

Genetic diversity in African wildlife species

Day 1, Open Institute workshop, Kilifi, August 7th 2024

Assoc. Prof. Rasmus Heller, UCPH

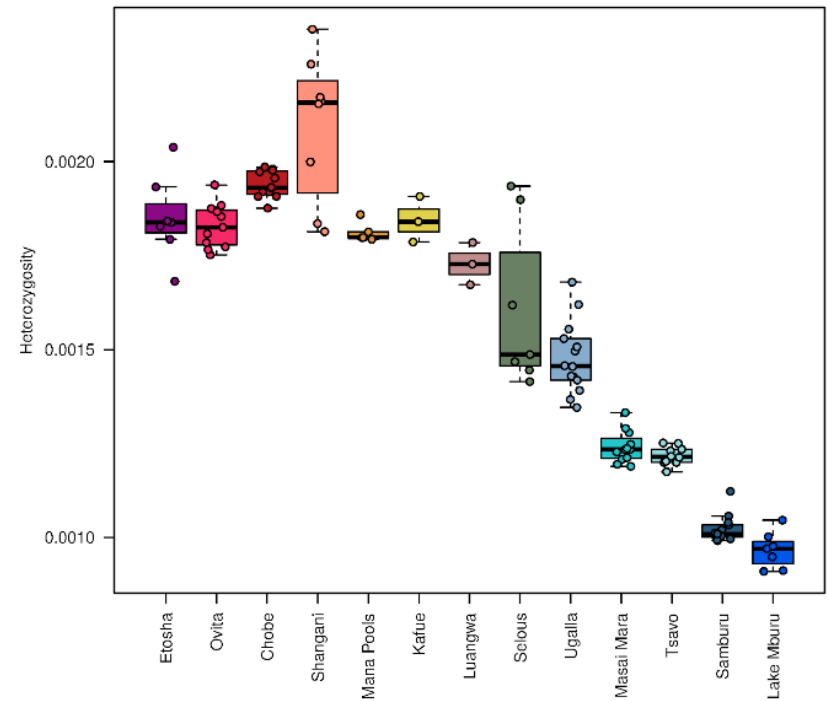
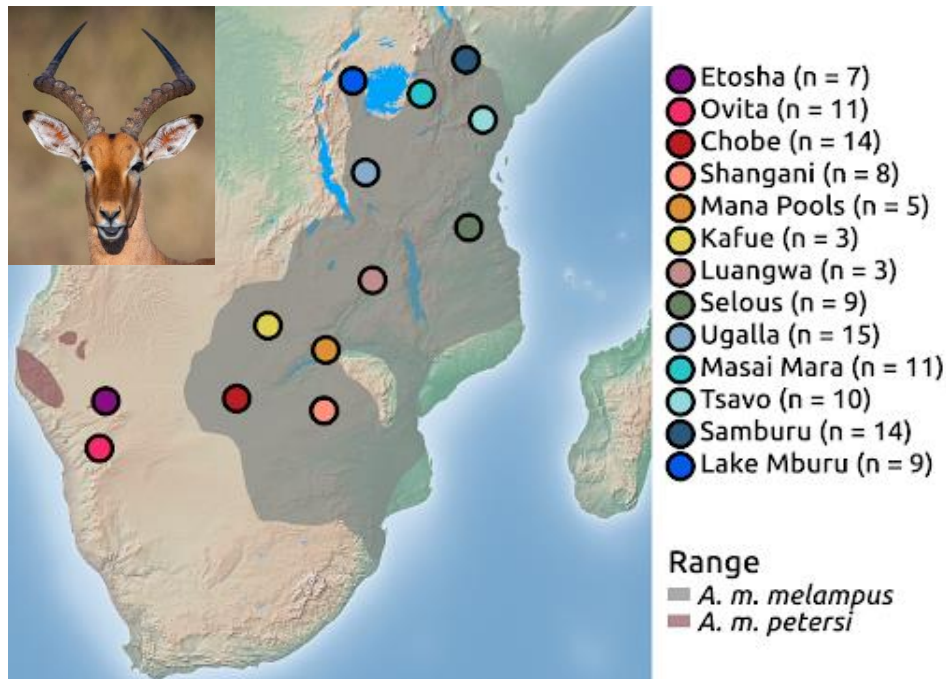
Making sense of genetic diversity results

We have seen that genetic diversity is both:

- a proxy for population history,
- an indicator of genetic “health”

In the following, we will look at some genetic diversity results from African wildlife and see what we can conclude from them.

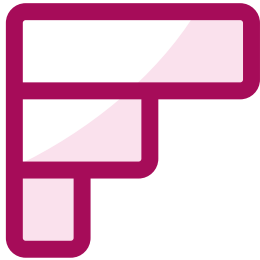
1. Tracking species origins and movement



Can we deduce the origin and movement pattern of common impala?

