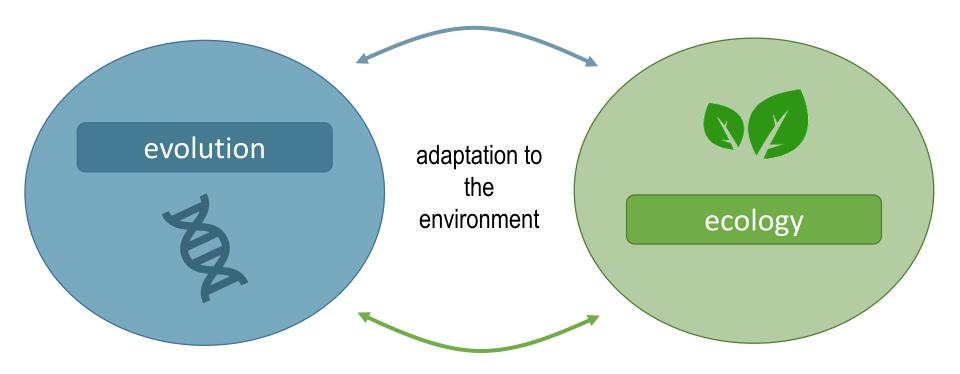




## A practical perspective on HOW to use GEA to study adaptation to the environment

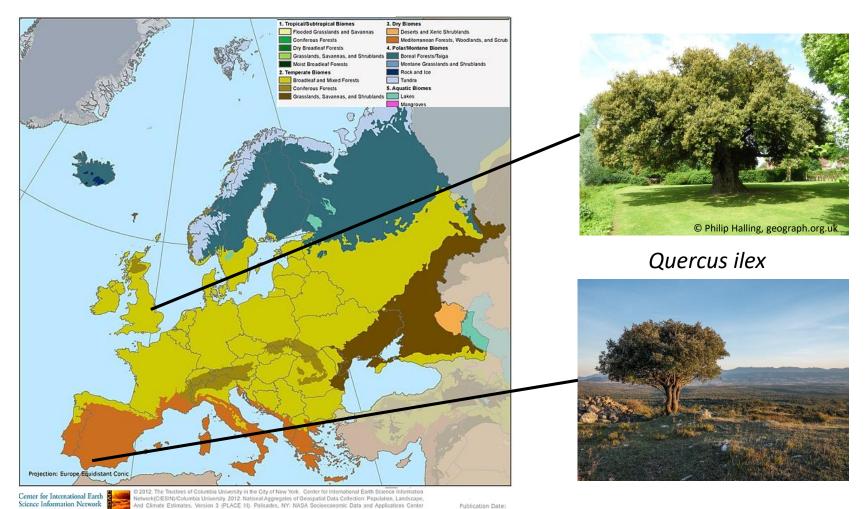
### "Ecology sets the context for evolution while genetic variation sets the opportunity" Joan Roughgarden







### Opportunity ~ context: across bioms



March 2012

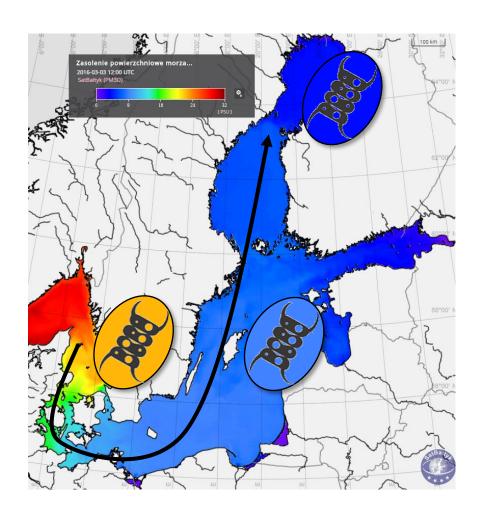




(SEDAC), http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/data/set/hando-population-landscape-climate-estimates-v3



### **Opportunity** ~ context: along env gradient



Distribution and adaptation of diatoms along salinity gradient in the North and Baltic Seas.

