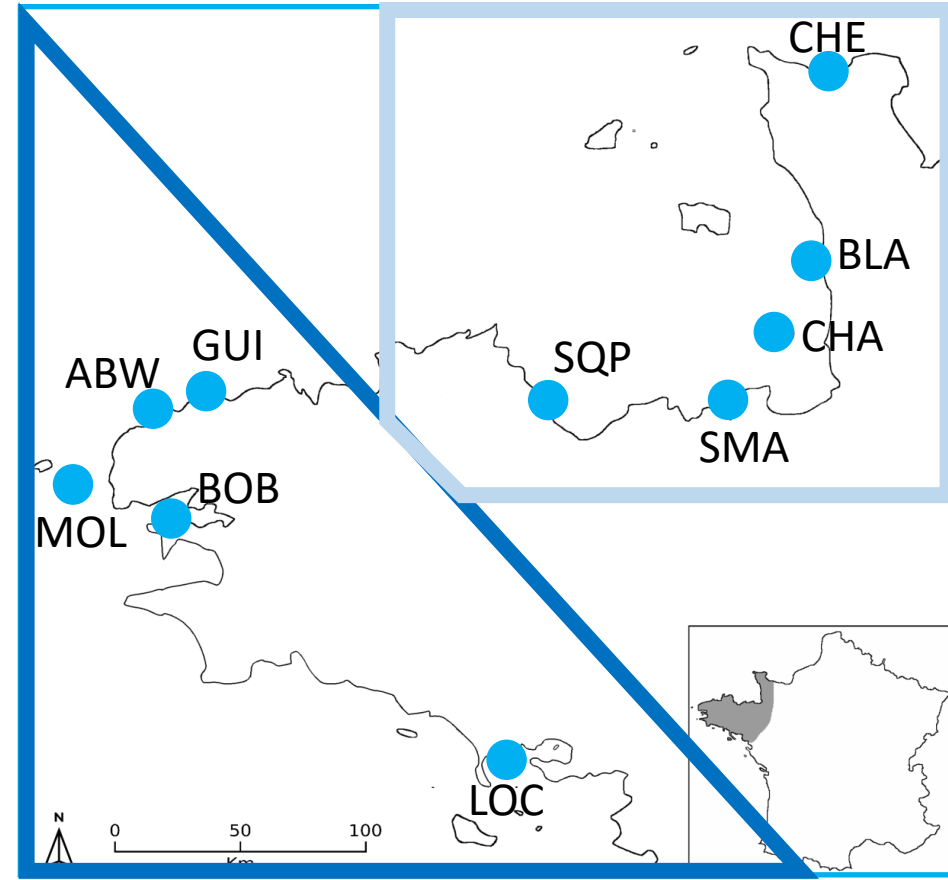
*P-value<0.05



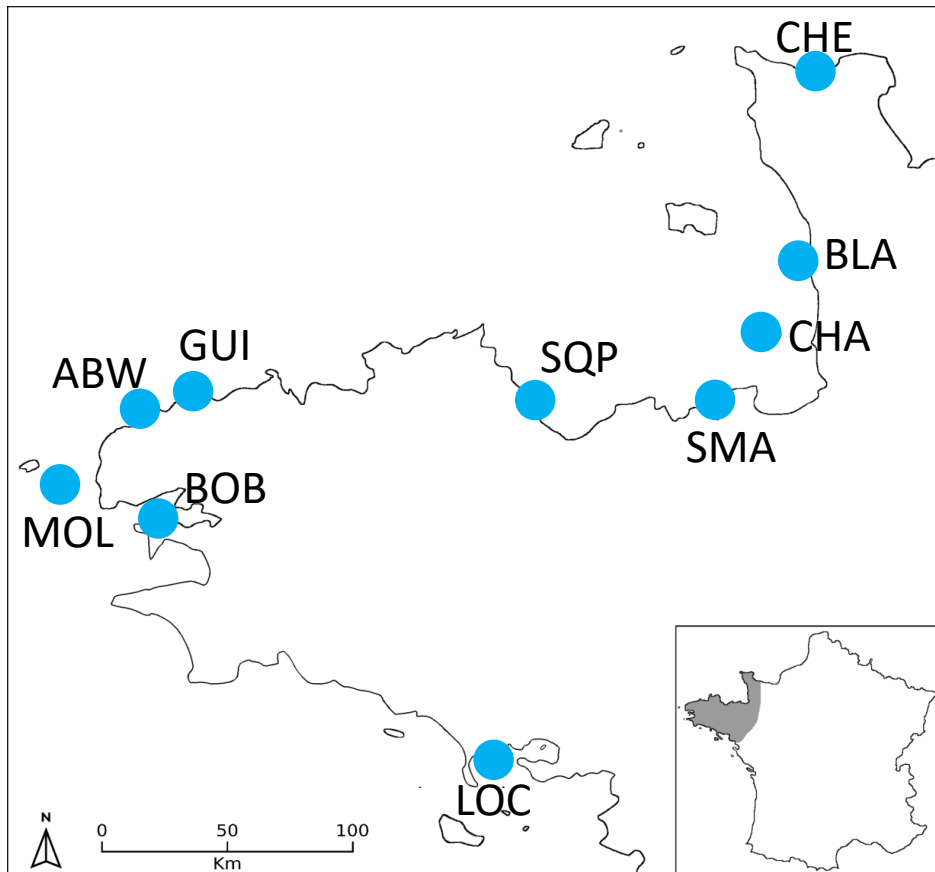
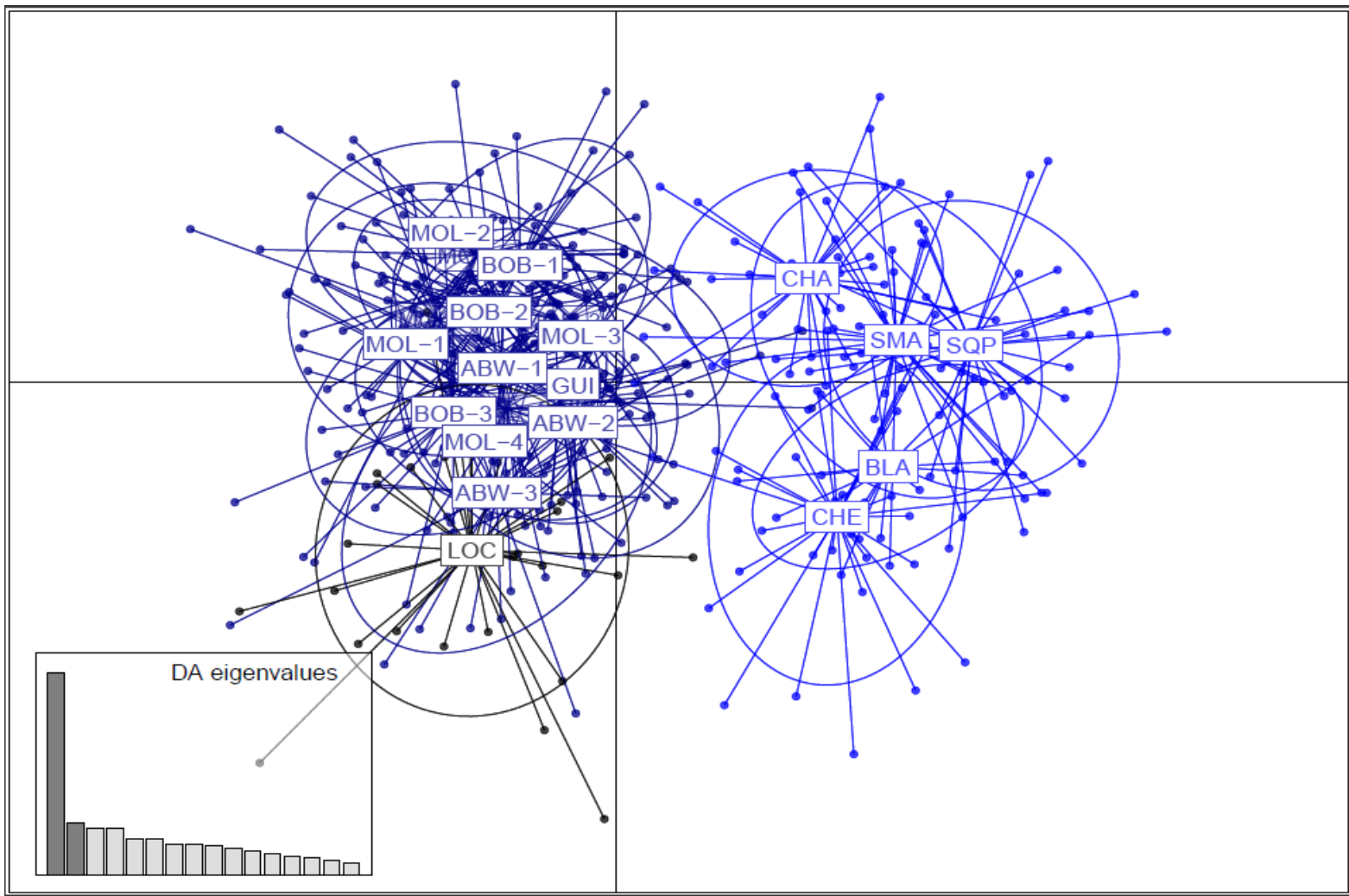
