

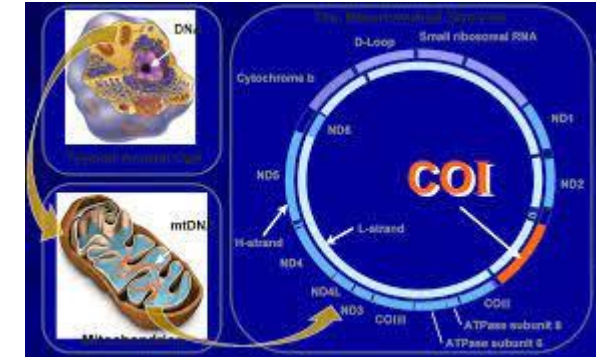
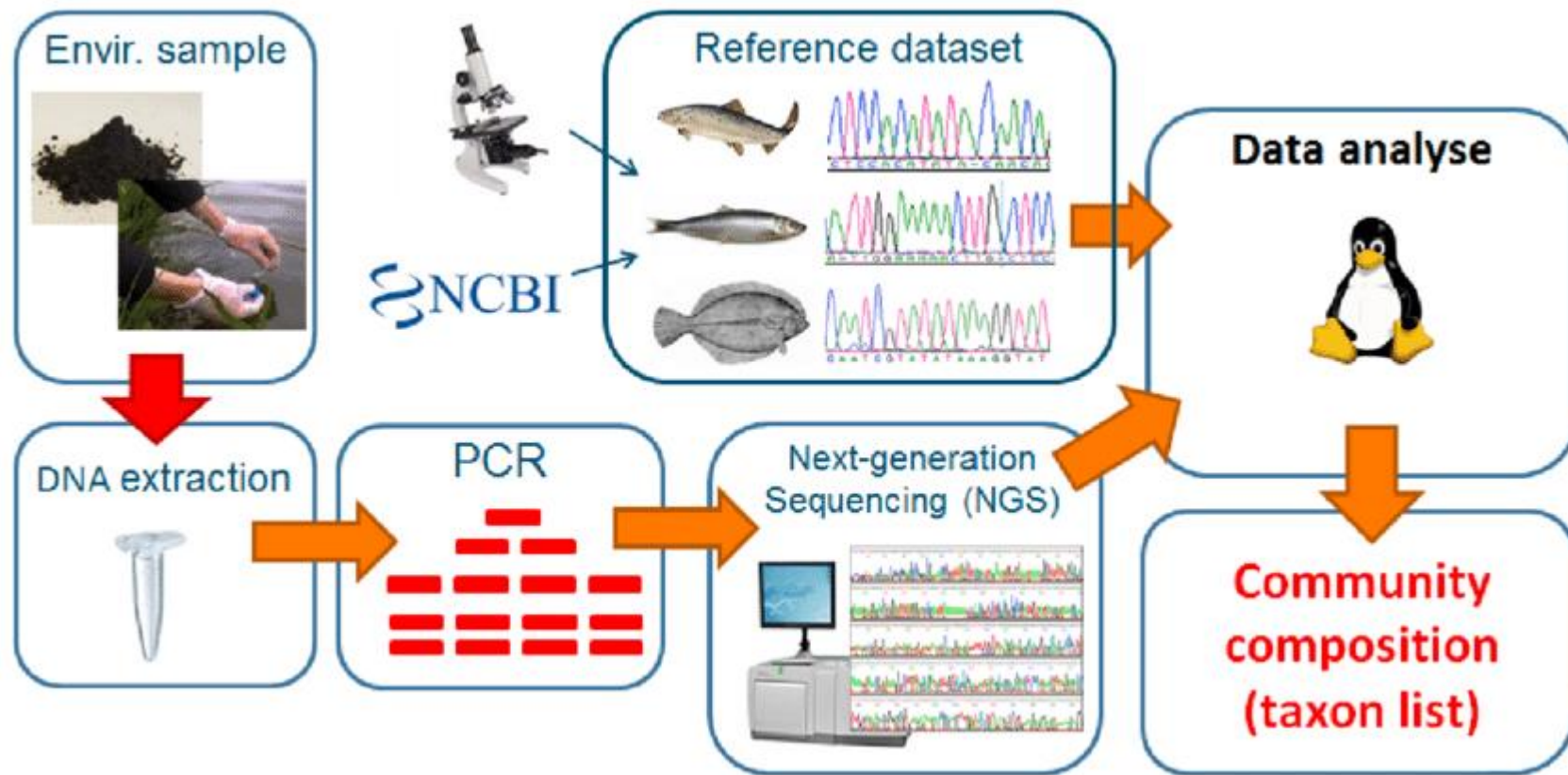


