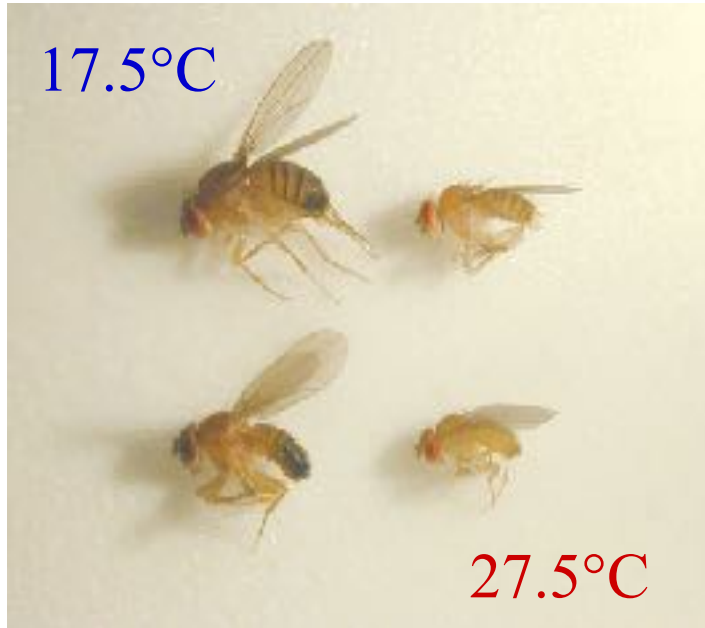
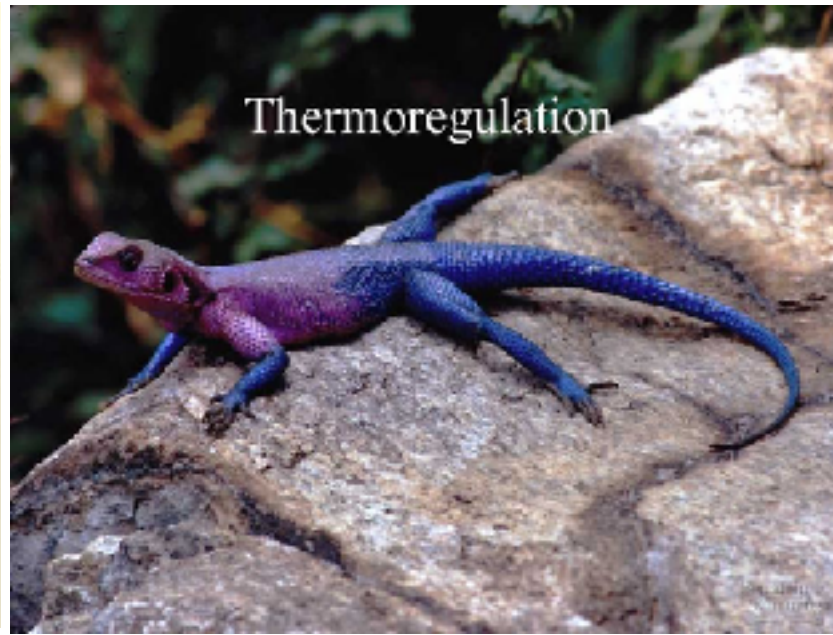


# Incorporating plasticity into studies of adaptive evolution

Development



Physiology



Behavior

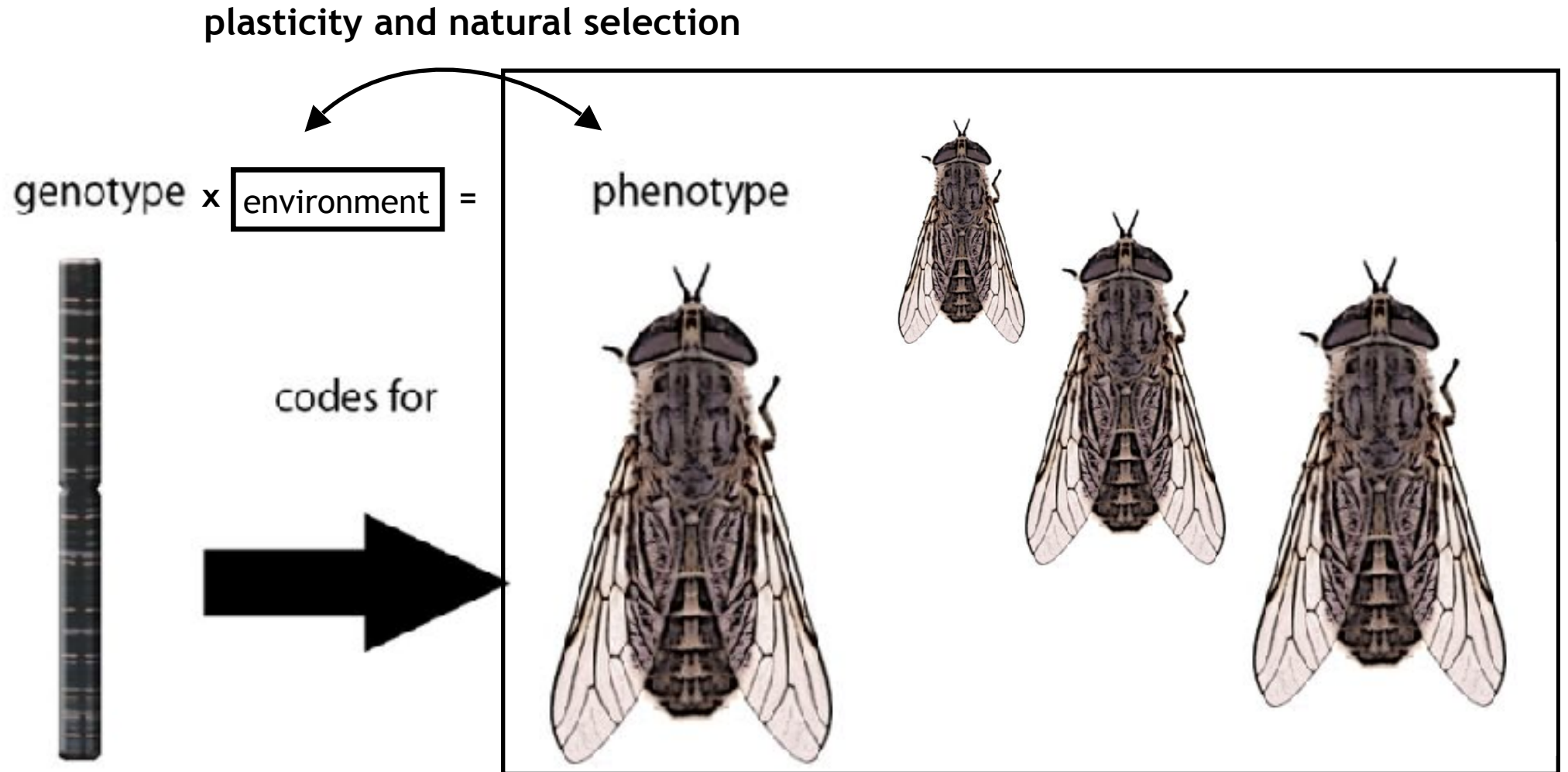


## The First Response of Organisms to Environmental Change

Cameron Ghalambor  
Department of Biology  
Colorado State University

# The General Question:

Is there a relationship between environmentally induced phenotypic plasticity and genetically based adaptive evolution?

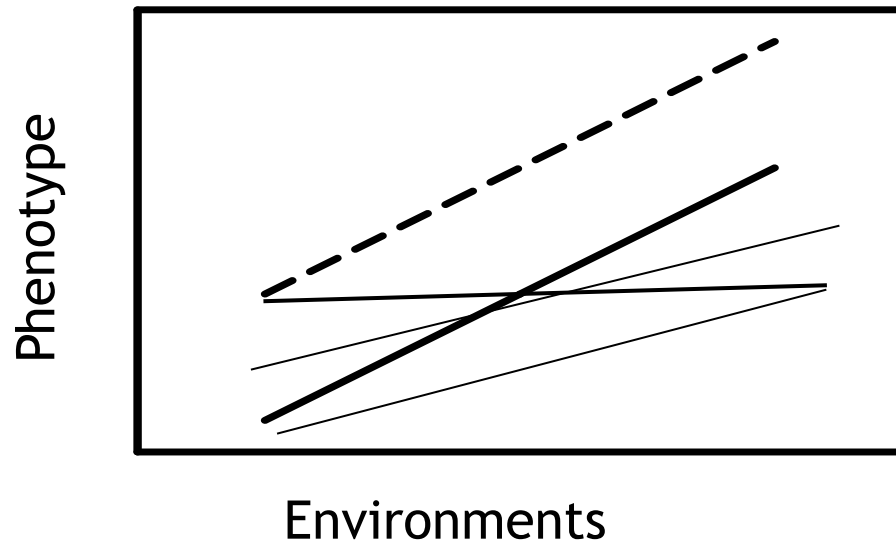


# Background: Terms and Definitions

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## 1. Phenotypic plasticity: the capacity for a genotype to produce different phenotypes in response to different environmental conditions

- property of the genotype, individual, or other genetic group (clone, RIL, population)
- phenotype is predictable depending on the environment (NOT developmental noise)
- can be visualized as a line, curve, function, called the "reaction norm"



The reaction norm of a trait is the quantitative representation of this continuum as a line or curve that shows the particular way a genotype's phenotype varies as a function of the environment: (can be adaptive or non-adaptive). A flat reaction norm (slope = 0) is canalized trait.

