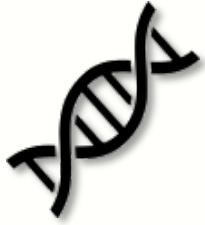




Modeling the genotype ~ environment relationship in a climate change context

Thibaut Capblanca

Genotype-environment association (GEA): the basics



Pop	SNP1	SNP2	SNP3	...
1	0.78	1	0.20	...
2	0.75	1	0.22	...
3	0.80	0.95	0.64	...
4	0.60	0.94	0.65	...
5	0.50	0.70	0.70	...
...	

Genetic



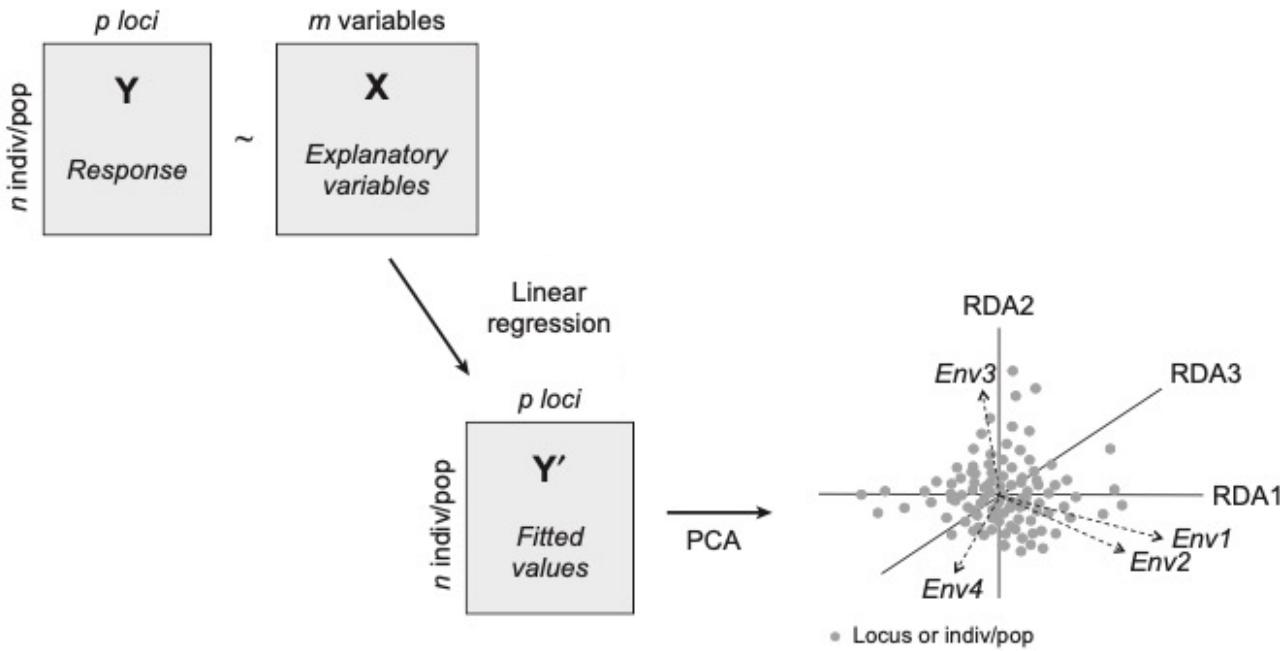
~

Ind	T°C	Prec	...
1	12	240	...
2	11	210	...
3	12.5	180	...
4	8	150	...
5	9.5	260	...
...	

Environment

Redundancy analysis (RDA)

Simple redundancy analysis (RDA)



Genotype-environment association (GEA): confounding factors



Pop	SNP1	SNP2	SNP3	...
1	0.78	1	0.20	...
2	0.75	1	0.22	...
3	0.80	0.95	0.64	...
4	0.60	0.94	0.65	...
5	0.50	0.70	0.70	...
...	

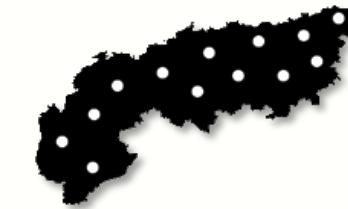
Genetic



Ind	T°C	Prec	...
1	12	240	...
2	11	210	...
3	12.5	180	...
4	8	150	...
5	9.5	260	...
...	

~

Environment

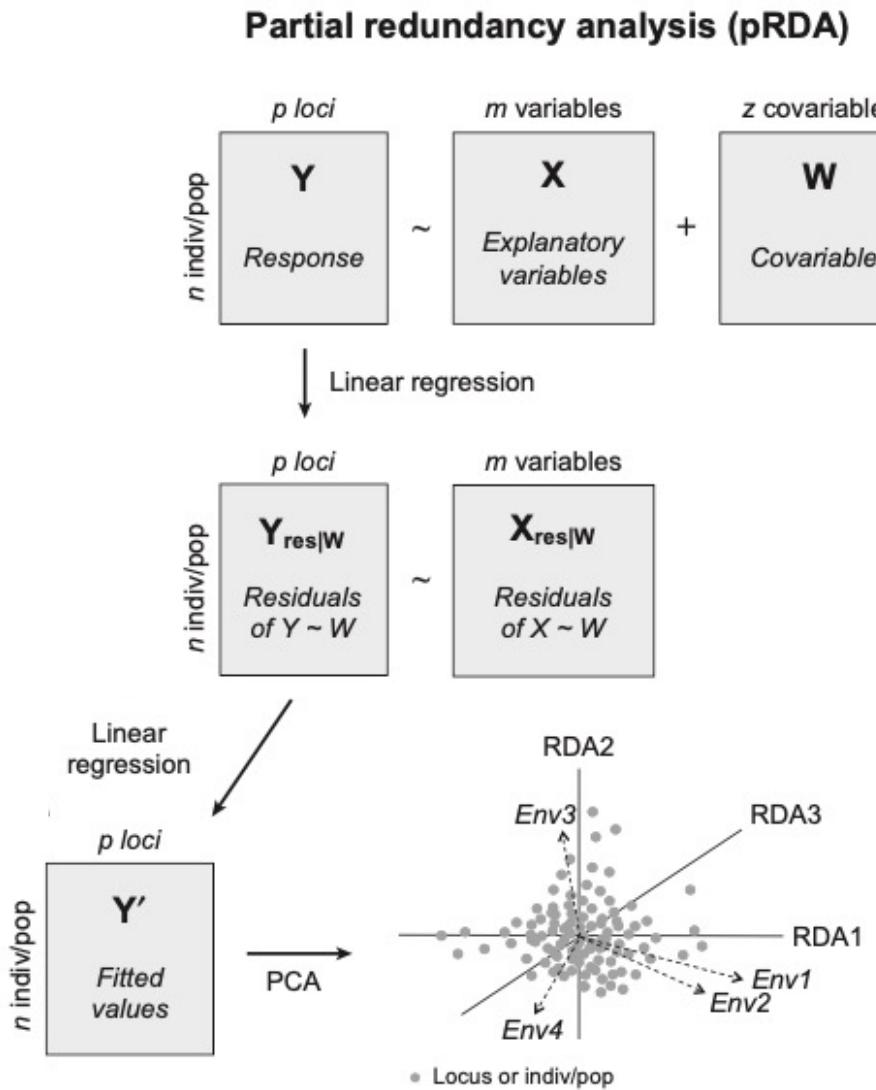


Ind	X	Y	...
1	6.3	45.12	...
2	6.4	46.3	...
3	5.8	45.2	...
4	6	47.8	...
5	5.7	44.6	...
...	

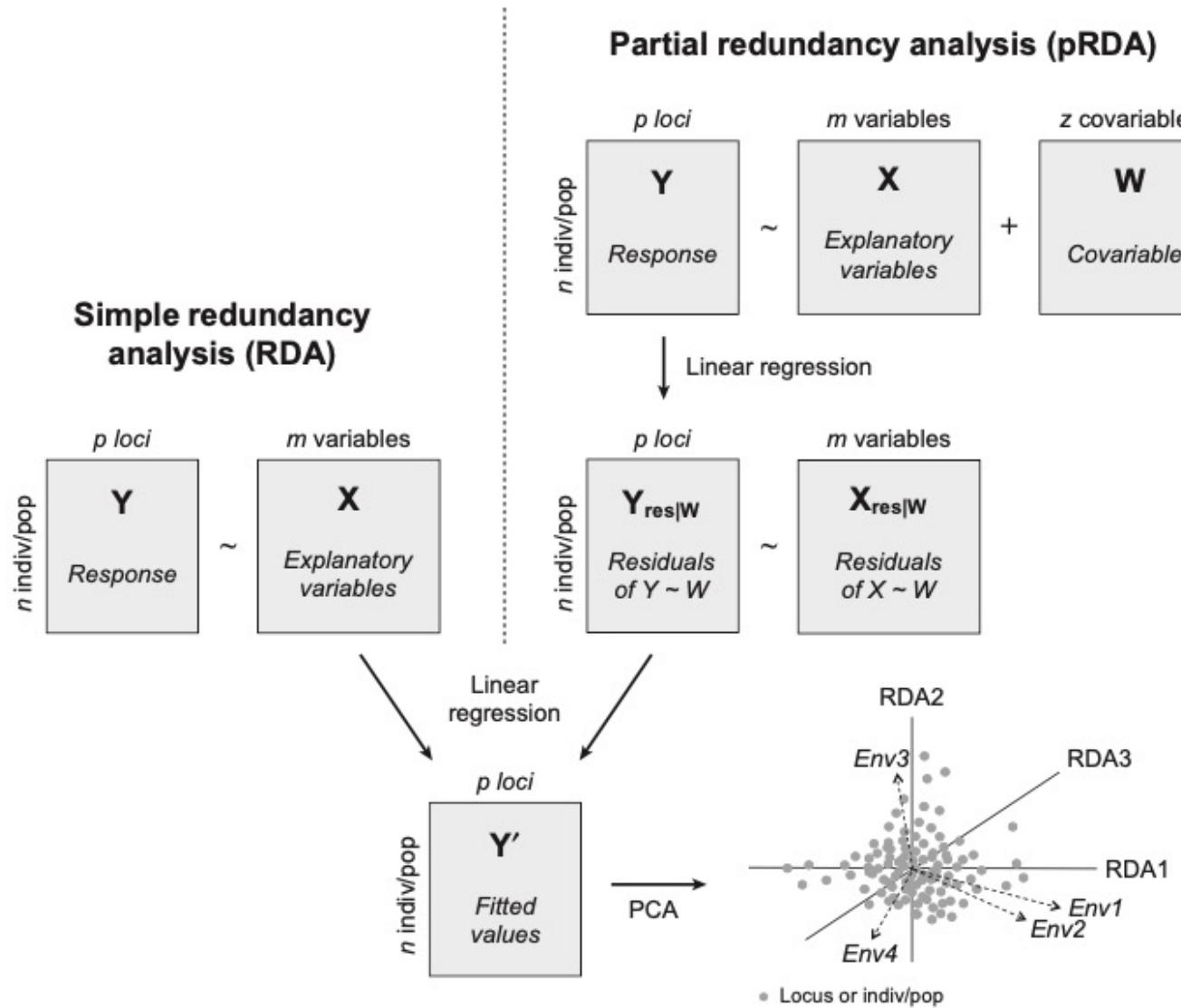
+

Confounding factors
(e.g., Geography, demography...)

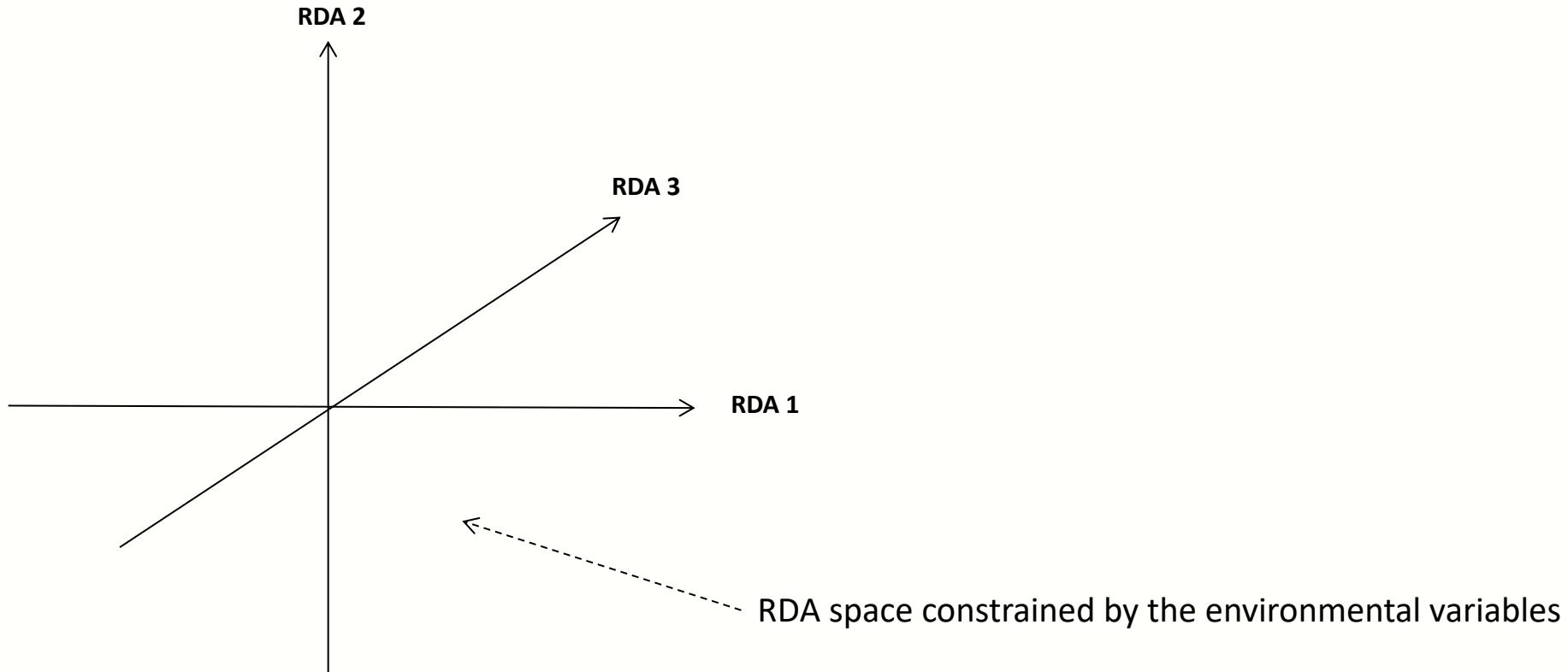
Partial redundancy analysis (pRDA)



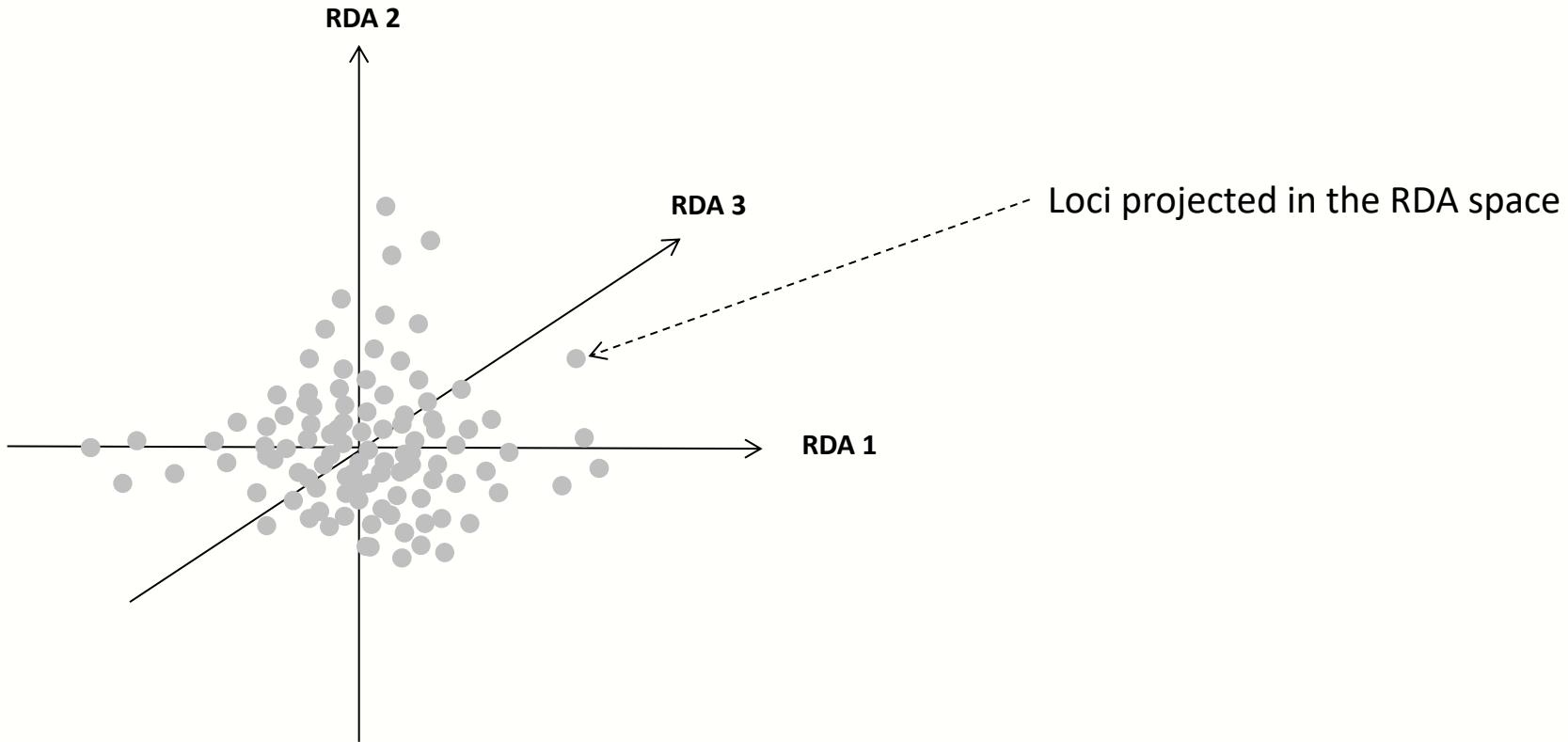
Two ways of conducting redundancy analysis (RDA)



