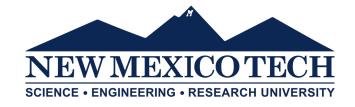
# Exploring conservation genomic data in R

Josh Jahner jpjahner@gmail.com









## Outline of today's topics

- 1) Big questions in conservation genetics
- 2) Types of conservation genetic data
- 3) Simulating data with the beta distribution
- 4) Exploring conservation genetic analyses

# Genetic diversity and inbreeding



FROM THE COVER

# Genomics-informed captive breeding can reduce inbreeding depression and the genetic load in zoo populations

```
Samuel A. Speak<sup>1,2,3</sup>  | Thomas Birley<sup>1</sup> | Chiara Bortoluzzi<sup>4,5</sup> | Matthew D. Clark<sup>2,6</sup> | Lawrence Percival-Alwyn<sup>7</sup> | Hernán E. Morales<sup>8</sup>  | Cock van Oosterhout<sup>1</sup>
```

#### Identifying adaptive genetic variation

Received: 30 January 2024

Revised: 23 April 2024

Accepted: 30 April 2024

DOI: 10.1111/mec.17383

#### ORIGINAL ARTICLE



# Natural selection on feralization genes contributed to the invasive spread of wild pigs throughout the United States •

```
Niek W. G. Barmentlo<sup>1,2</sup> | Patrick G. Meirmans<sup>2</sup> | William H. Stiver<sup>3</sup> | Joseph G. Yarkovich<sup>3</sup> | Blake E. McCann<sup>4</sup> | Antoinette J. Piaggio<sup>5</sup> | Dominic Wright<sup>6</sup> | Timothy J. Smyser<sup>5</sup> | Mirte Bosse<sup>1,7</sup>
```

#### Population structure and connectivity

Molecular Ecology







#### Shared Dispersal Patterns but Contrasting Levels of Gene Flow in Two Anadromous Salmonids Along a Broad Subarctic Coastal Gradient

#### Population size estimation

**Evolutionary Applications** 





ORIGINAL ARTICLE OPEN ACCESS

#### **Estimating the Effective Size of European Wolf Populations**

#### Demographic history reconstruction

# Whole Genomes Inform Genetic Rescue Strategy for Montane Red Foxes in North America

Cate B. Quinn (D, 1,2,3,\* Sophie Preckler-Quisquater, 1 Michael R. Buchalski (D, 2 Benjamin N. Sacks (D) 1,4

#### Species delimitation



#### **Current Biology**

Report

# Comparative species delimitation of a biological conservation icon

Ava Ghezelayagh, <sup>1,2,13,14,\*</sup> Jeffrey W. Simmons, <sup>3</sup> Julia E. Wood, <sup>1</sup> Tsunemi Yamashita, <sup>4</sup> Matthew R. Thomas, <sup>5</sup> Rebecca E. Blanton, <sup>6</sup> Oliver D. Orr, <sup>1</sup> Daniel J. MacGuigan, <sup>7</sup> Daemin Kim, <sup>1</sup> Edgar Benavides, <sup>8,9</sup> Benjamin P. Keck, <sup>10</sup> Richard C. Harrington, <sup>1,11</sup> and Thomas J. Near<sup>1,12</sup>

#### Hybridization and admixture



Evolution Letters, 2025, 9(1), 1-12

https://doi.org/10.1093/evlett/qrae057 Advance access publication 19 October 2024 Letter

# Genetic structure and common ancestry expose the dingo-dog hybrid myth

Andrew R. Weeks<sup>1,2,1,0</sup>, Peter Kriesner<sup>1</sup>, Nenad Bartonicek<sup>1,†</sup>, Anthony van Rooyen<sup>1</sup>, Kylie M. Cairns<sup>3</sup>, Collin W. Ahrens<sup>1</sup>

## Assisted gene flow, genetic rescue, translocations

**Evolutionary Applications** 







#### Genetic Rescue of the Dinaric Lynx Population: Insights for Conservation From Genetic Monitoring and Individual-Based Modelling

## Genetic monitoring

Received: 26 September 2023

Revised: 1 December 2023

Accepted: 19 January 2024

DOI: 10.1002/ece3.10934

#### RESEARCH ARTICLE



Evaluating genotyping-in-thousands by sequencing as a genetic monitoring tool for a climate sentinel mammal using non-invasive and archival samples

```
Kate E. Arpin<sup>1</sup> | Danielle A. Schmidt<sup>1</sup> | Bryson M. F. Sjodin<sup>1</sup> | Anthony L. Einfeldt<sup>2</sup> | Kurt Galbreath<sup>3</sup> | Michael A. Russello<sup>1</sup>
```

