

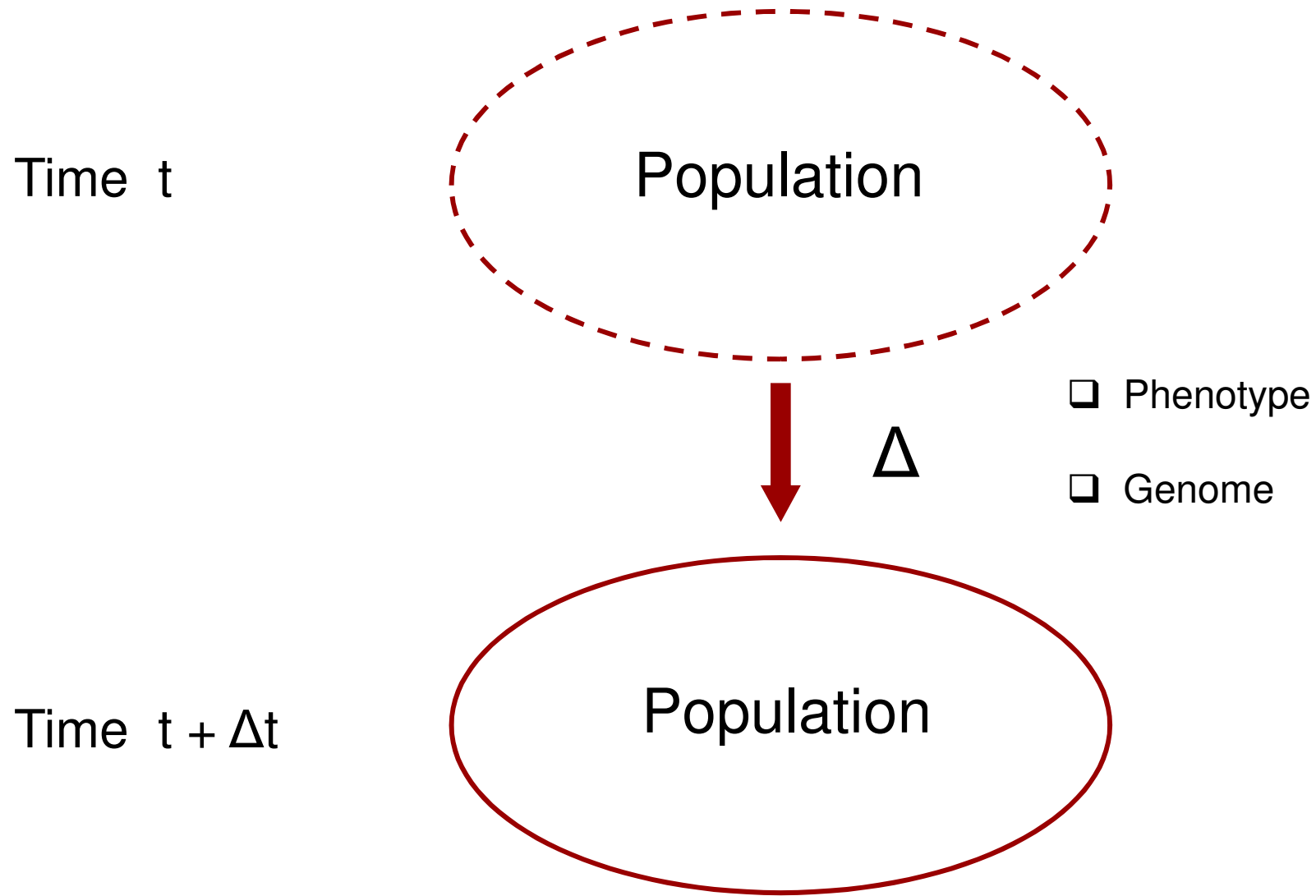
Réunion de la section 2 Forêts -filère bois
Récentes avancées en génomique des arbres forestiers

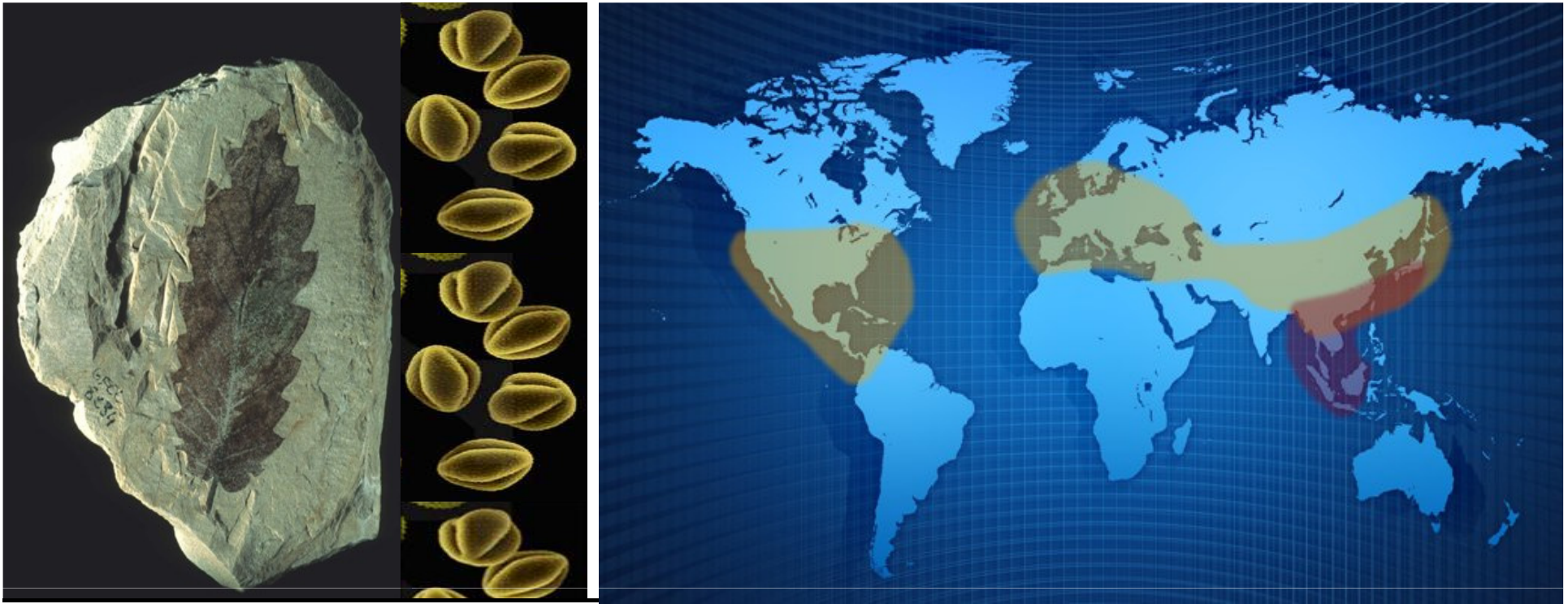
Microévolution et adaptation du chêne en réponse aux changements environnementaux