# Environmental DNA

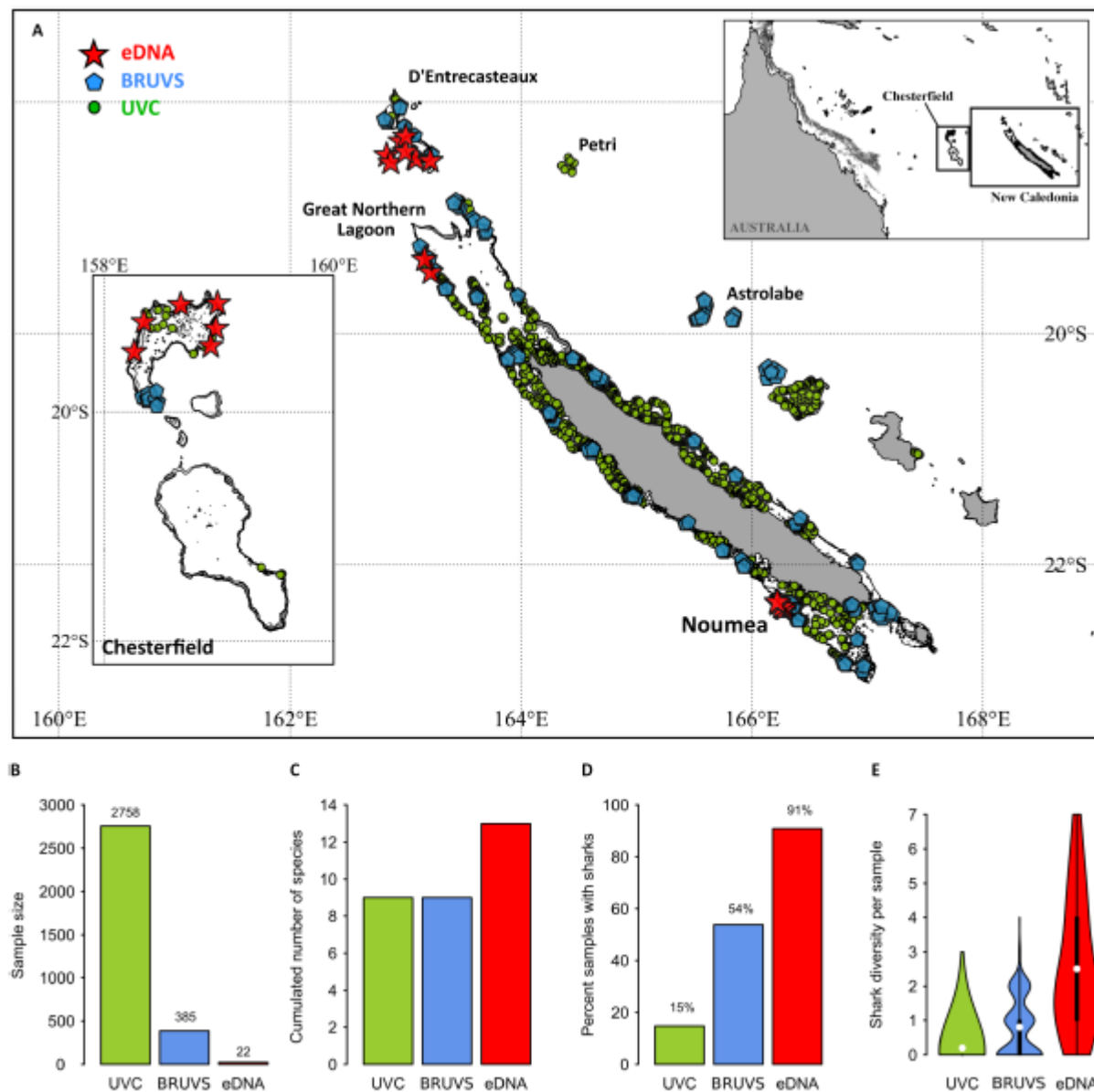
## BIOL3110



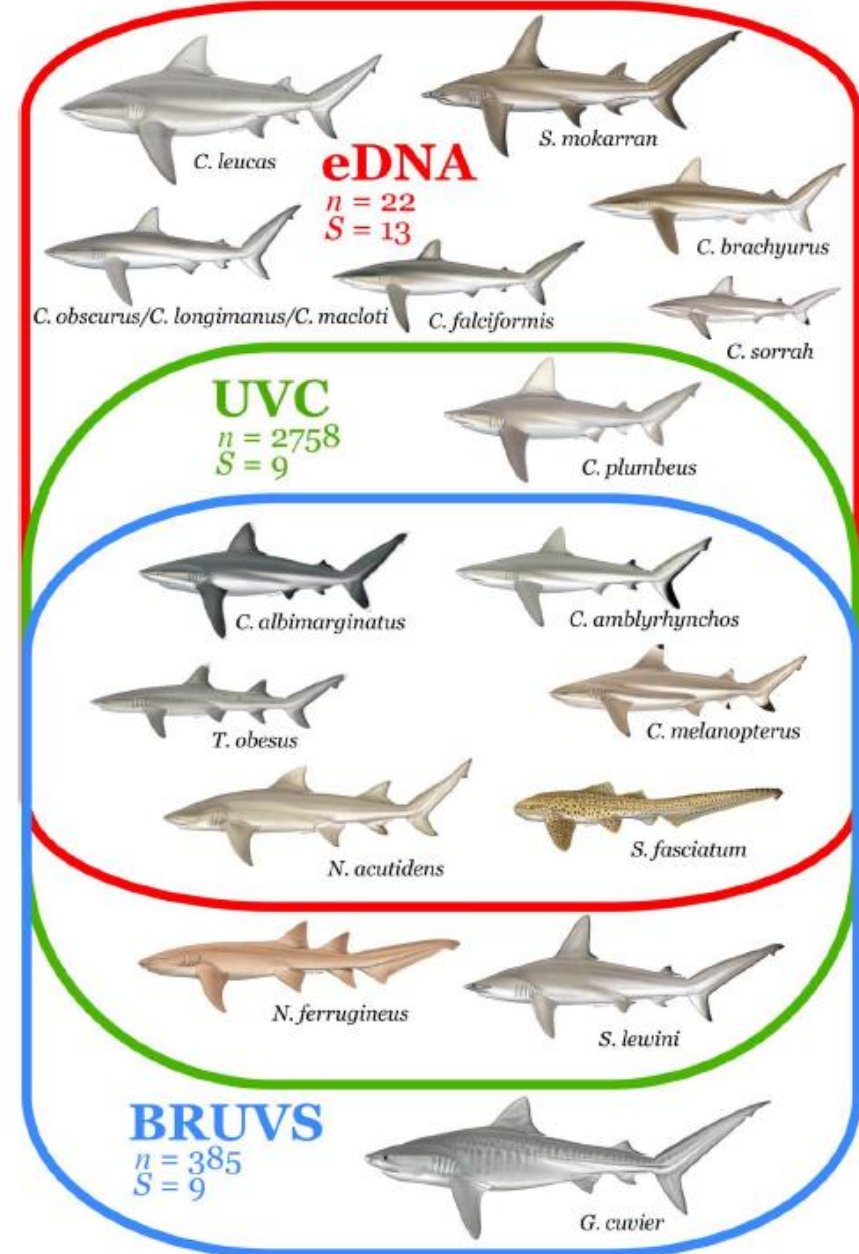
# Meta-barcoding







**Fig. 1. Sampling design and analyses of surveys across the New Caledonian archipelago, southwestern Pacific.** (A) Sampling design in the New Caledonian archipelago (red stars, eDNA; blue pentagons, BRUVS; green dots, UVC). (B) Sample size (UVC,  $n = 2758$ ; BRUVS,  $n = 385$ ; eDNA,  $n = 22$ ). (C) Cumulated number of shark