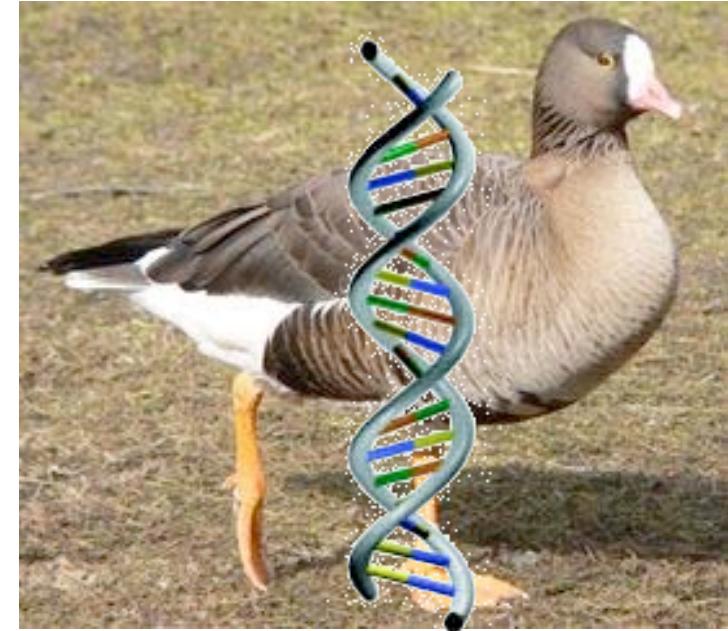




# Genetic analysis of breeding stocks Of LWFG (*Anser erythropus*)



Michael Wink

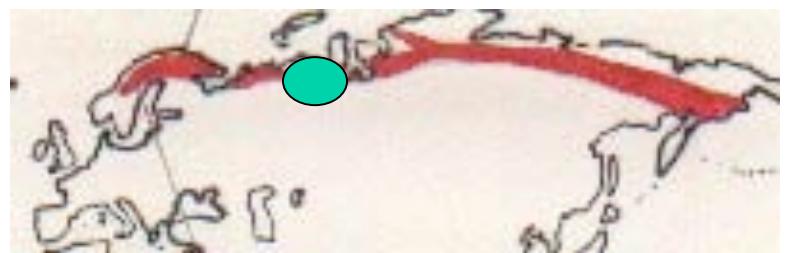
Institut für Pharmazie & Molekulare Biotechnologie  
Universität Heidelberg; [Wink@uni-hd.de](mailto:Wink@uni-hd.de)

## Aims & Scope: to determine:

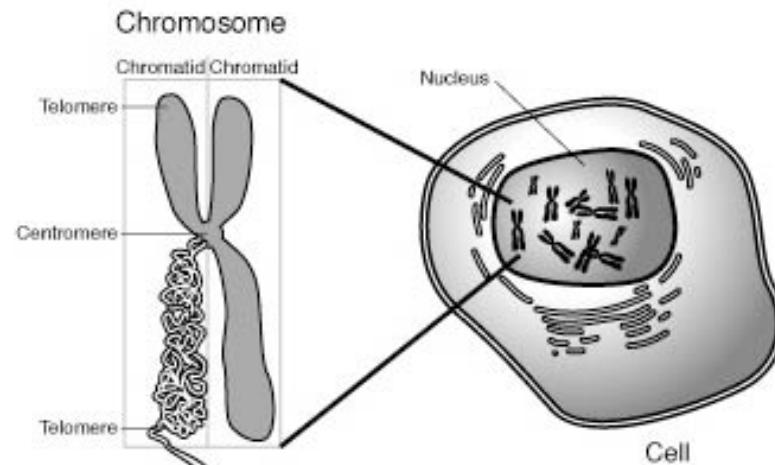
Genetic composition and variability  
of LWFG breeding stocks kept in Germany,  
Sweden and Finnland

### samples

- 270 LWFG  
Germany (n=84),  
Sweden and Finnland;  
27 wild birds from Russia



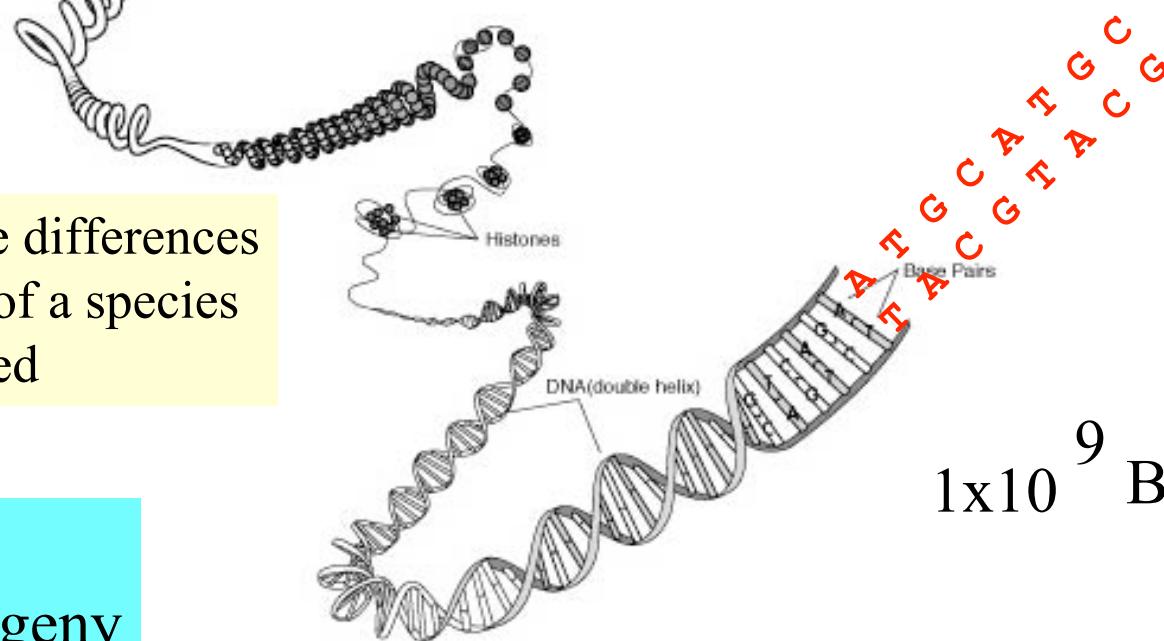
DNA



A C  
T G

1-10 million nucleotide differences  
between 2 individuals of a species  
Differences are inherited

