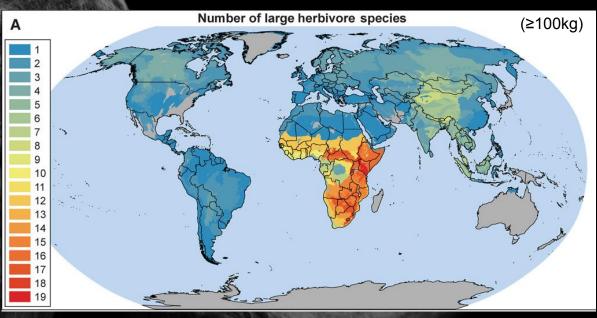
University of Liège (Belgium)- Royal Museum for Central Africa-

Evolutionary history of the African buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*) at continental scale based on mitochondrial and nuclear molecular markers

2th African Buffalo Symposium - 2016

Nathalie Smitz, Rasmus Heller, Pim Van Hooft, Daniel Cornélis, Philippe Chardonnet, Alexandre Caron, Michel de Garine-Wichatitsky, Johan Michaux

AFRICAN MEGAFAUNA



Ripple et al. 2015

Loxodonta africana





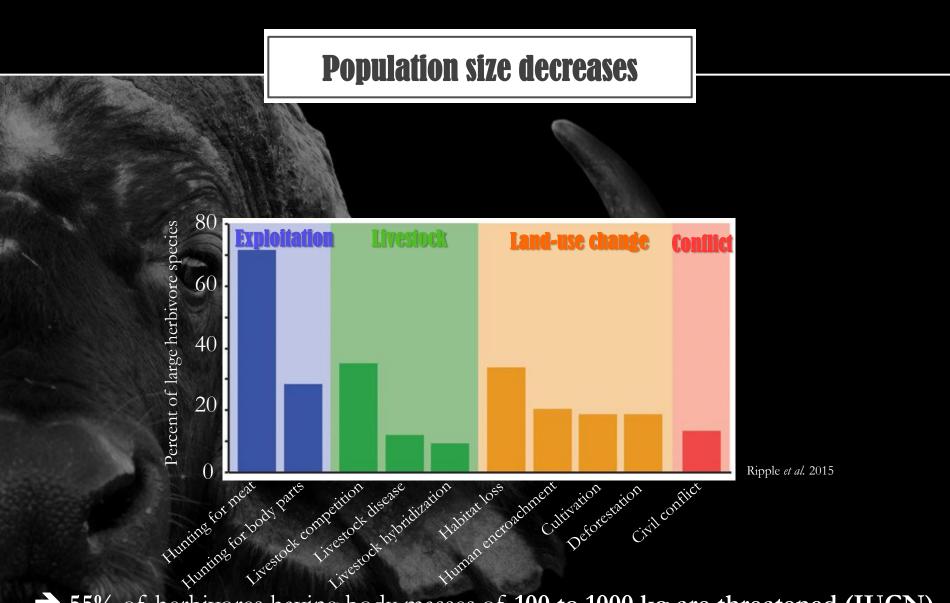


Ceratotherium simum



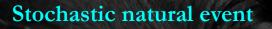
Diceros bicornis





→ 55% of herbivores having body masses of 100 to 1000 kg are threatened (IUCN)

CONSERVATION GENETICS



Environmental variation and climate change
Catastrophic events
Demographic stochasticity Genetic variability Inbreeding Genetic drift Ability to adapt

Effective population size

Probability of extinction

Anthropogenic activities

-Habitat loss or destruction -Human and livestock competition -Fragmentation -Overharvesting -Exotic species and diseases introduction -Pollution

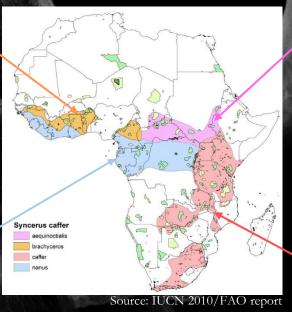
AFRICAN BUFFALO

- → Large continental distribution, wide range of habitats
- → High morphological variability
- → Economically important





