

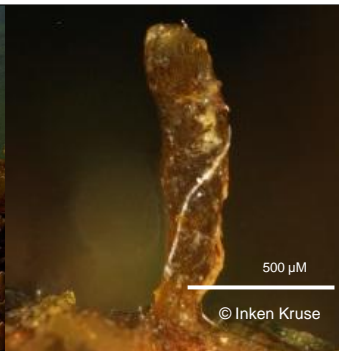
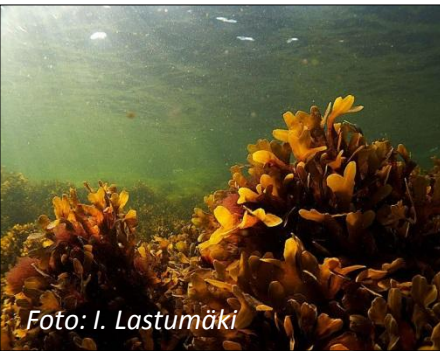
Response of genetic diversity levels of early life-stage *Fucus vesiculosus* on two climate change parameters

Balsam Al-Janabi¹

Angelika Graiff², Ulf Karsten², Martin Wahl¹, Inken Kruse¹

¹ GEOMAR, Kiel

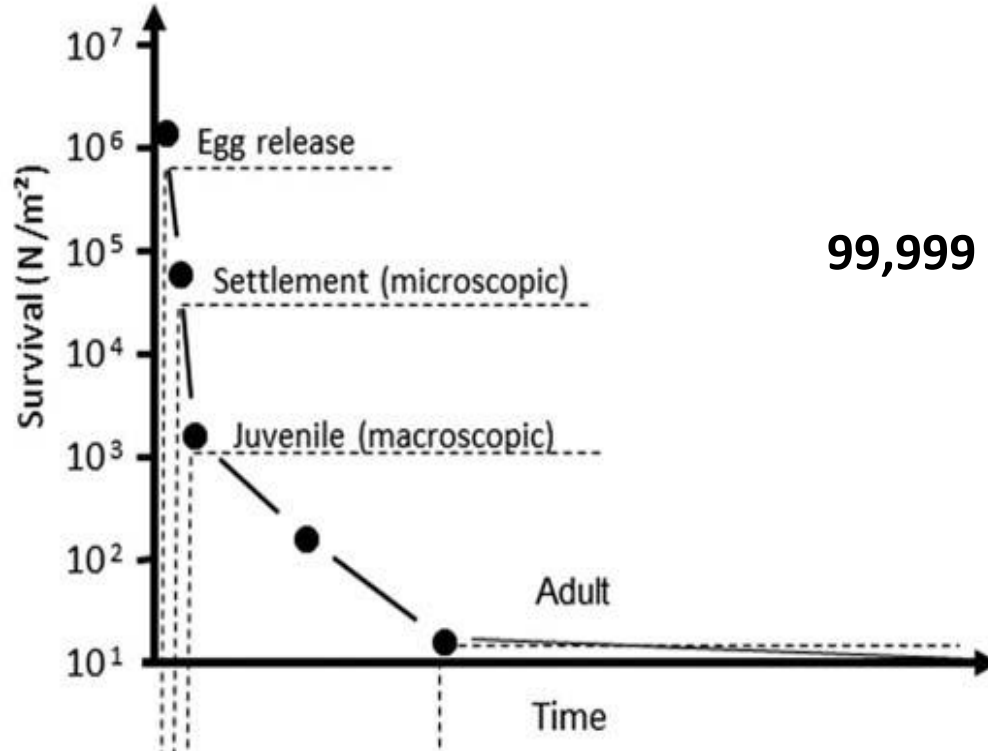
² University of Rostock



High mortality under young furoid life-stages

Fucus germlings most susceptible to environmental stress

Using mortality analysis: a good tool to examine for directed selection.



Genetic diversity

Baltic Sea < Atlantic

(Johanneson 2006)

Confers potential for adaptation through selection

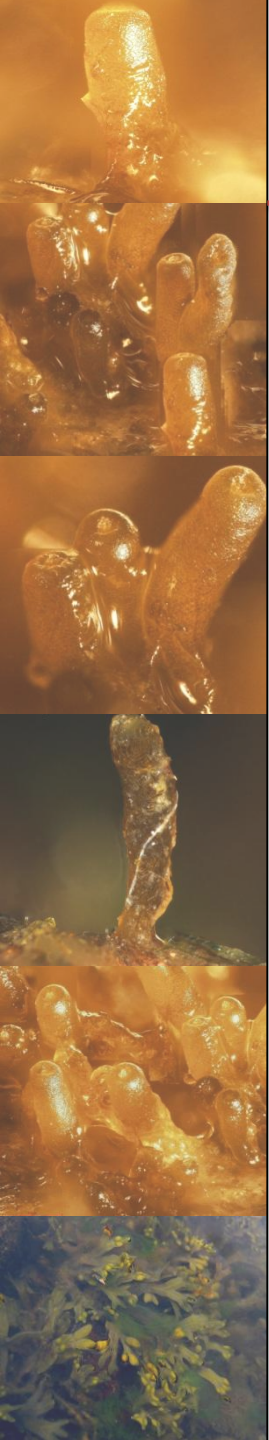
Allows for resilience and ecosystem services

Hypothesis:

Populations of high genetic diversity perform better on environmental stress.



Genetic diversity level exposed to climate change

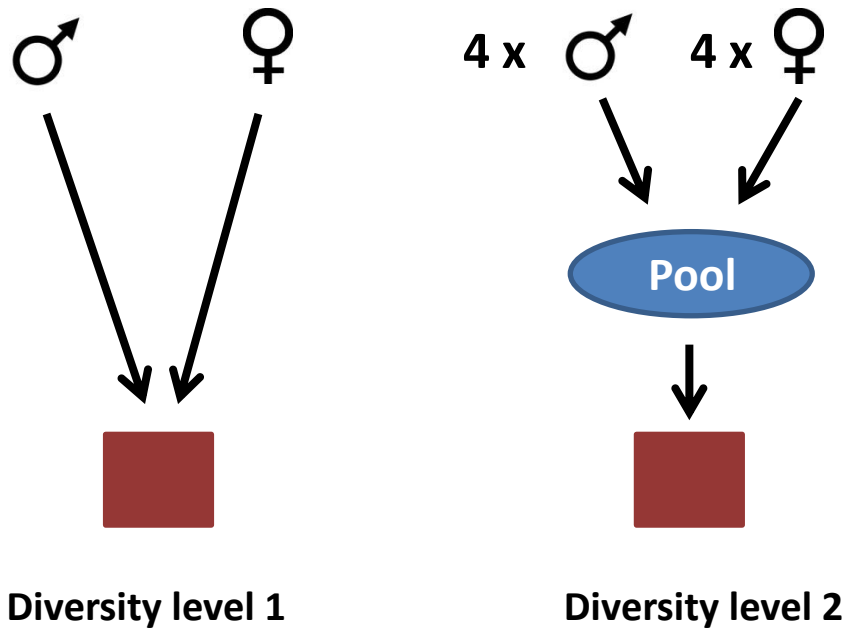


Settlement of germlings

Highly mature adult *Fucus* were collected.

