

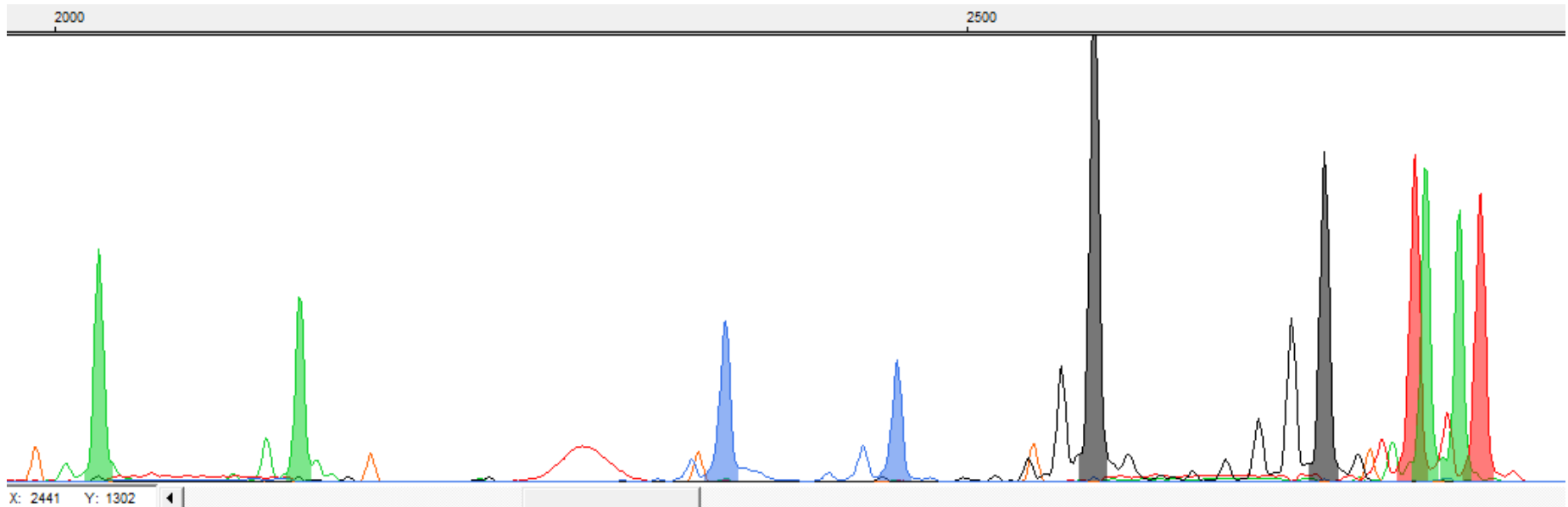


UNIWERSYTET
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W BYDGOSZCZY

Microsatellites and genetic diversity in seed orchard and provenance test

Magdalena Trojankiewicz

Microsatellites



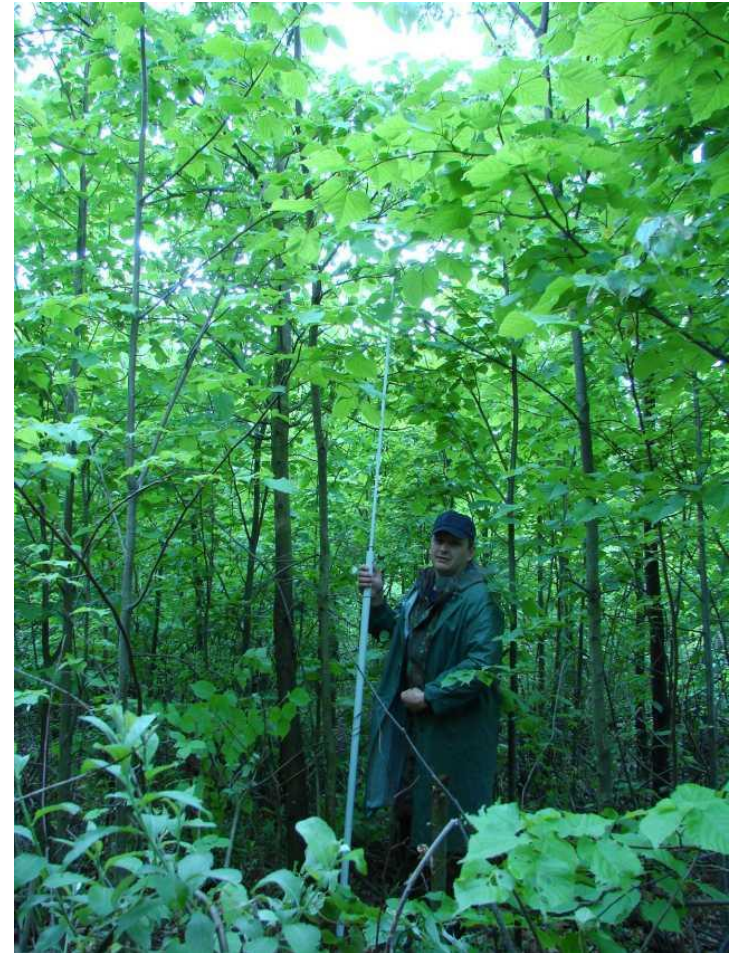
Seed orchard

Pinus silvestris



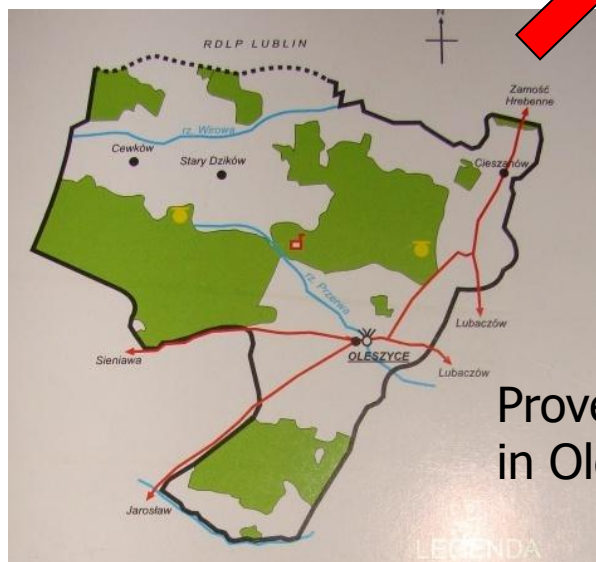
Provenance test

Quercus robur





Seed orchard in Gniewkowo Forestry



Provenance test in Oleszyce Forestry



Seed orchard in Gniewkowo forestry

The aim of this study was to investigate reproductive processes in seed orchard

- Genetic diversity of parental and progeny population
- Mating system and pollen dispersal
- Effective population size of male paternels

