

GEM3 Sagebrush Mechanism: G2P and G×E research

2020 Idaho EPSCoR Meeting

Anthony E. Melton

Postdoctoral Research Associate

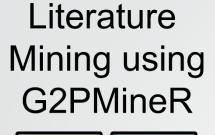
Sagebrush Genomics team



Developing Bioinformatic Tools to Support G2P Hypotheses



- Created G2PMineR R package for literature reviews and metaanalyses
- G₂P machine learning pipeline
- GEM₃RA





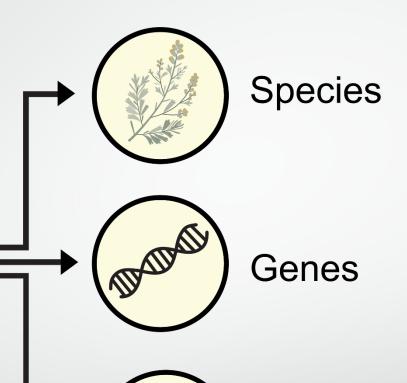








- Drought-tolerance genes meta-analysis
- SARE and VIP course mentor
- Fieldwork, collections of Sagebrush seeds/tissue from across distribution



Phenotypes



- **SARE 2020**
- **VIP 2020**
- Identify candidate genes from literature and the mine genes from current draft genome
- Starting Biology graduate program spring 2021



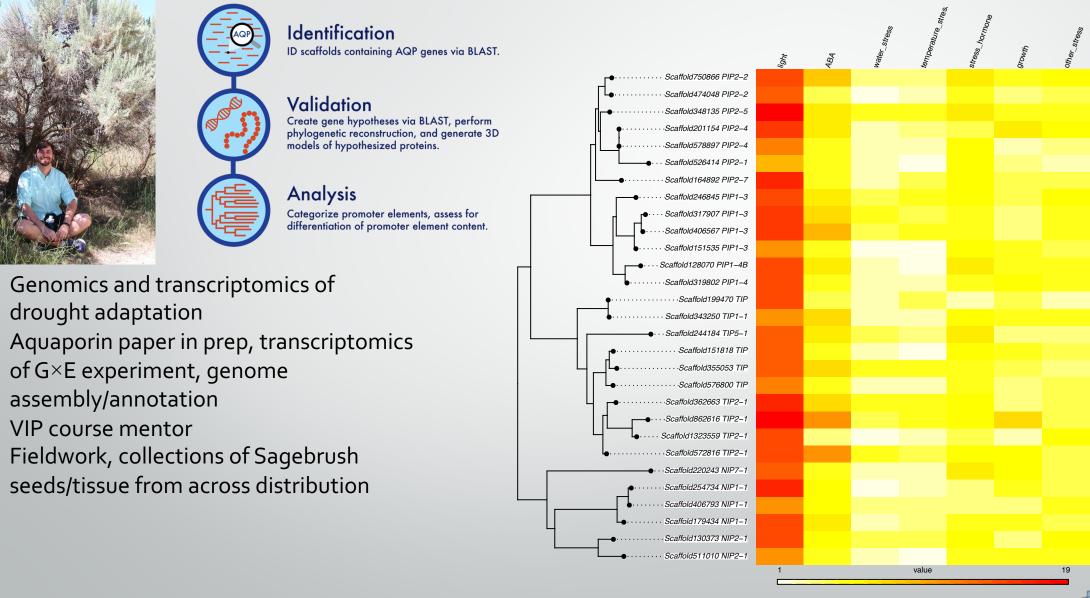
Genome Mining, Assembly,

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Developing Tools for Genome Sequencing and GxE Experiments

Barron, R.; Martinez, P.; Serpe, M.; Buerki, S. Development of an In Vitro Method of Propagation for

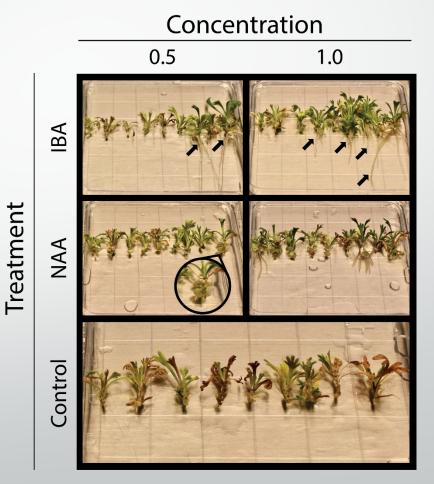
Artemisia tridentata subsp. tridentata to Support Genome Sequencing and Genotype-by-Environment



 Propagate clonal plant lines for genome sequencing and G ×E experiments



Research. *Plants* 2020, 9, 1717.

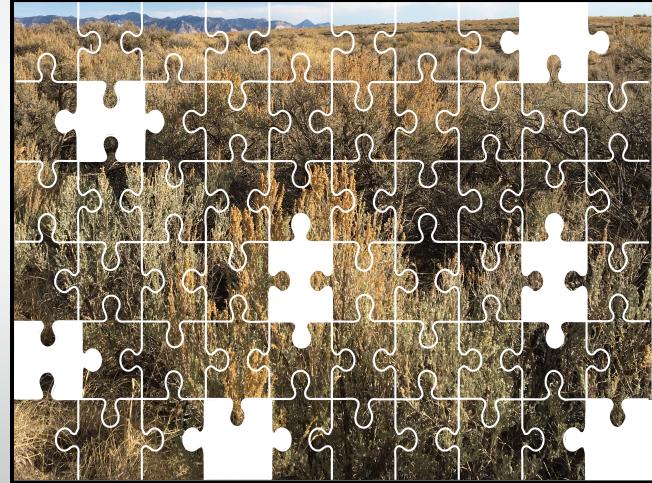




Towards the Future - Producing Sagebrush Genome

• Full genome to be assembled in 2021

- Large, complex genome (~9 Gb)
- Sequencing and assembly by Dovetail genomics (Dovetail ToL grant recipient)
- Tissue cultures being cultivated for biomass (120g tissue = ~800 plantlets required!)
- Should have required biomass by early to mid-March 2021
- Sequencing and assembly will take ~7 months should have fully assembled and phased genome by October 2021
- Report at 2021 Annual Meeting





