

Understanding Oyster Population Connectivity and Adaptation in Narragansett Bay

**Amy Zyck, Rebecca Stevick, Marta
Gomez-Chiarri, Jonathan Puritz**



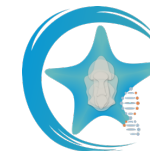
amaelia_zyck@uri.edu



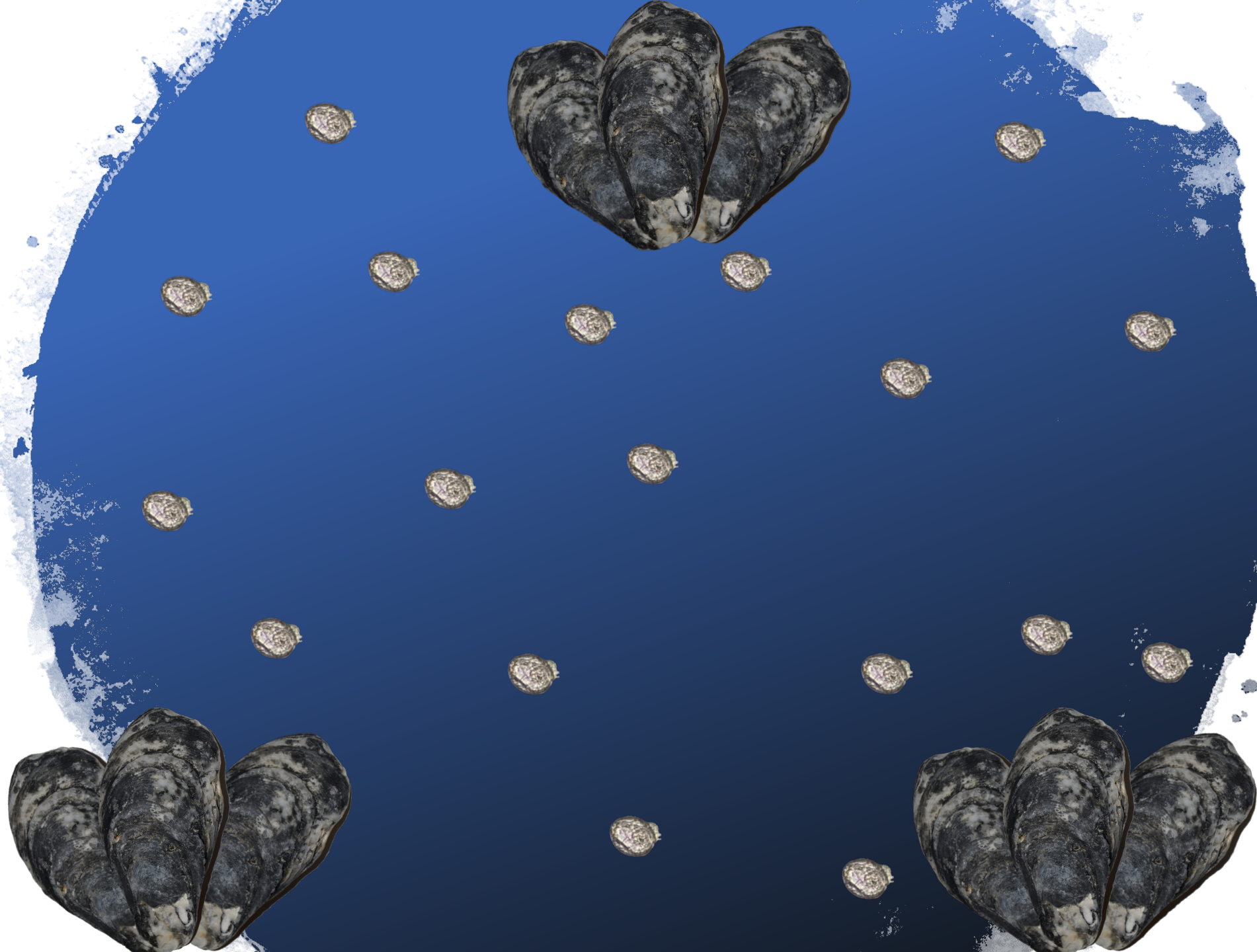
@AZyck

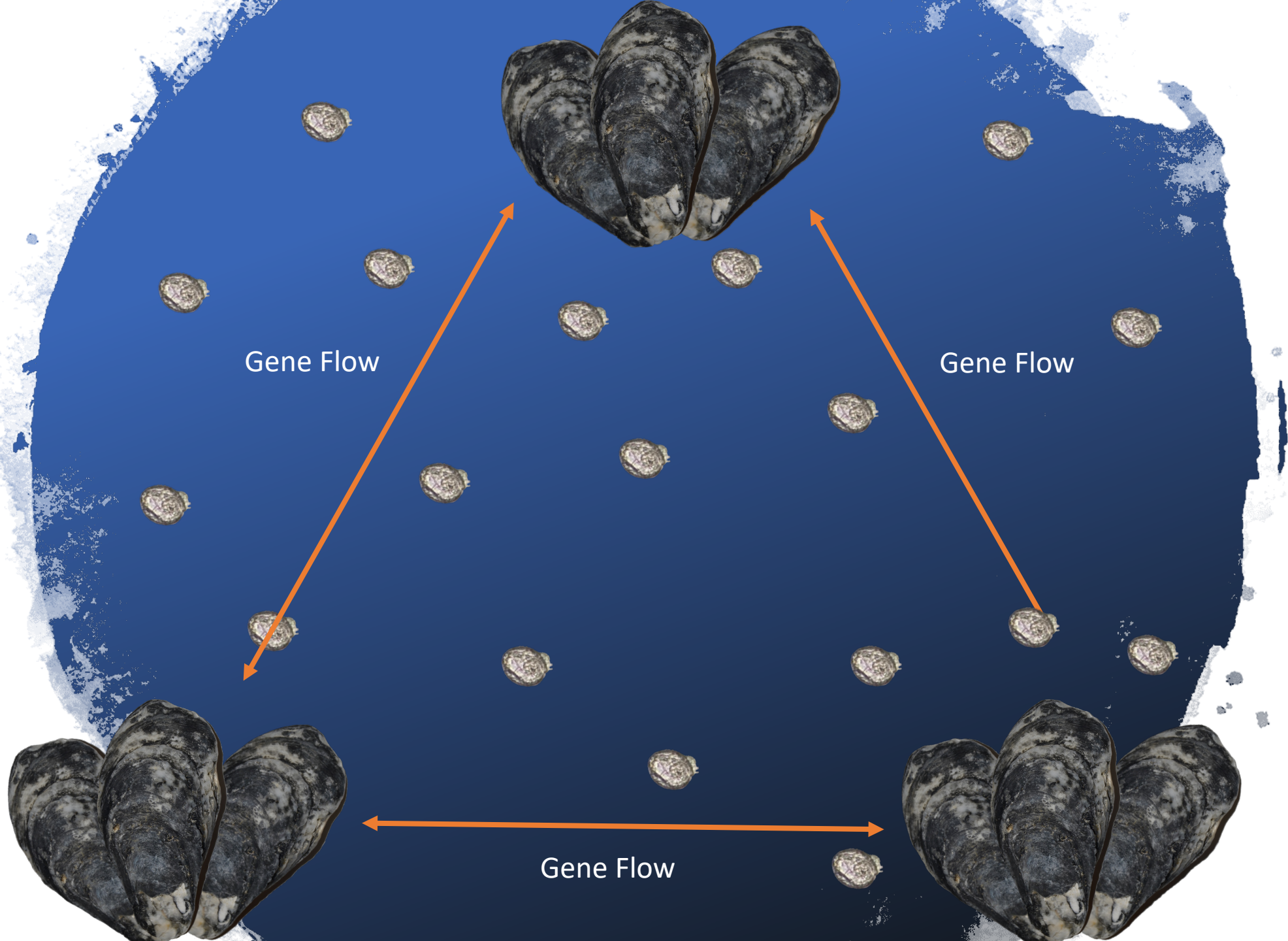


University of Rhode Island
Department of Biological Sciences



Puritz Lab of Marine