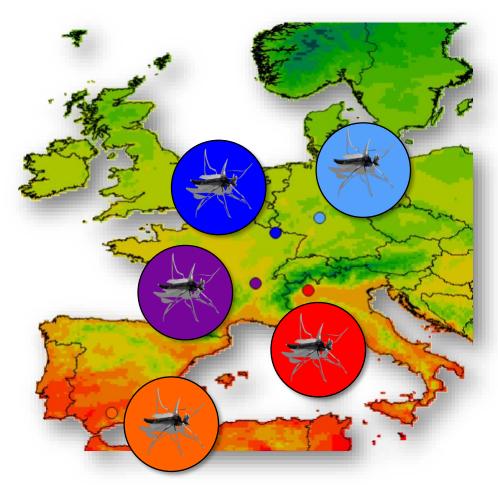
Kowalewski 1997, Oceanol. Stud. Sjögvist et al. 2015, Mol Ecol







### **Opportunity** ~ context: along clim gradient



Distribution and adaptation of non-biting midges along climate gradient.

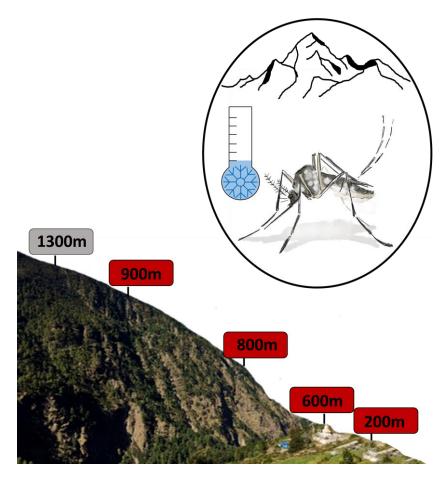
Waldvogel et al. 2018, Mol Ecol







### **Opportunity** ~ context: along alt. gradient



Invasion of Yellow fever mosquito Aedes aegypti towards higher altitudes in the Himalayan mountains of Nepal.

Kramer et al. (under review) Phuyal, Kramer et al. (in prep)







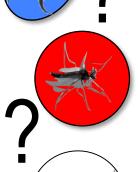
### **Plasticity versus adaptation**

phenotypic plasticity

?

genetic adaptation









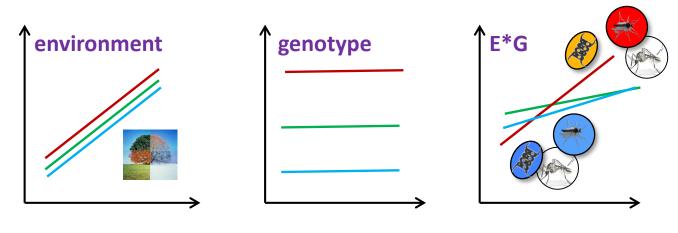






### **Ecological reaction norms**





Environmental factor (e.g. temperatur, salinity, presence of predator)

