

Geonomics Lab (Part 2)

Anusha Bishop

Lab created by: Drew Terasaki Hart, Natalie Graham, Monica Wilkinson and Keeley Takimoto

Creating a GitHub account

- 1. Go to https://github.com/
- 2. Click Sign up
- 3. Sign up with your berkeley email
- 4. Follow the prompts to create your personal account.
- 5. Pick your username carefully, you will likely not want to change it (but you can). Some recommendations:
 - a. Use part of your real name so it is easier for people to know who you are
 - b. Try and keep it short, you may have to type it a lot
 - Keep everything lowercase. If you really want to separate words, use a hyphen (-) or an underscore ()

GitHub Codespaces

- Go to https://github.com/TheWangLab/espm154
- 2. Click the green "Code" button in the top right
- 3. Click "Open with Codespaces".
- 4. Wait for the codespace to load. This will take several minutes.
- 5. Open the "espm154_lab6" ipynb file
- 6. When you run a cell you will be prompted to pick a kernel: click "Python environment" and then the first item on the list which has a star next to it (conda)

Tips:

- 1. If you hover over the plots, you can copy the image by clicking this icon: This may be useful in answering the lab exercises and keeping track of the simulations.
- You can download your notebook by right clicking on the file and selecting "Download" (you may have to click "Accept" on a pop-up first)

Evolutionary Simulations in Geonomics

Geonomics: Forward-Time, Spatially Explicit, and Arbitrarily Complex Landscape Genomic Simulations 8

Drew E Terasaki Hart ™, Anusha P Bishop, Ian J Wang

Molecular Biology and Evolution, Volume 38, Issue 10, October 2021, Pages 4634–4646,

https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/msab175

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Simulation of **local adaptation** and **speciation** across <u>realistic landscapes</u>

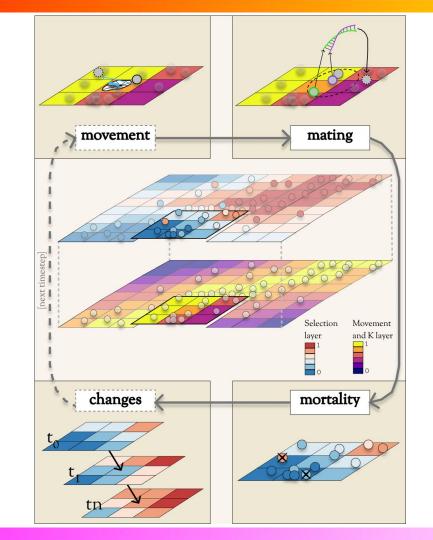
Parameters = Recipe

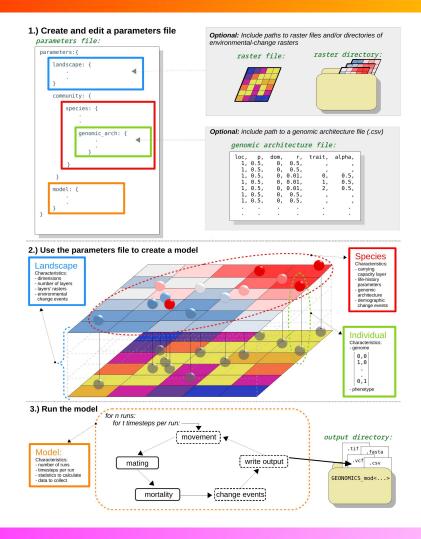


Brownie in a Mug

- □ **3** tablespoons sugar
- 3 tablespoons flour
- □ 1 ½ tablespoons cocoa powder
- □ 1 ½ tablespoons melted butter
- 3 tablespoons milk
- □ ¼ teaspoon vanilla extract

```
'mug brownie': {
   'sugar': 3
   'flour': 3
   'cocoa powder': 1.5
    'melted butter': 1.5
   'milk': 3,
    'vanilla_extract': 0.25
```





How does speciation occur?



