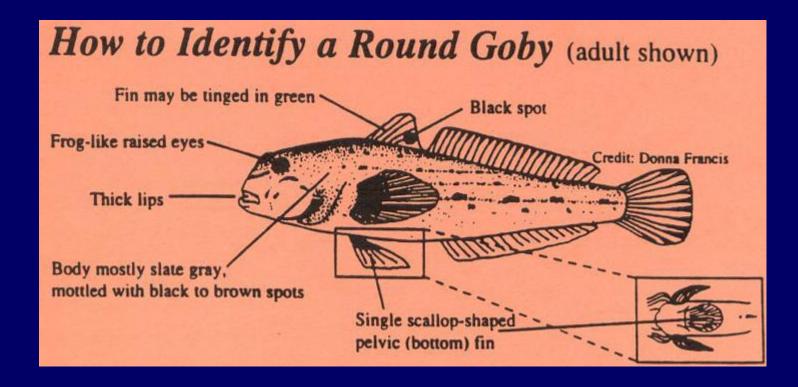
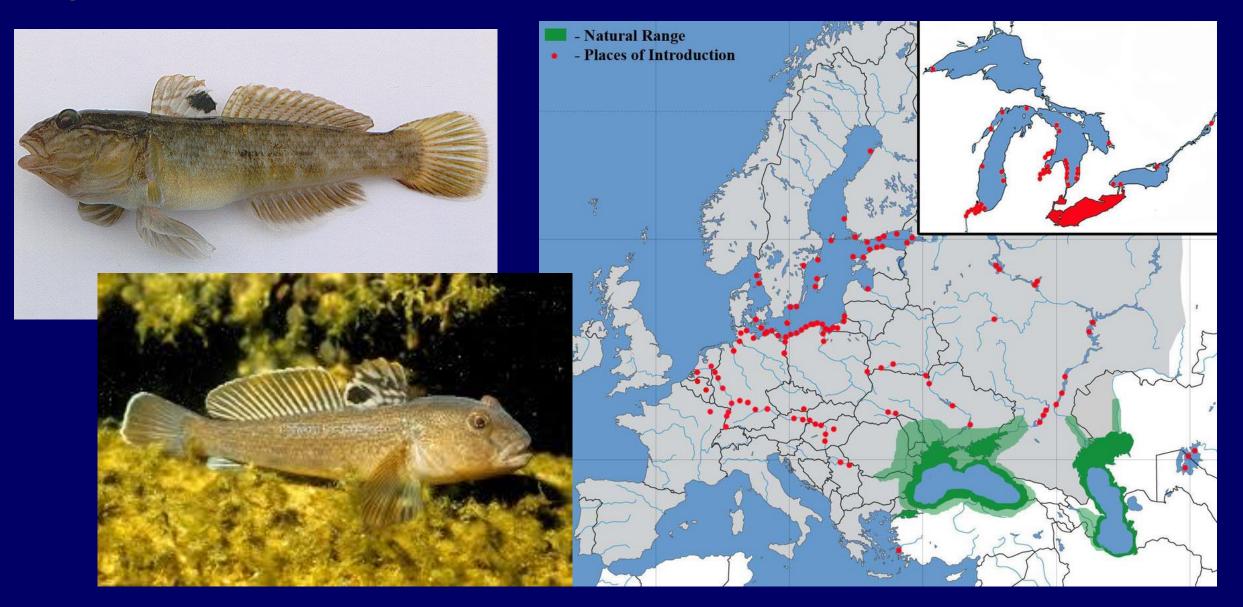
Human-mediated and natural dispersal of an invasive fish in the eastern Great Lakes

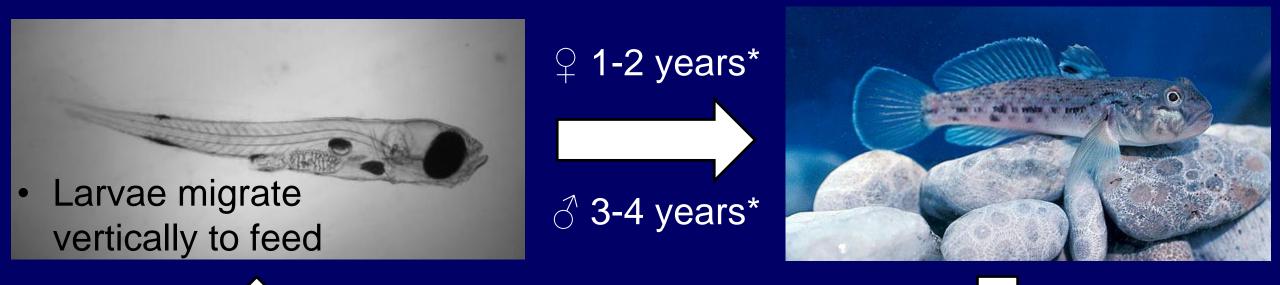


Mattias L. Johansson[‡], Bradley A. Dufour, Kyle W. Wellband, Lynda D. Corkum, Hugh J. MacIsaac, Daniel D. Heath Great Lakes Institute for Environmental Research, University of Windsor October 25, 2017