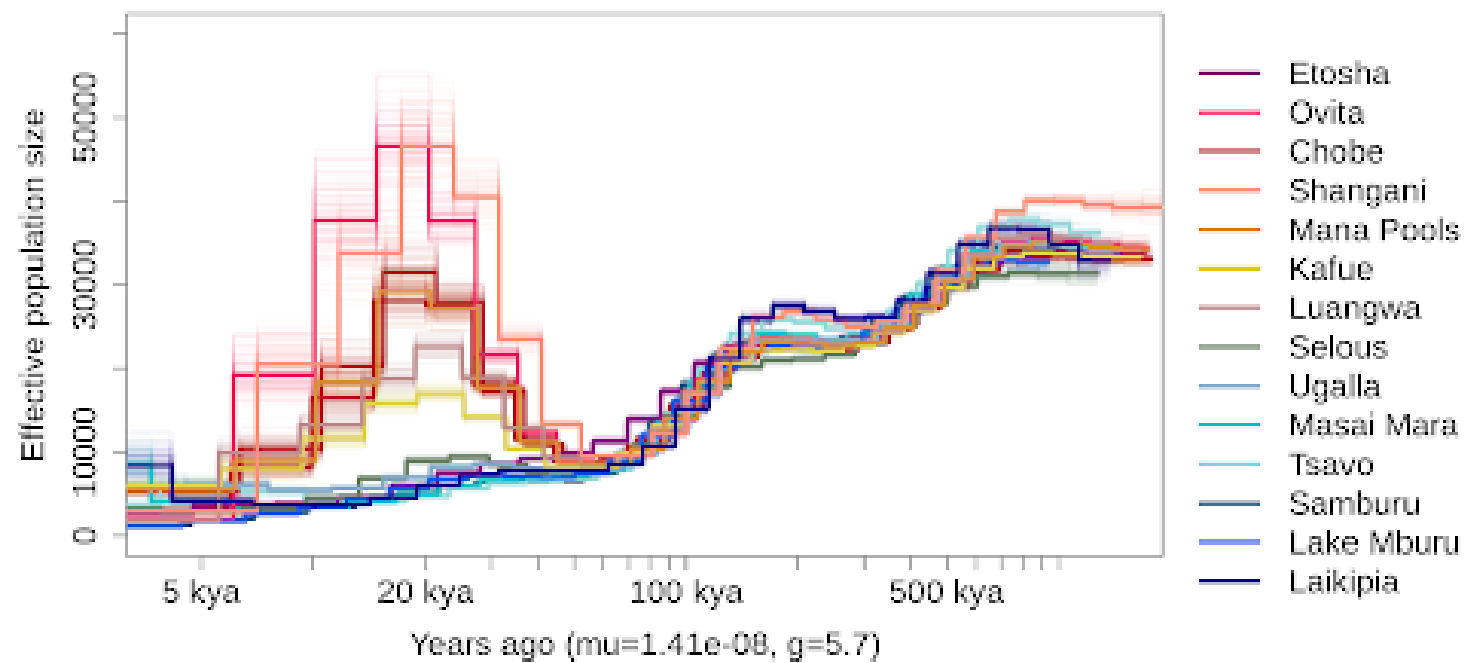
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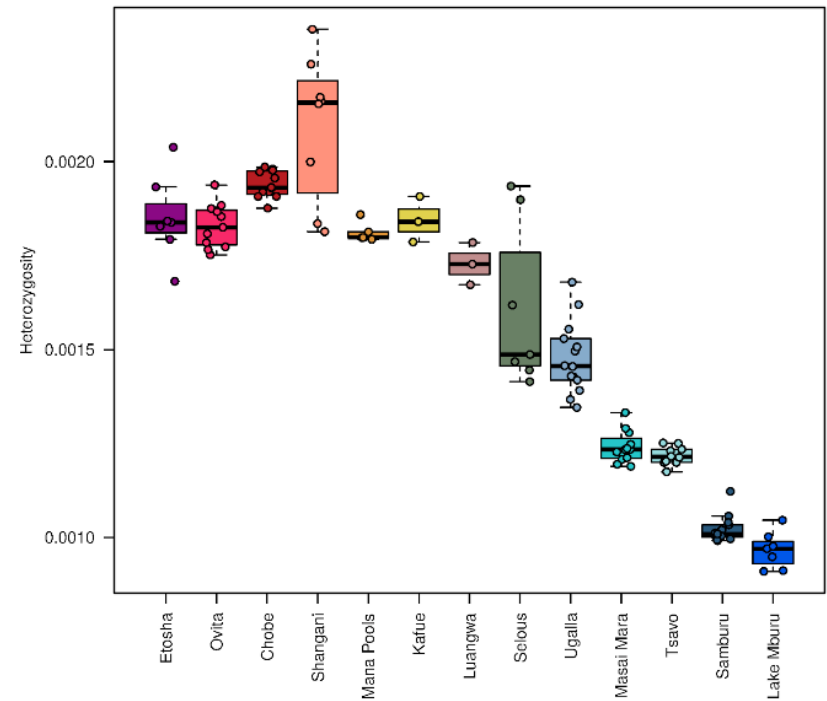
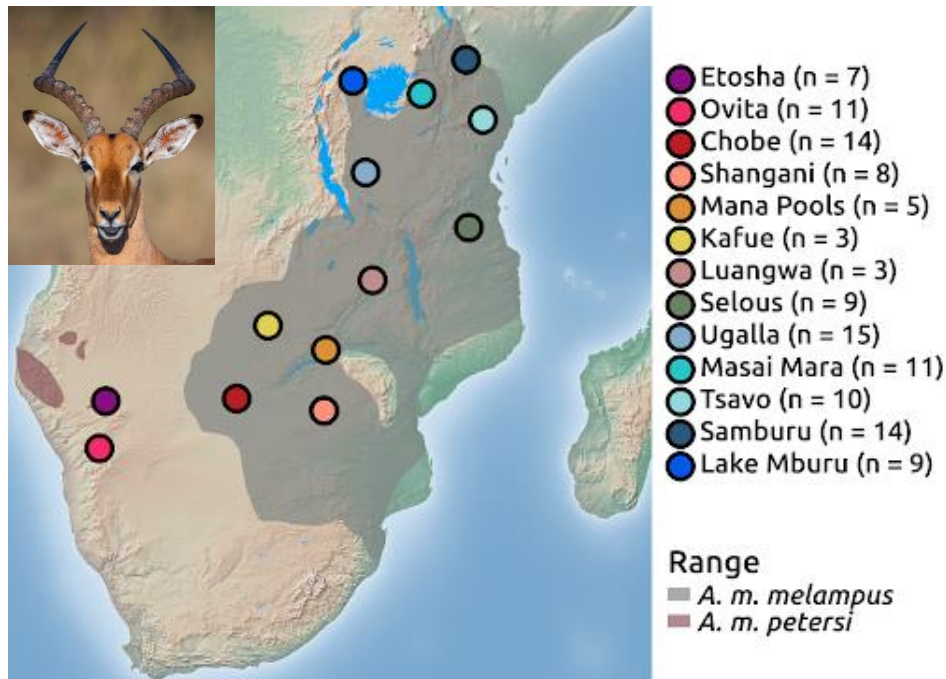


Order these populations in terms of which you think is closer to the geographical origin of impala. Start by the population you think is closest to the origin.

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1. Tracking species origins and movement



Which impala populations may struggle to adapt to a new selection pressure?