## 2. Genotype x Environment Interaction (GxE): Variation among genotypes in how they respond across environments (population level)

# Is plasticity an overlooked and major component of adaptive evolution?



J. M. Baldwin



I. I. Schmalhausen



C. H. Waddington



M. J. West-Eberhard

**If so, why has it been so challenging to incorporate into traditional neo-Darwinian thinking?**

# A Problem of Terminology?

---

**J. M. Baldwin - “The Baldwin Effect”**

**I.I. Schmalhausen - “Theory of Stabilizing Selection”**

**C. H. Waddington - “Genetic Assimilation”**

**M. J. West-Eberhard - “Genetic Accommodation”**

**Instead Let's Use The  
Accepted Terminology and  
Theory to Understand the  
Problem**



# Standard Theory: Variance Components of a Quantitative Trait

$$V_P = V_G + V_E + V_{G \times E}$$

$V_P$  = total phenotypic variation of the segregating population

$V_G$  = genetic variation that contributes to the total phenotypic variation

$V_E$  = environmental contribution to the total phenotypic variation (random, family, maternal effects)

$V_{G \times E}$  = variation associated with the genetic and environmental factor interactions

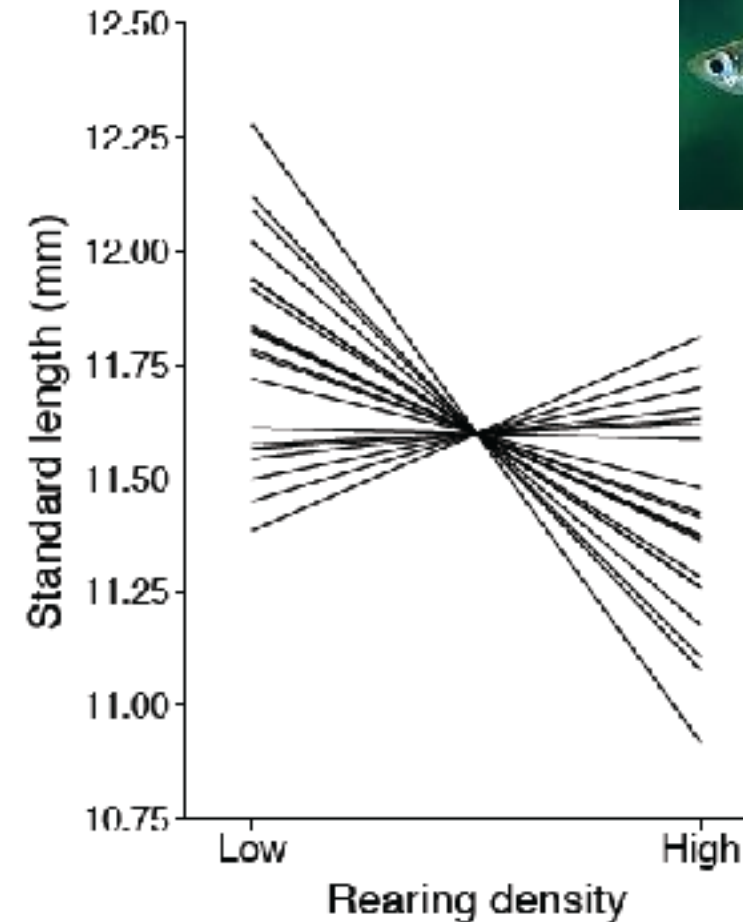
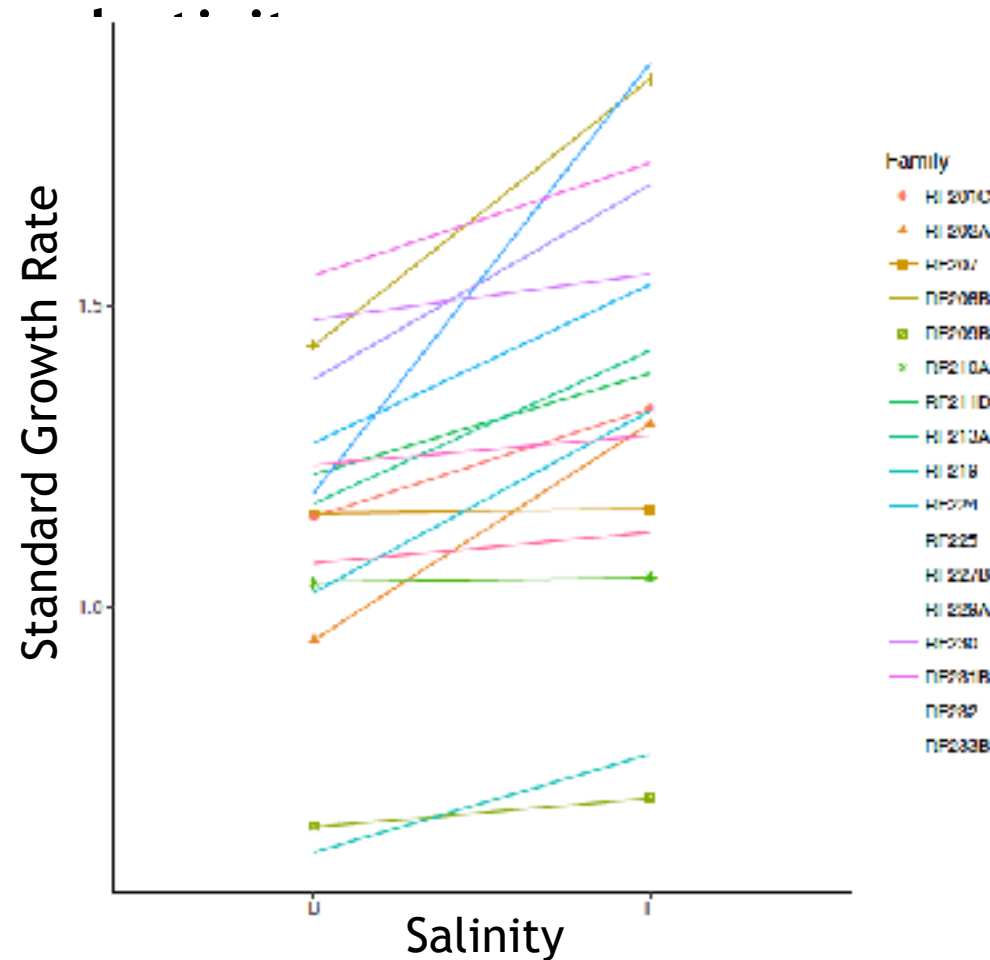
$$H^2 = \frac{V_G}{V_P} = \textit{Heritability (the percent of the total variance explained by relatedness)}$$

$V_{G \times E}$  = *Genetic variation in the plastic response to the environment*



# Genotype x Environment Interactions

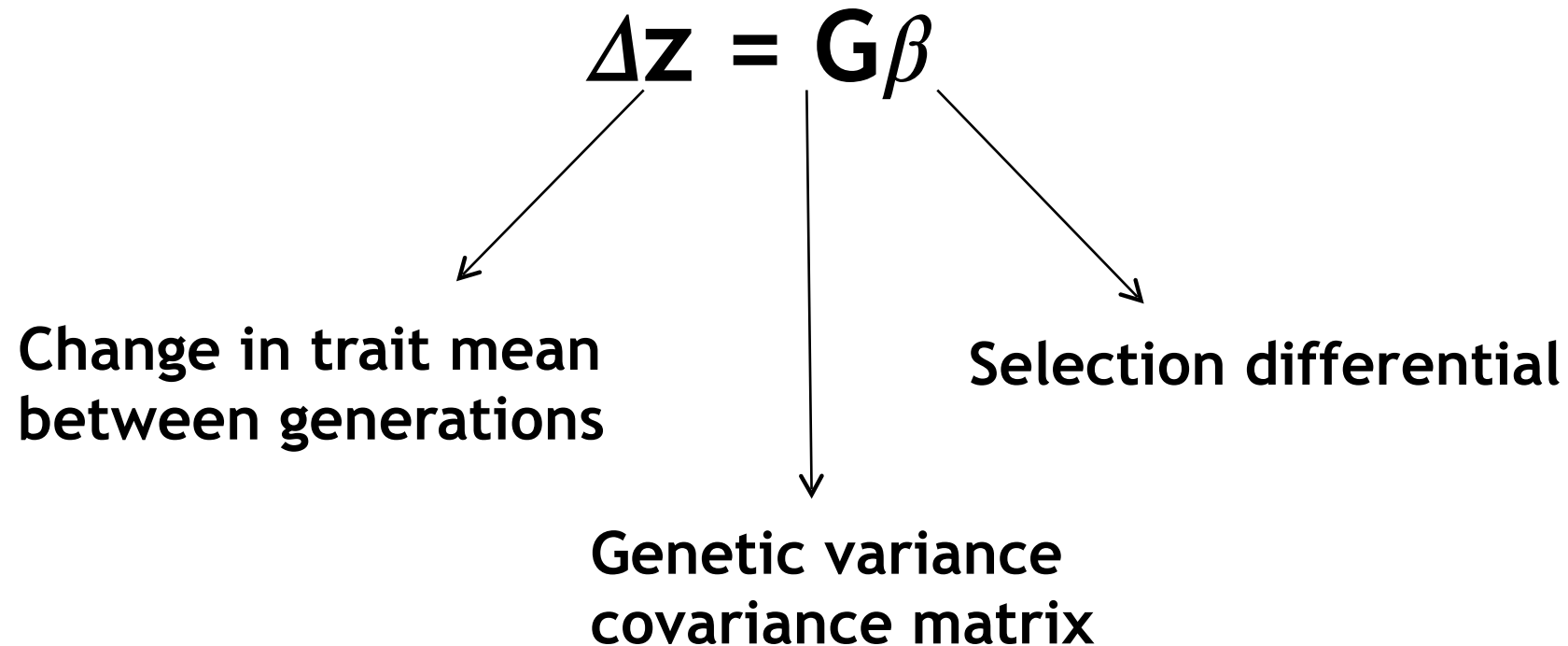
Typically not all genotypes produce the same phenotype in response to environmental variation, i.e. genetic variation for



So, if plasticity can evolve, what role does it play in adaptive evolution?