Release of gametes was induced.

Settling of germlings on limestones cubes: edge length 2 cm.



Experimental design

Two diversity levels of Fucus germlings

Low diversity level: offsprings of 1 parental pair each



versus

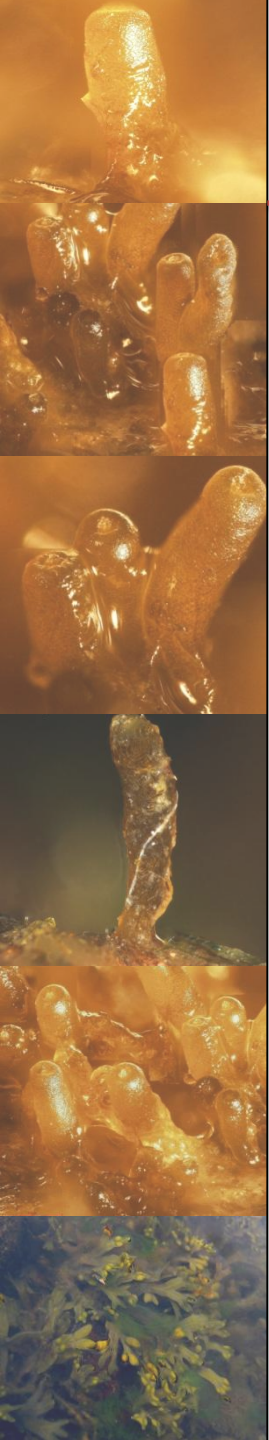
High diversity level: pool of 4 parental pair's offspring