75 % of the global population located within protected areas







SAMPLE COLLECTION

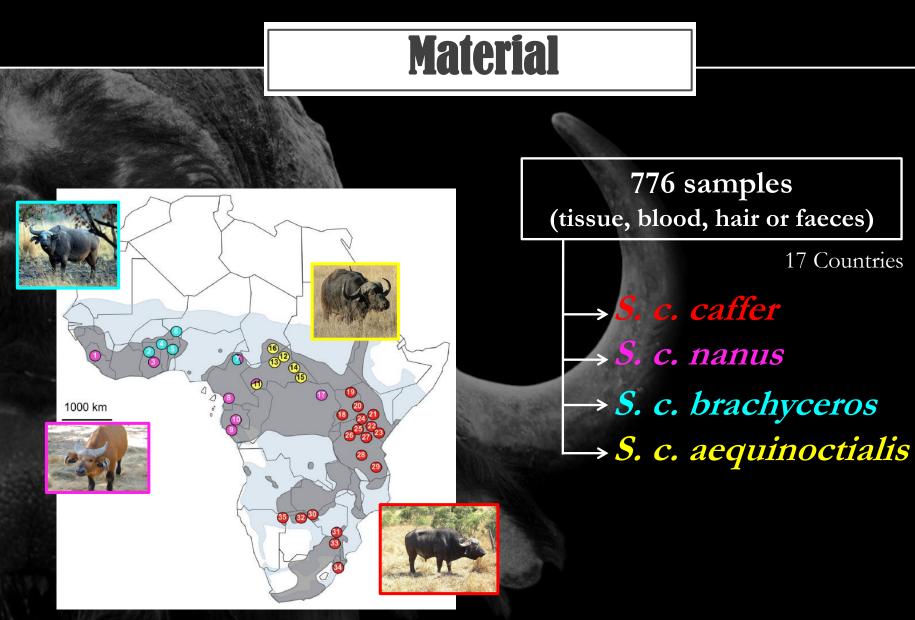






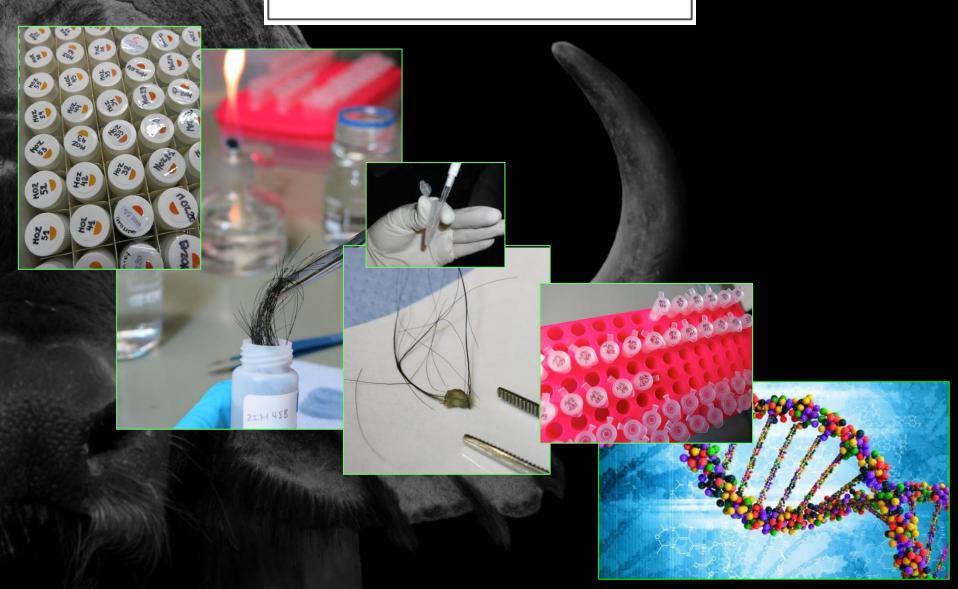






Geographical distribution of the African buffalo (IUCN)