32 clones

1122 ramets

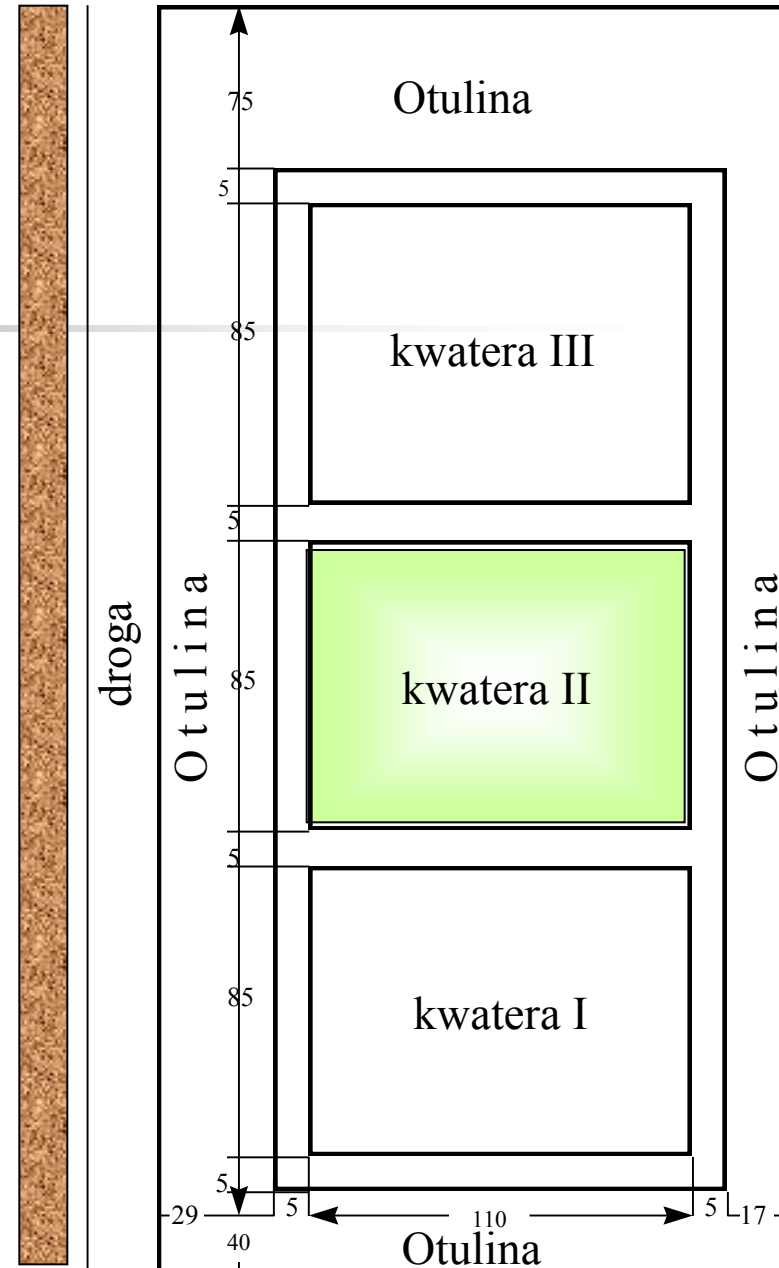
29 clones

187 ramets



1972-73

3.3 ha



Location of clones in seed orchard



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1		211	221	216			233		221		234	220	233		221		234
2	229				223	220		214		214	228		229	225		231	223
3					228		213		225		235		211				228
4					235	217	232		231	212			240	230		237	235
5	227											223				236	238
6	233	219			230		233		221	218	<u>230</u>		233		221		
7	229	214		218		220					223		229		225		
8			224	217			<u>239</u>			220		236			225	215	
9	220				235		240		212		234		232				232
10			236	225		232		236	<u>219</u>	223			218		236		
11	233		221				233		239		230		233		221		230
12	229		233		223		219	236	213	213	228	231		217	238		223
13					228		231		<u>225</u>		235		234				220
14	212	220			235	216	236		231		225		240		212		219
15	233		236		234		215		240		<u>232</u>	220			234		
16	233	225			230		233	230	235	230	230		233			239	230
17	229		233				229		229		223				238		228
18	234	232	224		219		234	231		217	228		234			223	235
19	220						240		212		237		232		212		
20	218		236		237	220		224	235	239	240		220	224		240	214
21	233		226		229		233		226				233		226		233
22		219	238	216	217			230				217	223		225	238	217

Characteristics of nuclear microsatellites (*Pinus sylvestris*, seed orchard)

Locus		Sequence 5' – 3'
<i>PtTx3025</i>	(CAA) ₁₀	F: TTC TAT ATT CGC TTT TAG TTT C R: CTA TTT GAG TTA AGA AGG GAG TC
<i>PtTx3107</i>	(CAT) ₁₄	F: AAA CAA GCC CAC ATC GTC AAT C R: TCC CCT GGA TCT GAG GA
<i>PtTx 3116</i>	(TTG) ₇ (TTG) ₅	F: CCT CCC AAA GCC TAA AGA AT R: CAT ACA AGG CCT TAT CTT ACA GAA
<i>PtTx4001</i>	(GT) ₁₅	F: CTA TTT GAG TTA AGA AGG GAG TC R: CTG TGG GTA GCA TCA TC
<i>Spag7.14</i>	(AT) ₅ (GT) ₁₉	F: TCA CAA AAC ACG TGA TTC ACA R: GAA AAT AGC CCT GTG TGA GAC A
<i>Spac12.5</i>	(GT) ₂₀ (GA) ₁₀	F: CTT CCT CAC TAG TTT CCT TTG G R: TTG GTT ATA GGC ATA GAT TGC

