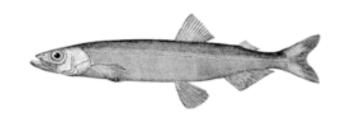
Capelin dataset

DOI: 10.1111/mec.15499

ORIGINAL ARTICLE





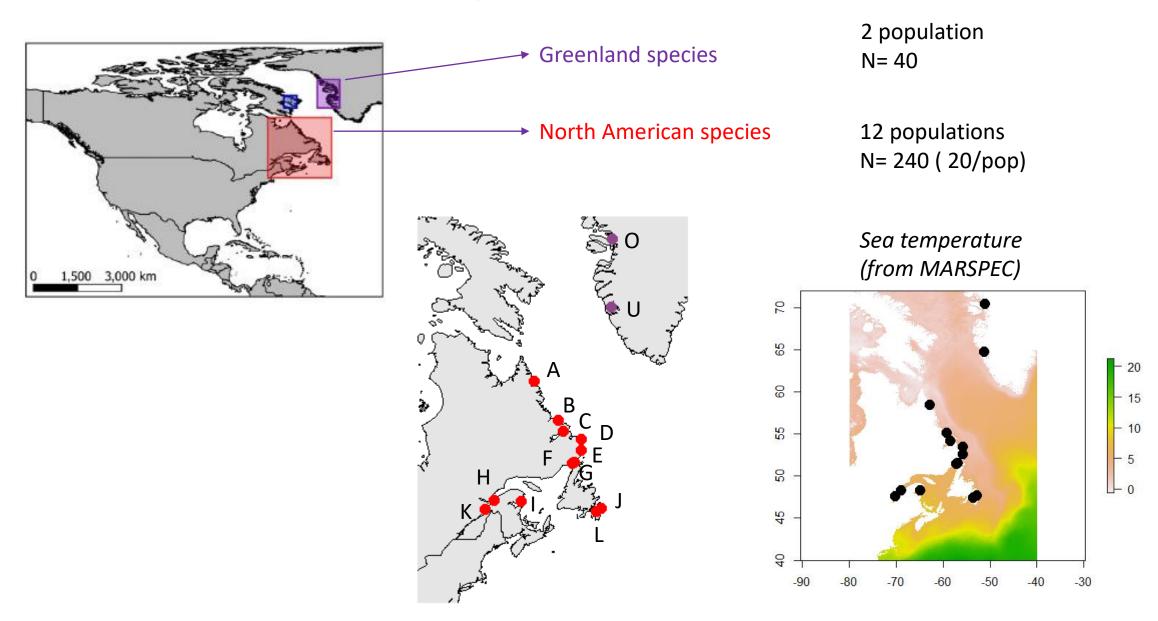
Shared ancestral polymorphisms and chromosomal rearrangements as potential drivers of local adaptation in a marine fish



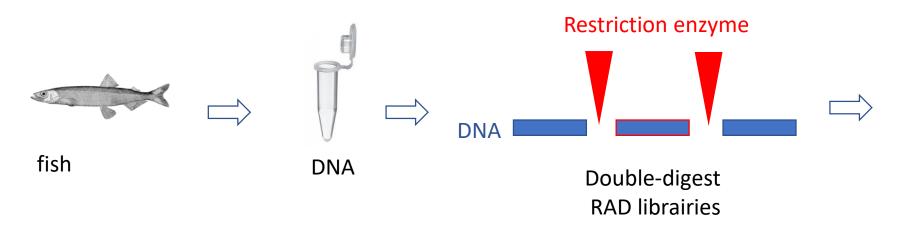
- Mallotus villotus
- Small fish
- Spawn on beaches
- Cold waters of the North Atlantic Ocean



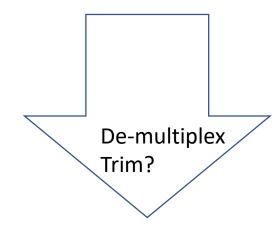
Capelin dataset



Capelin dataset







N fastQ files

@70ZFD:01332:11598/1

TGCATCAACTTTAAGATACGCTATTGGAGCTGGAATTACCGCGGCTGCTGGCACCCAGACTTGCCCTCCAATGGATCCTC

+

7<<=<;<4676*115345::=;<=6;5<;<;;7<1918<199<6<<::9:5:556+38469166=3;<6<655-477-4/@70ZFD:01334:11636/1

+

5;?;;;5855;4:4<A<;<<;989B=<<<>>;;;=<<:69:58-55)533)/893<:;:9:496888<:1;599;;B

@70ZFD:01335:11615/1

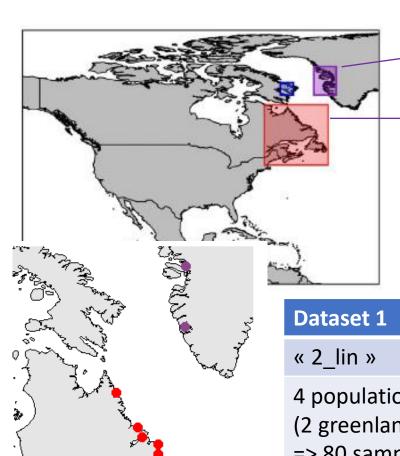
TGCATGGCAGAGTGGAGAGGAGCGCCCTCTACTGGAACTTCCTGGAACAGGTCCTCCGAATGTCCAAGGTACAACGGTTC

Dummy genome

Smaller genome: 5 chromosomes

We aligned fastq files = the raw reads on that dummy reference genome

 \Rightarrow BAM files that you will play with in STACKS.



→ Greenland species

N= 40

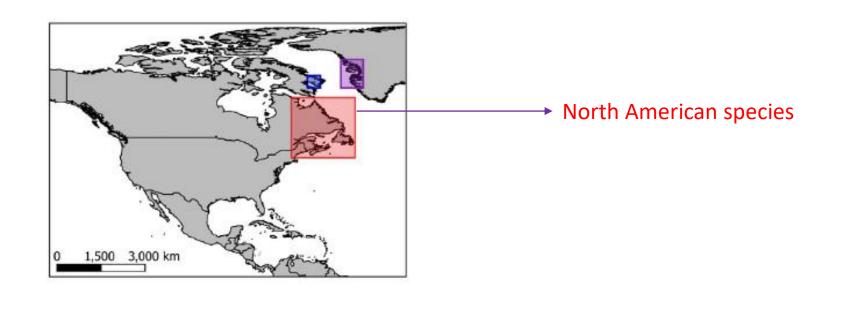
→ North American species

12 populations N= 240 (20/pop)

2 population

Dataset 1	Dataset 2	Dataset 3
« 2_lin »	« all »	« canada »
4 populations (2 greenland /2 canadian) => 80 samples	14 populations (2 greenland /12 canadian) => 280 samples	12 populations (12 canadian) => 240 samples
Fst (vcftools) PCA	Faststructure DAPC	PCA DAPC
Optional (Fst with Stacks)		Optional (Pairwise Fst)
		-> ALL analyses of day 3-day4-day5

For thursday: whole-genome sequencing



12 samples from different canadian populations

Whole-genome sequencing = much bigger files
BUT useful for SV detection or for a higher density of SNPs

Here we pick a very reduced dataset to make things run fast!!