End Talk 1 (Anthony) ... Talk 2 (Donna)

Introduction: *GEM3 – Integration Lightning Research Talk*

Integrating Sagebrush and Trout research: Big, Little Jacks, Duncan Creeks in Owyhee County

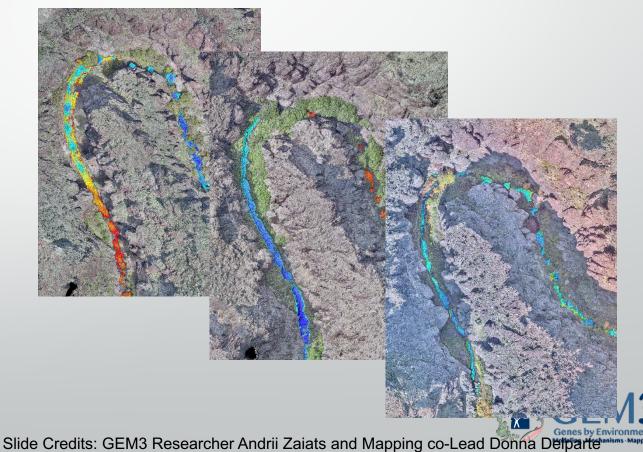
Big sagebrush recovery

- Demographic field data
- UAS monitoring (RGB, Multispectral)
- Satellite time-series



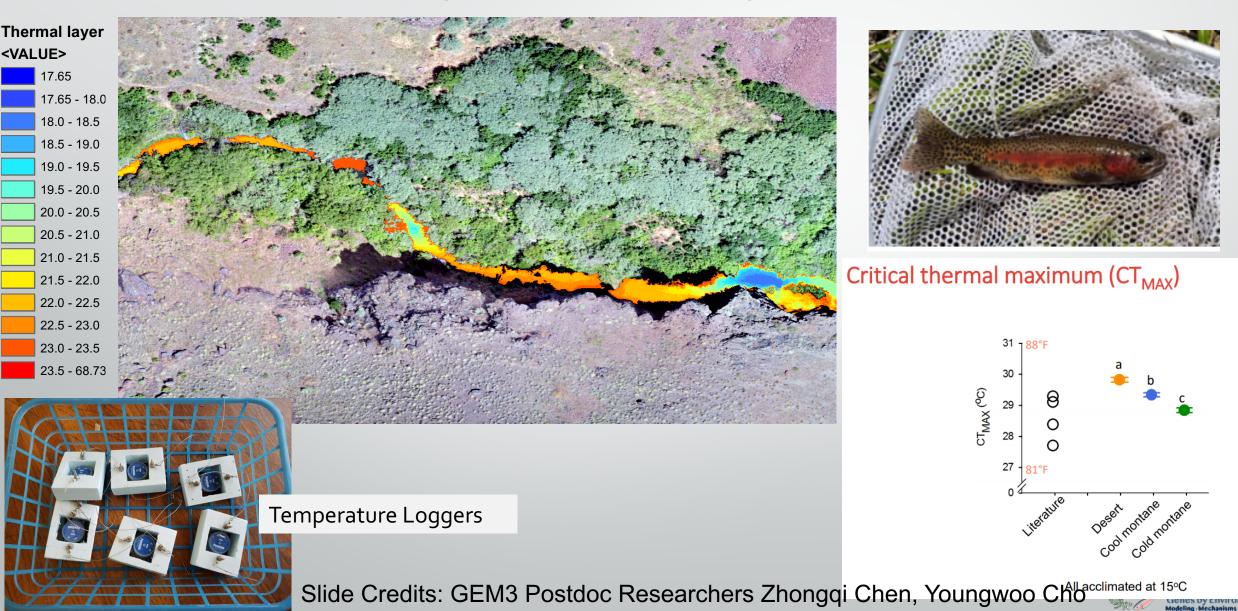
Trout monitoring

- UAS mapping of seasonal thermal refugia
- Riparian sagebrush mapping
- Vegetation influence on fish habitat



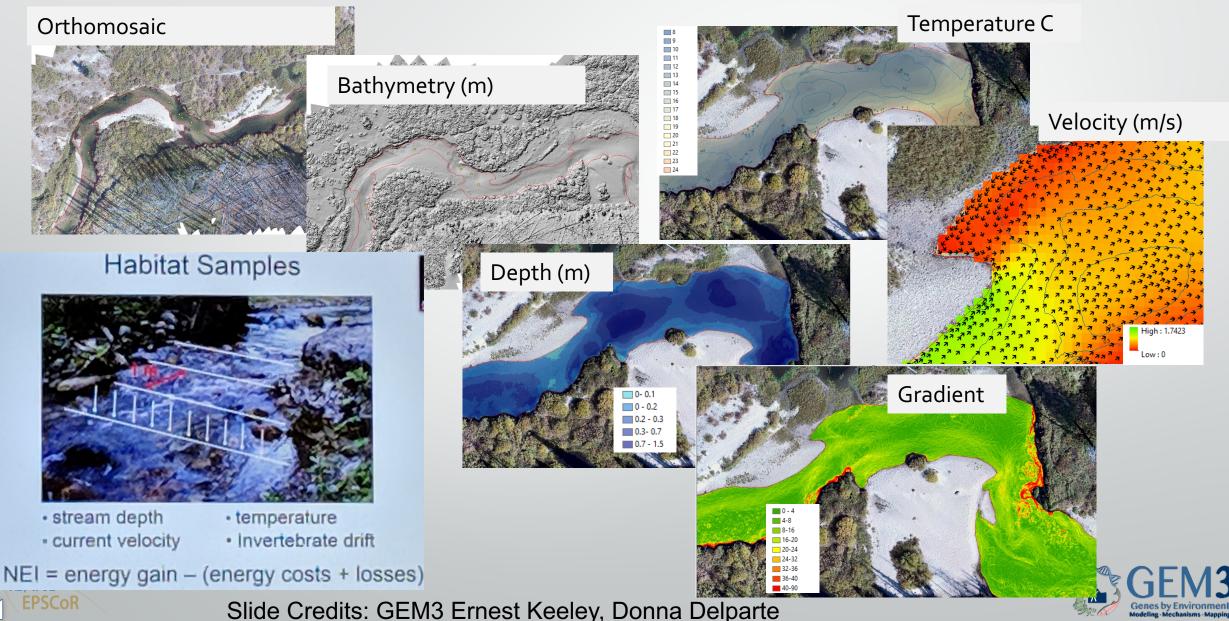
Introduction: GEM3 – Integrating Sagebrush and Trout research