Round Goby Neogobius melanostomus



Round Goby life history



- Male guarding
- Up to 95% hatch



- 250 to 5000 eggs
- Up to 6 clutches/year/♀

Project design

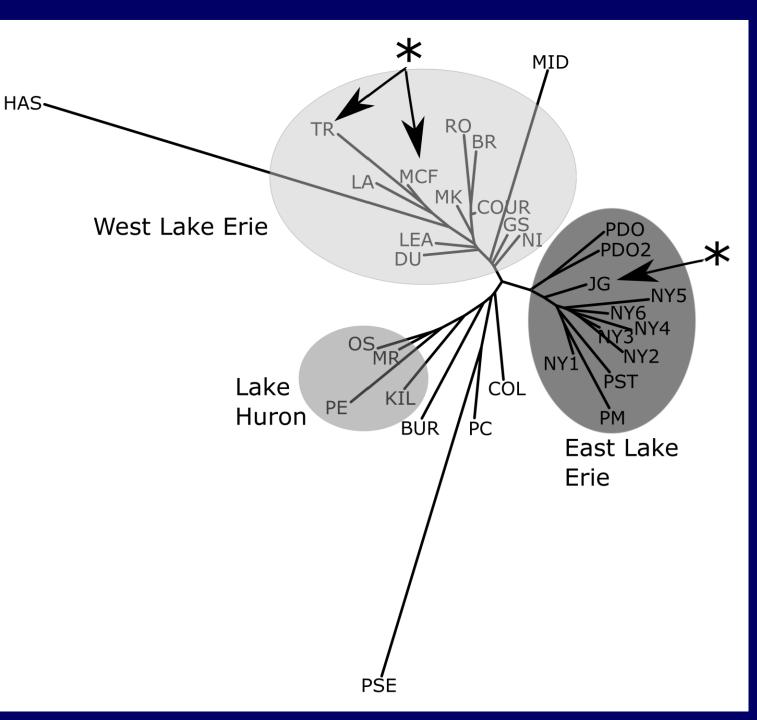




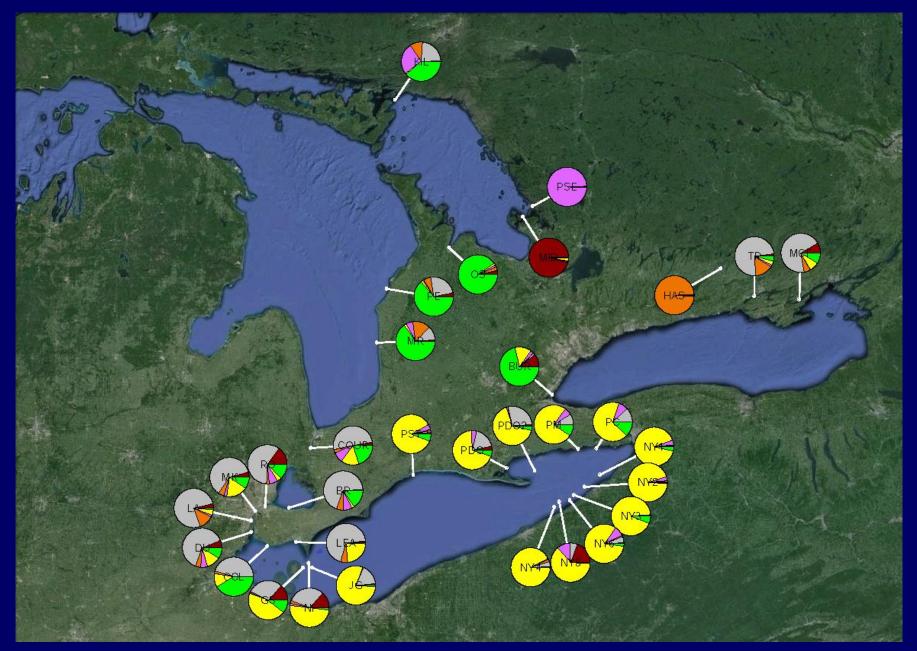
32 Sites
1958 Samples
9 microsatellite markers

Neighbor-joining tree

- 3 Clusters, correspond to Lakes
- 3 Divergent populations
- A few populations that are geographic outliers



STRUCTURE results



Isolation-by-distance

Genetic Distance (F_{ST}/(1-F_{ST})) 0.35 0 0 ο 0.30 രു 0.25 00 о О. 0.20 0⁰ o 0 0.15 0 ്രം പം О O °°0 ൽ 0.10 o စ္ခြီးစ 0 ۍ کې مورح 0.05 ଚ୍ଚ \sim o۶ 0.00 200 800 1000 600 400 0 Geographic Distance (km)

P < 0.001 Adj. R² = 0.21

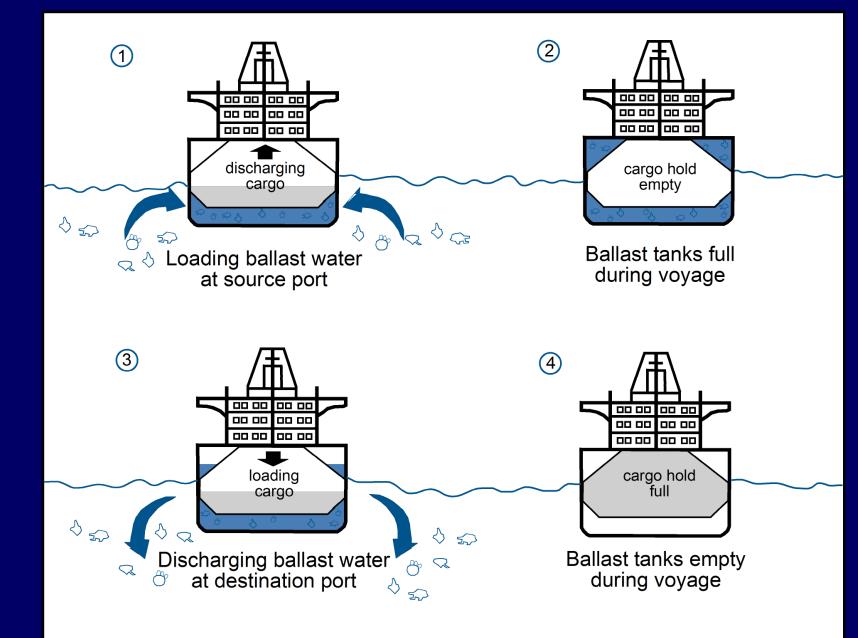
Our real interest: Drivers of current structure

A variety of mechanisms may have played a role in the spread of Round Gobies in the Great Lakes

