

# THE GENOME HISTORY OF MANATEES

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## RESULTS

### Genome description

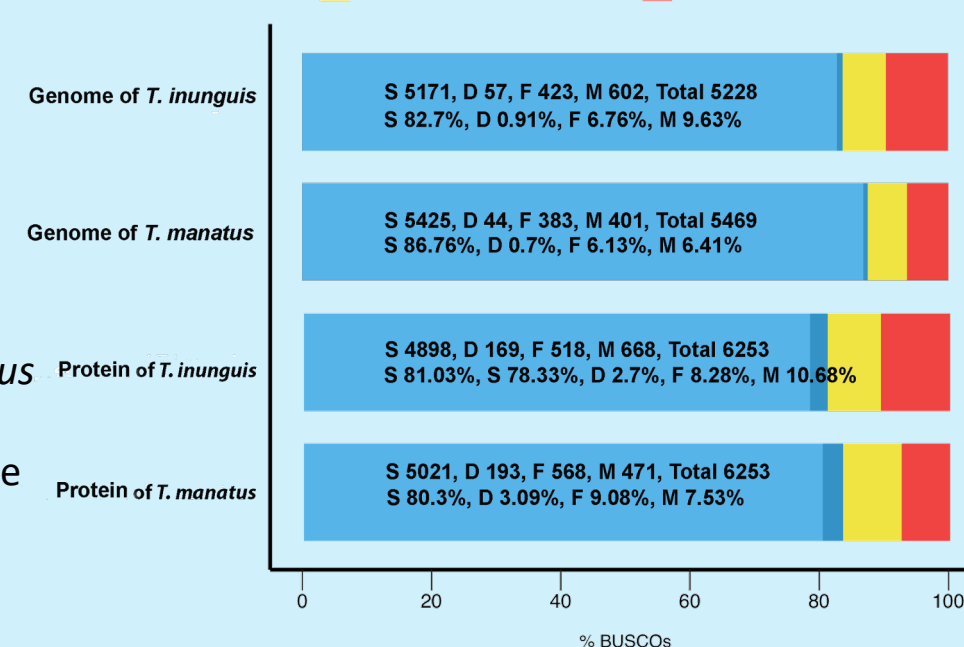
#### Parameters

		
Total Length (bp)	3,154,207,031	3,183,204,259
Coverage	111.47 X	37.21 X
GC%	40.67	40.65
AT%	59.33	59.70
Q20	97.38	97.29
Q30	93.91	93.68

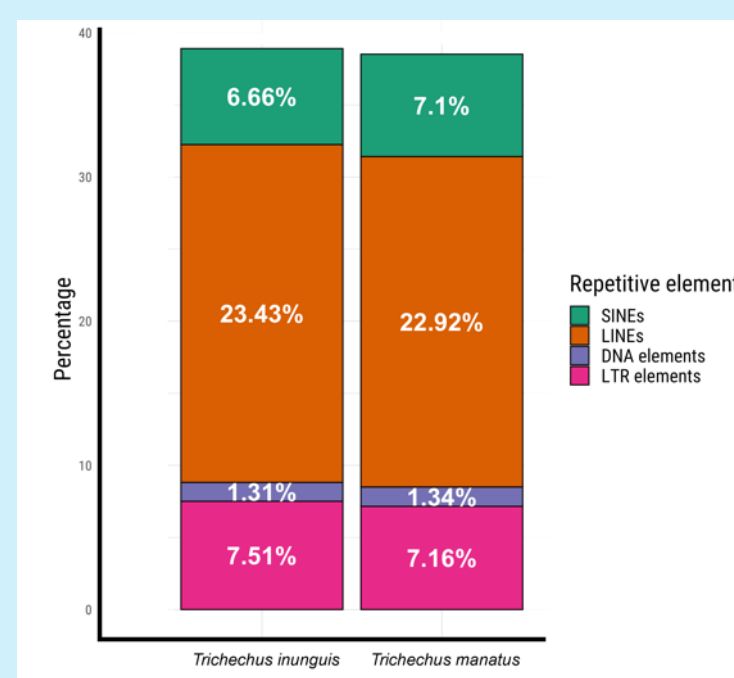
### Quality comparison: genome amount, annotation, and prediction