DNA EXTRACTION



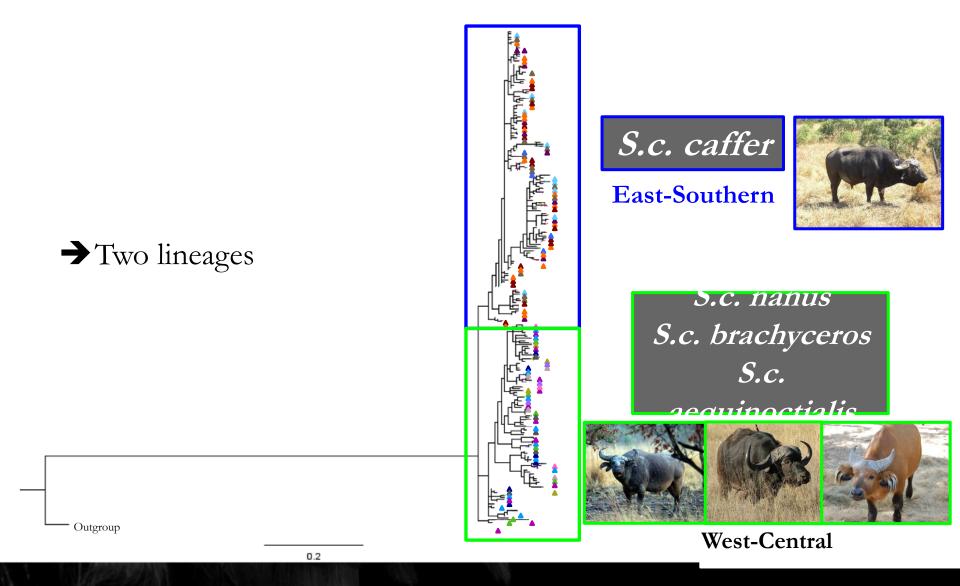
METHODS

mtDNA D-Loop sequences (Sanger Sequencing)

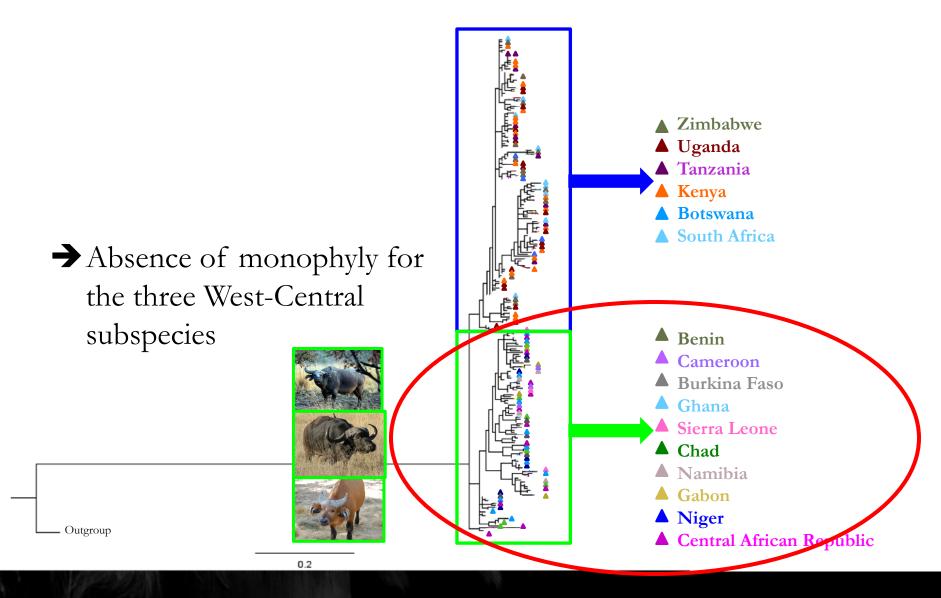
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TREE RECONSTRUCTION