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#### Mitochondrial DNA (Sanger sequencing)

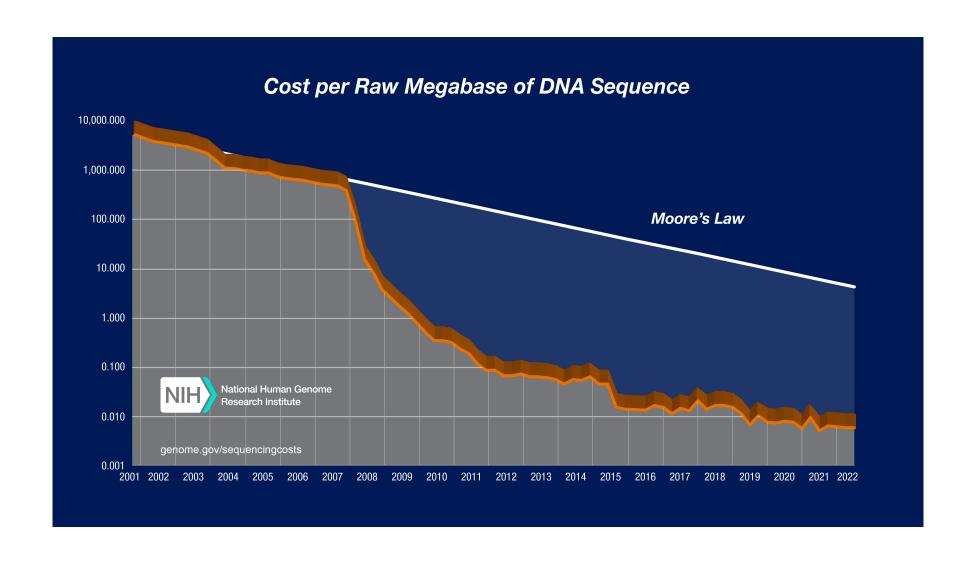
```
ACTTTGAGCTTTCTGA ... ACTCTGAGCTTTCTGA ...
```

ACTCTGGGCTATCTGA ... ACTCTGGGCTATCTGA ...

# Microsatellites (aka: simple sequence repeats [SSRs])

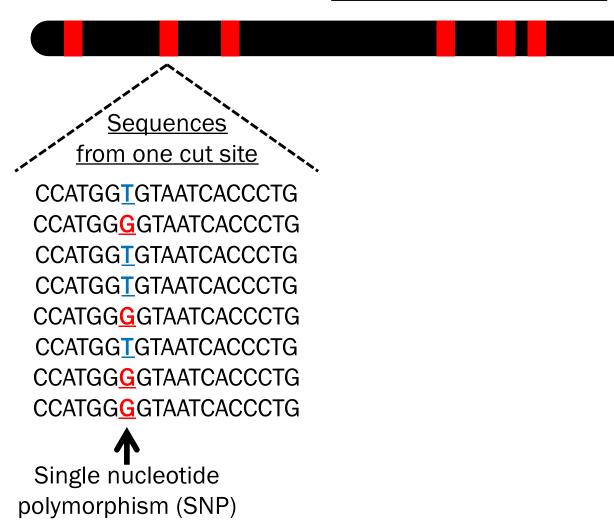
Individual 1	AGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGG	10 repeats
	AGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGG	12 repeats
Individual 2	AGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGG	14 repeats
	AGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGG	14 repeats

