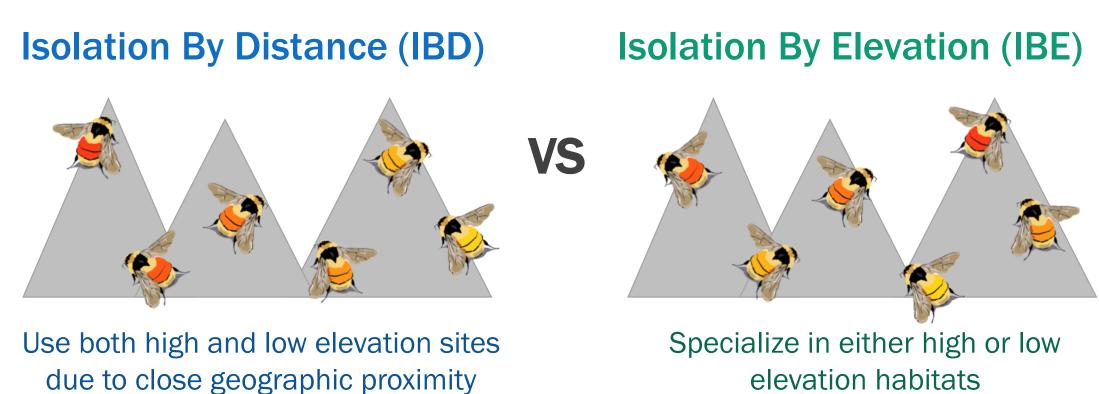
# Habitat specialization in montane bumble bees: a landscape genomics approach

# **Introduction:**

Predicted and observed range shifts associated with climate change, including elevation gradients

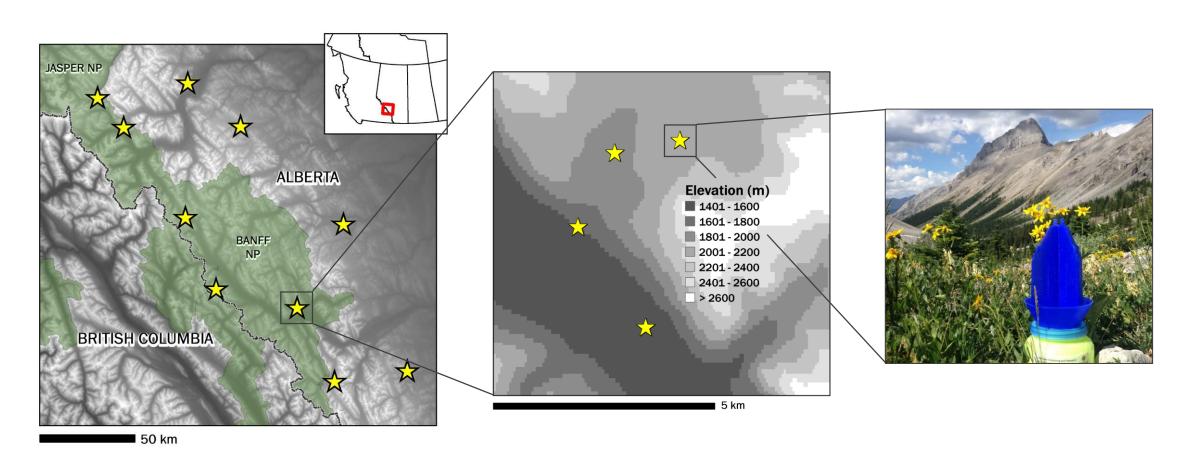
- Are bumble bee populations going to be able to track these climatic changes?
- What happens to existing high elevation populations if new populations are successful at colonizing upslope?