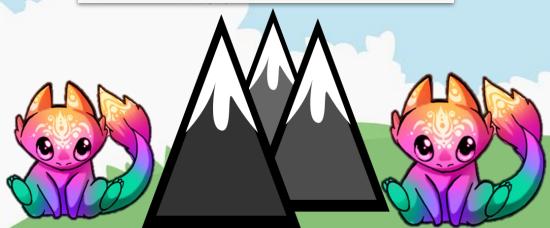
How does speciation occur?







```
'landscape': {
    'layers': {
        <code to make a barrier!>
      }
   },
```



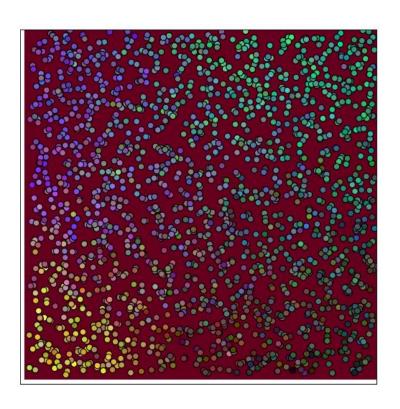




```
'landscape': {
   'layers': {
       <code to make a new environment!>
```

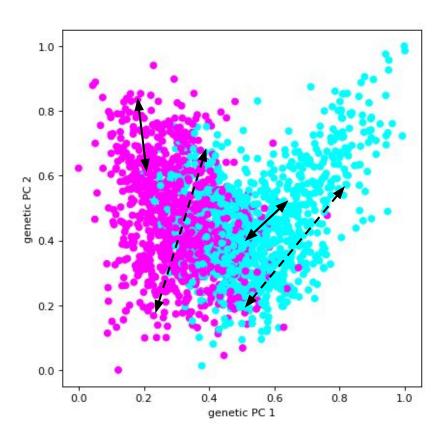


PCA plots



Individuals that have more similar colors are more similar

PCA plots



Individuals that are closer on the plot are more similar

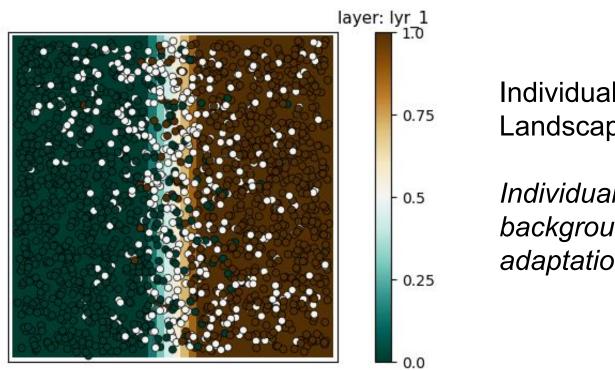
Blue = individuals on right side of barrier

Pink = individuals on left side of barrier



Part 2: Natural Selection

Selection plots



Individual color = trait Landscape color = env

Individual color matches the background color = local adaptation

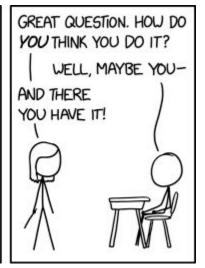


Part 3: Hypothesis Testing

Generating Hypotheses

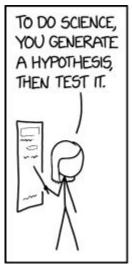




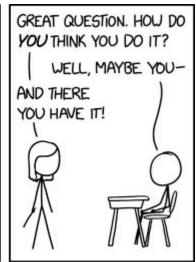


If we [parameter change], then [outcome with evidence] because [justification]

Generating Hypotheses







If we [parameter change], then [outcome with evidence] because [justification]

If we add a barrier to our landscape, then we will observe differentiation of the populations on either side of the barrier in our <u>PCA plot</u> because of drift

Think-pair-share

 THINK [5 minutes]: Pick one of the parameters listed in the lab to change and generate a hypothesis.

For ex: if we [increase/decrease parameter X] then we will observe that [mismatch increase/decreases] because [justification]

- 2. PAIR [5 minutes]: Share your hypothesis with the person next to you. See if you agree with each others expected outcomes.
- 3. SHARE: Be prepared to share one of your hypotheses with the class.









(Before you start running you simulations, answer Question 2)

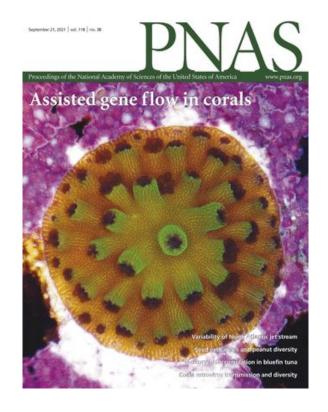
Why does this matter?

