

Exercises in Marine Ecological Genetics

02. Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium

- Calculate allele and genotype frequencies
- Test for Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium
- Work with microsatellite data / Genepop format
- Model the effect of a bottleneck on N_e

Martin Helmkamp

<https://github.com/mhelmkampf/meg25>



Course outline

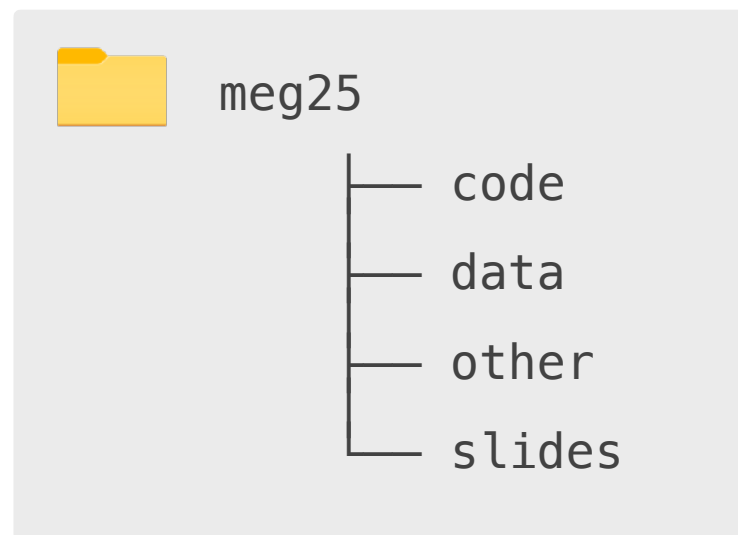
Preliminary, may be subject to change

Class	Date	Topics	Script
01	Apr 11	Introduction, setup	01_intro.R
–	Apr 18	Good Friday	
02	Apr 25	Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium / N_e	02_hwe.R
03	May 02	Population structure and gene flow	
04	May 09	Genome assembly and metrics	
05	May 16	SNPs and population genomics	
06	May 23	Recombination and linkage disequilibrium	
–	May 30	Himmelfahrt break	
07	Jun 06	Measures of genetic diversity	
–	Jun 13	Selection and Mutation	
08	Jun 20	Student presentations – no exercises	
09	Jun 27	DNA barcoding	
10	Jul 04	Metabarcoding / eDNA	
11	Jul 11	Metabarcoding / eDNA II	

Accessing the course materials

All code and data for the course will be provided through a Git repository:

<https://github.com/mhelmkamp/meg25>



Working with the command line / bash

Recap

Windows

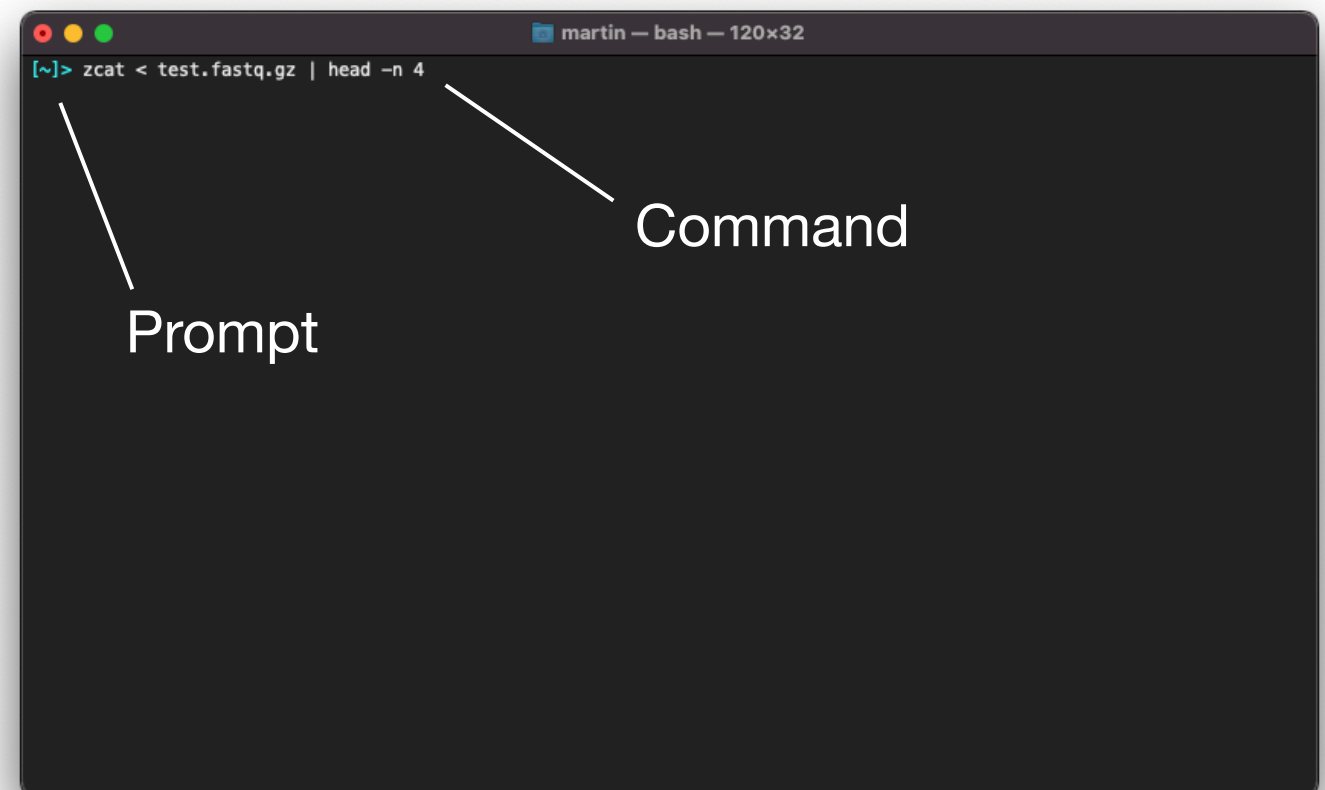
- Launch git bash from Start menu
- Alternatively, install Windows Subsystem for Linux (WSL) on Windows 10 or above (see <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/wsl/install>)

macOS

- Open Terminal app in /Applications/Utilities

Typical usage

`command [-options] [file]`



Basic bash commands

Recap

```
ls                # List directory contents
ls -l            # List directory contents in long format

cd                # Change into home directory
cd <directory_name> # Change into directory
cd ..            # Change into directory above / back

pwd              # Print current (working) directory
```

```
tab key          # Autocomplete file or directory name
up arrow key     # Cycle through previous commands
```


Basic R commands

Recap

```
y <- ((6 * 2) + 1) / 20      # Assign value to variable
y                             # Recall
[1] 0.65

c(...)                       # Combine elements into vector
data.frame(...)              # Create data frame (table)

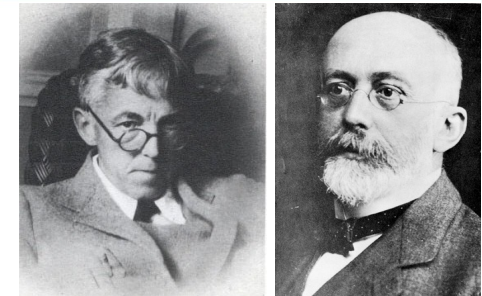
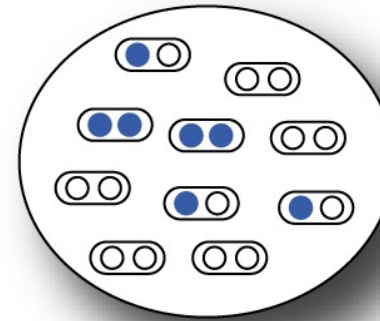
# Example
dat <- data.frame(row.names = c("yy", "yb", "bb"),
                  "observed" = c(6, 1, 3),
                  "expected" = c(yy_e, yb_e, bb_e)
)

help(function_name)          # Show help page for function
```

HARDY-WEINBERG (1908)

Godfrey H. Hardy (1877-1947)

Wilhelm Weinberg (1862-1937)