### Hypotheses:

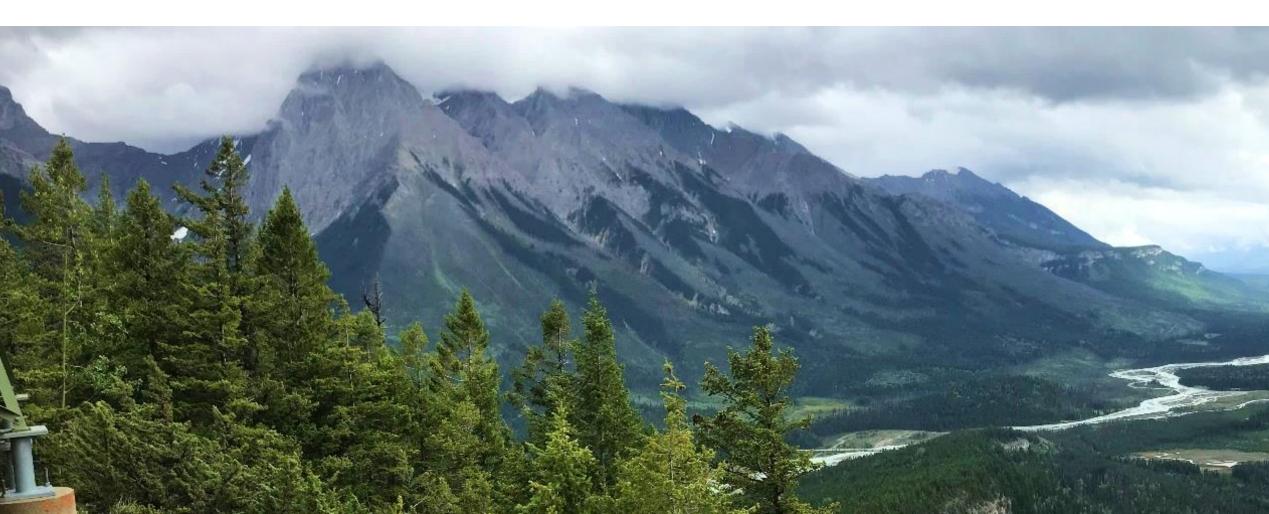


# **Methods:**

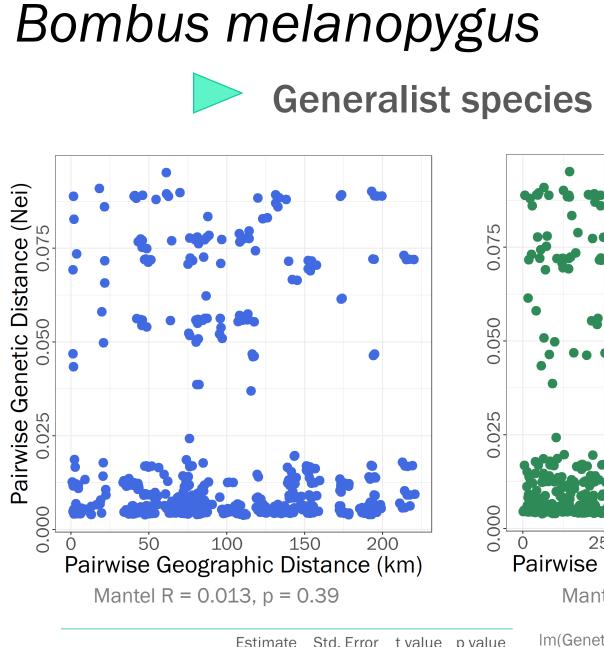
- 1) Sample bumble bees at sites across elevation gradients
  - Minimize correlations between geographic distance and difference in elevation