16 possible combinations

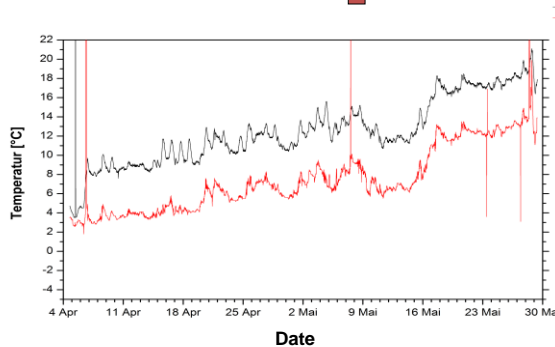


16 possible combinations

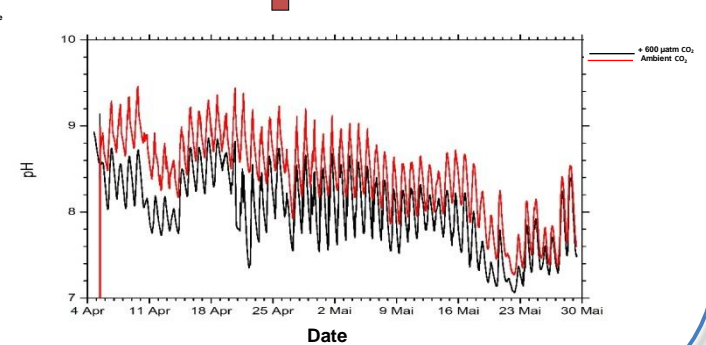


Delta Treatment

Temperature ↑ 5°C



pCO₂ ↑ 600 μatm



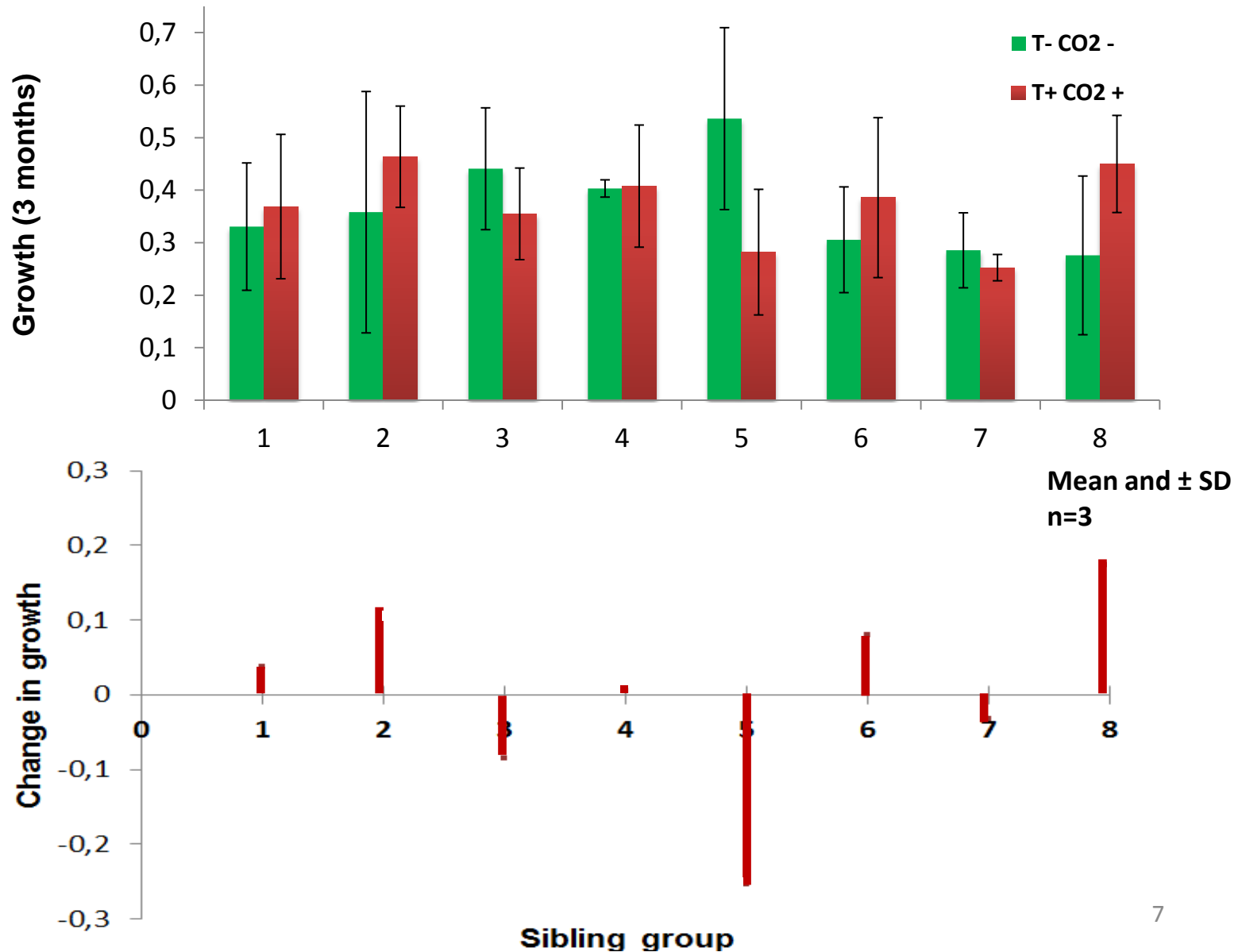
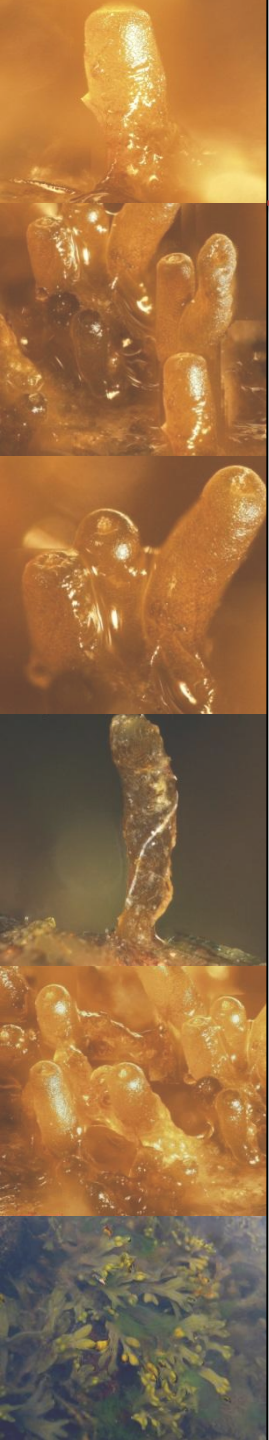
Phenotypic traits were analysed in different seasons.