Little and Big Jacks, Duncan Drainages, Owyhee County



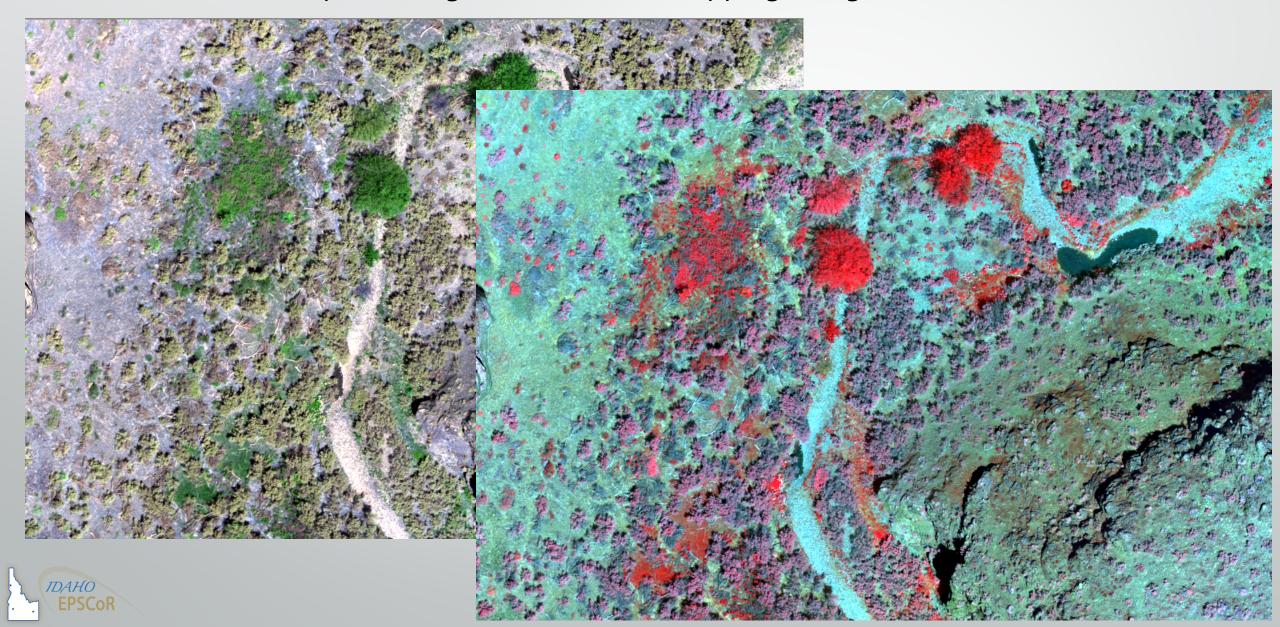
Introduction: *GEM3 – Integrating Sagebrush and Trout research*

UAS and Field Transect Derived Stream Characteristics/Habitat



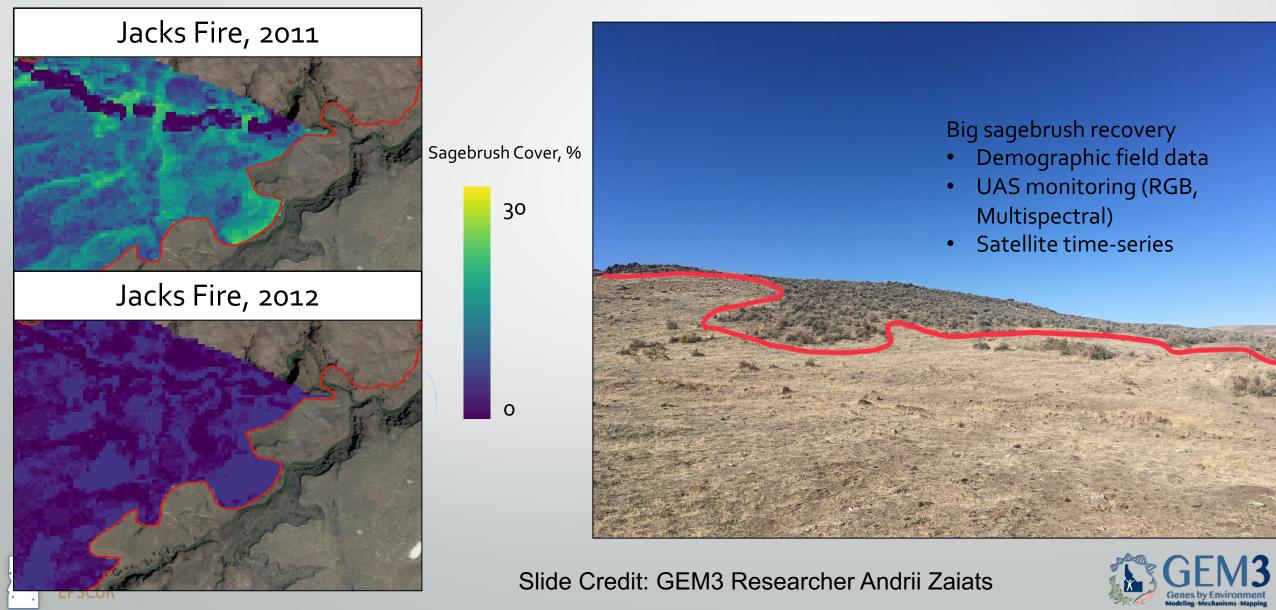
Introduction: GEM3 – Integrating Sage and Trout