Evolutionary Ecology

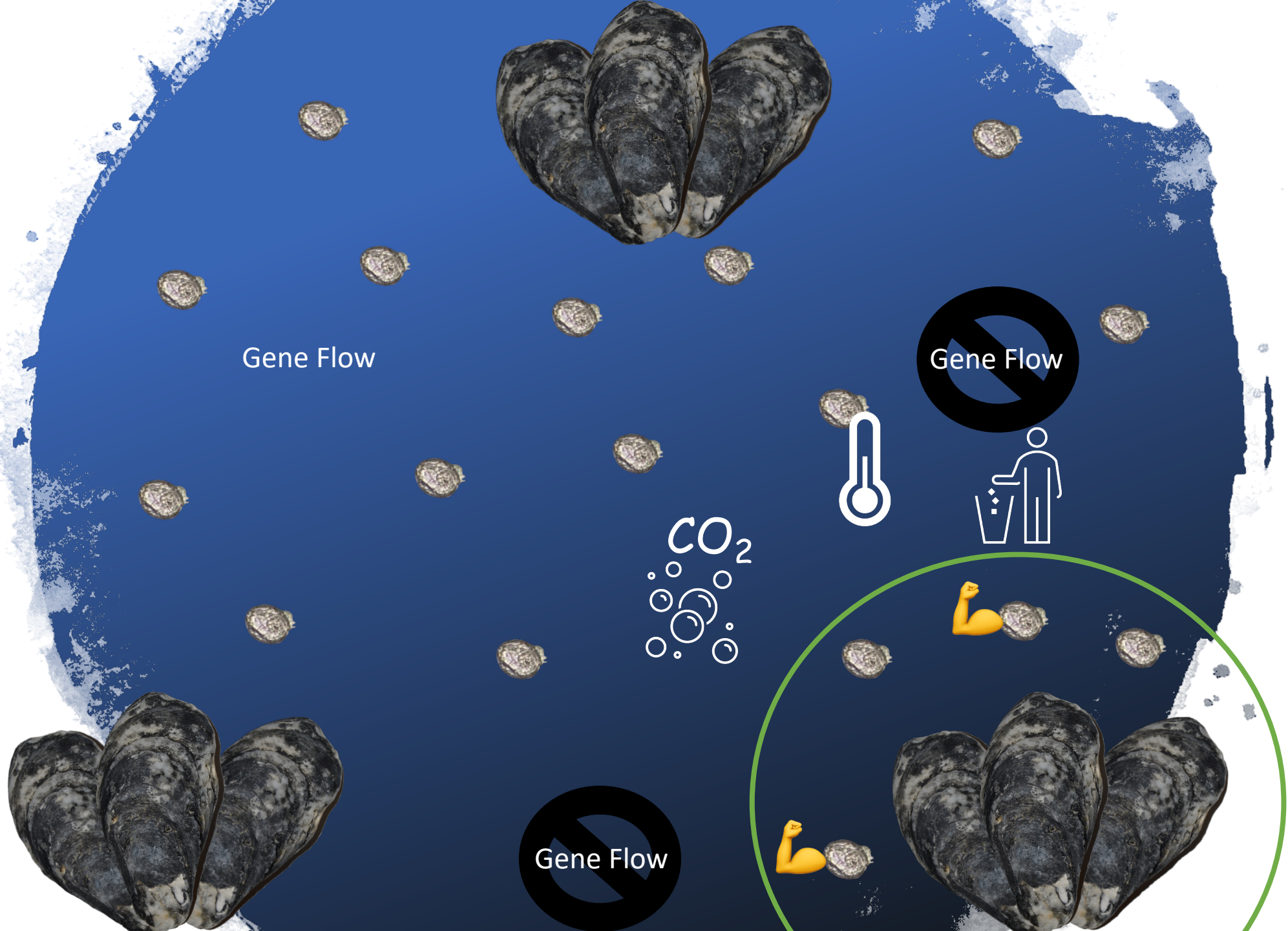




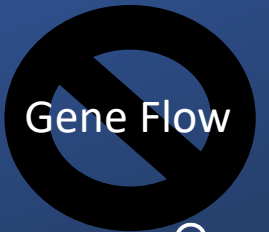
Gene Flow

Gene Flow

Gene Flow



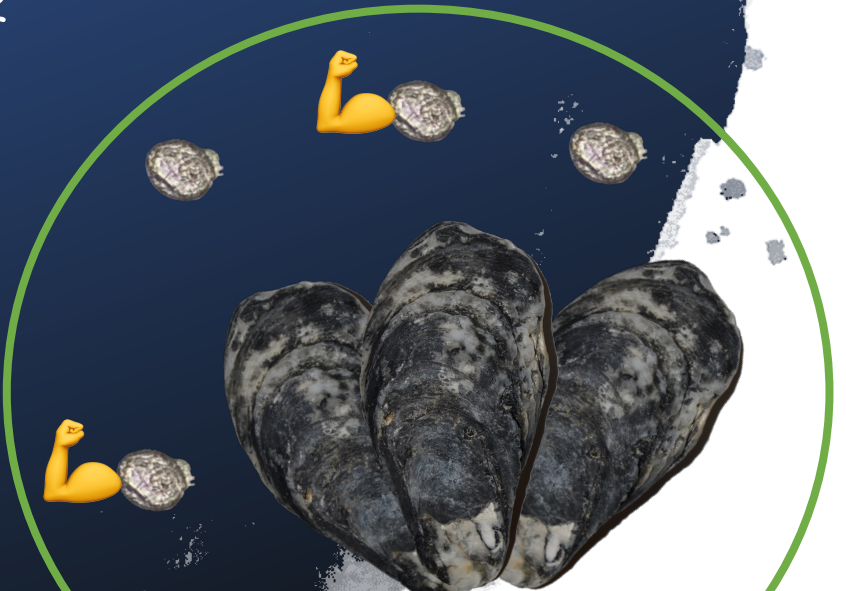
Gene Flow

 Gene Flow



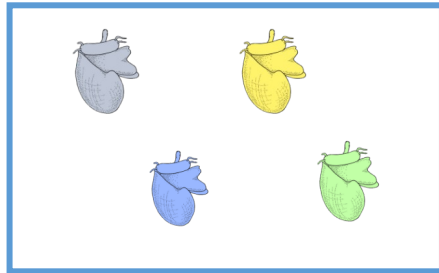
CO₂

 Gene Flow

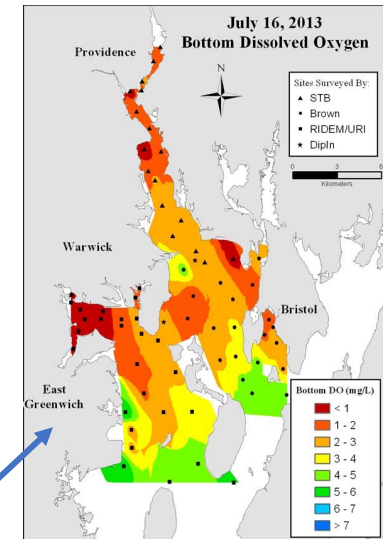


Linking larval coastal stressor response to population connectivity patterns in adult oysters