complex traits

impossible cultivation

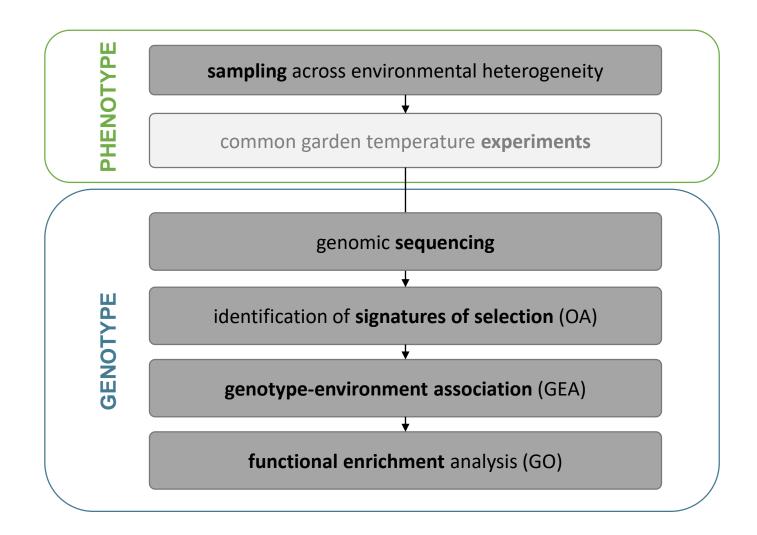
long generation time







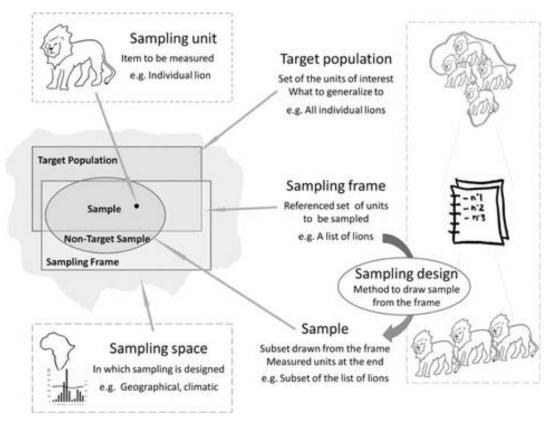
### From phenotype to genotype with natural populations of any species

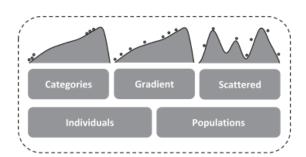




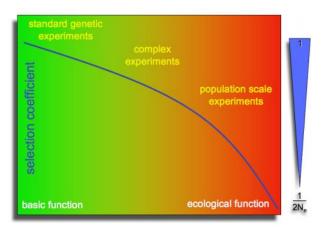








Rellstab et al. 2015, Mol Ecol



Manel et al. 2012

Weigel&Tautz

Inclusion of ecological and evolutionary context requires comprehensive population-scale sampling across ranges, categories, or gradients.