UAS Riparian Sagebrush Habitat Mapping along Duncan Creek



Introduction: GEM3 – Integrating Sagebrush and Trout research

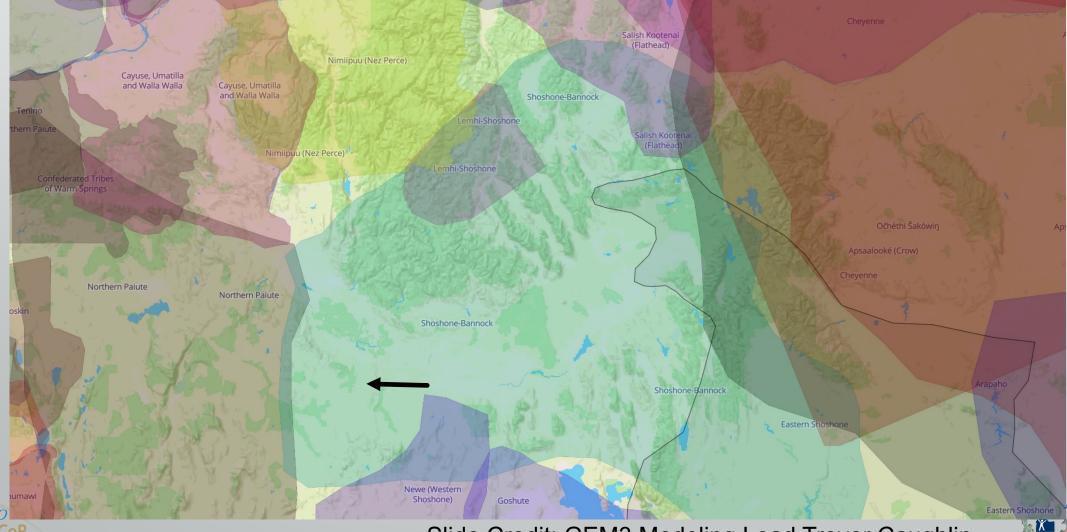
Duncan-Big Jacks Drainages, Owyhee County



Introduction: *GEM3 – Integrating Sage and Trout: SES context*

Desert Stream (Big, Little Jacks and Duncan Creeks) are located on occupied Shoshone-Bannock land

Source: native-land.ca



Slide Credit: GEM3 Modeling Lead Trevor Caughlin

Introduction: *GEM3 – Integration SES Context: The Owyhee Initiative*

Big, Little Jacks and Duncan Streams

Designated Wilderness Area by the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 and signed into law by President Obama

Provision created by Senator Mike Crapo (R-Idaho) created more than 500,000 acres of Wilderness

"The Owyhee Initiative brought together ranchers, local officials, conservation groups (including The Wilderness Society, the Nature Conservancy and the Idaho Conservation League), outfitters, the Air Force, the Shoshone-Paiute Tribe and motorized recreationists on equal grounds to protect their common values. Gehrke [Wilderness Society Director] had to meet personally with every rancher who would be affected by the wilderness protection he was proposing." Source: magicvalley.com

Some controversy remains, particularly over cattle herding in the Wilderness Area



Owyhee Initiative has since become a model for collaborative partnerships between ranchers, federal agencies, and environmentalists across the west. Photo courtesy: owyheeinitative.org

Slide Credit: GEM3 Modeling Lead Trevor Caughlin





End Talk 2 (Donna) ... Talk 3 (Travis)

Trout Modeling: Specific Objectives

Main goal: When can genotypic traits or phenotypic plasticity "rescue" populations from environmental change?



Overall framework: Use spatially realistic ABMs to determine:

1) how genetics, plasticity and landscape interact to affect adaptive capacity

2) how outcomes vary across SES scenarios and management actions

Specific objectives:

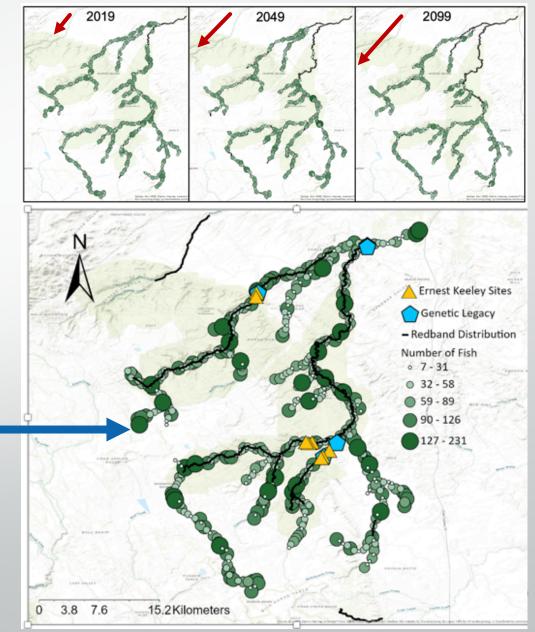
- Build spatial demographic-genetic models for representative desert and montane sites.
- Refine models using GEM3 data.
- Model adaptive capacity under alternative SES conditions:
 - Climate
 - Land cover
 - Translocation / assisted migration
- Novel: Include G x E (plastic) traits under genetic control, including behaviors