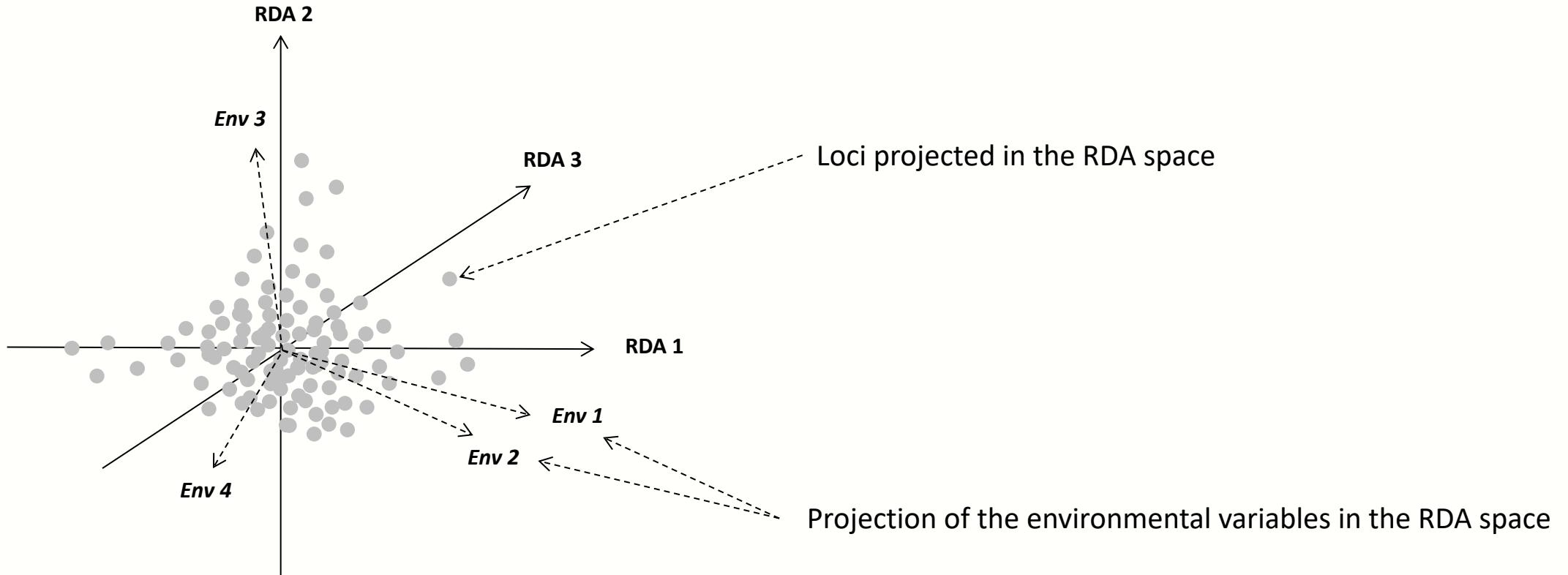
The outputs of redundancy analysis (RDA): a new space



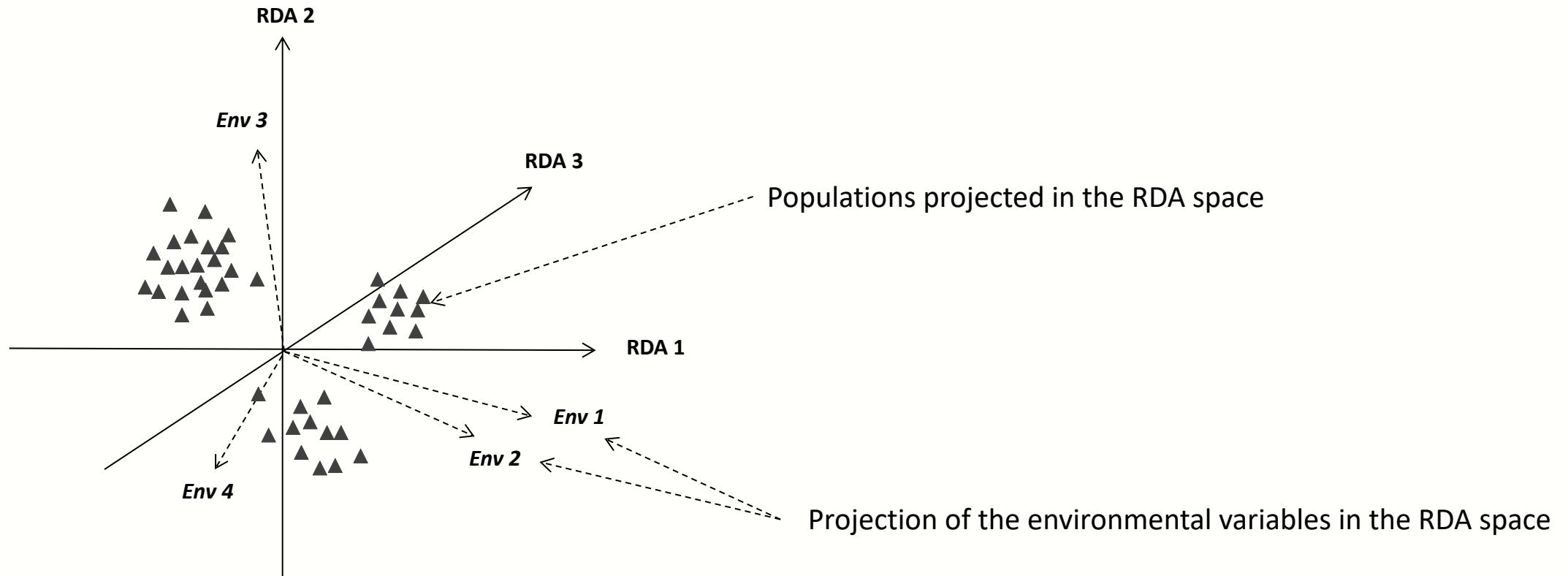
The outputs of redundancy analysis (RDA): loci



The outputs of redundancy analysis (RDA): predictors



The outputs of redundancy analysis (RDA): sites/populations



Identifying the adaptive genetic component

Identifying the adaptive genetic component

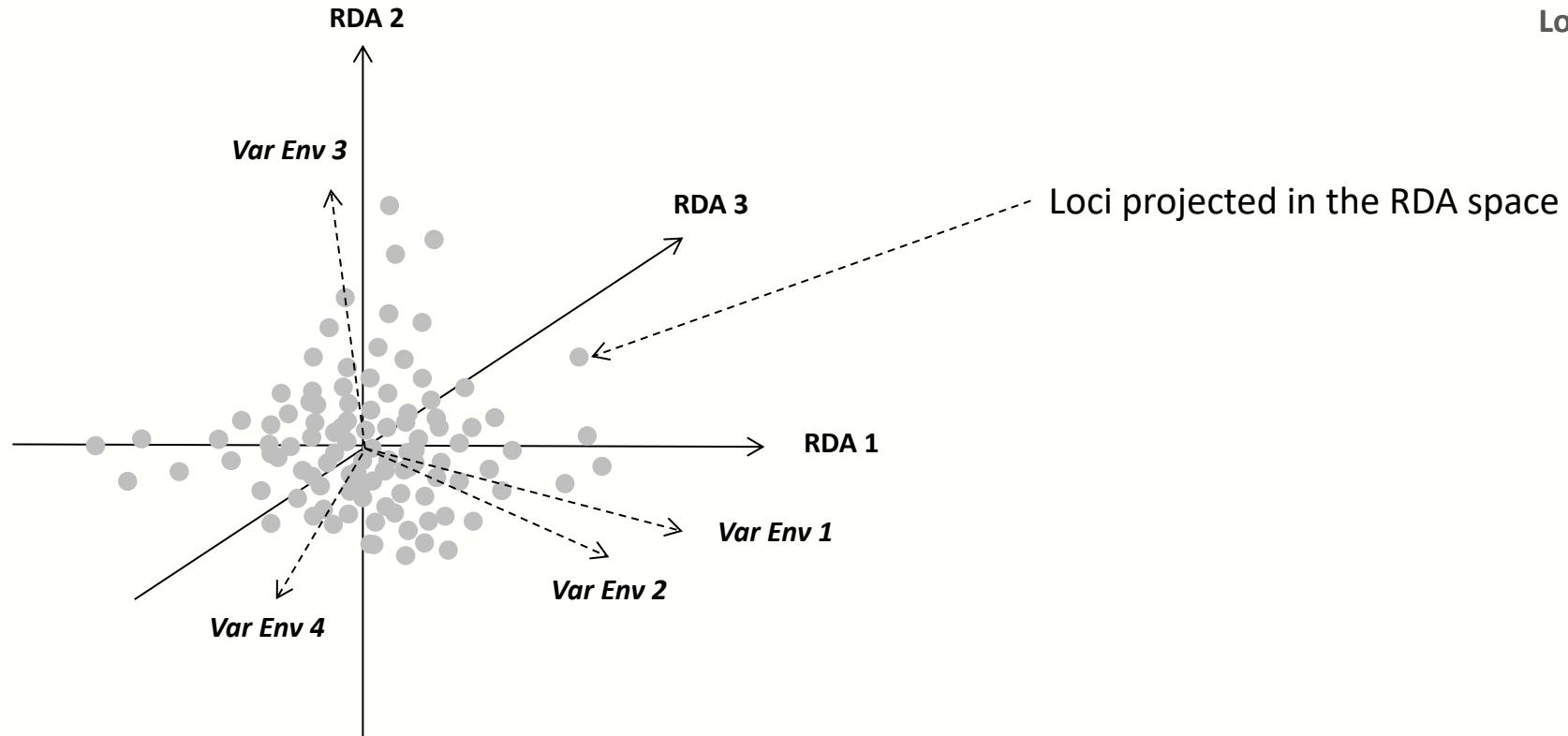


Lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*)

Identifying the adaptive genetic component



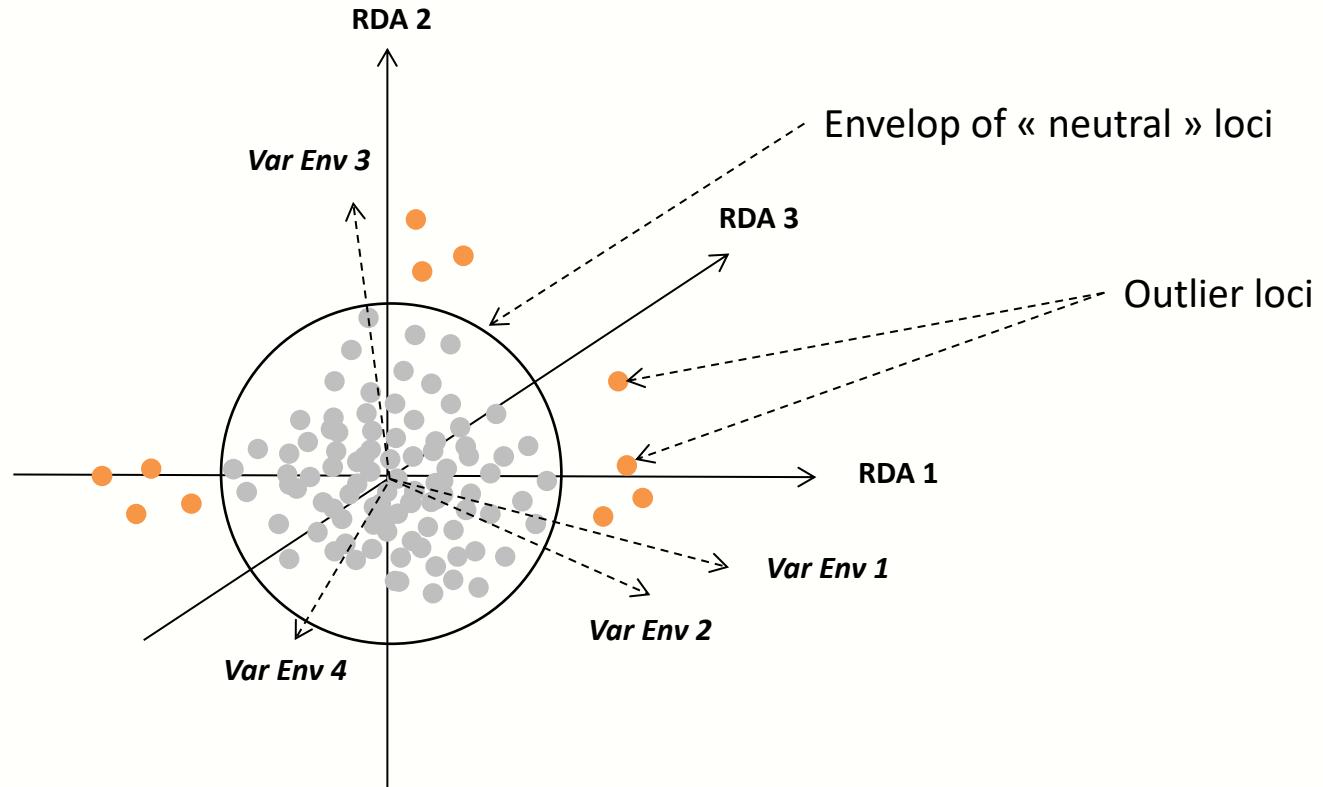
Lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*)



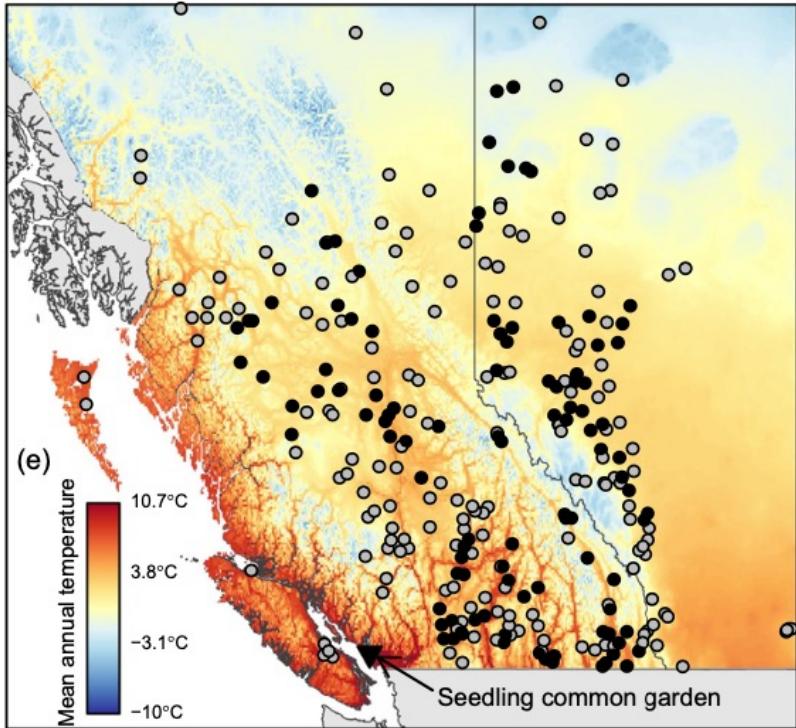
Identifying the adaptive genetic component



Lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*)



Estimating population (mal)adaptation to future climates



Mahony et al. (2020). Evaluating genomic data for management of local adaptation in a changing climate: A lodgepole pine case study. *Evolutionary Applications*