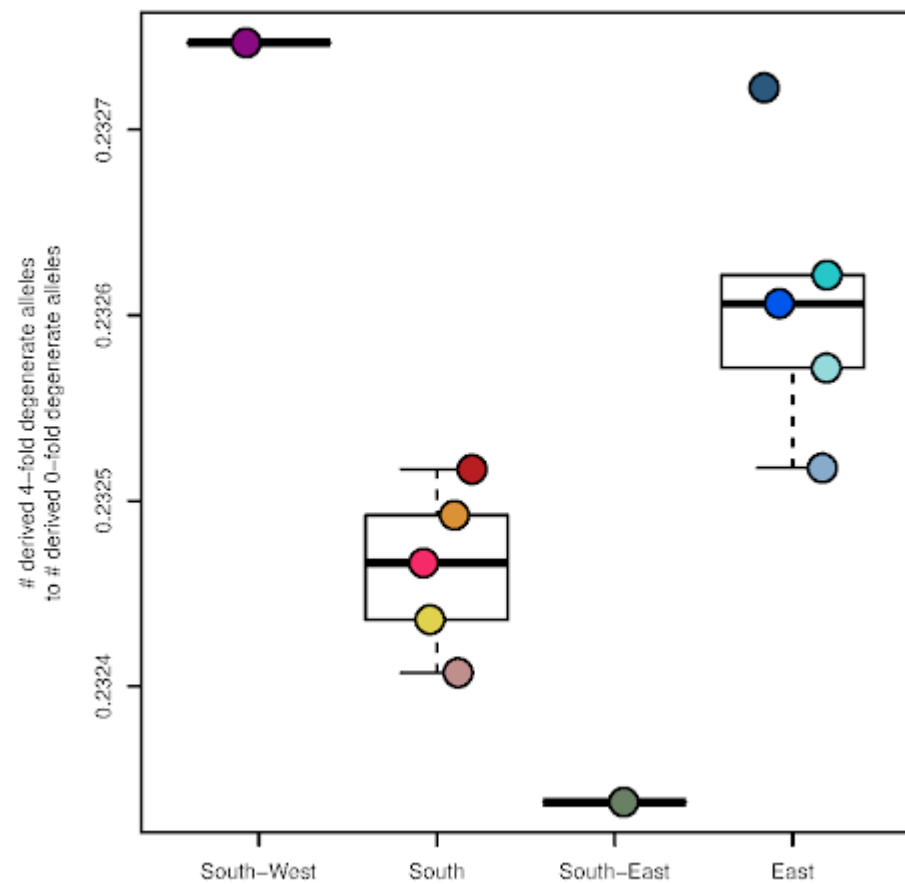
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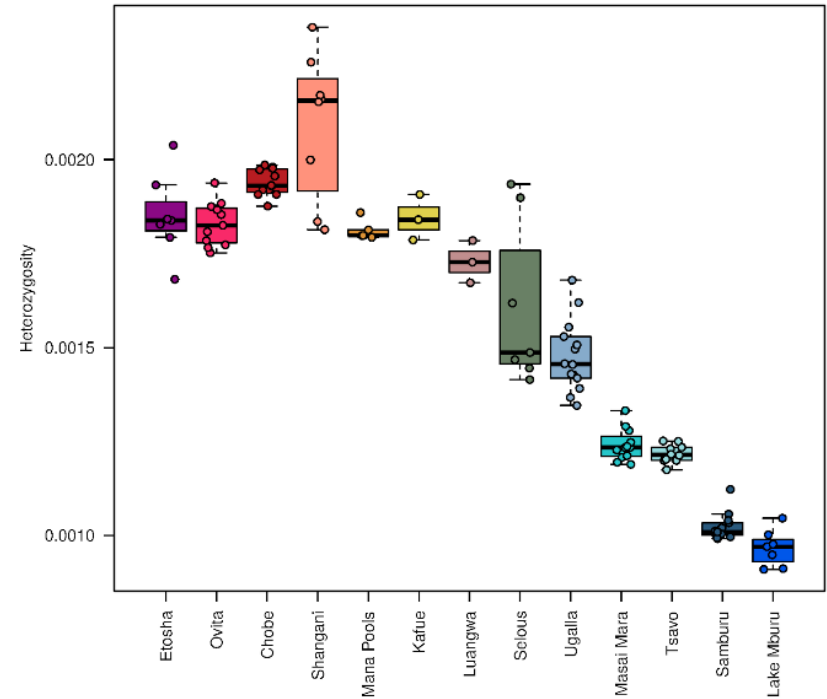
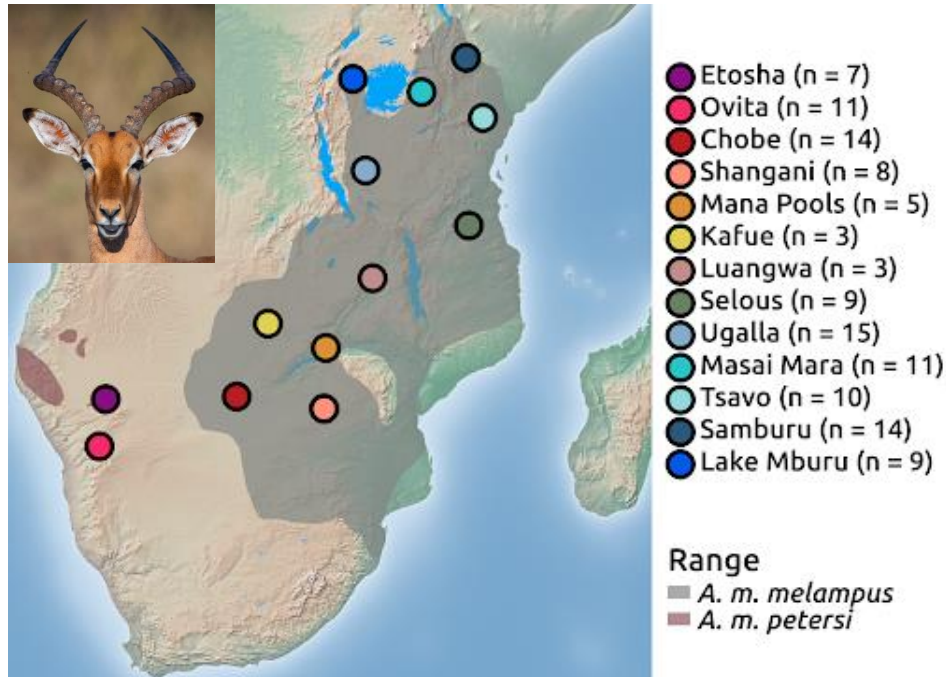


**In which populations do
you anticipate selection
to be more efficient?**

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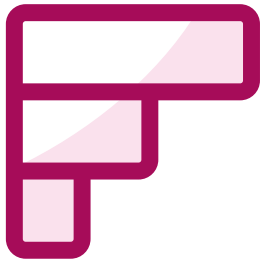
1. Tracking species origins and movement



In which populations would you expect more inbreeding?