Trout Modeling: Previous Simulation Highlight

- Individual spatial demo-genetic model (CDMetaPOP)
 - Genotype (adaptive, neutral, *plastic*)
 - Phenotype (sex, size, movement history, fecundity)
- Genetic and habitat sample co-location.
- Draft simulations: Little Jacks Creek (desert)
 - Each 100 m patch has (not exhaustive):
 - Carrying Capacity
 - Temperature
 - Habitat quality
 - Genotype-specific mortality
 - Capture rates (e.g. fishing)
 - Connectivity

NorWeST summer stream temperature model



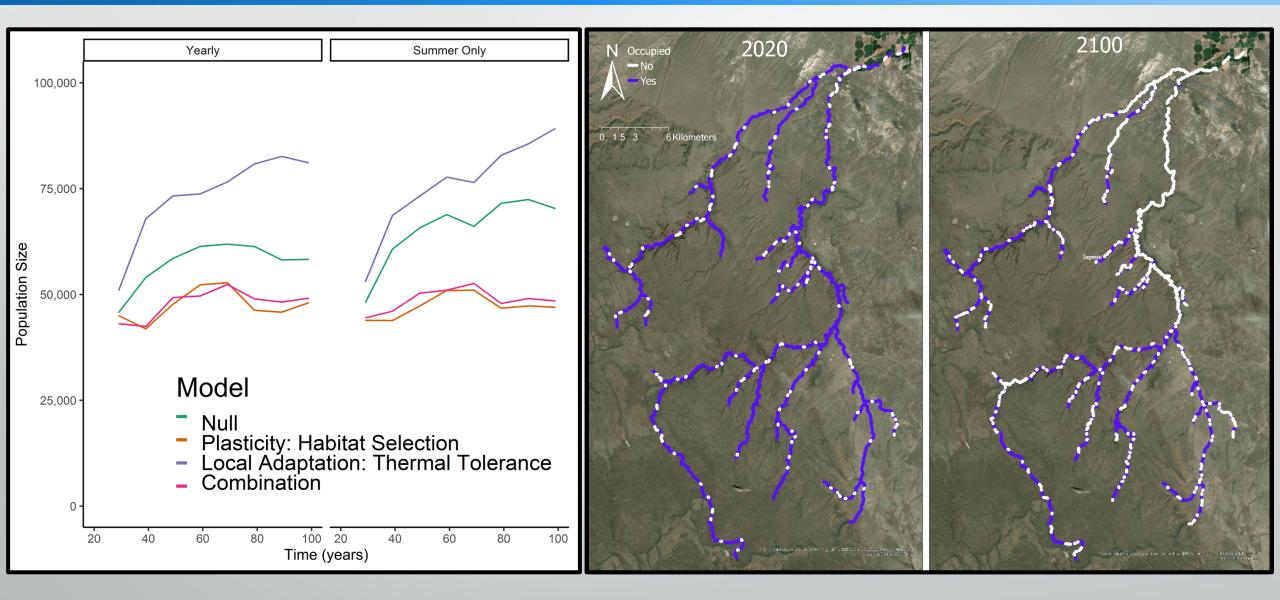
Trout Modeling: Year 2 Modeling Simulation Highlight

AA or Aa aa Encounters patch hot (greater than 18°C) enough to trigger response Does not encounter Probability of Movement Movement Movement 0°C entering not not not hot/ high dependent dependent dependent mortality on on on temperature patch temperature temperature (greater than 20°C) Patch Specific Mortality (Temperature) Mating / Offspring inherit genotype, not phenotype

"A" Codes for Irreversible Behavioral Plasticity

- Single locus behavioral plasticity: habitat selection
 - 1. Does not have plastic allele
 - 2. Have plastic allele and "off"
 - **3.** Have plastic allele and "on"
- Temperature or habitat quality
- Represents the first spatially-explicit plasticity model with bonuses
- Does not capture all forms of plasticity (e.g. body size and resource limitation)

Trout Modeling: Year 2 Modeling Simulation Highlight



Trout Modeling: Year 2 Modeling Simulation Highlight

Model Construction:

- Model with and without cost of plastic response
- Additional types of plasticity: epigenetic mechanism for plastic response
- Move away from single locus models
 - Infinite alleles model already available for local adaptation

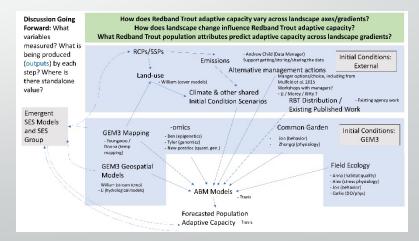


Model Refinement:

- Landscape, traits, genomics, and demographics based on field and common garden measurements and observations
- Incorporate refined climate change temperature data and models using SSPs for multiple RCP scenarios

Model Application:

Expand model to new areas of redband trout and sagebrush habitat, including relevant management scenarios (such as translocation and riparian vegetation restoration).