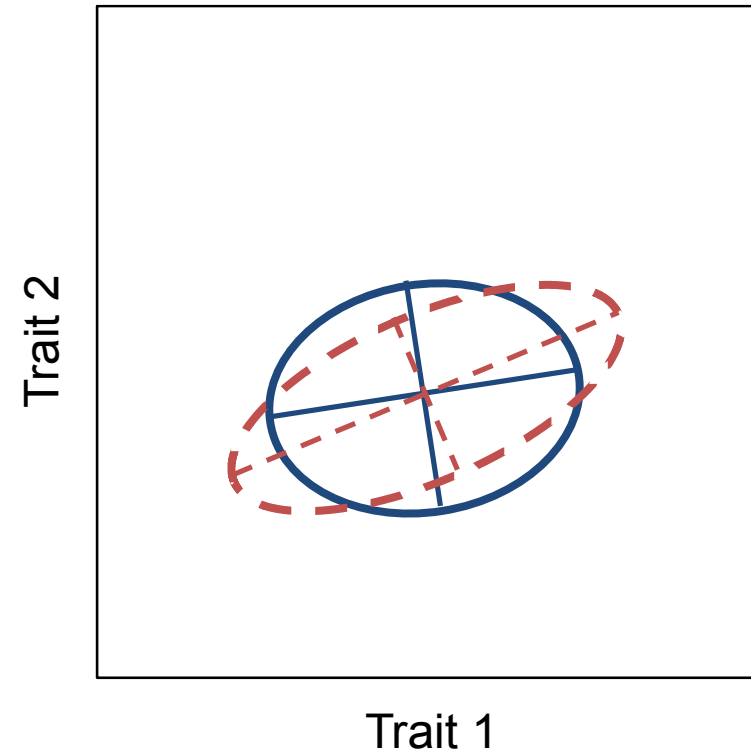
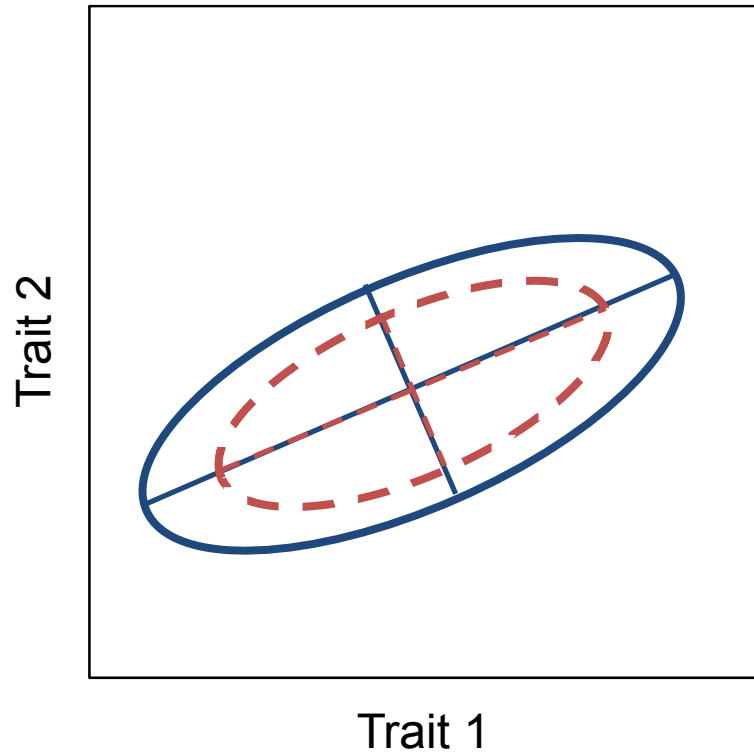
# How Might Plasticity Influence Adaptive Evolutionary Responses?

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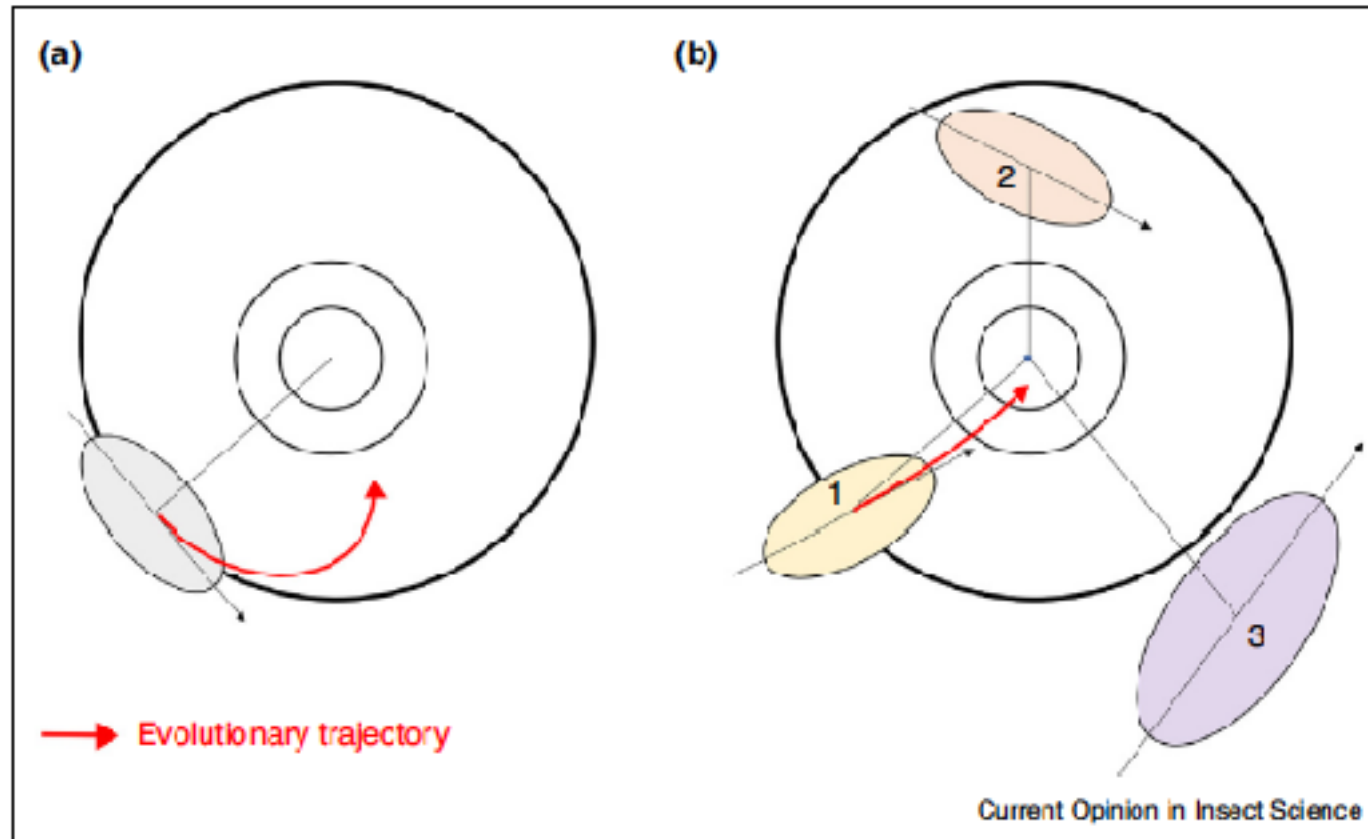


# Heritability and Genetic Correlations Between Traits Can Constrain or Bias the Evolution of Traits; How Plastic Are They?