8 separate sibling groups

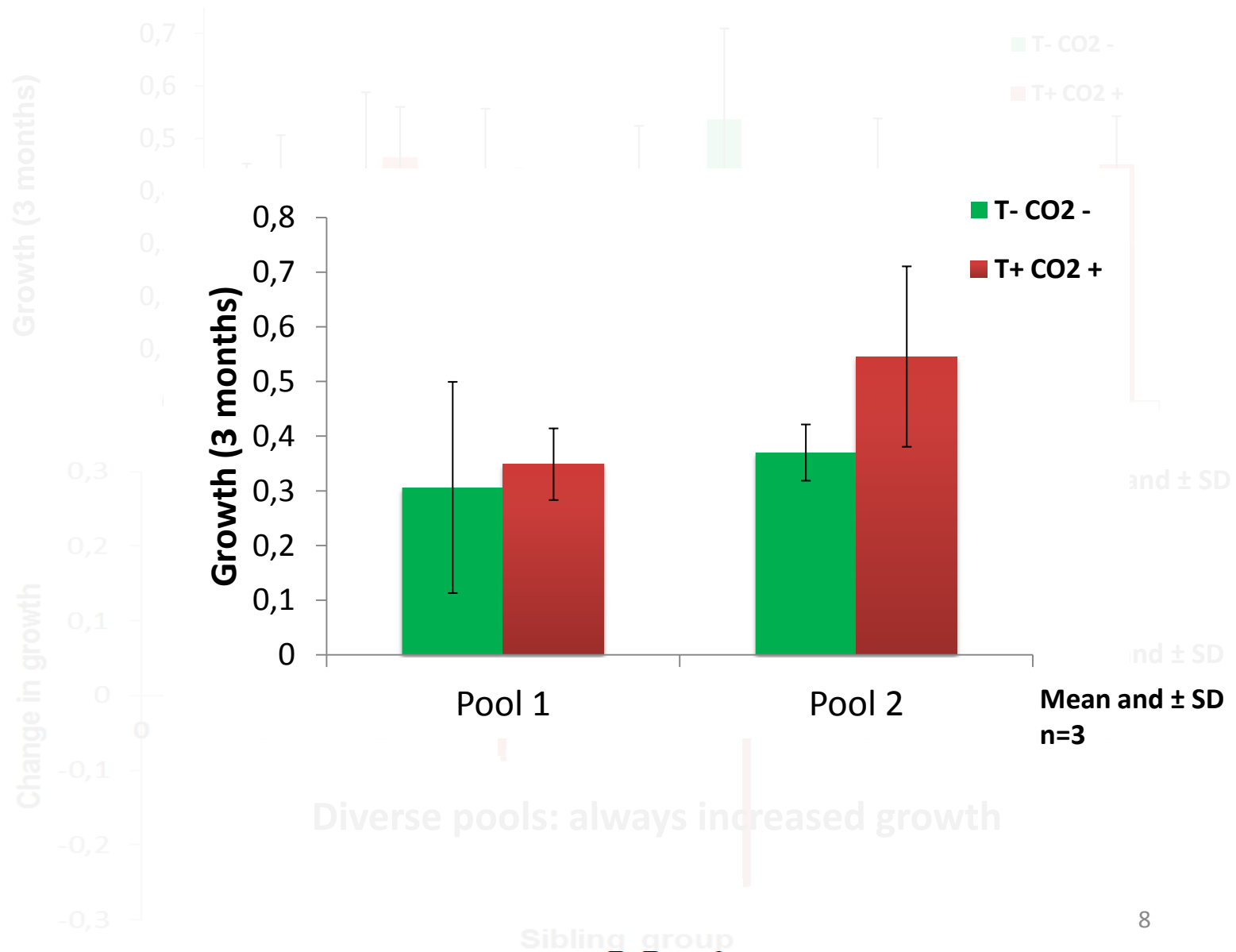
vs

2 pools of high diversity

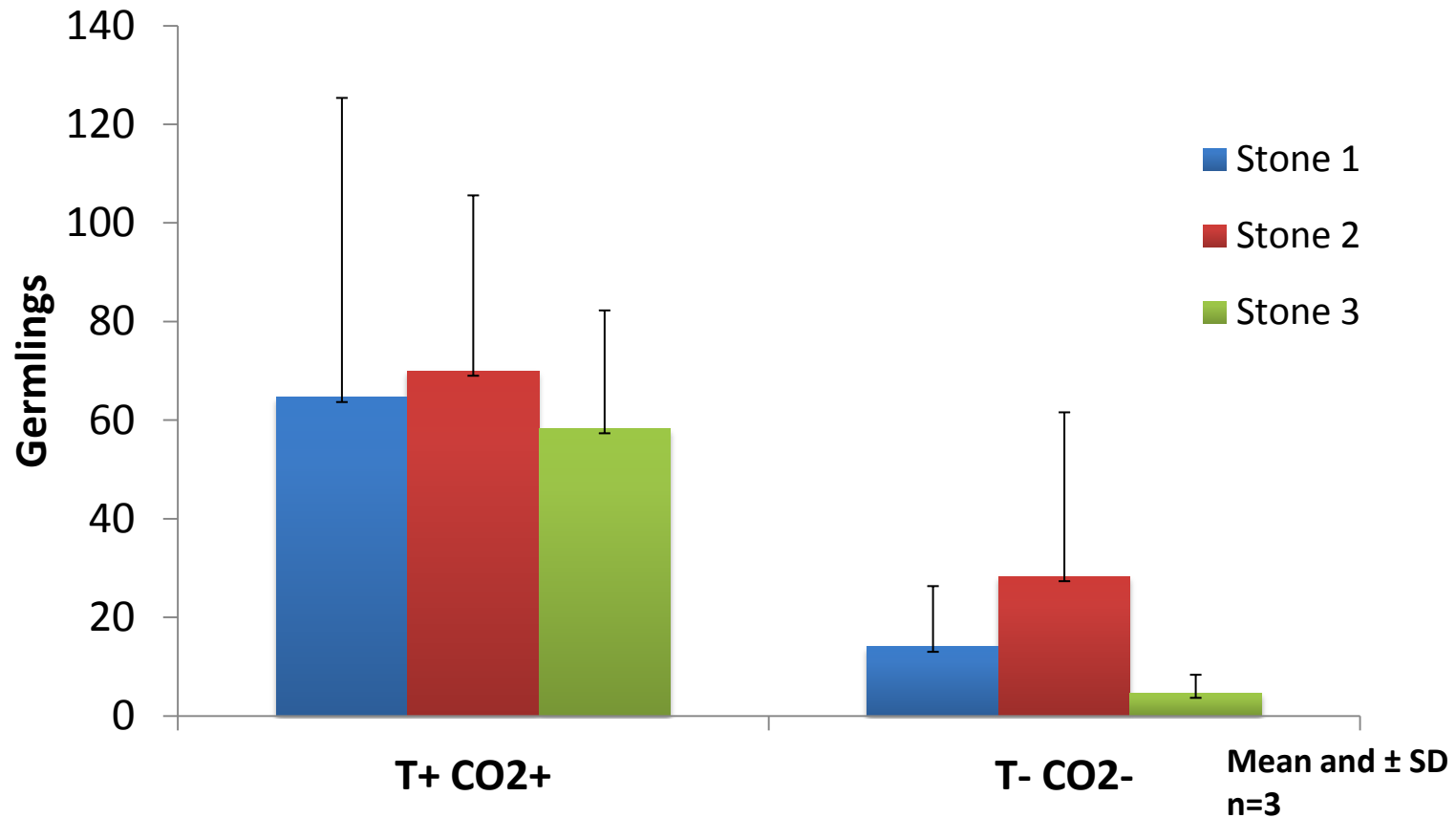
Growth of germlings - early summer



Growth of germlings - early summer