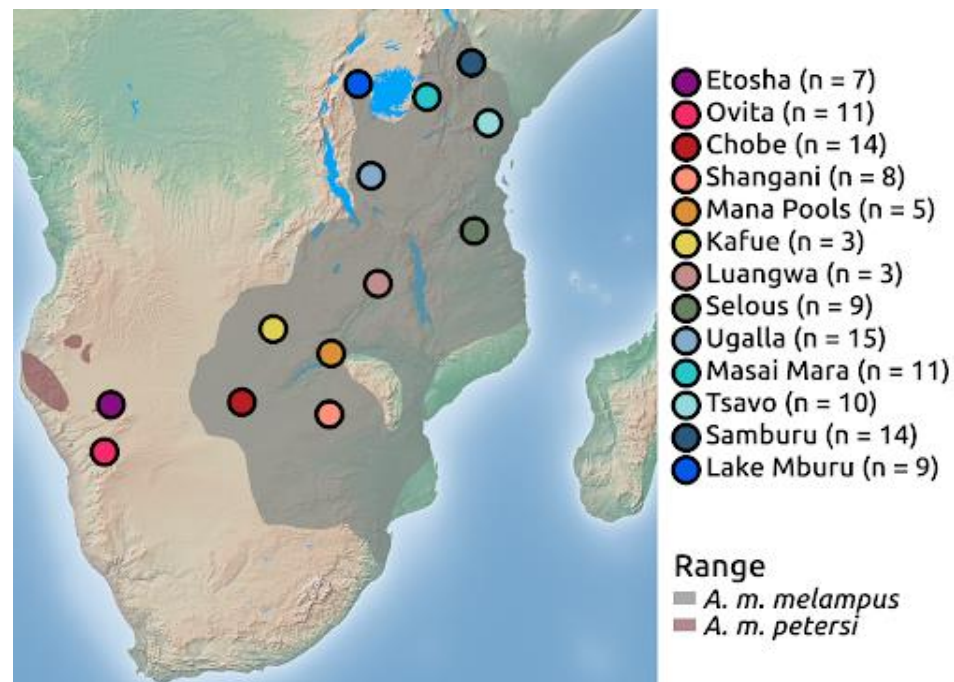
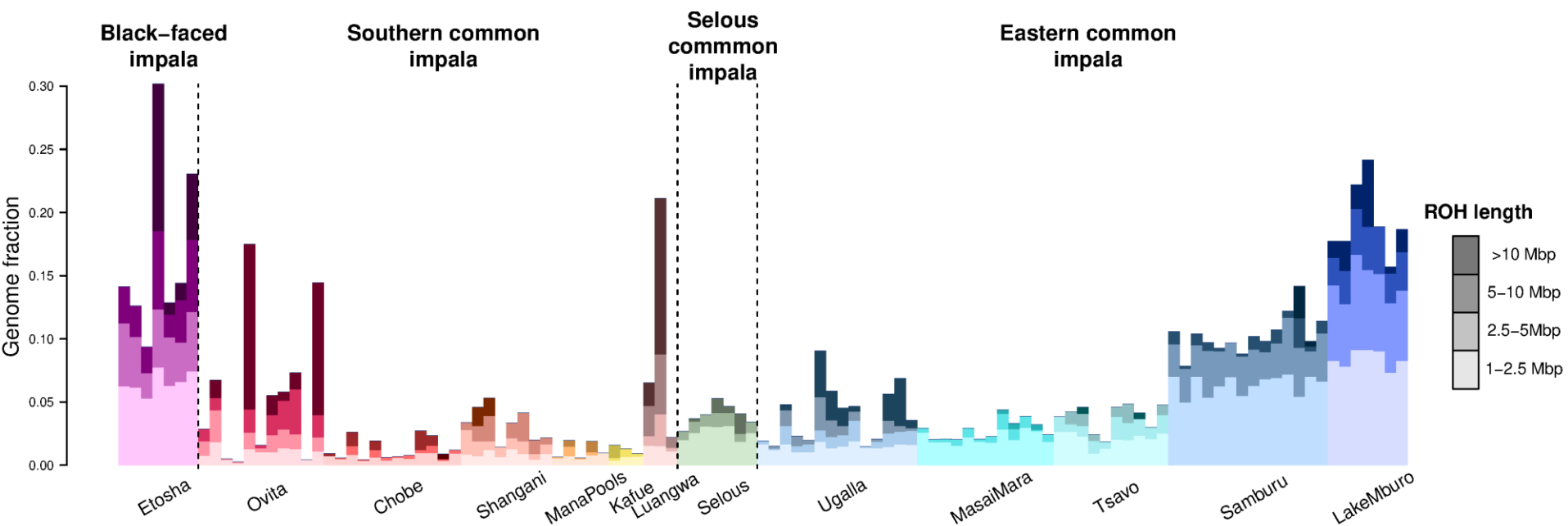
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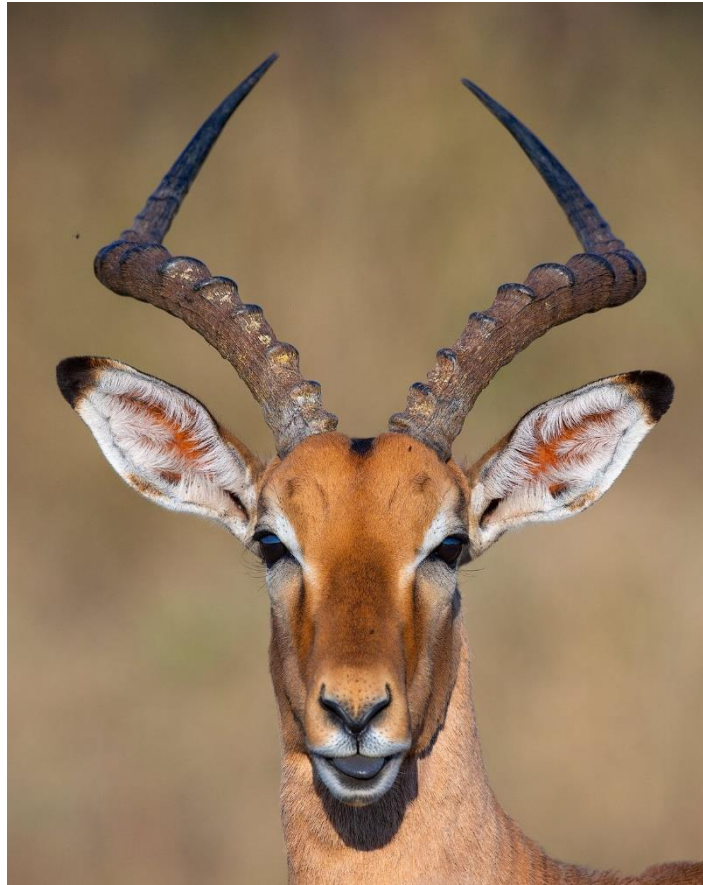
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Order these populations by the amount of inbreeding you expect to see in its individuals. Start by the least inbred population.

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Let us hear what you think – what should we be doing for
impalas in Kenya?