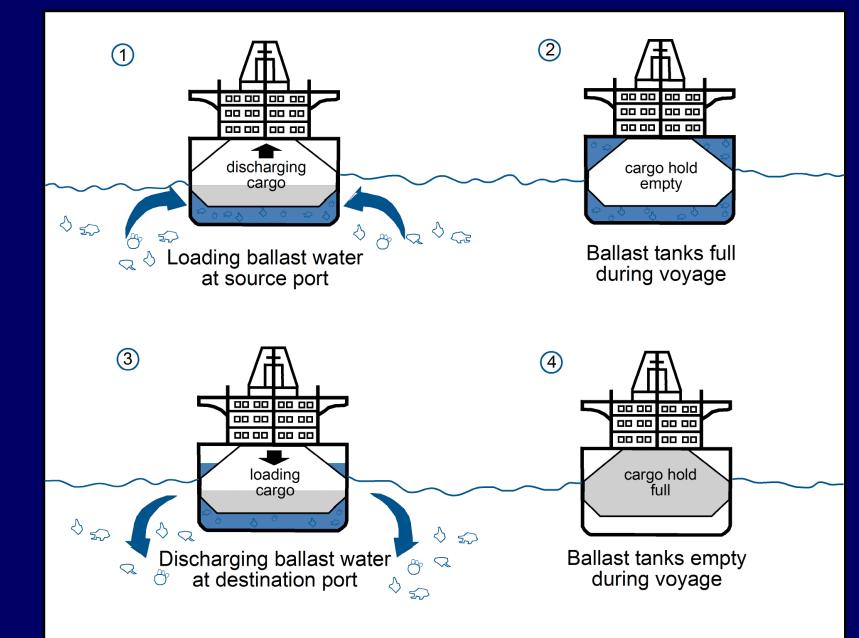
- Ballast water transport
- Bait bucket transport
- Natural dispersal

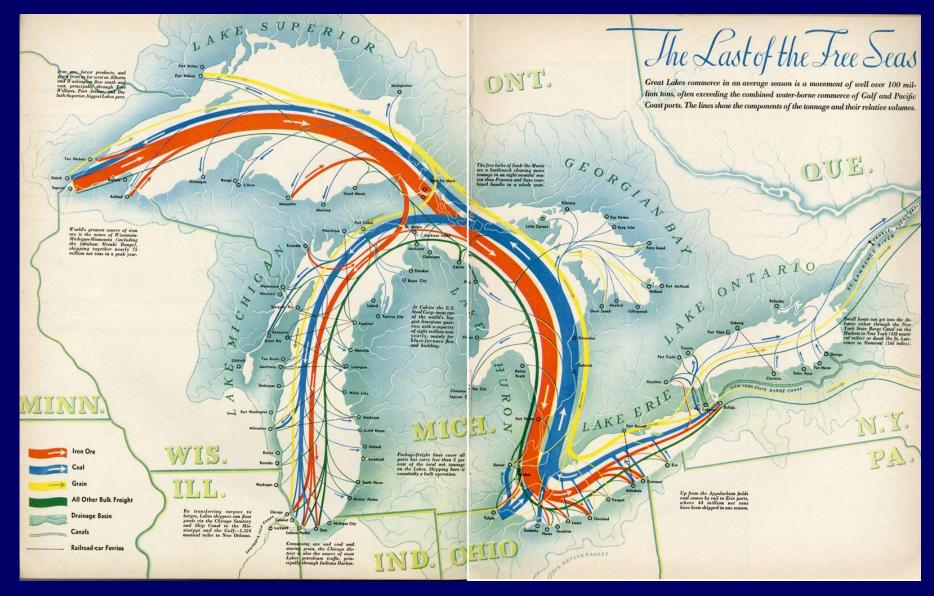
Each mechanism should leave a characteristic signal in the population genetic structure

Our goal is to find these signals

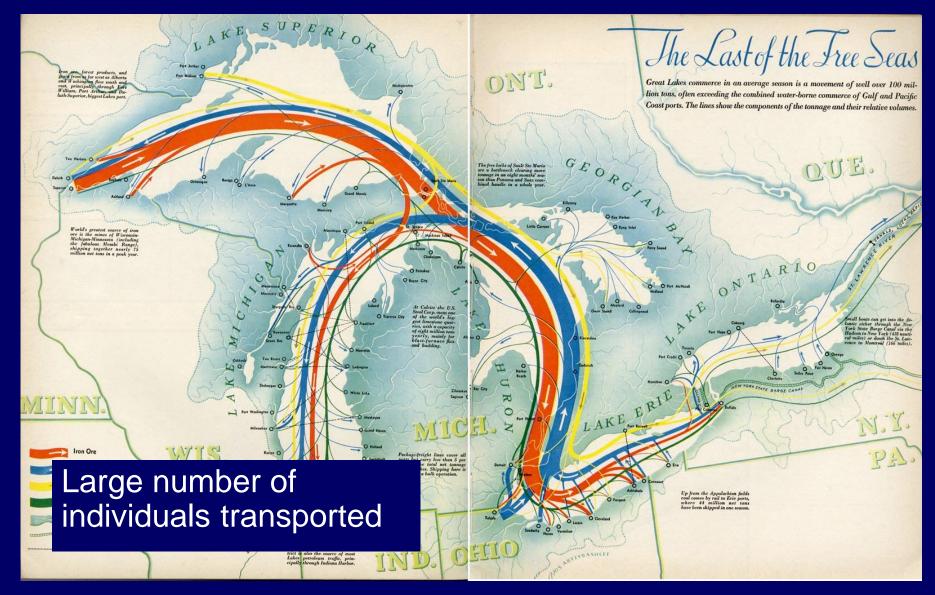


Ships may also adjust ballast levels when entering/exiting narrow or shallow water