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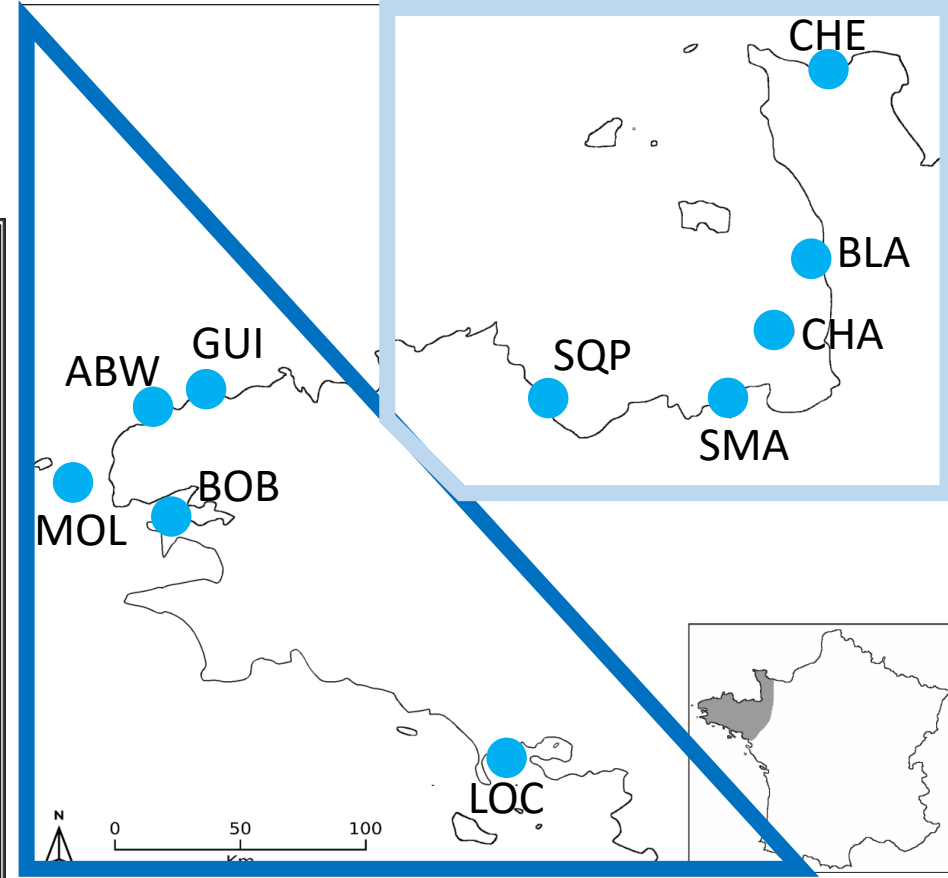
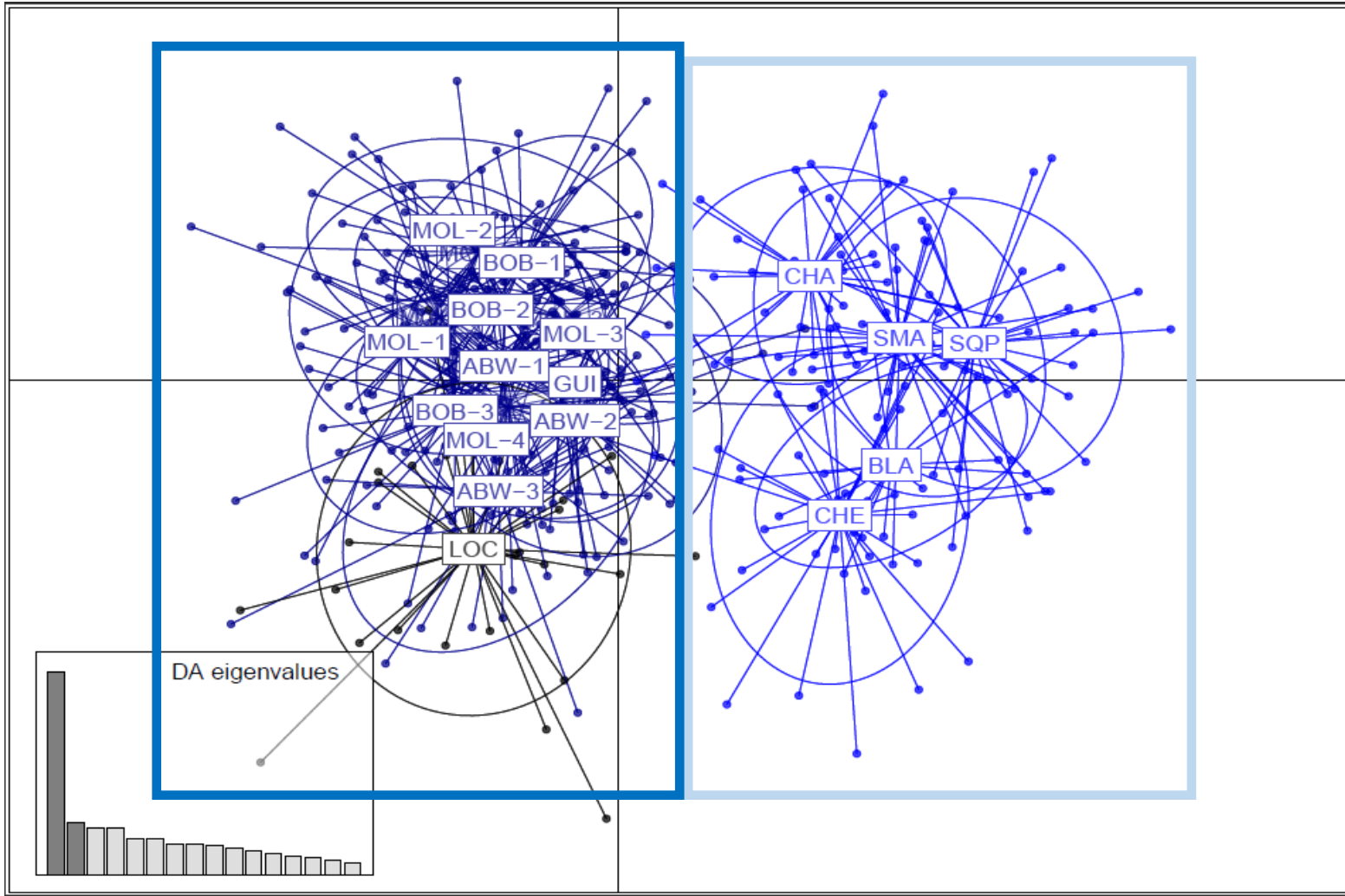