*Location of clones
in seed orchard
after corrections*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1		211	221	214			233		221	234	220	233		221		234	
2	236				223	220		214	214	228		310	225		231	223	
3					228		213		221	235		211					228
4					235	220	213		301	212			240	230		237	235
5	227										223				236		213
6	233	219			230		232		302	218	230		233		221		
7	309	214		218		220					223		229		225		
8			224	217			221			307		236			225	215	
9	229				235		240		212	234		232					232
10			236	225		220		315	219	223			218		236		
11	233		221				240		221	230		233		221		230	
12	235		233		223		306	236	233	213	228	231		305	238		223
13					228		238			225		235		234			220
14	219	220			235	216	236		301		225		240		212		219
15	219		236		234		303		240		232	220			234		
16	313	225			230		312	230	235	236	230		233			216	230
17	304		233				229		229		230				238		228
18	234	232	224		219		233	232		217	228		234			308	235
19	302						234		212		237		231		212		
20	218		236		237	220		224	235	314	240		220	224		216	211
21	233		226		219		240		226				233		226		233
22		212	236	216	229			224				217	223		225	238	234





Genetic diversity

Genetic diversity of parental population

Locus	<i>A</i>	<i>A_e</i>	<i>H_e</i>	<i>H_o</i>	<i>PE(1)</i>	<i>HW</i>	<i>Null</i>	<i>F</i>
<i>PtTx3025</i>	8	2.38	0.581	0.619	0.187	NS	-0.07	-0.07
<i>PtTx3107</i>	10	6.41	0.844	0.667	0.501	NS	0.12	0.21
<i>PtTx3116</i>	9	4.18	0.761	0.810	0.350	NS	-0.05	-0.06
<i>PtTx4001</i>	9	3.67	0.728	0.762	0.318	NS	-0.04	-0.05
<i>Spag7.14</i>	26	23.8	0.958	0.905	0.805	NS	0.02	0.06
<i>Spac12.5</i>	24	19.23	0.948	0.952	0.772	NS	-0.01	0.00
average	14.33	9.94	0.803	0.785	0.992		0.005	0.015

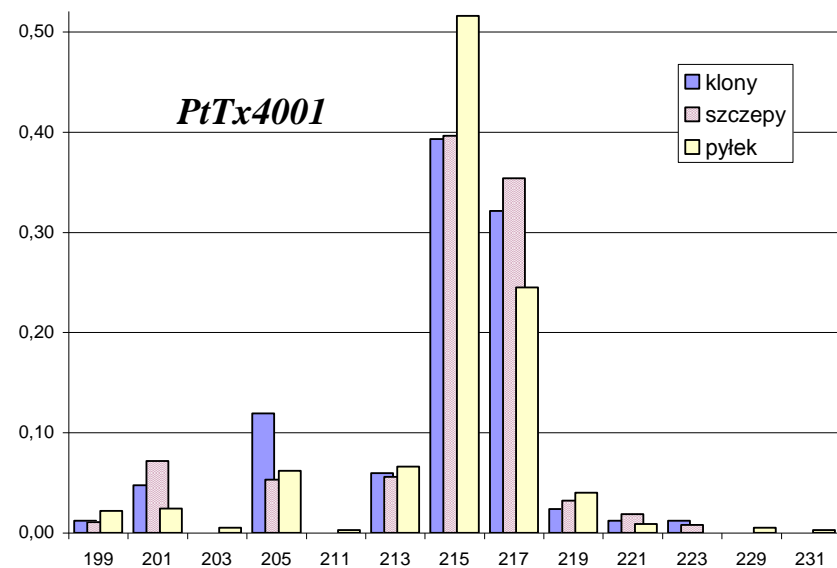
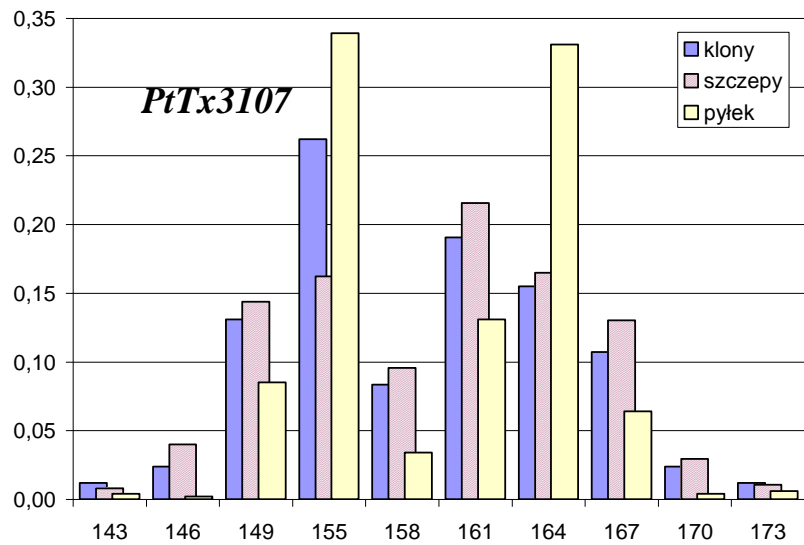
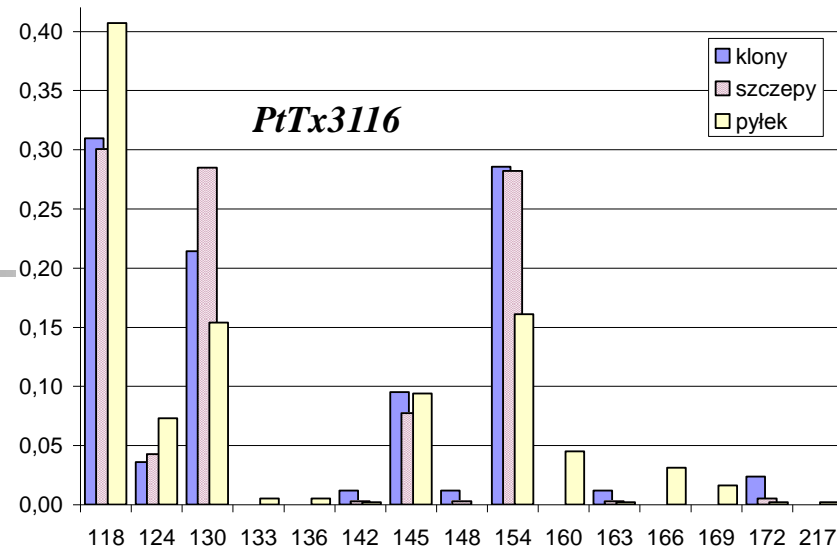
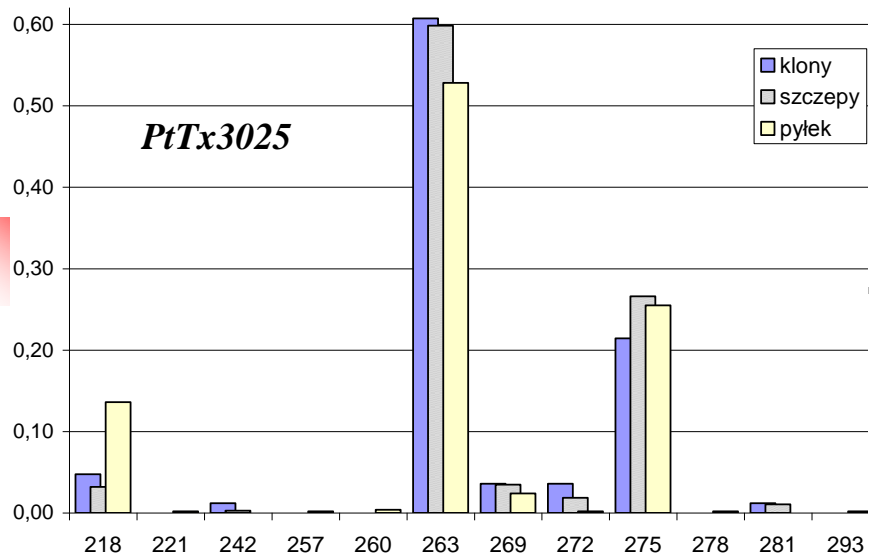
A – number of alleles. *A_e* – effective number of alleles. *H_o* *H_e* – observed and expected heterozygosity. *PE(1)* - exclusion probability. $F = 1 - (H_o/H_e)$