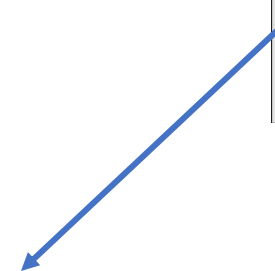
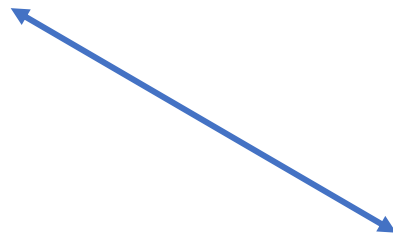
Larval response to coastal stressors



Environmental data



Population genomics

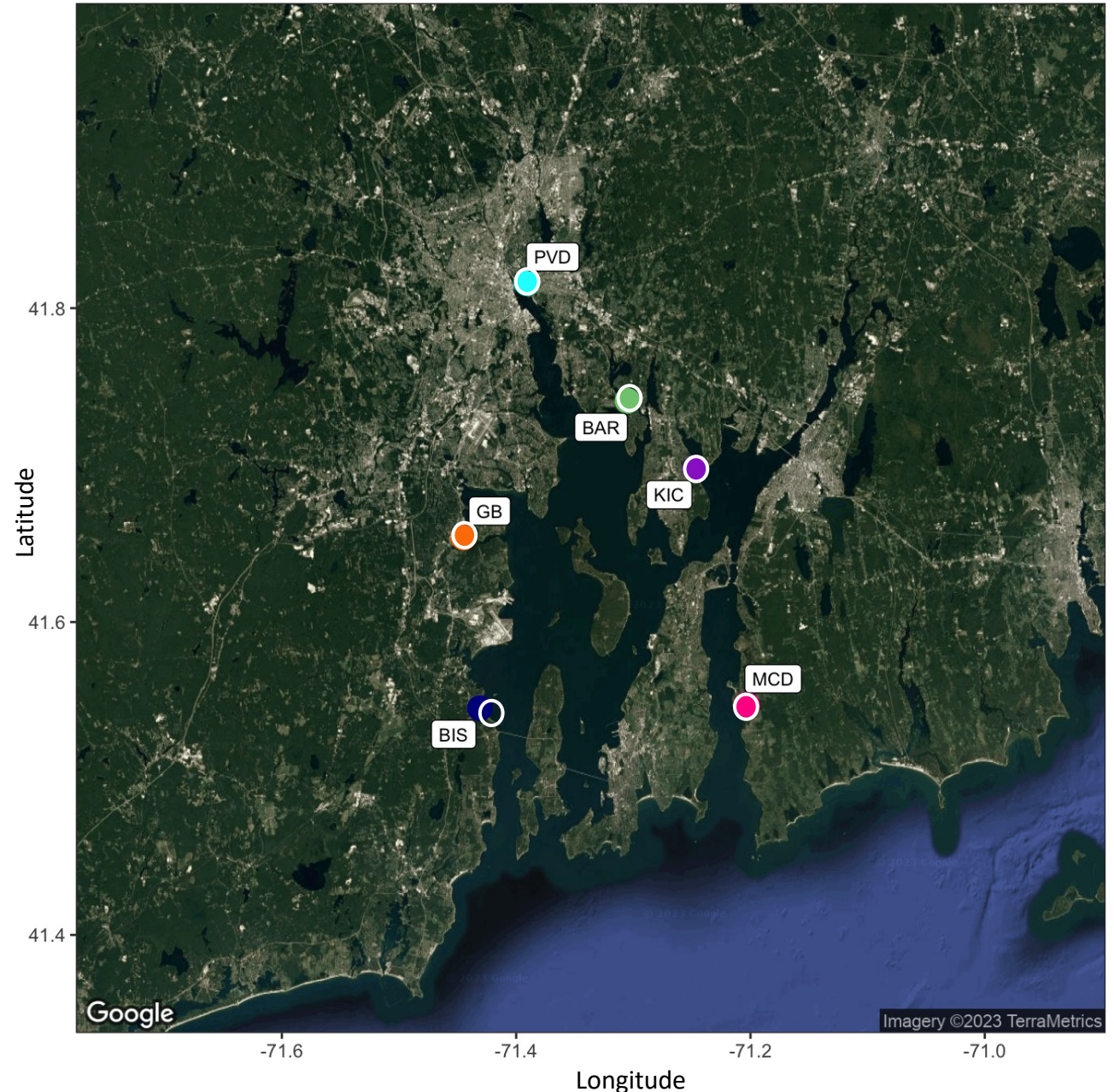


Oysters and environmental data collected from 6 sites

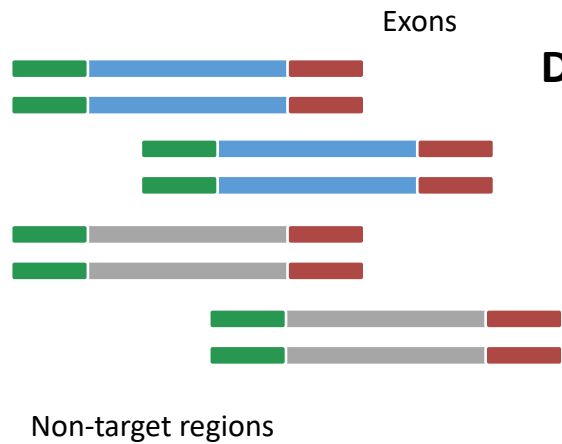
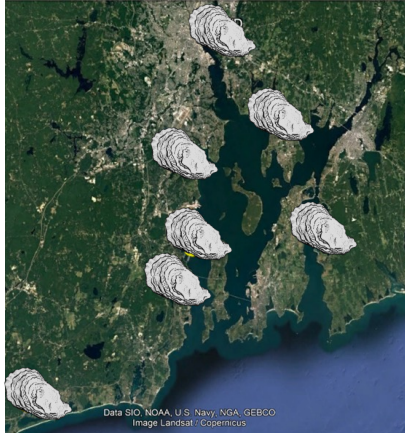
	Sewage Effluent*	Temperature (°C)	Salinity (ppt)	pH	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)
PVD	59.860	15.8	18.82	7.68	4.9
GB	14.596	22.27	29.58	7.67	4.57
BIS	8.825	21.39	27.32	7.94	7.05
BAR	17.881	22.08	29.08	7.69	5.37
KIC	56.313	21.5	28.31	7.84	6.07
MCD	12.111	22.24	20.68	7.69	8.76

PVD – Narragansett Bay Commission
 GB, BAR, KIC – URI Watershed Watch
 BIS, MCD – Onset HOBO data loggers

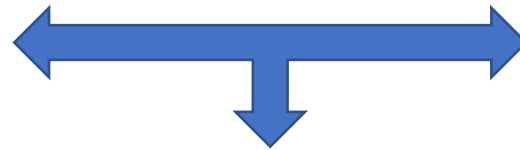
Summary data based on summer averages



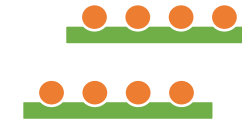
Expressed Exome Capture Sequencing!