- Discriminant Analysis of Principal Components (DAPC)



Axis 1

- Discriminant Analysis of Principal Components (DAPC)



Structure North/South

- Similar pattern found in many invertebrate species:



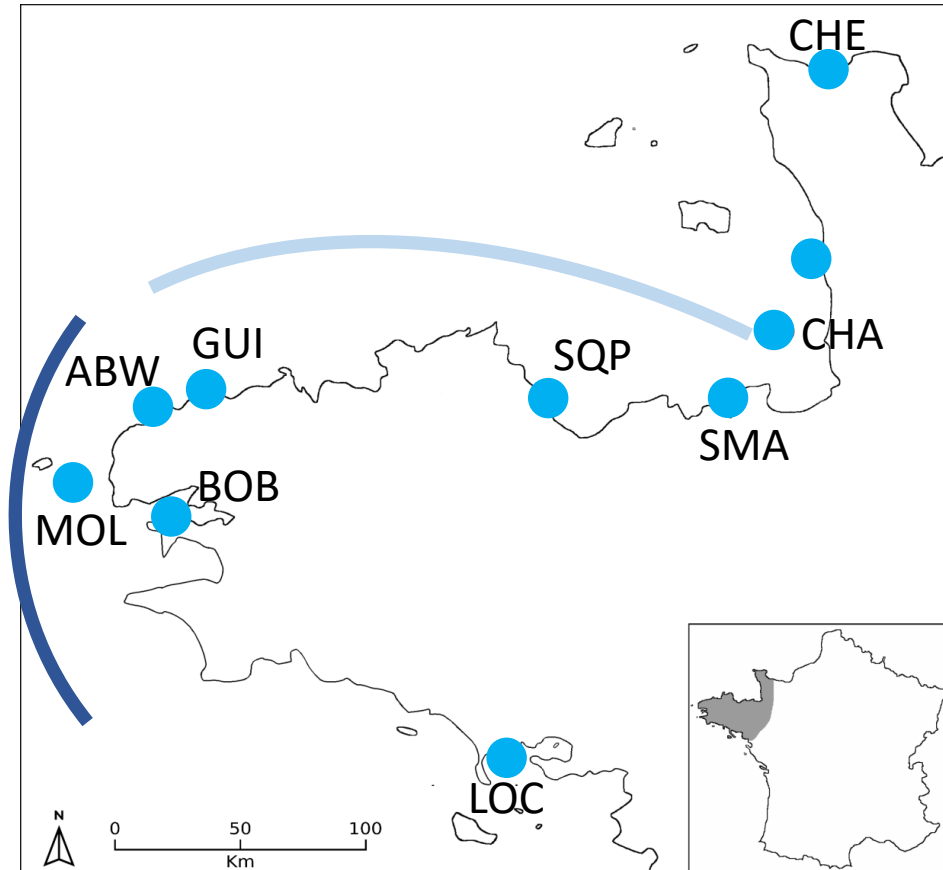
Great Scallop
(*Pecten maximus*)
(Handal, 2019)