Antoine Kremer



MICROEVOLUTIONARY CHANGE

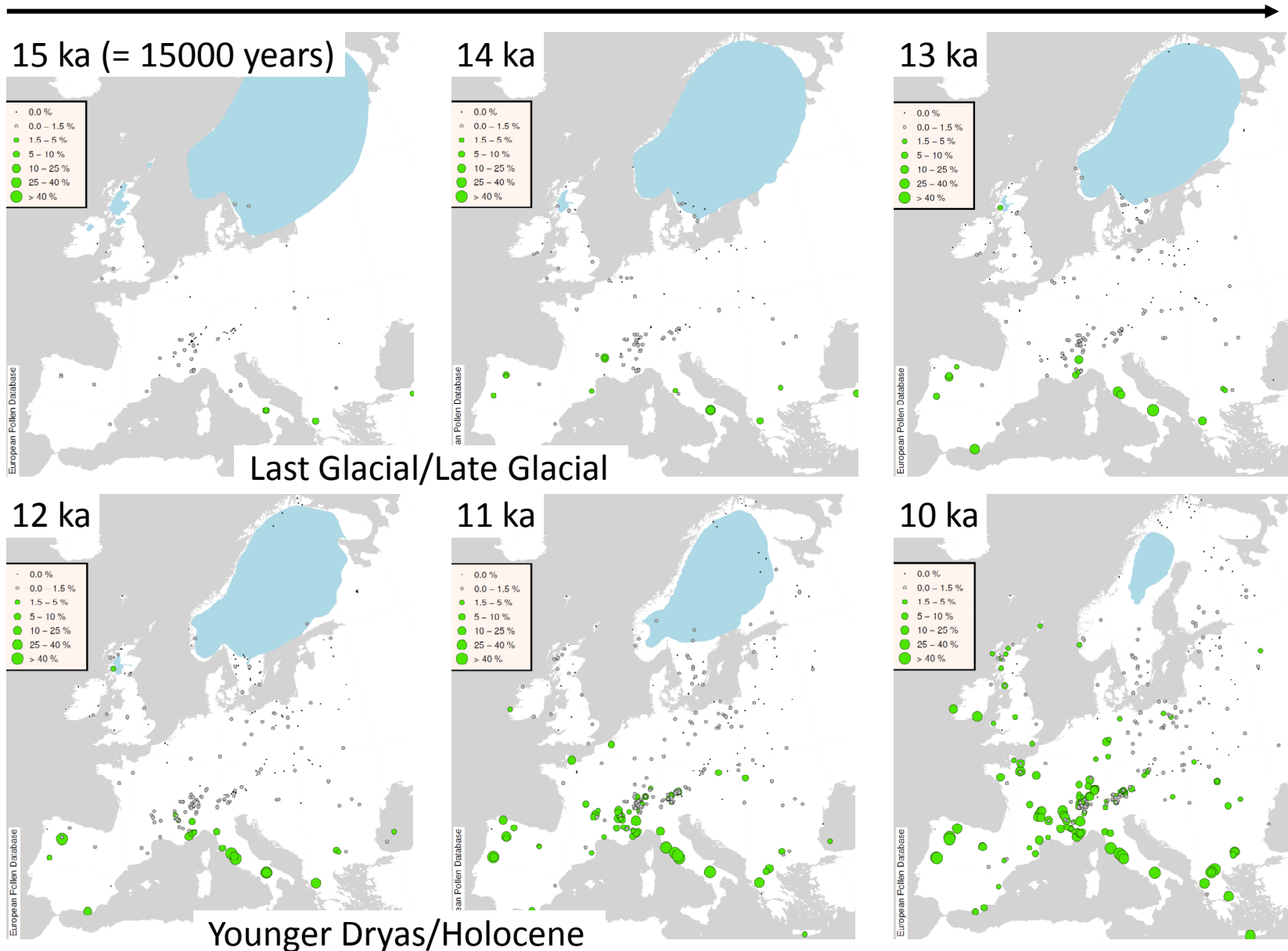




GENUS *QUERCUS*

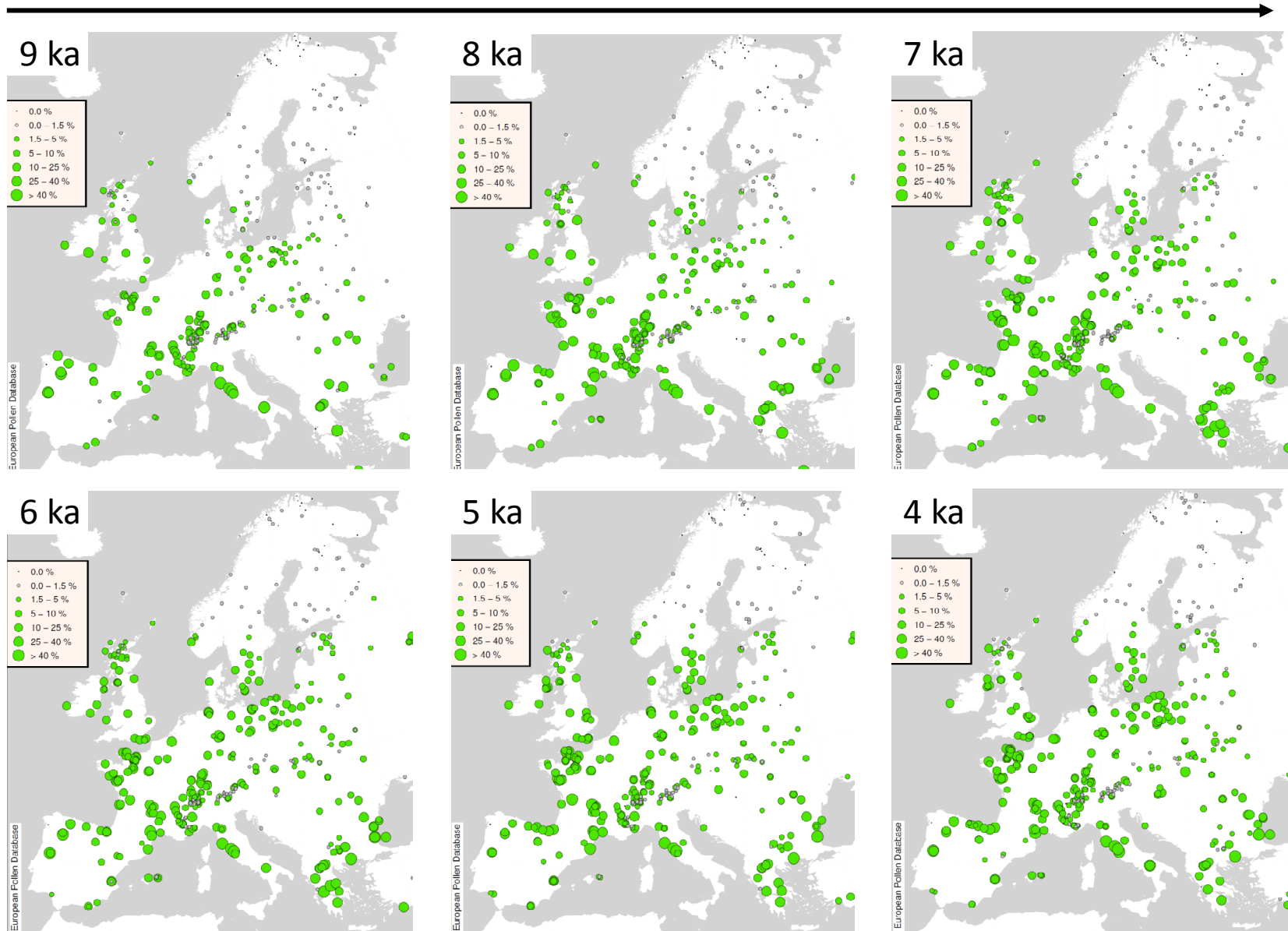


Postglacial oak recolonisation documented by pollen



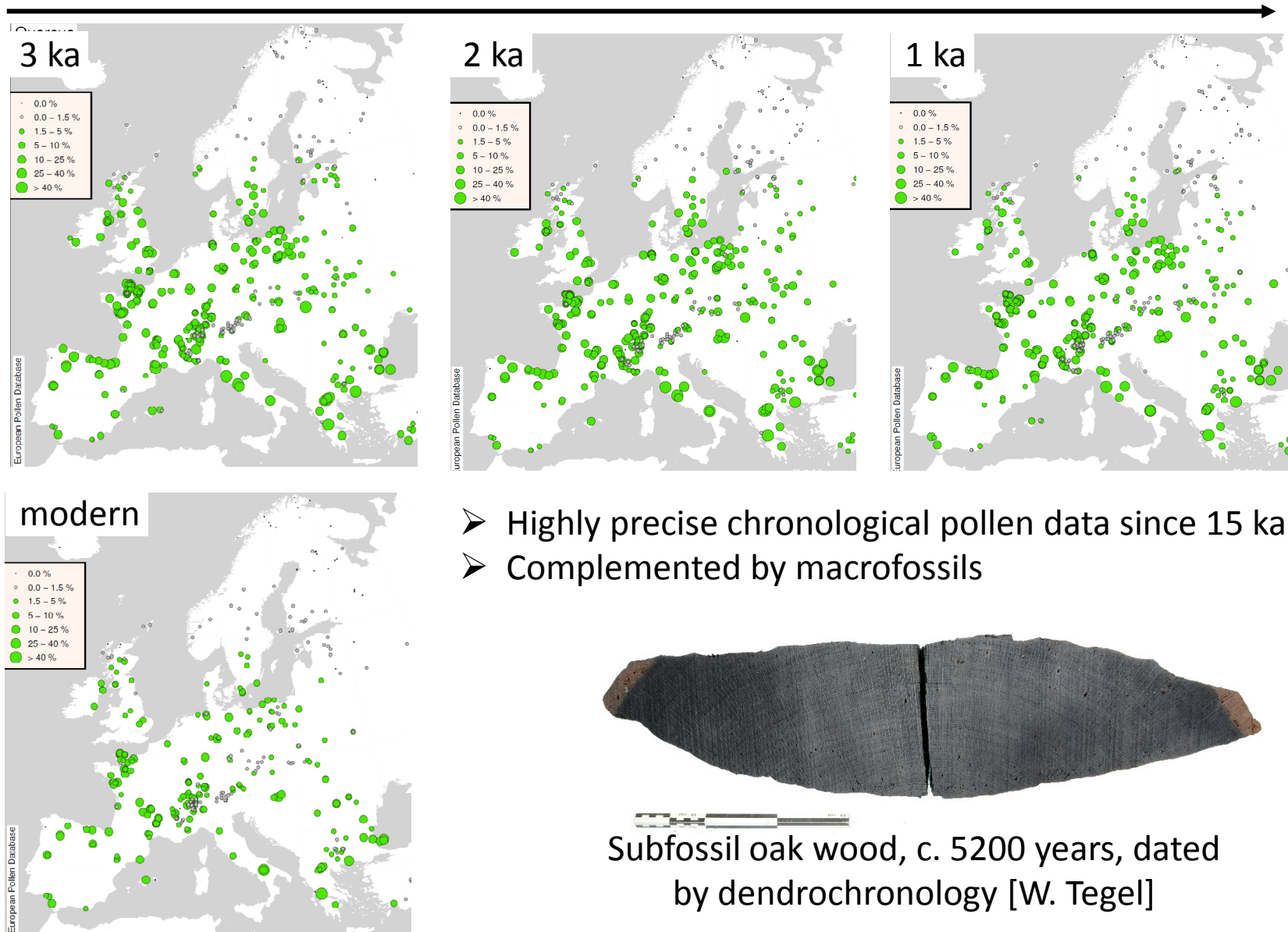
[Giesecke *et al.* submitted]

Postglacial oak recolonisation documented by pollen



[Giesecke *et al.* submitted]

Postglacial oak recolonisation documented by pollen



[Giesecke *et al.* submitted]

- Highly precise chronological pollen data since 15 ka
- Complemented by macrofossils



Subfossil oak wood, c. 5200 years, dated by dendrochronology [W. Tegel]

