

Genomics of hybridisation in British native flowering plants



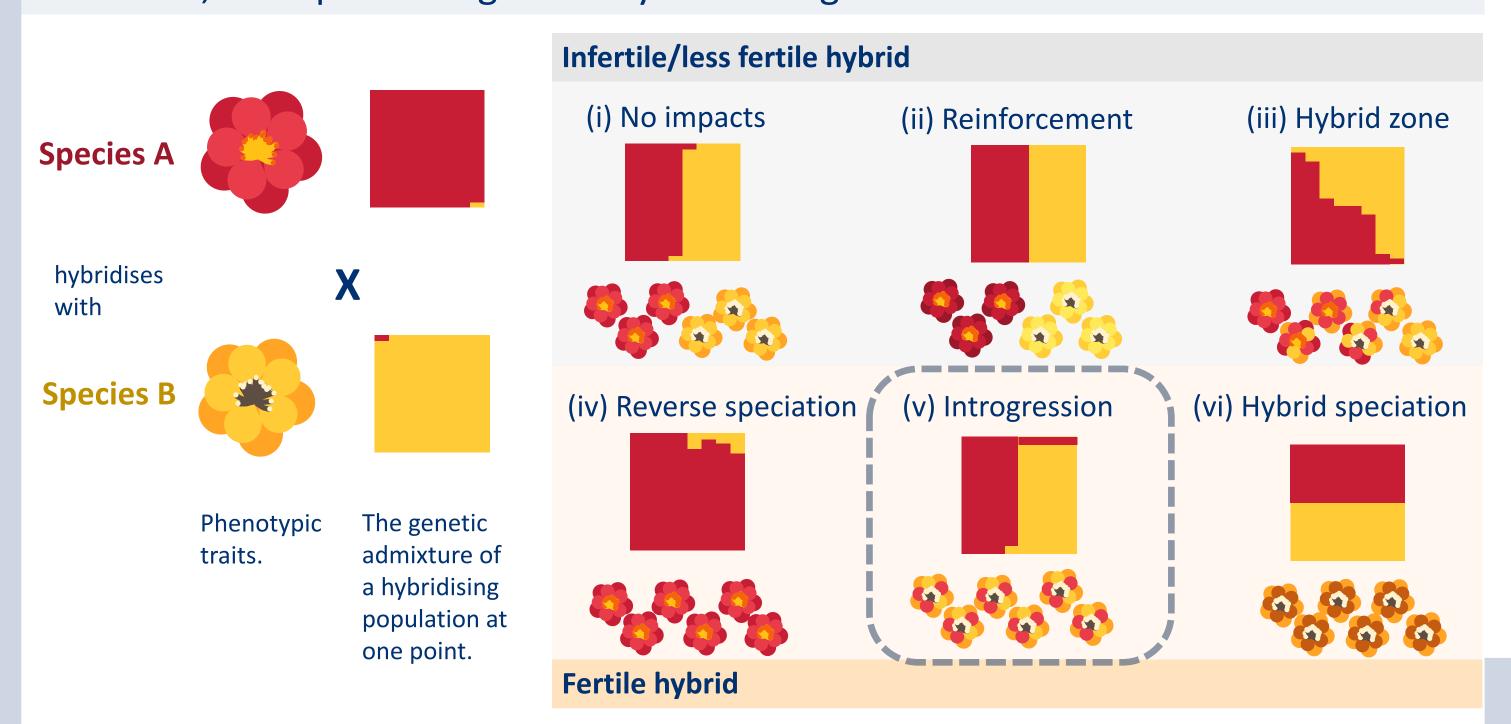


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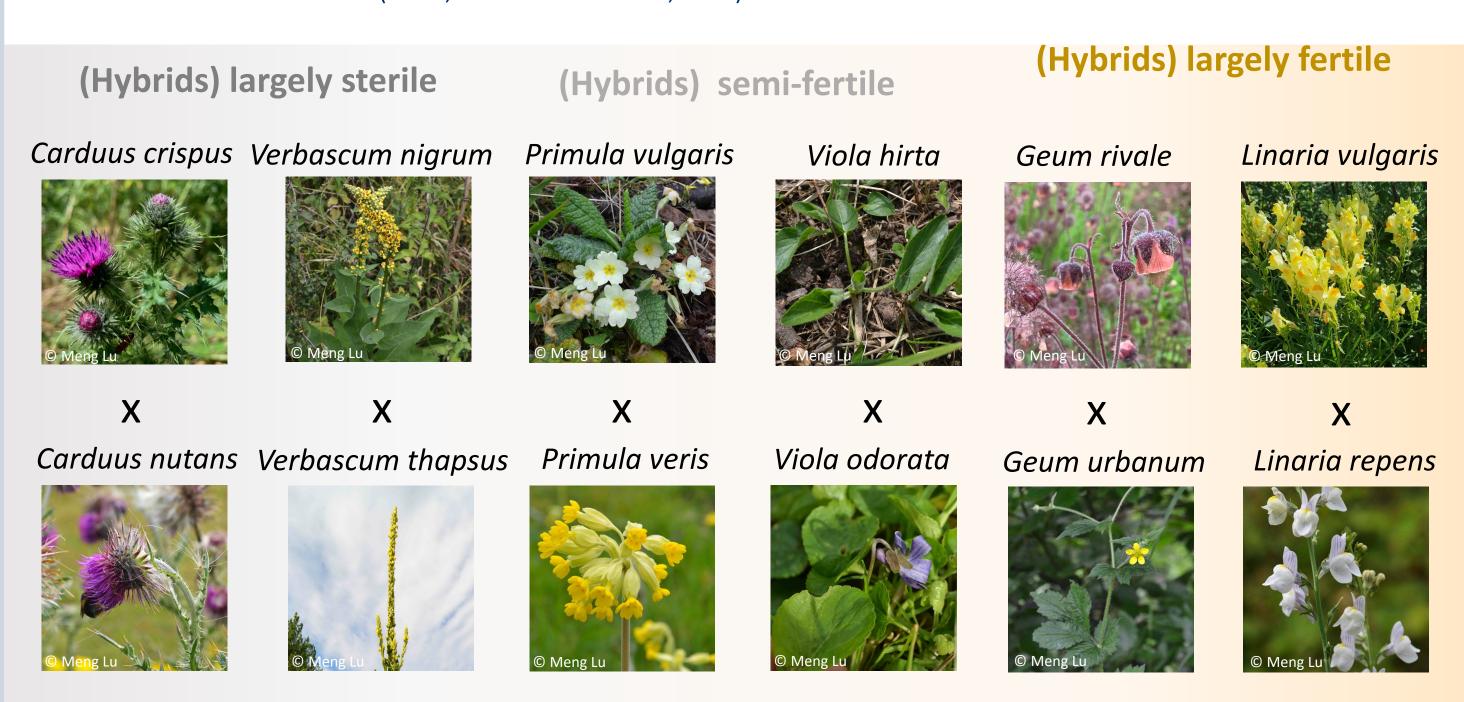
Introduction

(1) **Hybridisation** can play a critical role in plant evolution and has various outcomes, from promoting diversity to causing extinction.



(2) The British flora is among the most well-studied floras, with extensive hybrid records – an ideal system to understand natural hybridisation.

Study system
Selected from 909 accepted hybridising pairs in the UK (Stace, Preston & Pearman, 2015).