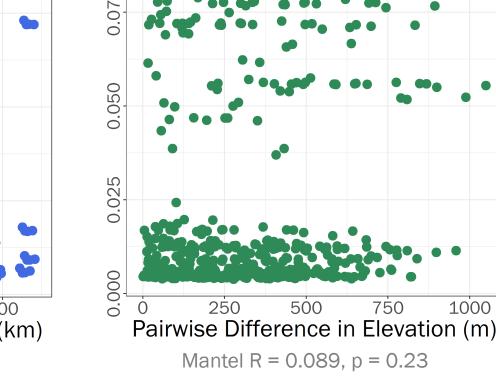


2) Extract DNA and prepare ddRADseq library 3) 150 bp Paired-End sequencing



### **Results:**



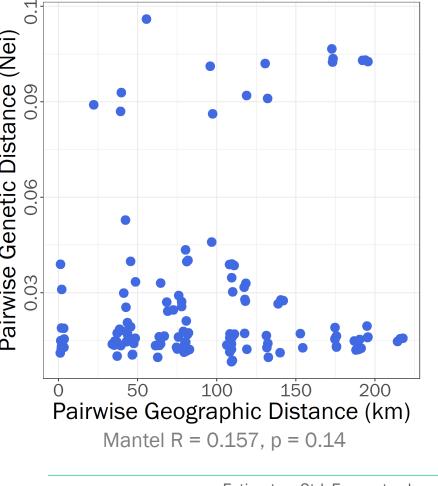


eographic Distance

### Bombus sylvicola

1.1 e-05 5.3 e-06 2.128 0.034

Geographic Distance 7.7 e-09 2.0 e-08 0.392 0.695

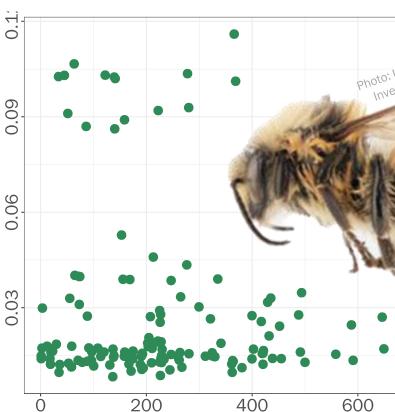


### **Alpine specialist**

Residual standard error: 0.03 on 558 Dl

F-statistic: 2.3 on 2 and 558 DF. p-value: 0.

Genetic Distance ~ Elevation Difference +



Pairwise Difference in Elevation (m) Mantel R = -0.101, p = 0.70

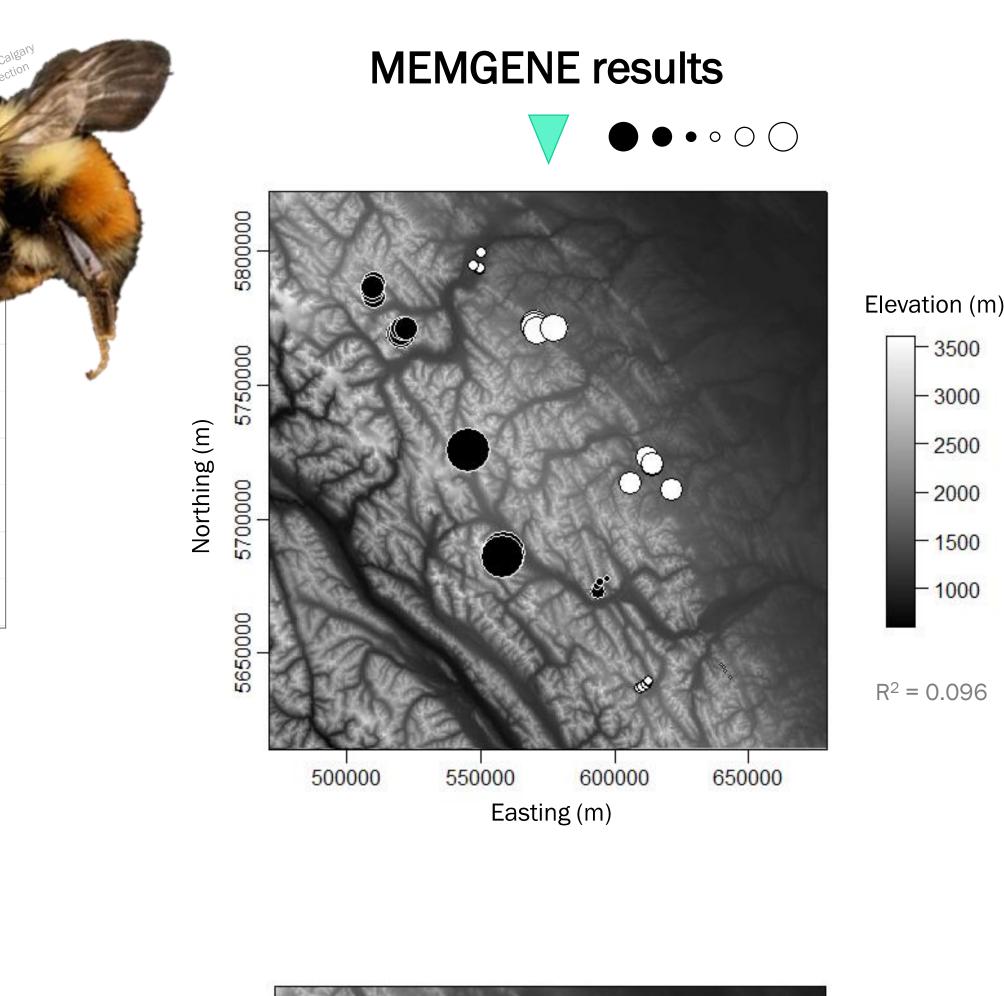
Estimate Std. Error t value p value 0.025 0.005 4.632 < 0.0 7.2 e-08 3.9 e-08 1.841 0.068 Geographic Distance -1.8 e-05 1.5 e-05 -1.189 0.236