End Talk 3 (Travis) ... Talk 4 (Trevor)

GEM3 Research – *Modeling*



ΔΡ

COMPLEX SES

GENOMES, ENVIRONMENTS, & PHENOMES ACROSS



GOAL

PREDICT ADAPTIVE

CAPACITY

ADAPTIVE CAPACITY

ACROSS SPACE & TIME

MO

Trevor Caughlin



Project Overview

Introduction

Management, Eval, Assessment

Research

Social Ecological System – Context

Mechanisms – Gene x Environment

Modeling – Adaptive Potential & Capacity

Mapping – Human Dimensions & Remotely

Other Project Elements

Workforce Development

Diversity

Communication and Dissemination

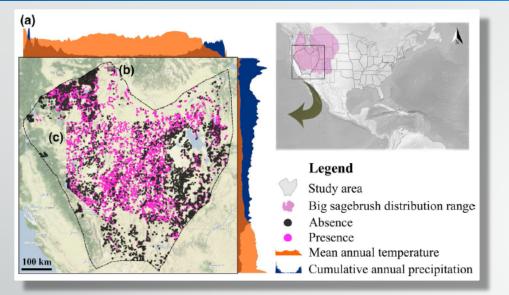
Partnerships and Collaborations

Sustainability

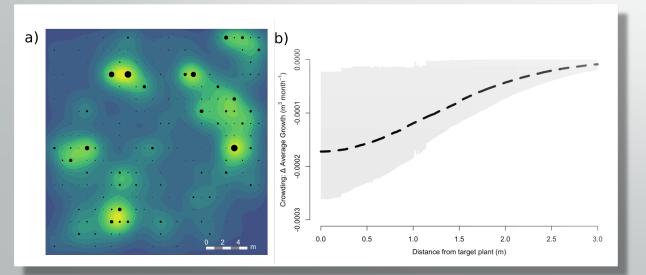
Conclusions



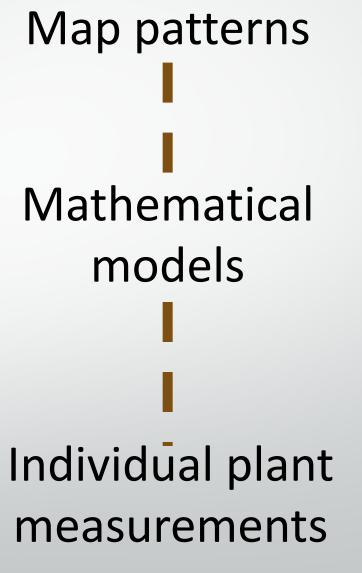
Sagebrush Modeling: Overall Approach



Requena-Mullor et al. 2019, Global Change Biology



Zaiats et al. 2020, Functional Ecology





Sagebrush Modeling: Seed grant-enabled Integration

SES context of sagebrush distribution



Jodi Brandt



Juan Requena



Matt Williamson

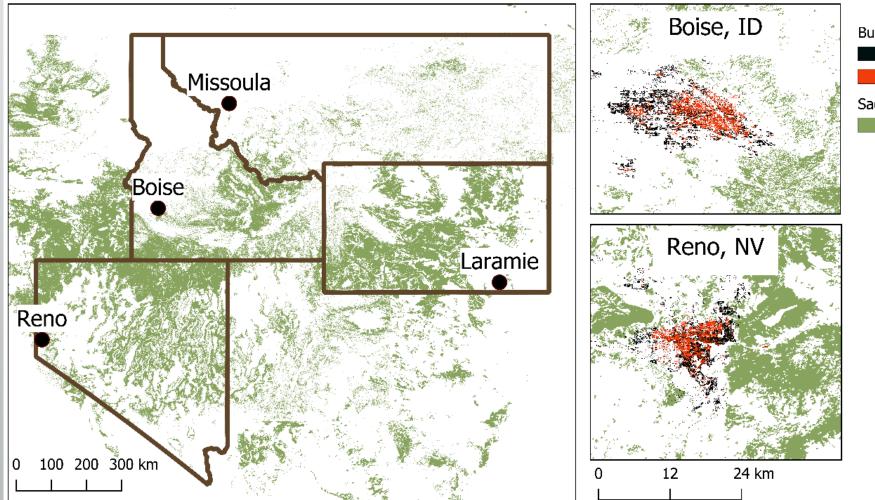
Relates to stakeholder working groups, led by Kelly Hopping, Morey Burnham and SES team



Map patterns Mathematical models Individual plant measurements



Sagebrush Modeling: SES context



Built-Up Land Built before 2000 Built after 2000 Sagebrush habitat Suitable habitat