DNA is a blueprint  
of evolution, phylogeny  
& phylogeography

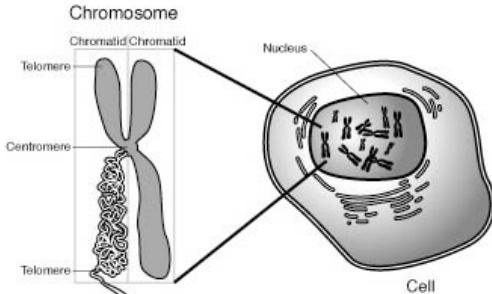


$1 \times 10^9$  Base pairs

## Methods of molecular systematics and evolution

### DNA

➡ Sequencing of marker genes	Systematics, phylogeny, phylogeography
➡ Microsatellite-PCR	Population genetics; Paternity determination
➡ AFLP-PCR; ISSR-PCR	Population genetics; Gene mapping
➡ PCR	molecular sexing
➡ SNP-analysis	paternity analysis, forensic
➡ DNA-Fingerprinting	Paternity determination Forensics

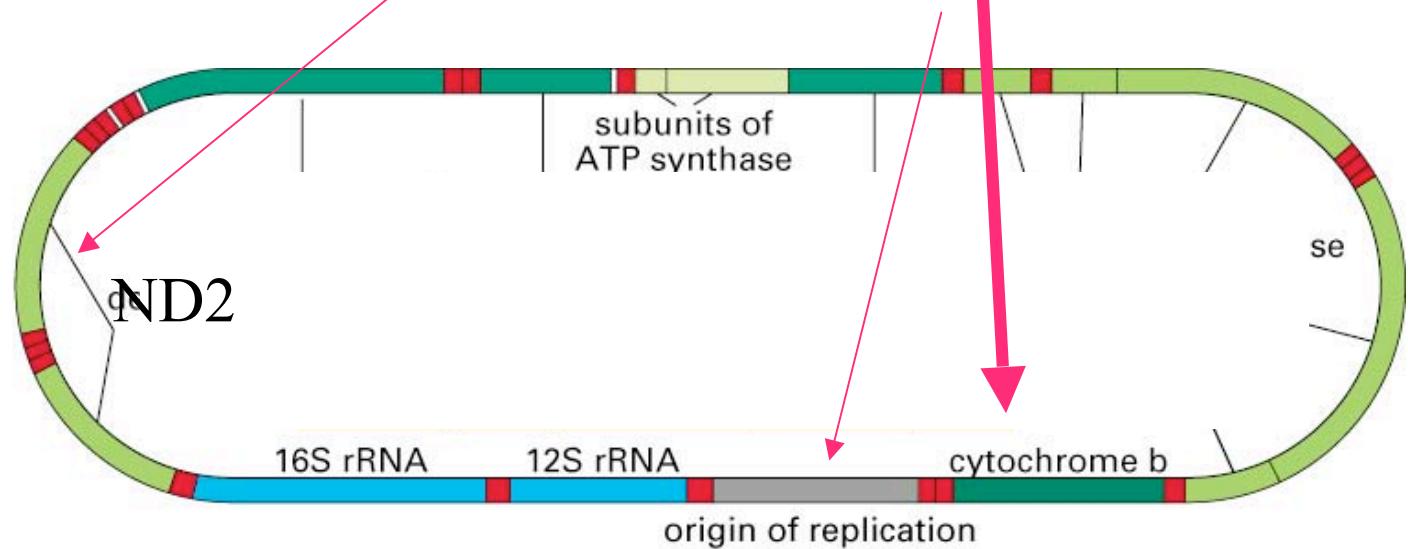


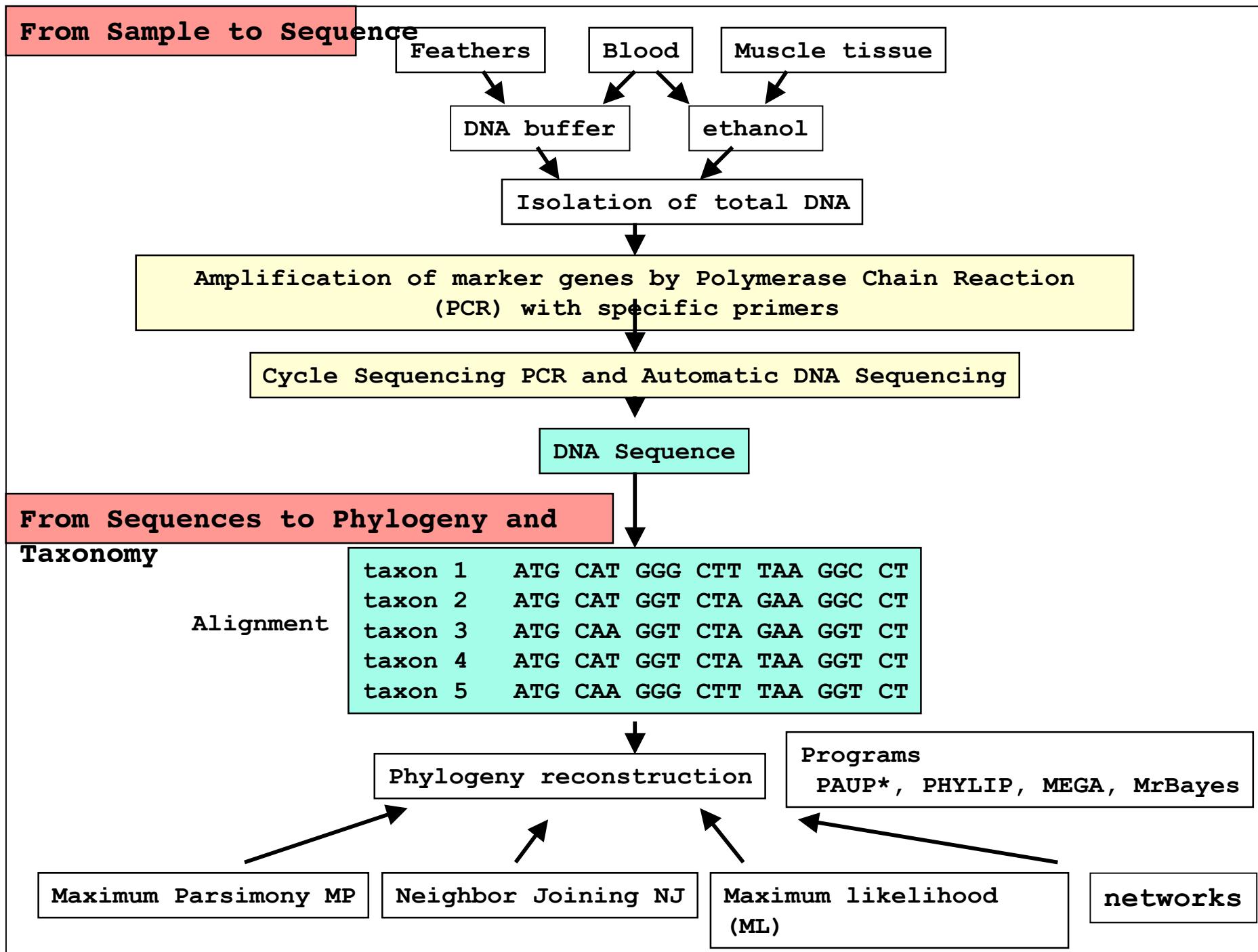
ncDNA



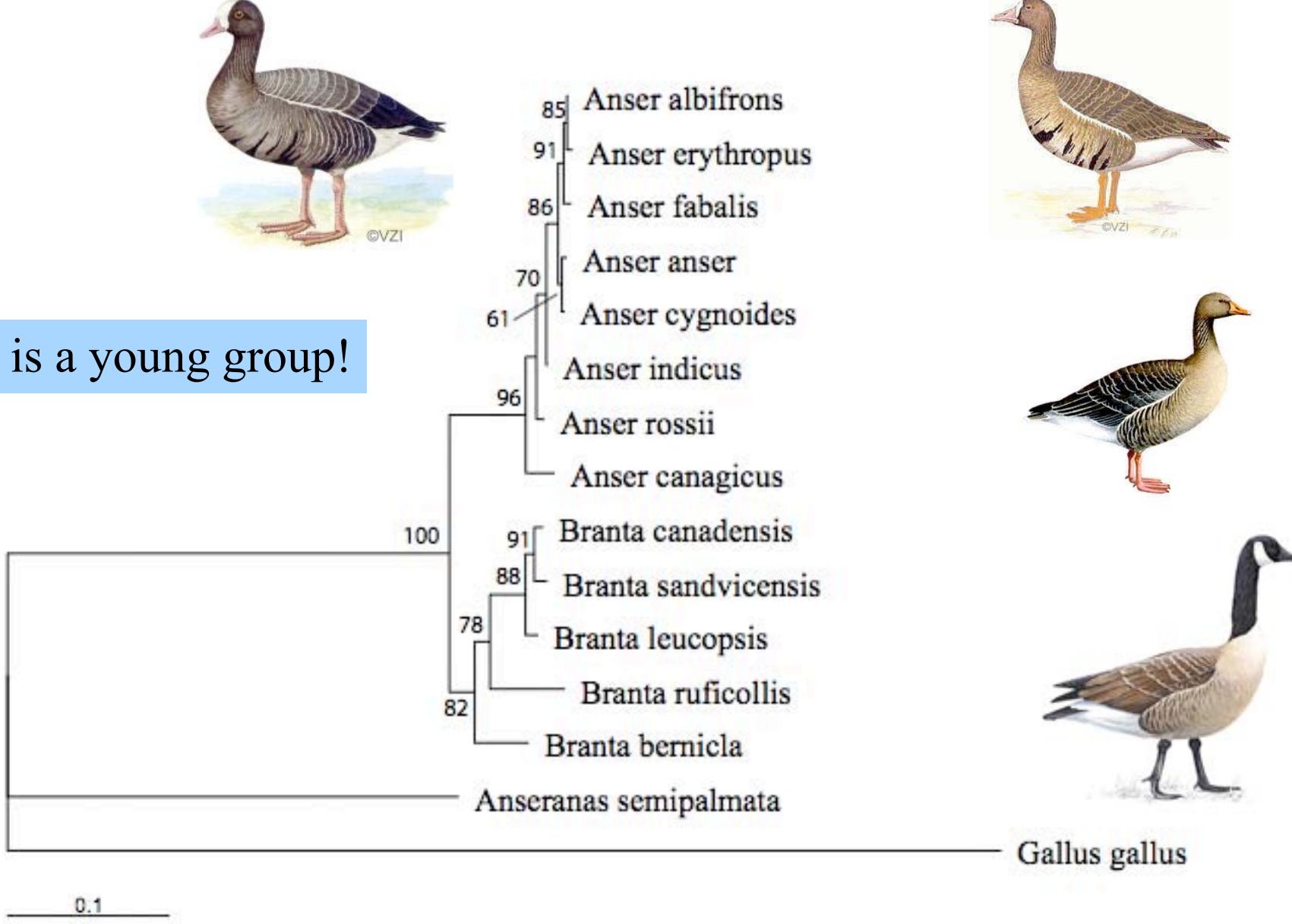
**Genetic Marker**  
-DNA Sequences  
-Length polymorphisms  
(z.B. Microsatellites)