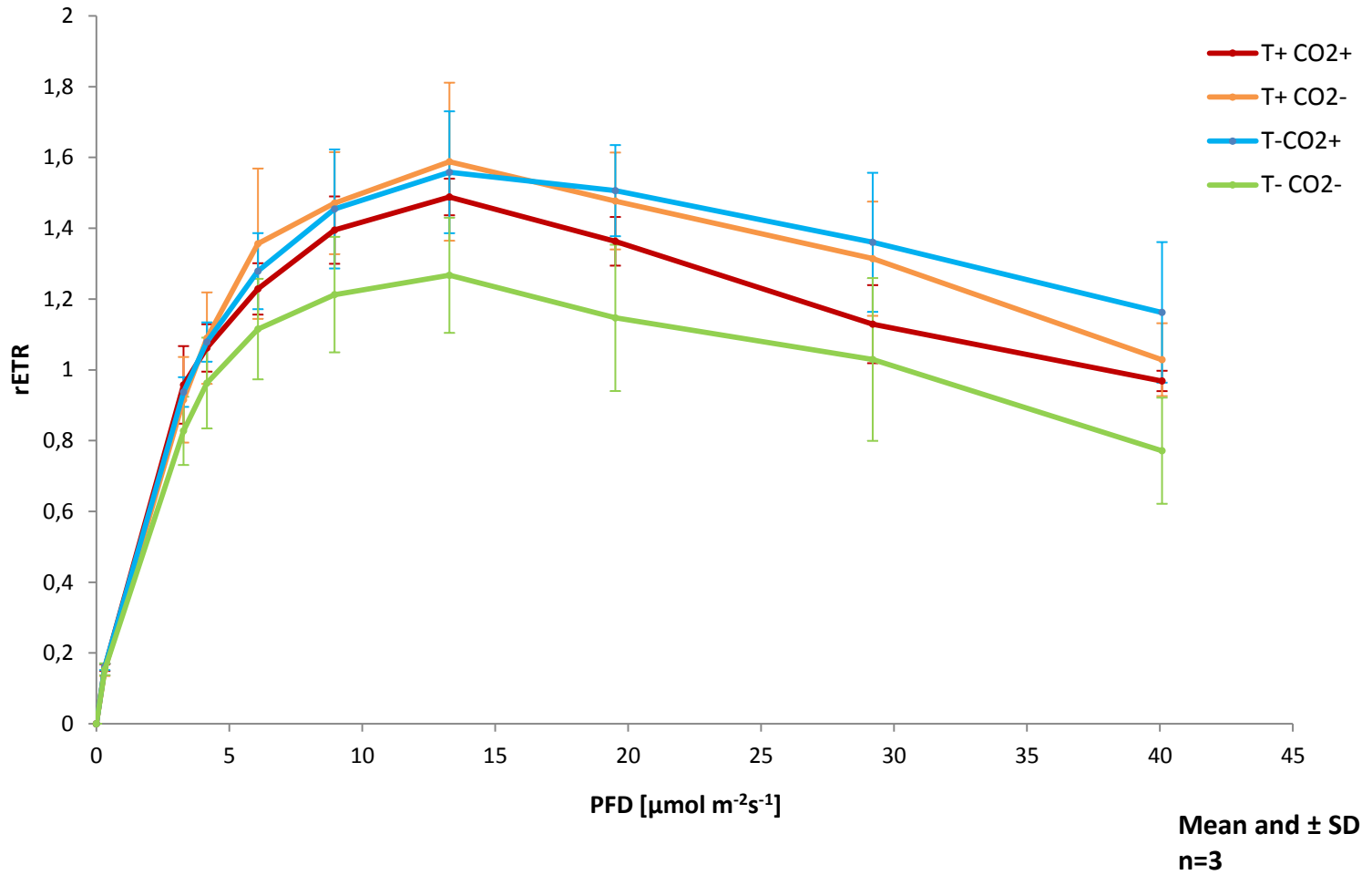


Settlement success of *Fucus* germlings

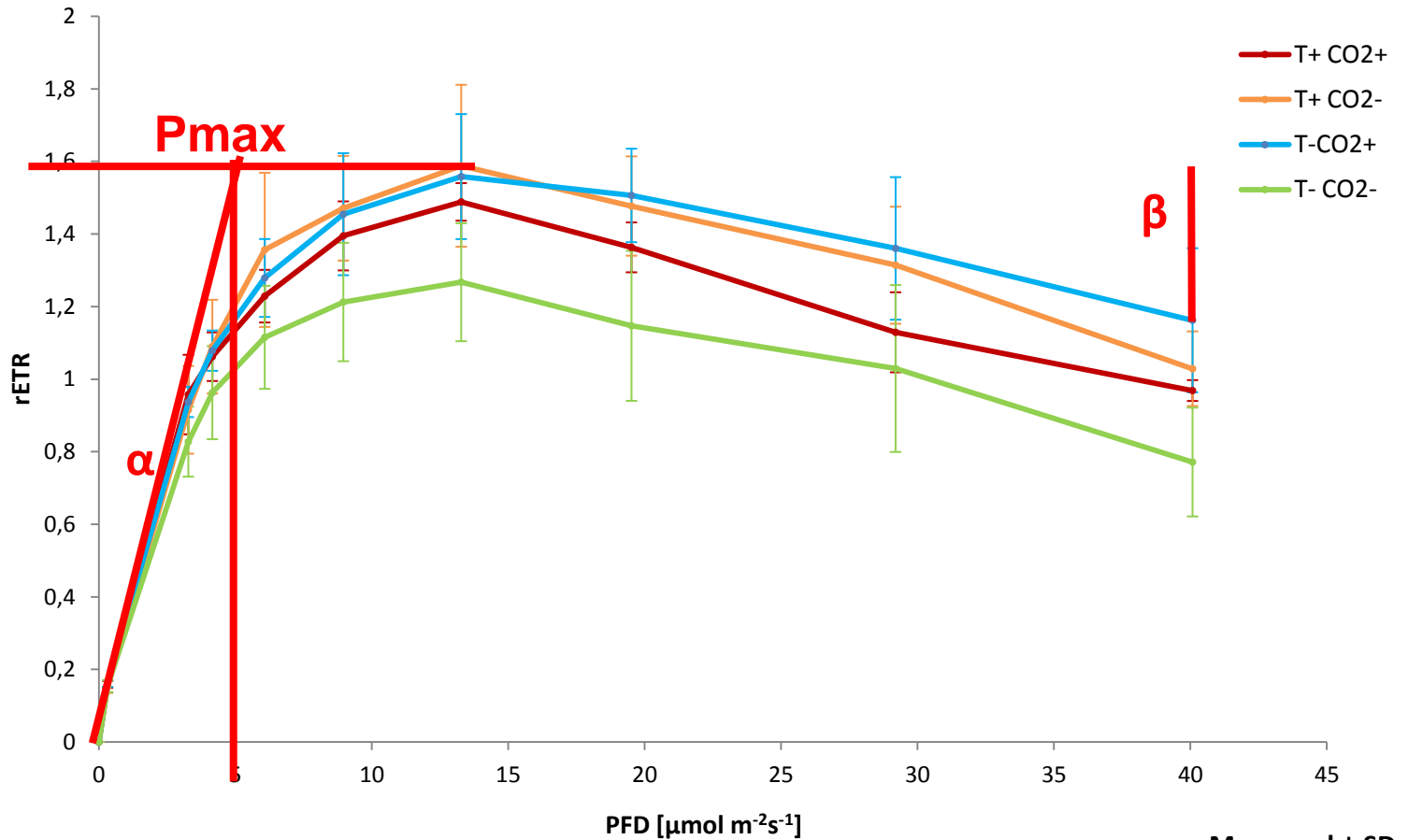


Higher temperature: higher germlings' new settlement (p-value < 0,001)