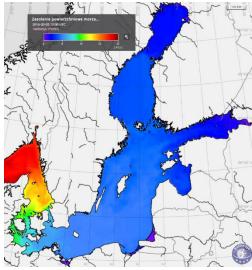


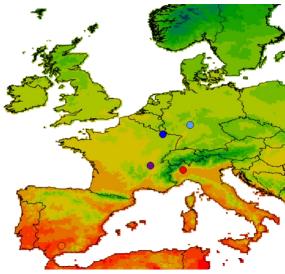


### Sampling along env gradients









### The GEA hypothesis

adaptation to the
environment

local env conditions

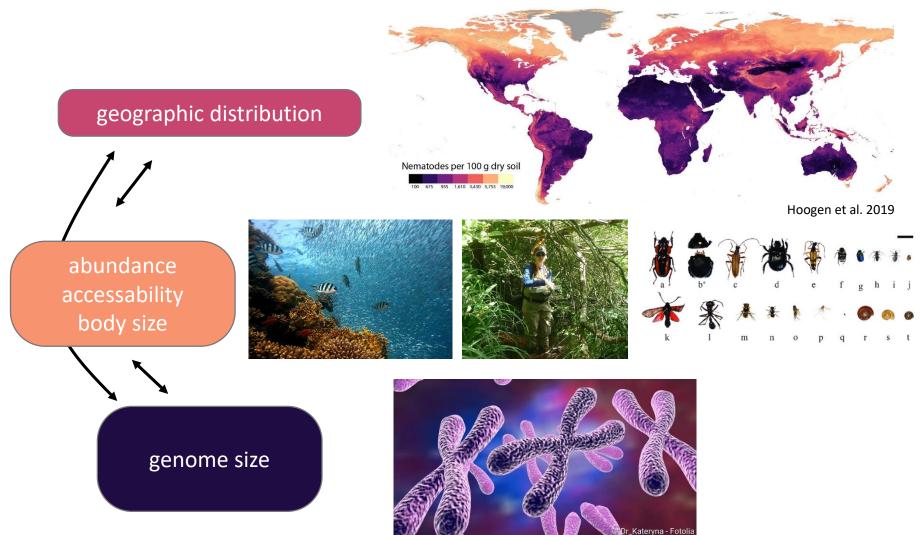
population occurrence as
trait proxies







### Sampling and appropriate sequencing



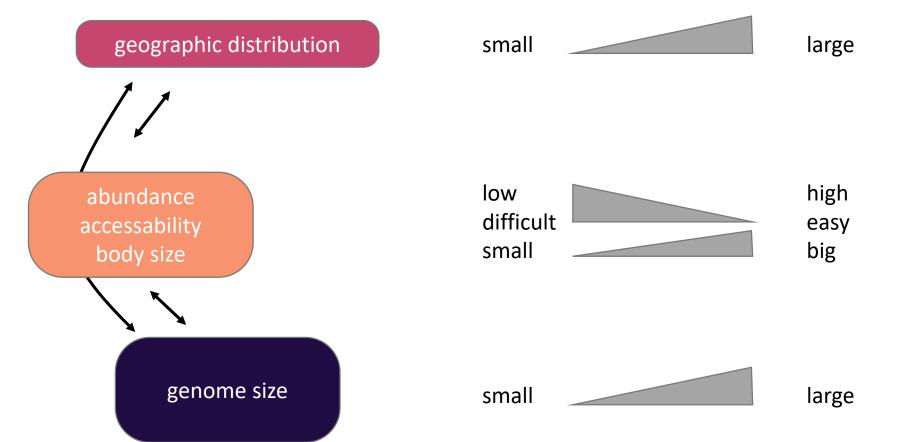






### Sampling and appropriate sequencing

costs & feasibility









### Strategies for genome sequencing

#### Whole genome sequencing:

Indiv-Sea

# Guideline for standard pre-processing of genome data

Ann-Marie Waldvogel, University of Cologne 19/09/2022

→ pooled individuals of the same population

metagenomics







aacgtccaaaggagt
gttacctacggctaa
aacgtccaaaggagt
ttcgagcatacgact
cacgtcgaatgagt
attacgtacgtacgagt
atcgtgcttacgagt
tacgtgcttacgagt
atcgaaggctagctat



 $\rightarrow$  entire samples with individuals of many species







### Strategies for genome sequencing

#### Whole genome sequencing:

Indiv-Seq

### GENOTYPE-ENVIRONMENT

Pool-Seq

ASSOCIATION

→ pooled individuals of the same population

metagenomics







aacgtccaaaggagt
gttacctacggctaa
aacgtccaaaggagt
ttcgagcatacgact
actcggctacgagt
attacgtacgggtaa
tacgtgcttacgagt
atcggagctagctat
atcgaaggctagctat



→ entire samples with individuals of many species









Climatologies at high resolution for the earth's land surface areas

https://chelsa-climate.org/

Logging of microhabitat conditions...
Remote sensing...





Theoria cum praxis...