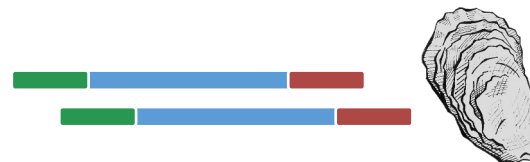
DNA



Probes (made from mRNA)



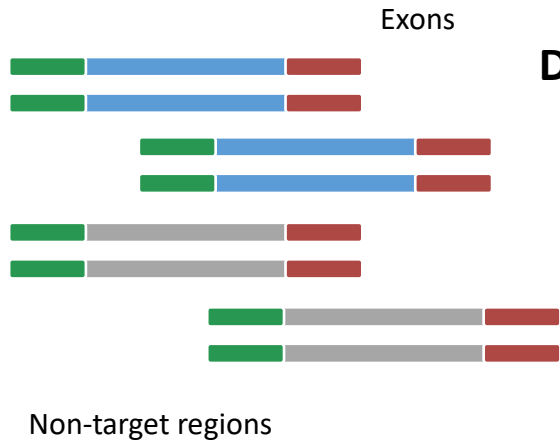
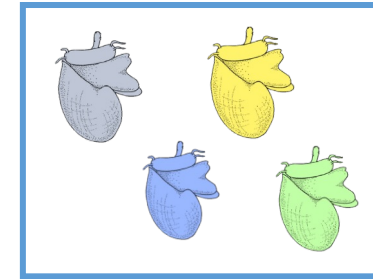
Selective enrichment of exon sequences of your study organism



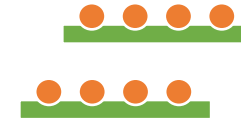
Expressed Exome Capture Sequencing!



Larval oysters exposed to coastal stressors



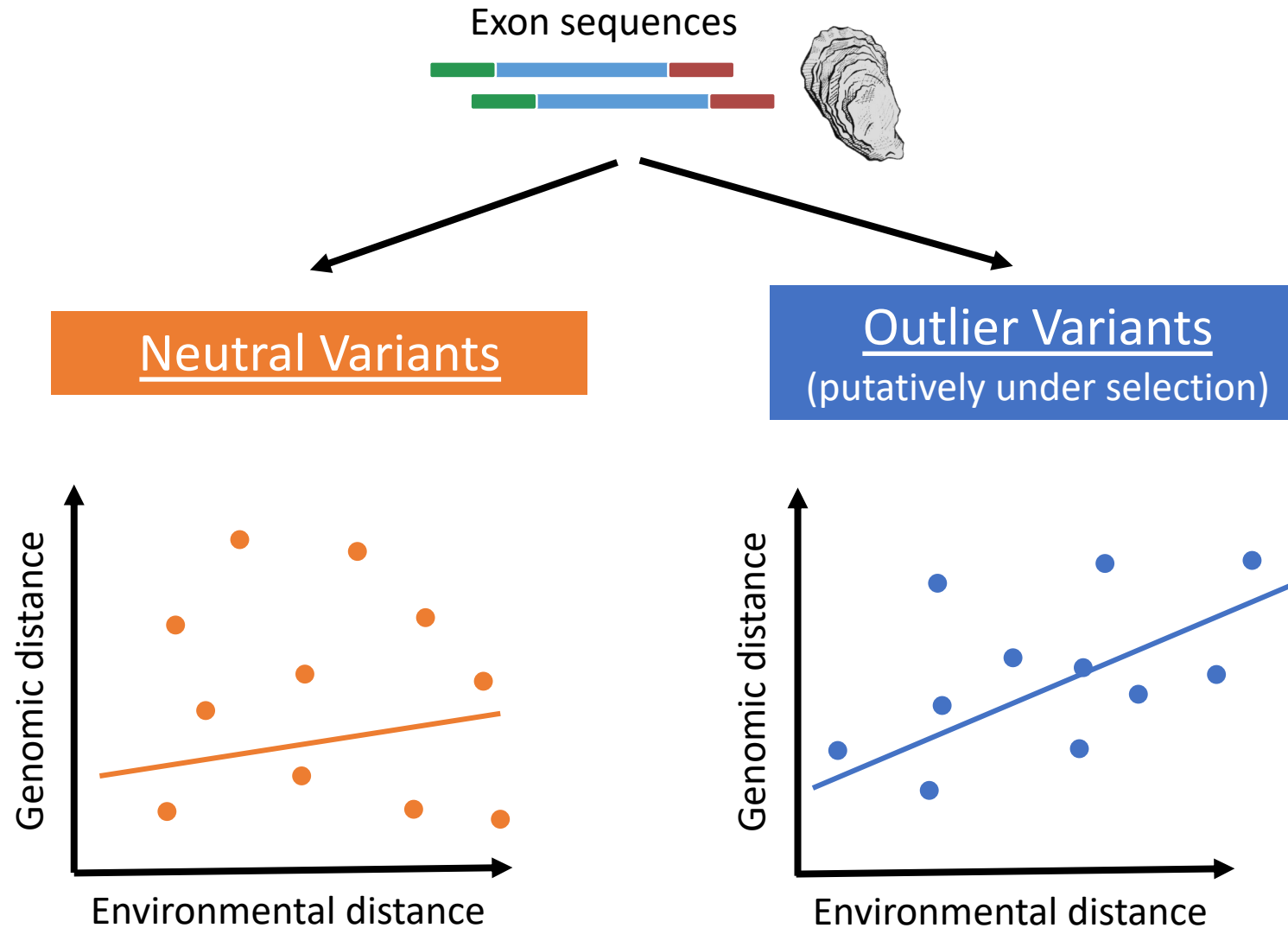
Probes (made from mRNA)