Light curves under climate change conditions



Light curves under climate change conditions



Mean and \pm SD
n=3

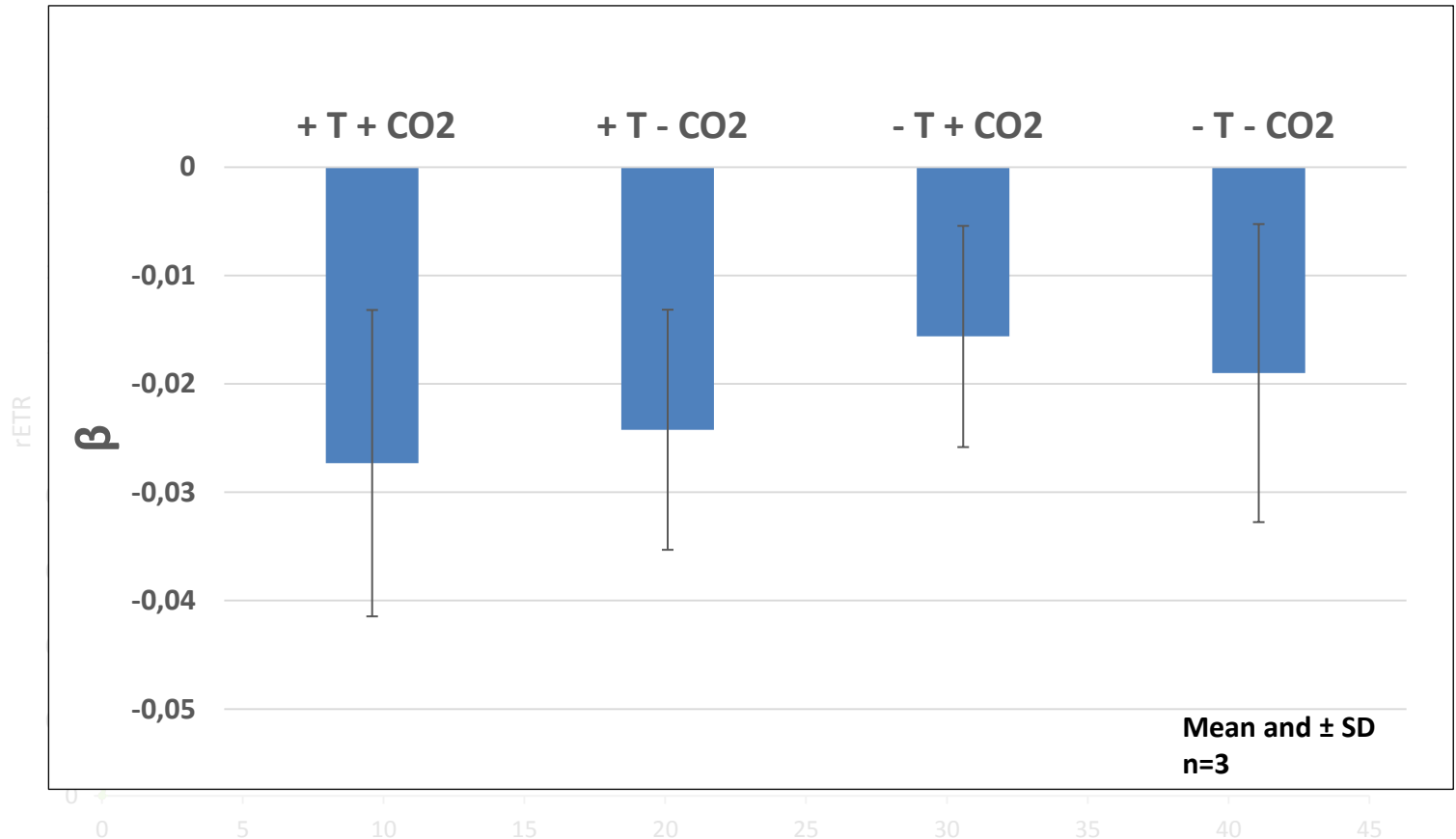
P_{max}
Maximum ETR

I_k
Saturation intensity

α
Initial slope

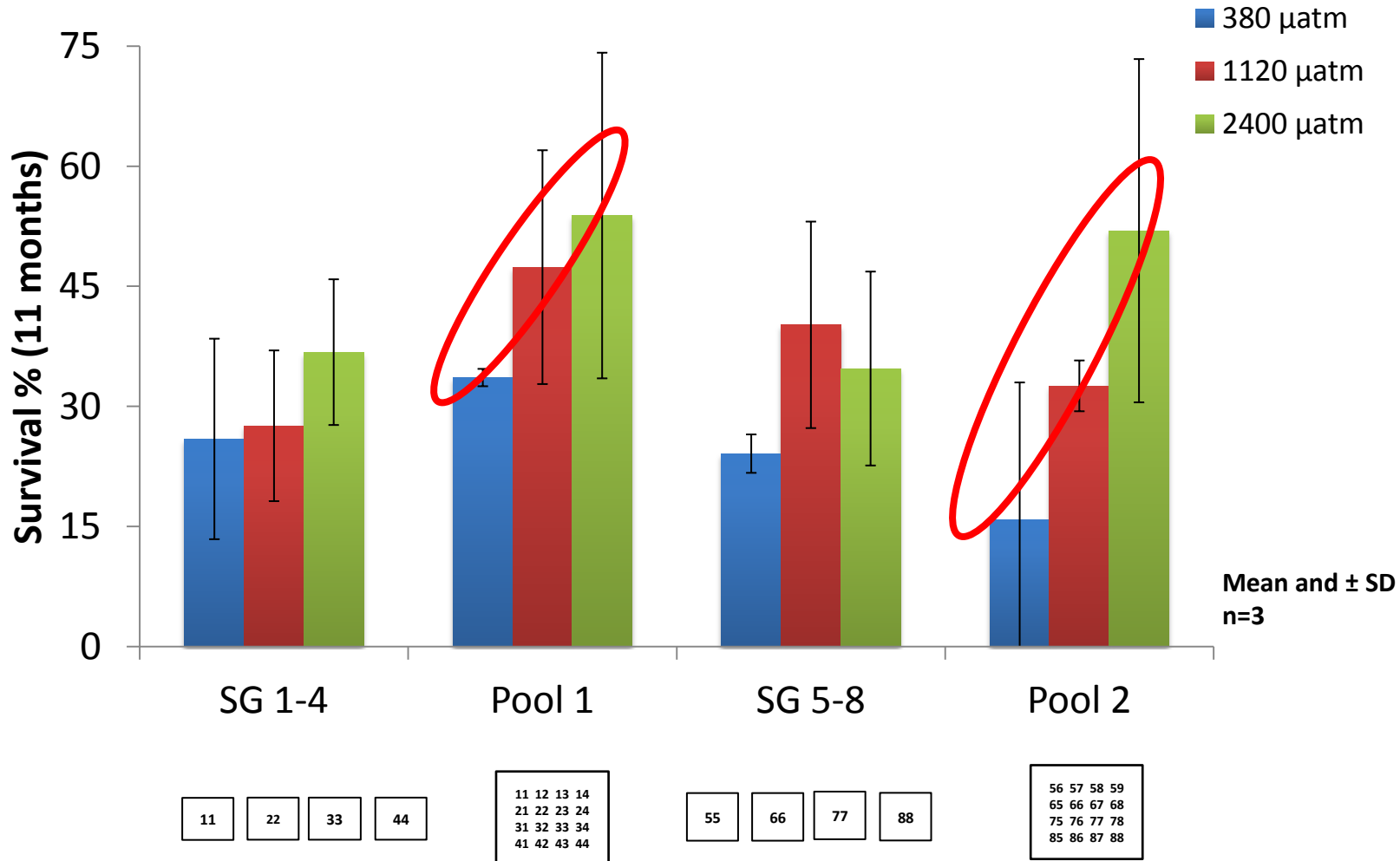
β
photoinhibition constant

Photoinhibition constant β



Higher temperature increase significantly the photoinhibition of *Fucus* germlings (p-value < 0,001)

Survival of different diversity level



Survival of high diversity level > low diversity level.