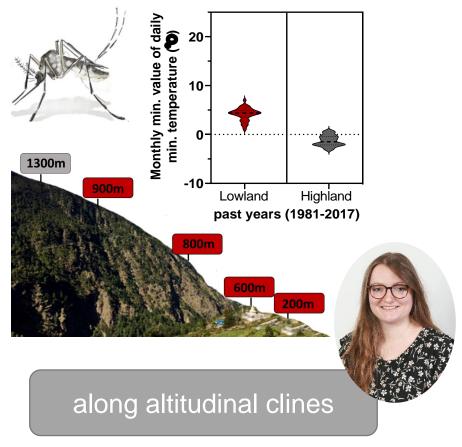


### Studying temperature as a selection factor along environmental gradients



across climate zones

Waldvogel et al. 2018, Mol Ecol

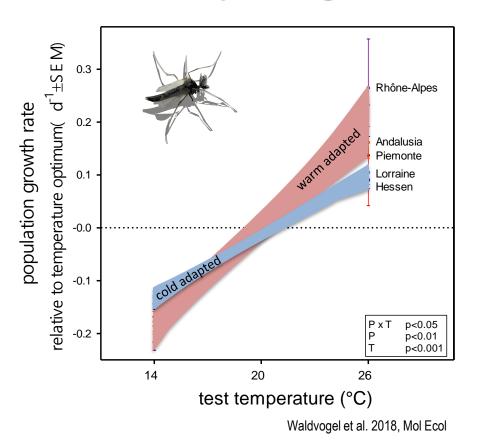


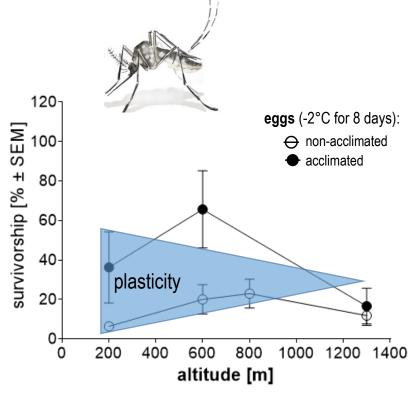
Phuyal, Kramer et al. (in prep)





### Phenotypic evidence as prerequisite to study the genomic basis of adaptation





Kramer et al. 2021, STOTEN

Heritable phenotypic adaptation to local temperature regime reflects the gradient (climate zone / altitude).

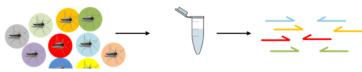






### WGS of natural populations as pooled sampled

Pool-Seq



 $\rightarrow$  pooled individuals of the same population



5 natural populations á ~100 individuals (=200 chromosomes)



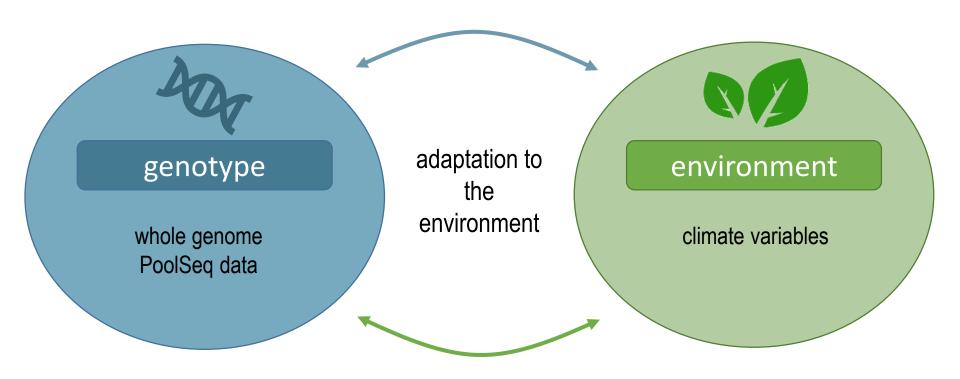
5 natural populations á ~100 individuals (=200 chromosomes)