INDIVIDUAL HETEROZYGOSITY IN HUMANS AND OAKS



0.0012

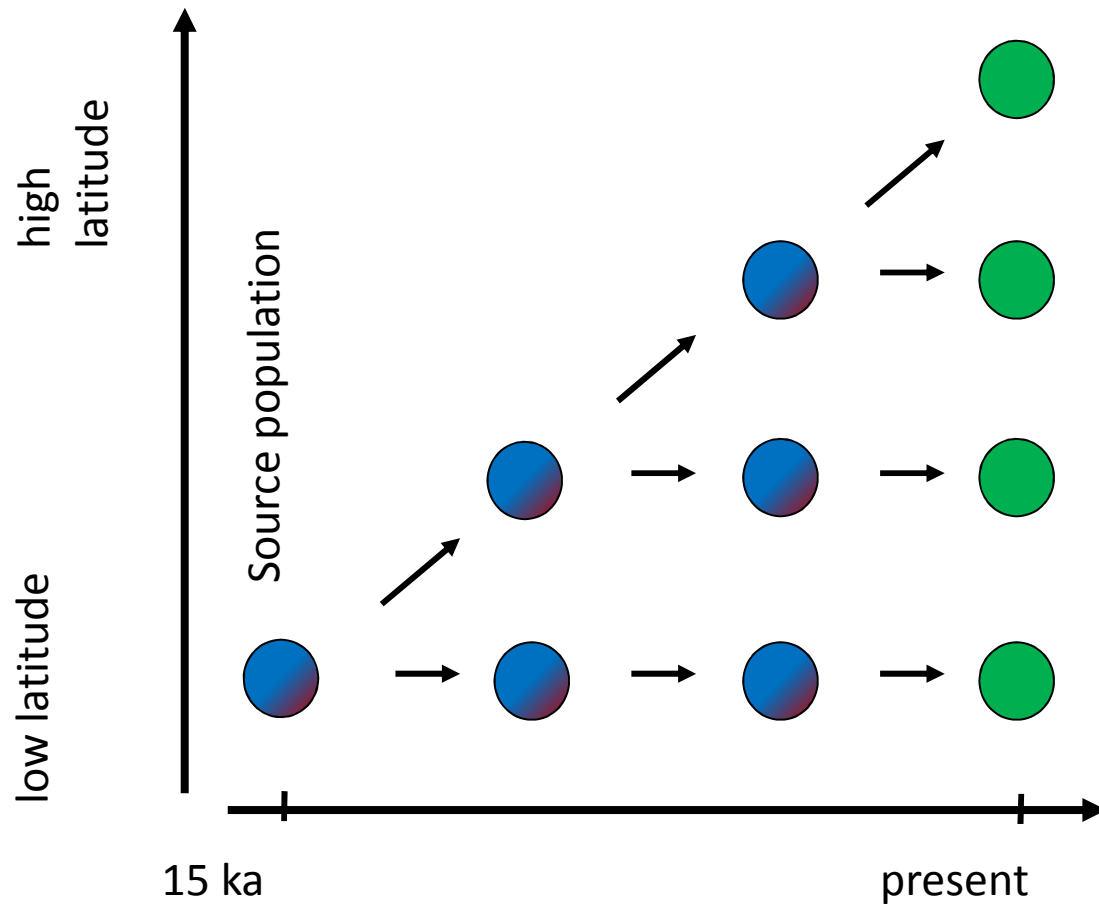
McVean et al, 2012 Nature 491: 56-65 ; Plomion et al., 2015 Molecular Genetic Resources,



0.02

Trees tend to become hyperdiverse: they generate diversity as other species, but do not lose it.. They accumulate diversity, hence become hyperdiverse.

EVOLUTIONARY TRAJECTORIES



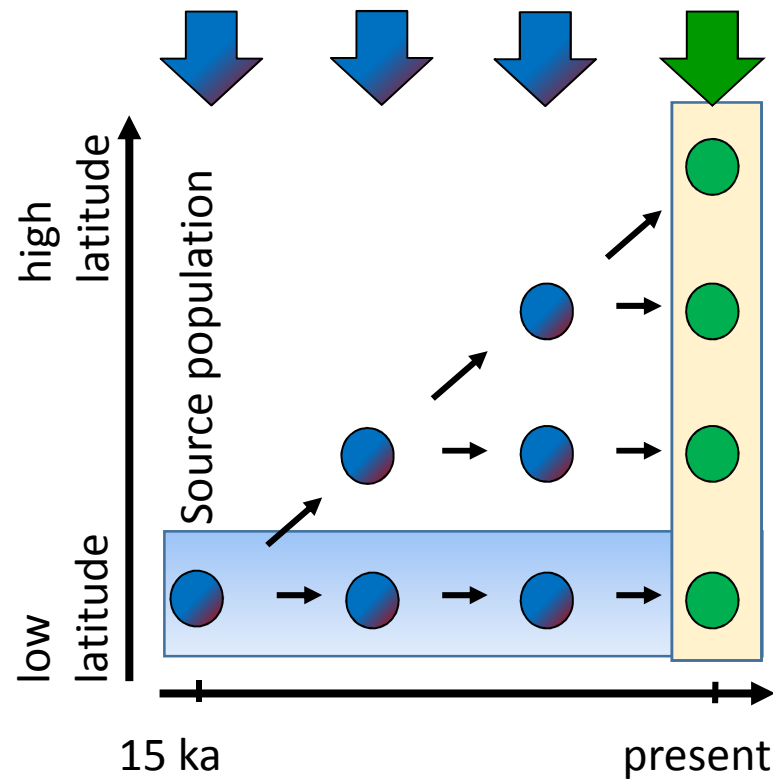
MICROEVOLUTION ALLOCHRONIC vs SYNCHRONIC APPROACHES

Paleoecology and Paleogenomics

➤ Ancient populations

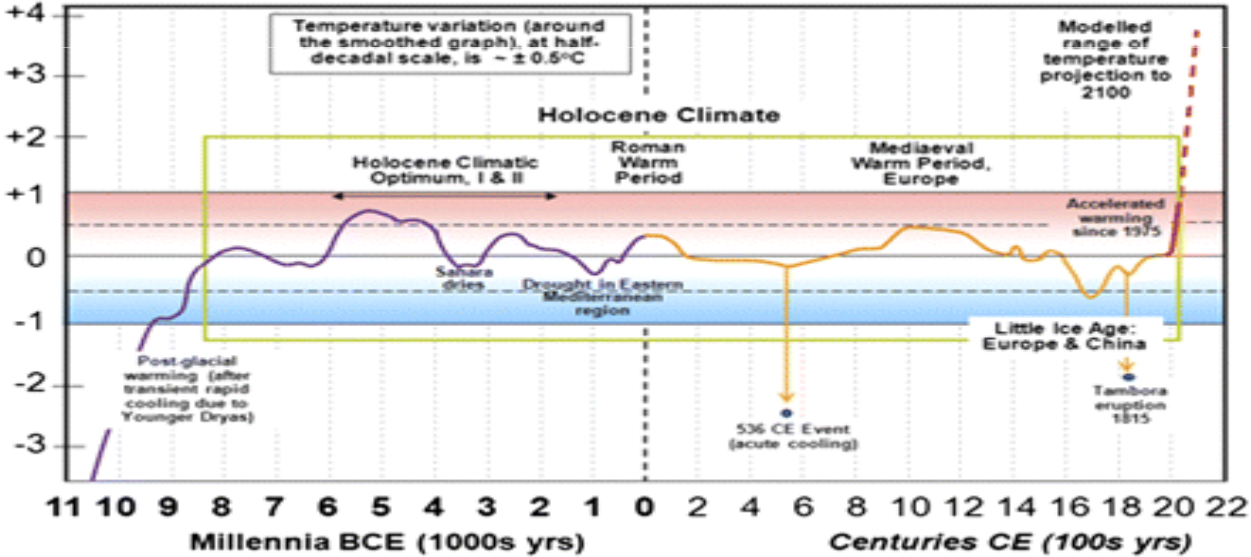
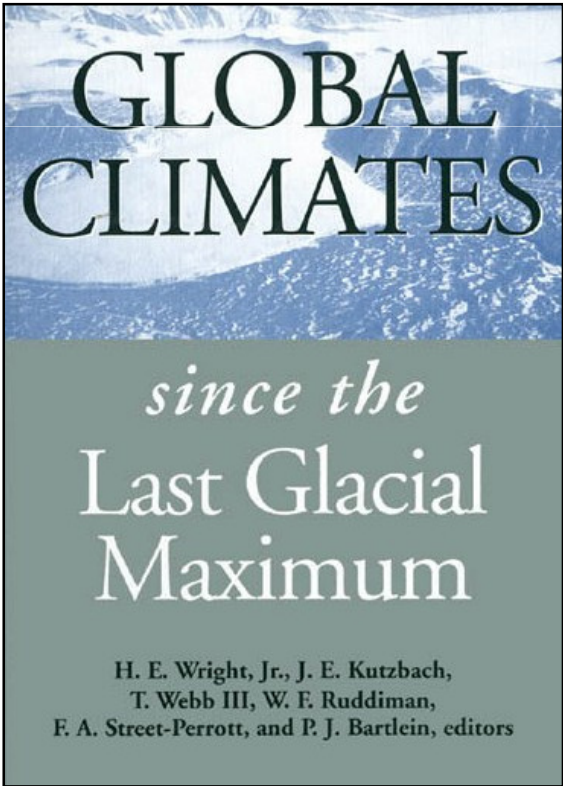
Genetics & Genomics

➤ Extant Populations





EVOLUTIONARY CHANGE AFTER **THE LAST GLACIAL MAXIMUM**



McMichael AJ PNAS 2012 109 4730-4737

Variations in northern hemisphere temperature, °C (relative to mean temperature during 1960–1980), averaged from multiple sources published since 2007.