Polychaetes
(*Pectinaria koreni*, *Owenia fusiformis*)
(Jolly et al., 2005; Jolly et al., 2006)



Edible Cockle
(*Cerastoderma edule*)
(Vera et al., 2021)



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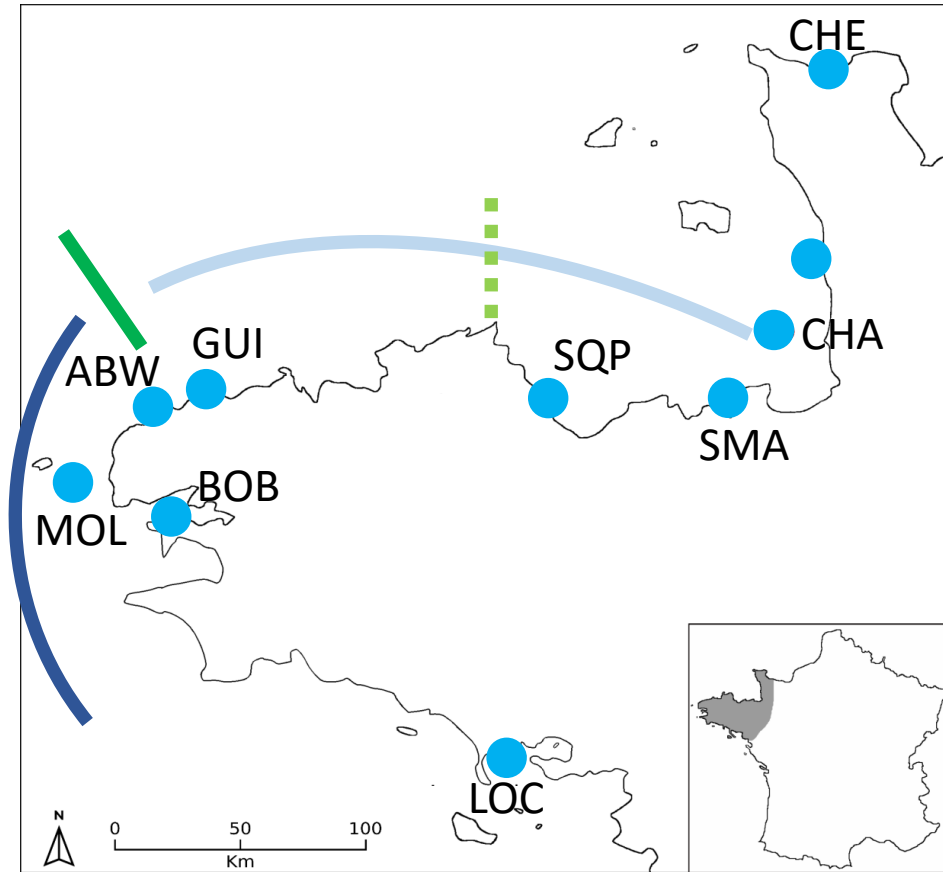


- Possible barriers (Ayata et al., 2010):

- Ushant front

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Seasonal Hydrodynamics					█	█	█	█	█	█		
Abalone Spawning						█	█	█	█			

- The Furrow of Talbert



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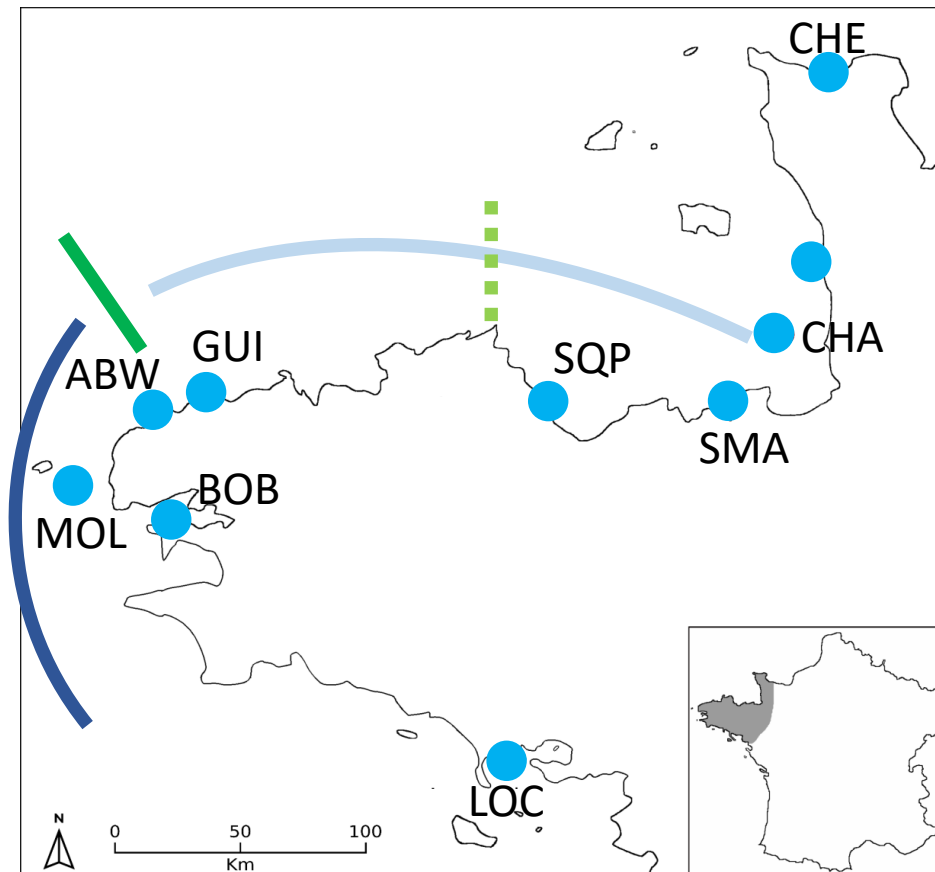