Great Lakes Shipping Routes, 1940



Great Lakes Shipping Routes, 1940

Bait bucket transport or intentional release







Bait bucket transport or intentional release



Usually, a small number of individuals transported

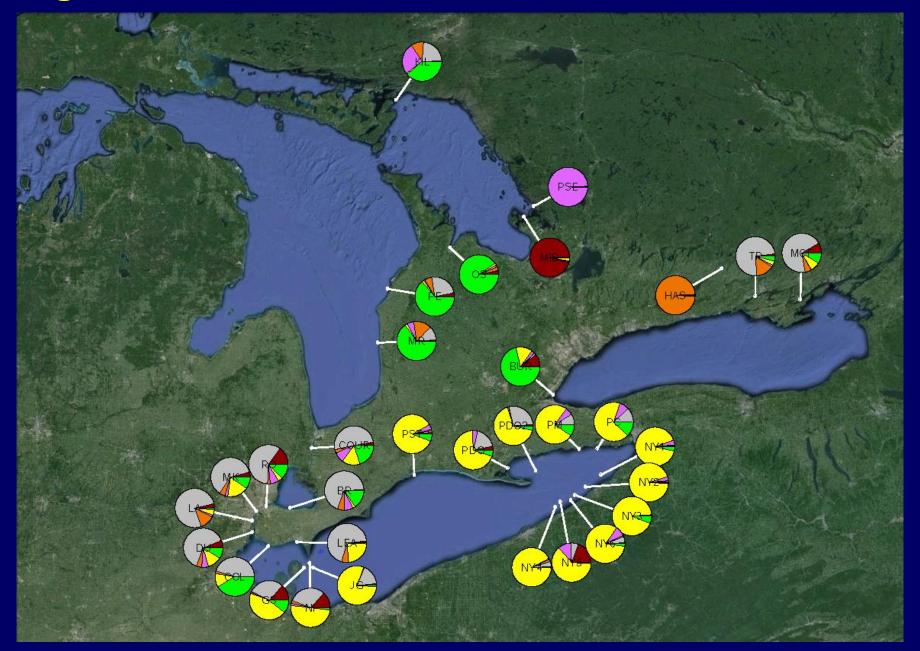




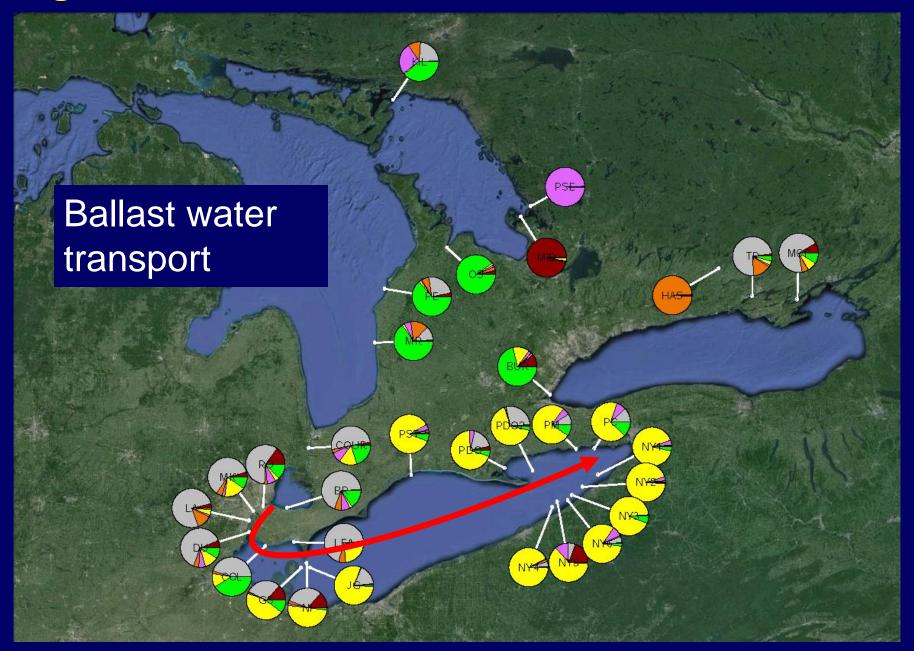
Natural dispersal

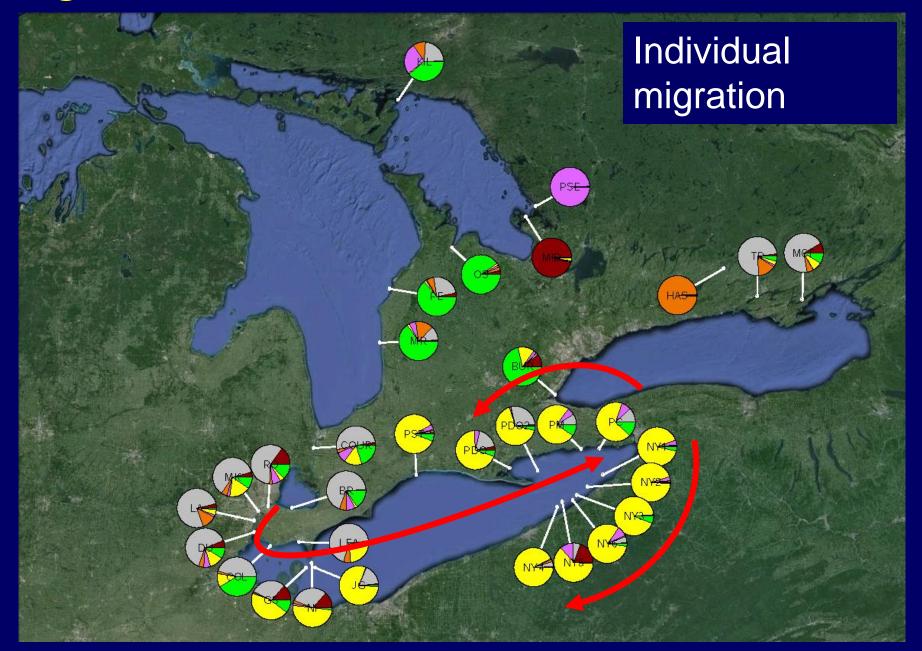


Number of individuals migrating/dispersing may vary widely

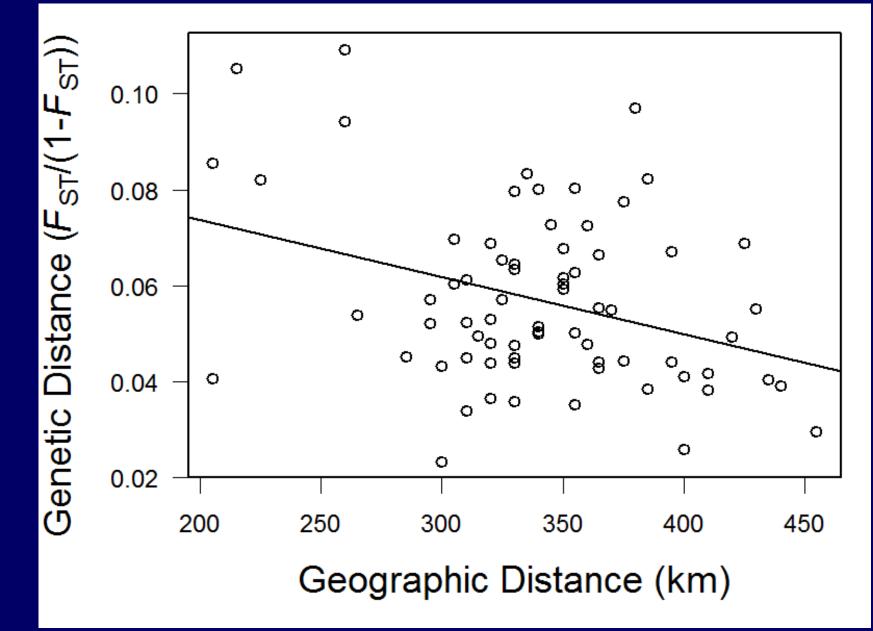