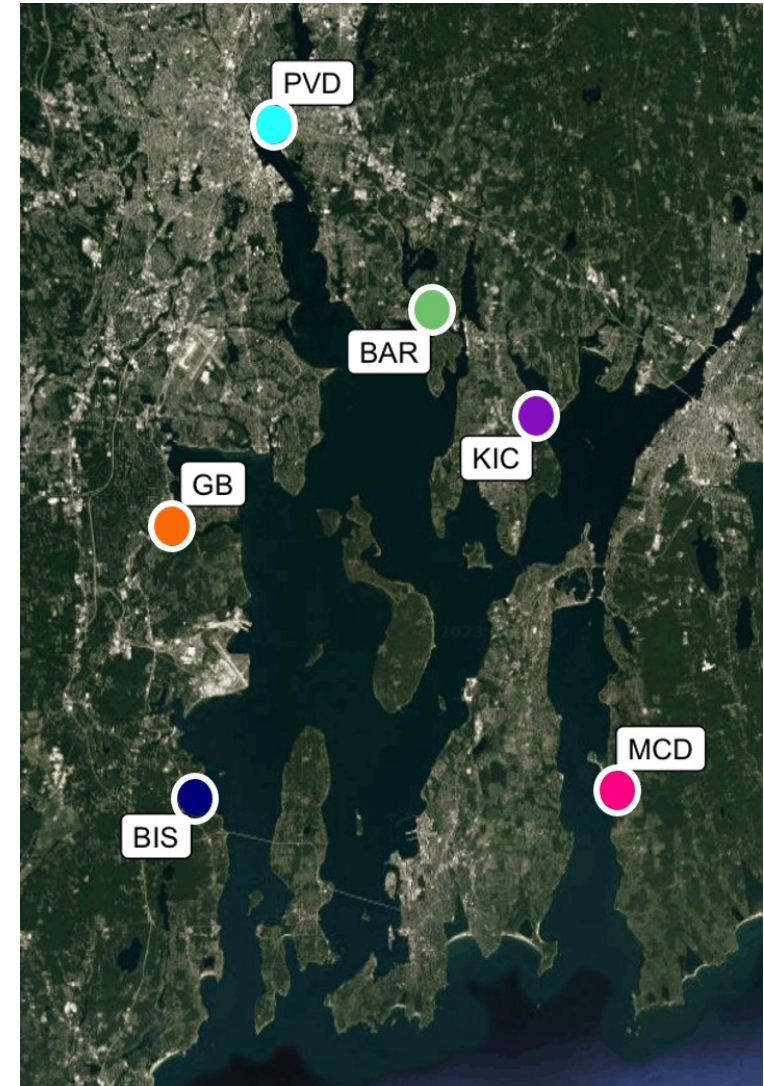
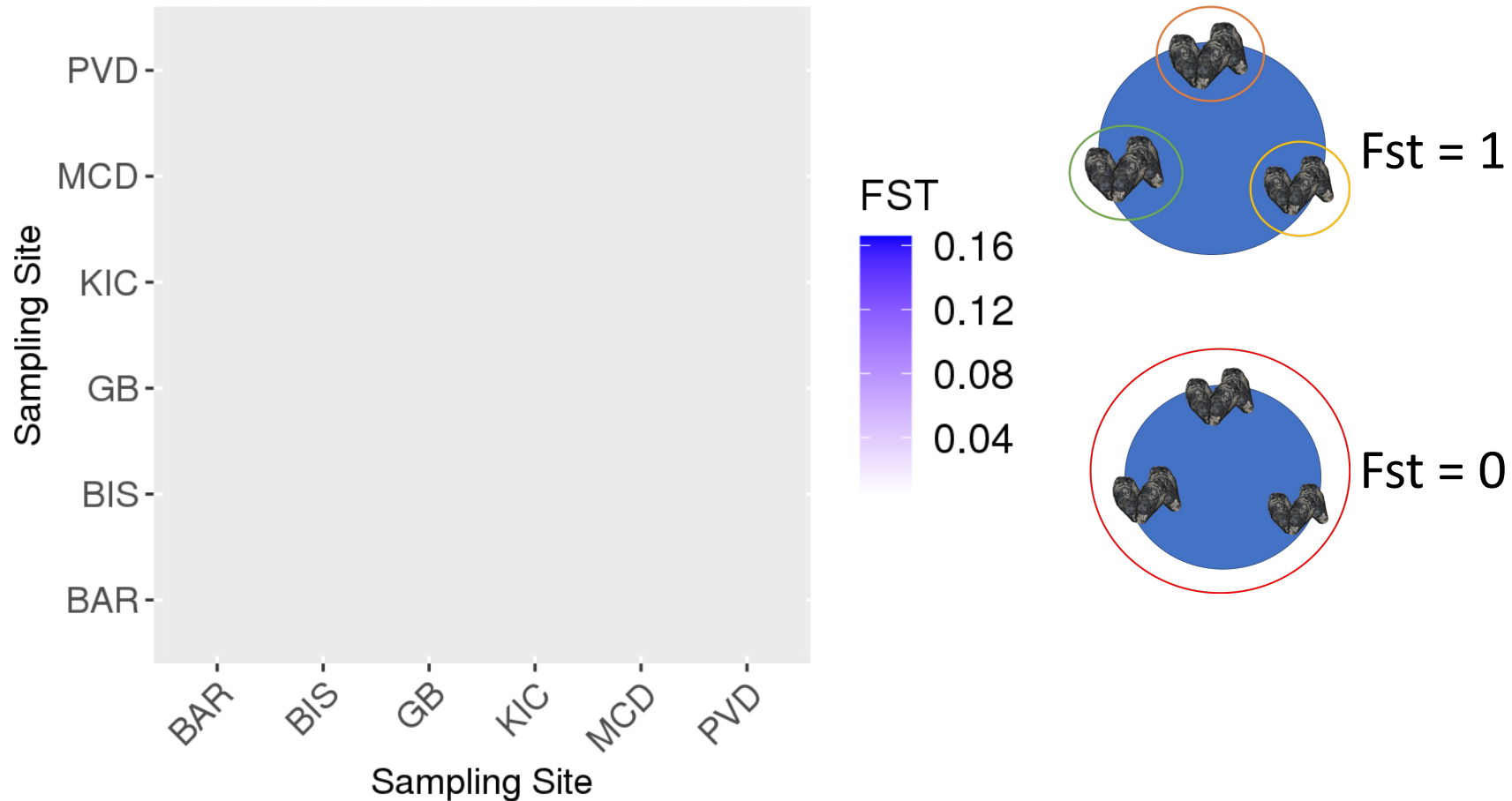
Selective enrichment of exon sequences of adult oyster DNA related to larval response to coastal stressors