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	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
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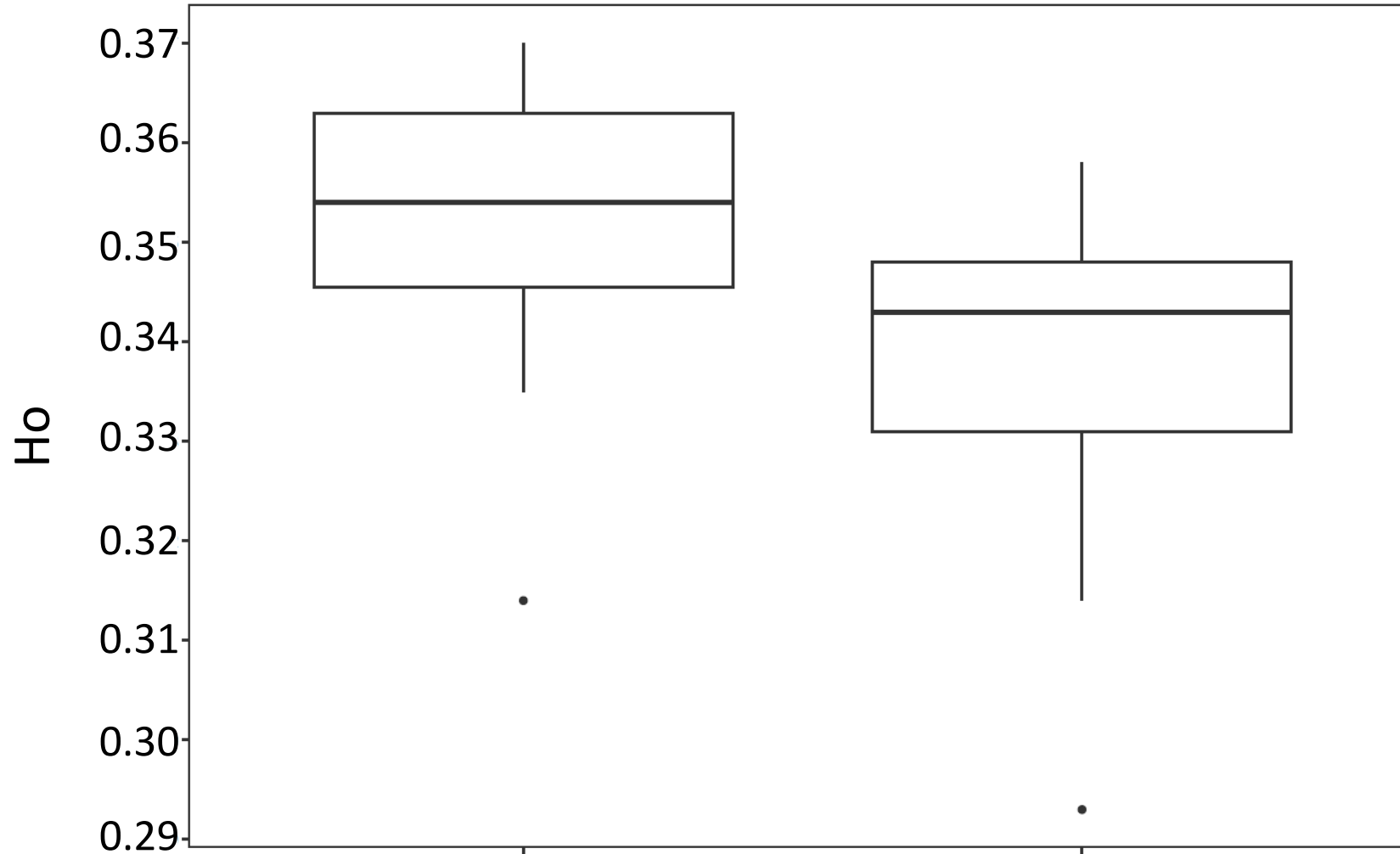
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North/South differentiation