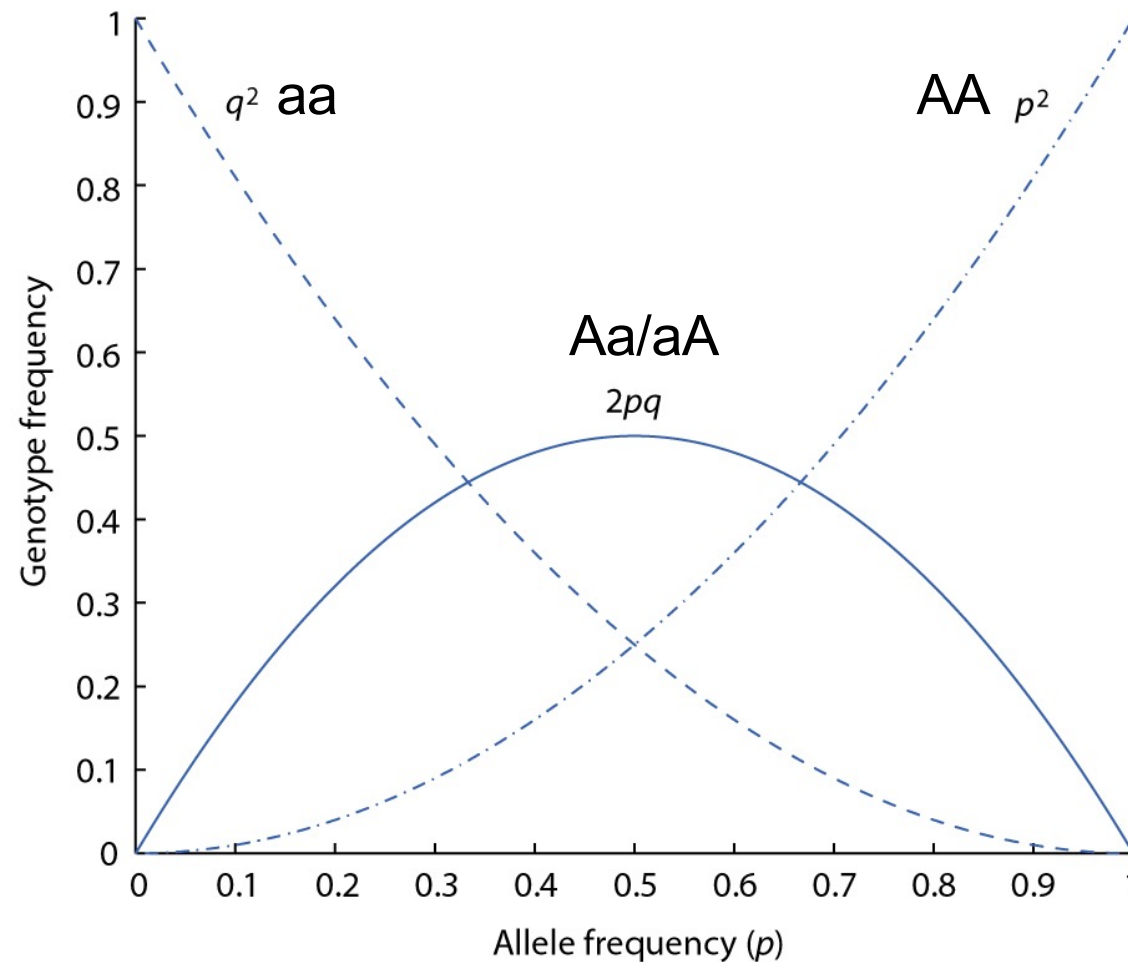


Establish the relationship between allele frequencies and genotype frequencies in a population

$$p^2 + 2pq + q^2 = 1$$

AA Aa/aA aa

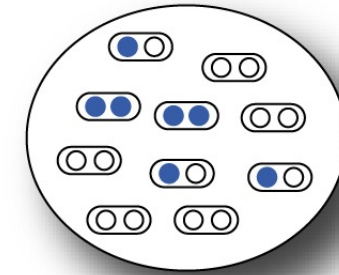
p and q : allele frequencies for a locus with two alleles (A and a)
($p + q = 1$)



A single generation of reproduction will result in a population that meets the expected Hardy-Weinberg frequencies, i.e. is at Hardy-Weinberg (HW) equilibrium

Assuming an “ideal” population, i.e. :

- Diploid organisms
- Sexual reproduction (as opposed to clonal)
- Random mating (as opposed to e.g. assortative) with respect to genotype
- Random union of gametes
- Discrete, non-overlapping generations
- Very large (infinite) population
- No migration
- No population structure
- No natural selection
- Two alleles
- Identical allele frequencies in both sexes



-> Departures from HW equilibrium may indicate:

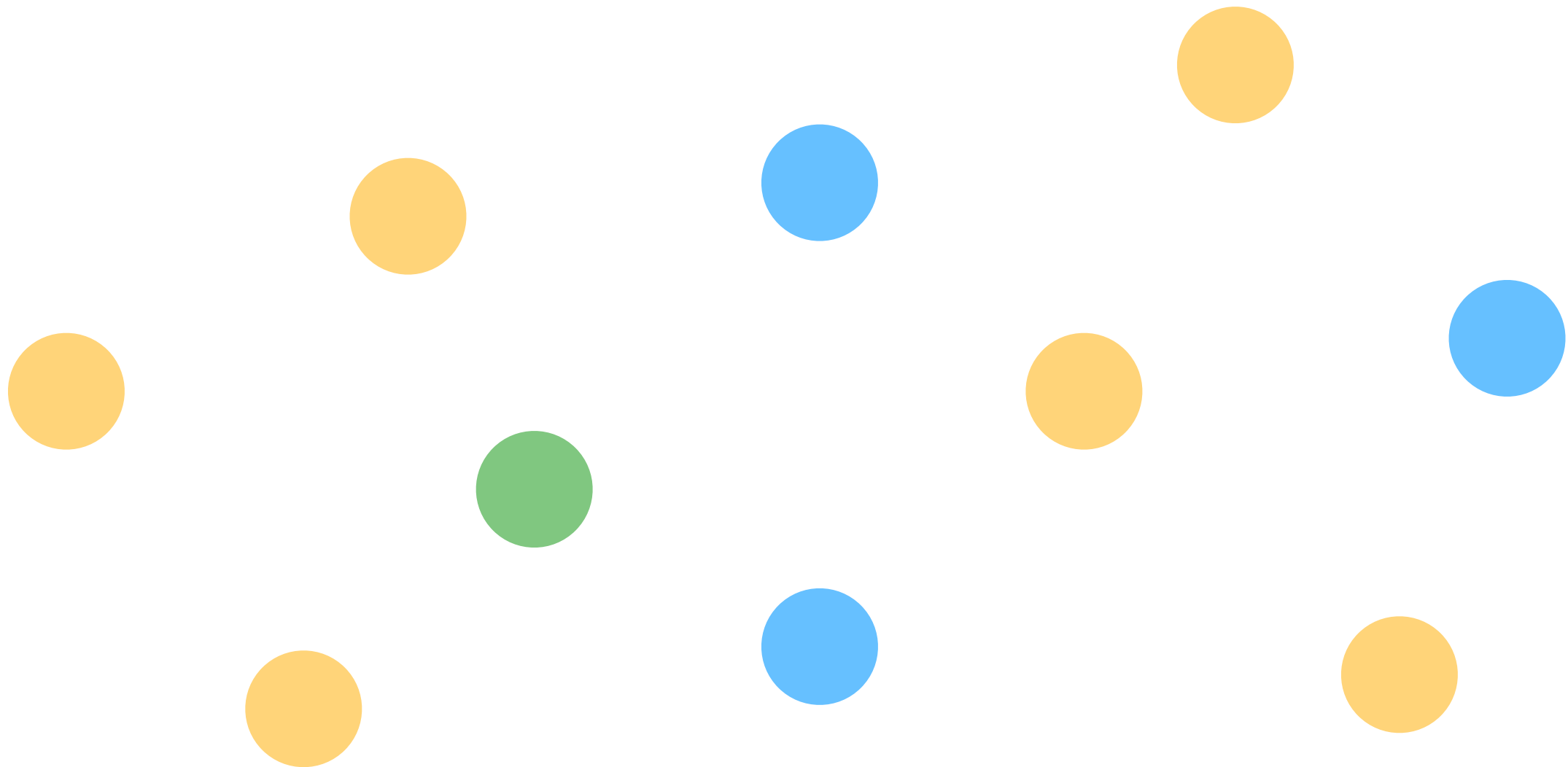
- Inbreeding
- Assortative mating
- Self-fertilization
- Natural selection
- Population structure
- ...

Hardy-Weinberg Equilibrium

Exercise 1

Is this population in HWE?