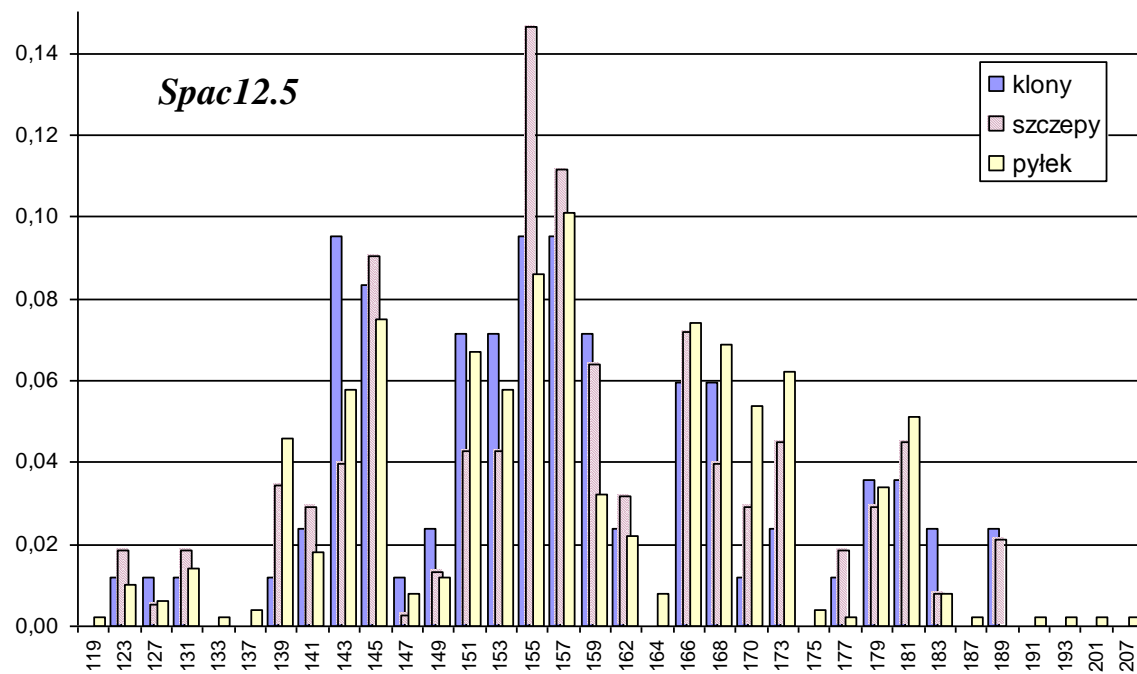
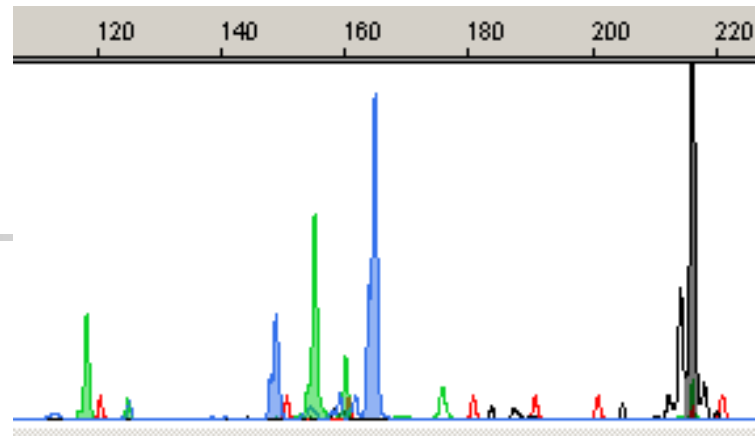
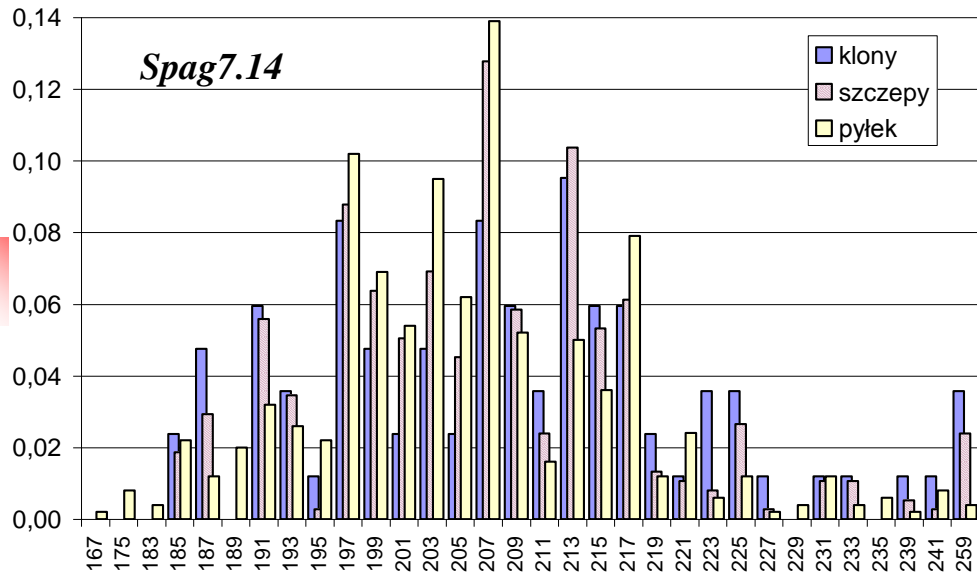
Genetic diversity of offspring population