#### Availability of massive data sets in the life sciences



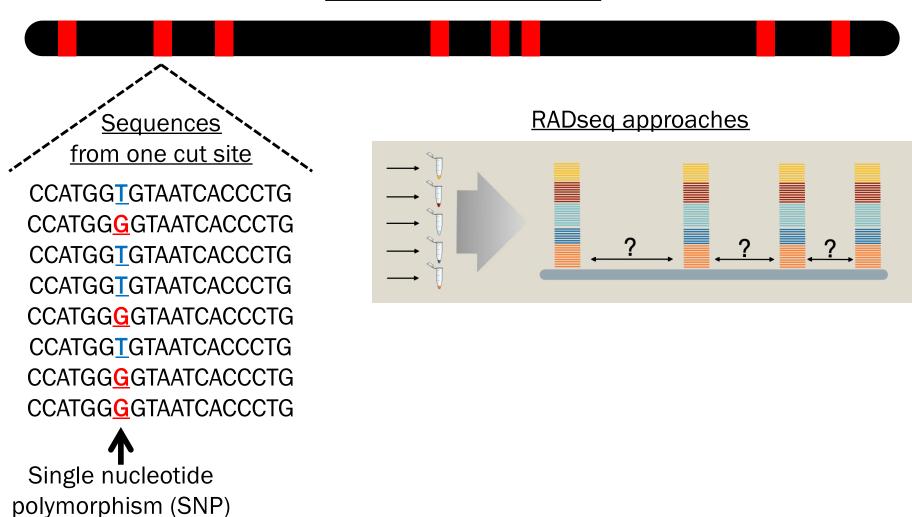
#### Reduced representation sequencing

Section of a chromosome



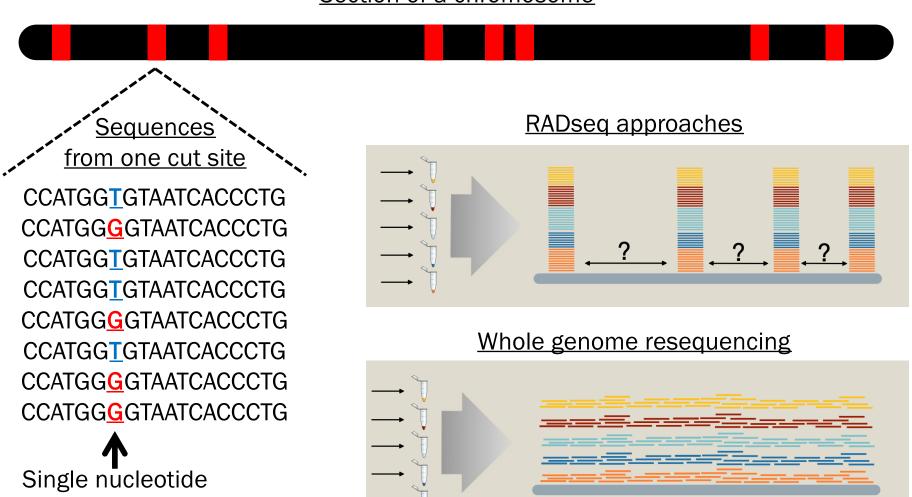
## Reduced representation sequencing

#### Section of a chromosome



## Reduced representation sequencing

#### Section of a chromosome



Reference genome

polymorphism (SNP)

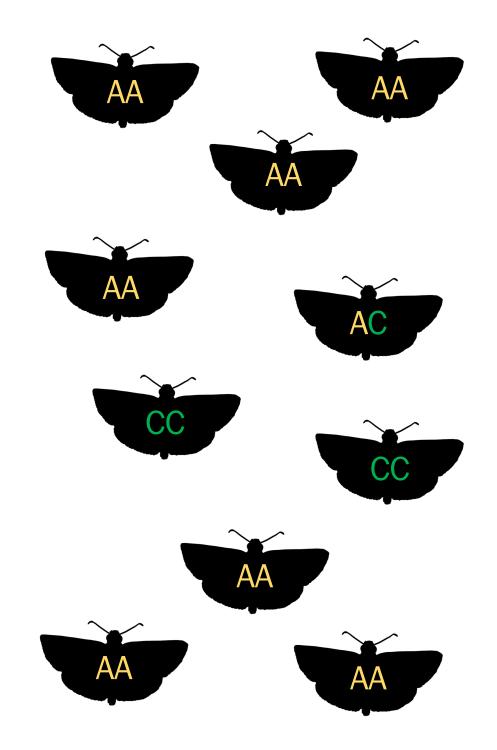
#### Outline of today's topics

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#### Find the R scripts at:

https://github.com/jpjahner/congen\_workshop

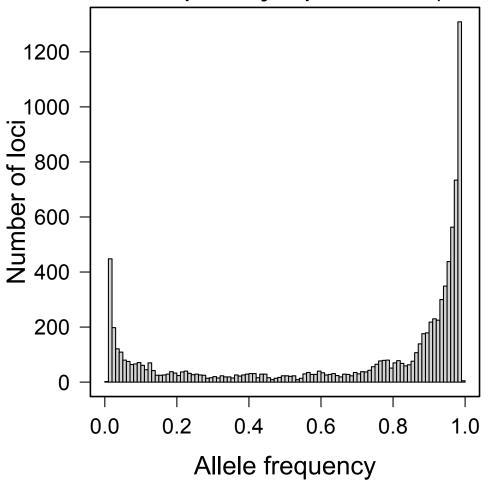
01\_beta\_simulate.R 02\_explore\_analyses.R Allele frequency of A: 15 / 20 = 0.75