mtDNA  
Maternal inheritance





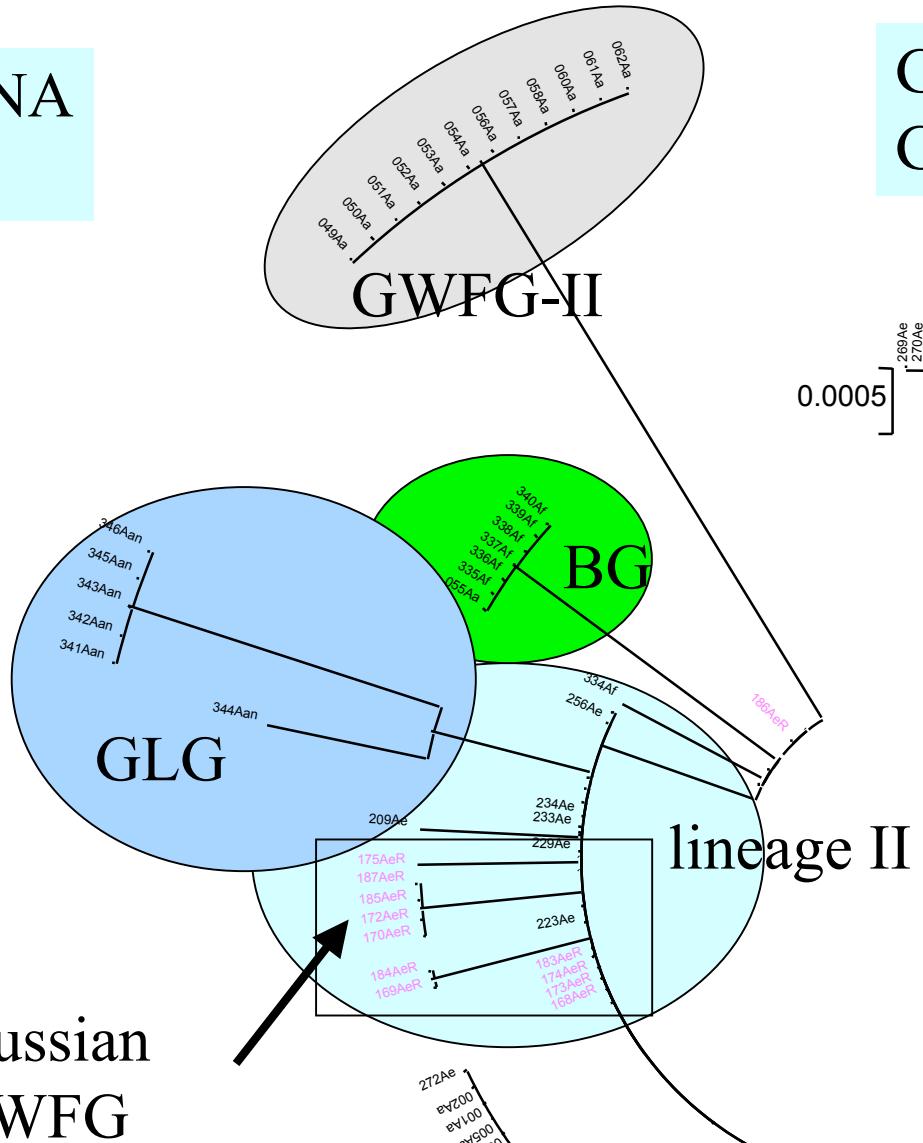
Anser is a young group!



cytochrome b (1,043 bp); nd2 (1,041 bp)