Locus	A	A_e	H_e	H_o	$PE(1)$	HW	Null	F
<i>PtTx3025</i>	11	2.56	0.609	0.736	0.204	**	-0.109	-0.21
<i>PtTx3107</i>	10	3.23	0.690	0.829	0.284	**	-0.111	-0.20
<i>PtTx3116</i>	14	4.18	0.761	0.915	0.366	**	-0.099	-0.20
<i>PtTx4001</i>	11	3.26	0.693	0.797	0.291	**	-0.081	-0.15
<i>Spag7.14</i>	32	8.85	0.887	0.855	0.633	NS	0.0169	0.04
<i>Spac12.5</i>	33	11.49	0.913	0.952	0.703	NS	-0.022	-0.04
average	19.33	5.9	0.759	0.847	0.972		-0.068	-0.127

A – number of alleles. A_e – effective number of alleles. H_o H_e – observed and expected heterozygosity.

$PE(1)$ - exclusion probability. $F = 1 - (H_o/H_e)$





Effective population size

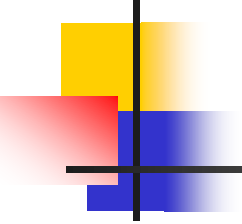




*Effective population size of male parents
calculated based on different methods*

Methods used to calculate effective population size	N_e
Variance of allele frequencies – $N_{e(v)}$ Wariancja częstości alleli	24.80
Correlation of paternity analysis – $N_{e(r)}$ Analiza korelacji ojcostwa	21.74
Genetic structure of pollen pool TWOGENER - $N_{e(p)}$	52.57
Paternity analysis – reproductive success $N_{e(f)}$ Analiza ojcostwa – sukces kojarzenia -	17.14