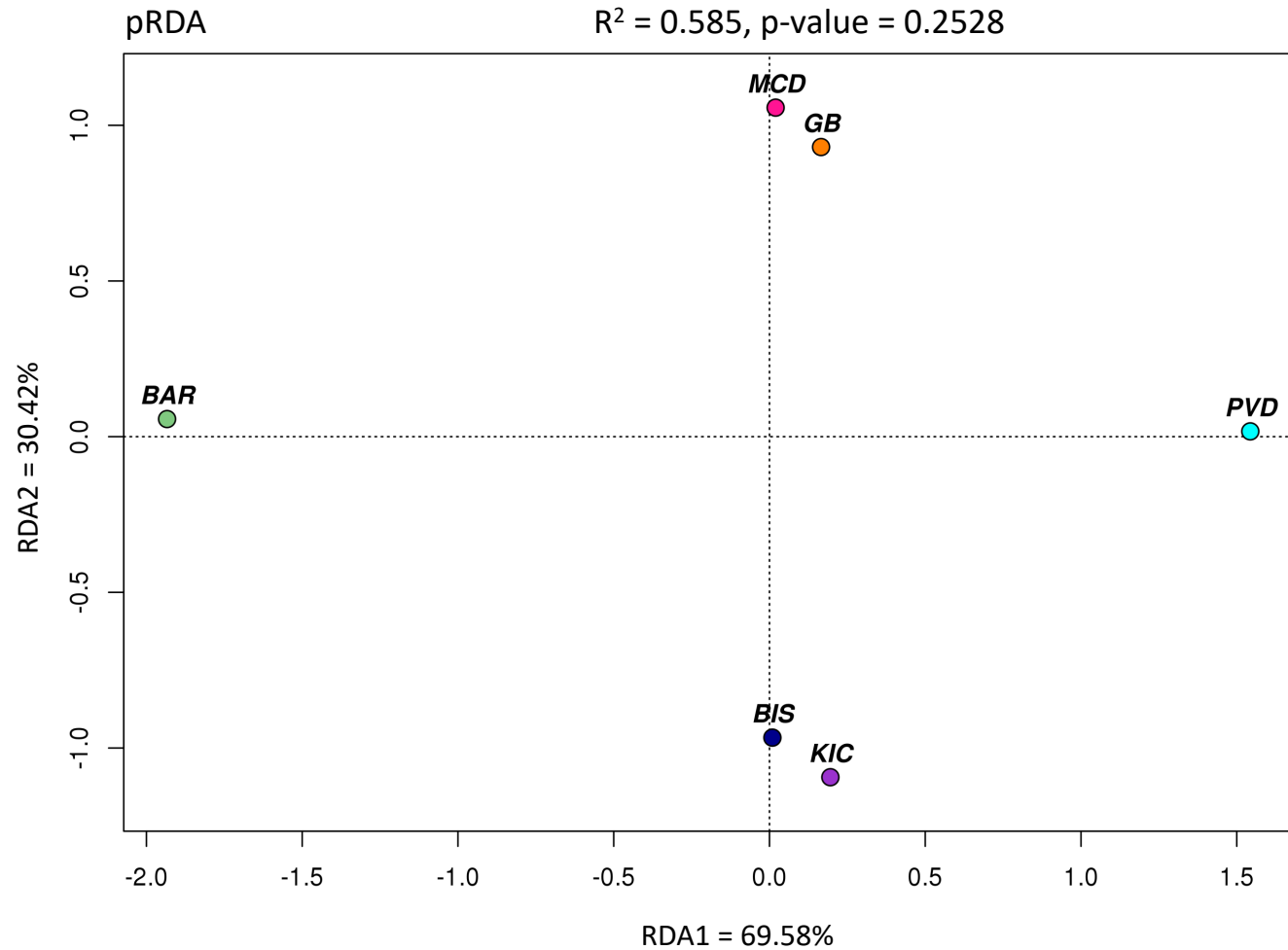
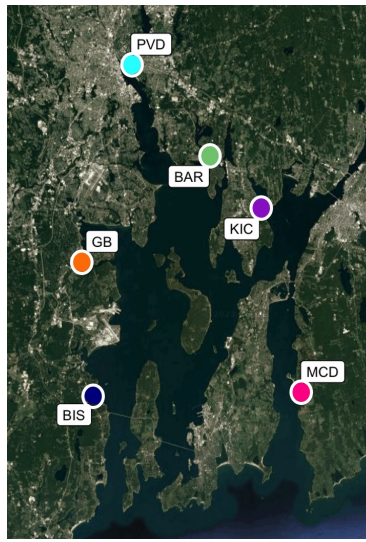
Population & Seascape Genomics Analysis



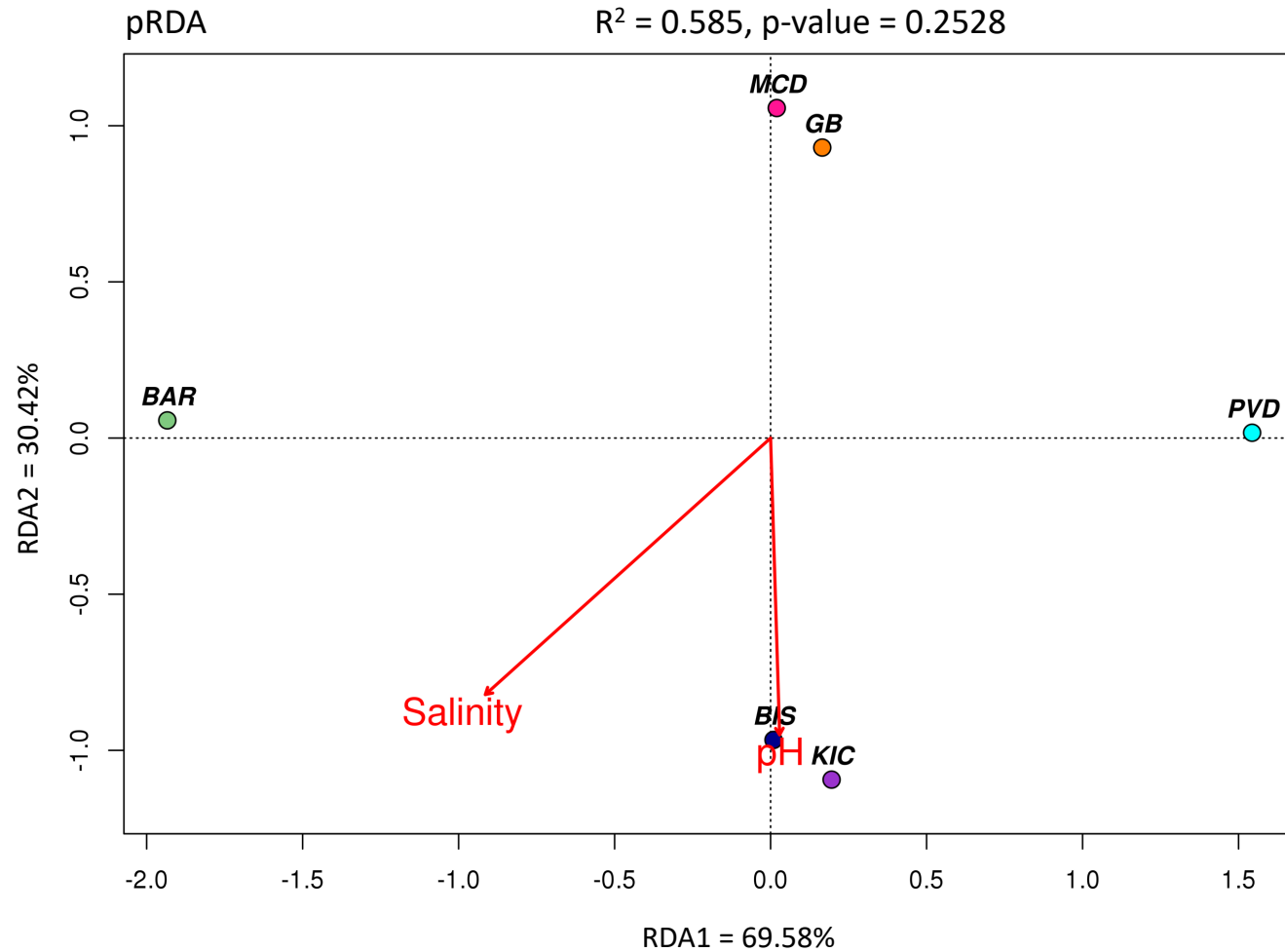
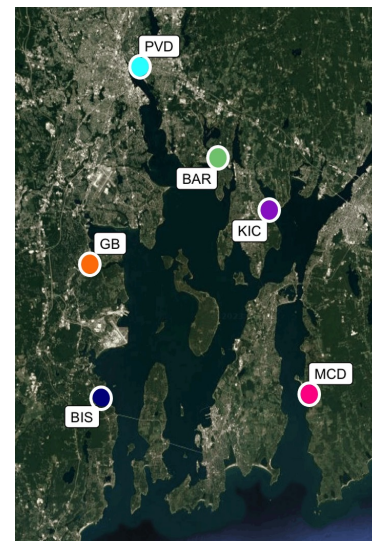
High levels of population differentiation in variants under selection