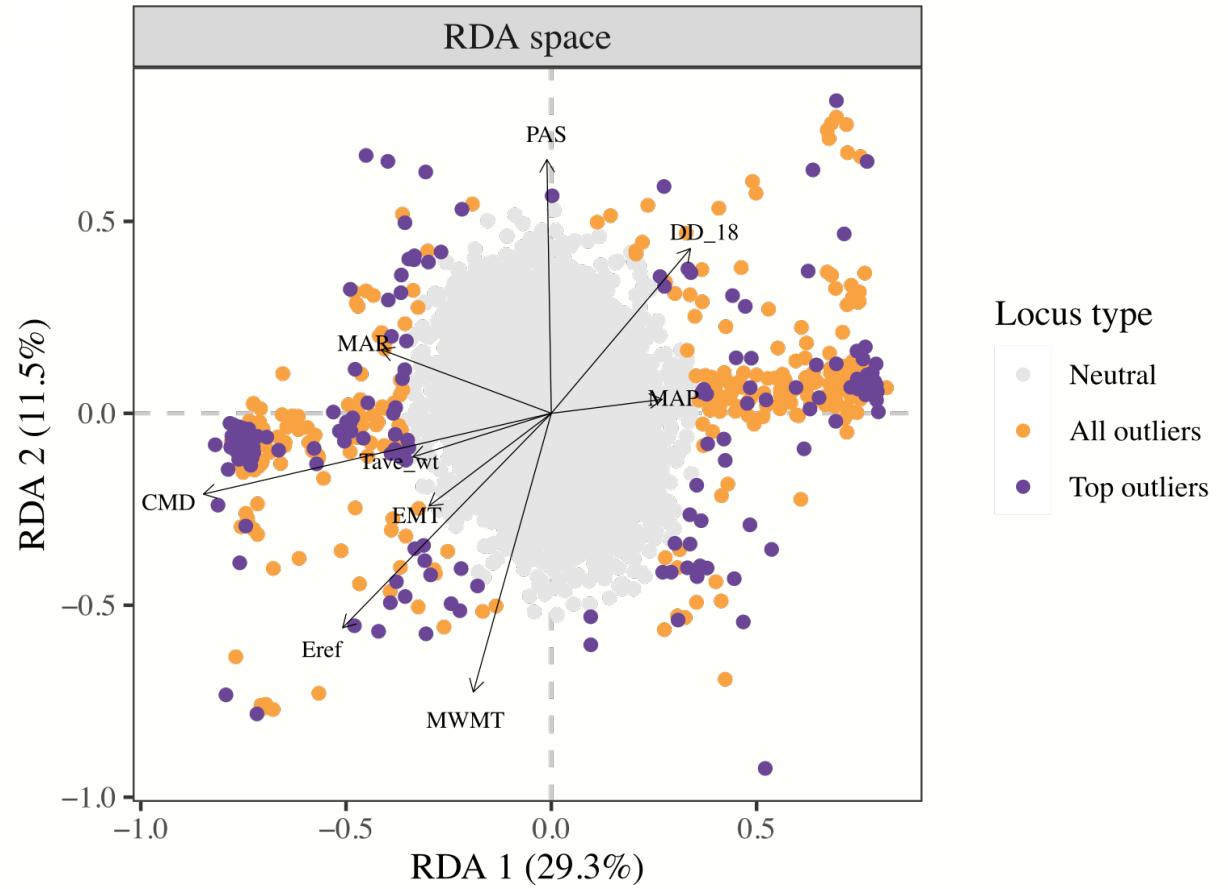


Brenna Forester - US fish and wildlife service

Identifying the adaptive genetic component



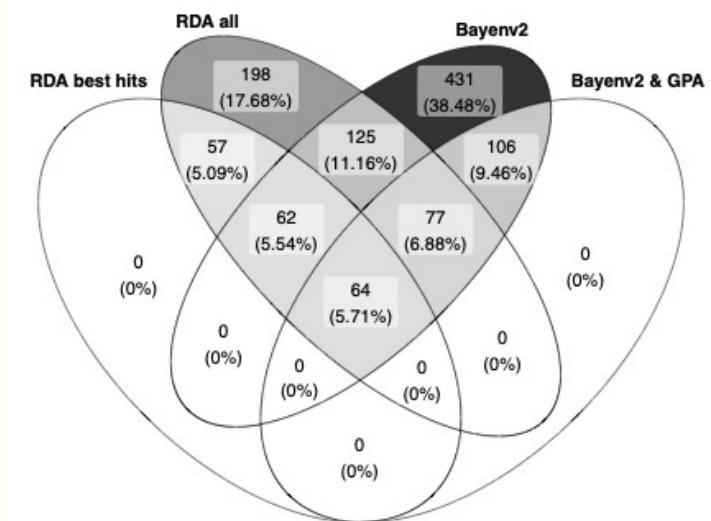
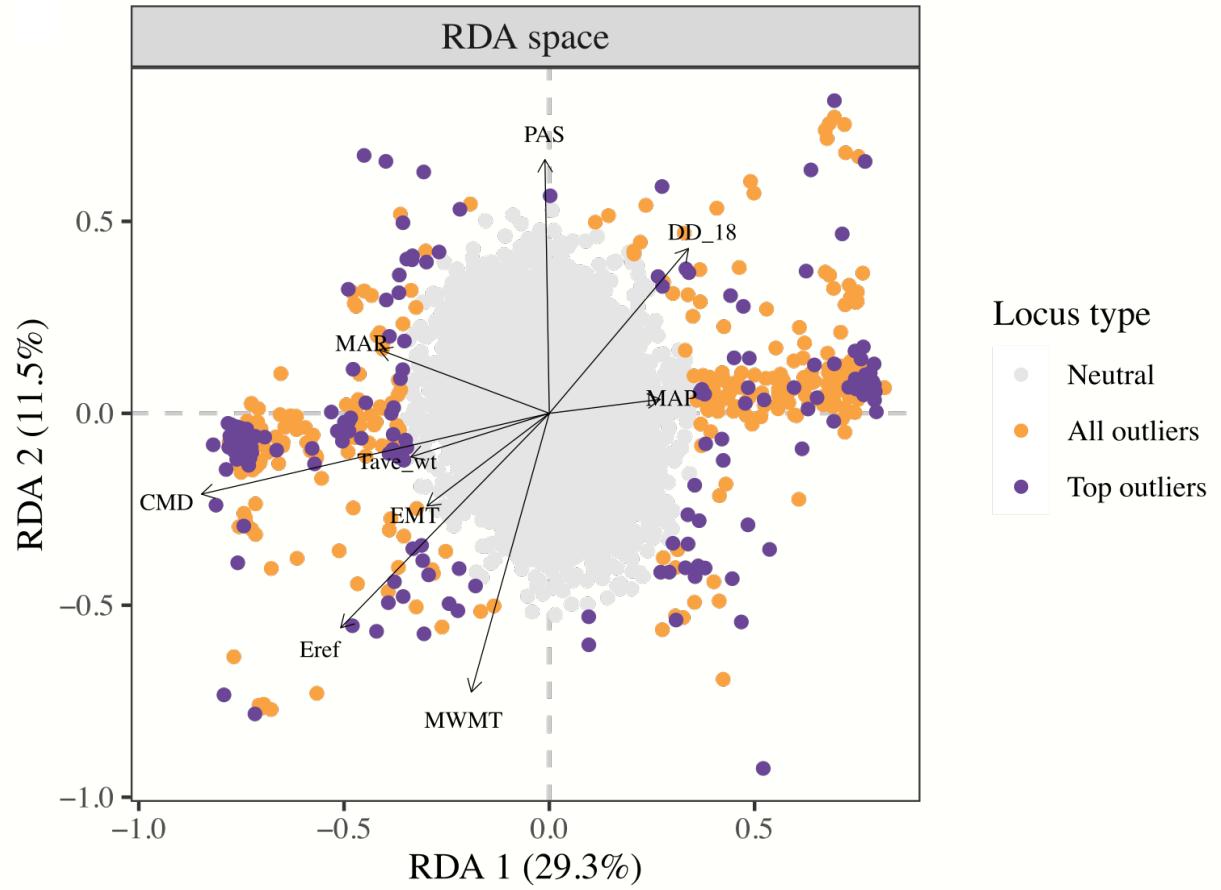
Lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*)



Identifying the adaptive genetic component



Lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*)



Estimating population (mal)adaptation to future climates

Genetic turnover across the species range

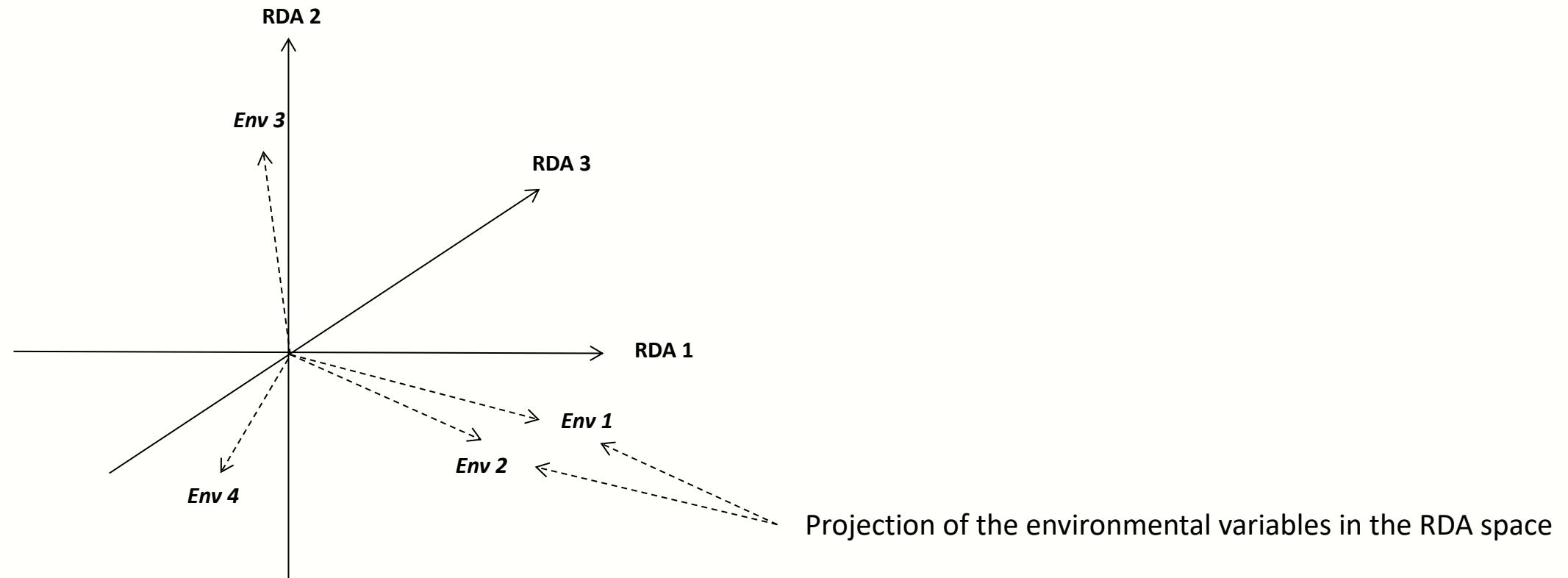


Lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*)

Genetic turnover across the species range



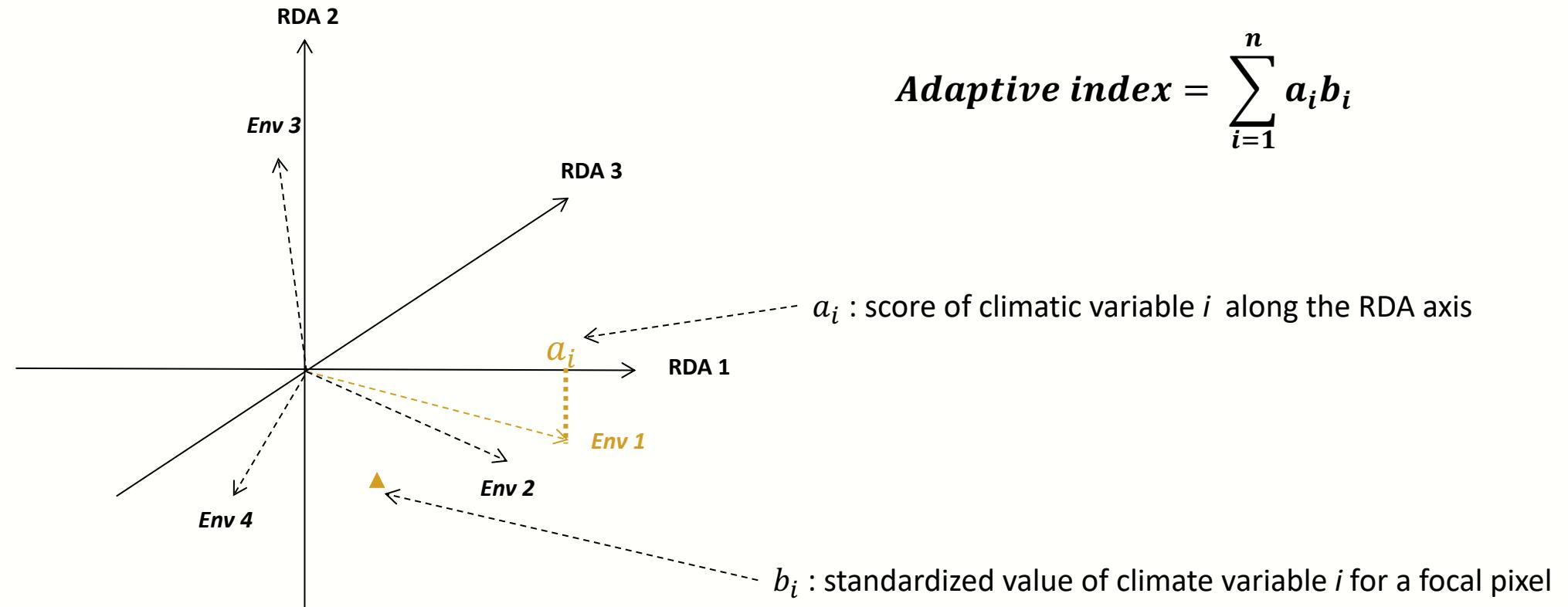
Lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*)



Genetic turnover across the species range



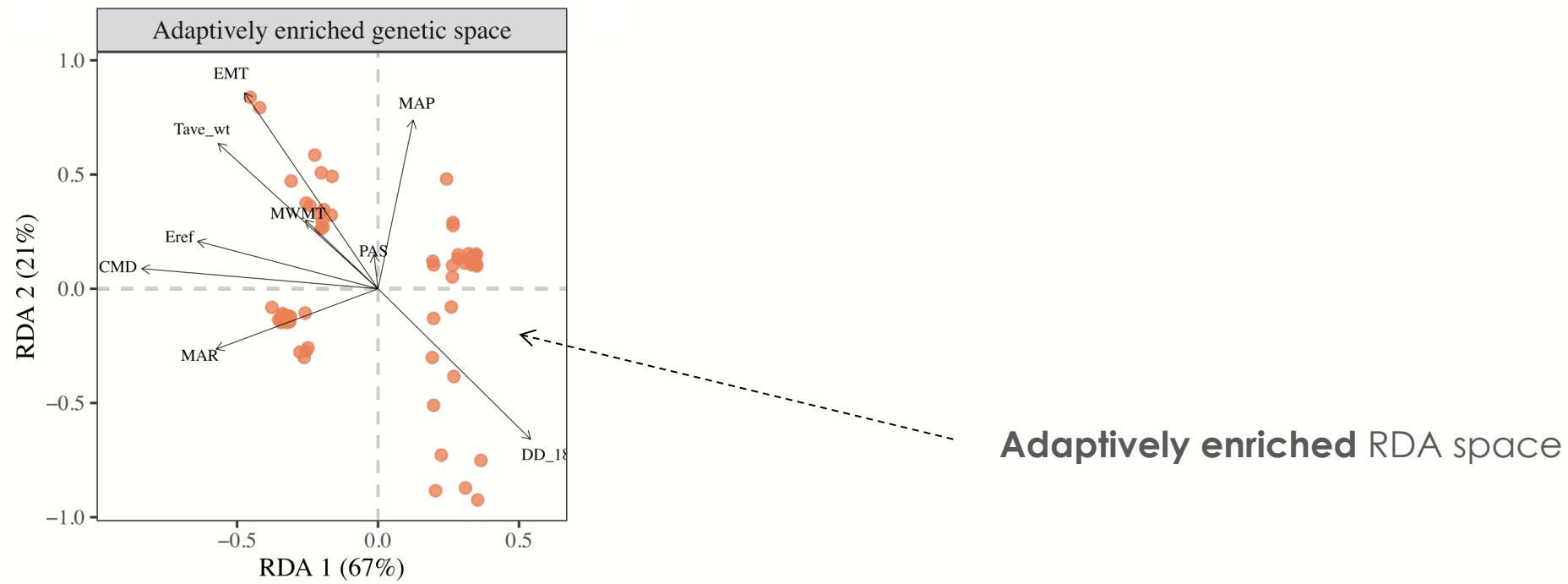
Lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*)



Genetic turnover across the species range



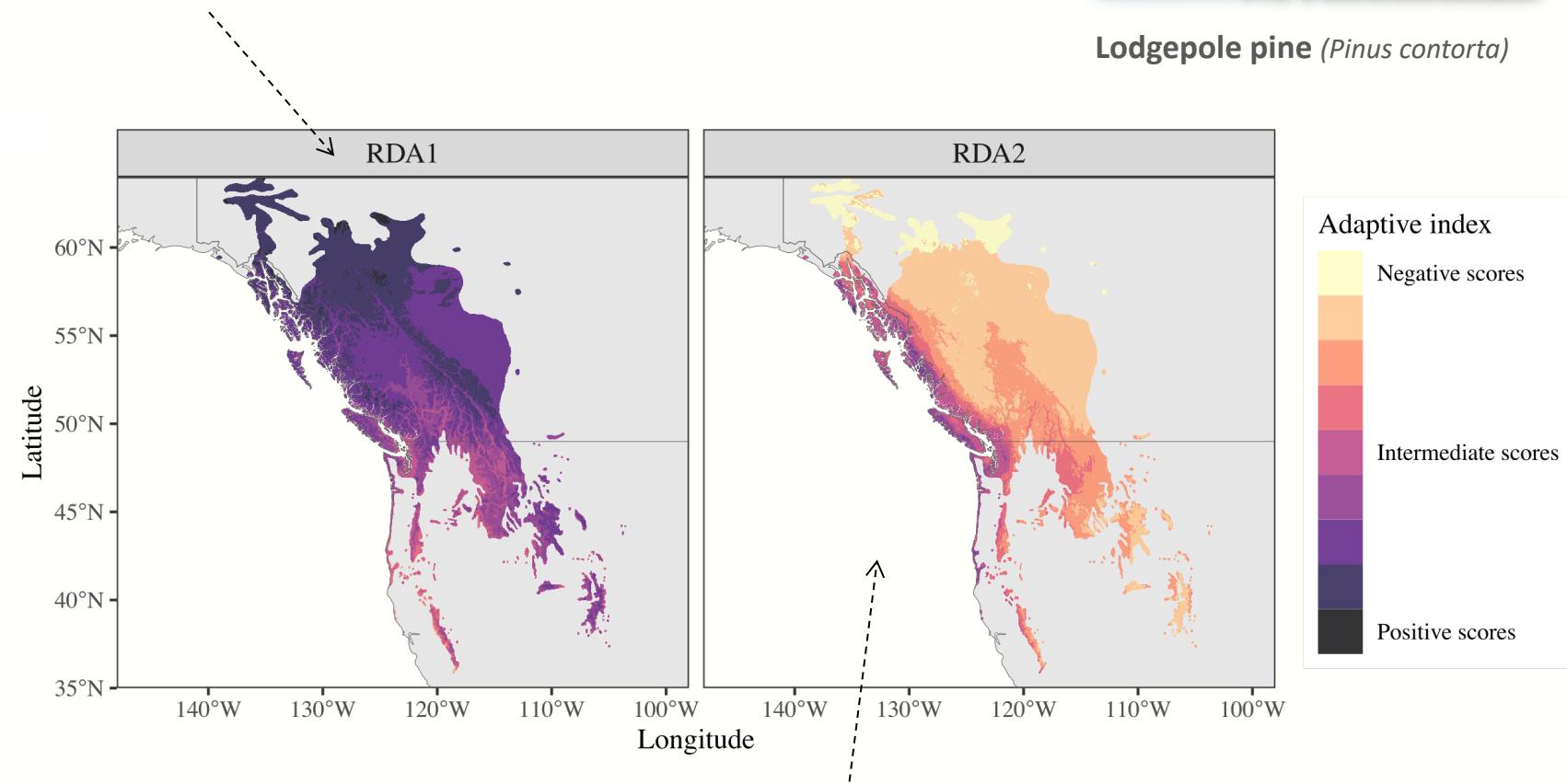
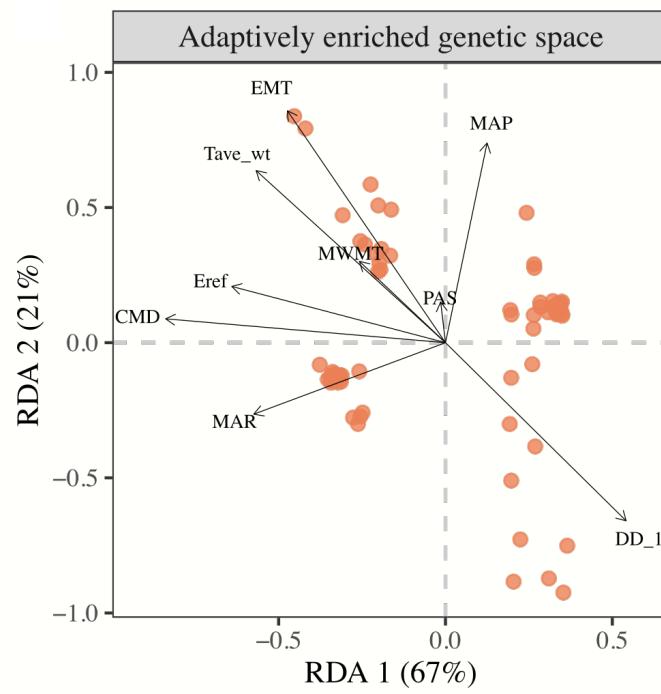
Lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*)