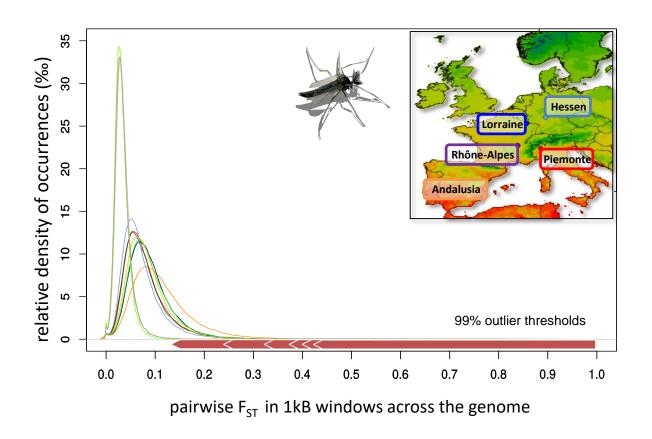


### **Integrating approaches**





### Genome-wide population differentiation and signatures of selection



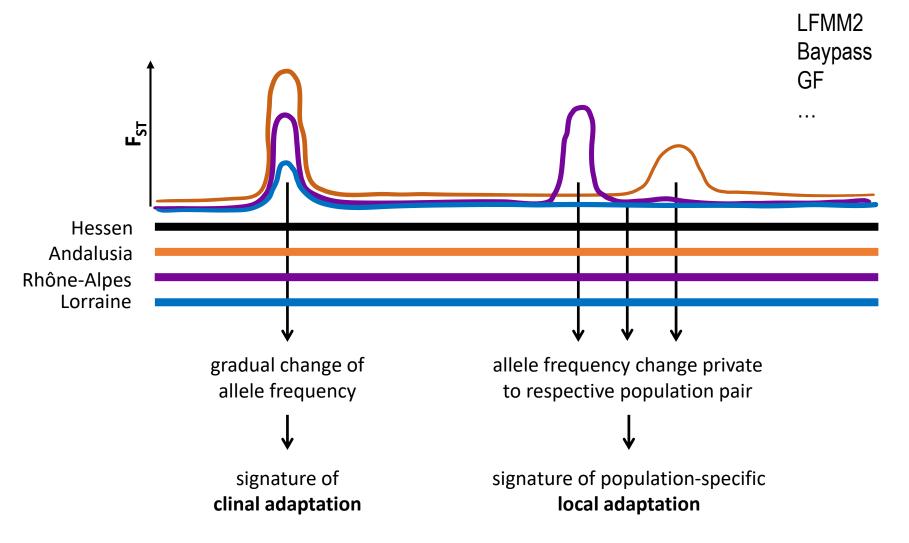
Simple but stringent: outlier approach





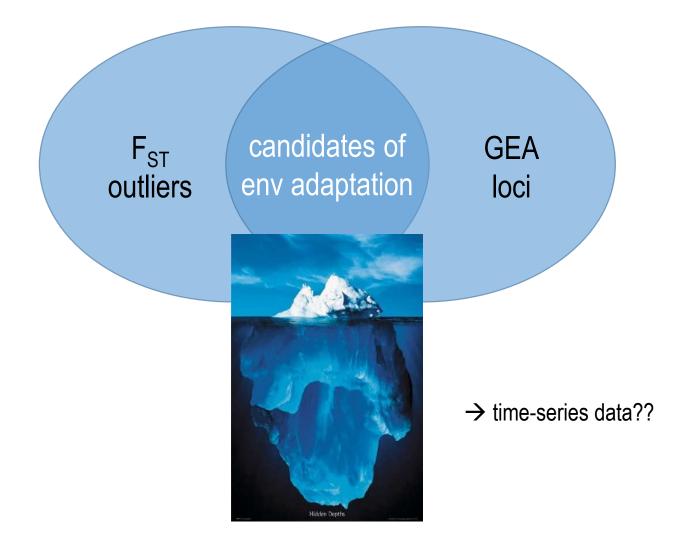


### **Genotype-environment association**



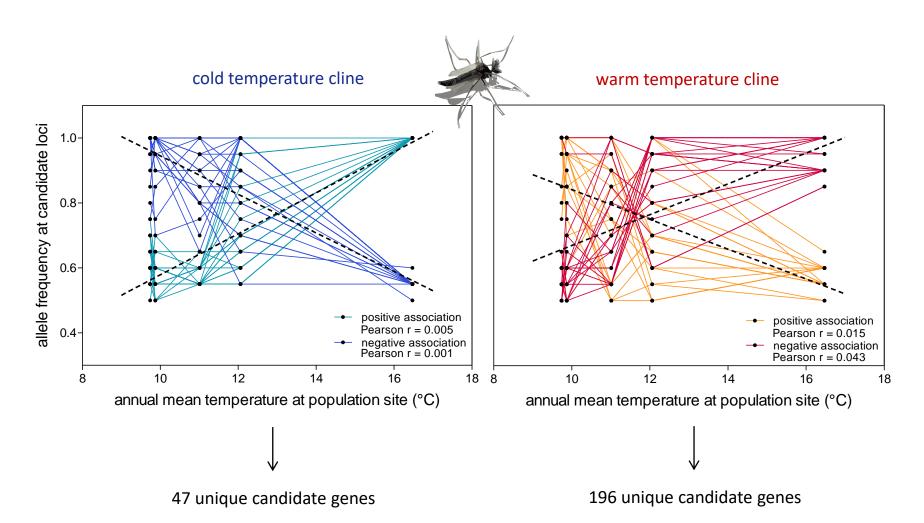


### **Integrating approaches**





#### **Gradual AFC across climate zones**



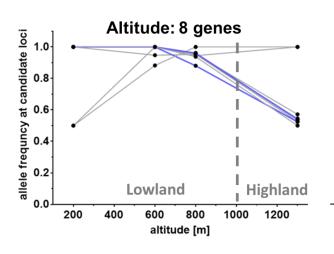


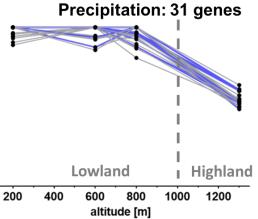


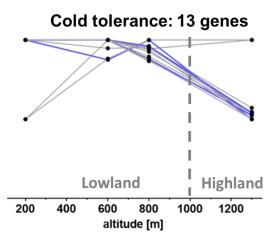


### Non-gradual AFC along altitudinal gradient









Kramer et al. (under review)