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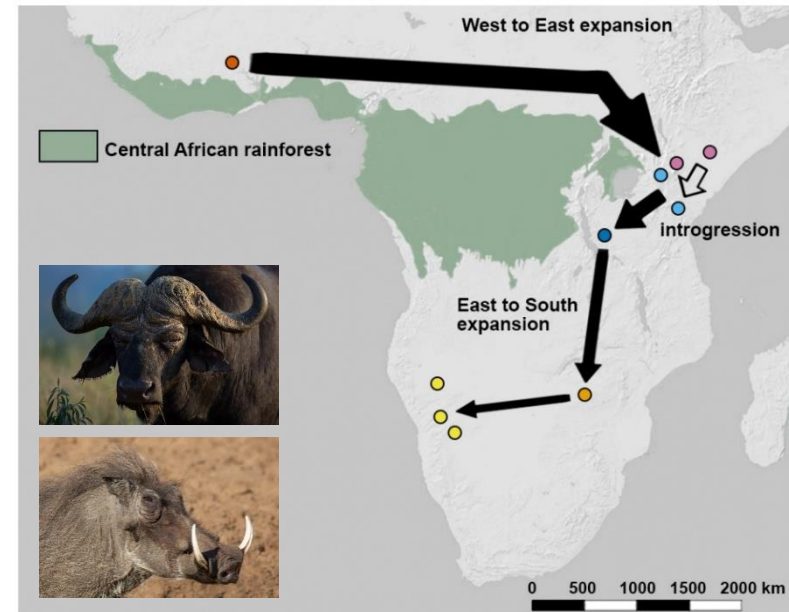
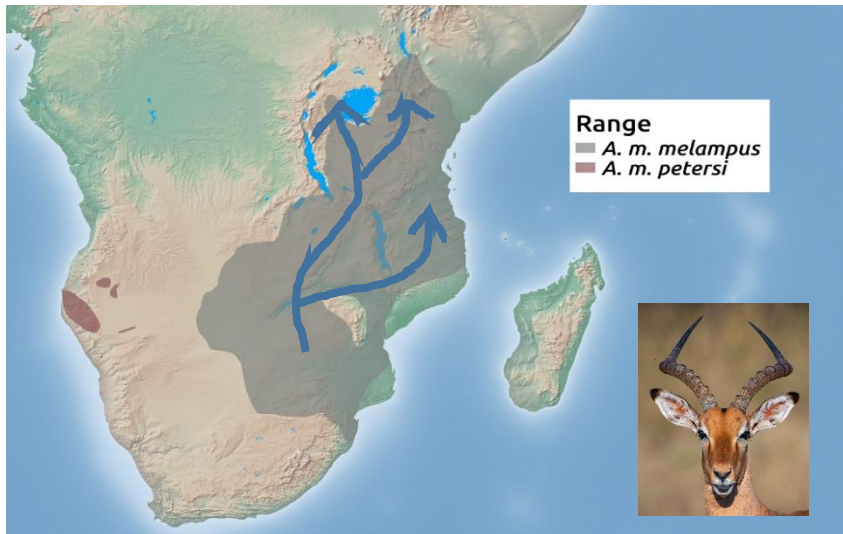
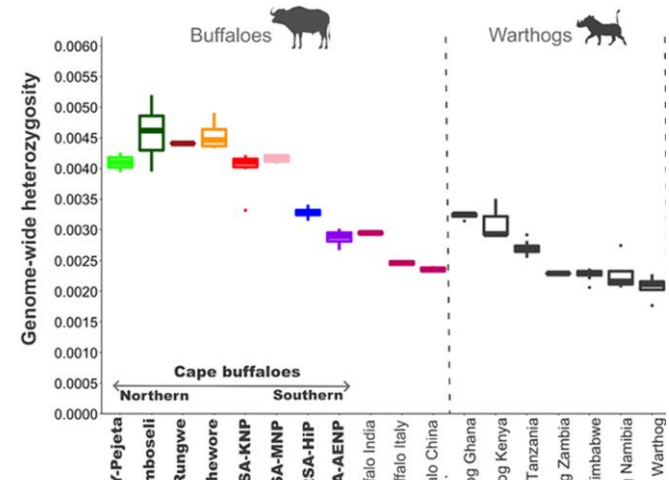
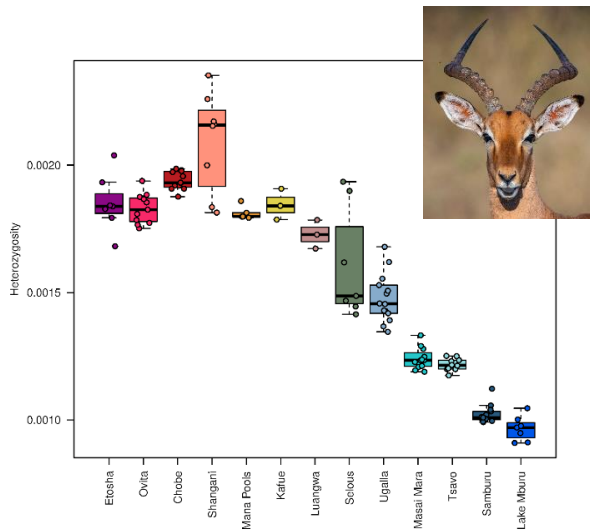
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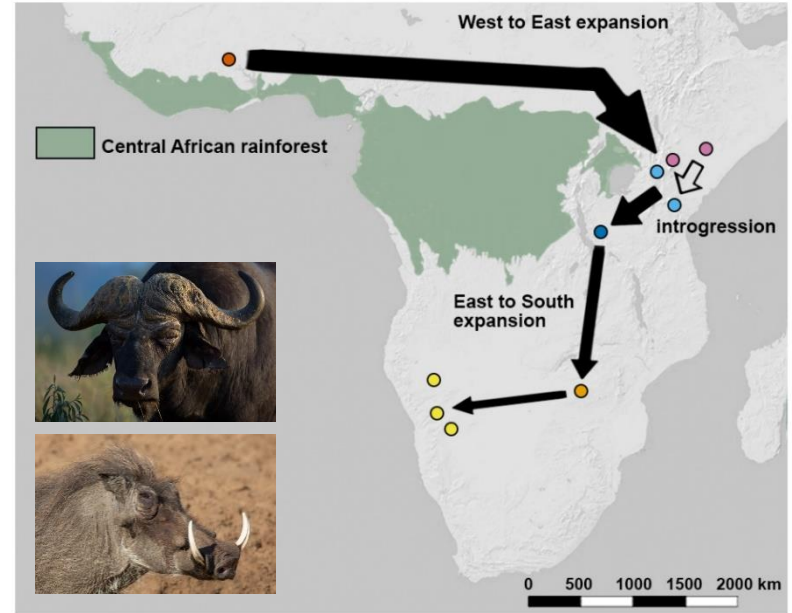
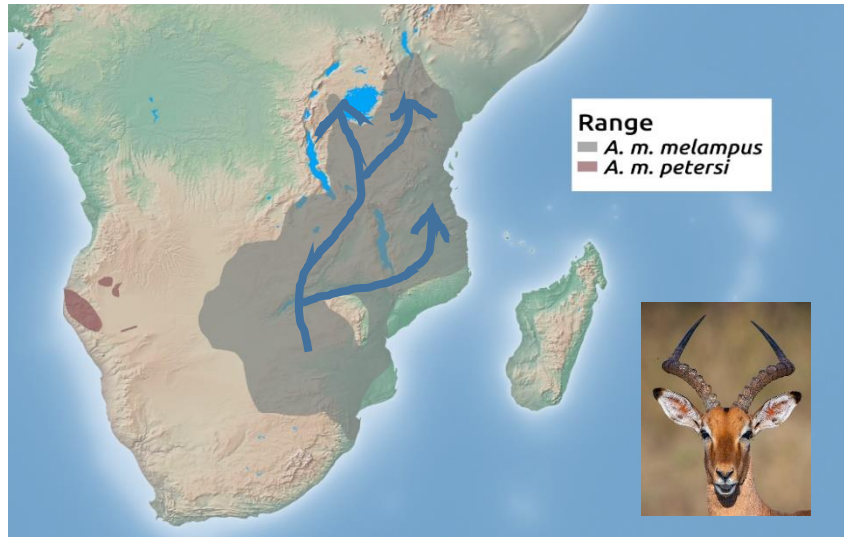


If tasked with making a management plan for the common impala in Kenya, how would you integrate the information from this study?