Genotyping of *Fucus* germlings

Follow the fate of the parent's alleles in the next generation.

Determine to which degree **genetic diversities** are maintained in high diversity levels

Compare if allele combinations **survive the same way** in the pools

Microsatellites: Repeated regions of 2-6 base pairs of DNA.

Simple sequence repeats with high polymorphisms

Conclusion:

Higher genetic diversity level perform better under climate change.

Indication for selection processes towards stronger genotypes

Thank you for your attention



Foto: I. Lastumäki



Foto: B. Al-Janabi



Foto: I. Kruse

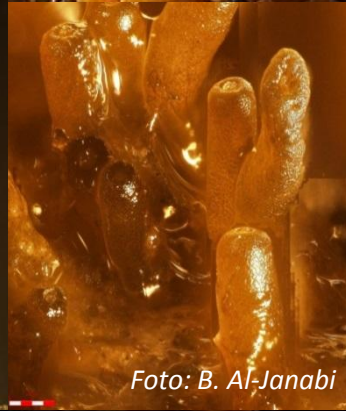


Foto: B. Al-Janabi



Foto: K. Maczassek

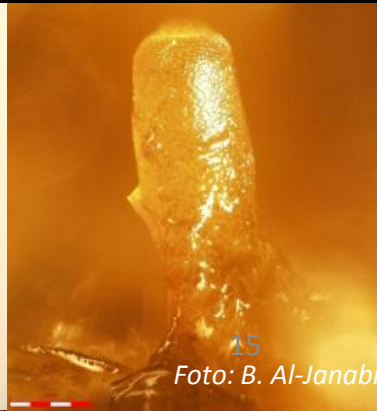
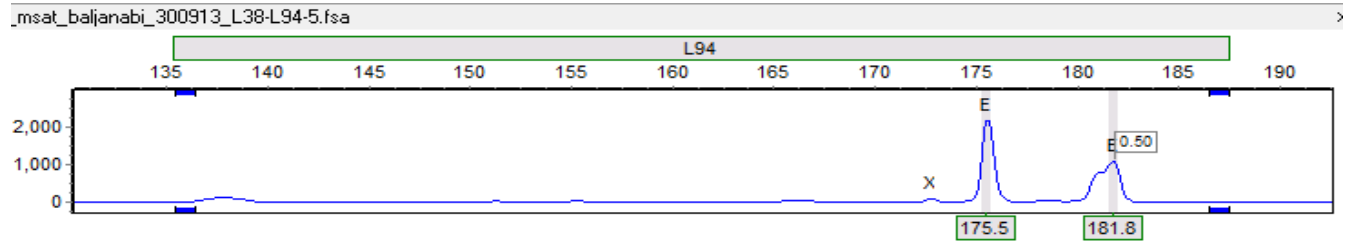
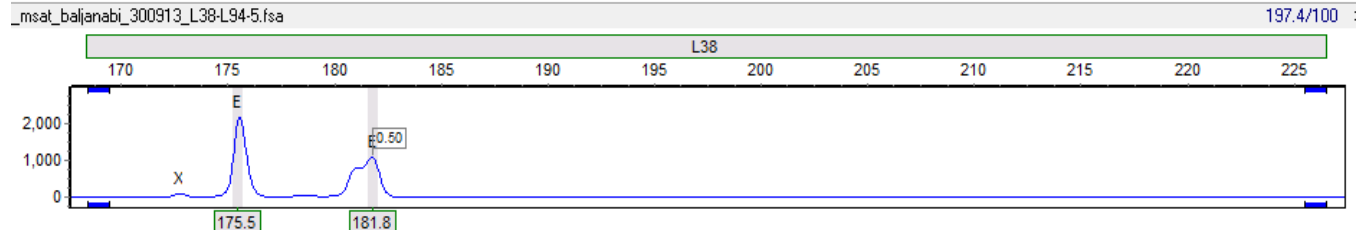


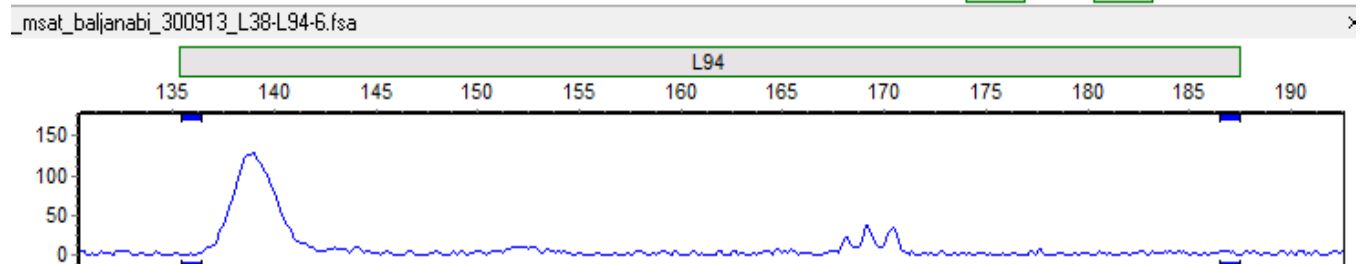
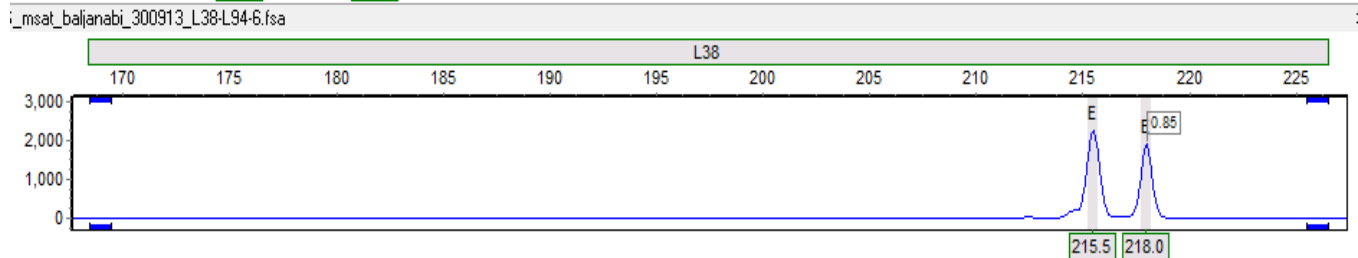
Foto: B. Al-Janabi