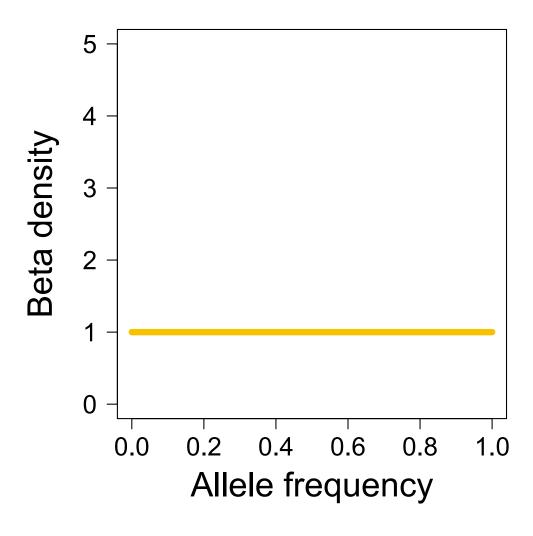


# Influence of dams on sauger population structure and hybridization with introduced walleye

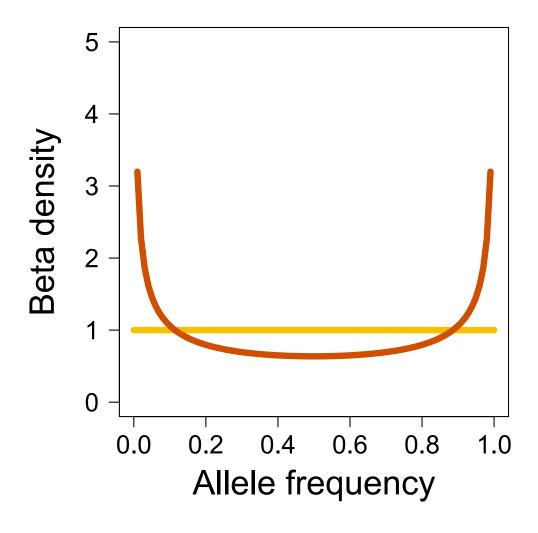
```
William C. Rosenthal<sup>1,2</sup> | Elizabeth G. Mandeville<sup>1,3</sup> | Ashleigh M. Pilkerton<sup>2,4,5</sup> | Paul C. Gerrity<sup>6</sup> | Joseph A. Skorupski<sup>6</sup> | Annika W. Walters<sup>2,4,5,7</sup> | Catherine E. Wagner<sup>1,2</sup>
```