species detected. (D) Frequency of samples with sharks detected. (E) Violin plots showing detected shark species richness, significantly different between techniques ( $P < 0.001$ , Kruskal Wallis test), with eDNA detecting more shark species ( $2.5 \pm 1.9$ ) compared to BRUVS ( $0.8 \pm 0.8$ ) and UVC ( $0.2 \pm 0.5$ ) ( $P < 0.001$ , Dunn's tests). White dots are mean values; thick black bars correspond to interquartile ranges; thin black lines are 95% confidence intervals.



**Fig. 2. Detection of shark species with different sampling methods.** Venn diagram showing the species detected by eDNA ( $n = 22$  samples,  $S = 13$  species), UVC ( $n = 2758$  samples,  $S = 9$  species), and BRUVS ( $n = 385$  samples,  $S = 9$  species). Scientific drawings courtesy of M. Dando.

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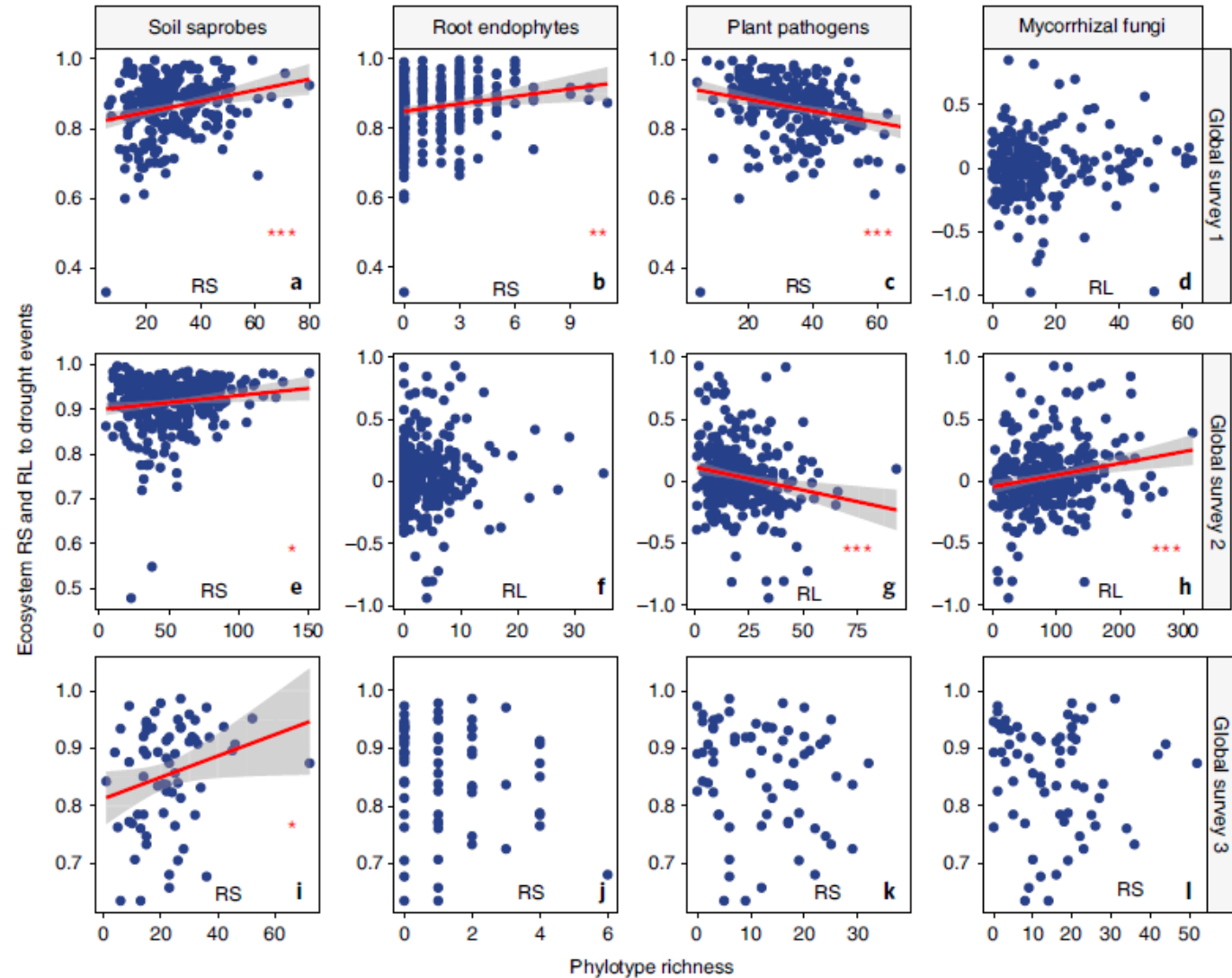
## Invertebrates for monitoring vertebrate biodiversity (iDNA)