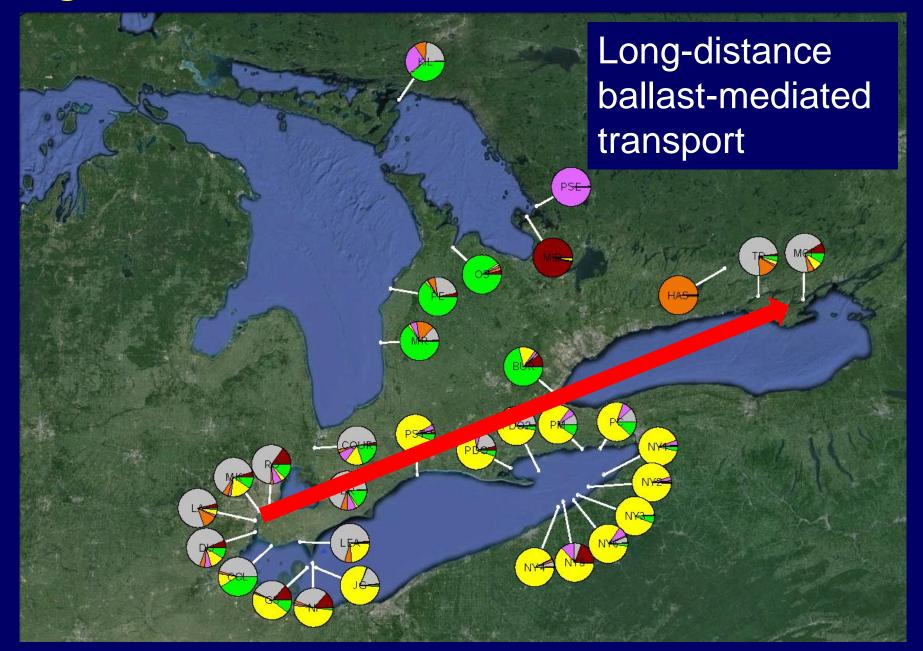




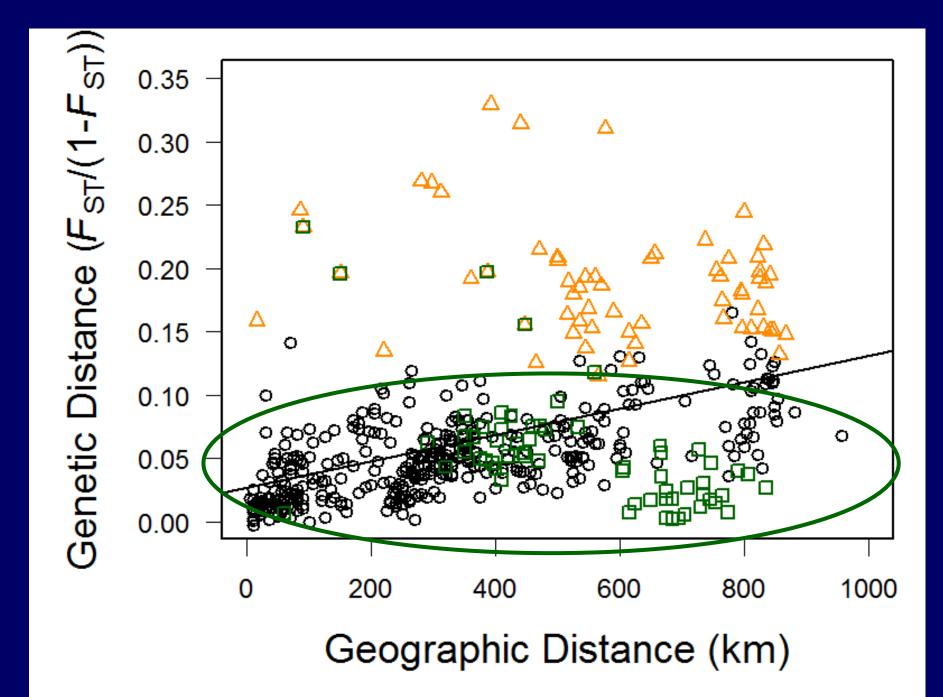
Isolation by proximity



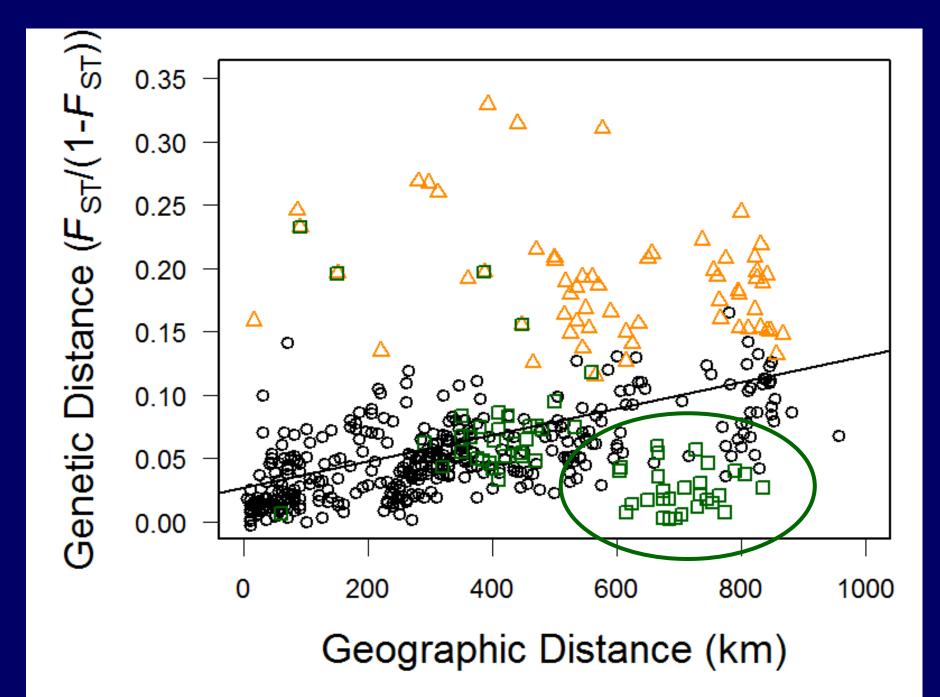
P = 0.004 Adj. R² = 0.10



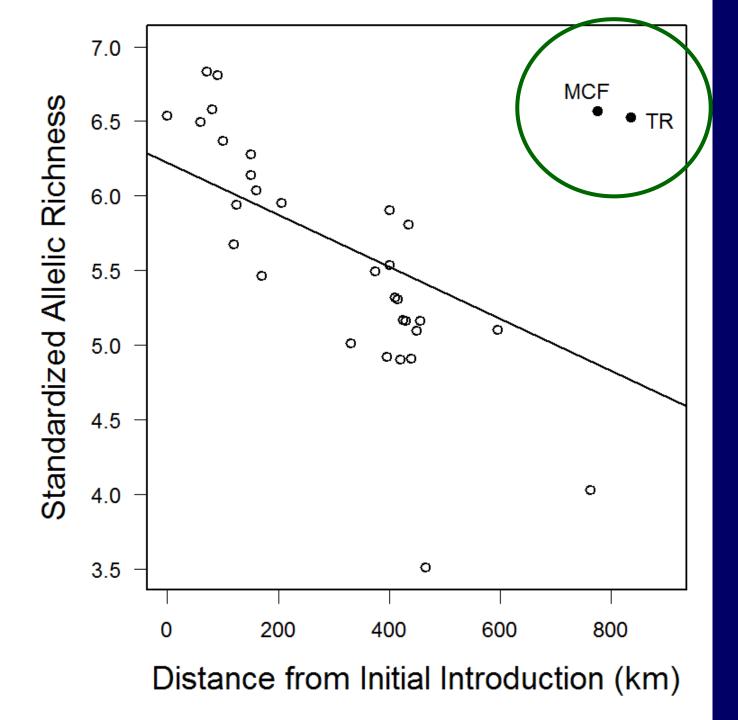