Genetic turnover across the species range



Main adaptive gradient linked to temperature factors



Secondary adaptive gradient linked to precipitation regimes

Genetic mismatch associated with changing climates

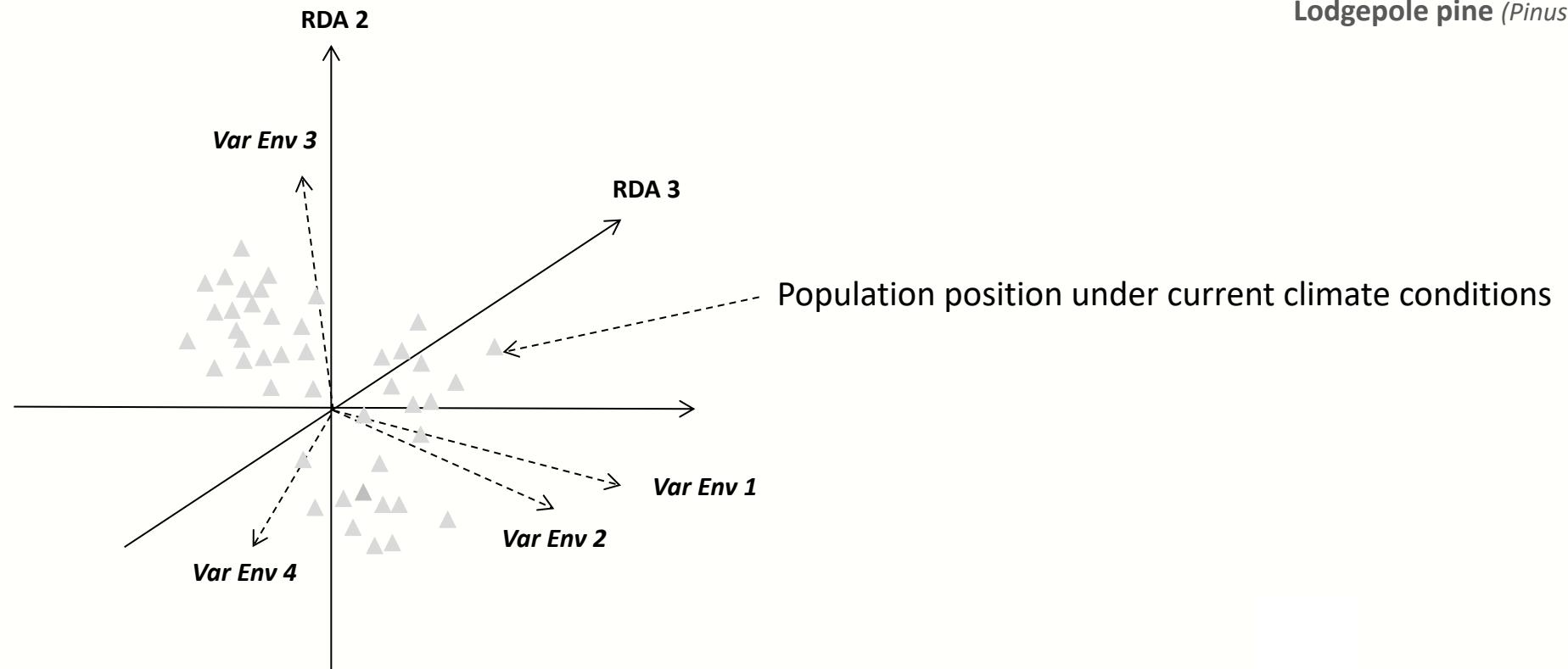


Lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*)

Genetic mismatch associated with changing climates



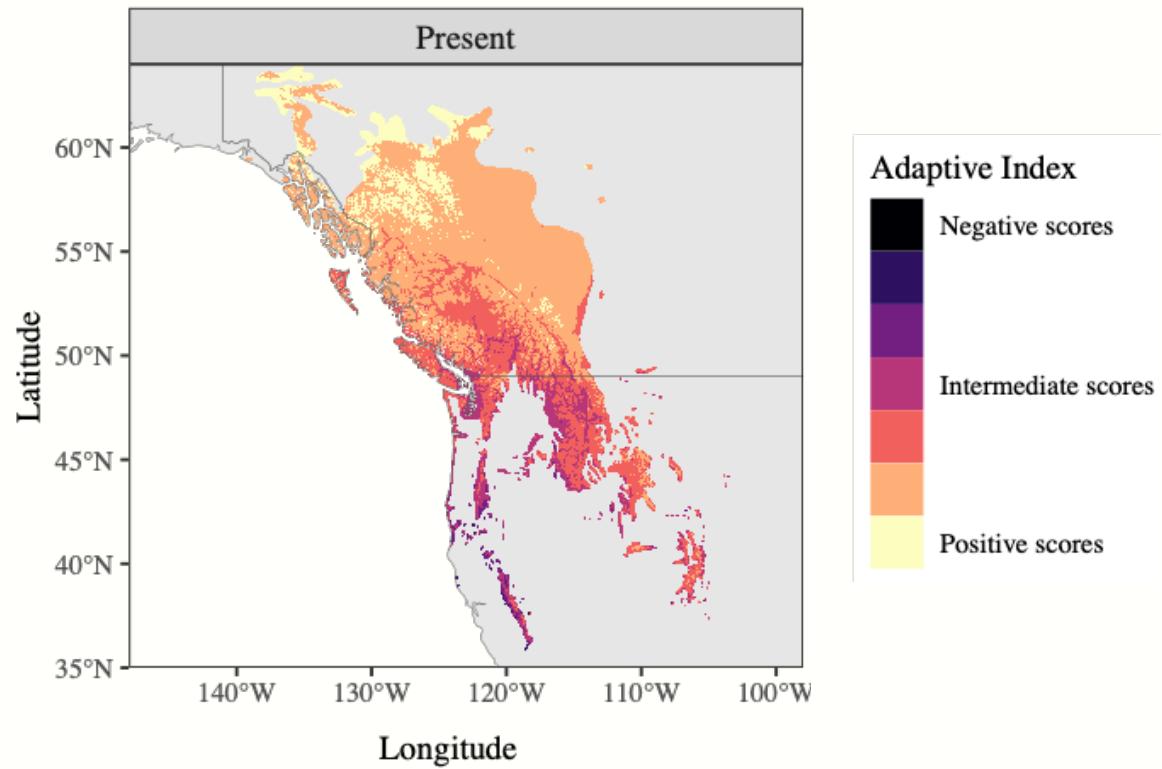
Lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*)



Genetic mismatch associated with changing climates



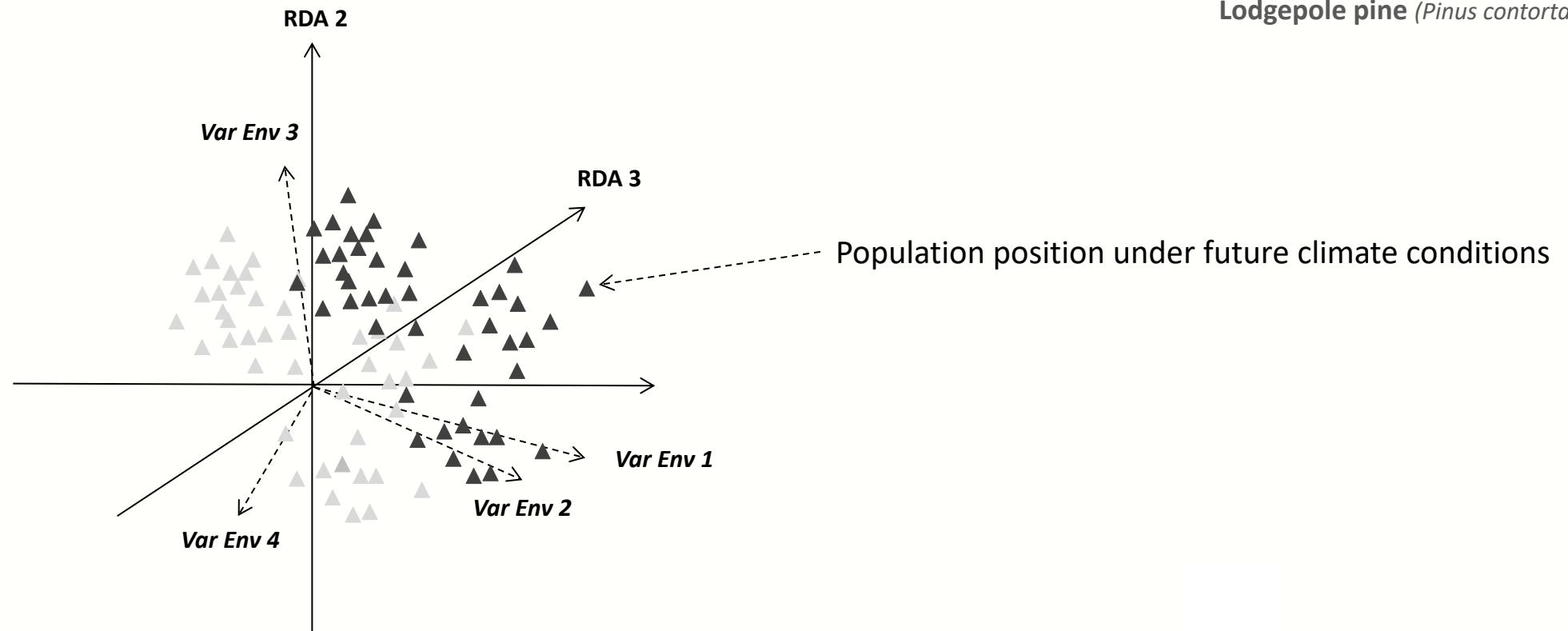
Lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*)



Genetic mismatch associated with changing climates



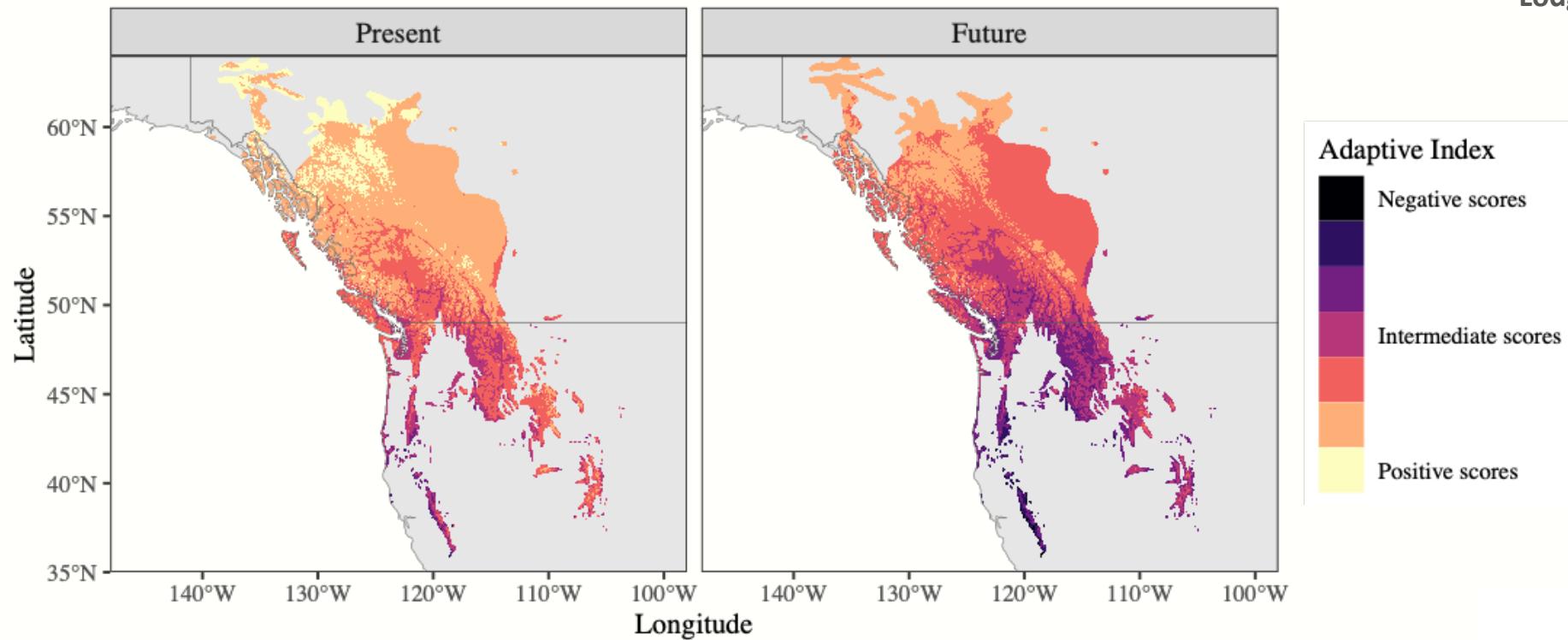
Lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*)



Genetic mismatch associated with changing climates



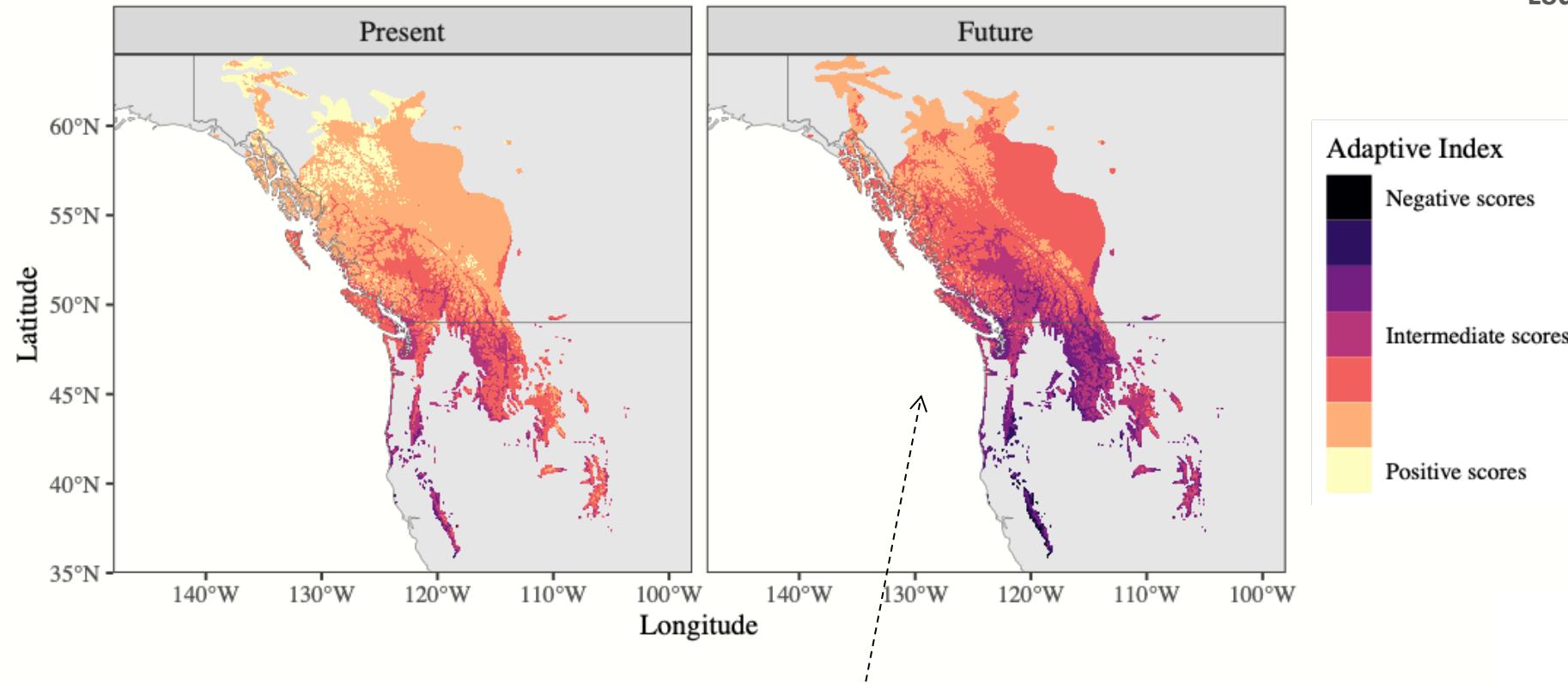
Lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*)



Genetic mismatch associated with changing climates



Lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*)