Why select them?

Within each pair, both species:

- Widely hybridise with each other
- Overlap in their species distribution
- Genome size < 2 Gbp
- At the same ploidy level
- No great identification difficulties in the field

Materials & Methods

1. Sampling design

- > Minimum 5 populations for each species
- > Avoid early generation hybrids
- > Geographically widespread

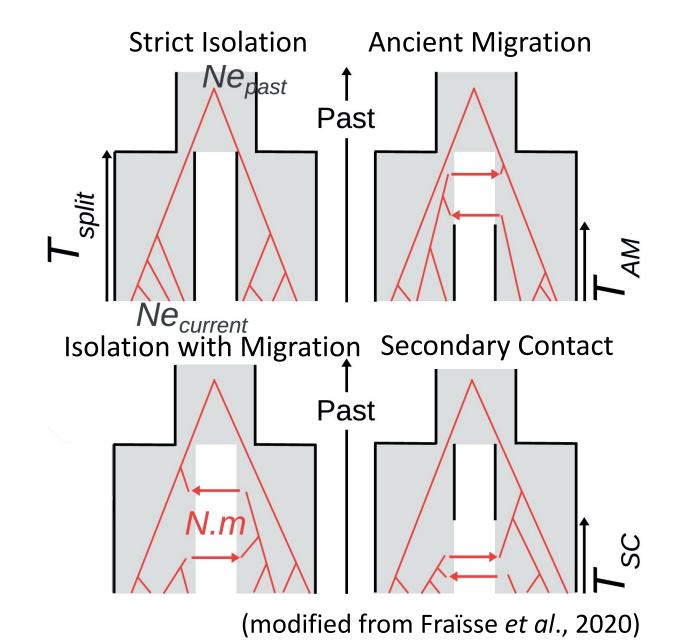
2. Data source

Re-sequencing data

- > Illumina 150bp paired end reads, 15X
- > Reference genomes from the Darwin Tree of Life project (DToL)