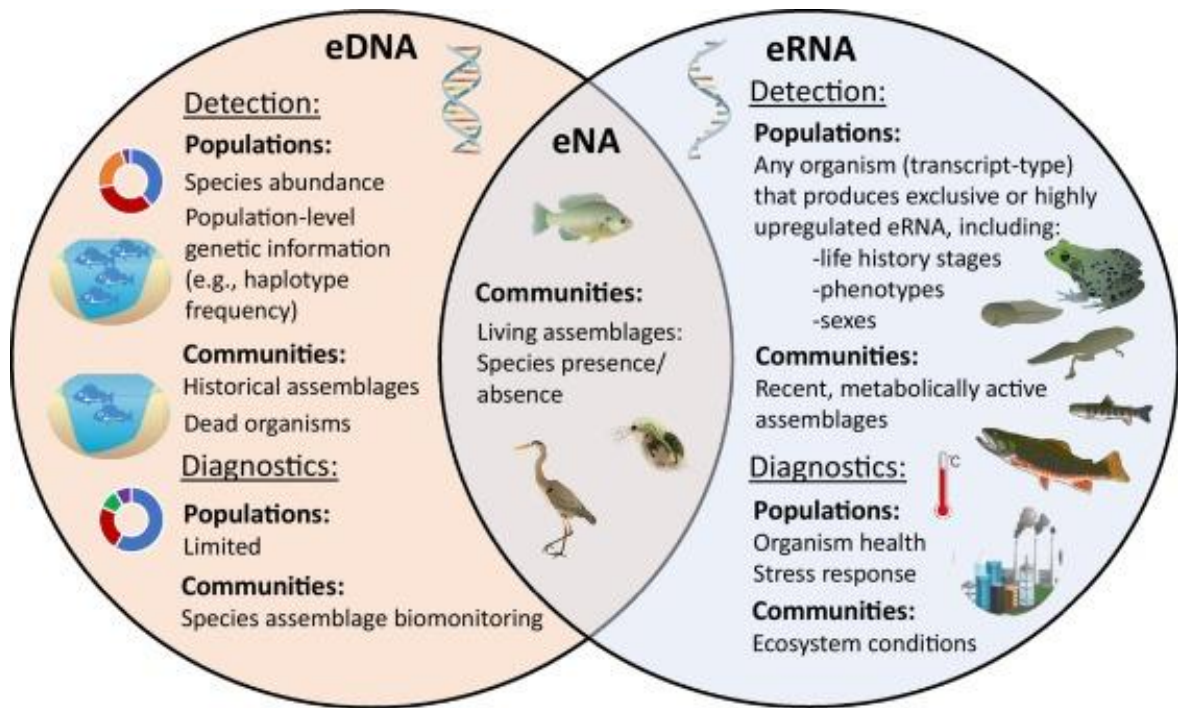




# Community composition and functional diversity

Liu et al. 2022 Nat Ecol Evol





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