ANCIENT WOOD SAMPLES FOR aDNA ANALYSIS

Fossil wood	Archaeological remains
Logs in gravel pits	Pile dwellings
Submerged forests	Water well
Buried logs	Fisheries
< 8000 BP	8000 BP to present

ANCIENT LOGS IN GRAVEL PITS

Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg
Institut für Geo- und Umweltwissenschaften
79085 Freiburg
Benoit Sittler & Willy Tegel

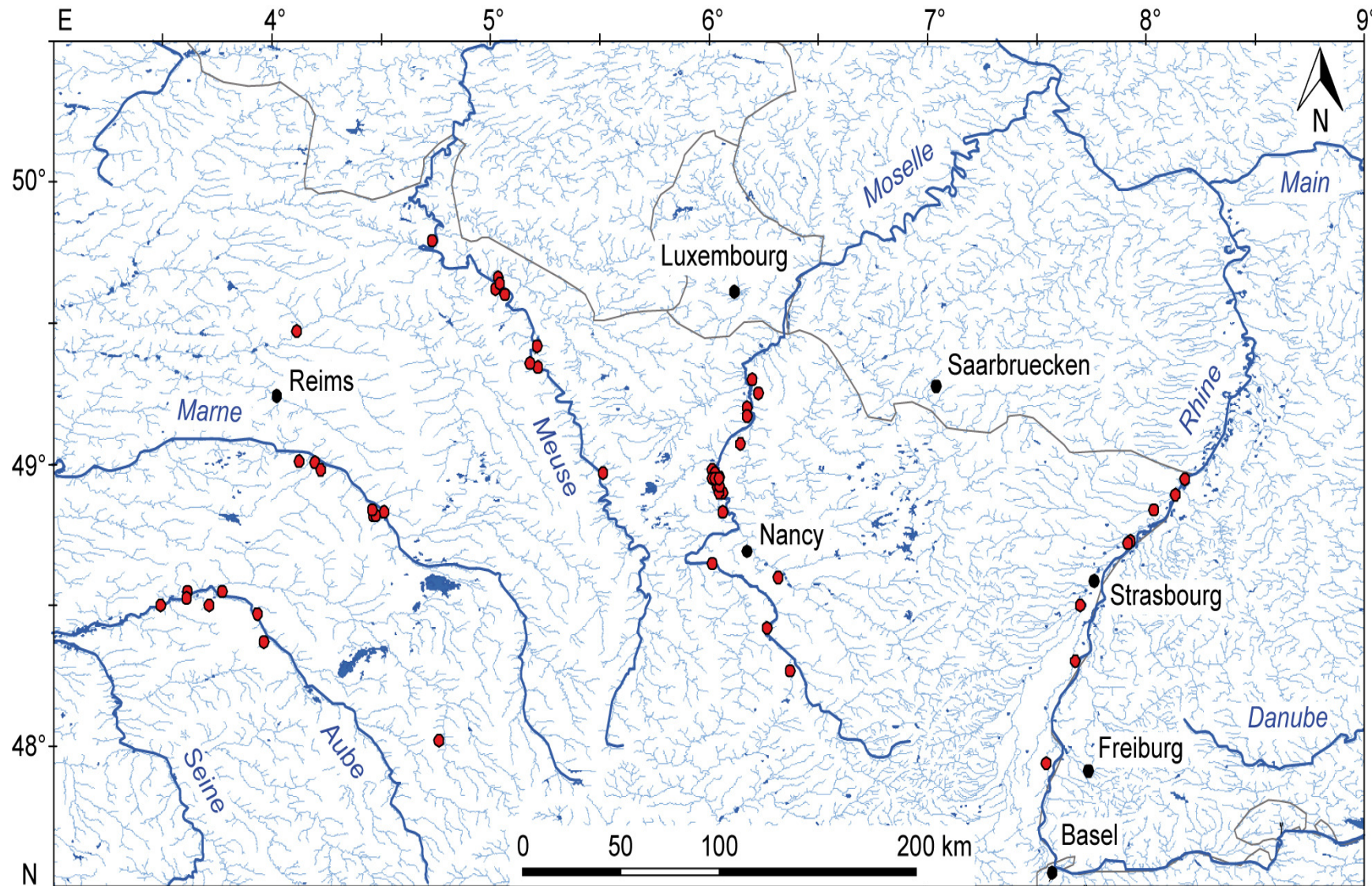


Vallée du Rhin

Champey, vallée de la Moselle



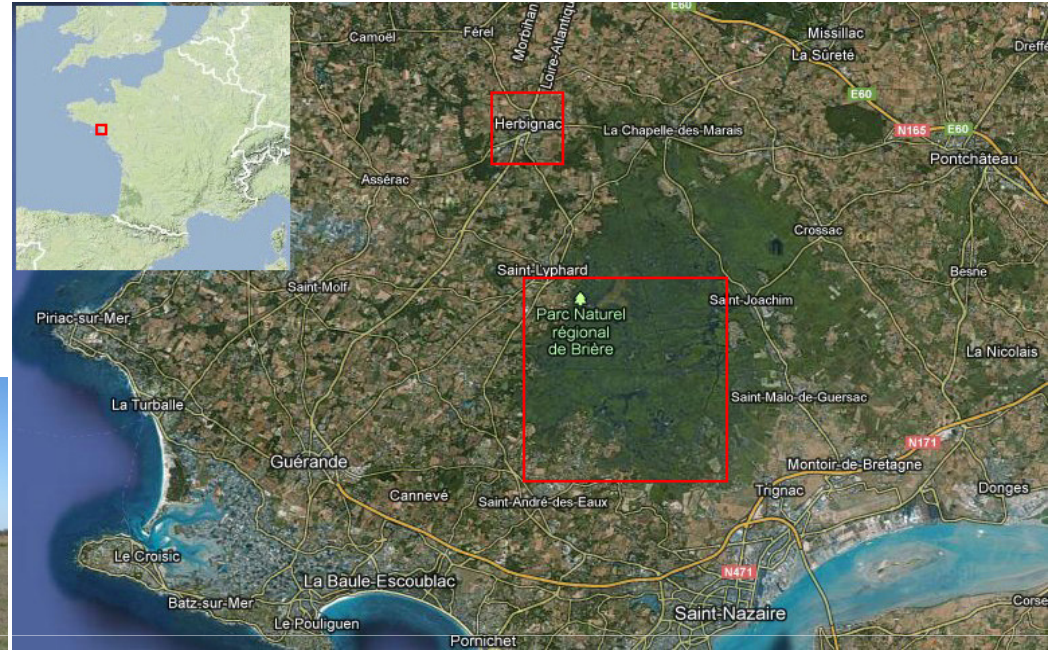
DISTRIBUTION OF ANCIENT LOGS IN RIVERS OF NORTHEASTERN France (up to 10 000 BP)