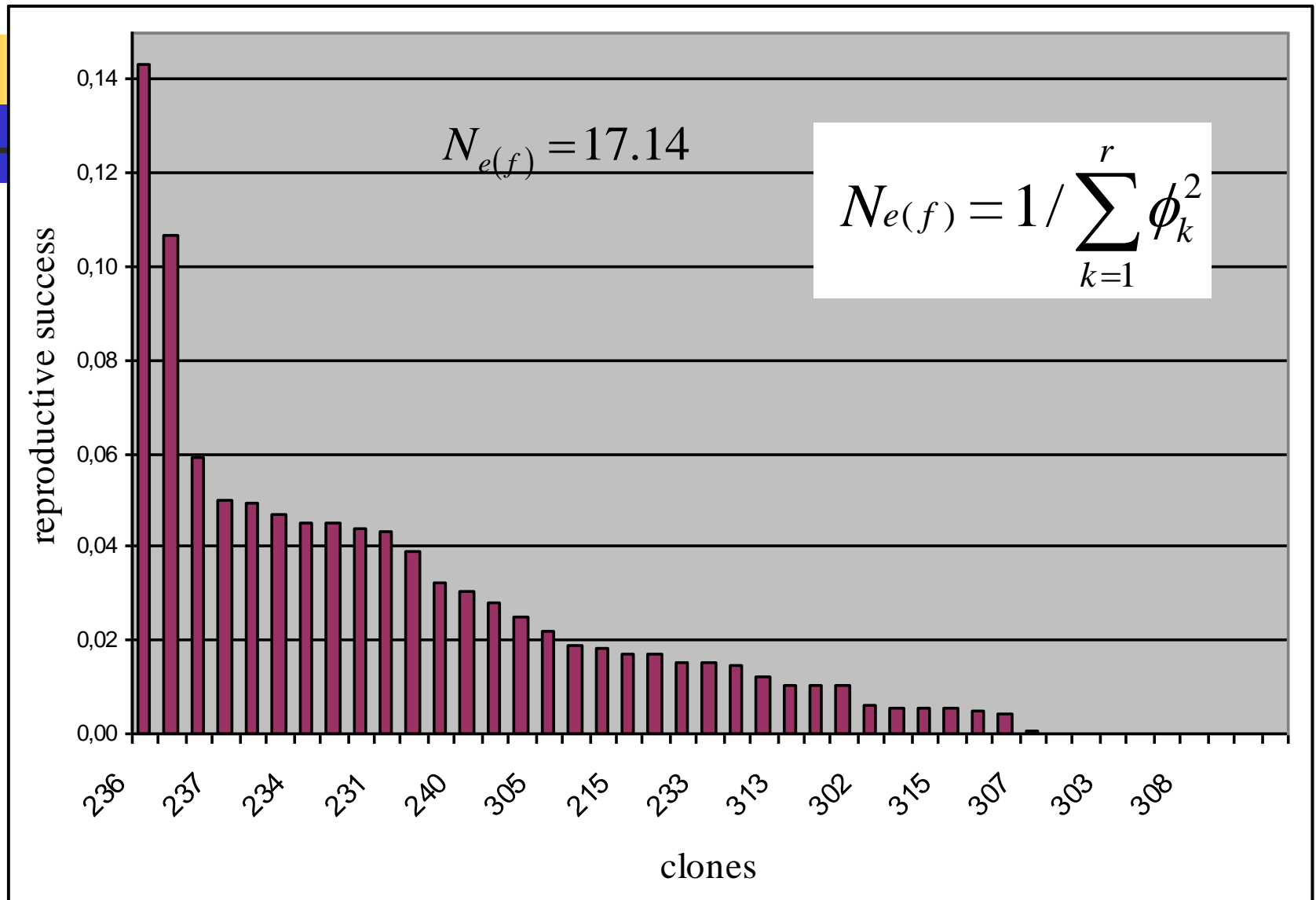
Variance effective population size



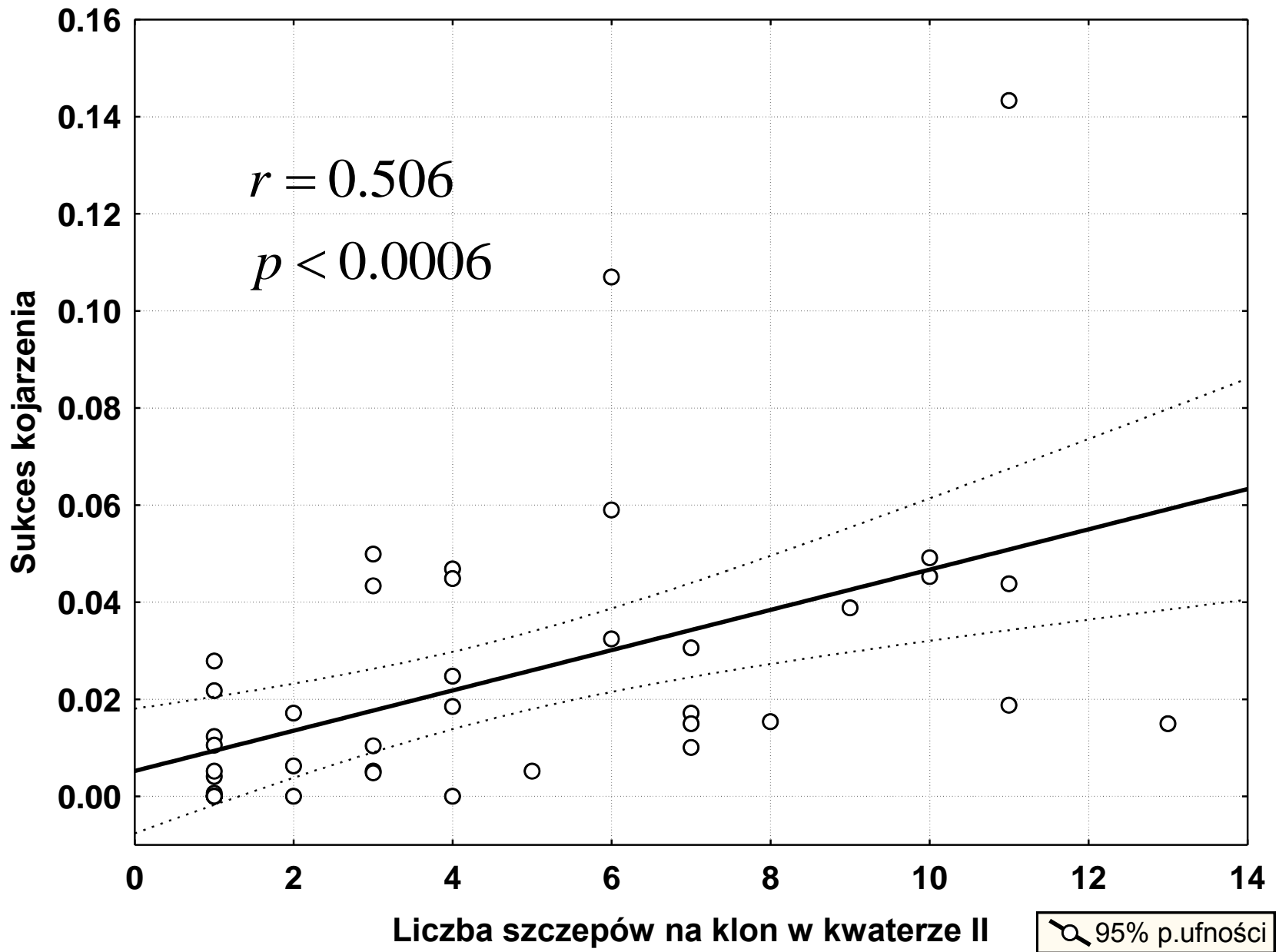
Locus	$N_{e(v)}$
<i>PtTx3025</i>	10.96
<i>PtTx3107</i>	8.02
<i>PtTx3116</i>	20.07
<i>PtTx4001</i>	28.25
<i>Spag7.14</i>	54.58
<i>Spac12.5</i>	77.00
	24.80