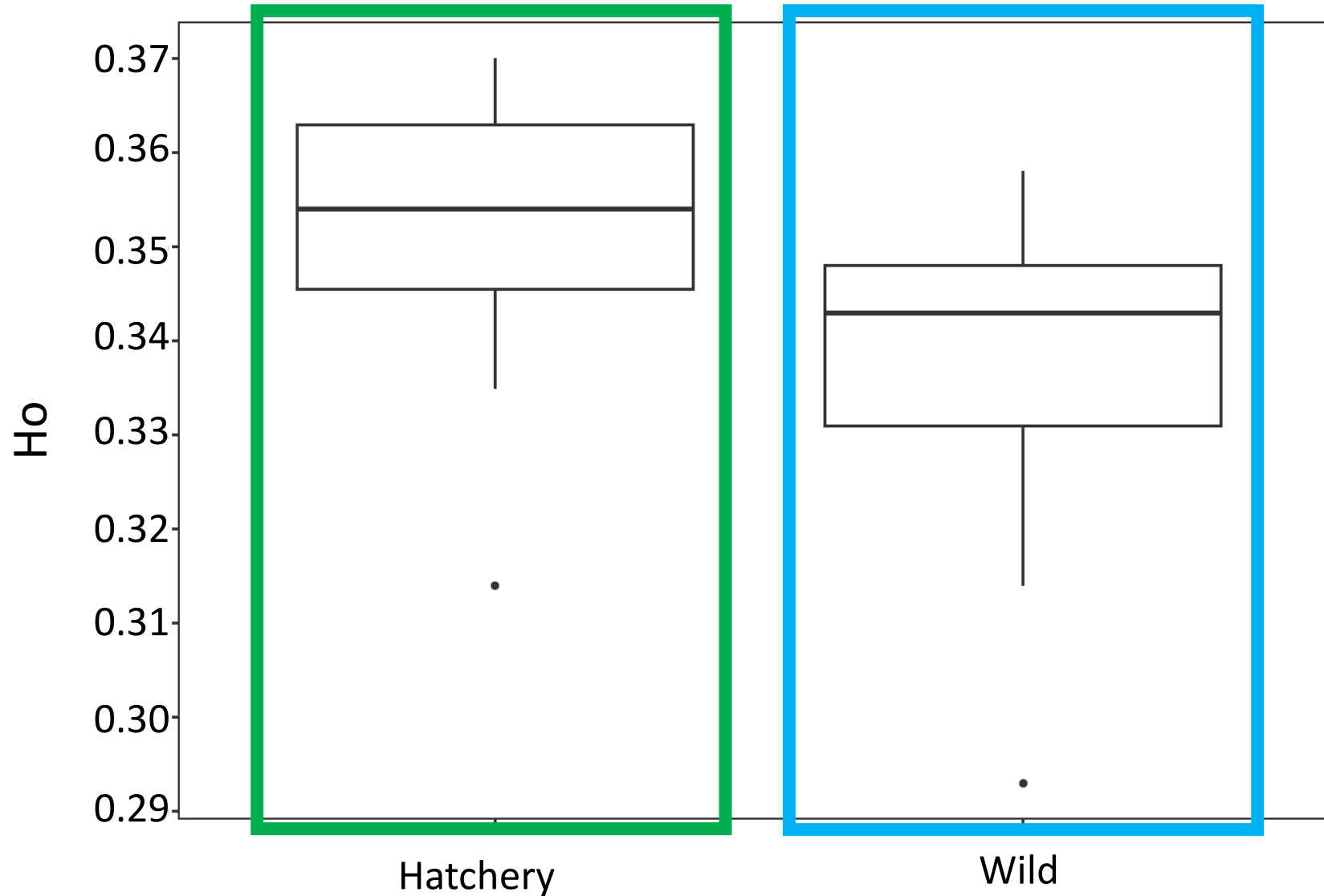
Broodstock must be chosen depending on the locality

- Basic **population genetic statistics** (H_o)



H_o = observed heterozygosity,
estimated from
allele frequencies

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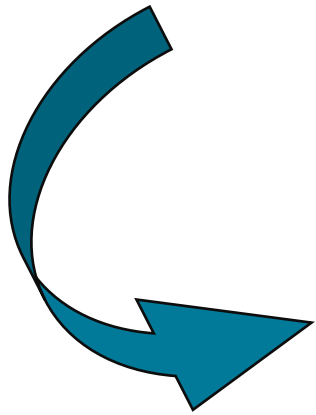
Hatchery genetic diversity

- **Retention of the genetic diversity** in hatchery-raised stock
 - **Similar between** wild & hatchery samples
- **Breeding protocol avoided any noticeable erosion**



Hatchery genetic diversity

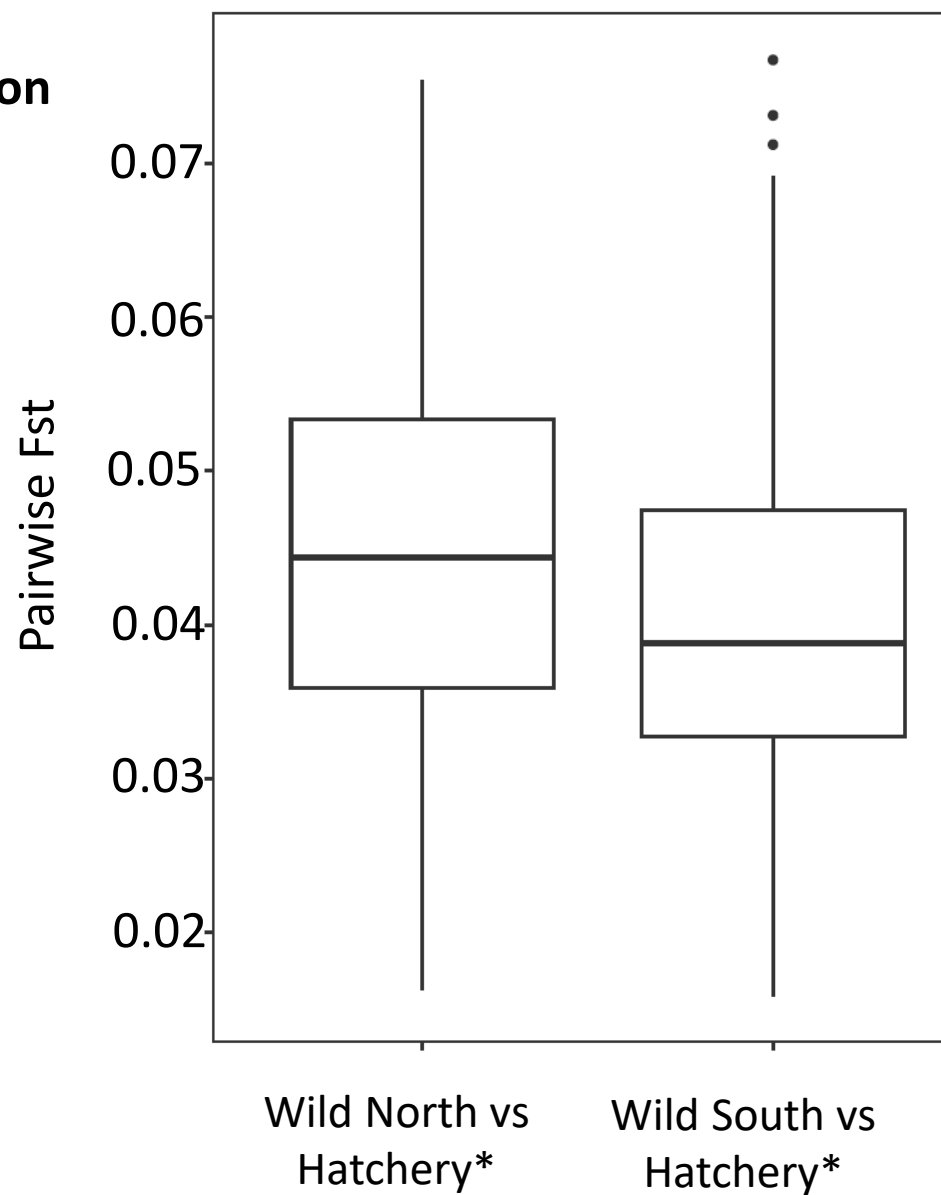
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Limits