Real world conservation question: **Is gene flow always good?**

Testable question:

What is the effect of movement distance on phenotype-environment mismatch?

CLASSROOM POLL: Do you hypothesize that increasing movement distance will increase or decrease phenotype-environment mismatch in our simulations?



https://www.pnas.org/doi/full/10.107 3/pnas.2110559118

Why does this matter?

A real world conservation question: Is gene flow always good?

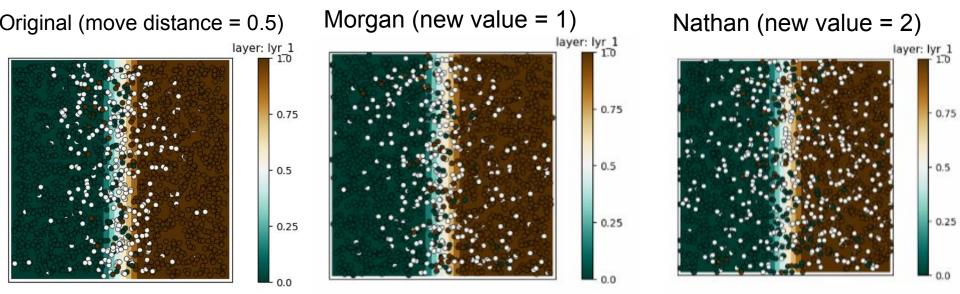
Testable question: What is the effect of movement distance on phenotype-environment mismatch?

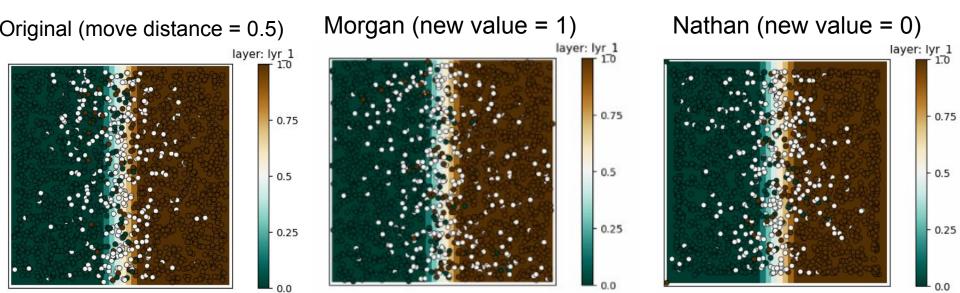
Hypothesis A: If we have more movement, then adaptive alleles can spread more easily through the population, increasing fitness/decreasing mismatch

Hypothesis B: If we have more movement, then alleles that are not adapted to the local environment (i.e., <u>maladaptive</u> alleles) can spread more easily, decreasing fitness/increasing mismatch

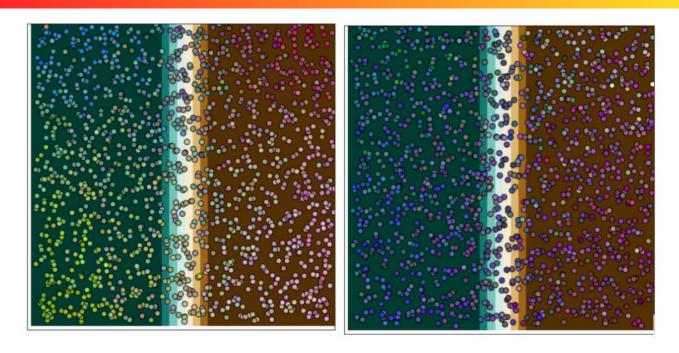
I HAVE A QUESTION. WELL, LESS OF A QUESTION AND MORE OF A COMMENT. I GUESS IT'S LESS OF A COMMENT AND MORE OF AN UTTERANCE REALLY IT'S LESS AN UTTERANCE, MORE AN AIR PRESSURE WAVE. IT'S LESS AN AIR PRESSURE WAVE AND MORE A FRIENDLY HAND WAVE. I GUESS IT'S LESS A FRIENDLY WAVE THAN IT IS A FRIENDLY BUG. I FOUND THIS BUG AND NOW WE'RE FRIENDS. DO YOU WANT TO MEET IT?

Thanks! Questions?





Namrita



mating radius 10 vs 100