ML

mtDNA

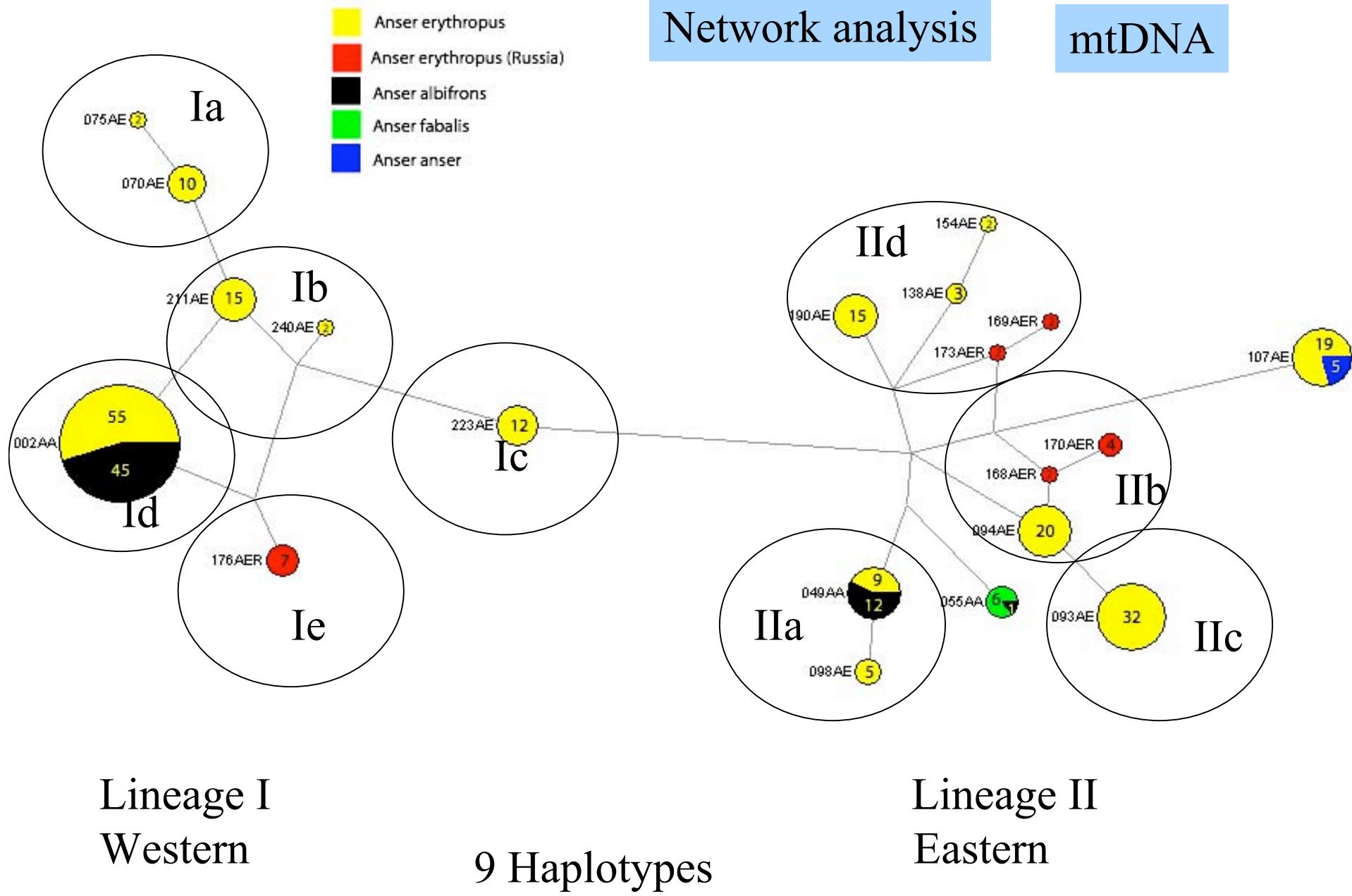


# German LWFG + GLG/GWFG/BG

## Lineage I

Russian  
LWFG

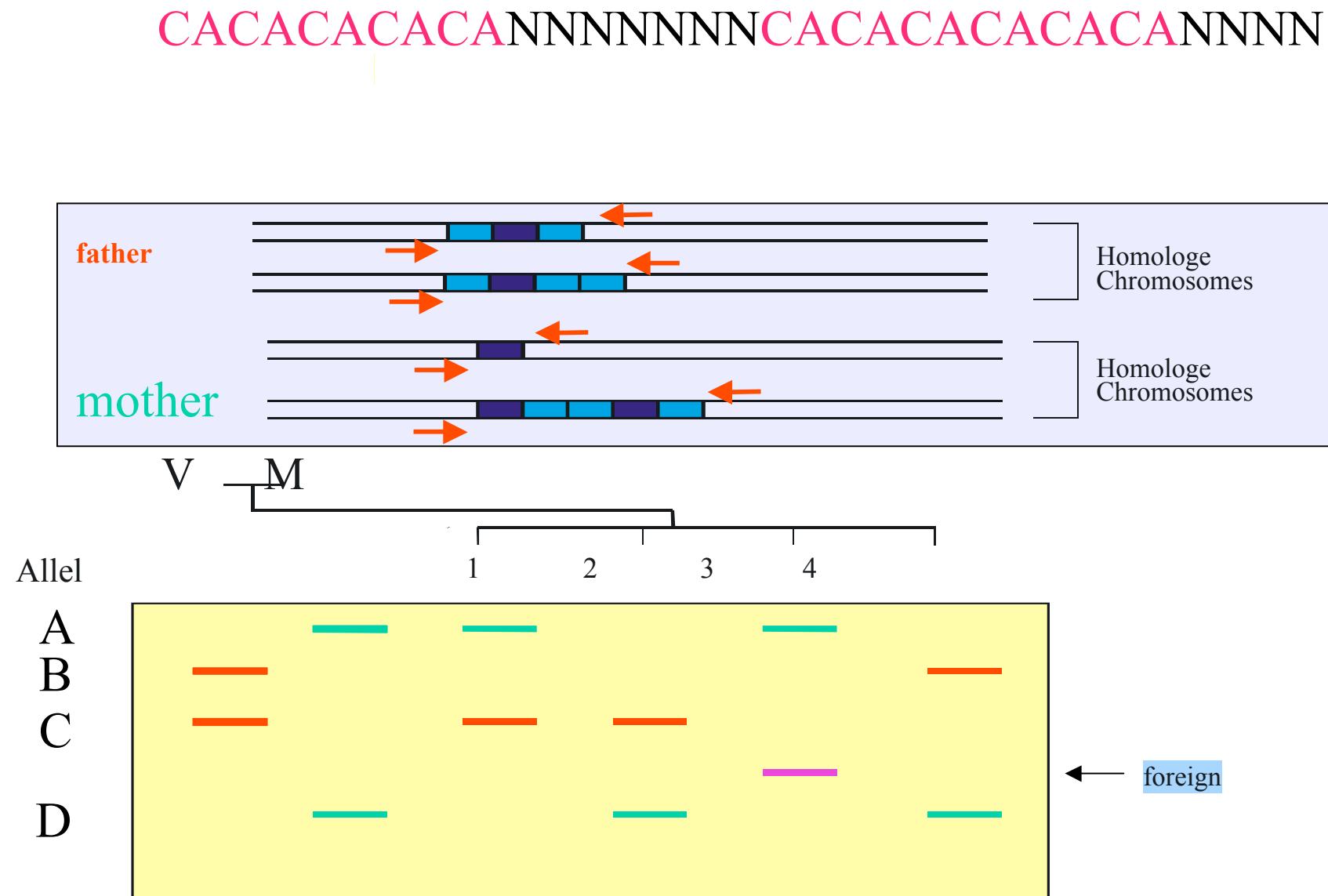
LWFG I/  
GWFG I



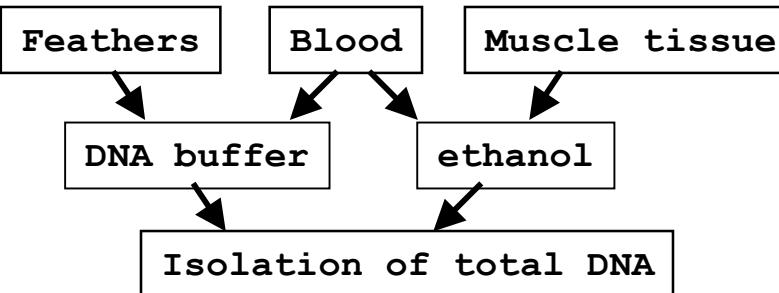
## **Results of mtDNA-analysis**

- LWFG show 2 main genetic lineages with 9 haplotypes
- German LWFG: no evidence for maternal hybridisation with greyleg, barbacle, bean, brent, or Canada geese
- 20% of Swedish and Finnish birds are hybrids with greylegs
- In both lineages LWFG 2 haplotypes are present that are shared with White fronts

