



Genetic Stock Structure of Dublin Bay Prawn, Nephrops norvegicus

ATLAS 3rd General Assembly 2018

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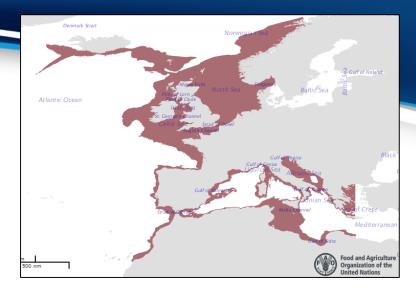


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Nephrops norvegicus

- Norway lobster, Dublin Bay prawn, langoustine, scampi
- EU 2017 Nephrops landings are estimated to be worth over €165 million
- Nephrops live ~5-10 years, dwelling in burrows on patches of soft muddy sediment on the seafloor at ~4 - 800m depth
- Adults do not migrate/leave their mud patches at any point in their life



Jeanne Gallagher



Project Objectives

- Identify genetic tools to assess Nephrops
- Timescales Deep and current timescales
- Deep time- Phylogeny, evolutionary timescales
- Current time- Population genetics across distribution
- Findings contribute to:
 - **➢** Biology
 - ➤ Management /conservation

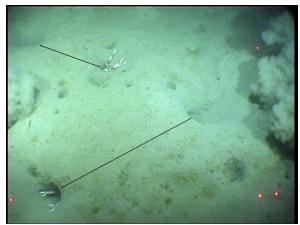


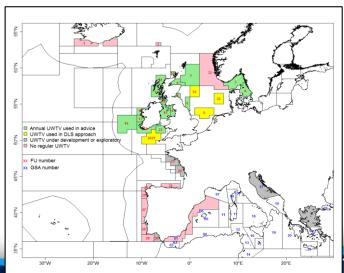




Current Assessment of Nephrops

- Underwater TV surveys
- Burrow counting
- Fisheries Ecosystems Advisory Services (FEAS), Irish Marine Institute
- International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)

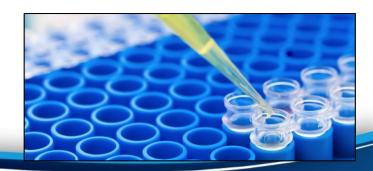






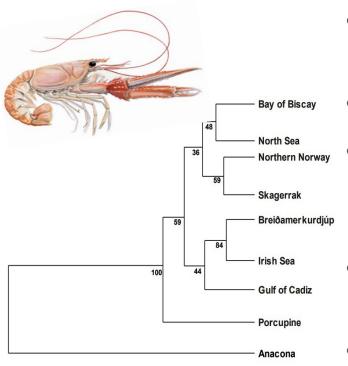
Genetics for Fisheries Management

- Essential to provide fisheries management with key information:
 - Patterns of historical biogeography
 - Population structure (stock)
 - Demographics (Effective pop size, bottlenecks, gene flow)
- Recent molecular technological advances:
 - Decreased costs
 - Increased sampling output via Next Generation Sequencing
- Limited genetic studies on Nephrops



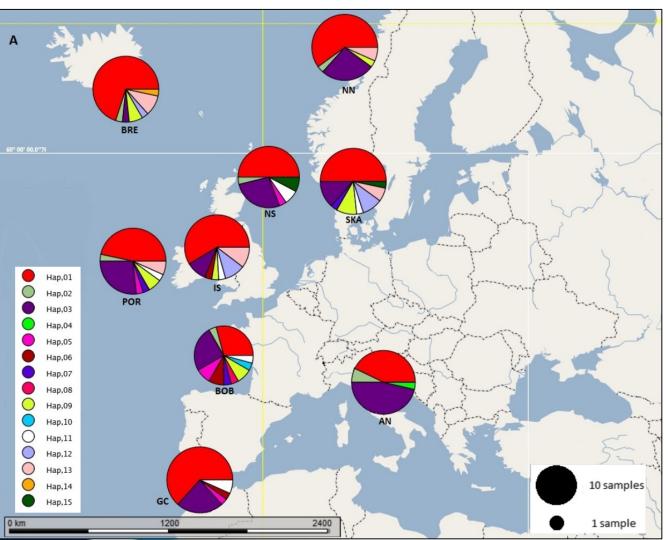


Mitochondrial D-loop Analyses (Deep Time)



- 30 individuals, 9 areas across distribution
- De novo primers mtDNA D-loop region
- Significant genetic differentiation between northeast Atlantic and the east Mediterranean samples
- Species expansion time between 10,500 to 19,000 ybp
- High haplotype diversity Bay of Biscay potential glacial refugium for the Atlantic distribution







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Rapid, economical single-nucleotide polymorphism and microsatellite discovery based on de novo assembly of a reduced representation genome in a non-model organism: a case study of Atlantic cod Gadus morhua

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Next Gen Pop Gen: implementing a high-throughput approach to population genetics in boarfish (Capros aper)

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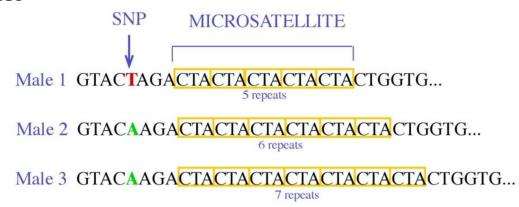