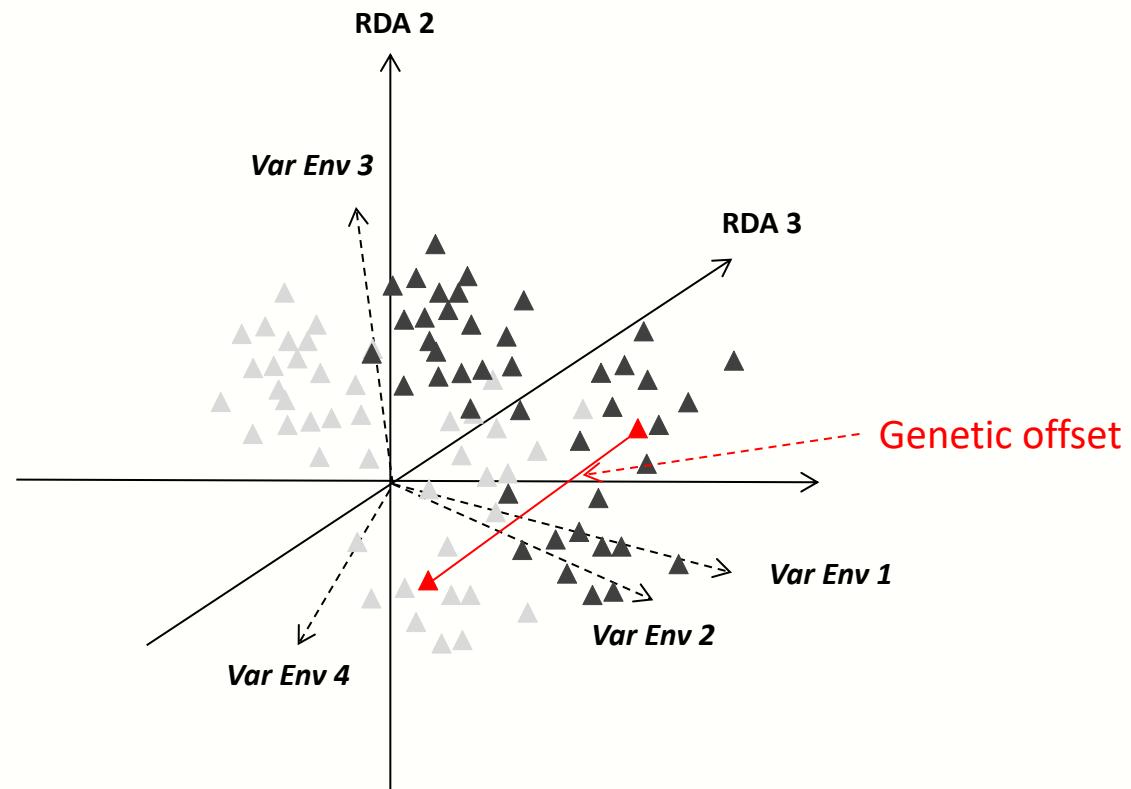


Necessary change in genetic composition to remain optimally adapted to new climates

Genetic mismatch associated with changing climates



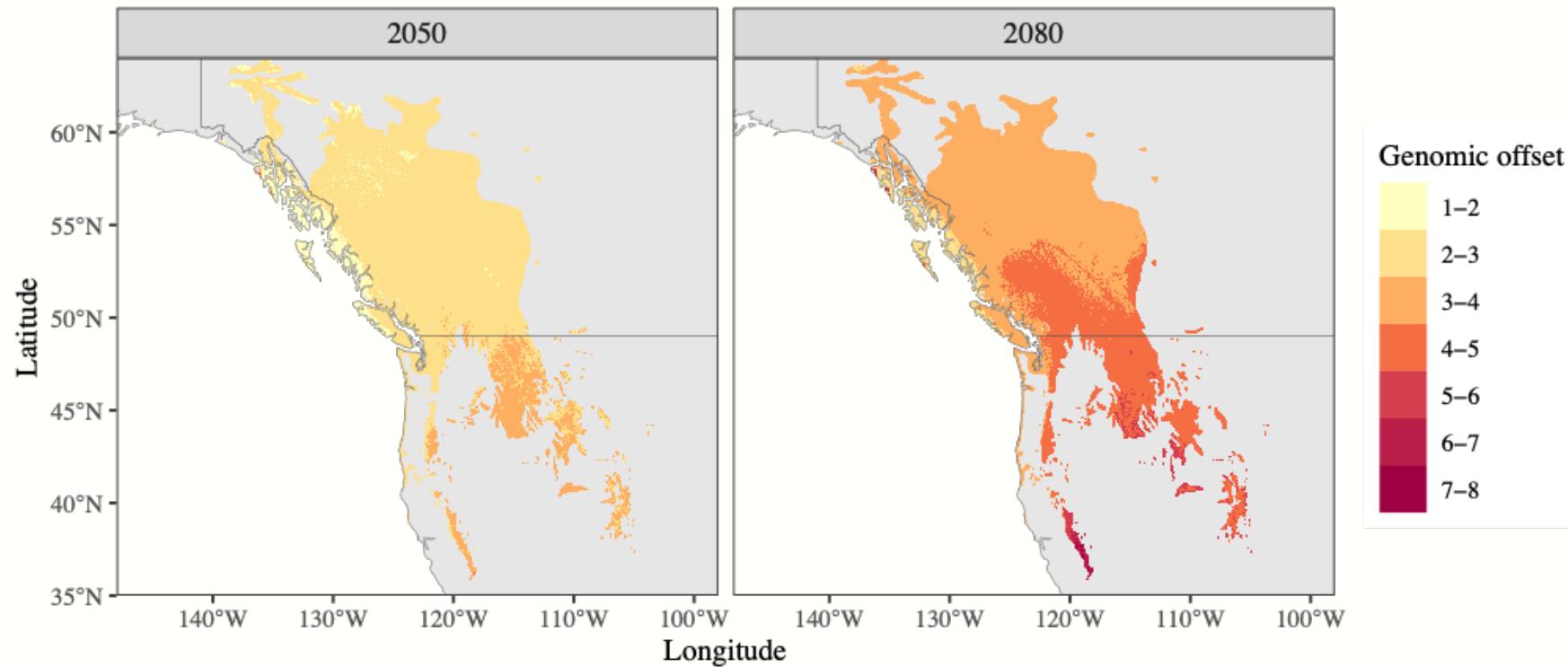
Lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*)



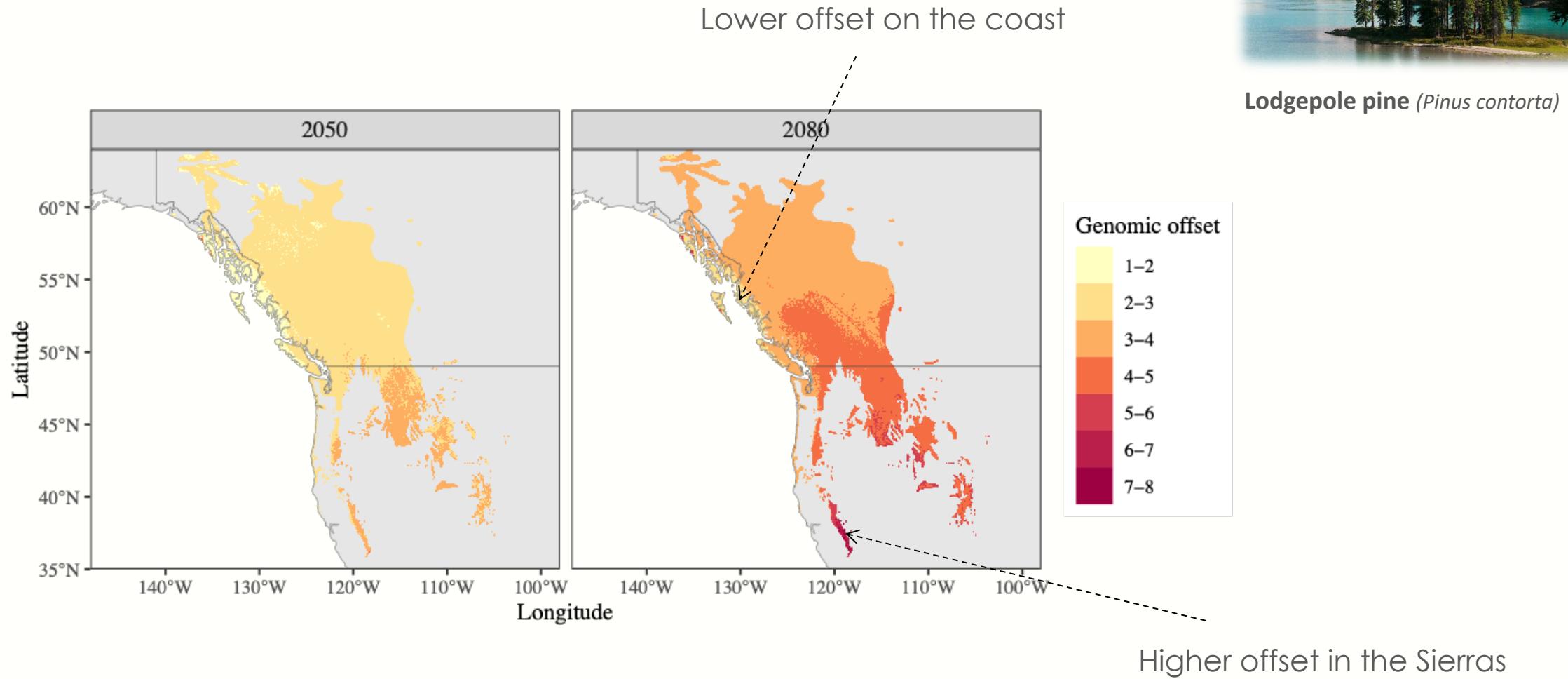
Genetic mismatch associated with changing climates



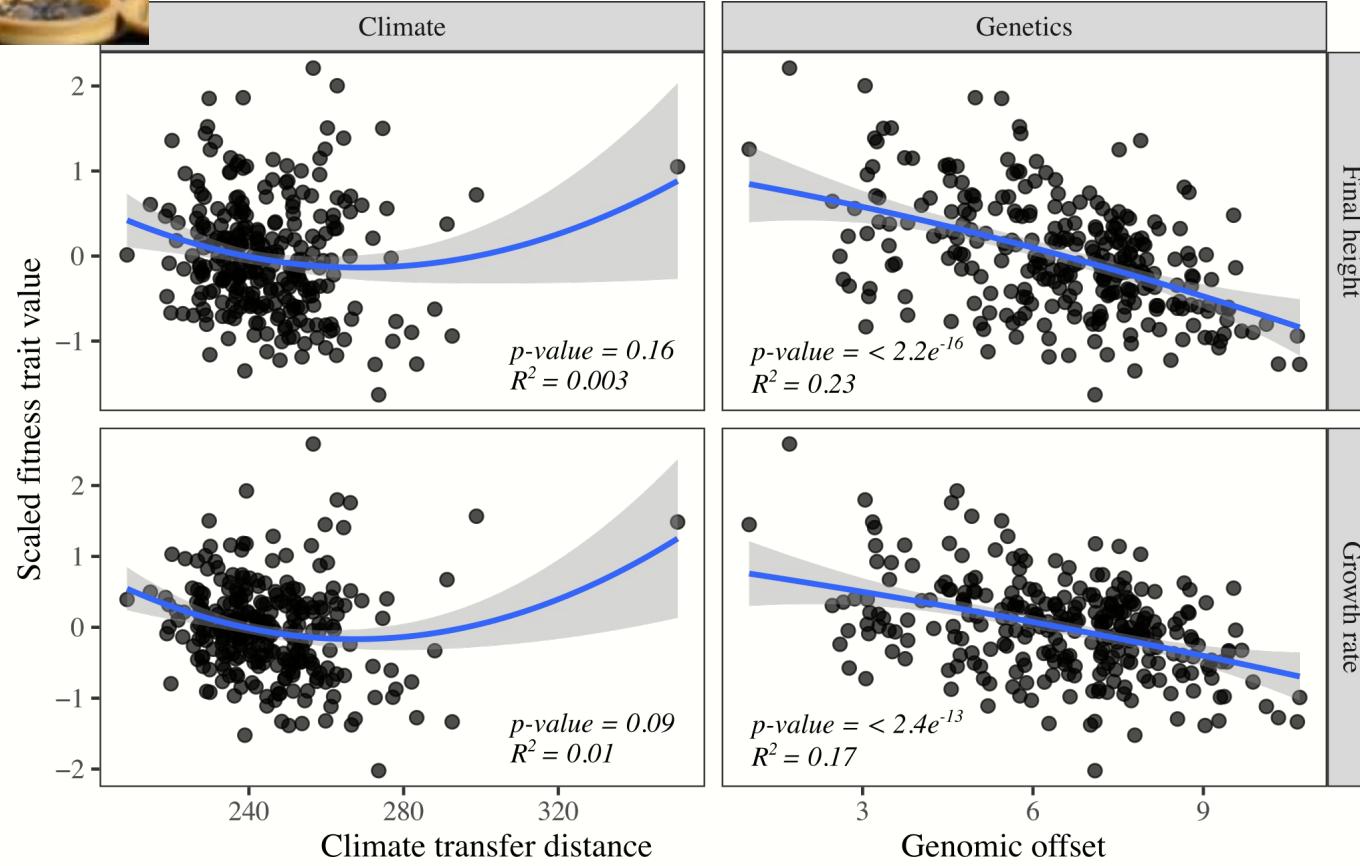
Lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*)



Genetic mismatch associated with changing climates

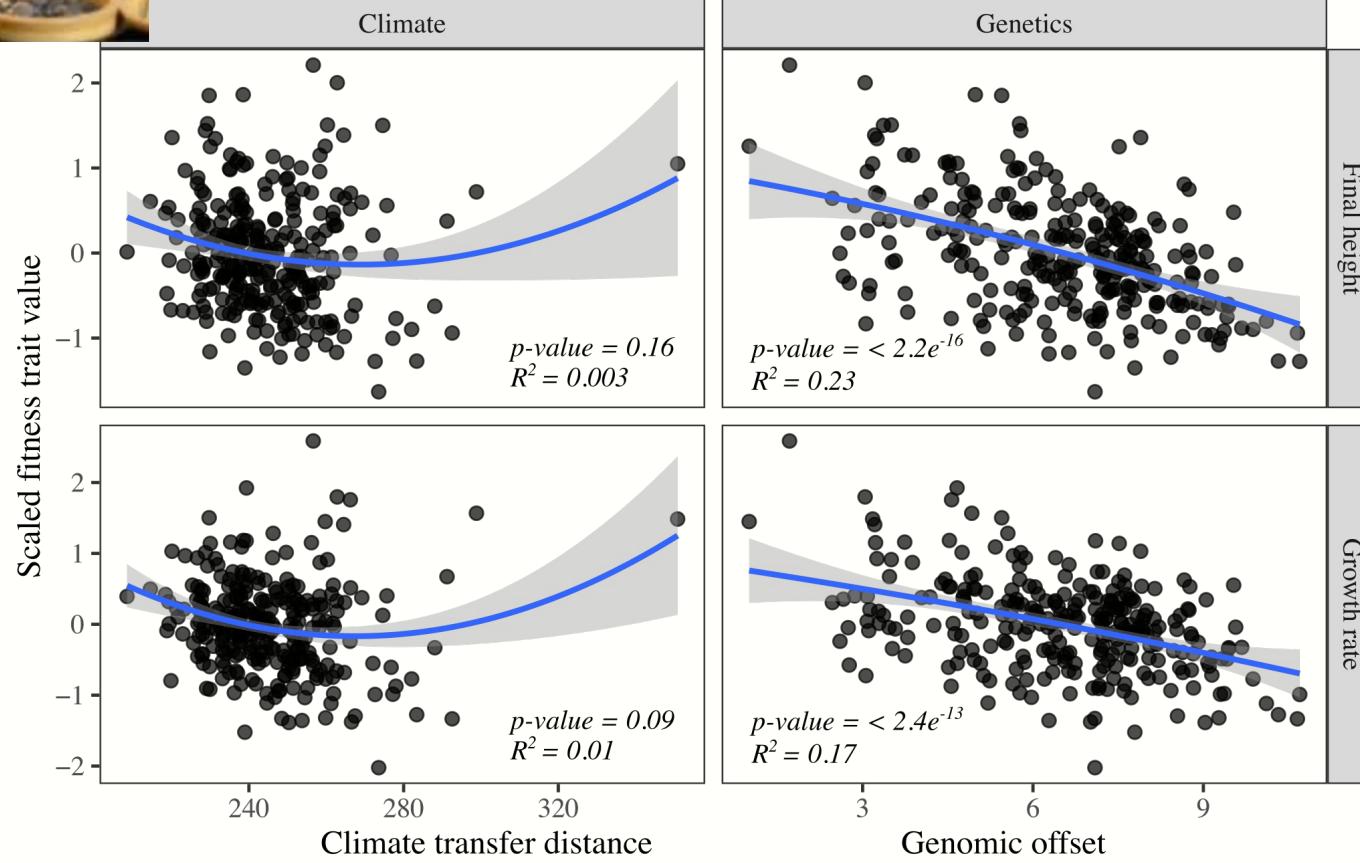


Genetic mismatch associated with changing climates



Lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*)

Genetic mismatch associated with changing climates



Lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*)

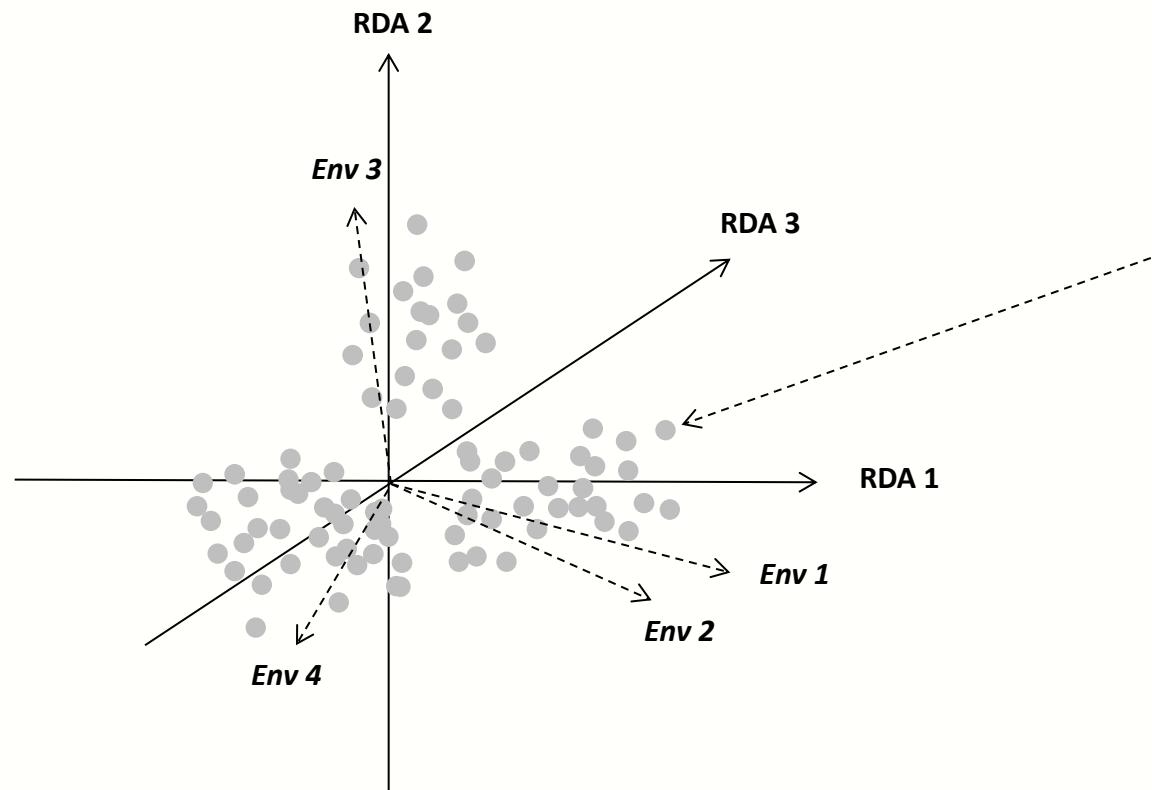
Genomic offset better **explains a decrease in fitness-related traits** than climate transfer distance alone