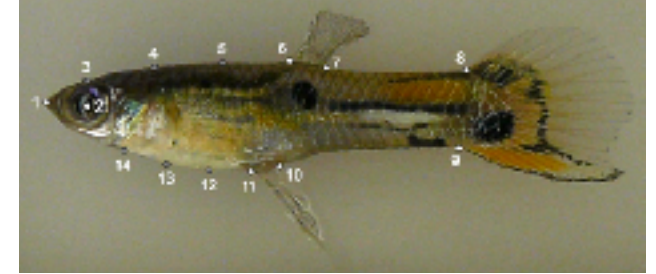
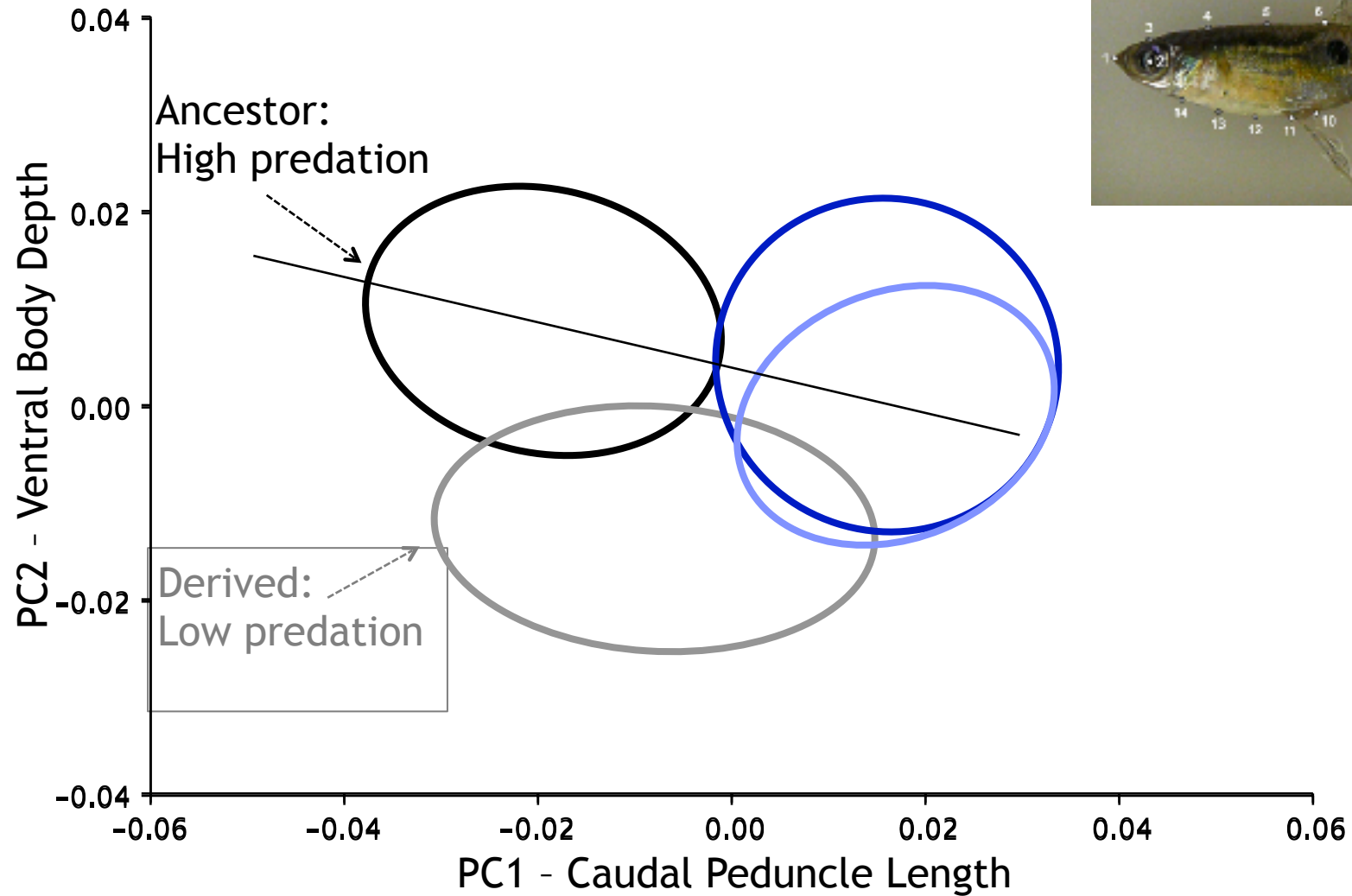


Schluter 1996 Evolution  
Sgro & Hoffmann 2004 Heredity  
Hansen & Houle 2008

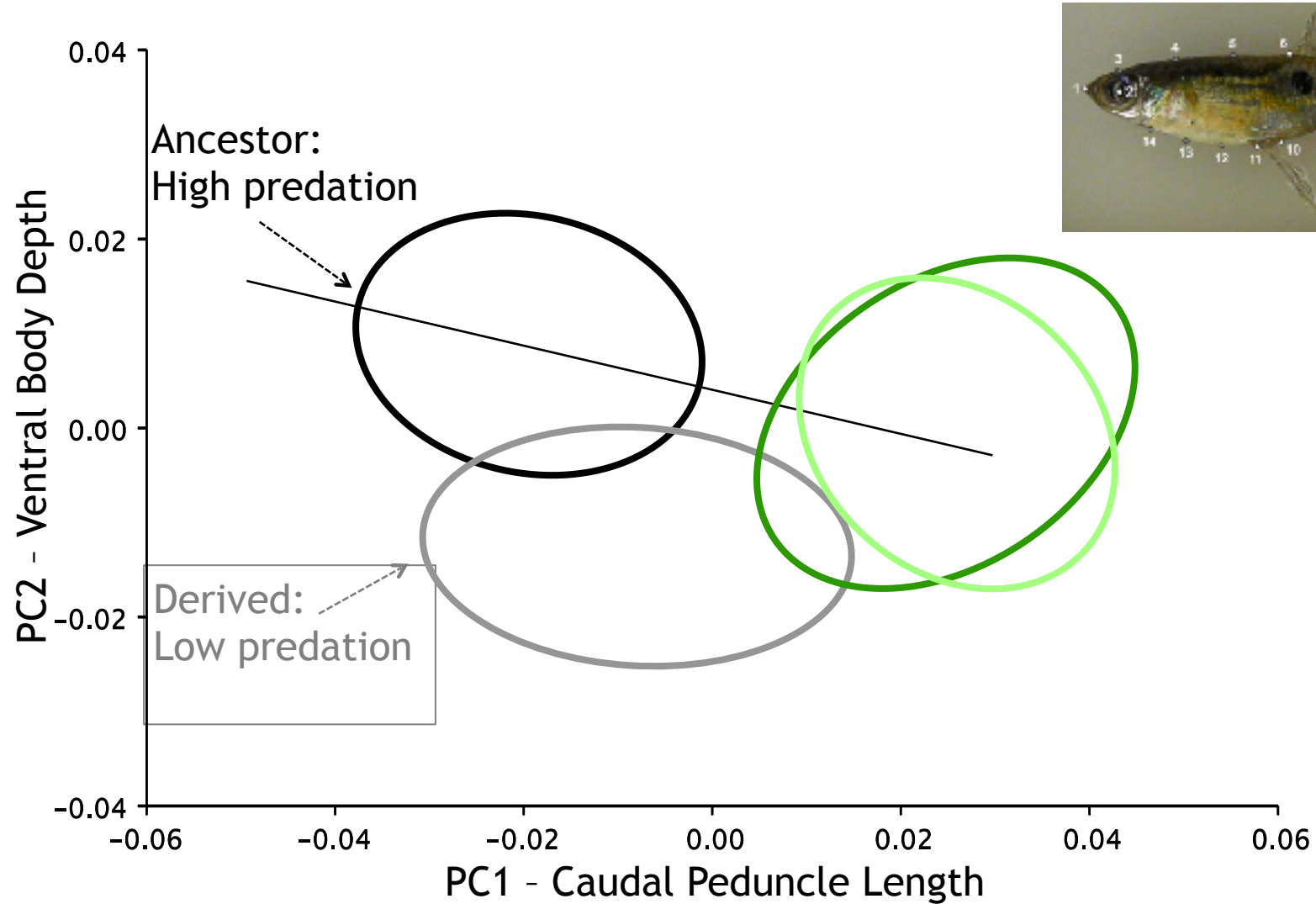
# Little Empirical Data For How Patterns of Trait Correlations Change in Response to a New Environment



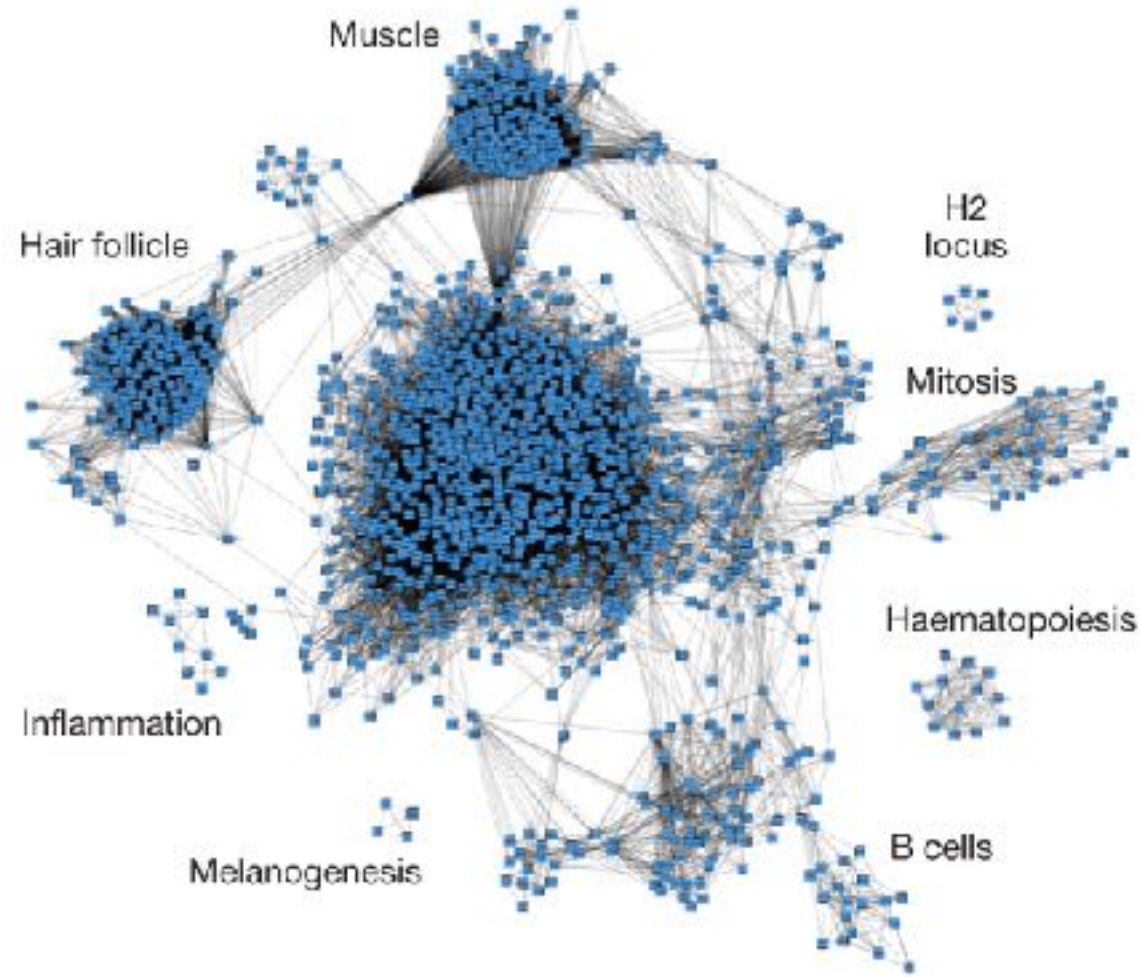
# Plasticity in Trait Correlations Following Introduction to a New Environment