Low genetic distance



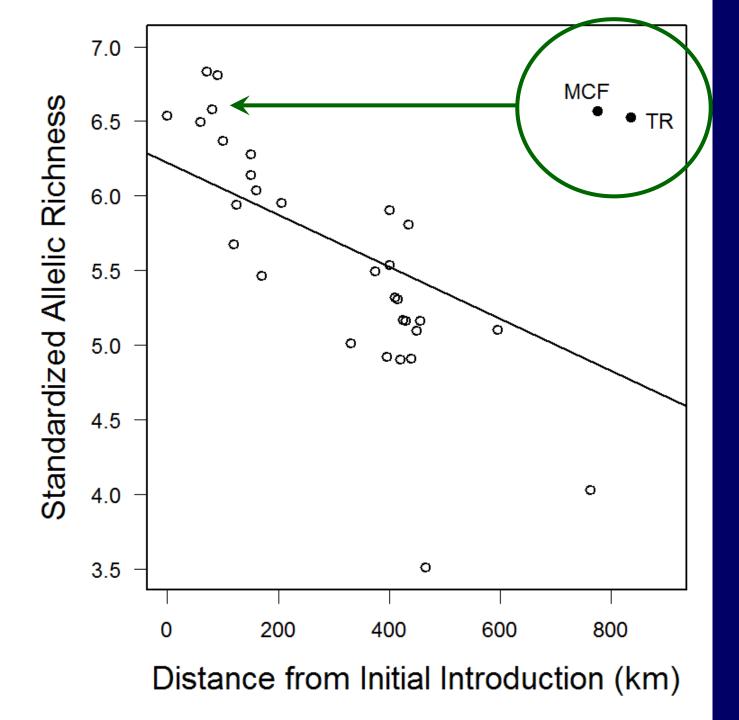
Low genetic distance



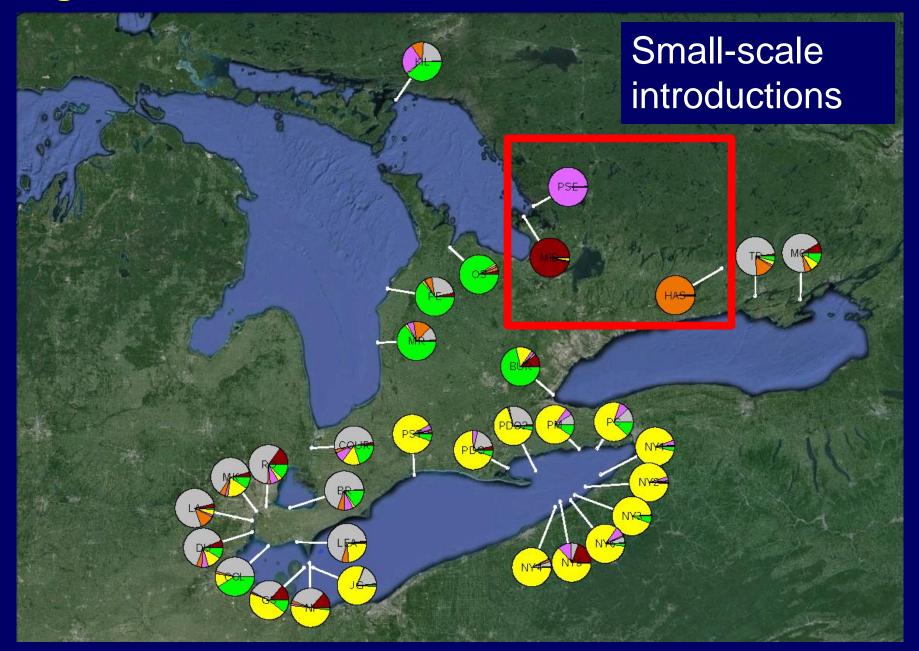
High allelic richness



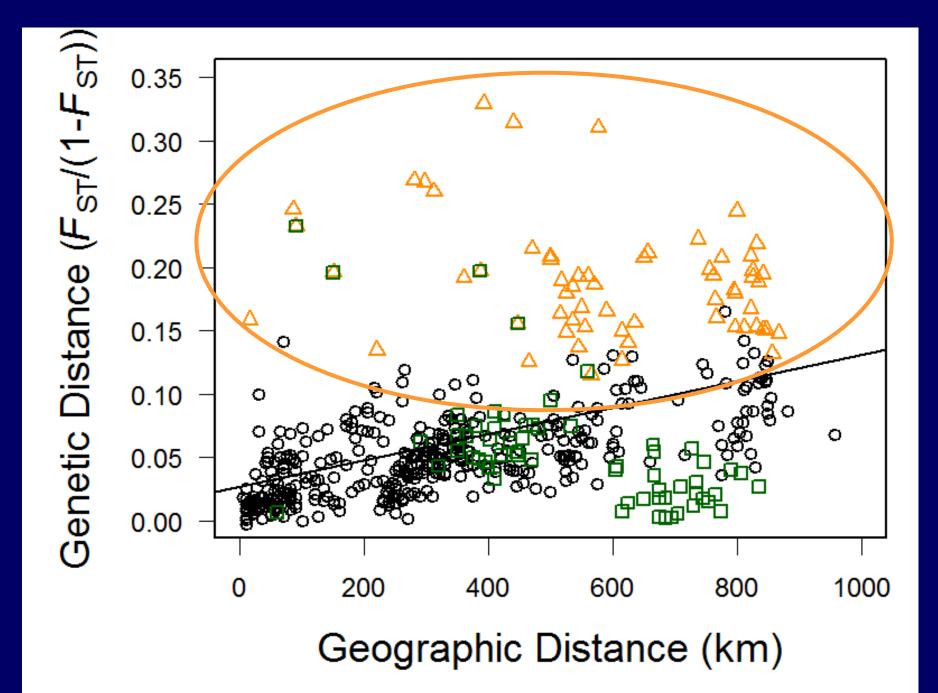
P = 0.005 Adj. R² = 0.21 High allelic richness