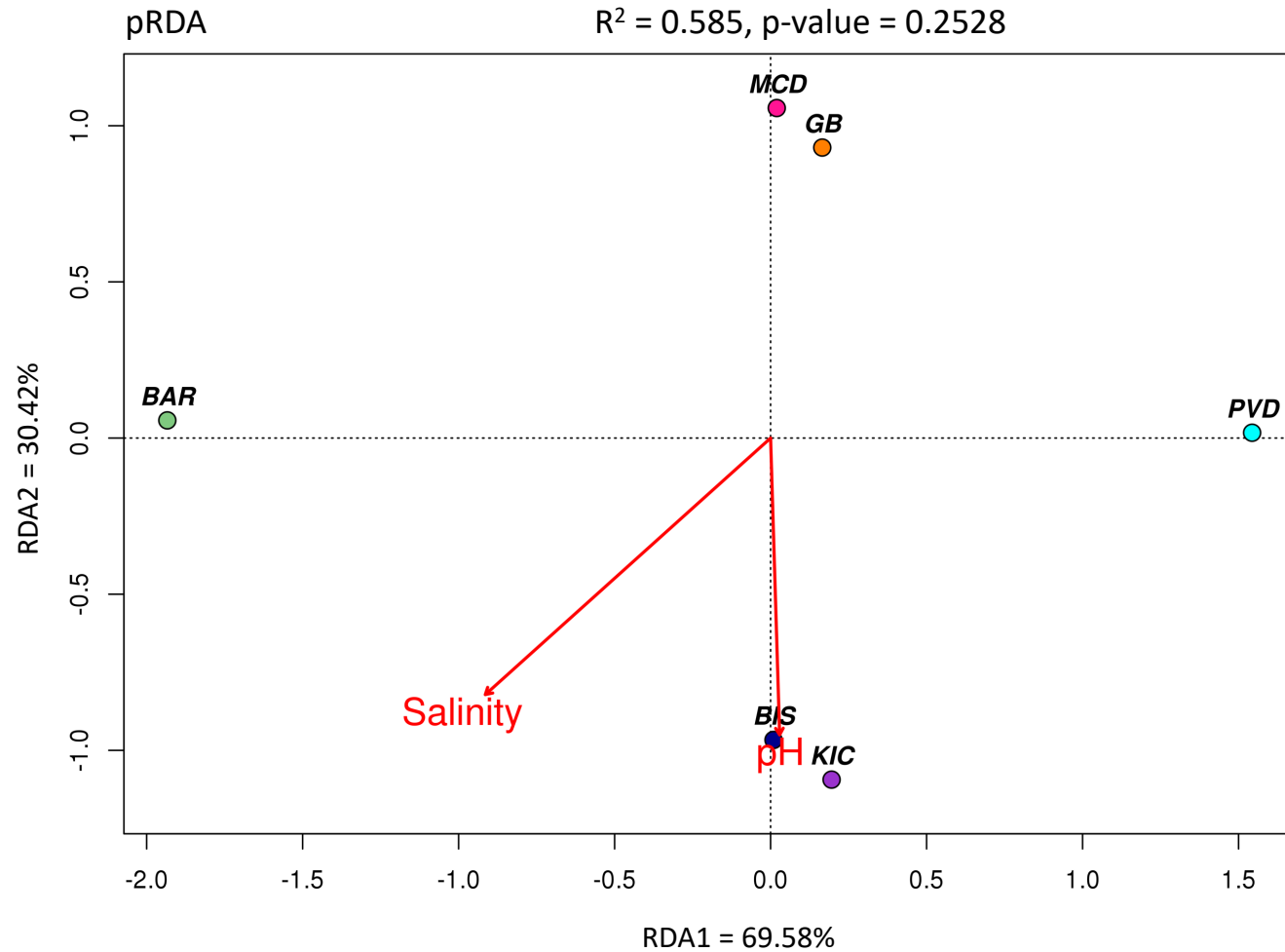
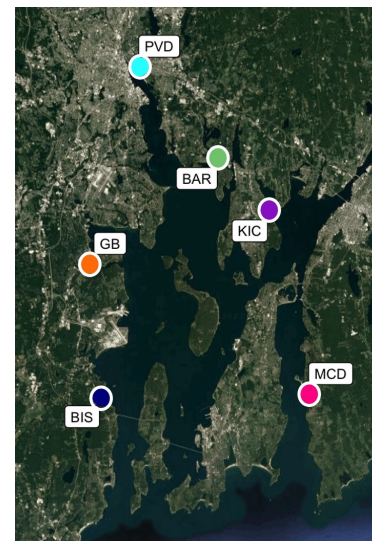
Salinity & pH may explain population structure in variants under selection



Salinity & pH may explain population structure in variants under selection

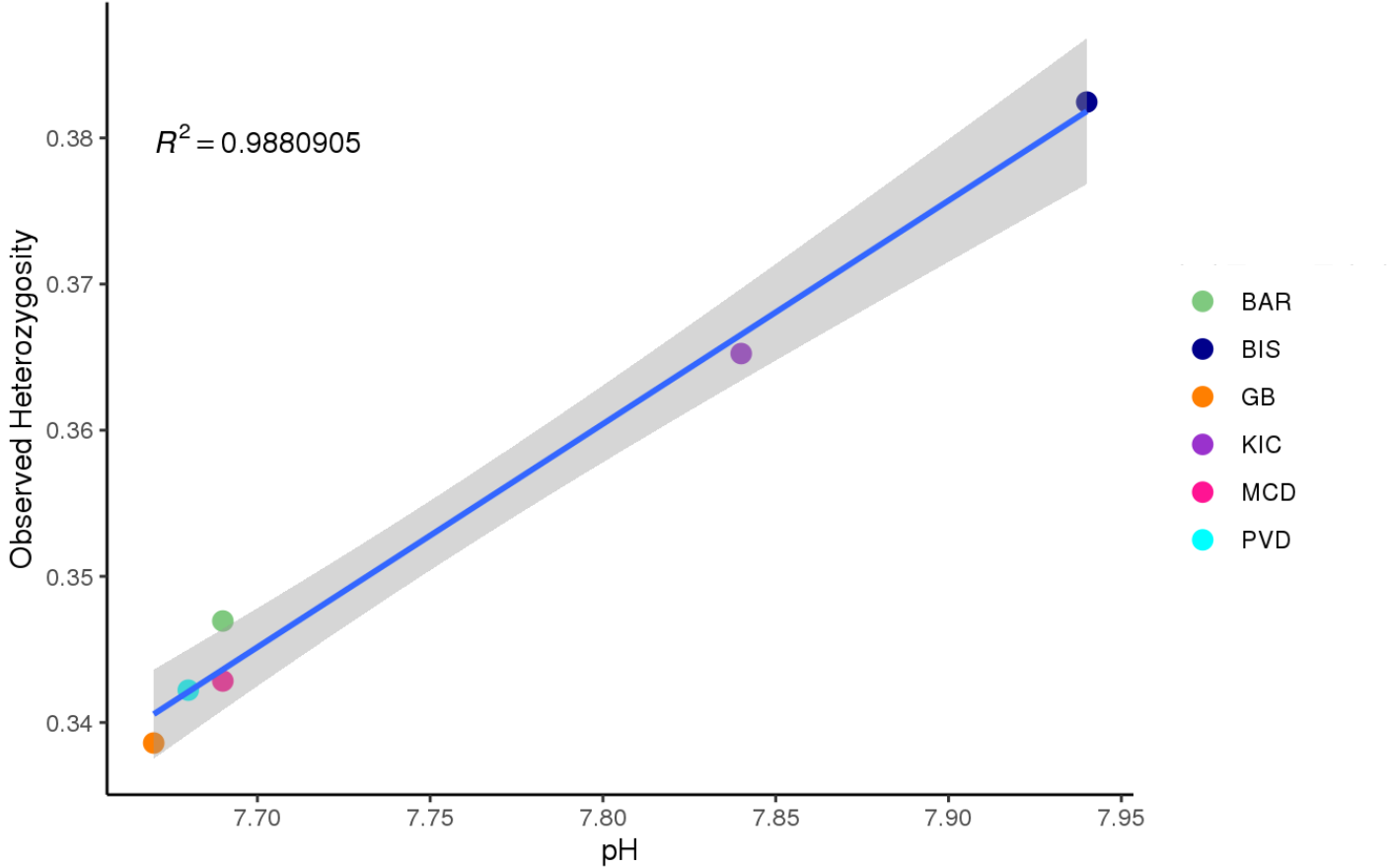
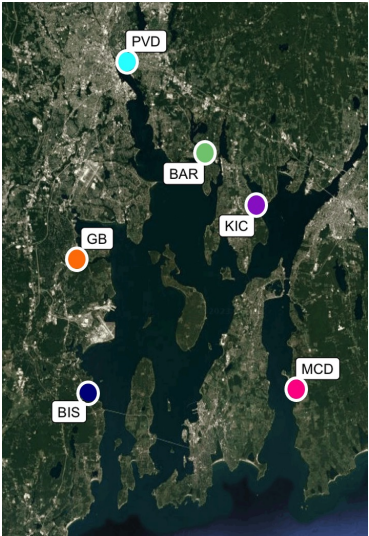