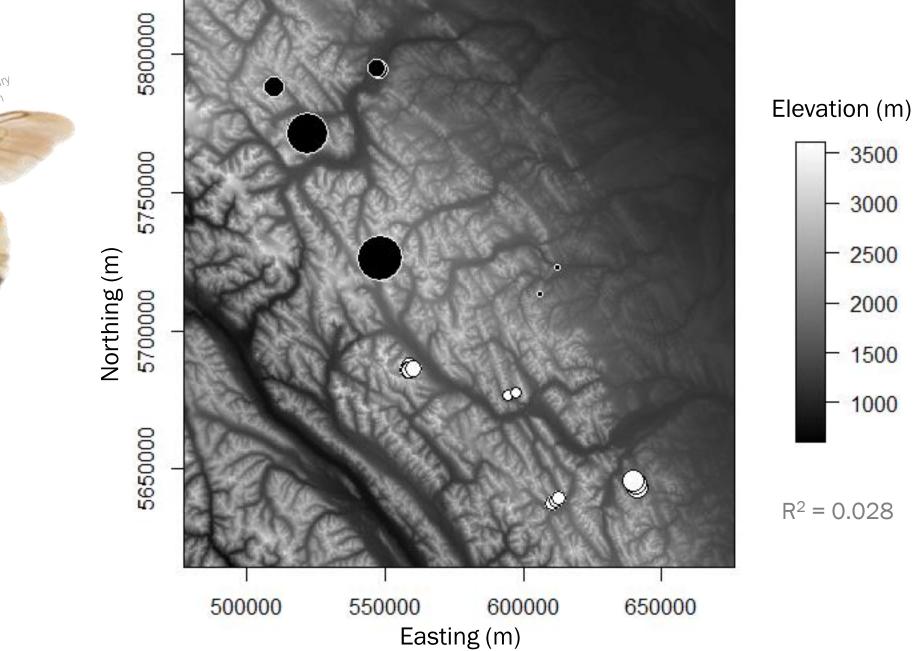
m(Genetic Distance ~ Elevation Difference + Geographic Distance) Residual standard error: 0.026 on 113 DF Multiple R2: 0.0263, Adjusted R2: 0.0203 F-statistic: 2.398 on 2 and 133 DF, p-value: 0.0

Danielle Clake

Dr. Paul Galpern, Dr. Sean Rogers

# Genetic data suggest limited bumble bee dispersal into Canadian **Rockies from foothills**



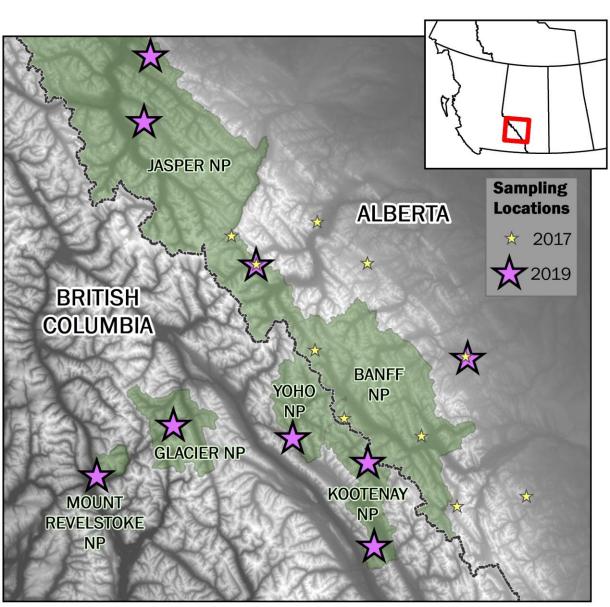




PhD Candidate

## **Next Steps:**

Process samples from additional sampling into mountain range



### Design probes to target differences in expressed regions of genome

Using expressed exome capture sequencing (EecSeq) (Puritz and Lotterhos 2018)

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