SNPs

- Relatively low mutation rate
- Highly abundant
- Relatively expensive
- Requires larger database to match power of fewer microsatellites

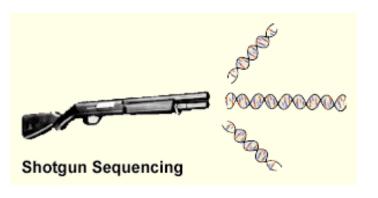
Microsatellites

- Relatively high mutation rate
- Less abundant
- Relatively inexpensive
- Platform dependent genotyping scoring



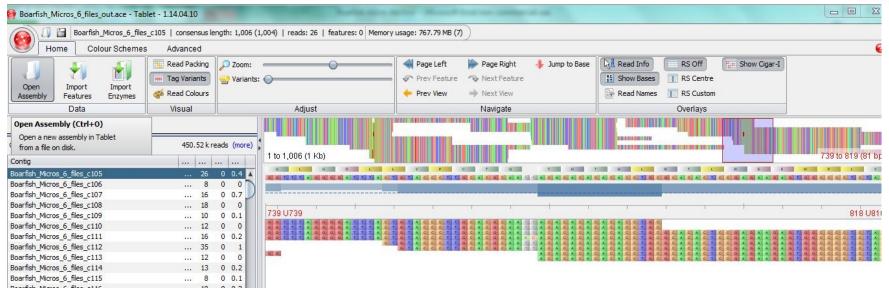


Population genetics – Current timescale

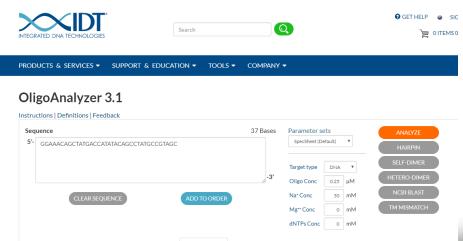


- Nephrops large genome (C-value 4.9/H. sapiens C-value 3.5)
- Reduced representation library
- Shotgun sequencing (+8 million reads)



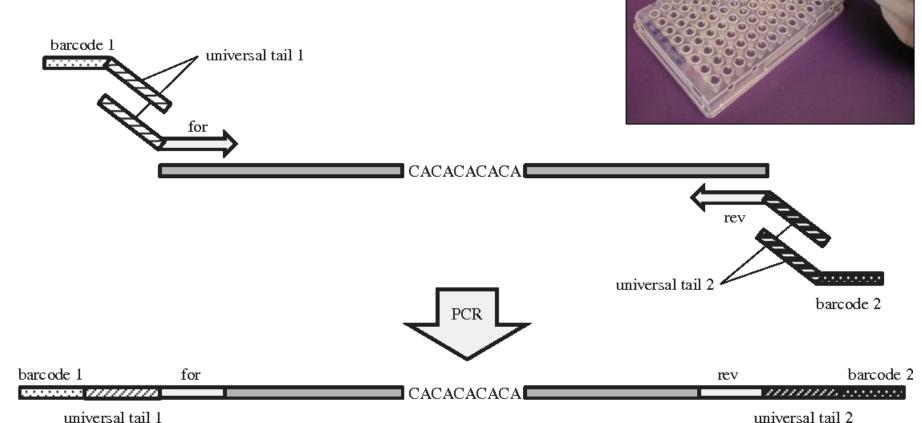


- Shotgun sequencing long strands
- Microsatellite discovery- QDD software
- Primer design
- 106 *de novo* pairs of primers



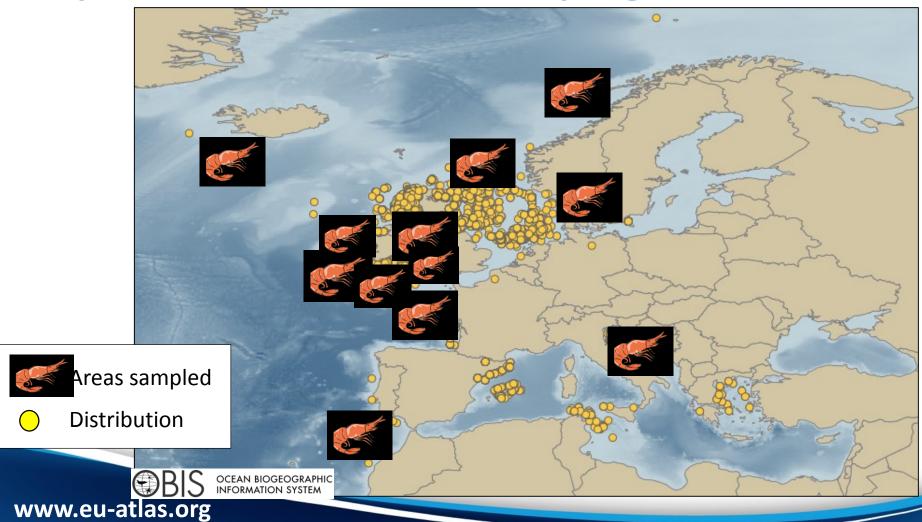
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Population Genetics Mass Sampling







1200 samples \rightarrow 60 plates \rightarrow 106 primer pairs \rightarrow 1 tube



Results coming coop

Thank You!



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