# Plasticity in Trait Correlations Following Introduction to a New Environment



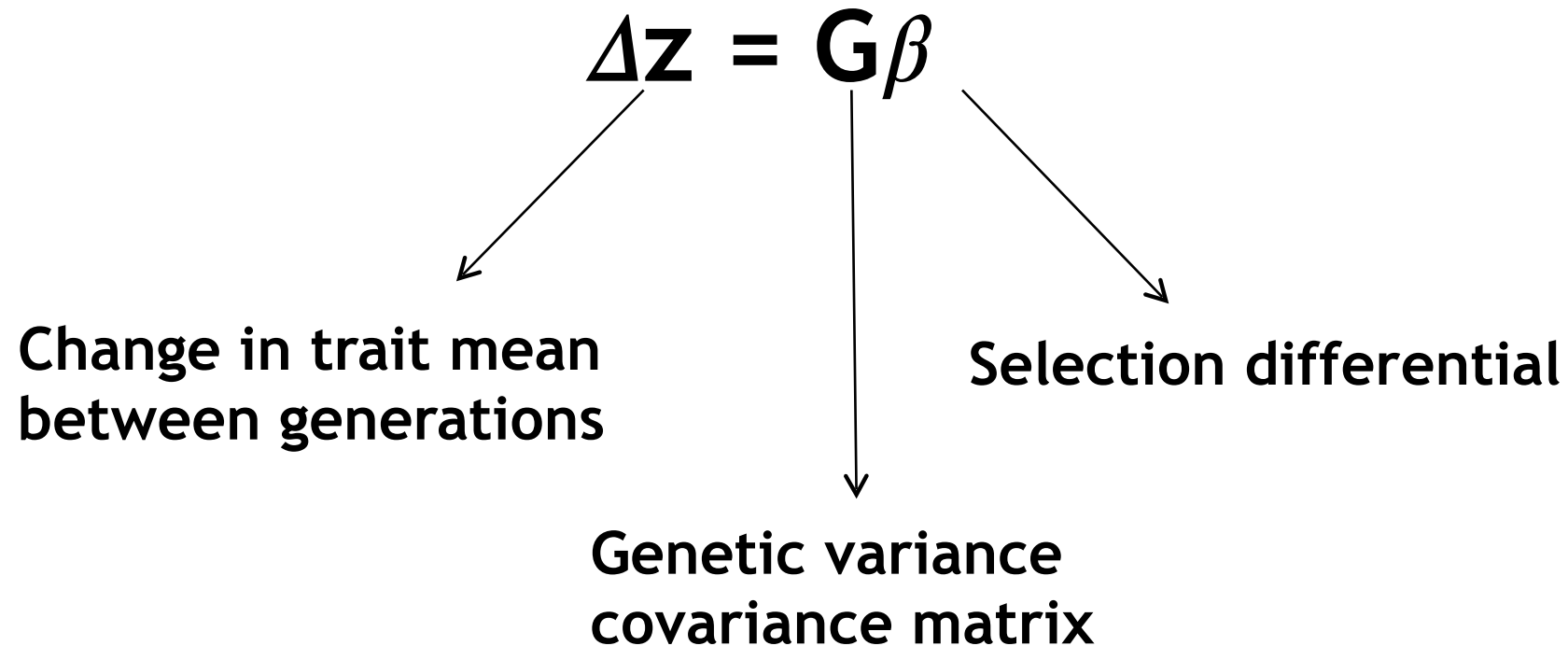
# Visual Representation of a Gene Network: Plastic and Under Selection



DA Quigley *et al.* (2009) *Nature*  
Bedford & Hartl (2009) *PNAS*

# How Might Plasticity Influence Adaptive Evolutionary Responses?

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# Adaptive Phenotypic Plasticity

## Phenotypic Change in the Same Direction Favored by Selection

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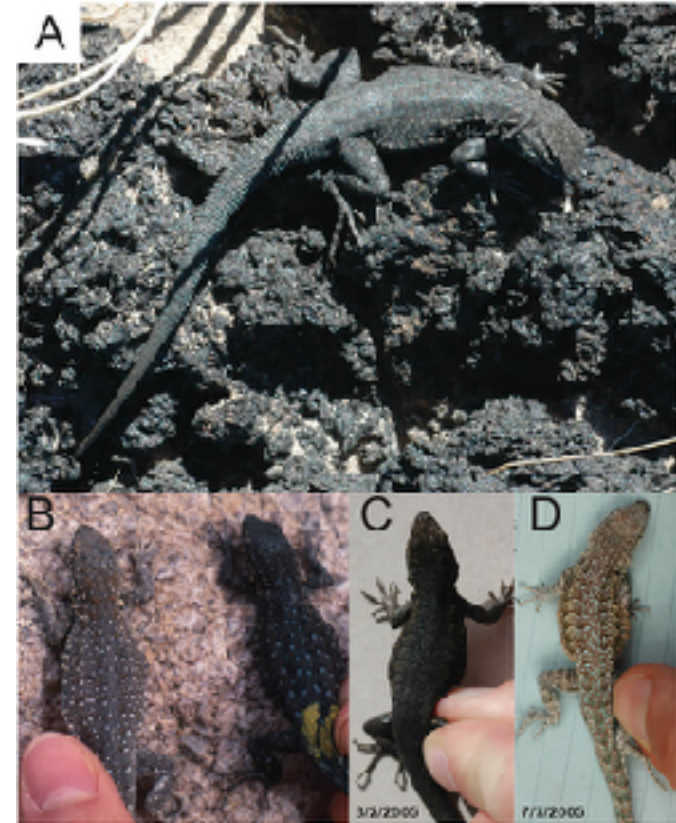
Limb length in *Anolis*  
Losos et al. 2000



Body shape in Stickleback  
Wund et al. 2008



Thermal acclimation  
Angiletta 2009



Color in *Uta* lizards  
Corl et al. 2018

# Non-Adaptive Phenotypic Plasticity

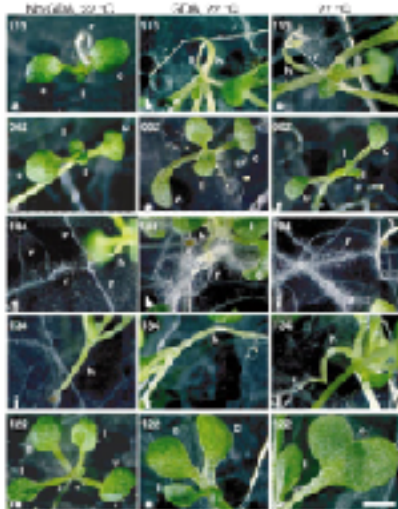
## Phenotypic Change Opposing the Direction Favored by Selection



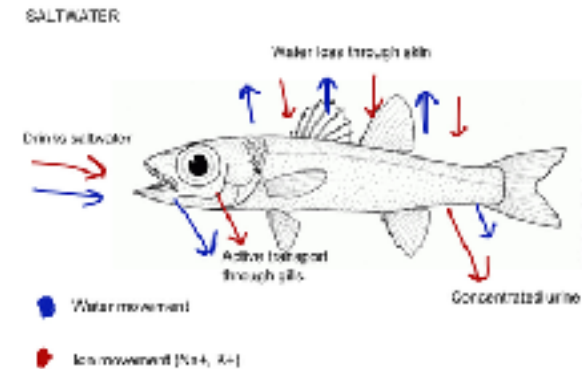
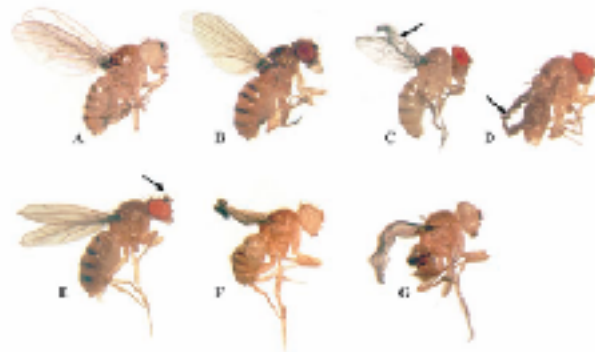
Sexual coloration in Salmon  
Craig and Foote 2001