Regional population increased by ~ 2 million people from 1989 to 2018

Human population is growing in the West



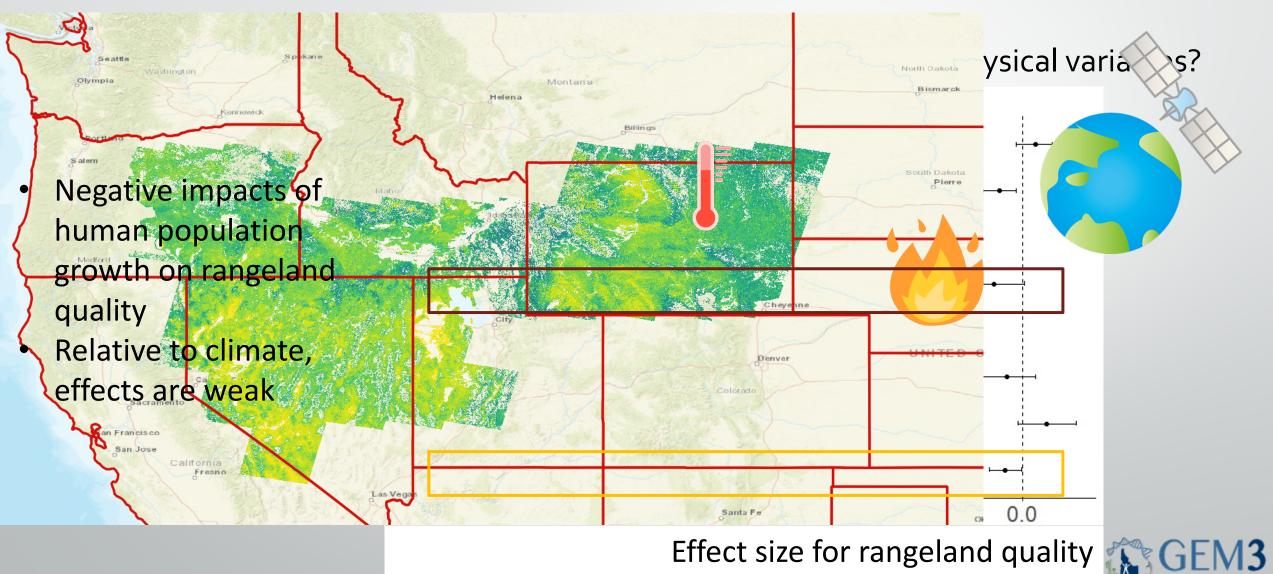
Sagebrush Modeling: SES context





Impact of SES context on rangeland vegetation dynamics

Modeled Landsat-derived indices of rangeland quality from 1989 to 2018



Sagebrush Modeling: Seed grant-enabled Integration

Map patterns — — Mechanisms of sagebrush demographic rates

Donna Delparte



Peter Olsoy

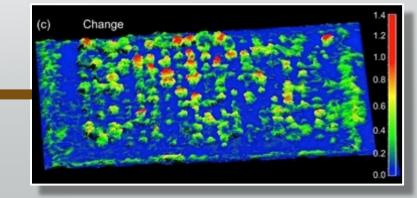


Megan Cattau

Individual plant measurements

Mathematical

models





Sagebrush Modeling: Integration with mechanisms

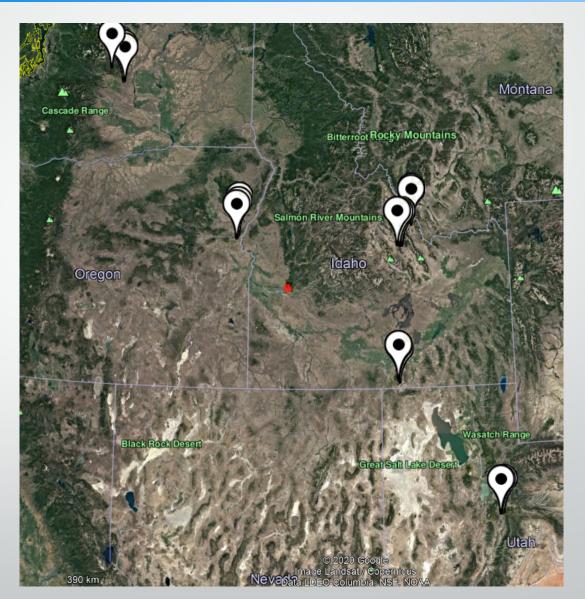




Lukas Grossfurthner

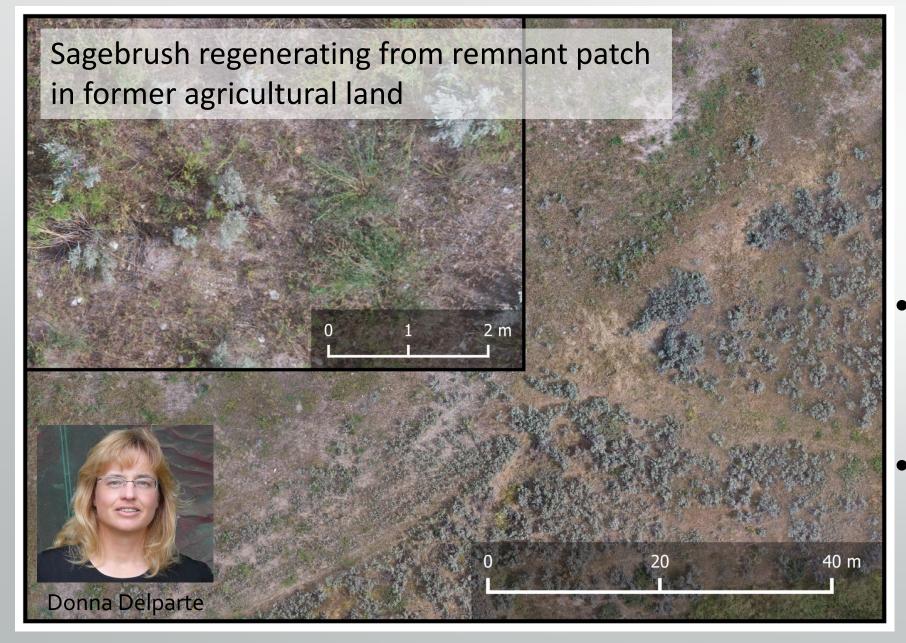
Molly Garrett

- Landscape-scale measurements of sagebrush phenotype and genotype
- Tagged plants enable demographic measurements
- Can high-resolution UAS data detect sagebrush GXE interactions?





Sagebrush Modeling: Integration with mechanisms





Karthyn Turner

- Neutral loci to predict spatial patterns of relatedness in sagebrush
- Where are the new recruits coming from?



Sagebrush modeling next steps for integration:

SES

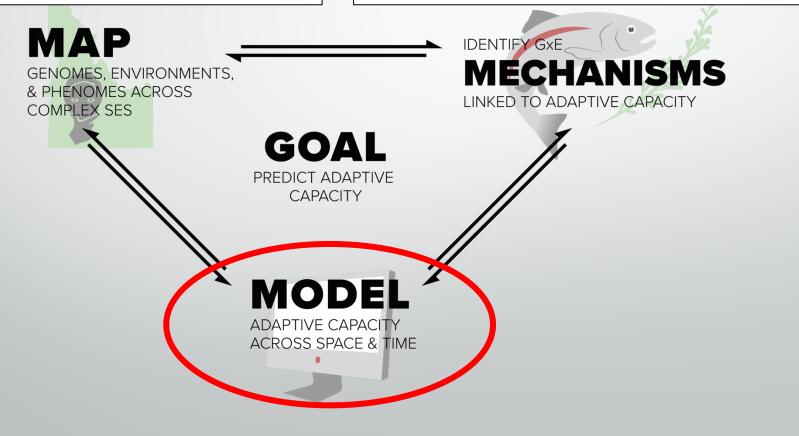
- a) Human perception of sagebrush dynamics
- b) Identify feedback loops between human and natural systems

Mechanisms

Identify traits that:

- a) Impact demographic rates
- b) Have a genetic component (are heritable)

) Can be measured with remote sensing





End Talk 4 (Trevor) ... Talk 5 (Morey)

SES Mapping: Emergent Scenario development and analysis

A scenario is a "hypothetical sequence of events constructed for the purpose of focusing on causal processes and decision points."