#### Site Frequency Spectrum (SFS)

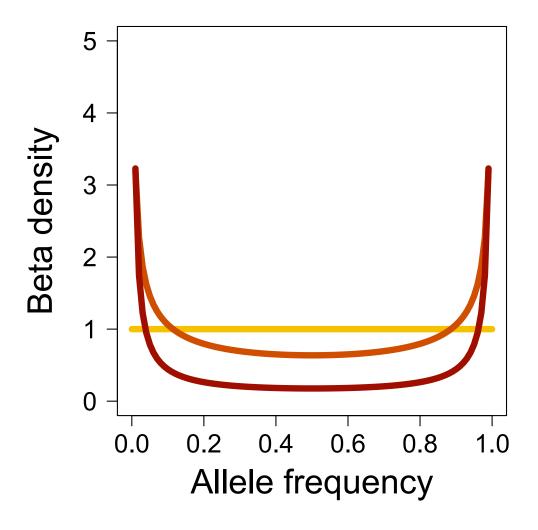




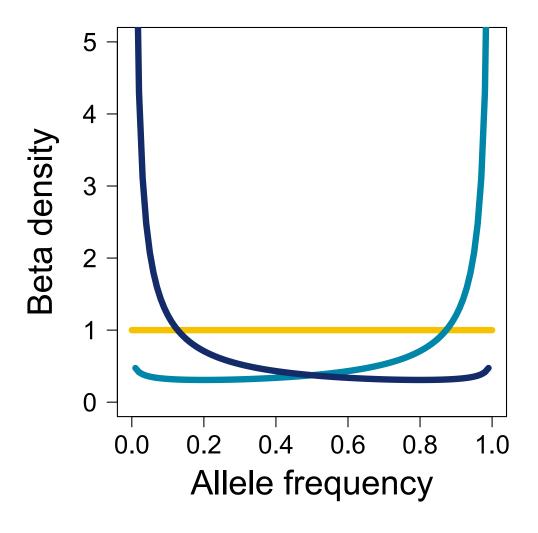
$$\alpha = 1$$
  $\beta = 1$ 



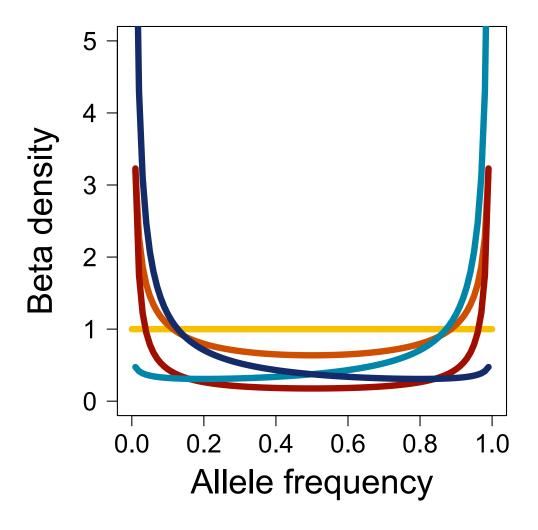
$$\alpha = 1$$
  $\beta = 1$   
 $\alpha = 0.5$   $\beta = 0.5$ 



$$\alpha = 1$$
  $\beta = 1$   
 $\alpha = 0.5$   $\beta = 0.5$   
 $\alpha = 0.1$   $\beta = 0.1$ 



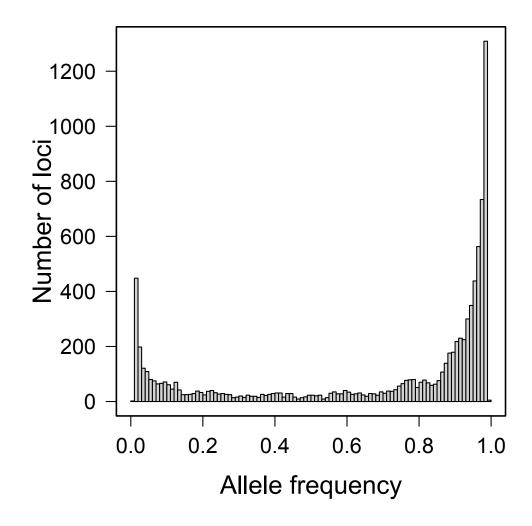
$$\alpha = 0.2$$
  $\beta = 0.8$   
 $\alpha = 0.8$   $\beta = 0.2$   
 $\alpha = 1$   $\beta = 1$ 



$$\alpha = 0.2$$
  $\beta = 0.8$   
 $\alpha = 0.8$   $\beta = 0.2$   
 $\alpha = 1$   $\beta = 1$   
 $\alpha = 0.5$   $\beta = 0.5$   
 $\alpha = 0.1$   $\beta = 0.1$ 

# Influence of dams on sauger population structure and hybridization with introduced walleye

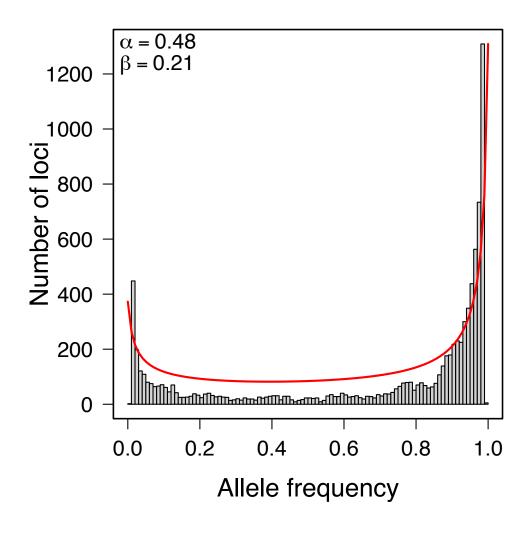
```
William C. Rosenthal<sup>1,2</sup> | Elizabeth G. Mandeville<sup>1,3</sup> | Ashleigh M. Pilkerton<sup>2,4,5</sup> | Paul C. Gerrity<sup>6</sup> | Joseph A. Skorupski<sup>6</sup> | Annika W. Walters<sup>2,4,5,7</sup> | Catherine E. Wagner<sup>1,2</sup>
```



dbeta(xvals, shape1=NA, shape2=NA)