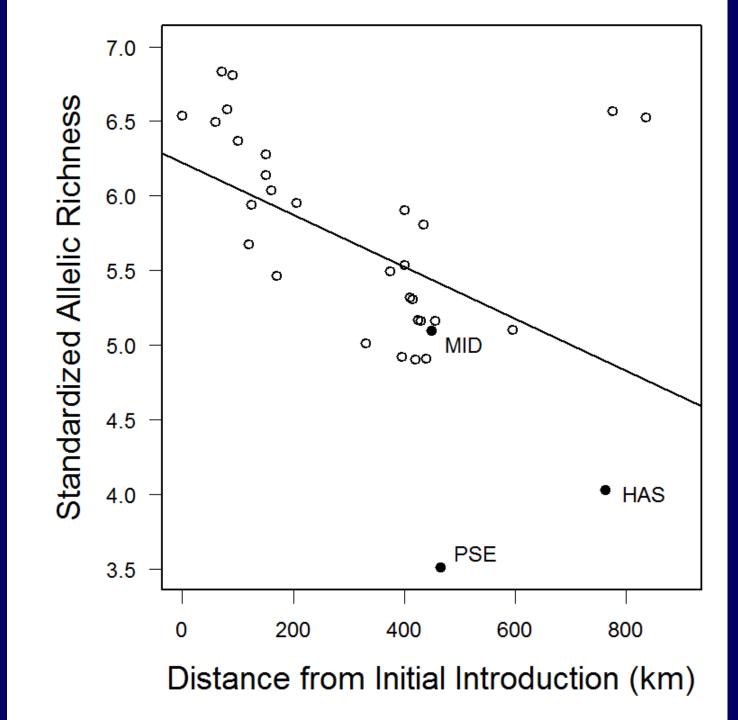
P = 0.005 Adj. R² = 0.21



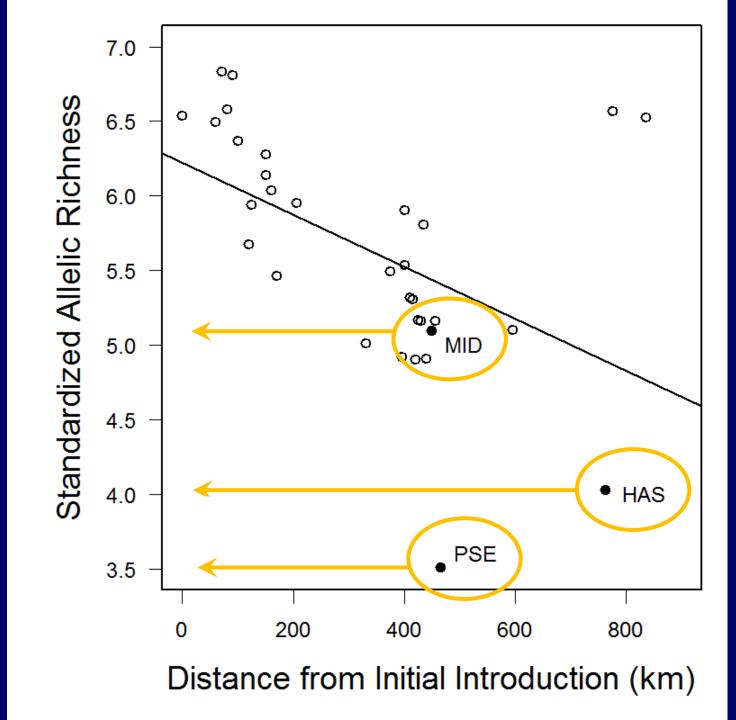
High genetic distance



Low allelic richness

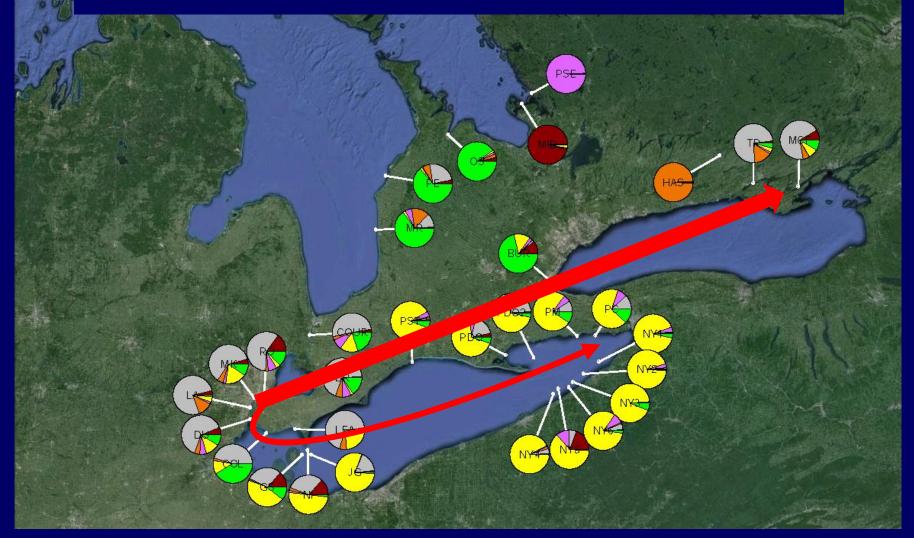


Low allelic richness

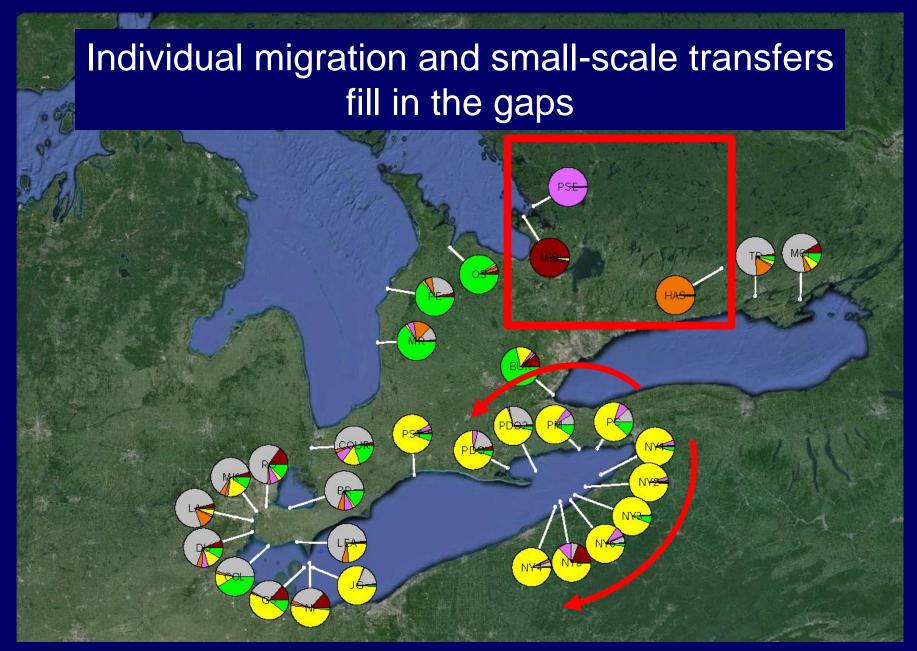


Conclusions

Ballast water transport is the primary driver



Conclusions



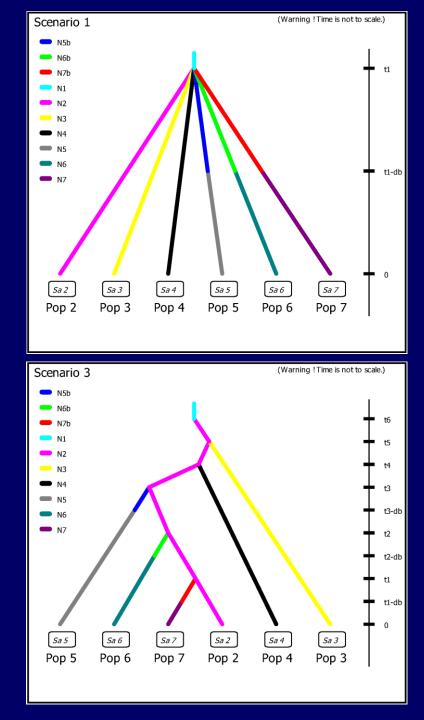
Additional hypothesis testing

What we have is circumstantial evidence

Now, we're using

- 1. IMa2 MCMC simulations
- 2. DIYABC Approximate Bayesian Computations

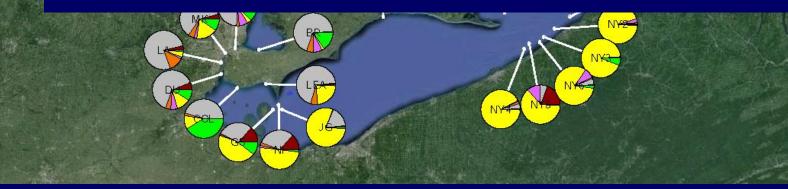
To test different potential invasion scenarios more formally



Conclusions

Current management may prevent introductions via ballast water

However, if an introduction occurs, rapid ballast-mediated spread is still possible



Thank you!

- Advisors (Past & Present)
 - Hugh MacIsaac, Dan Heath, Filipe Alberto, Michael Banks, Ralph Larson
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- Lab Mates
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