Courtesy of Willi Tegel

SUBMERGED FORESTS

MORTA en BRIERE 7000 BP



ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS PILE DWELLINGS

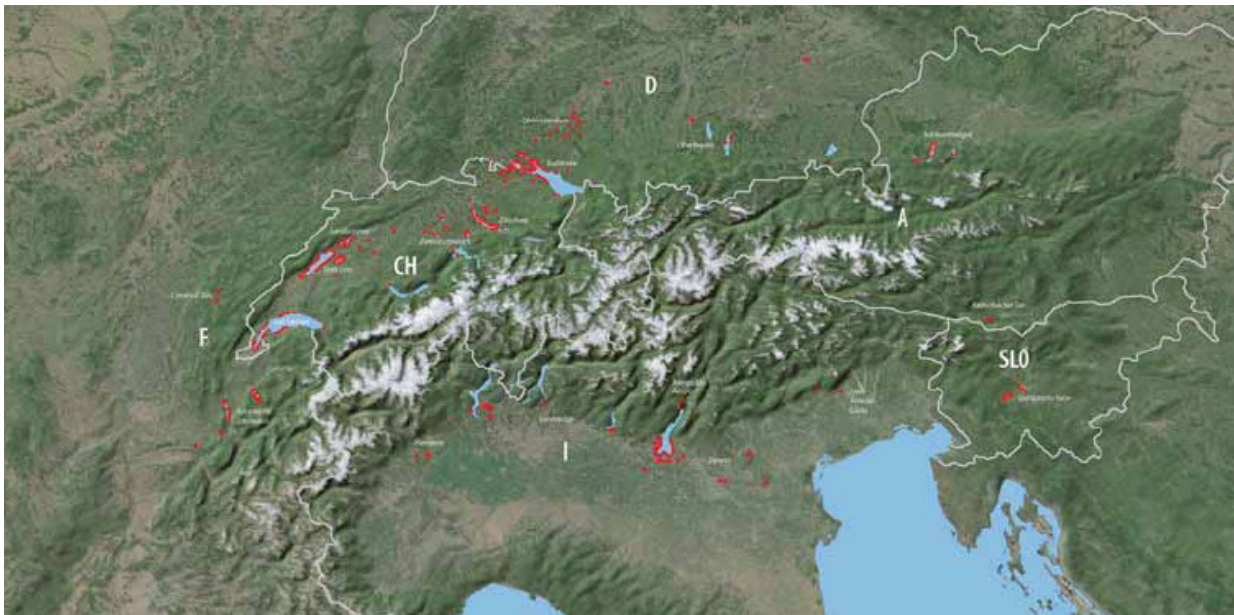
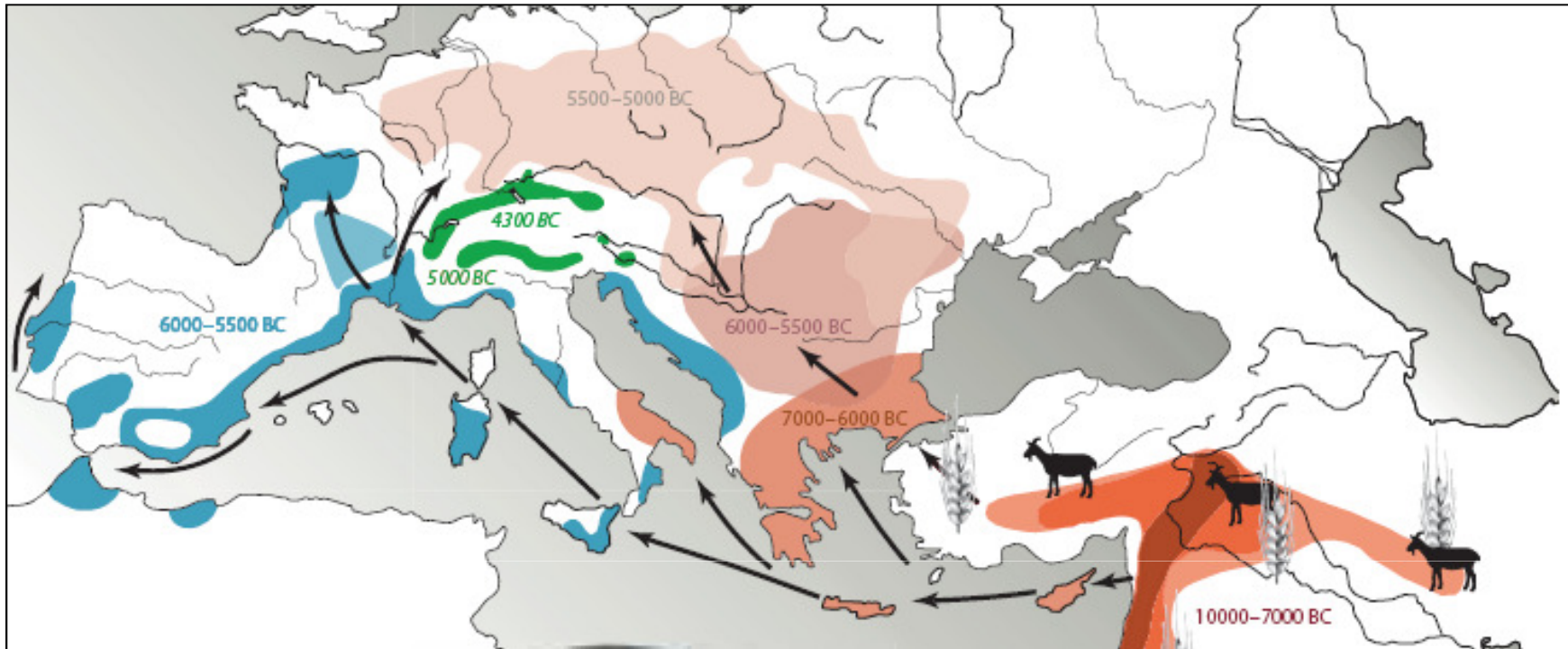


United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Siti palafitticoli preistorici
dell'arco alpino
iscritti nella Lista del Patrimonio Mondiale nel 2011