3. Analytical approaches

- > Genetic structure
- > Demographic inferences



Acknowledgements

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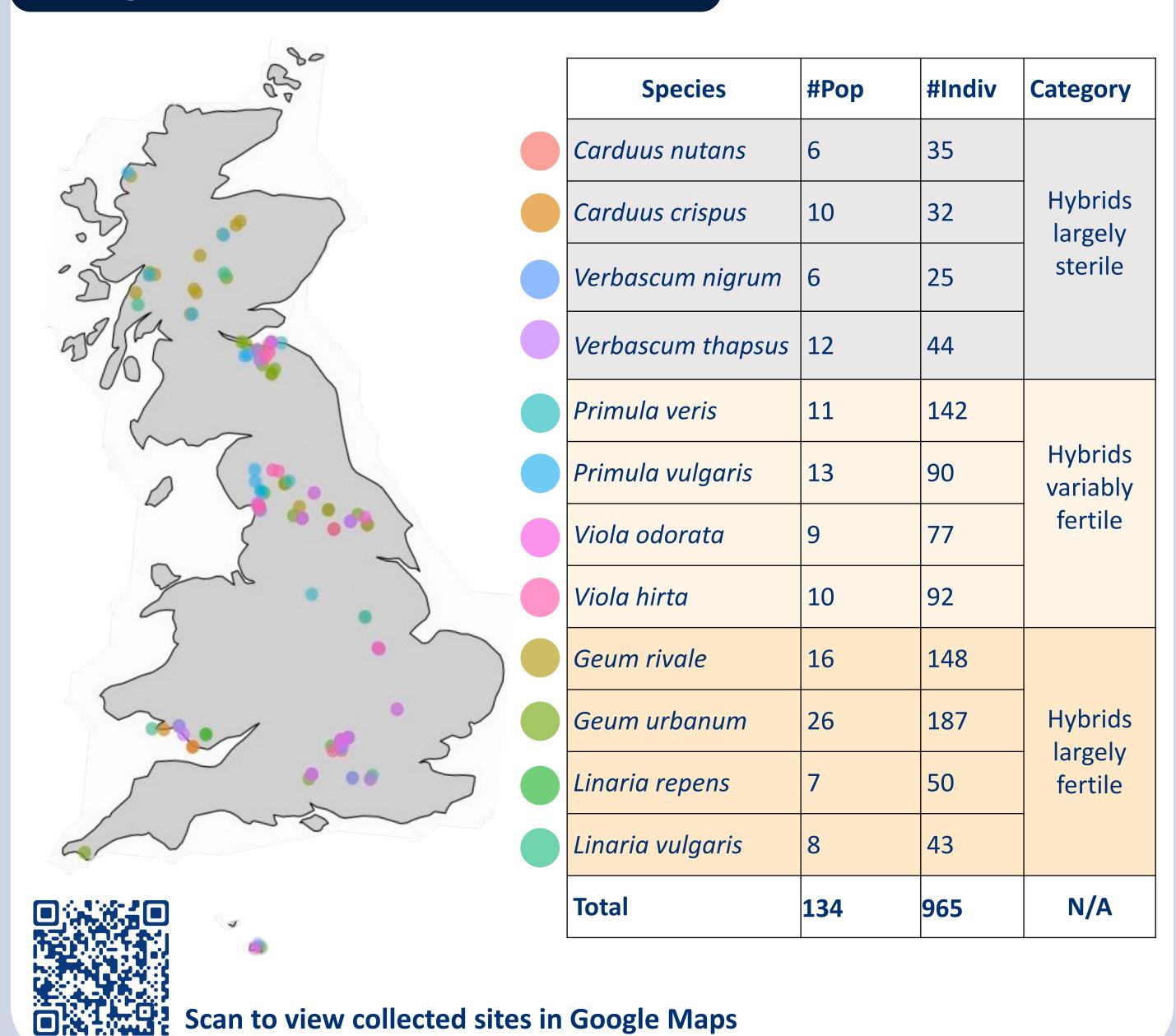
Immense gratitude to my fieldwork colleagues, particularly Dr Richard Milne, Dr Rowan Schley, Ellie Mayhew, Alexis Alders, and Dr Rob Marchant. We are grateful for all the landowners who granted the access to the field sampling sites.

Research questions

What are the genetic consequences of postglacial introgression in British native flowering plants?

- Q1. What is the <u>extent of introgression</u> revealed with **whole genome sequences** among the selected species?
- Q2. What kind of genetic regions are introgressed?
- **Q3.** How much does the <u>fertility of the hybrids</u> affect the extent of introgression?

Progress – fieldwork collection



Next steps

- Future work
 - Detecting postglacial gene flow in the target hybridising species pairs, using resequencing data and demographic inferences.
- Discussion hypotheses
 - o For **Q1**, we anticipate that <u>cryptic hybridisation</u> will be detected with **genomic data**.
 - o For **Q2**, we predict that <u>introgressed linkage blocks</u> underlie functional changes.
 - For Q3, We expect a <u>positive correlation</u> between hybrid fertility and the extent of parental species' introgression.

References

Fraïsse, et. al., 2020. DILS: demographic inferences with linked selection by using ABC. Molecular Ecology Resources.

Stace CA, Preston CD, Pearman DA, 2015. Hybrid flora of the British Isles. *Bristol: Botanical Society of Britain and Ireland*.