$$N_{e(v)} = \frac{(n-1)}{2(f_{(p)}n-1)}$$

Effective population size - paternity analysis

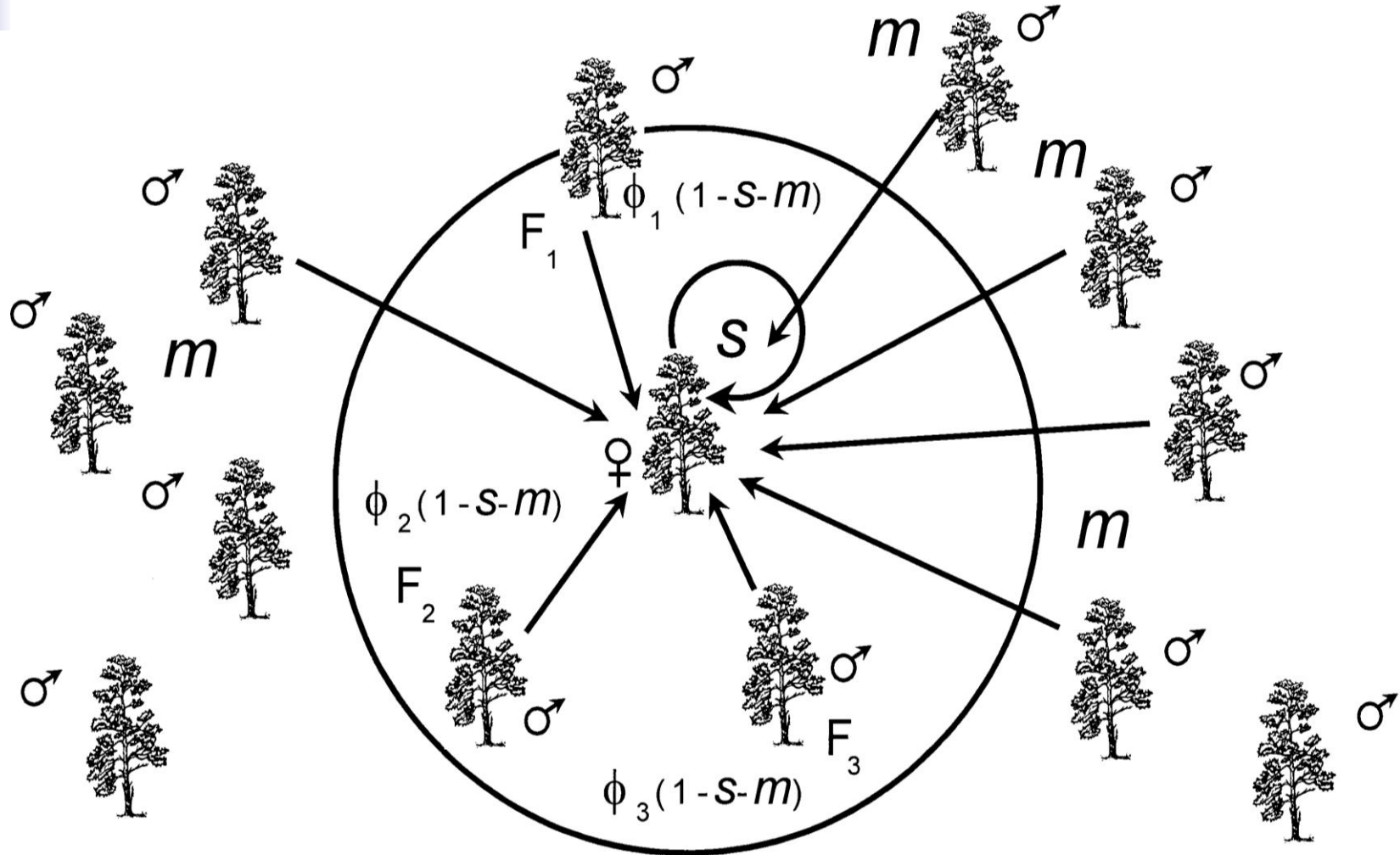


Highly variable contribution of individual clones in production of progeny population



Relationship between reproductive success of clons and the number of ramets per clone

Determinants of male reproductive success

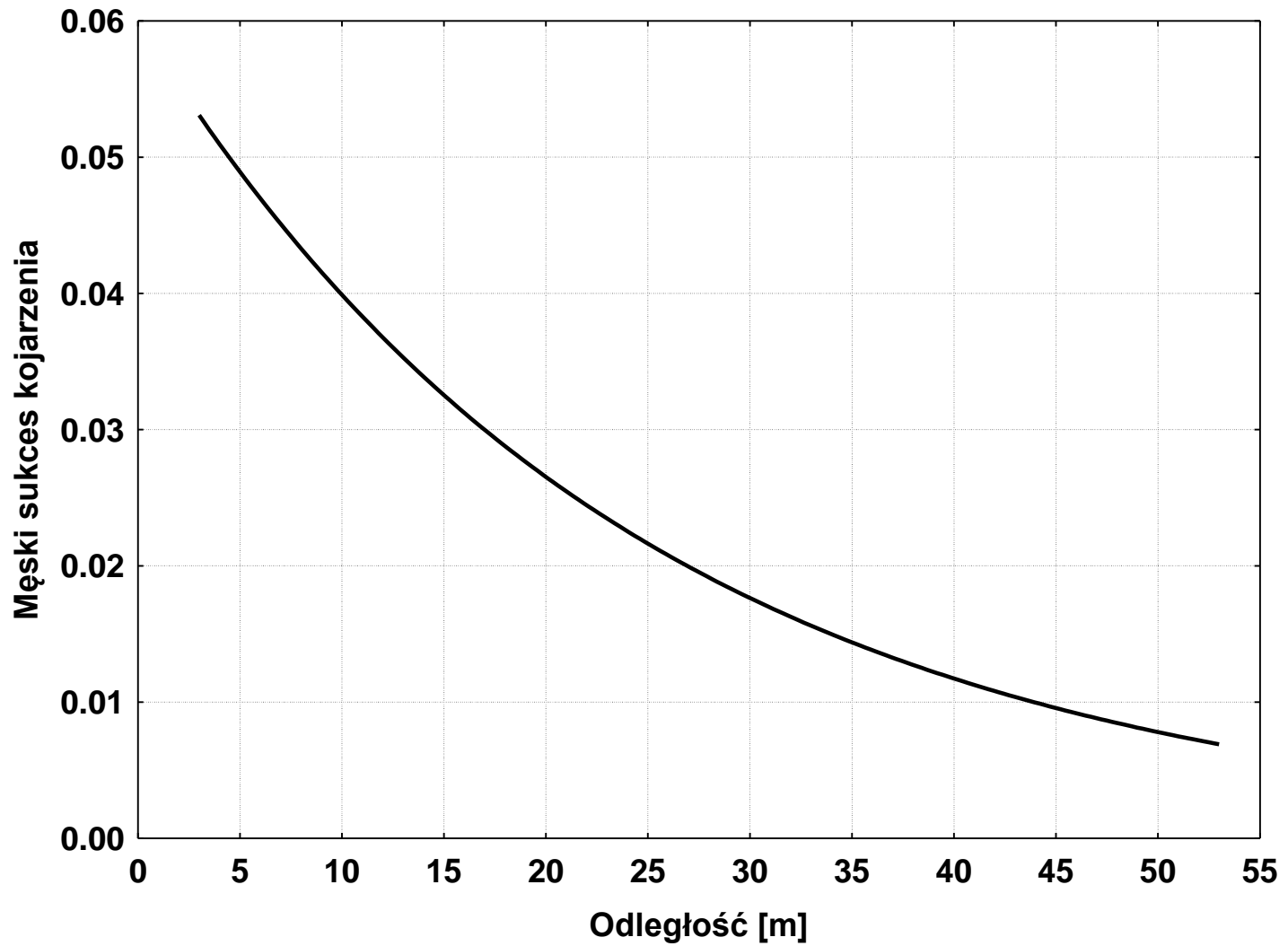


Determinants of male reproductive success

Model	Immigration (m)	Determinants of mating success			$N_{e(s)}$ (% $N_{e(s)}/N$)
		Distance (β)	Fecundity (γ)	Diameter (δ)	
$m \beta$	0.6034 (0.0326)	-0.0408 (0.0137)	-	-	124.2 (66.4%)
$m \gamma$	0.6118 (0.0329)	-	0.2885 (0.0960)	-	139.9 (74.7%)
$m \delta$	0.5966 (0.0326)	-	-	0.1868 (0.0564)	150.9 (80.7%)
$m \beta \gamma \delta$	0.5899 (0.0323)	-0.0302 (0.0114)	0.2785 (0.0762)	0.1643 (0.0594)	92.7 (49.6%)

$N_{e(s)}$ – effective number of ramets.