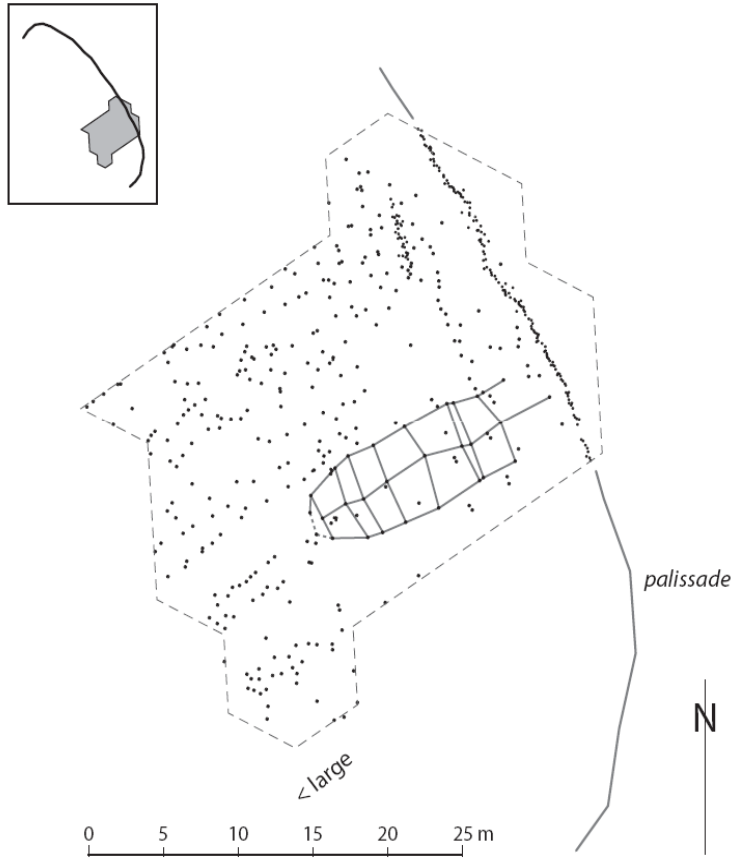
INTRODUCTION OF FARMING AND DWELLING SETTLEMENTS IN EUROPE



More than 1000 pile dwellings sites

<http://sites.palafittes.org/>

Pile dwellings (2900 BP) Lac du Bourget



Water Well Construction (3500 BP)
Erstein, France



©W. Tegel



© S.Wagner

Waterlogged piles (3000)
Etang de Thau

Palissade
Troyes, France



©Wi. Tegel



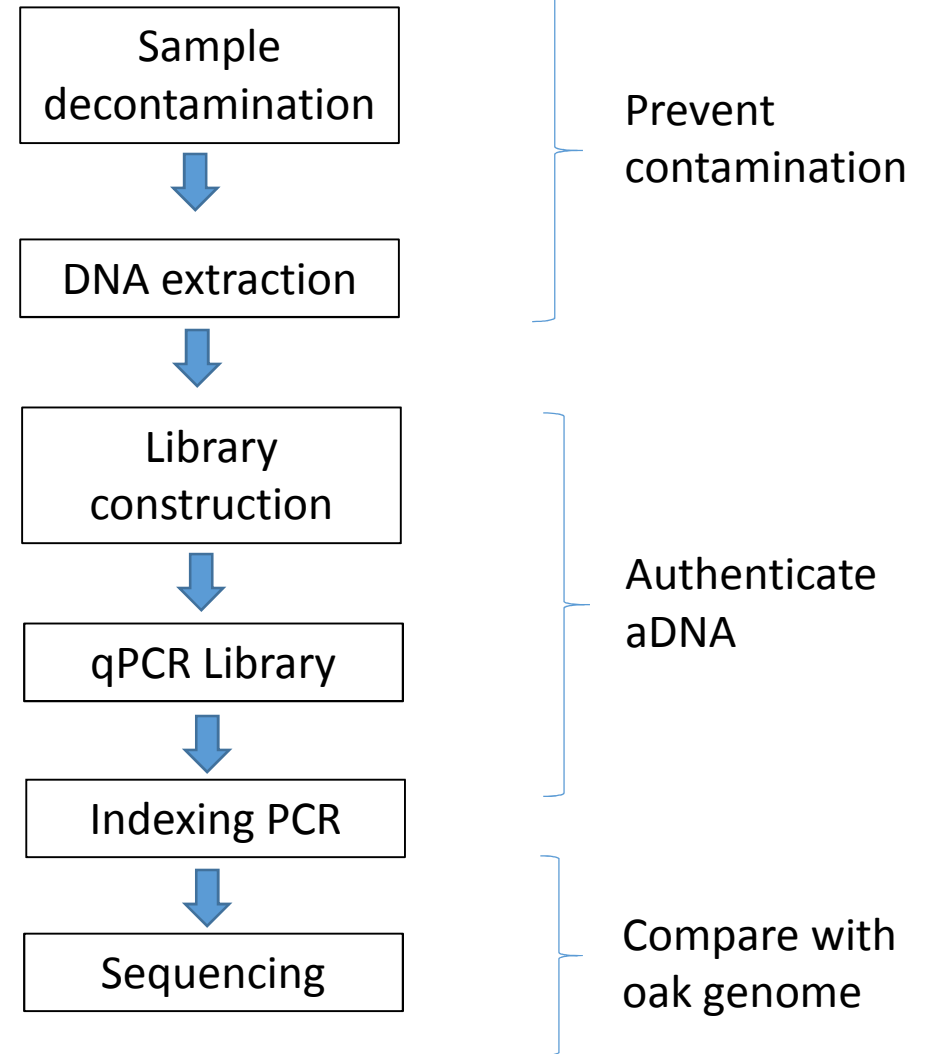
© S.Wagner

RETRIEVING & ANALYZING ANCIENT DNA OF OAKS



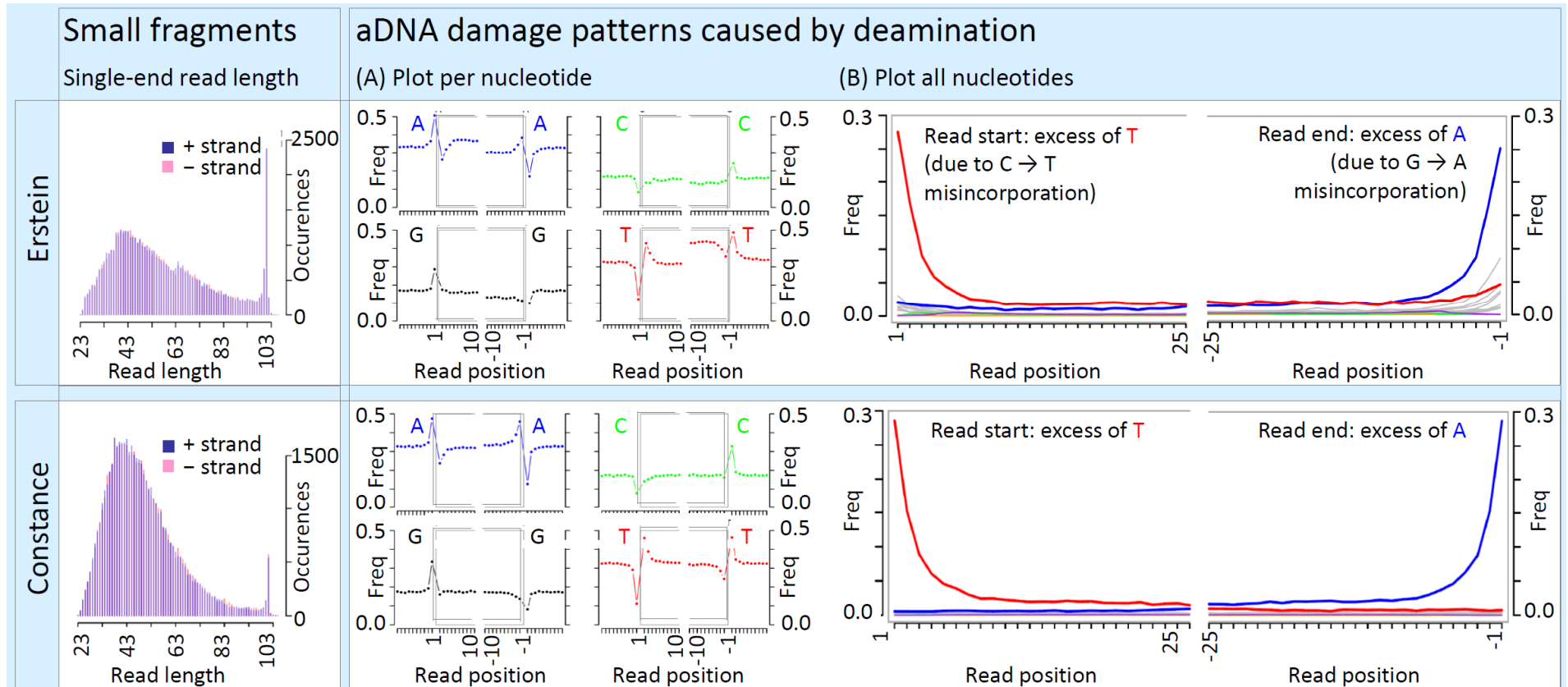
Ludovic Orlando *University of Copenhagen*

Stefanie Wagner *INRA Bordeaux*



Orlando et al. 2015. Reconstructing ancient genomes and epigenomes. *Nature Reviews Genetics* 16: 395-408

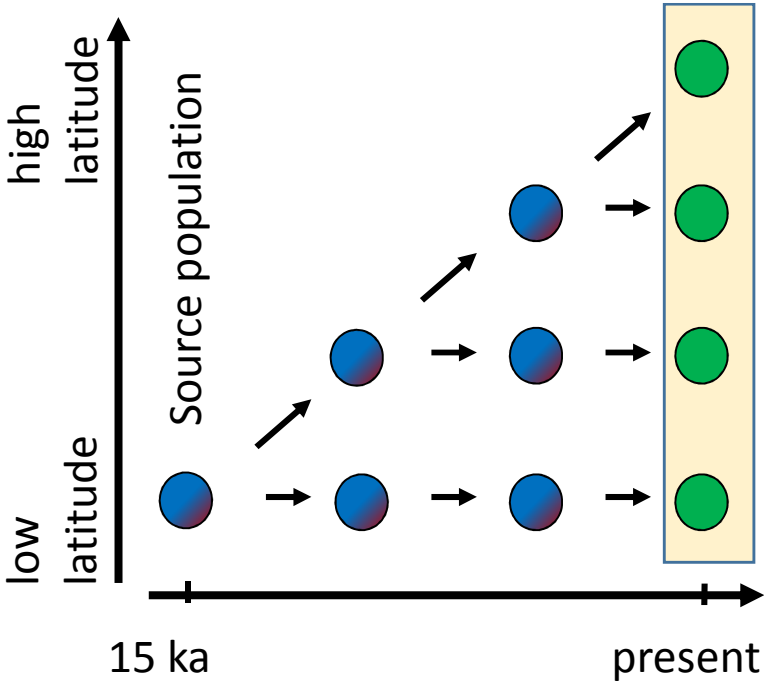
Screening authenticates aDNA



... and provides first ancient chloroplast genomes

Sequencing results and genome coverage

	Erstein	Constance
Nb of retained reads	31,274,714	54,758,872
Nb of cp DNA hits	27,219	22,820
Estimated cp DNA coverage	10.2	6.7
Nb of nuclear DNA hits	100,718	241,415
Estimated nuclear DNA coverage	<1%	<1%

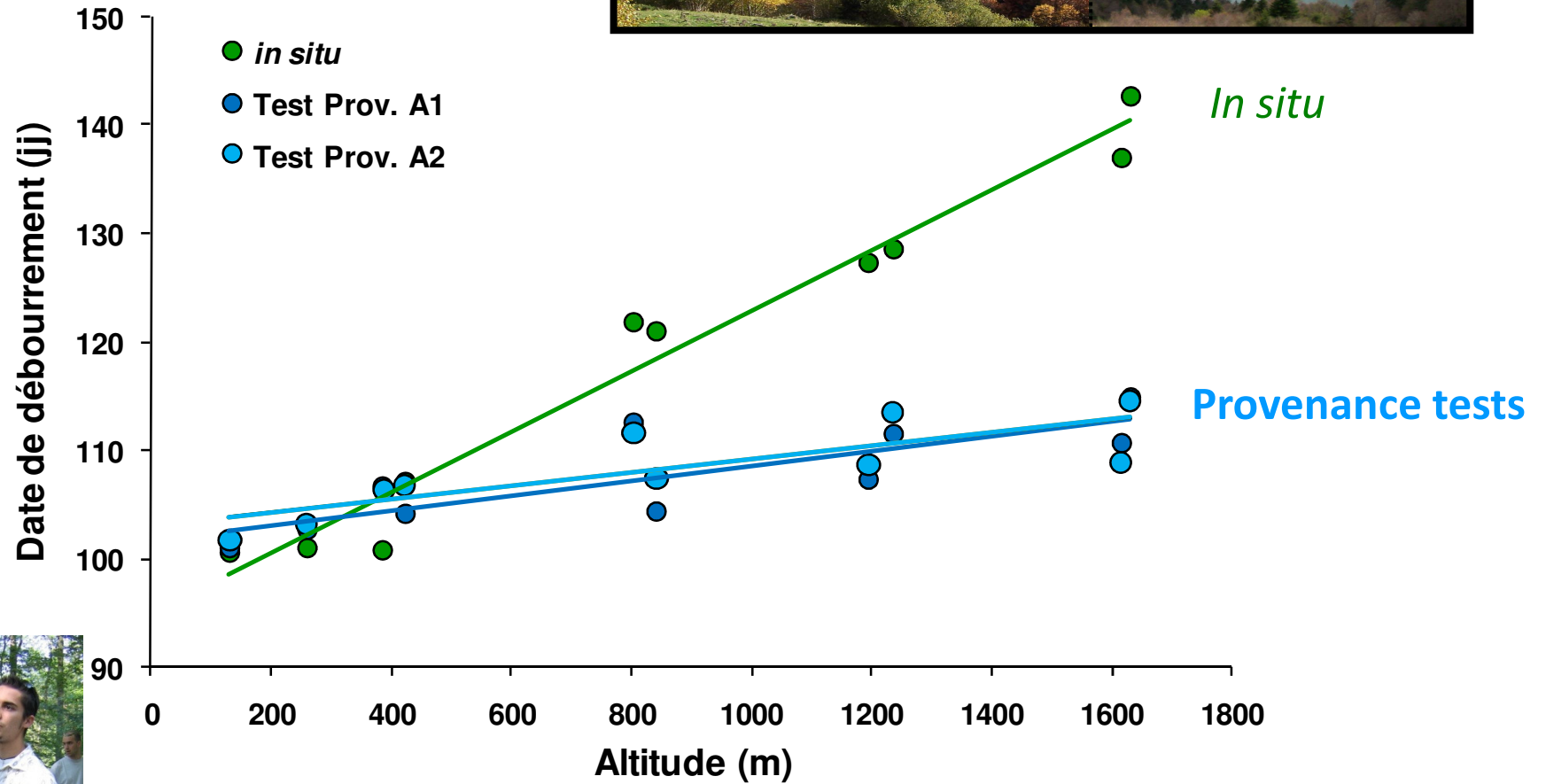


GENETICS OF BUD BURST

Large within population variation ($h^2 > 0.5$)



CLINAL VARIATION OF BUD BURST IN OAKS



GENOMIC FOOTPRINTS OF ADAPTIVE DIVERGENCE

TARGETED APPROACH VERSUS BLIND APPROACH (GENOME WIDE) ??