Body Temperature in *Anolis*  
Huey et al. 2003

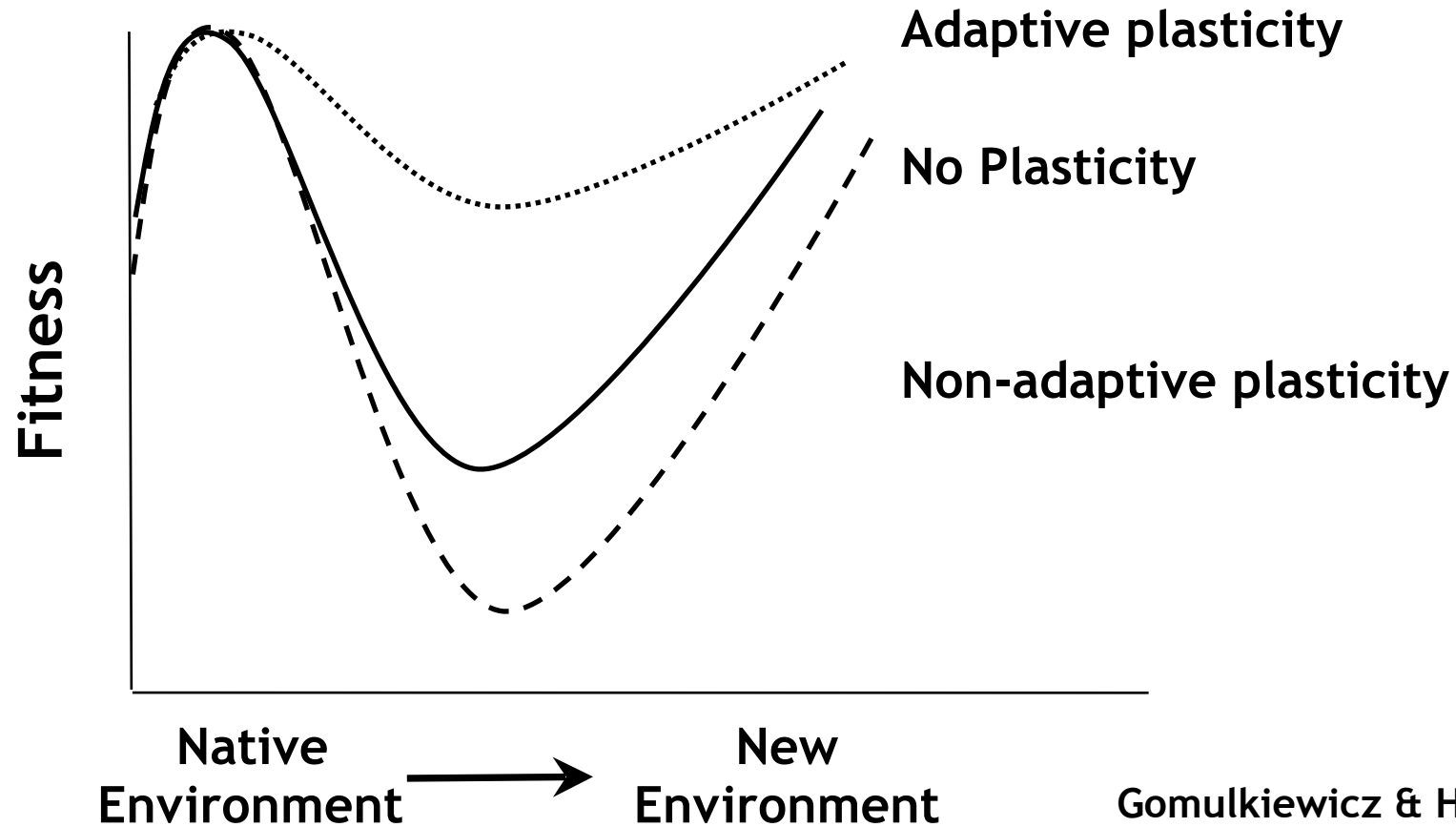


Temperature stress on development  
Queitsch et al. 2002, Avila et al. 2008



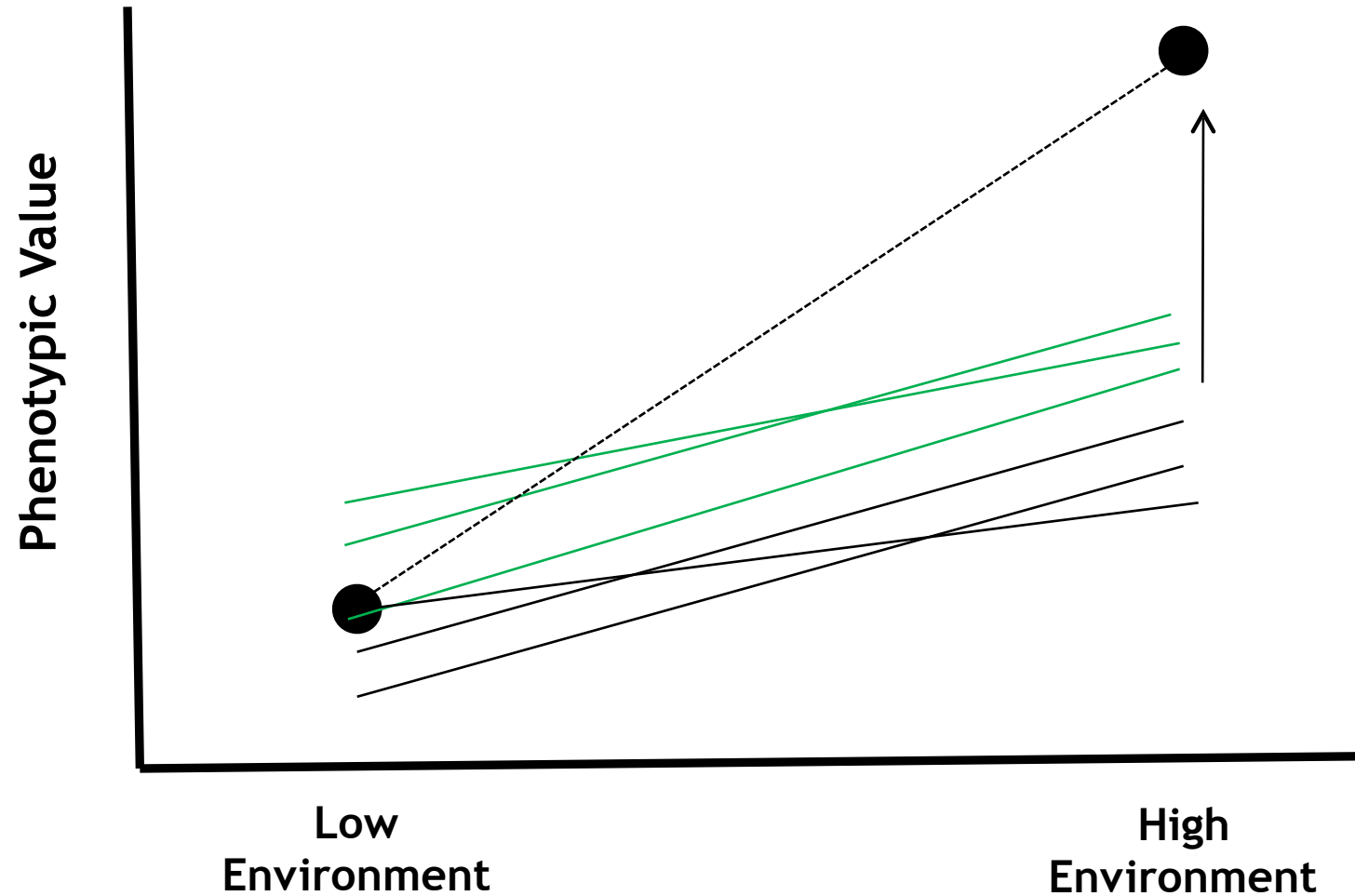
Challenge of homeostasis  
Schulte 2014

# How Plasticity Can Alter the Strength of Selection