Kathmandu International Airport

900m

800m

200m

Isolation-by-environment versus population/invasion history?!

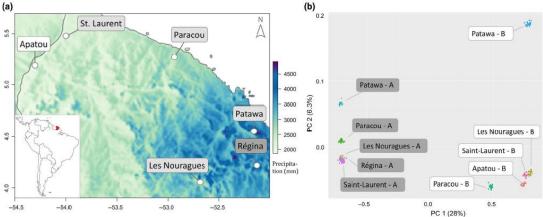
→ Meet Isabelle at her poster for details!

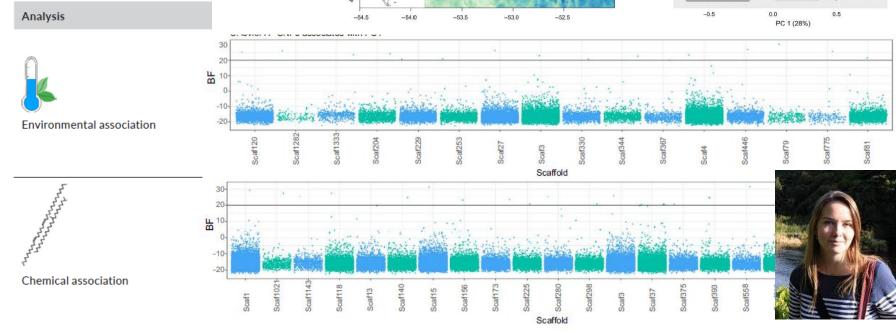




### Flexibility of GEAs: you define the environment

Genotype association to climate factors and to cuticular hydrocarbon profiles











### How to proceed with candidates loci/genes of environmental adaptation?

space-for-time approaches / genomic offset predictions

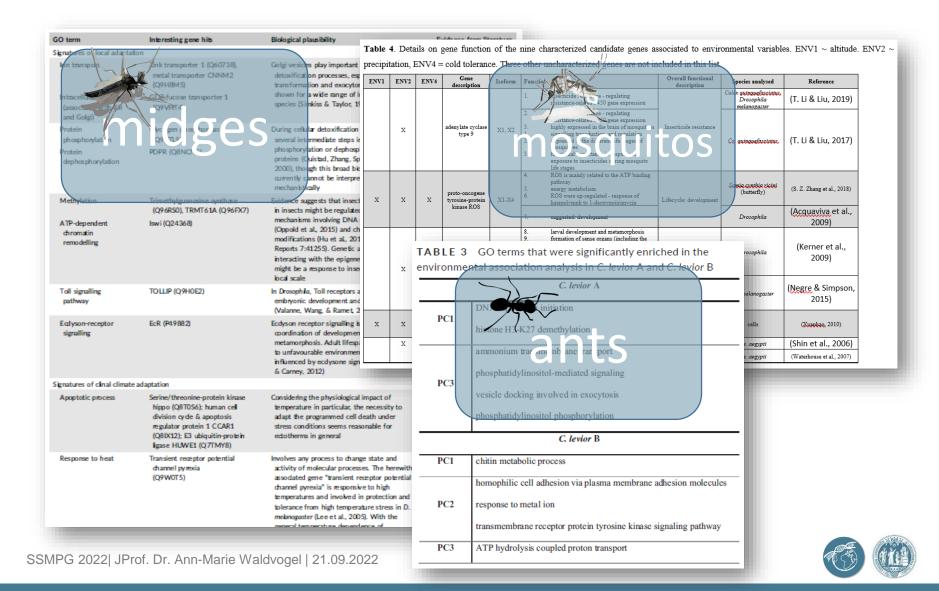
structural and functional annotation / enrichment analysis