Diploid, 1 locus, 2 co-dominant alleles: yellow, blue



Genepop format

Exercises 1/2

Example data

Color

POP

ind01, yy

ind02, yy

ind03, yy

ind04, yy

ind05, yy

ind06, yy

ind07, yb

ind08, bb

ind09, bb

ind10, bb

yellowblue.txt

puella_barbados.txt

Microsatellite genotypes of Hypoplectrus puella from Barbados

g2

gag010

h24

hyp001

hyp015

hyp018

e2

hyp008

hyp016

pam013

POP

Sample / population	Locus names	Alleles (000 = missing data)
barbados ind#735	203235	121127 210248 225231 126132 190192 157157 236244 194220 114128
barbados ind#736	205217	119119 204216 225229 126126 190192 157165 236236 216222 106144
barbados ind#737	203203	135147 224226 233235 126136 190198 157163 238250 202226 126160
barbados ind#738	211217	119121 228230 223231 126130 190190 157157 240244 220226 138160
barbados ind#739	205225	121125 208216 227231 132132 192192 158159 244256 192196 146146
barbados ind#740	217233	119121 216228 227233 126126 192198 157157 242256 194216 000000
barbados ind#741	203209	000000 216222 223229 126130 192198 157157 234236 188226 118130
barbados ind#742	203215	119119 222234 233233 130130 190190 157157 240246 182188 108126
barbados ind#743	203243	111121 216224 231231 126126 190192 157159 234249 188198 118126
barbados ind#744	203225	121135 206232 231231 126130 192198 157159 240249 182222 122156
barbados ind#745	203211	121123 224236 227231 126132 192192 157163 238238 182204 138148
barbados ind#746	227233	119123 216234 227233 126130 190190 157159 236245 186188 124142
barbados ind#747	203223	133141 236240 231231 126126 192198 157157 234236 194204 118126
barbados ind#748	203217	141145 222226 227235 126126 190192 145157 238240 182196 108108
barbados ind#749	205221	125147 210238 223231 126132 192198 157157 234234 188200 106148
barbados ind#750	203235	123123 230234 223231 126132 192198 157157 236256 188214 122136
barbados ind#751	203211	121143 212248 223229 126132 190196 157159 234242 214216 118128
barbados ind#752	213217	123169 204234 223231 126134 190198 157163 236248 193224 142148

Free text

Locus names

Sample / population

Alleles (000 = missing data)