Bertranges

Klostermarienber

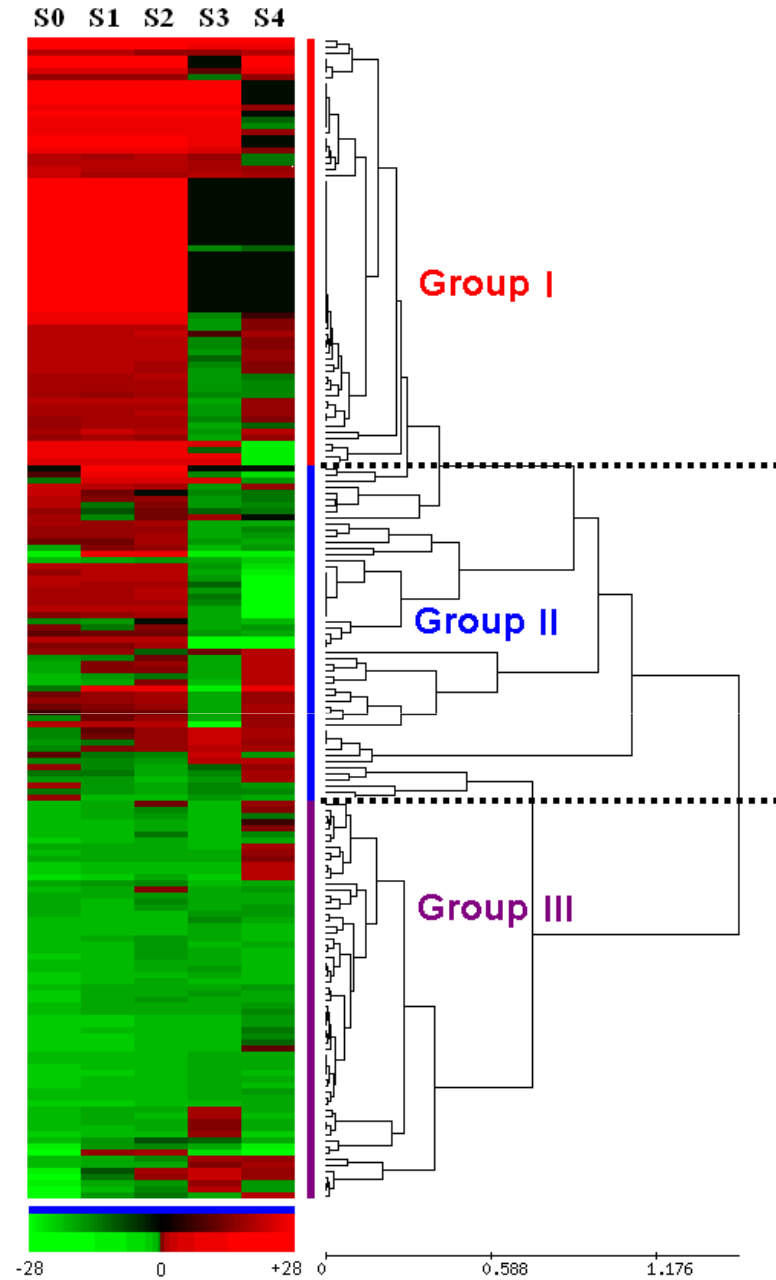
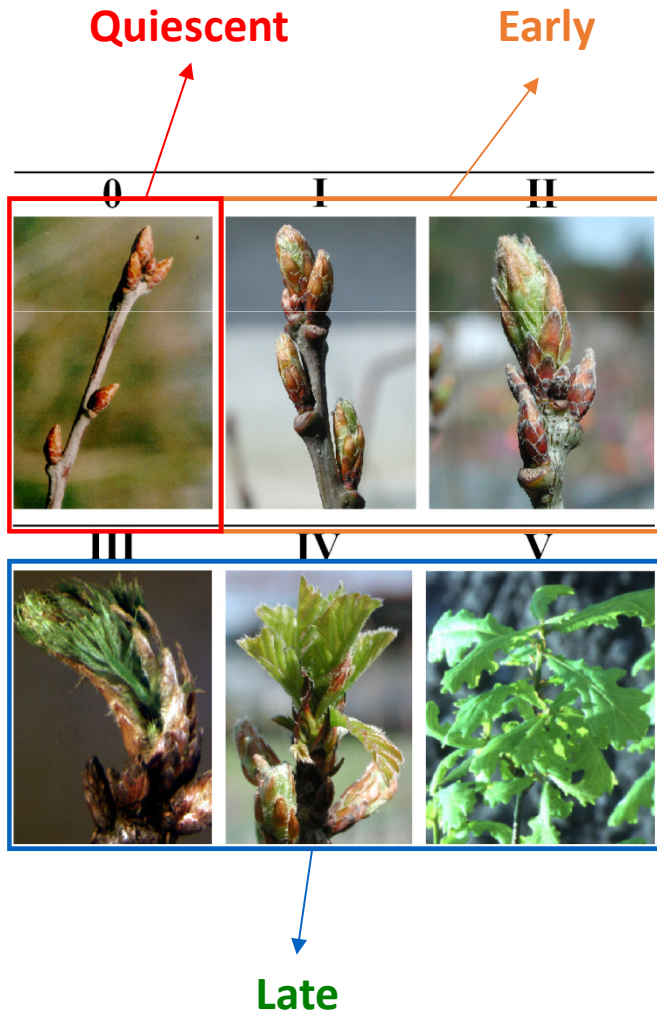


Nagybatony

Fontainebleau

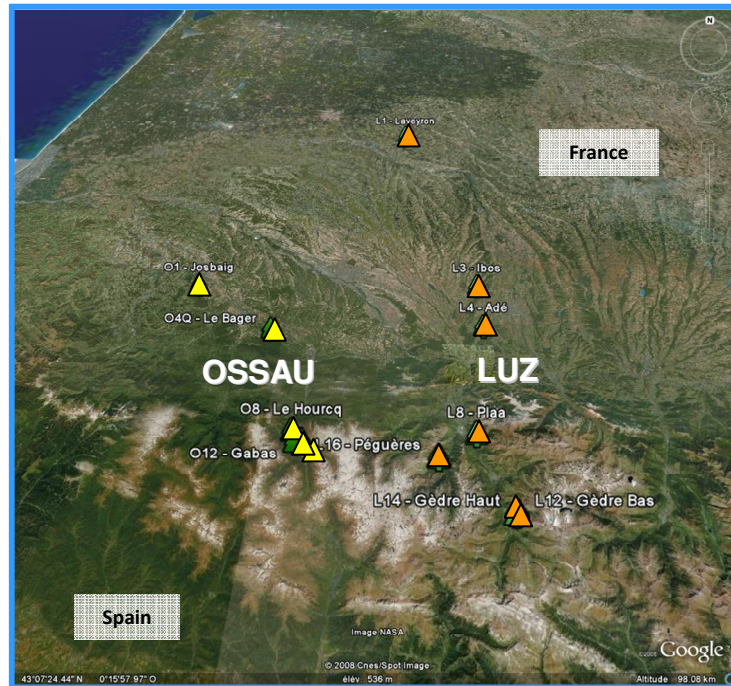
SEARCHING FOR CANDIDATE GENES

cDNA macroarrays experiments available for **801 ESTs** (233 unique transcripts) isolated from **SSH** libraries