# Influence of dams on sauger population structure and hybridization with introduced walleye

```
William C. Rosenthal<sup>1,2</sup> | Elizabeth G. Mandeville<sup>1,3</sup> | Ashleigh M. Pilkerton<sup>2,4,5</sup> | Paul C. Gerrity<sup>6</sup> | Joseph A. Skorupski<sup>6</sup> | Annika W. Walters<sup>2,4,5,7</sup> | Catherine E. Wagner<sup>1,2</sup>
```

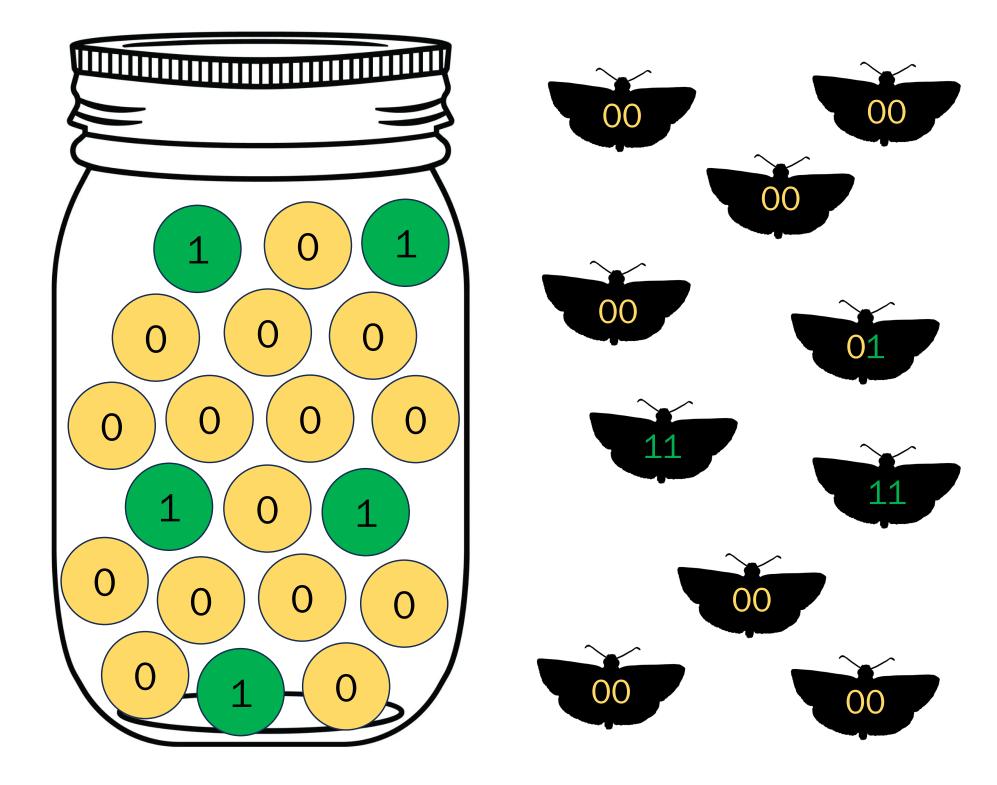


```
## Function for simulating genetic data from the beta distribution

single_pop_sim <- function(nloci=NA, ninds=NA, alpha=NA, beta=NA){
  genotypes <- matrix(NA, ninds, nloci)
  for (i in 1:nloci){
    afreq <- rbeta(1, alpha, beta)
        for (j in 1:ninds){
        genotypes[j,i] <- sum(rbinom(2, 1, afreq))
        }
    }
    return(genotypes)
}</pre>
```

## Function for simulating genetic data from the beta distribution

## Function for simulating genetic data from the beta distribution



# Each column is a genetic marker

h row is an individual	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2
	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	0	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2
	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	O	2
	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2
	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2
Each	0	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Щ	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

## Outline of today's topics

- 1) Big questions in conservation genetics
- 2) Types of conservation genetic data
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#### Goals for the rest of our time:

- 1. Simulate genetic data using the beta distribution
- 2. Explore the data with three different genetic analyses

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- 1. Simulate genetic data using the beta distribution
- 2. Explore the data with three different genetic analyses

How are genetic analyses affected by the shape of the site frequency spectrum?

How many genetic markers do I need to detect a signal?