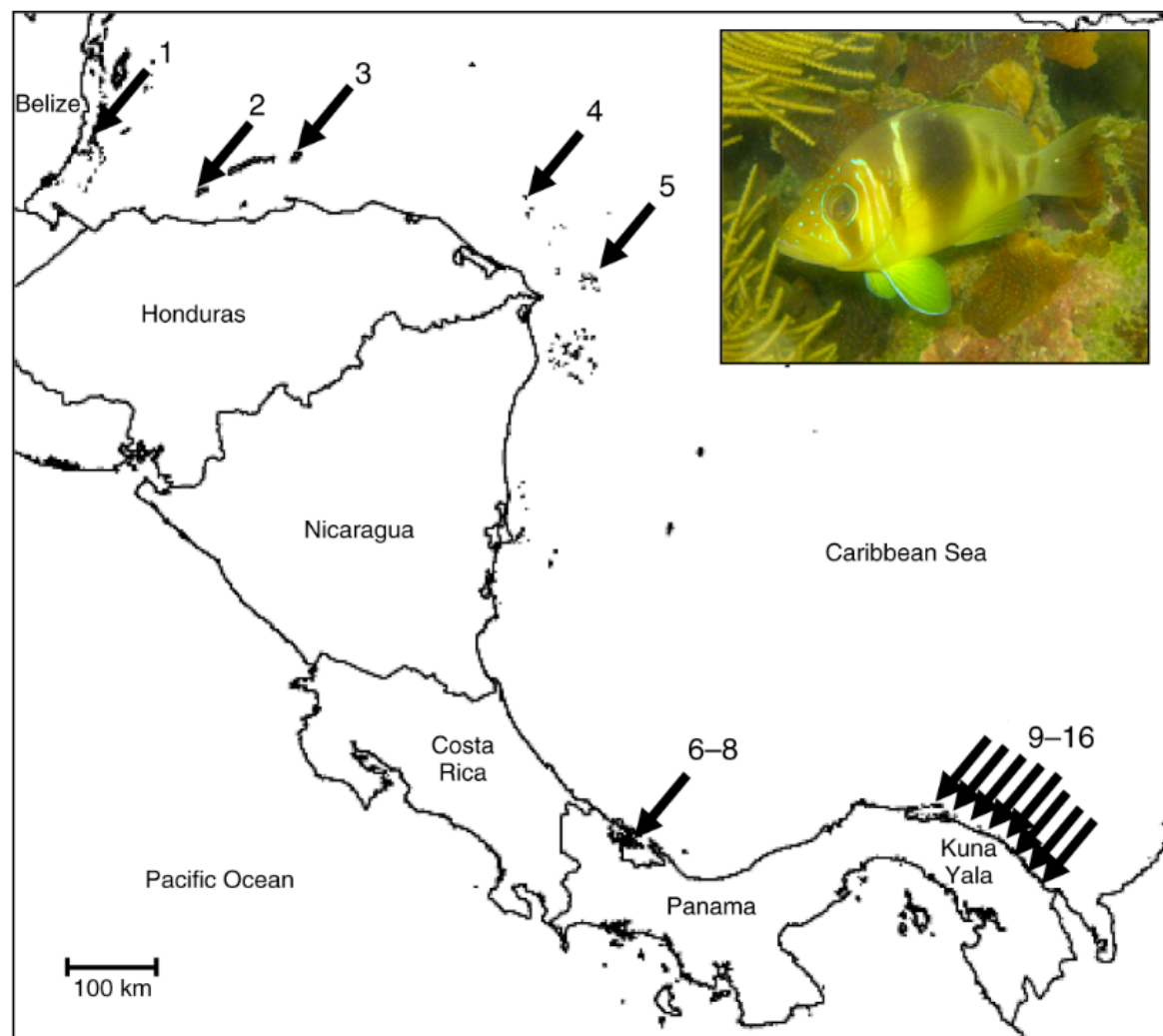
Summer 2025

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Barred hamlet (*H. puella*) microsatellite dataset

Exercise 2



Ecology, 90(11), 2009, pp. 3087–3098
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Estimating dispersal from genetic isolation by distance
in a coral reef fish (*Hypoplectrus puella*)

OSCAR PUEBLA,^{1,2,3} ELDREDGE BERMINGHAM,^{1,2} AND FRÉDÉRIC GUICHARD²

- 10 highly variable microsatellite loci
- 854 individuals
- 15 Caribbean locations