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2. Looking across African wildlife species

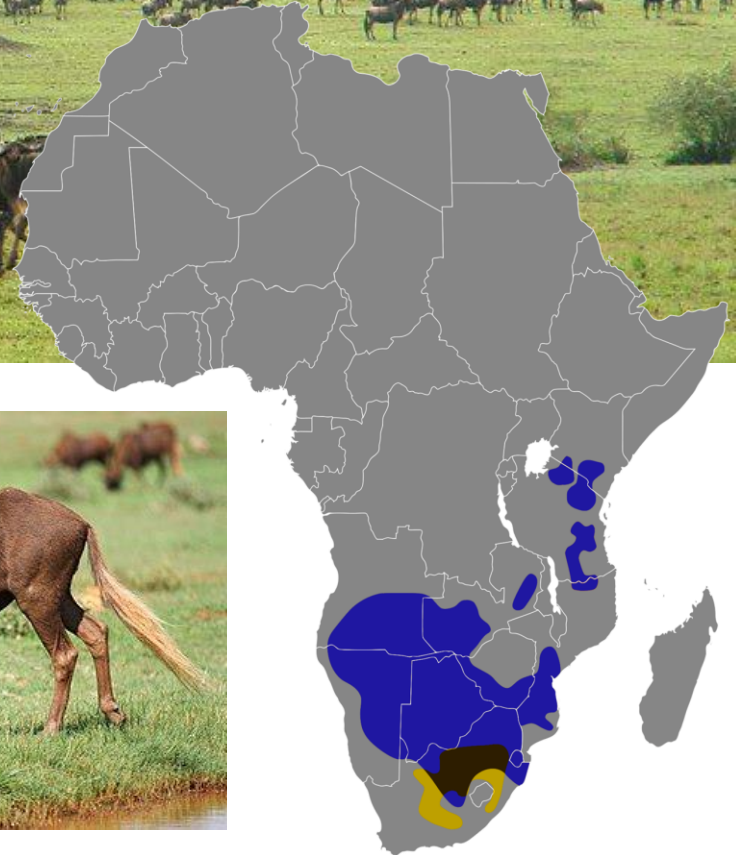




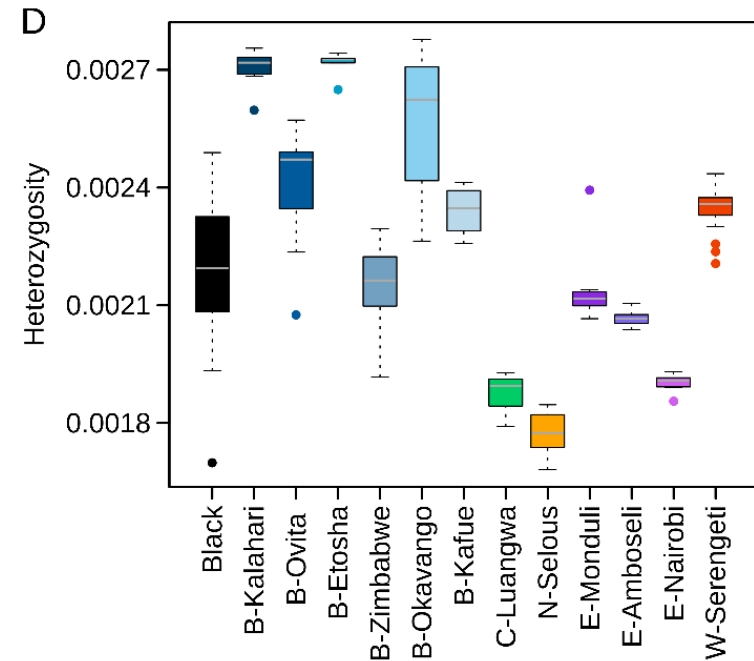
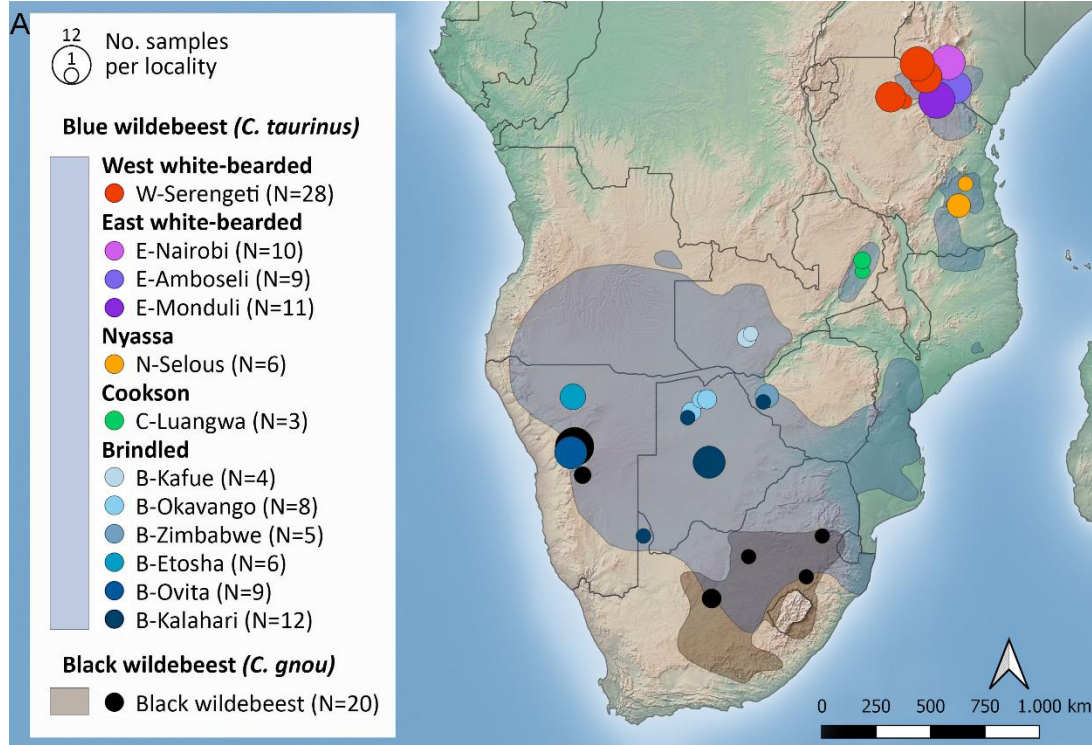
Different species have different dispersal histories
...and therefore different distributions of genetic diversity.

Knowing each species' distribution of diversity and dispersal histories is very useful for assessing where we need to be extra vigilant.