- Ascertainment bias
 - Markers developed for parentage assignment (*Harney et al., 2018*)

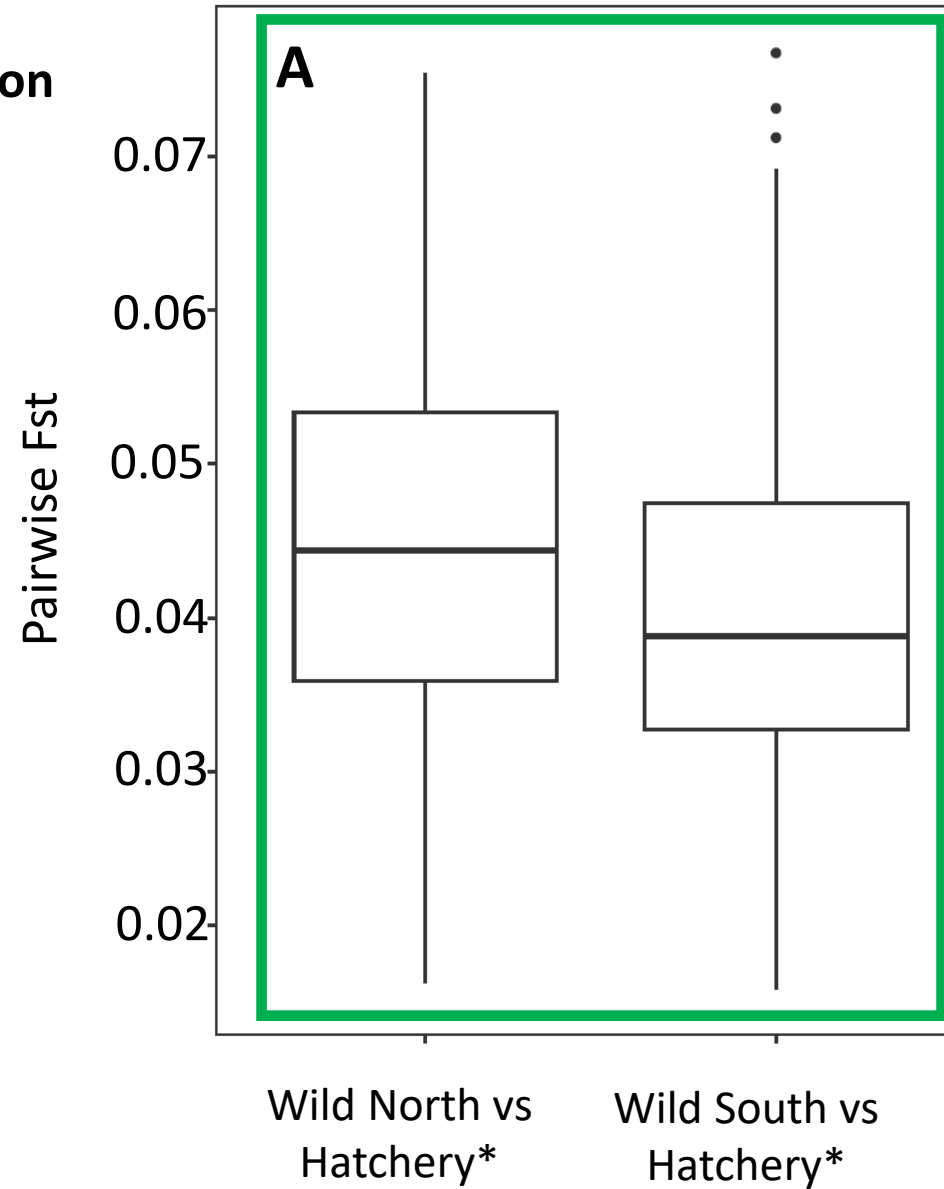
- **Index of genetic differentiation (Pairwise Fst)**



*All the comparison are significant

- Index of genetic differentiation (Pairwise Fst)