Salinity & pH may explain population structure in variants under selection



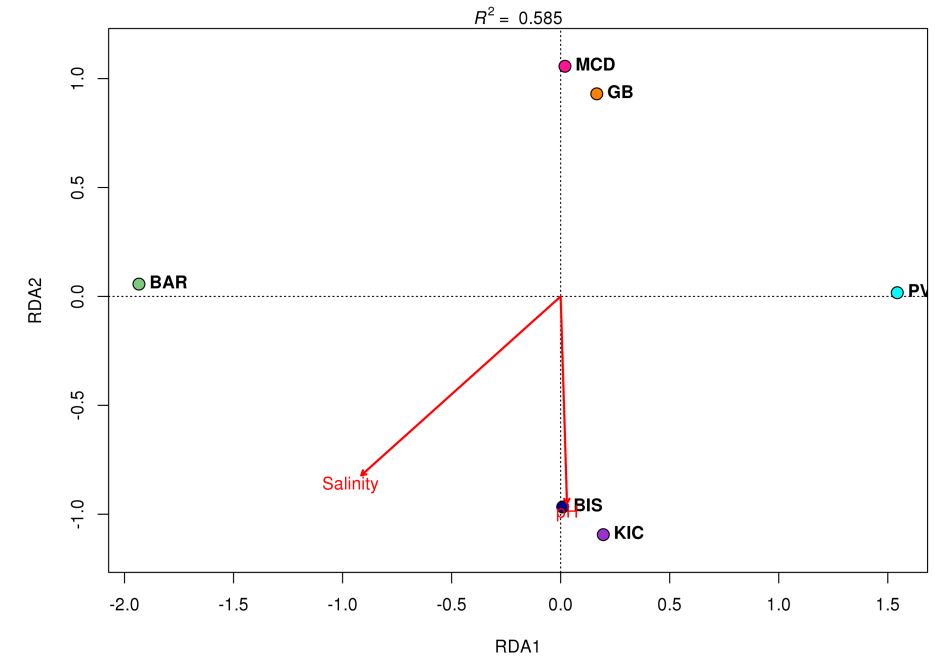
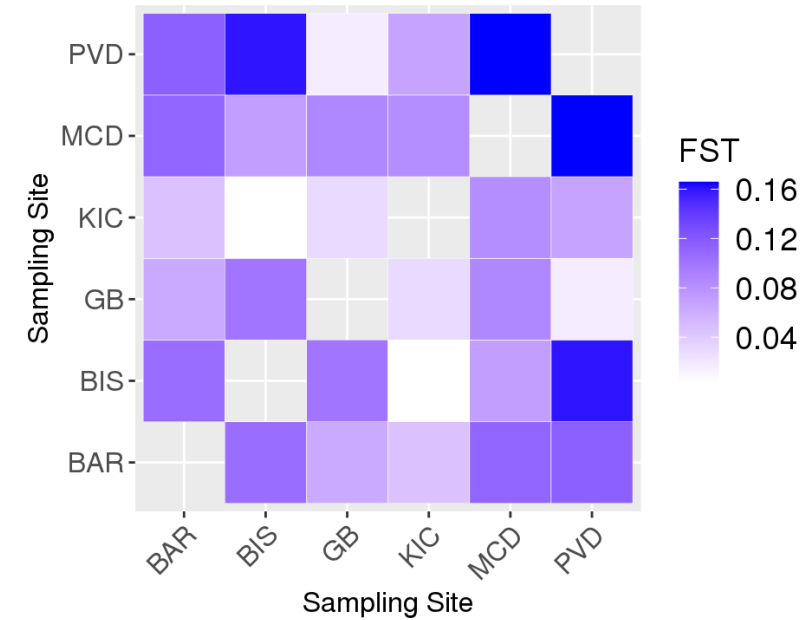
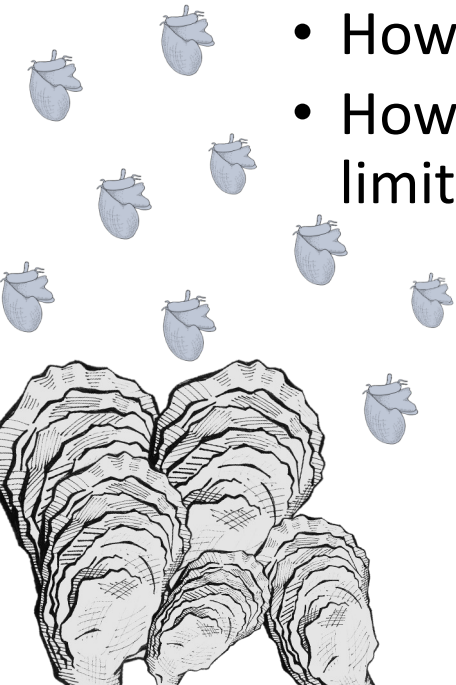
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Observed heterozygosity increases with pH



Application of genomic tools for oyster restoration

- Site selection is an important step in restoration
- It can be more accurately informed by understanding:
 - How populations are genetically connected
 - How environmental conditions promote or limit gene flow across populations





Bioinformatic
pipeline and
analyses



Acknowledgements

- Dr. Rebecca Stevick
- Dr. Marta Gomez-Chiarri
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- Jacob Green



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