#### BUSCO assessment results for *Trichechus* species

Complete (C) and single-copy (S) Complete (C) and duplicated (D)  
Fragmented (F) Missing (M)

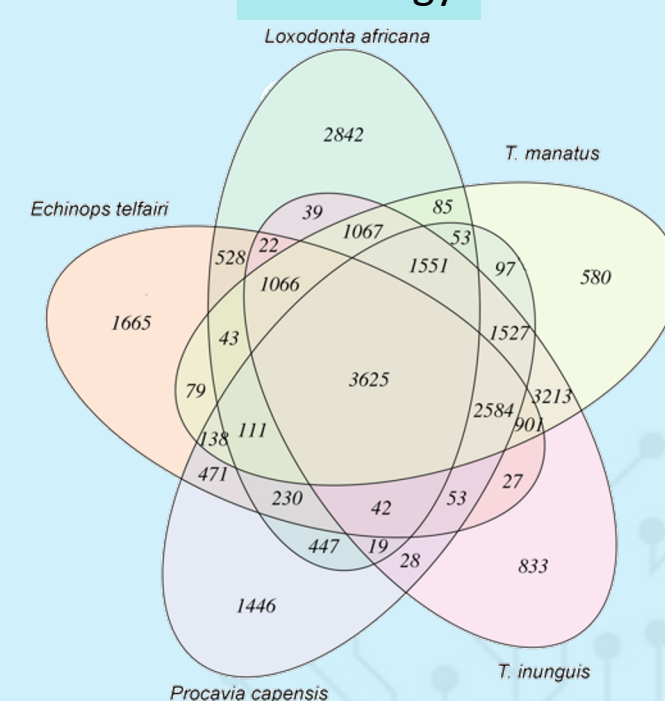


### Types of repeat elements



Similar number of types of repeat elements, and a great portion of LINES in the manatees

### Orthology



Venn diagram between Afrotheria species, a mammalian superorder that manatee belongs, which shows the number of single copy gene that these species share.



## MOTIVATION

- ✓ Manatees (Trichechidae: Sirenia) are herbivorous aquatic mammals, and all the three species are vulnerable to **extinction** according International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- ✓ This study will help us to understand how evolution shaped their genomes and help the development of conservation strategies to guide better decisions on the management of wild manatees populations



## METHODS



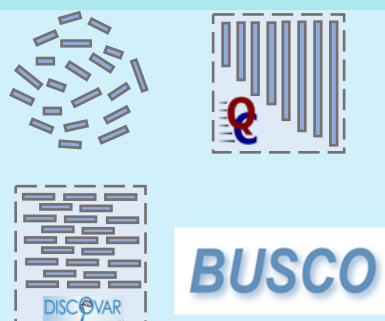
### 1st step: Genome of two species

  
*Trichechus inunguis*  
(freshwater)

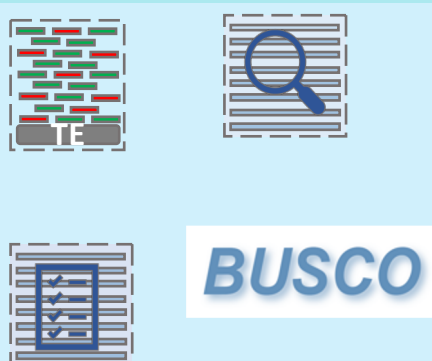
  
*T. manatus*  
(marine water)



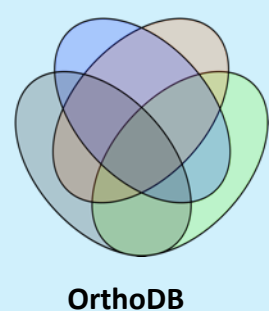
### 2nd step: Genome Amount, Assembly, and Quality



### 3rd step: Annotation, Prediction, and Quality



### 4th step: Genome Evolution



## CONCLUSION and NEXT STEPS

- First time that *T. inunguis* genome was described;
- Resequencing for *T. manatus*;
- Higher proportion of LINE in the manatee's genome;
- Freshwater manatee have more exclusive genes than *T. manatus*;



## REFERENCES