Genotyping of *Fucus*

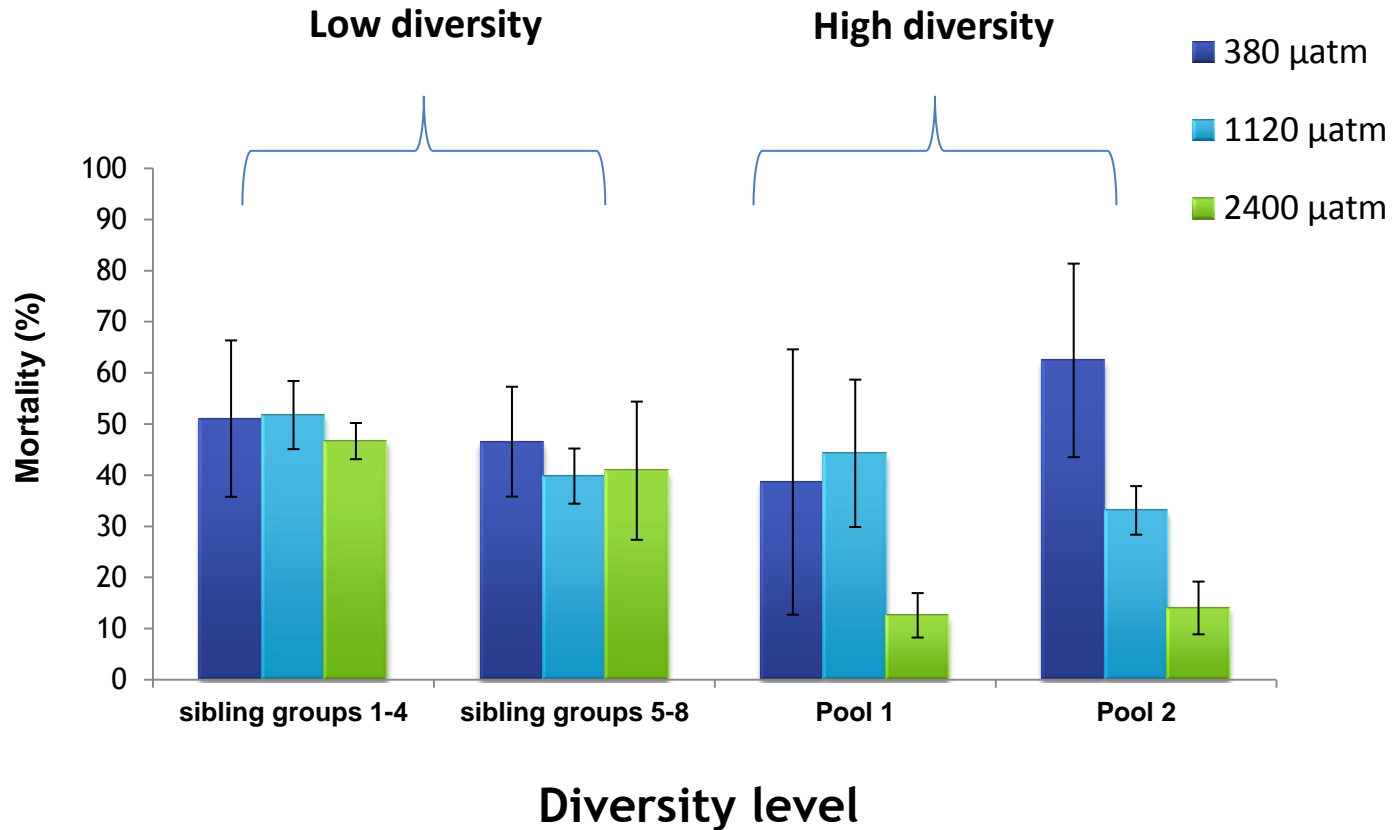
Germling 1



Germling 2



Indoor Experiment – Mortality

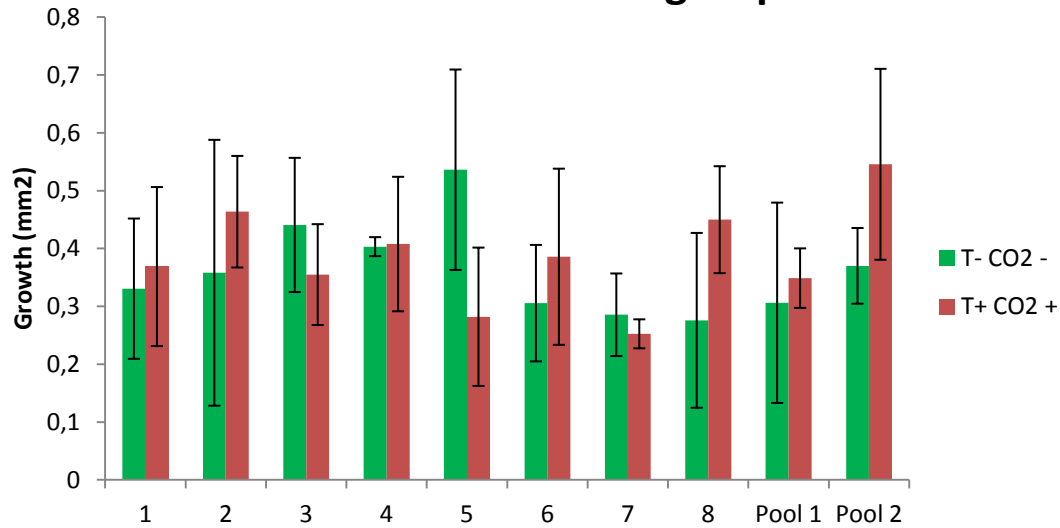


Diverse groups of *Fucus* germlings do have a **decreased mortality** under high pCO₂ (p-value < 0,001)

Under high pCO₂ conditions the **high diversity level reacts significantly** different than the low diversity level (p-value < 0,001)

Growth of germlings in the benthocosms. 3 Months in spring.

T and CO2 effect on groups



Low vs high diversity