CLINES IN CASE STUDIES

Altitudinal gradient



100 m  1600 m

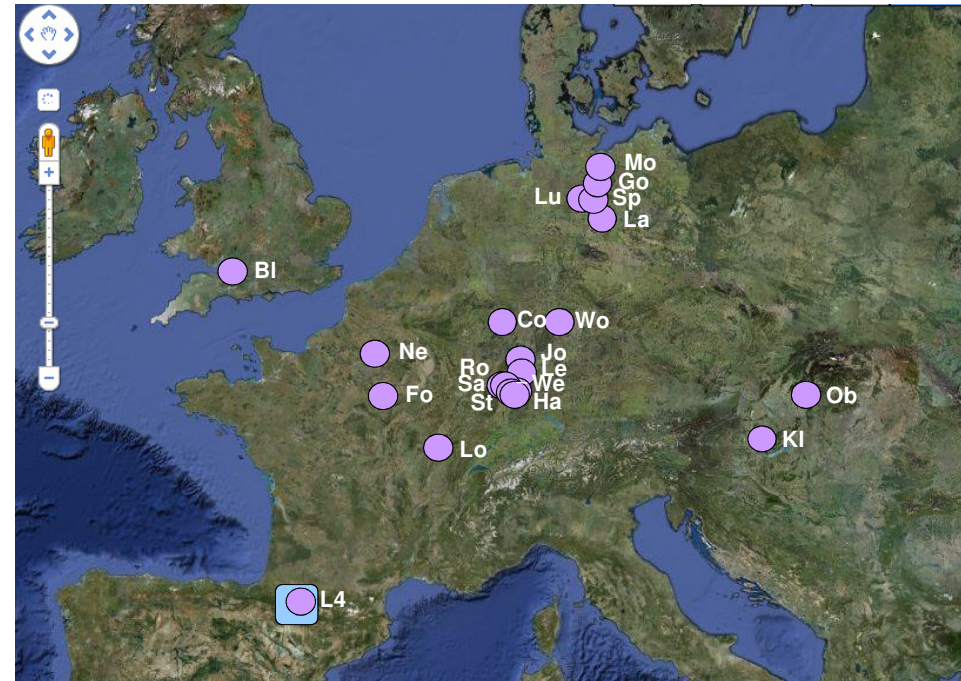
12 populations / 274 trees

Progeny / provenance test at low elevation and low latitude

Genotyping of 384 SNPs (105 genes) on populations of both clines

Bud burst in progeny/provenance tests

Latitudinal gradient



43,1°N  53,6°N

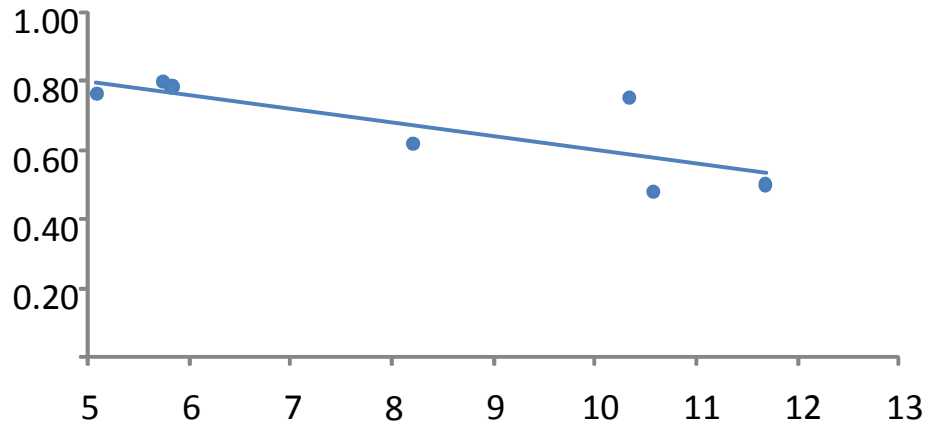
21 populations / 484 trees

Detection method	Altitudinal gradient	Latitudinal gradient	Genes common to both gradients
Clinal patterns	5 genes	3 genes	<i>APS</i>

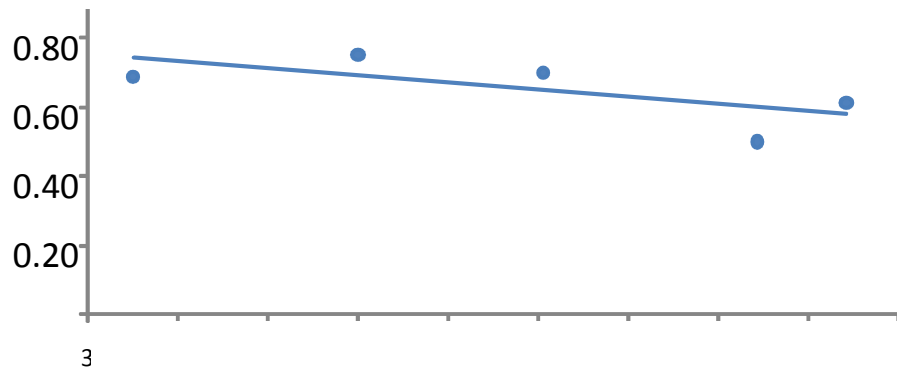
F_{ST} outliers	9 genes	9 genes	<i>L18a, Gl, PSII</i>
Association tests	9 genes	4 genes	<i>S11</i>

Common to the 3 methods		L18a	
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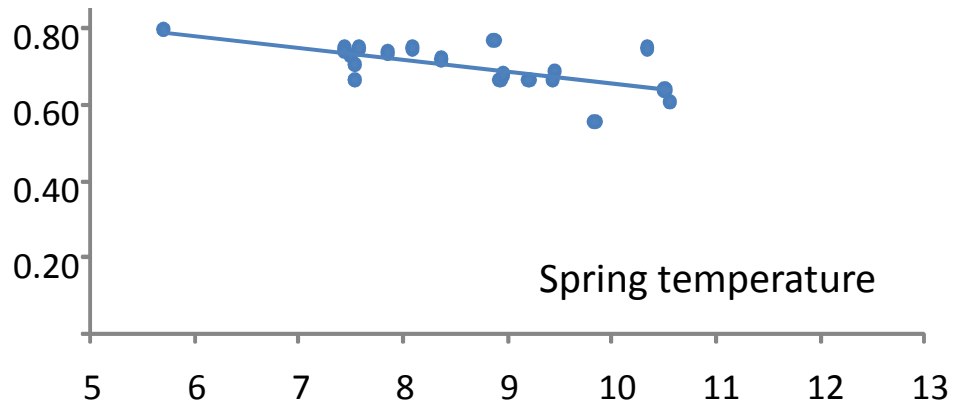
Altitudinal gradient Luz Valley



Altitudinal gradient Ossau Valley



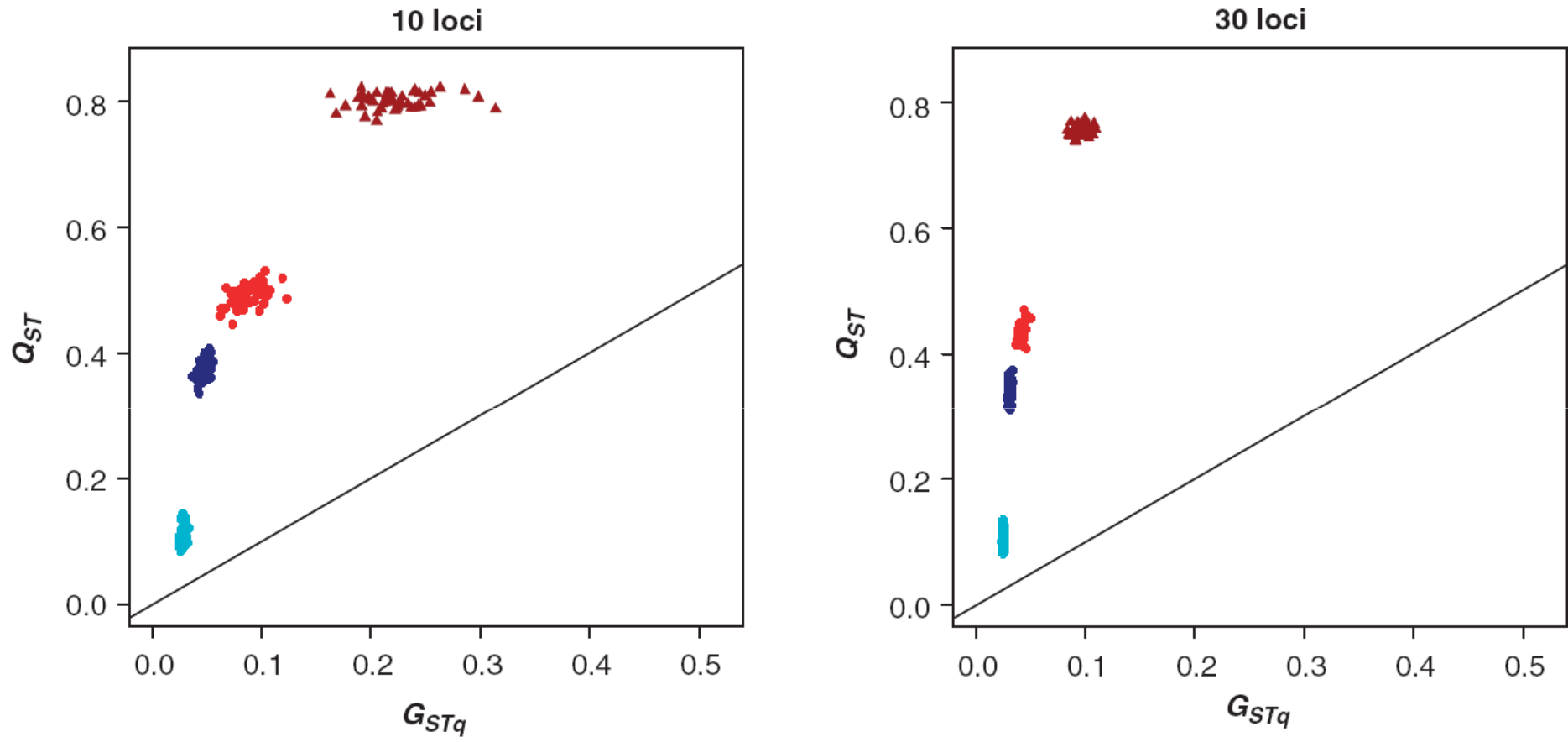
Latitudinal gradient



Convergent clinal variation of APS in three biological replicates



Single locus signature diluted under complex genetic architecture



THE CASE OF MISSING POPULATION DIFFERENTIATION



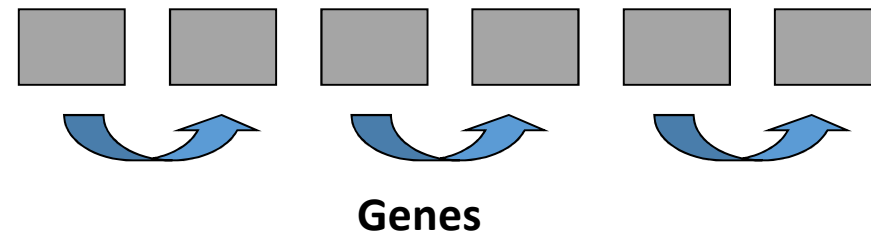
PHENOTYPIC TRAITS



- ALLELIC ASSOCIATIONS
- COVARIATION AMONG GENES



TGCATTATGCCTGGTCACGTGCAA
CTGTGATTCTGAAGACTGCATAGTAC



NATURAL SELECTION CAPTURES FIRST ALLELIC ASSOCIATION AND COVARIATION THEN SINGLE FAVORABLE GENE EFFECTS



Estimation des changements microévolutifs au cours de l'holocène devient possible

Nouveaux défis pour estimer l'empreinte génomique de l'évolution. Nécessité des approches GWAS

Dilution de l'empreinte: covariation et « homoplasie » du signal.

Génomique comme outil pour affiner les prédictions des valeurs génétiques des individus in situ.