Do anisotropic processes influence fine-scale spatial genetic structure of a keystone sub-Antarctic plant species?

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Climate change



(Parmesan, 2006; Nathan et al., 2011; Born et al., 2012; Ma et al., 2017; Zhang et al., 2018; Chau et al., 2019; Momberg et al., 2020; Habibullah et al., 2022)

Climate change





(Friedman & Barrett, 2009; Nathan et al., 2011; Chau et al., 2019)



Spatial Genetic Structure (SGS)

Non-random spatial distribution of genotypes

- Genetic dissimilarity = Genetic structure
- Movement = low SGS
- Isolation = high SGS

Spatial Genetic Structure (SGS)



Spatial Genetic Structure (SGS)



(Nathan & Muller-Landau, 2000; Volis et al., 2016).

Isolation by distance (IBD)



Anisotropic processes

MOLECULAR ECOLOGY

Plant dispersal in the sub-Antarctic inferred from anisotropic

genetic structure

CÉLINE BORN, PETER C, Le ROUX, COLIN S



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

AOB PLANTS

An open-access journal for environmental and evolutionary plant biology

Research Article

Isotropic and anisotropic processes influence fine-scale spatial genetic structure of a keystone tropical plant

Addisie Geremew^{1*}, Melkamu G. Woldemariam², Alemayehu Kefalew³, Iris Stiers¹ and Ludwig Triest¹

The influence of landscape, climate and history on spatial genetic patterns in keystone plants (*Azorella*) on sub-Antarctic islands

John H. Chau, Céline Born, Melodie A. McGeoch, Dana Bergstrom, Justine Shaw, Aleks Terauds, Mario Mairal, Johannes J. Le Roux, Bettine Jansen van Vuuren 🔀

BROAD STUDY AIM

Does wind directionality influence the fine-scale spatial genetic structure of a keystone sub-Antarctic plant species?



STUDY SITE

Marion Island



STUDY SITE

Marion Island: Climate Change

- Changes in wind flow patterns
- Warming by 1.2°C

• 20% decline in rainfall



(Smith, 2002; le Roux & McGeoch, 2008a; le Roux & McGeoch, 2008b)

STUDY SPECIES

Azorella selago (Apiaceae)



STUDY SITE

Junior's Kop



METHODS

Datasets

Genomic

Abiotic

- Scoria moisture content
- Scoria depth
- Scoria particle size
- Scoria temperature
- Scoria movement rates
- Wind speed
- Elevation
- Aspect

Biotic Interaction with A. selago

Wind/CFD



Ecological

ullet



METHODS

Genomic data



METHODS

Wind data

(Goddard et al., 2022; Ecological Modelling)



- Sonic anemometers
- Mean wind speed and direction logged at 10-minute intervals
- High-resolution map of wind speed, direction, and turbulence using CFD
- Simulated wind conditions around Junior's Kop were extracted from the CFD dataset

KEY QUESTIONS



- How does dispersal (linked to wind speed and direction) influence colonization patterns and the spatial genetic structure of *A. selago*?
- Is wind flow the main driver of *A. selago* colonization and dispersal at a local scale?

DATA ANALYSES

SGS and Anisotropy analyses

Strength of SGS:

 Average kinship coefficient (F_{ij}) ~ pairwise spatial distances (d_{ij}) between individuals per site

Bearing analyses:

- Directional spatial autocorrelations
- Estimate the strongest correlation between a genetic data matrix and a spatial distance matrix for a set of wind directions

SGS and Anisotropy

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Born et al., 2012 – Molecular Ecology





- SGS variable: suggesting variability in dispersal distance and wind velocities between sites
- Relatedness breaks down at 10m
- Dispersal is strongly directional, but varied between sites depending on the local prevailing winds

SGS and Anisotropy

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doi:10.1017/S0954102008001004

Growth form and population genetic structure of Azorella selago on sub-Antarctic Marion Island

ELIZABETH MORTIMER¹, MELODIE A. MCGEOCH^{2,3}, SAVEL R. DANIELS^{1,3} and BETTINE JANSEN VAN VUUREN^{1,3*}

 Preliminary assessment of genetic diversity at island-scale suggested no significant spatial structure in *A. selago*

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