Herman Kahn and Anthony Wiene

The Year 2000: A Framework for Speculation on the Next Thirty Years (1967)

It is a narrative of a possible future; it is not a prediction, but a potential future that merits consideration





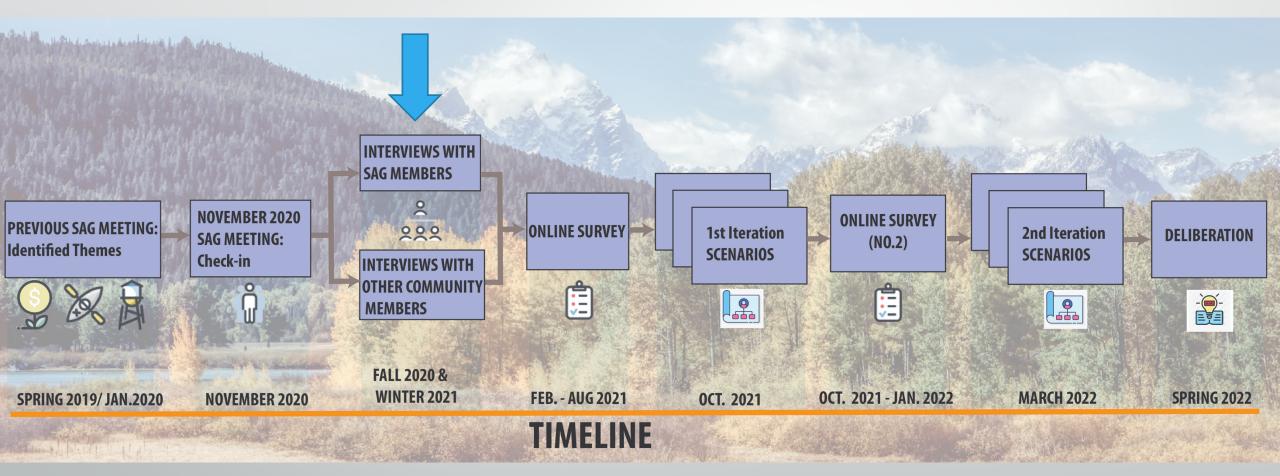
Stakeholder Advisory Groups

- Recruited diverse SAG members from local & state government, tribes, state & federal agencies, NGOs, private landowners
 - 26 members in Owyhee region
 - 17 members in Teton region





Mapping SES: Summary





Mapping SES: SAG-identified key questions and challenges

- Private lands development and the transition from agricultural to amenity/based economy
- Wildlife and fisheries, with a focus on how recreation, housing development, and climate change affect wildlife migration and habitat

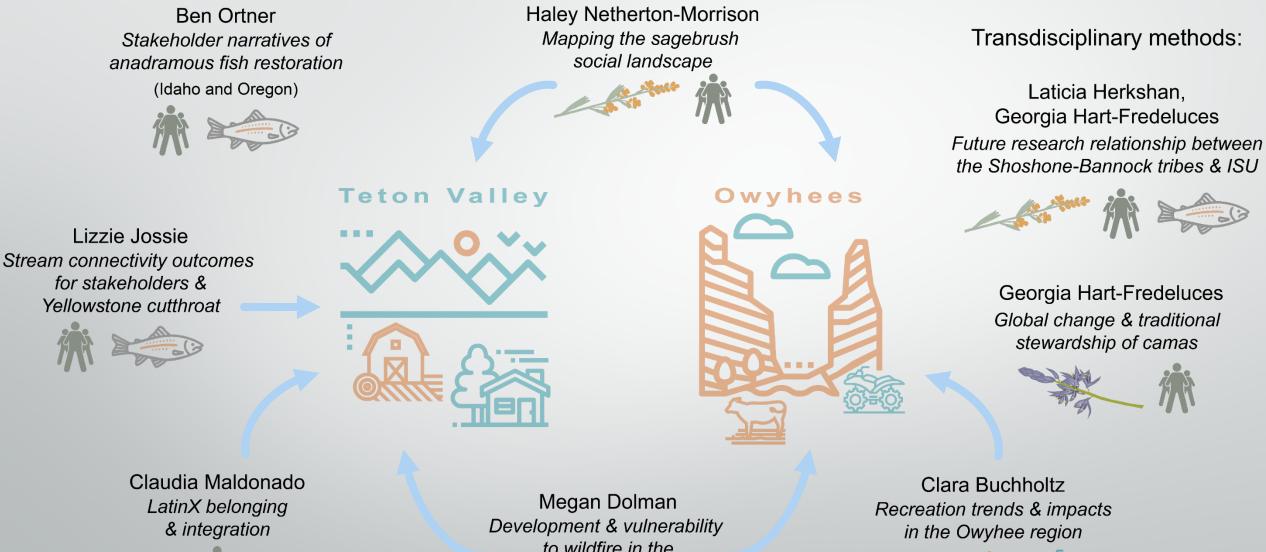
- Recreation and population growth, including how population growth in Treasure Valley and its role in the increasing recreational use of the Owyhees will interact with lack of infrastructure to support it
- How socioeconomic change will influence the character and viability of rural communities







Mapping: SES project integration



to wildfire in the Wildland-Urban Interface