Identifying modules of covarying adaptive loci

Modules of adaptive genes along environmental gradients



Red spruce (*Picea rubens*)

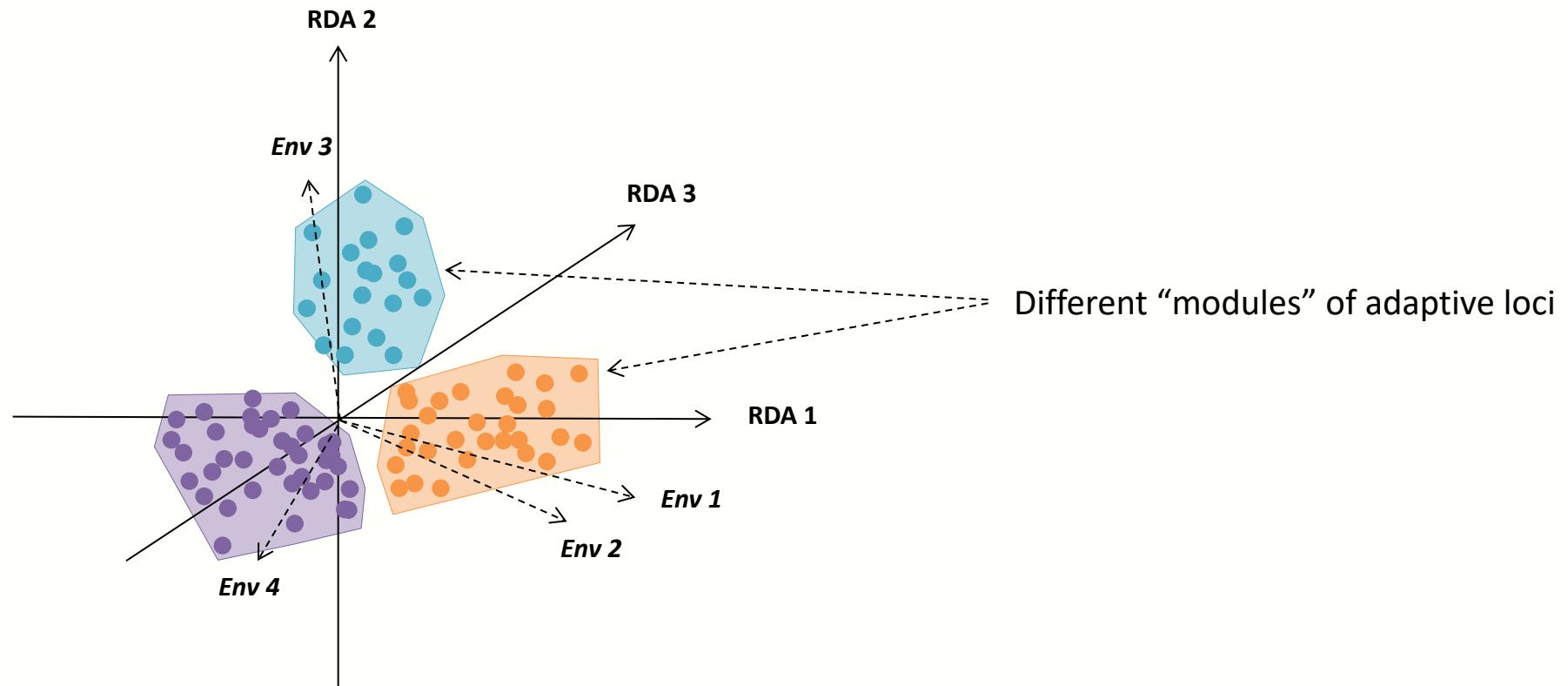


Adaptive loci projected in the RDA space

Modules of adaptive genes along environmental gradients



Red spruce (*Picea rubens*)



Modules of adaptive genes along environmental gradients



Red spruce (*Picea rubens*)



Stephen Keller - University of Vermont



Matt Fitzpatrick - University of Maryland

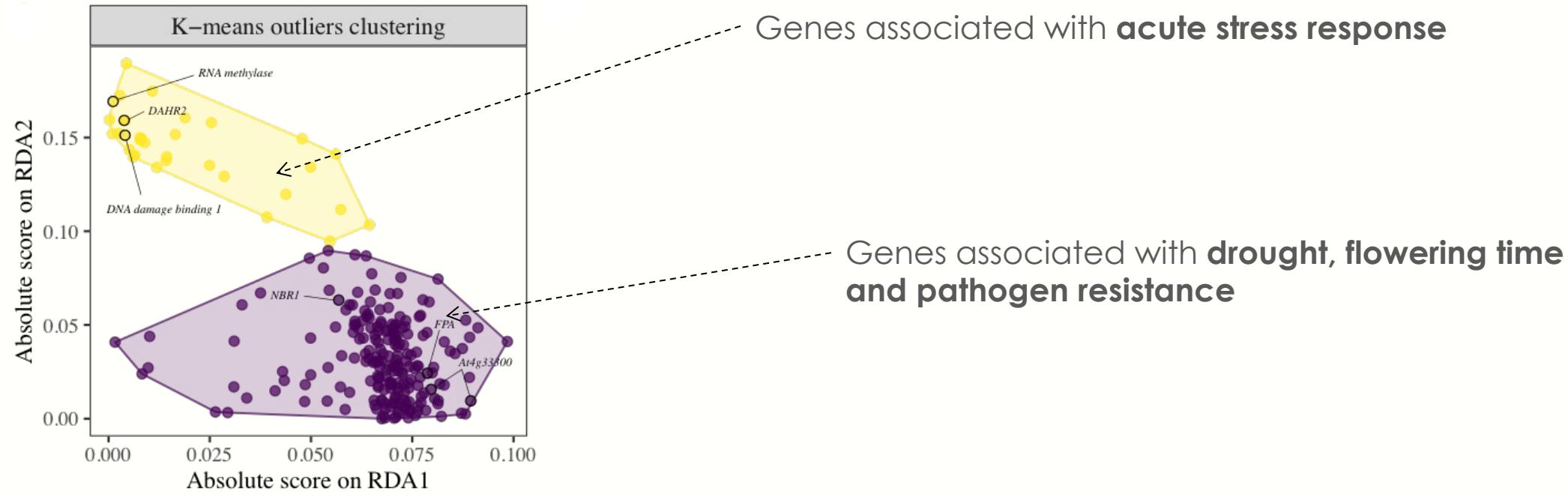


Susanne Lachmuth - University of Maryland

Modules of adaptive genes along environmental gradients



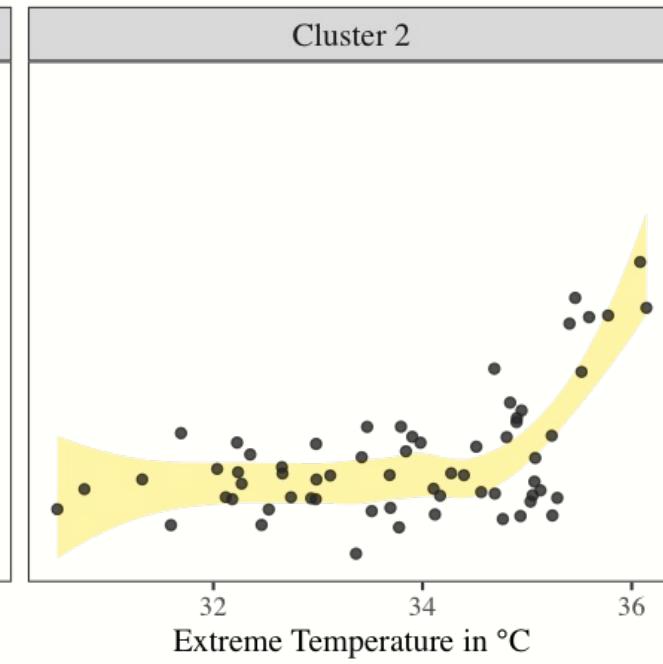
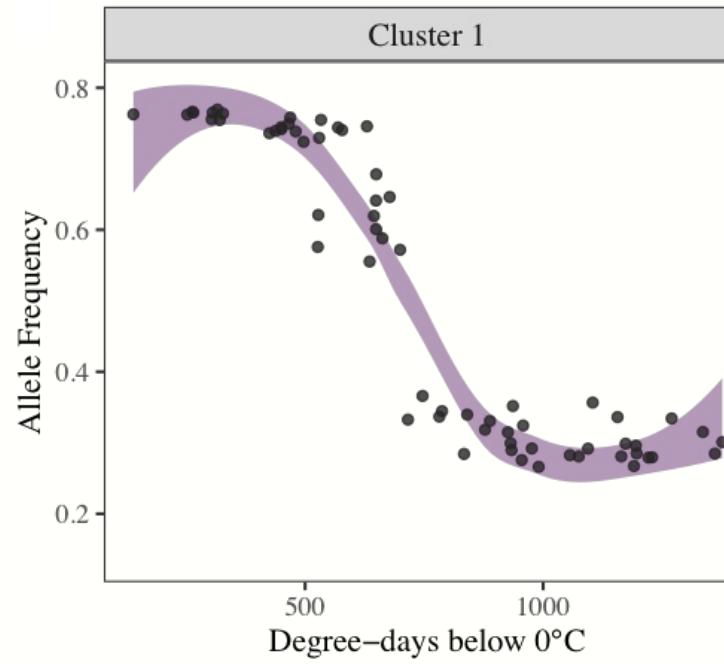
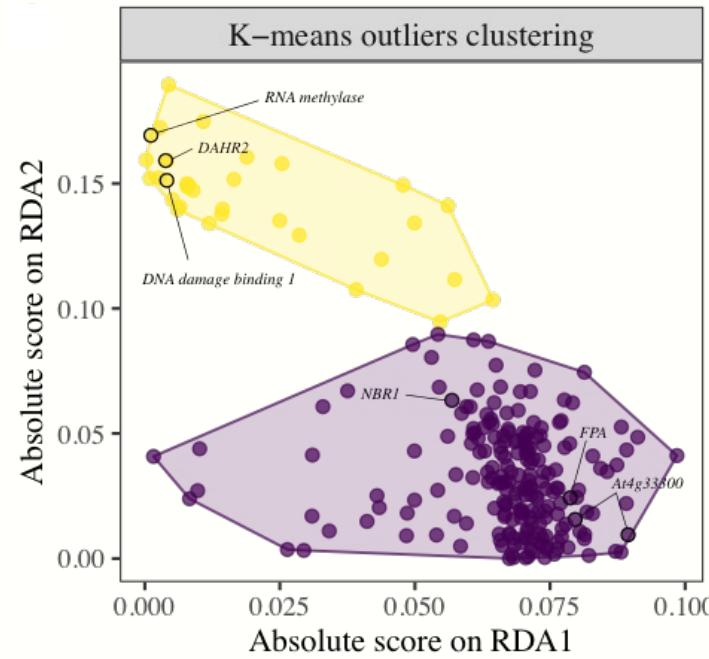
Red spruce (*Picea rubens*)



Modules of adaptive genes along environmental gradients



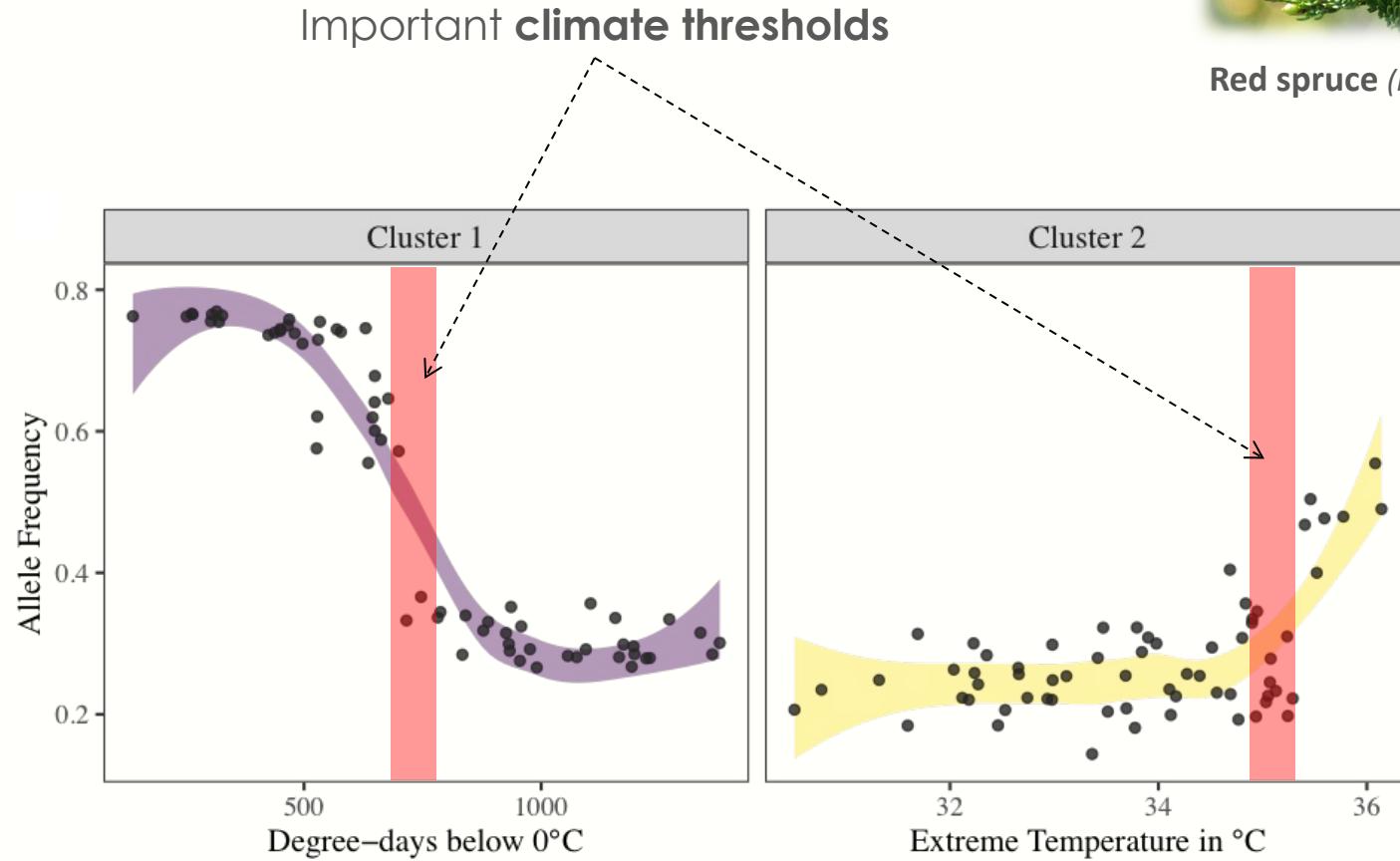
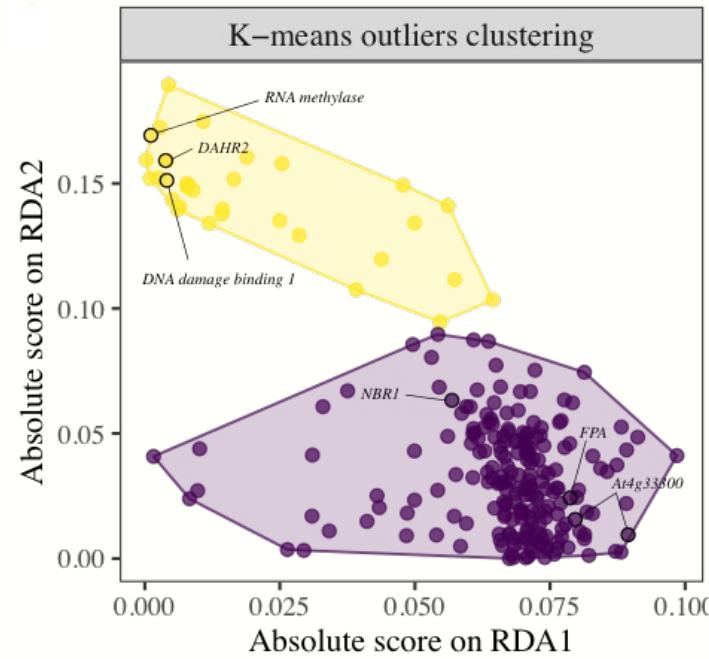
Red spruce (*Picea rubens*)



Modules of adaptive genes along environmental gradients



Red spruce (*Picea rubens*)