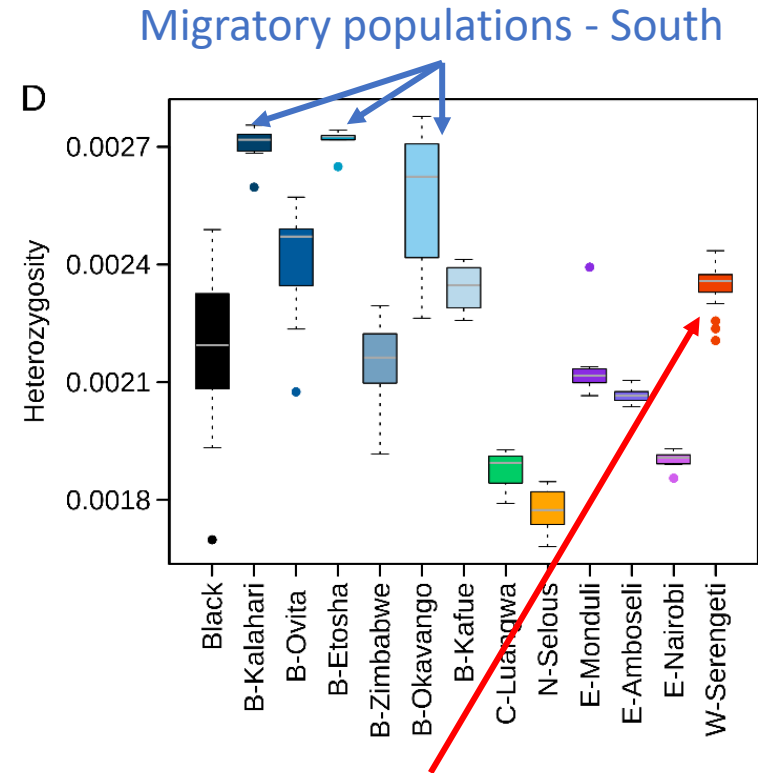
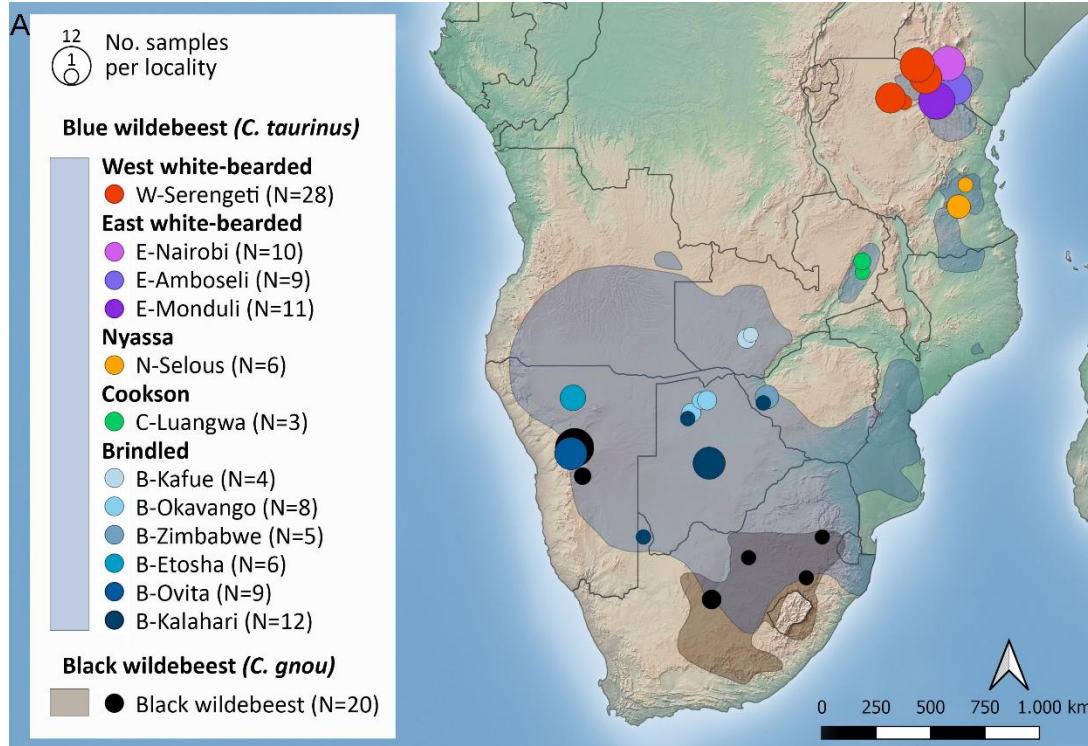
3. The wildebeest case



A complicated pattern – or?

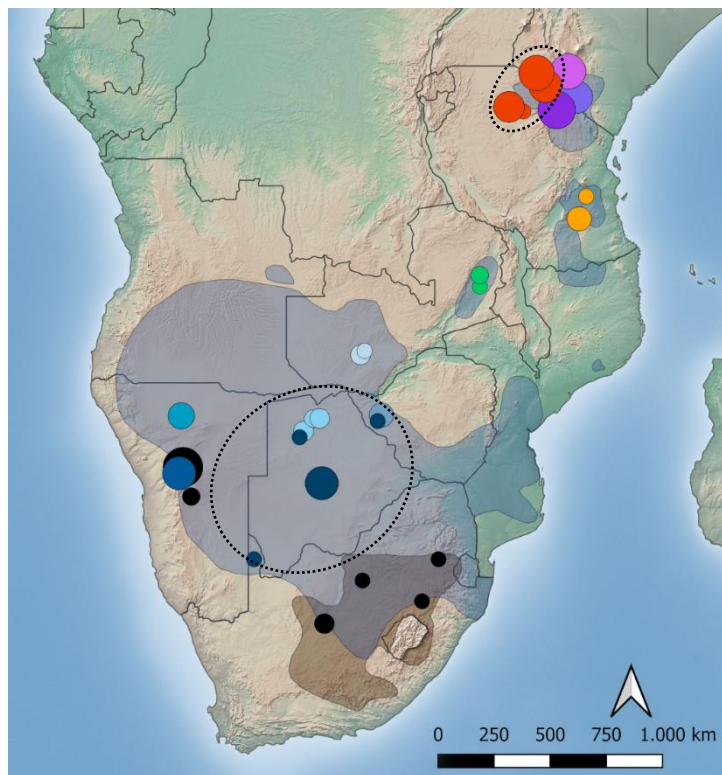


A complicated pattern – or?