Following a Sudden Change in Environment

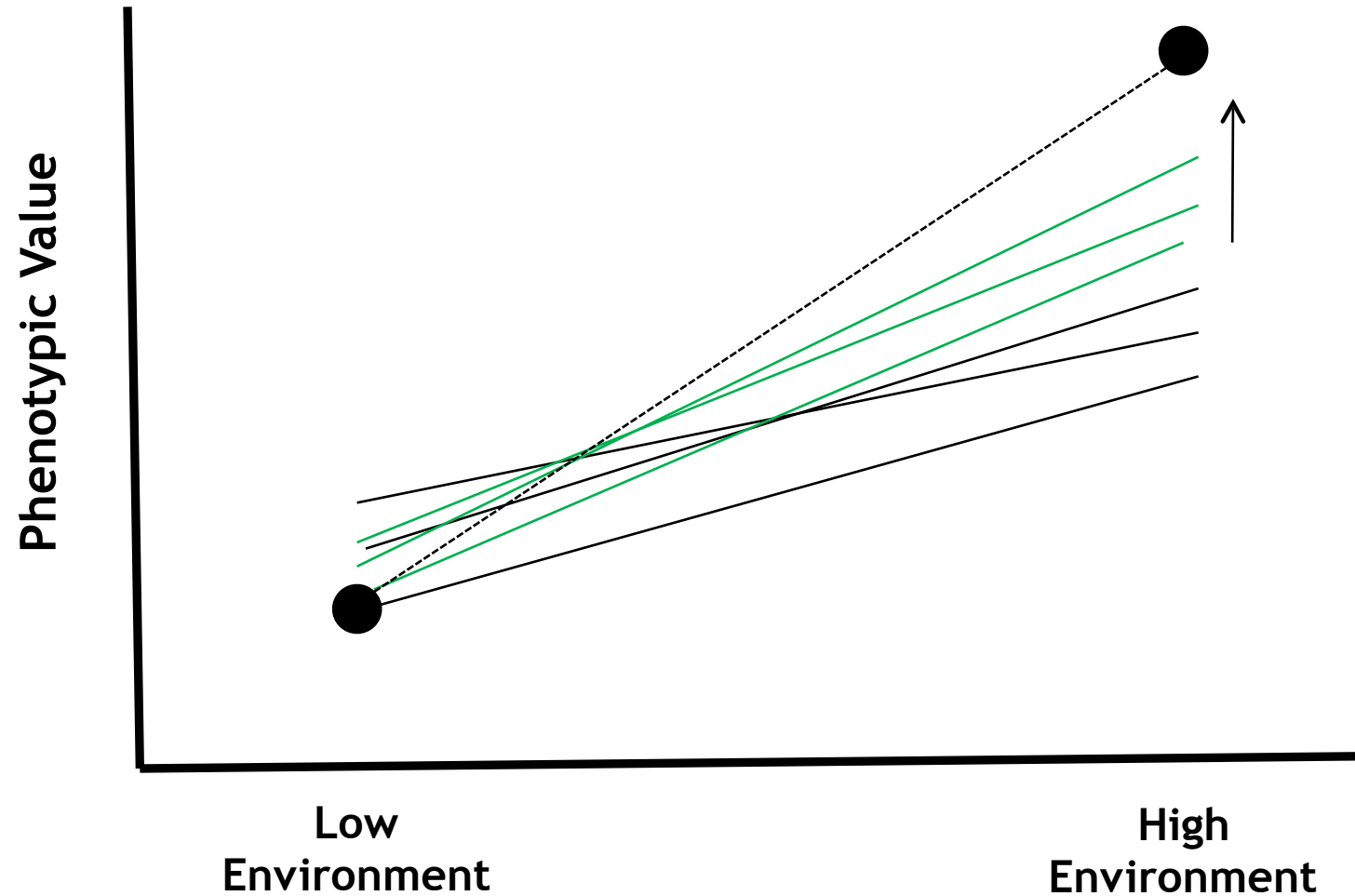


Gomulkiewicz & Holt 1995  
Lande 2009  
Chevin et al. 2013

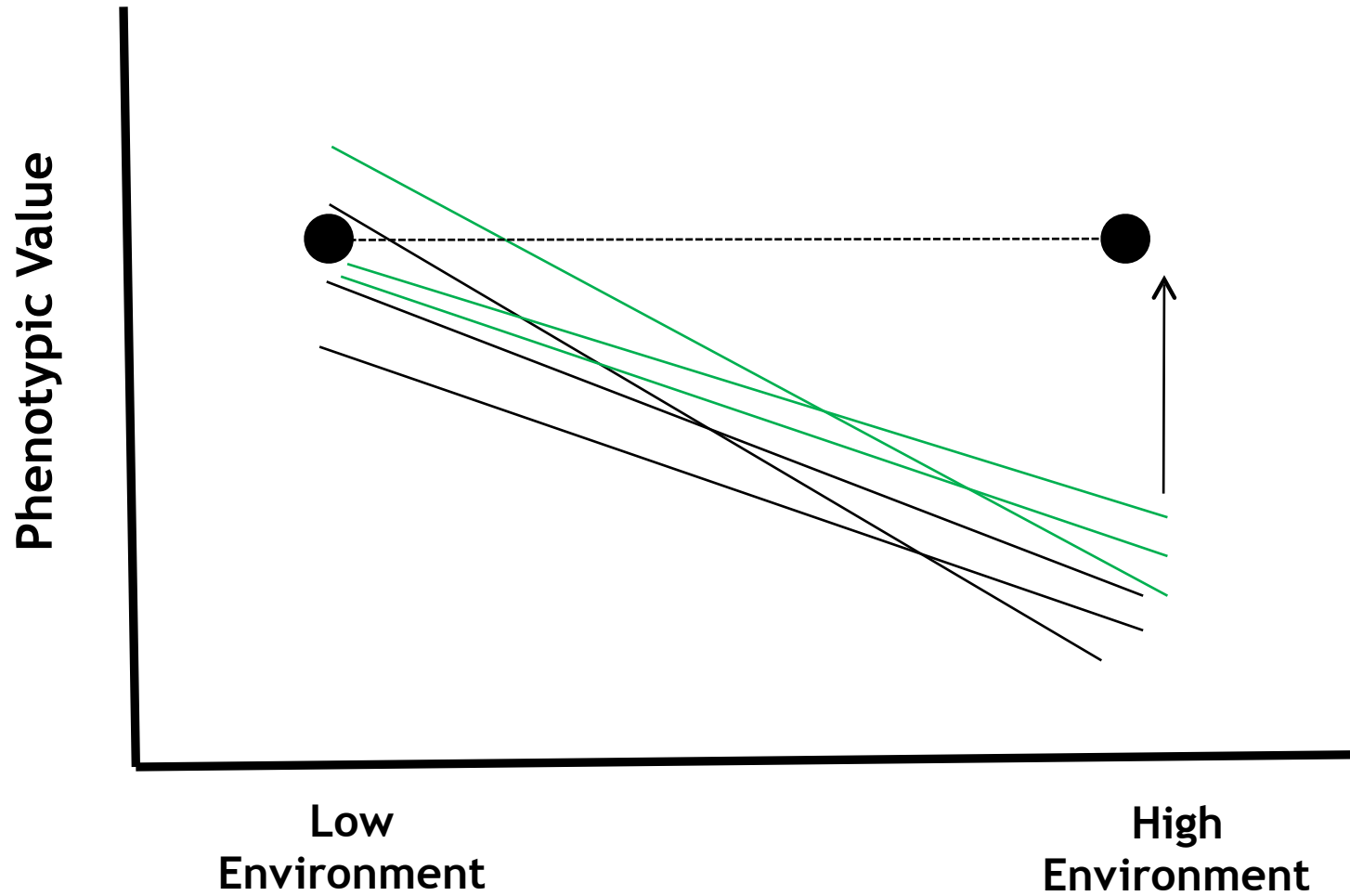
# Adaptive Plasticity and The Evolution of Reaction Norms: The Environment as a Cue For Changing Phenotypes