GO!!!



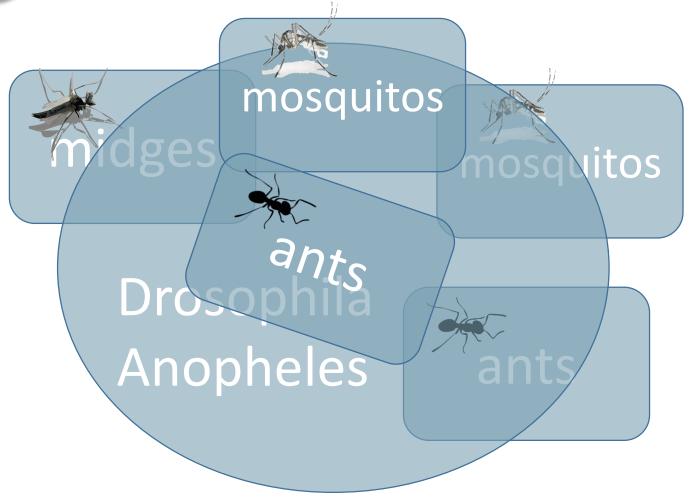


#### Functional annotation and its relevance





### Taxonomic validation approach



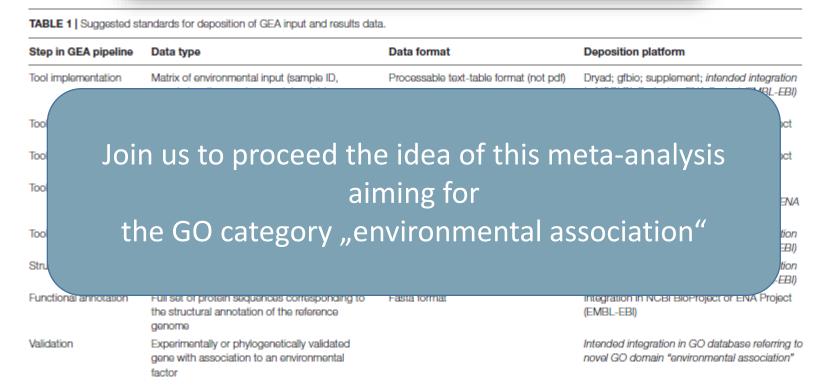




### **Towards comparative studies**

### Climate Change Genomics Calls for Standardized Data Reporting

Ann-Marie Waldvogel<sup>1,2</sup>, Dennis Schreiber<sup>1,3</sup>, Markus Pfenninger<sup>1,3,4\*</sup> and Barbara Feldmeyer<sup>1</sup>



Waldvogel et al. 2020, Front Ecol Evol







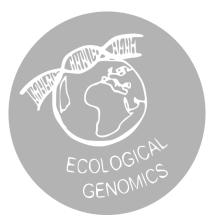
### **Open challenges**

Community level: metagenome ~ environment association

Integrating estimators of adaptive capacity:
time-series data, rates of phenotypic trait change,
rates of AFC



### **Acknowledgements**



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Senckenberg BIK-F Markus Pfenninger with the Molecular Ecology Group



Isabelle Kramer





















Institute of Tropical Medicine Ruth Müller