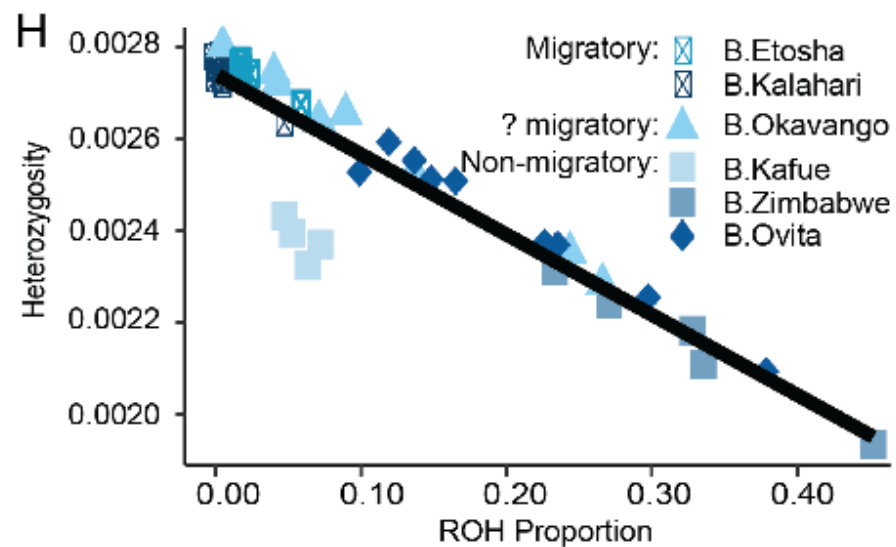
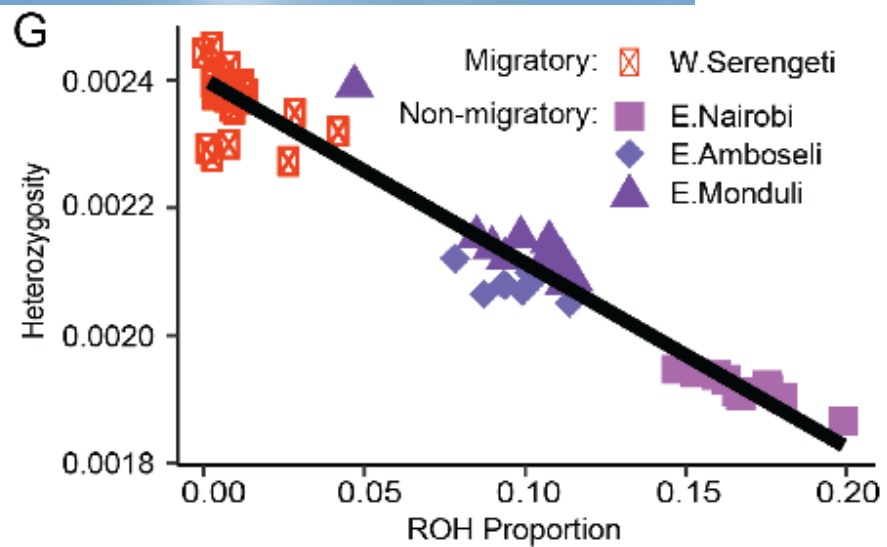


Migratory population - North

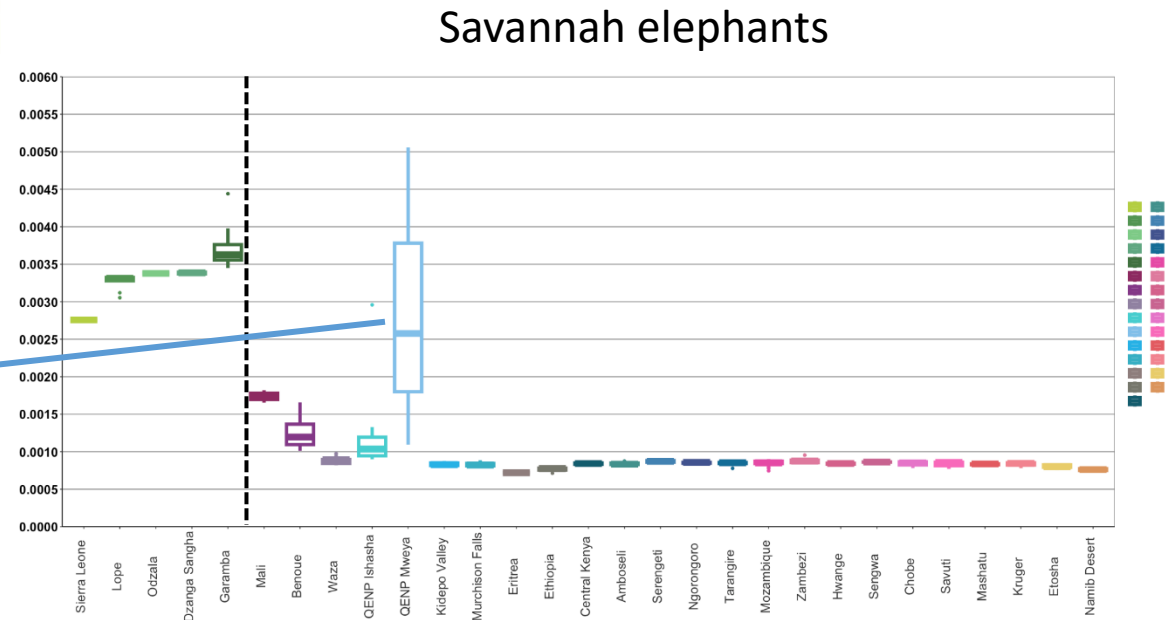
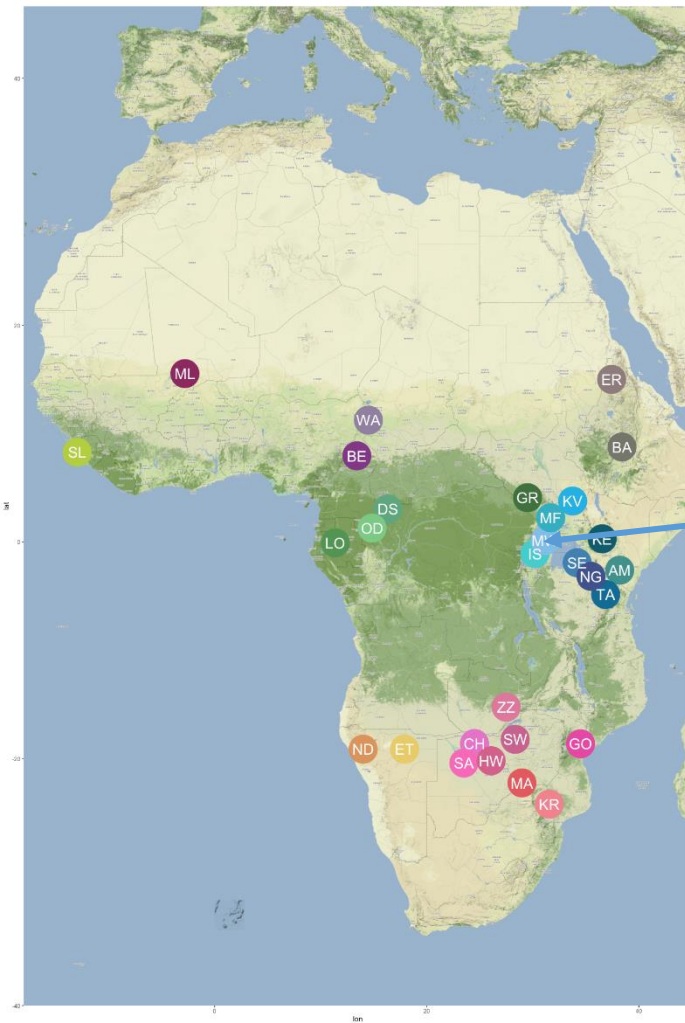
Migratory populations in both eastern and southern Africa have higher genetic diversity than their non-migratory neighbors.



○ Intact migrations



4. Genetic diversity can reveal other phenomena



Forest elephants

What is going on with Ugandan savannah elephants?

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**Why do savannah elephants
have increased genetic
diversity relative to other
savannah elephants?**

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