# Adaptive Plasticity and The Evolution of Reaction Norms: The Environment as a Cue For Changing Phenotypes

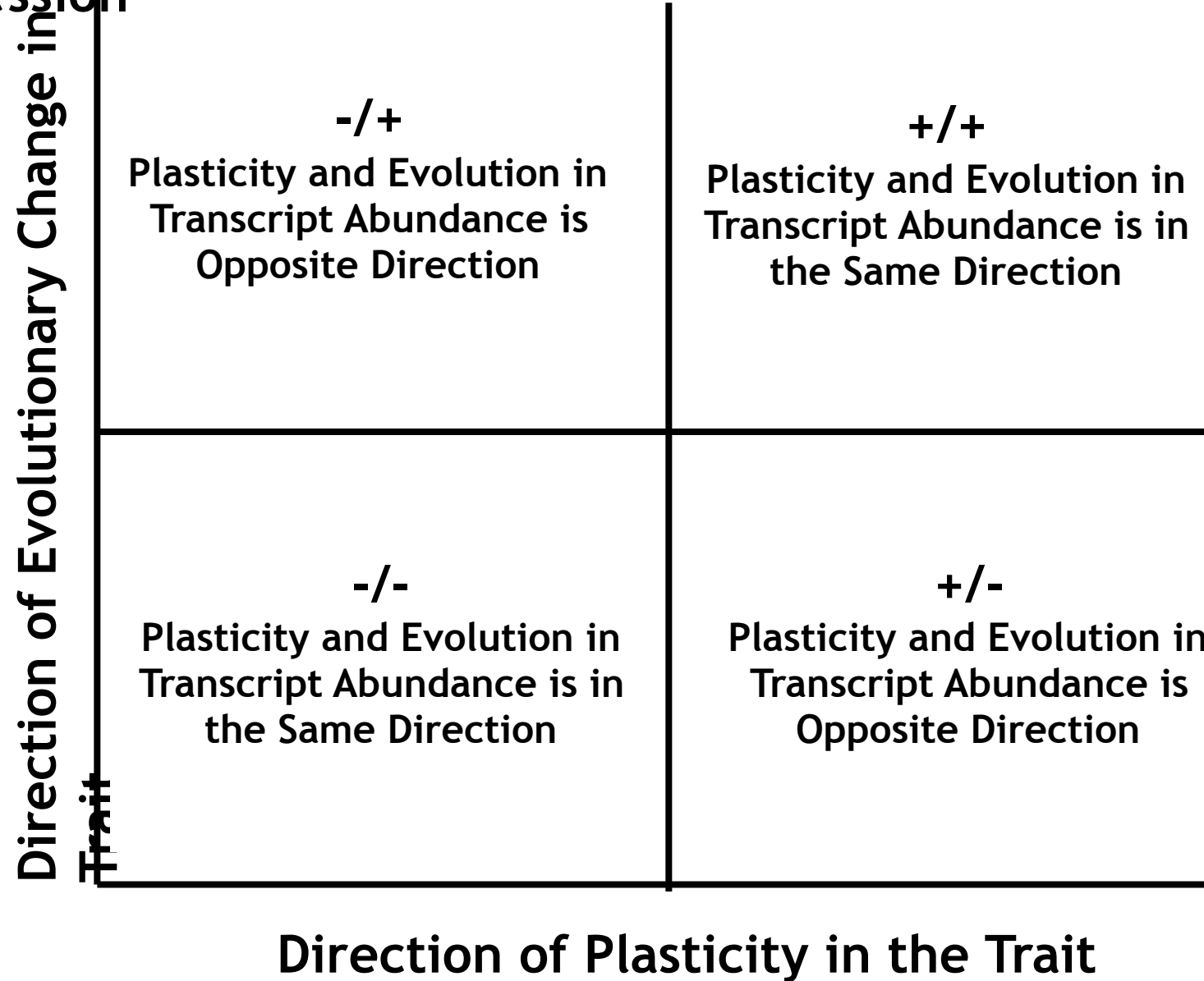


# Non-Adaptive Plasticity and Selection for Homeostasis: Selection to Buffer Phenotypes From the Environment

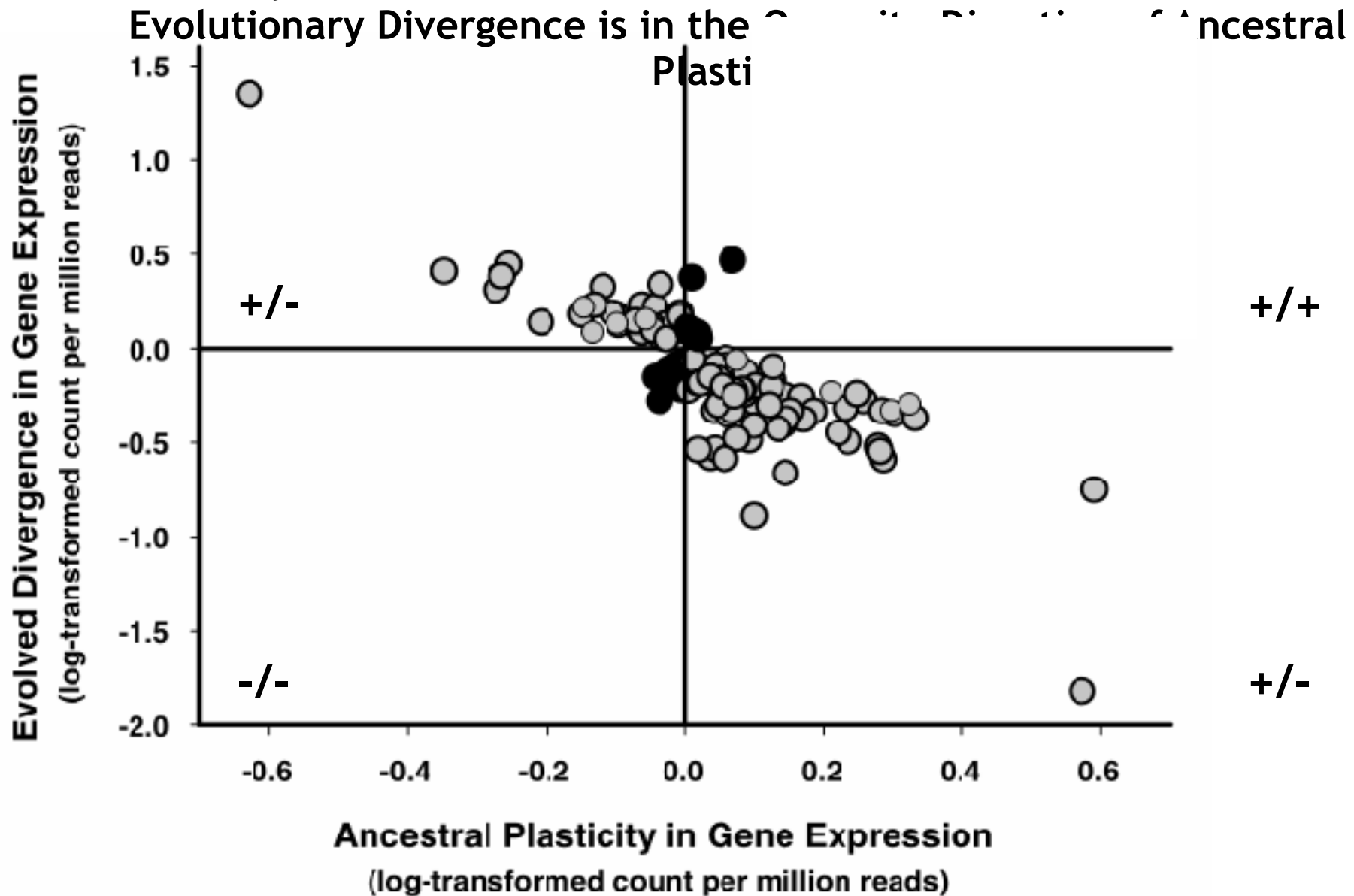




# Possible Relationship Between Plasticity and Evolution in Gene Expression



# 135 Genes That Rapidly Evolve Exhibit Non-Adaptive Plasticity



# Most Traits Appear to Show Adaptive Plasticity But the Traits Showing Non-Adaptive Plasticity Evolve More Quickly

---

## Adaptive Plasticity

co-gradient or synergistic selection  
selection

- shoaling behavior
- size at maturity
- head shape
- color patterns
- resting metabolic rate
- some aspects of body shape
- number of facial neuromasts

## Non-Adaptive Plasticity

counter gradient or antagonistic

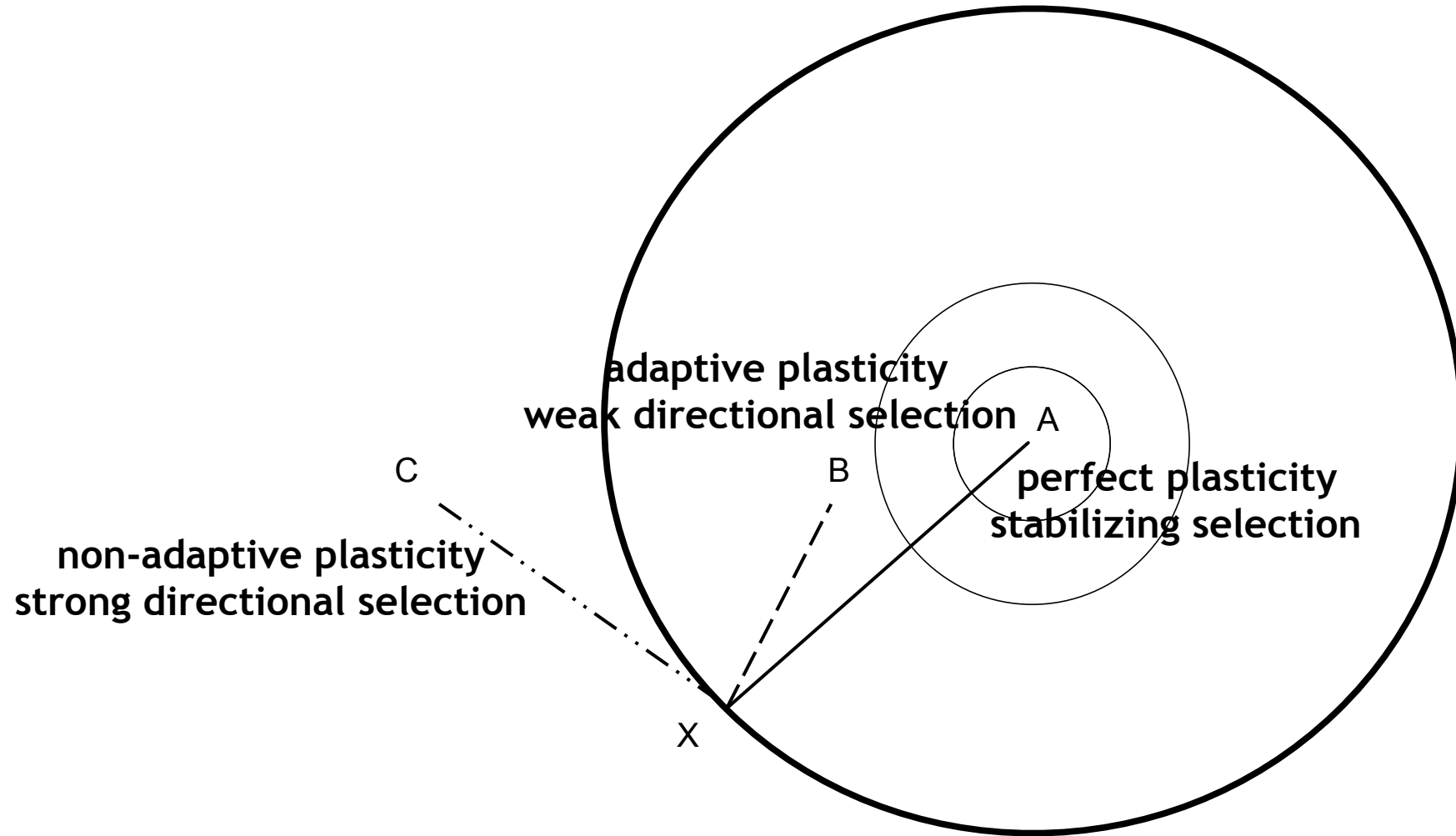
growth rate  
some aspects of body shape  
initial patterns of gene expression



# Does Plasticity Facilitate or Constrain Adaptive Evolution?

## It Depends on the Type of Plasticity and the Strength of Selection

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# Incorporating Phenotypic Plasticity into Evolutionary Studies

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Should we avoid using terms like genetic assimilation, genetic accommodation, and the Baldwin Effect?

Will a role for plasticity in adaptive evolution be more commonly embraced if we strive to demonstrate that many evolutionary mechanisms are context or environmentally dependent?

$$\Delta \bar{Z} = G\beta$$

Recombination rate plasticity: revealing mechanisms by design

$$h^2 = \frac{\sigma_G^2}{\sigma_P^2}$$

Plasticity of Animal Genome  
Architecture Unmasked by Rapid  
Evolution of a Pelagic Tunicate



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