## STR (microsatellite analysis)

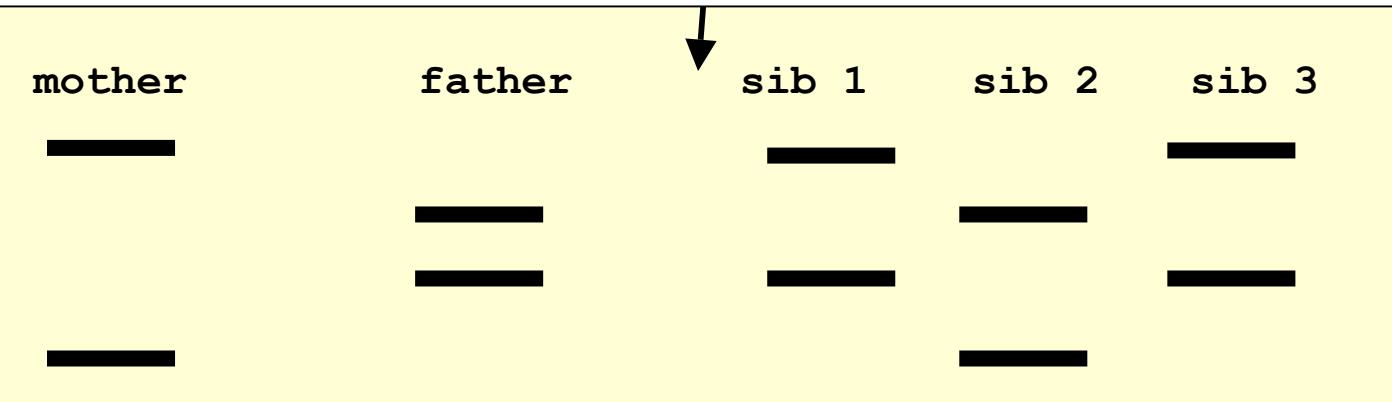


## From Sample to STR analysis

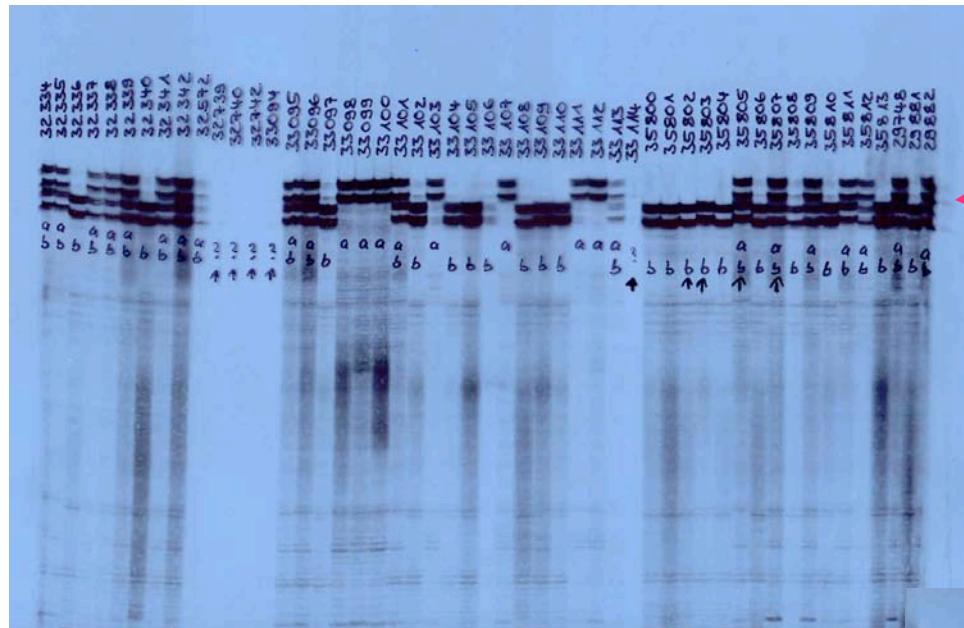


Amplification of STR marker by Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)  
with specific primers

High resolution PAGE or Automatic DNA Sequencing

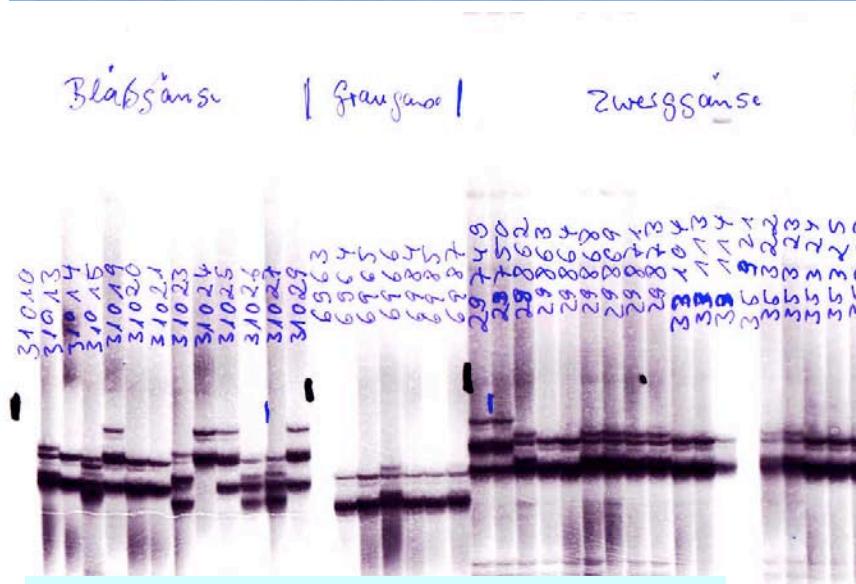


Bird	Locus 1						Locus 2					
	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6
1a	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
1b	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0