% $N_{e(s)}/N$ – percent effective number of ramets to number of ramets



Relationship between mating success and distance from maternal trees.

Results



1. Genetic diversity and genetic structure :

- Genetic diversity of offspring population is similar to genetic diversity paternal population.
- Inbreeding level is similar in both ppulation.

2. Mating system and level of pollen imigration:

- Level of self-fertilization is low (close to 0)
- Level of pollen immigration is large (60%)



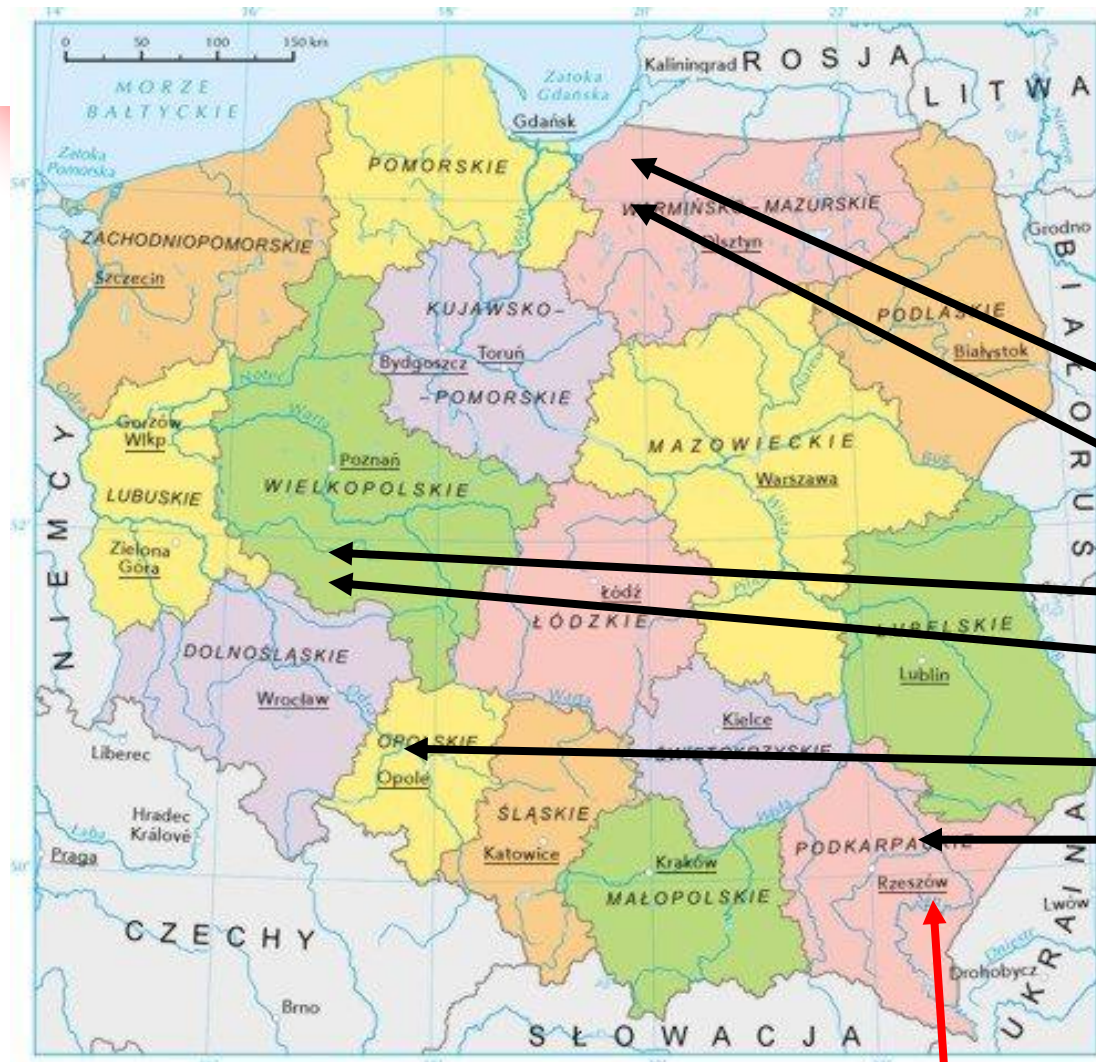
3. Effective number of male patrens:

- Effective population size of male patrens is extensive (17 – 52, pollen pool imigration 22-79)

and comparable among different methods

4. Male mating success of individual ramets depends on:

- Distance to sampled mothers
- Flowering intensity and tree diameter



Provenience	Number of half-sibs
Młynary II	8
Młynary I	19
Milicz	9
Krotoszyn	8
Opole	8
Sieniawa	8
total	60

Provenience test in Oleszyce forestry



Microsatellites

Locus		Average size (Bp)	Sequence
<i>ssrQrZAG 7</i>	(TC) _n	150	5'-gca att aca ggc tag gct gg -3' 5'-gtc tgg acc tag ccc tca tg -3'
<i>ssrQrZAG 20</i>	(TC) _n	178	5'-cca tta aaa gaa gca gta ttt tgt -3' 5'-gca aca ctc agc cta tat cta gaa -3'
<i>ssrQpZAG 9</i>	(AG) _n	196	5'-gca att aca ggc tag gct gg -3' 5'-gtc tgg acc tag ccc tca tg -3'
<i>ssrQpZAG 110</i>	(AG) _n	234	5'-gga ggc ttc ctt caa cct act -3' 5'-gat ctc ttg tgt gct gta ttt -3'
<i>MSQ 4</i>	(GA) _n	219	5'-tct cct ctc ccc ata aac agg -3' 5'-gtt cct cta tcc aat cag tag tga g -3'



Aims of the study

1. To verify the composition of individual half-sibs (identify individuals that do not belong to particular half-sibs due to contamination at the time of trial establishment).

Such contamination may inflate the variance of quantitative traits within 'half-sibs'

2. To investigate effective number of males contributing to each half-sib.

Low effective number of males may narrow the variance of quantitative traits within 'half-sibs'



Aims of the study

1. Quantitative genetic analyses will be done based on initial (original) and corrected data to see the differences.
2. We will test if genetic markers can be efficiently used for verification of family trials.



Work done so far...

- Phenotypic traits are measured (tree diameter and height)
- All individuals are sampled and DNA is being isolated
- SSR analyses started...