A = Wild populations / 14 hatchery subgroups

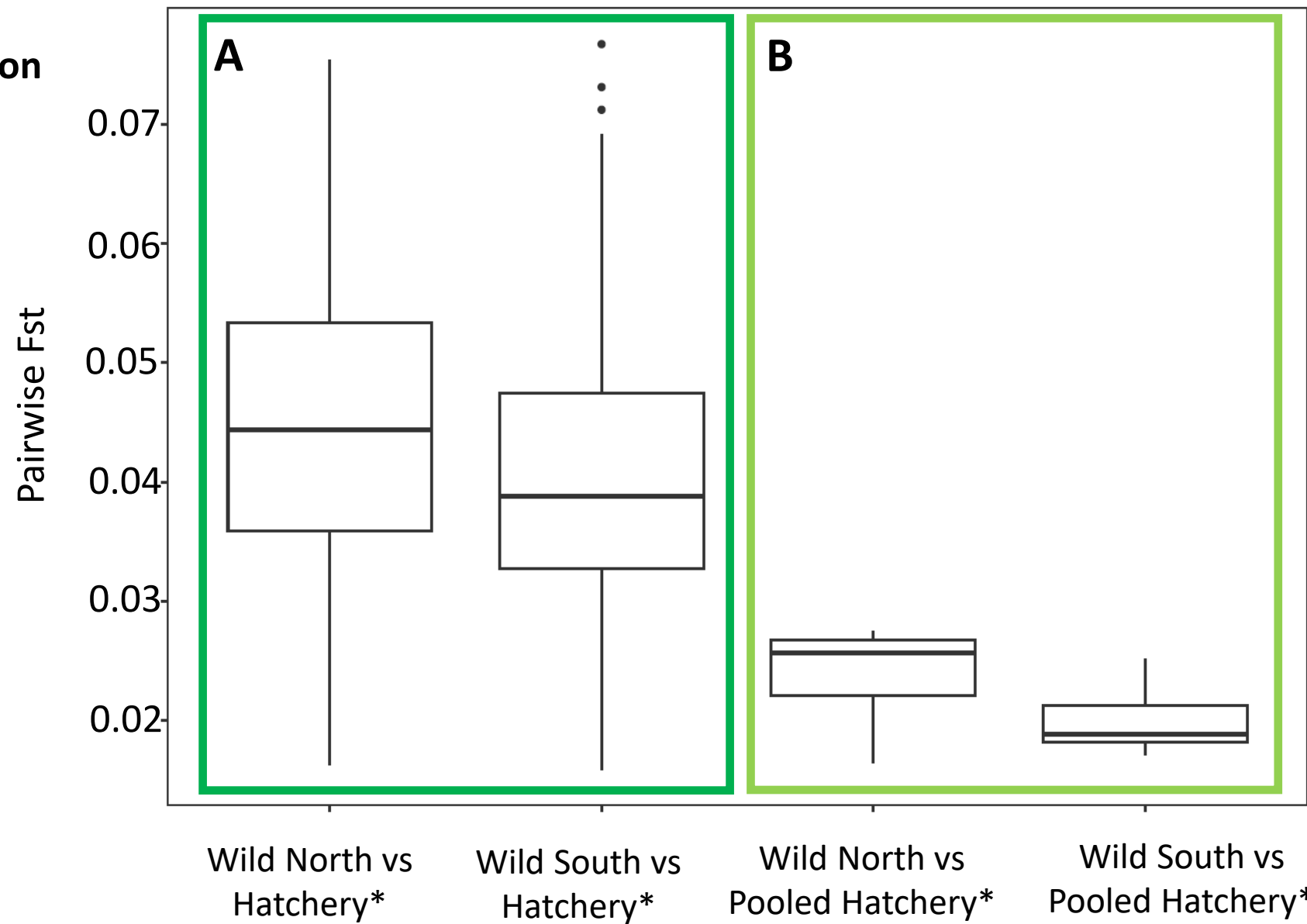


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- Index of genetic differentiation (Pairwise Fst)

A = Wild populations / 14 hatchery subgroups

B = Wild populations / Pooled all hatchery samples



*All the comparison are significant

Differentiation Wild & Hatchery

- **Highly differentiated** wild and hatchery samples
 - Similar pattern found in *H. midae* in South Africa and *H. rubra* in Australia (Evans et al., 2004; Rhode et al., 2012)
- The **use of wild broodstock** and the **use of different cohorts from different parents** ensures to **minimize the loss of genetic diversity and adaptive potential** (Hornick & Plough, 2019)



Differentiation Wild & Hatchery

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Breeding practices appropriate in France Haliotis

⚠ But strong differentiation suggests seeds **released should be composed of several cohorts/generation**

Now?

- **Local Structure between North and South**

↳ Spatial autocorrelation analysis to study recruitment patterns and gain a better understanding of connectivity (Miller et al., 2016)

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↳ Confirm it with the use of genomics tools for a more complete analysis

Now?

- **Local Structure between North and South**

↳ Spatial autocorrelation analysis to study recruitment patterns and gain a better understanding of connectivity (Miller et al., 2016)

- **High genetic diversity in the hatchery**

↳ Confirm it with the use of genomics tools for a more complete analysis

- **High differentiation between hatchery & wild**

- Can it affect fitness? (Araki et al., 2007; Christie et al., 2014)

↳ Compare responses of natural and hatchery population to environmental variability

- Common garden experiment

- **Poster**

↳ "Effect of domestication on the response of European Abalone to natural environmental variations and global change: a common garden experiment"

Acknowledgement



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Erwan Amice
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Thierry Le Bec
Emilie Grossteffan
Olivier Basuyaux
Françoise Calvez
Christian Aillet
Philippe Orveillon

Thank You!

A tall, cylindrical stone lighthouse stands on a dark, rocky cliff. The top of the lighthouse features a lantern room with a glass enclosure and a dark, domed roof. Several small, rectangular windows are visible on the side of the tower. The base of the lighthouse is being battered by massive, white-capped waves that are crashing against the cliff face, creating a thick spray of water and foam. The sky is a deep, overcast blue-grey, and the overall atmosphere is dramatic and powerful.

Thank you for your attention

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- Basic population genetic statistics (H_o , H_e)