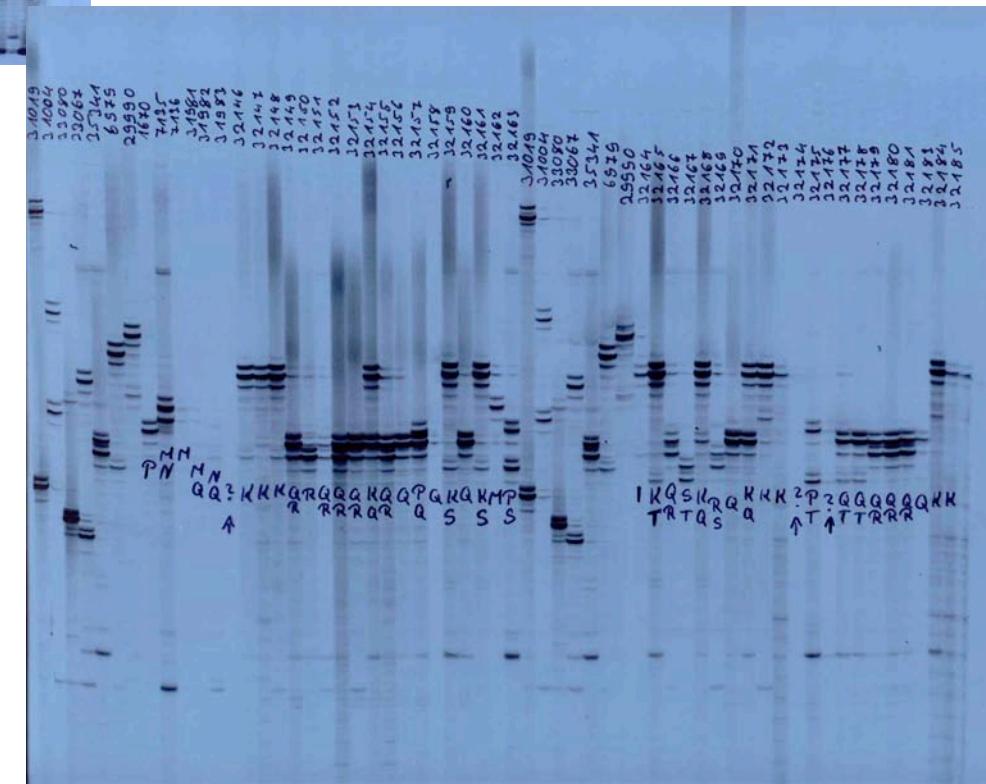


# Microsatellite-Analyse

## 8 polymorphic Gene-Loci

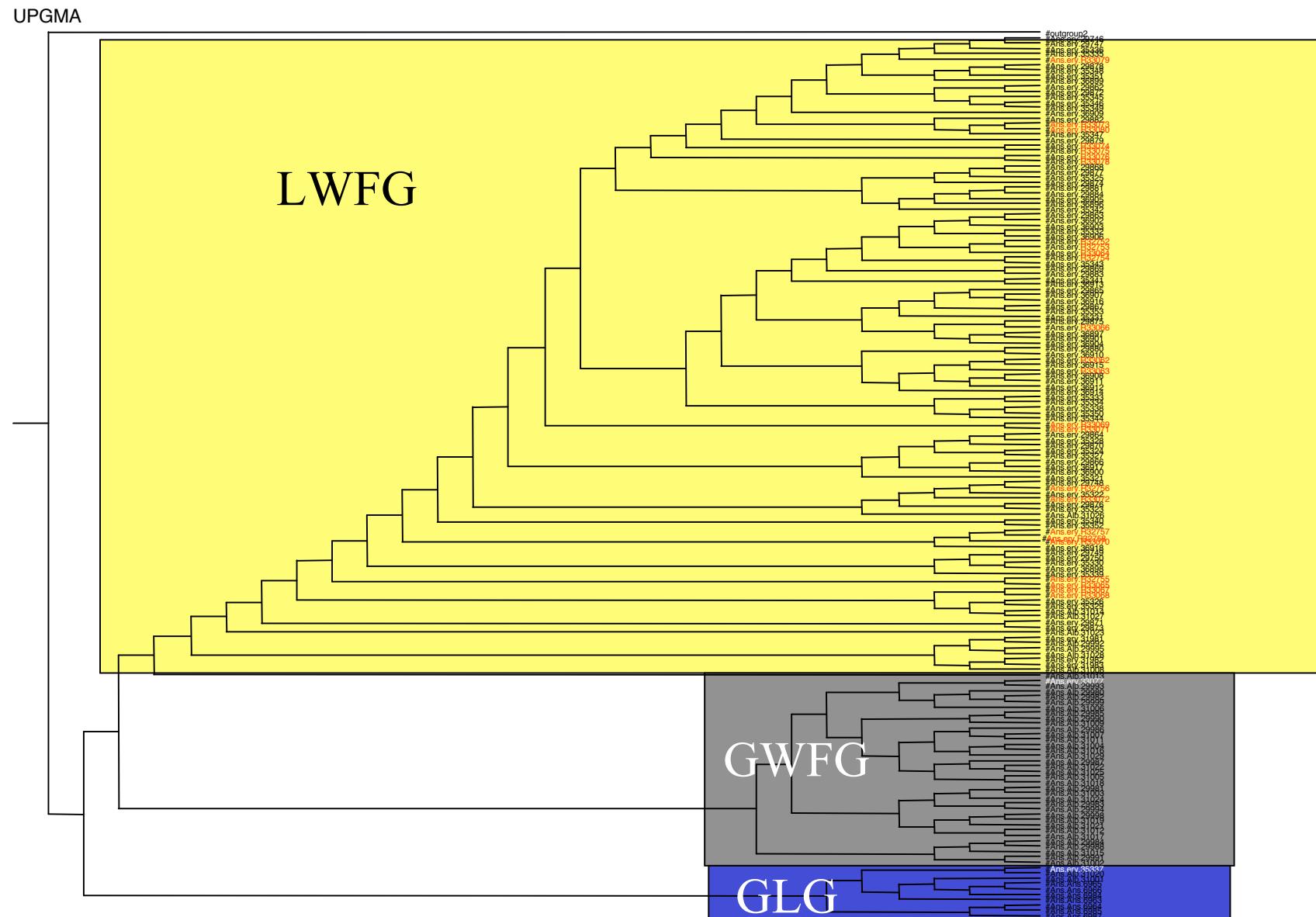


GWFG GLG LWFG



## Microsatellite analysis; 8 Loci

# Cluster analysis



## **Results of microsatellite analysis**

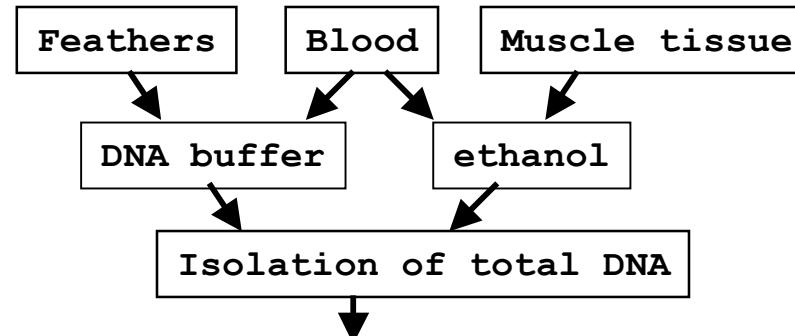
LWFG, GWFG and GLG alleles cluster in distinct clades

No general hybridisation!

GWFG and LWFG are separated

But some birds are obvious hybrids with GWFG or GLG

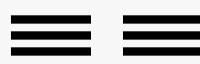
## From Sample to ISSR analysis



Amplification by Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) with a specific single ISSR primer

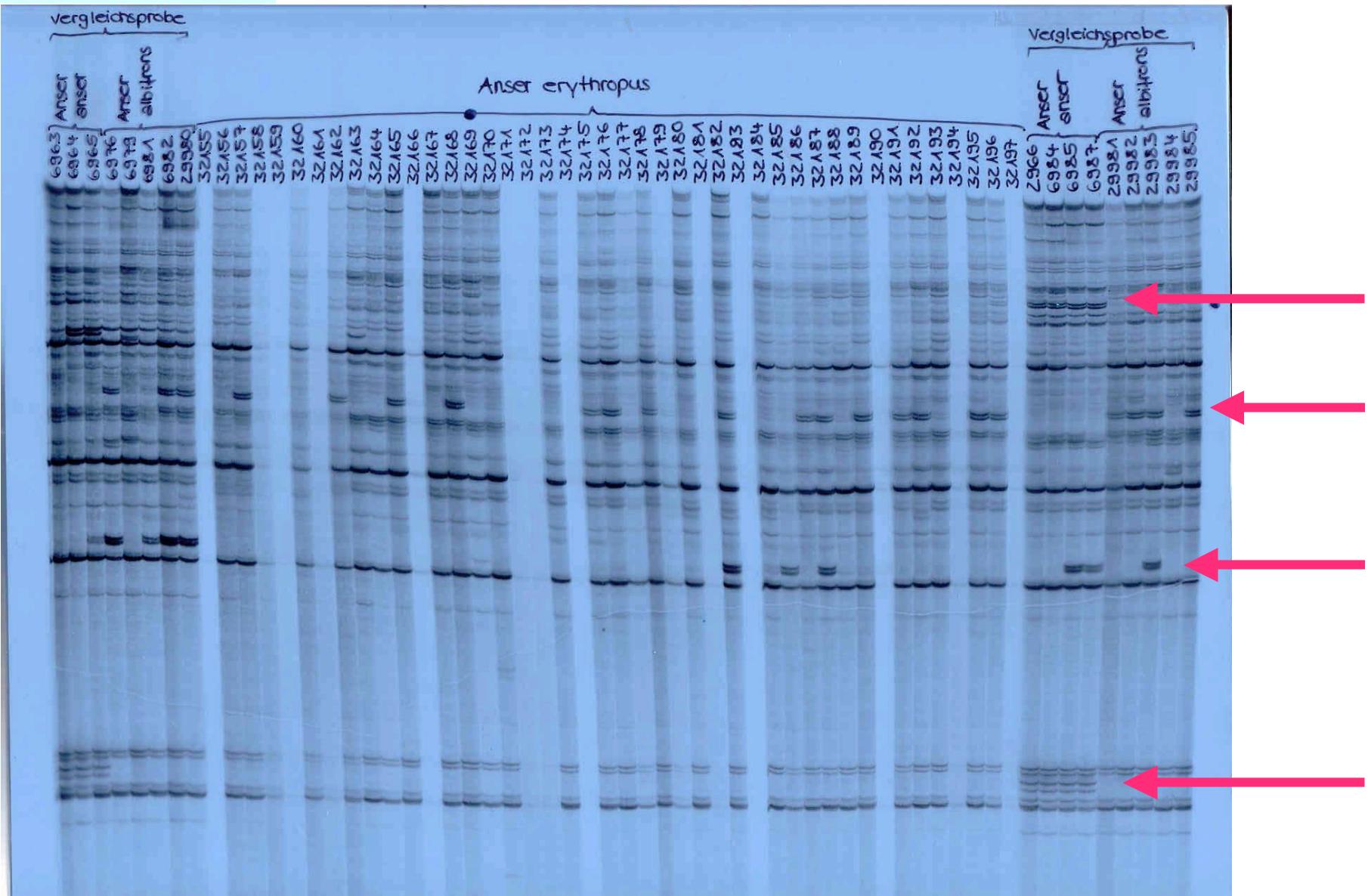
High resolution PAGE or Automatic DNA Sequencing

1a 1b



Bird	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	A9	B1	B2	B3	B4
1a	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
1b	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0

# ISSR-Analysis



GLG WFG

LWFG

GLG WFG

**Results of ISSR-fingerprinting  
Similar as STR-analysis**

# Conclusion

- Genetic methods provide evidence for the genetic structure and evolutionary history of LWFG
- They identify most hybridisation events
- Breeding stocks can be optimised according to the genetic data (i.e. hybrids and birds with doubtful genetic composition will be excluded from breeding & reintroduction programs)
- Genetic diversity is relatively high.
- Genetically, breeding stocks of LWFG are suitable for the reintroduction project after reorganisation

**Thanks for your attention**

## Acknowledgements

Hedi Sauer-Gürth  
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Friends of LWFG  
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency



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