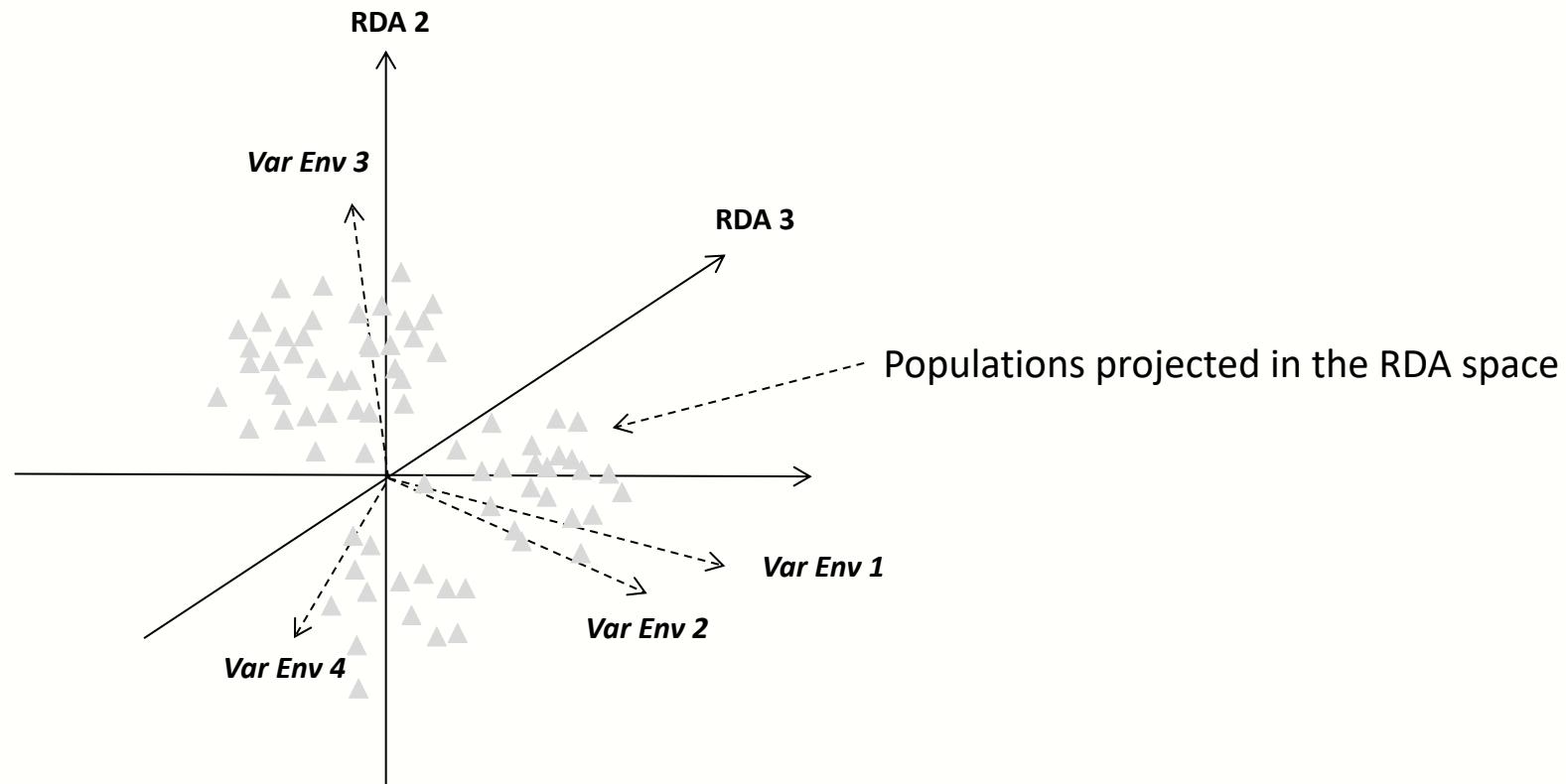


Delineating adaptive genetic groups

Delineating adaptive genetic groups



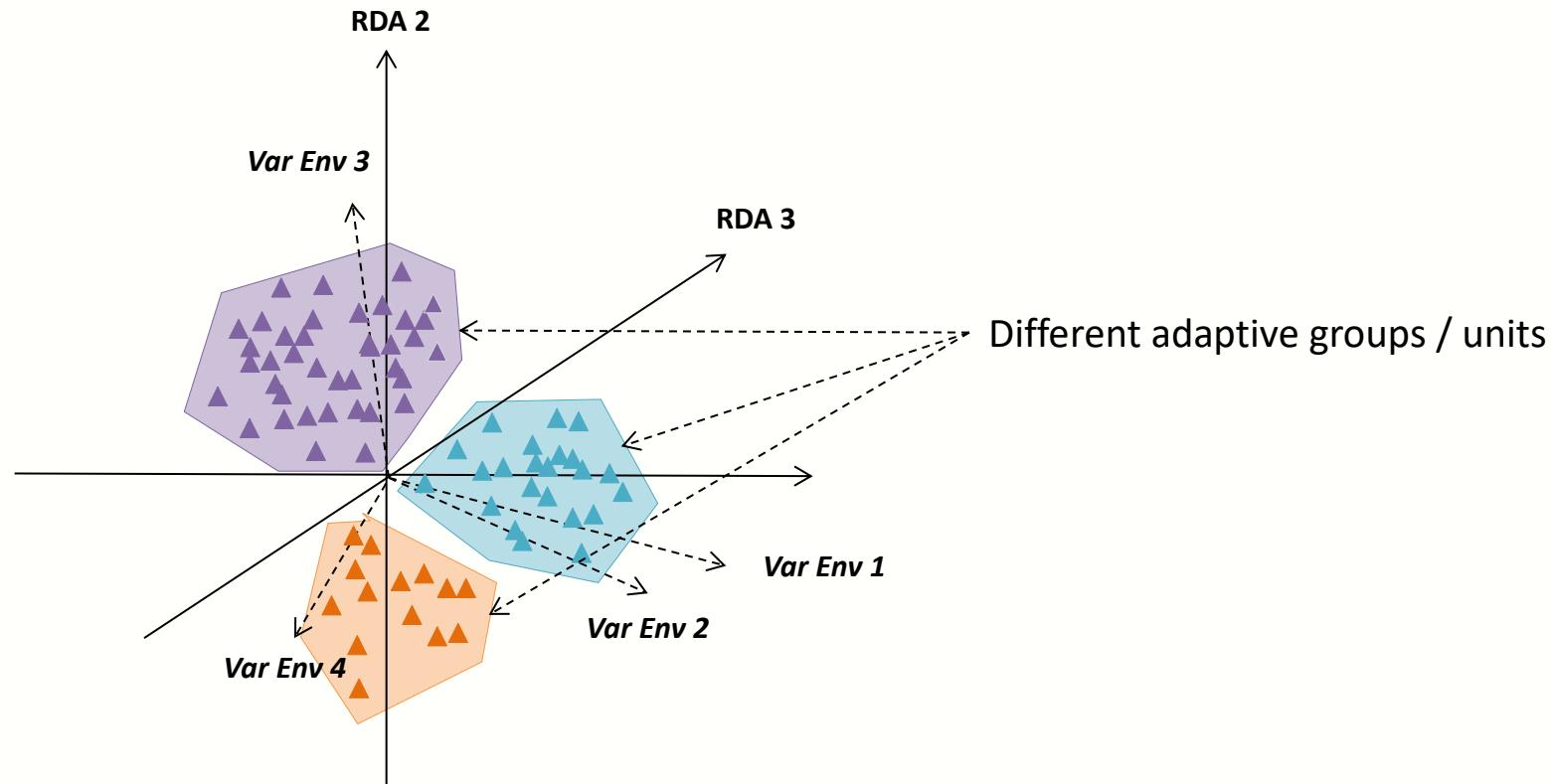
Northern chamois
(Rupicapra rupicapra)



Delineating adaptive genetic groups



Northern chamois
(Rupicapra rupicapra)



Distribution of adaptive genetic groups on the landscape



Amélie Hoste - Master student

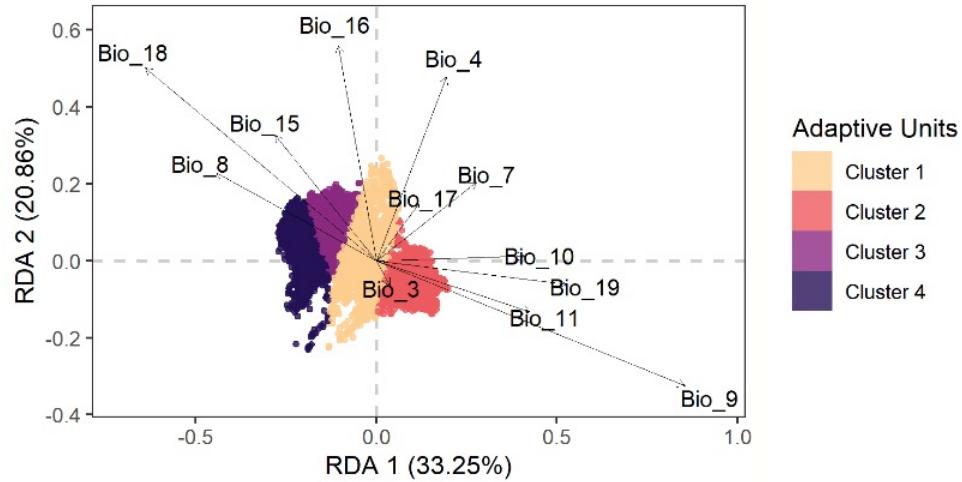


Glenn Yannic - University of Savoie Mont Blanc



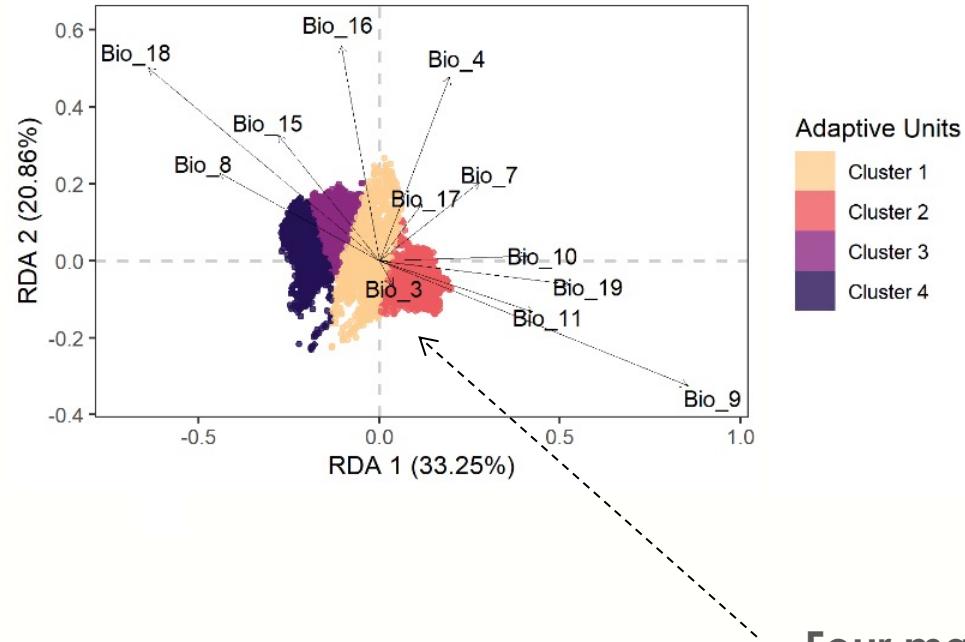
Northern chamois
(Rupicapra rupicapra)

Delineating adaptive genetic groups



Northern chamois
(Rupicapra rupicapra)

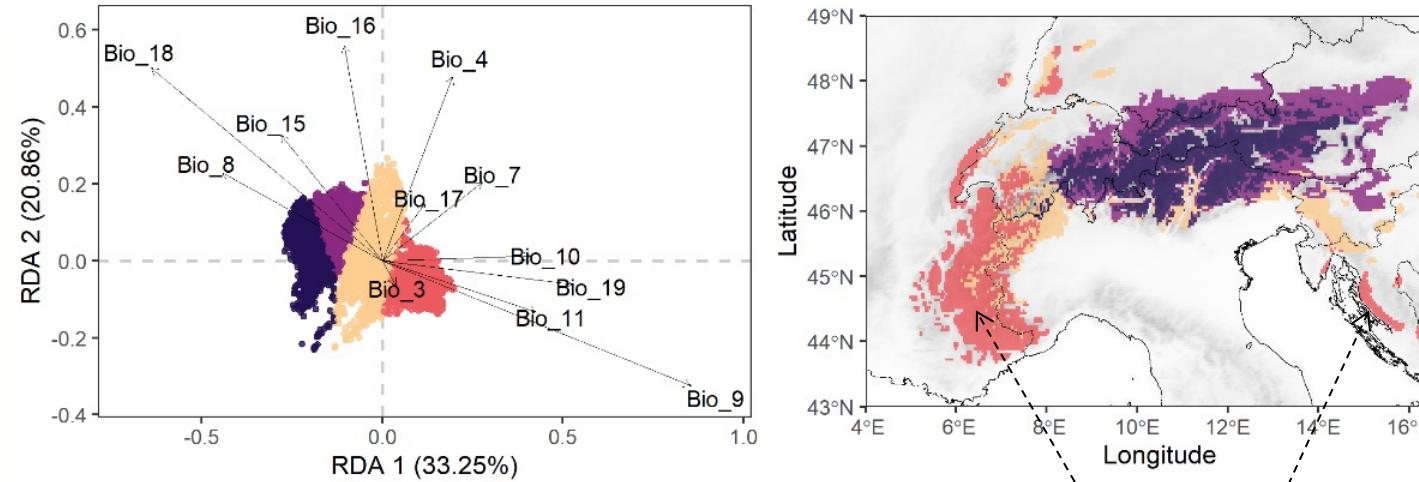
Delineating adaptive genetic groups



Northern chamois
(Rupicapra rupicapra)

Four main adaptive groups across the range of the species

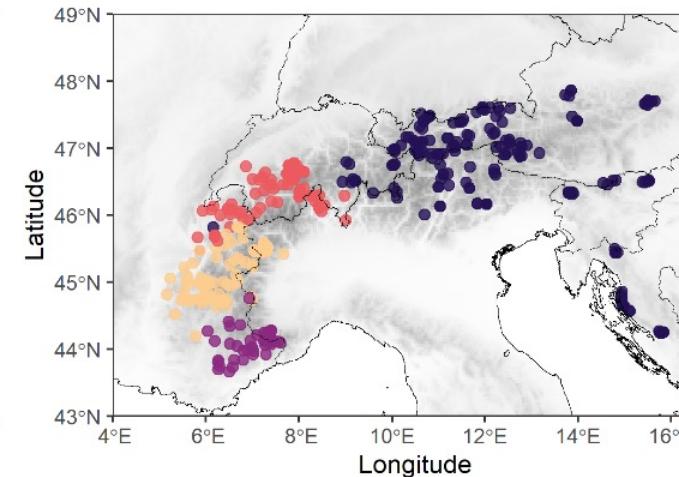
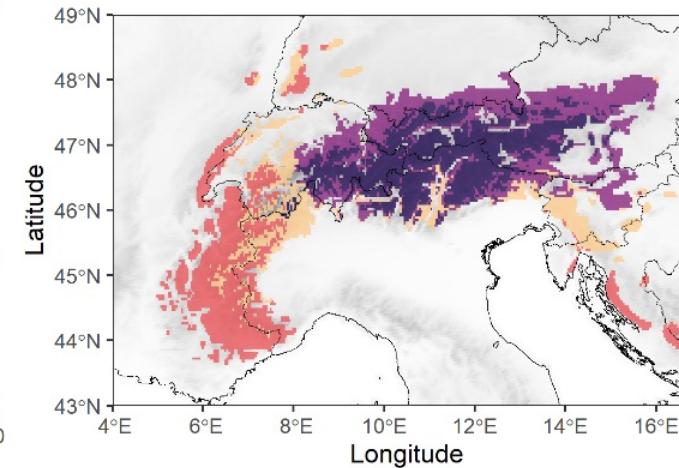
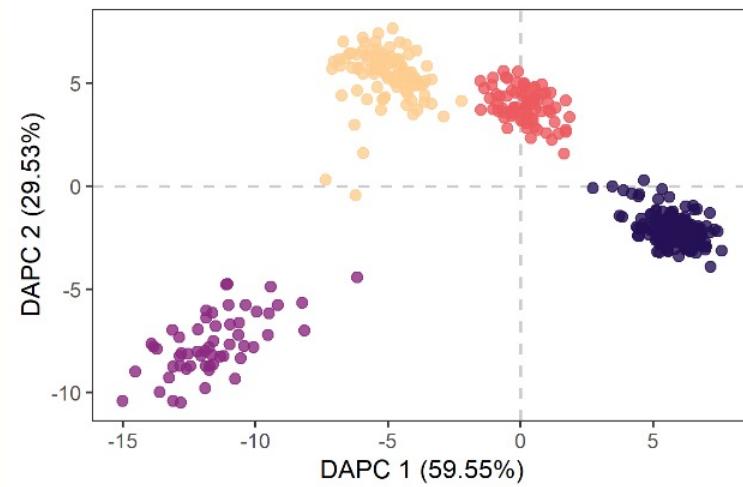
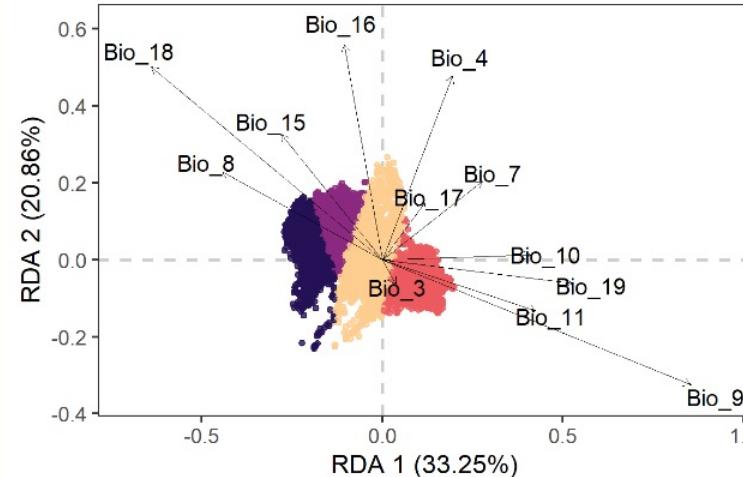
Delineating adaptive genetic groups



Northern chamois
(Rupicapra rupicapra)

Two distant parts of the range exhibiting **similar adaptive genetic composition**