Microsatellites

Exercise 2

ACAGTTACAGCAGGAAGTTC [...] TATATATATATATATATA [...] CGCTAATG ACAGCACGCTAAC

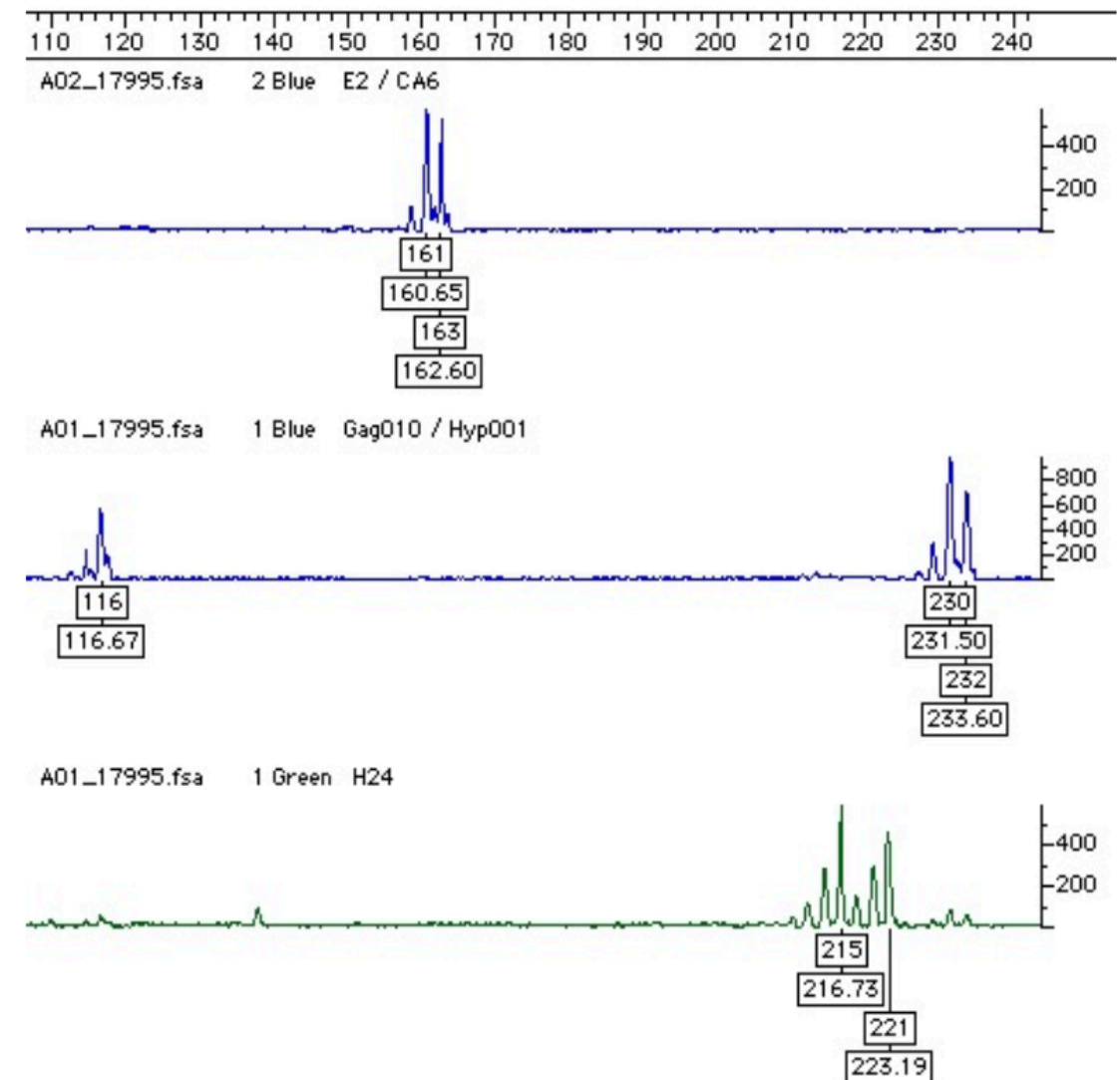
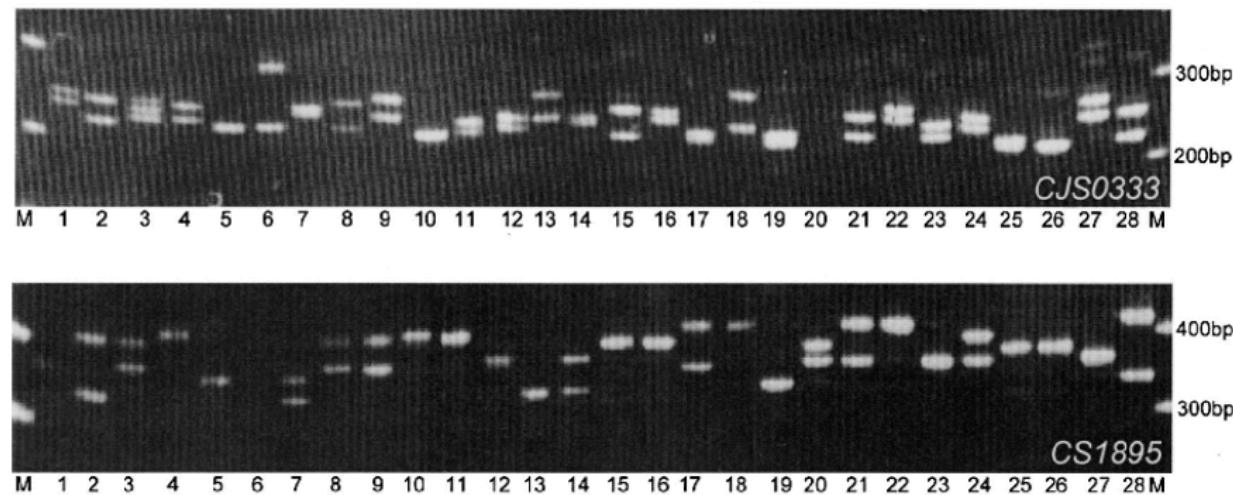
Co-dominant

Many alleles

High mutation rates

High heterozygosities

(TA)_n



Model the effect of a bottleneck on N_e

Exercise 3

N_e for fluctuating population = harmonic mean of population size over time

Harmonic mean = reciprocal of the arithmetic mean of reciprocals

$$H = \frac{n}{\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_n}}$$