Delineating adaptive genetic groups

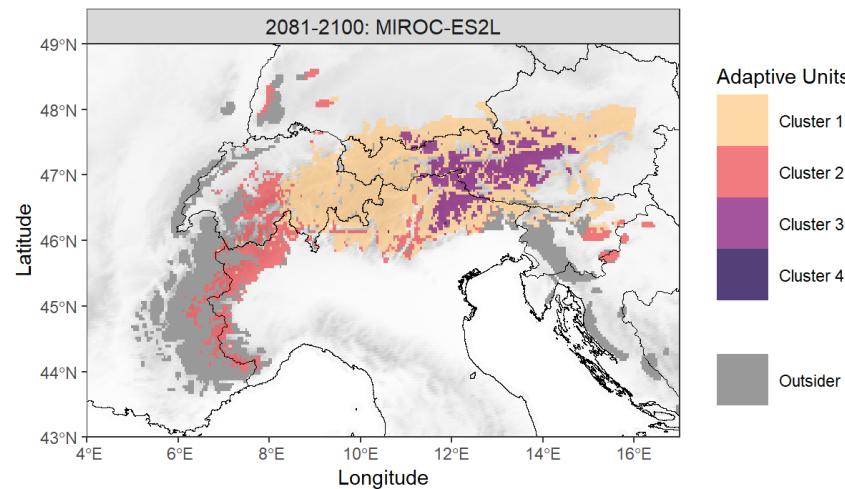
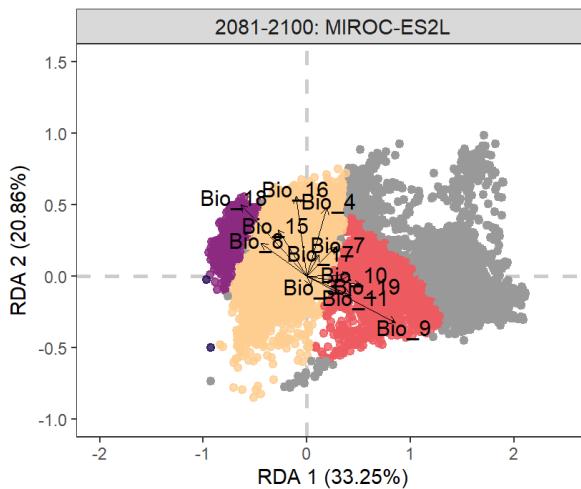
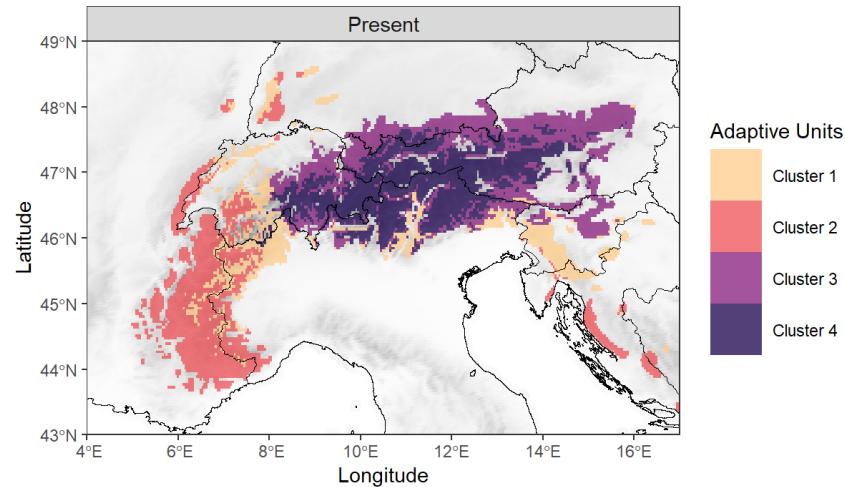
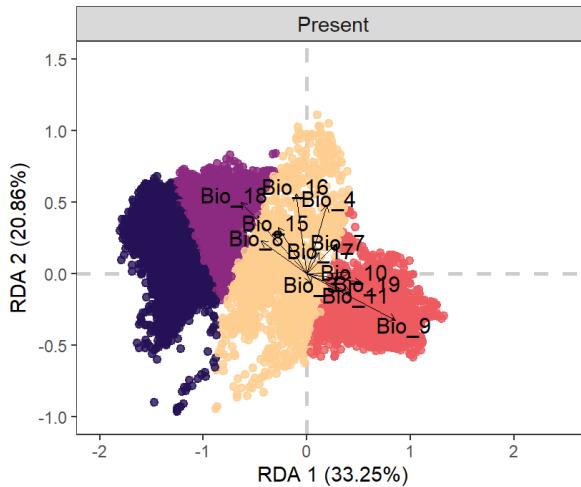


Northern chamois
(Rupicapra rupicapra)

↗
←
←

**Divergent from neutral
structure**

Adaptive groups and climate change

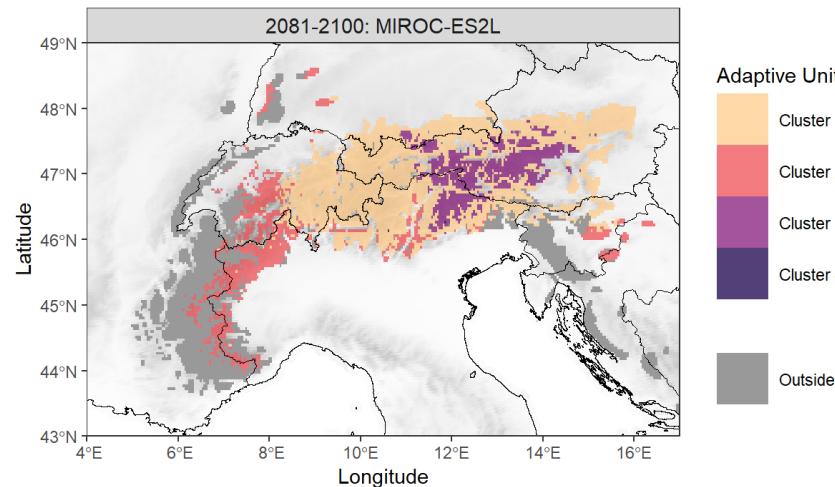
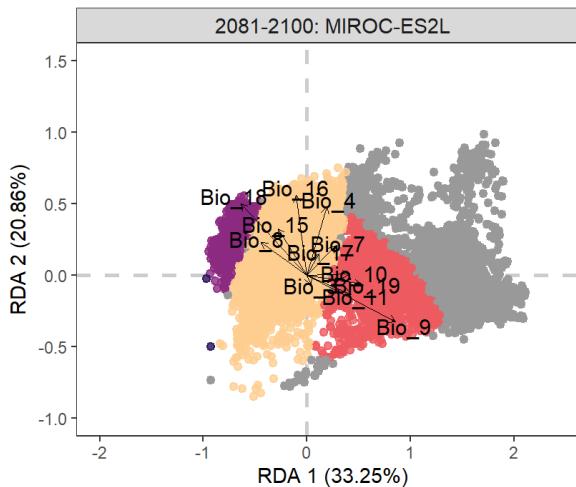
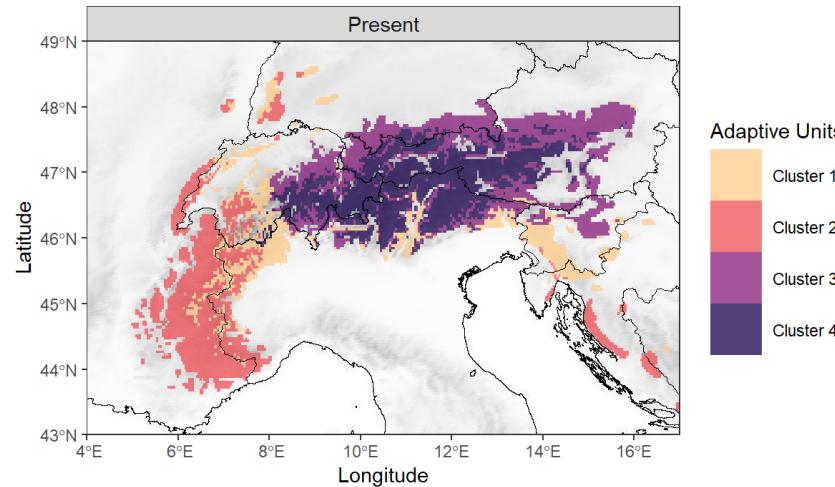
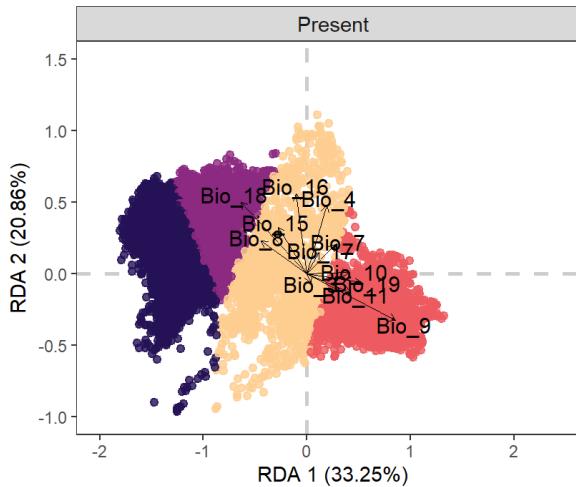


Northern chamois
(Rupicapra rupicapra)

Adaptive groups and climate change



Northern chamois
(Rupicapra rupicapra)

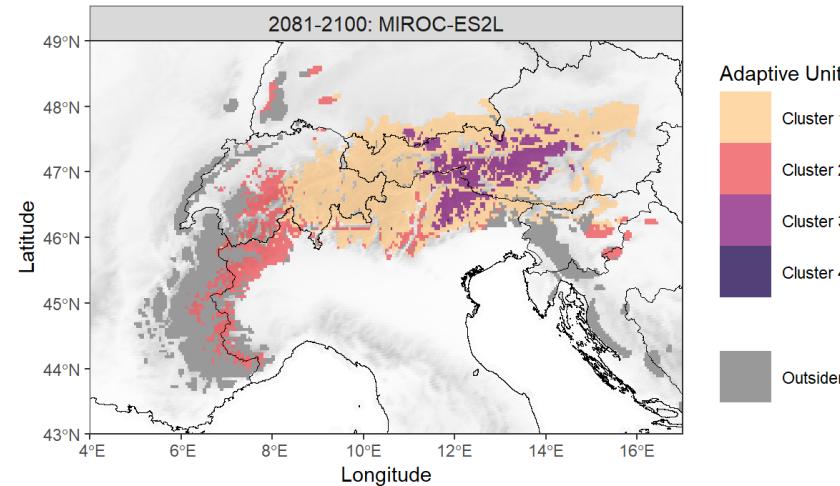
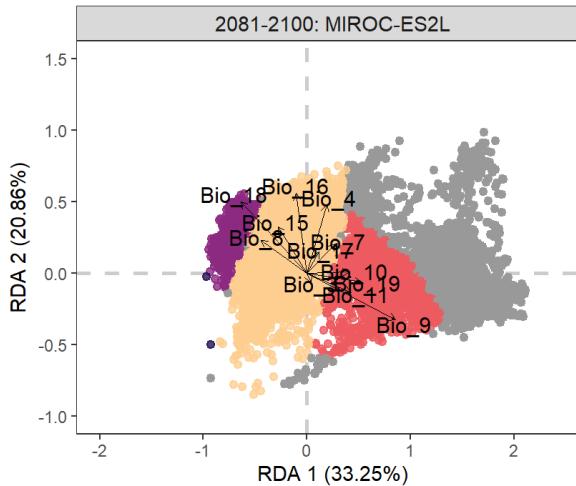
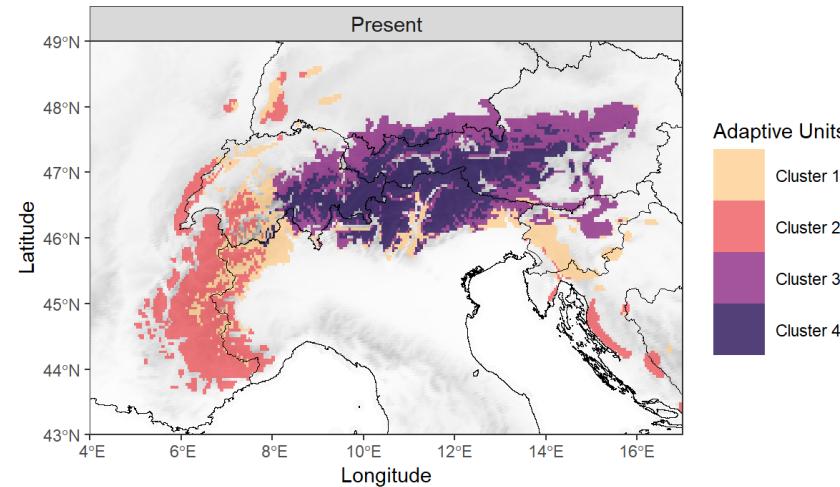
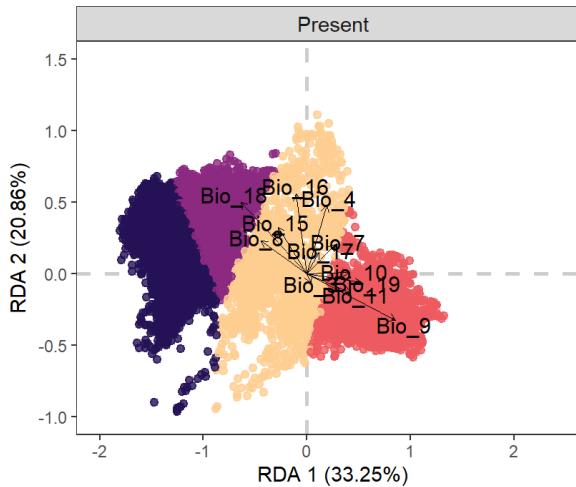


A third of the range will be
outside the current climate capacities of the species

Adaptive groups and climate change

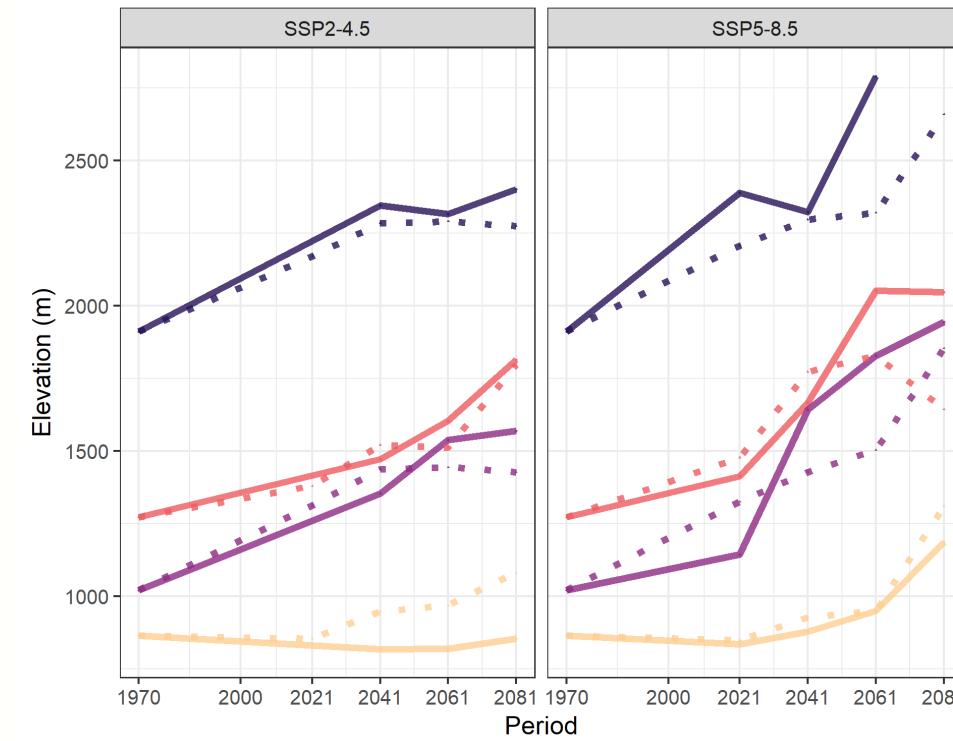
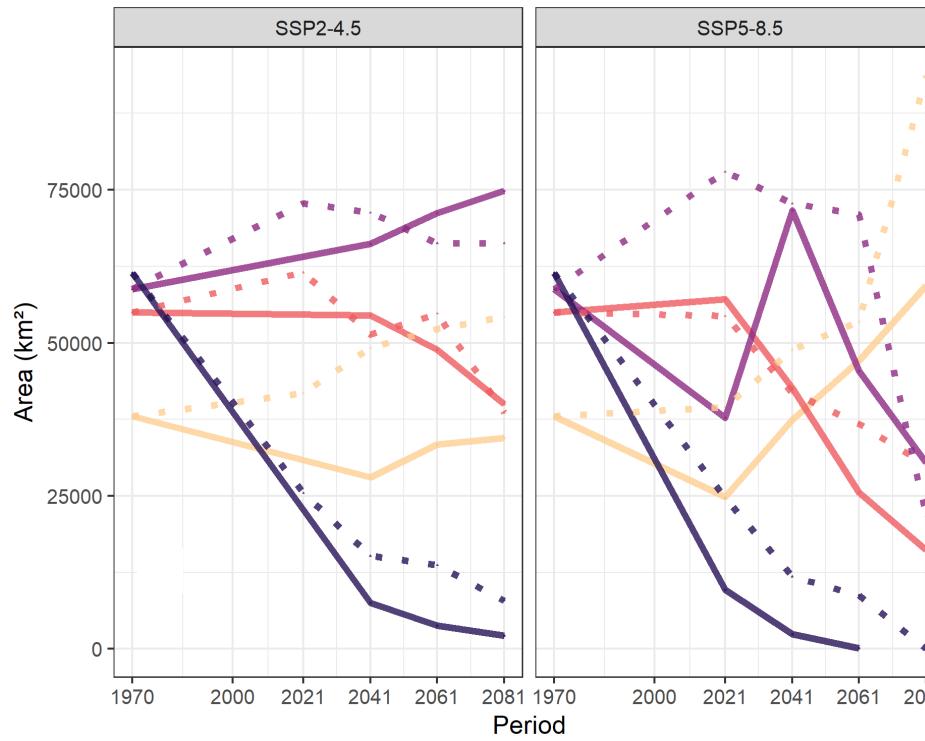


Northern chamois
(Rupicapra rupicapra)



Disappearance of cluster 4

Adaptive groups and climate change



Northern chamois
(Rupicapra rupicapra)

Cluster

- Cluster 1 (orange)
- Cluster 2 (red)
- Cluster 3 (purple)
- Cluster 4 (dark purple)

GCM

- IPSL-CM6A-LR (solid line)
- MIROC-ES2L (dashed line)



Thanks !