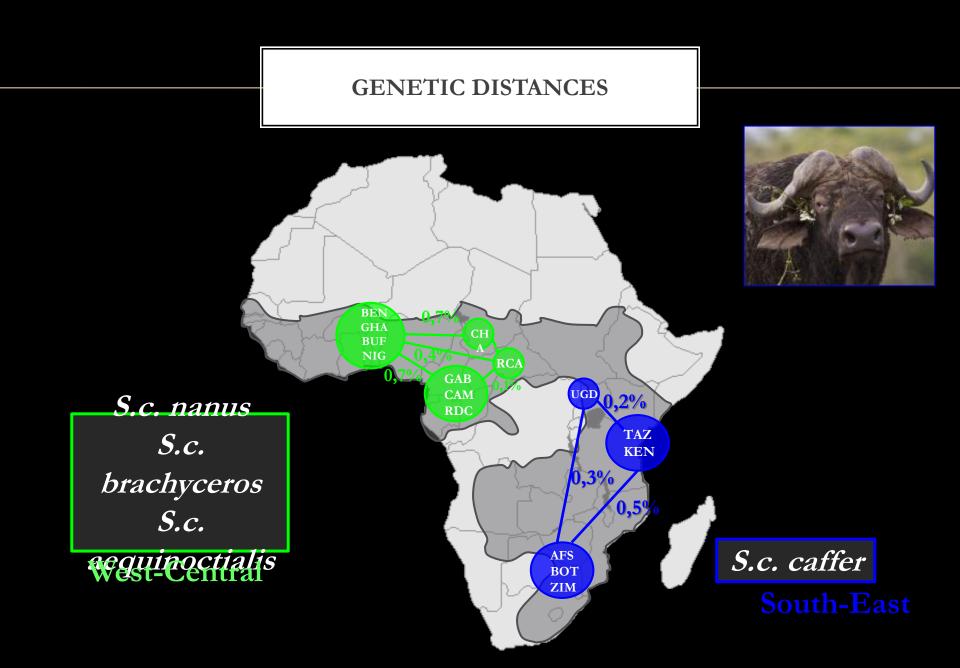


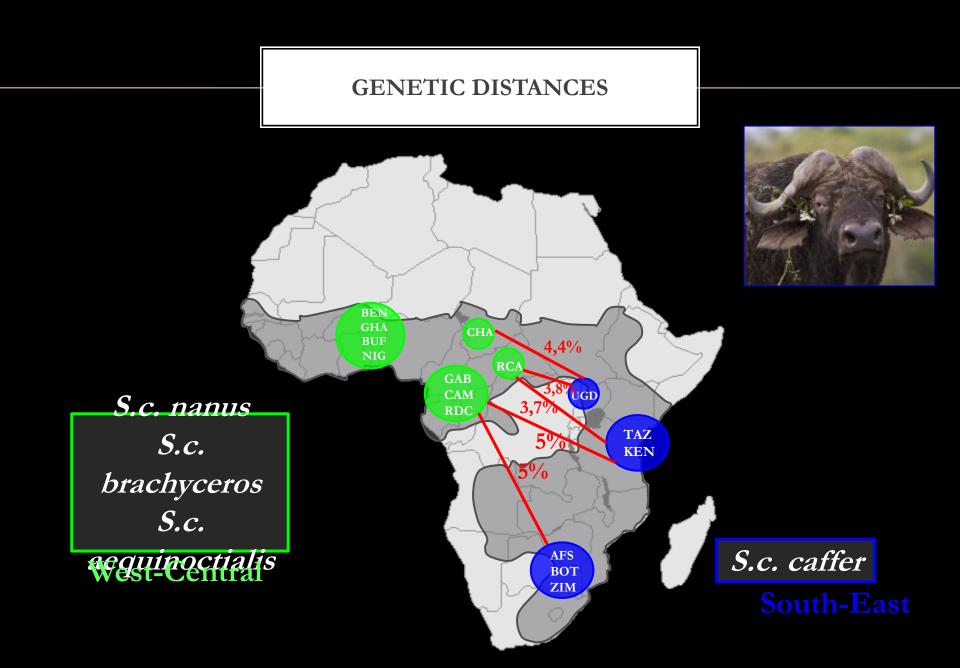
TREE RECONSTRUCTION



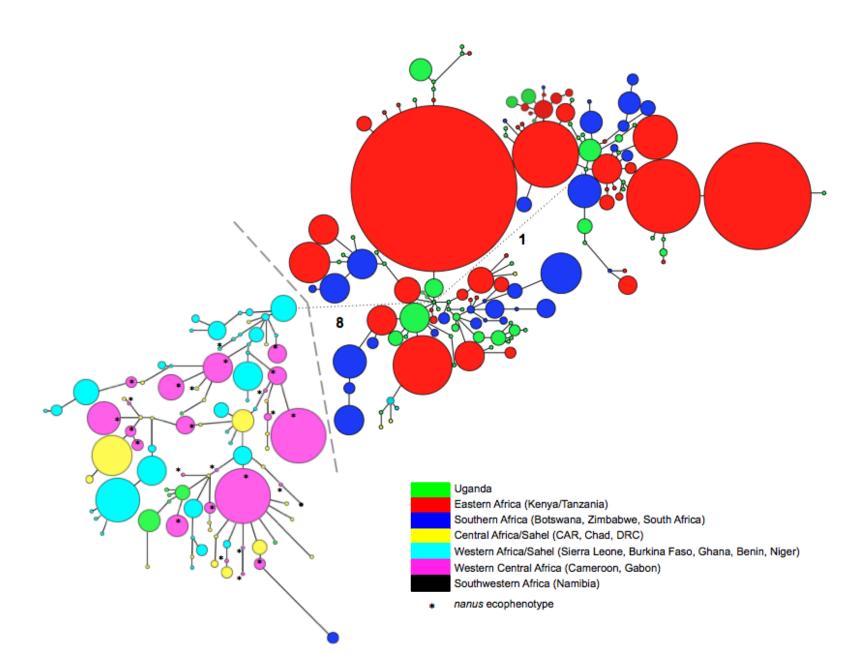
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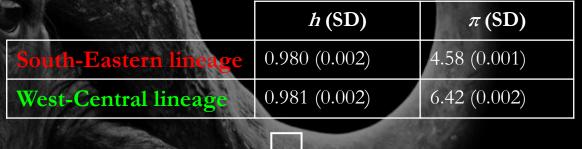


NETWORK RECONSTRUCTION



Nucleotide and haplotype diversities: (Arlequin, DNaSP)





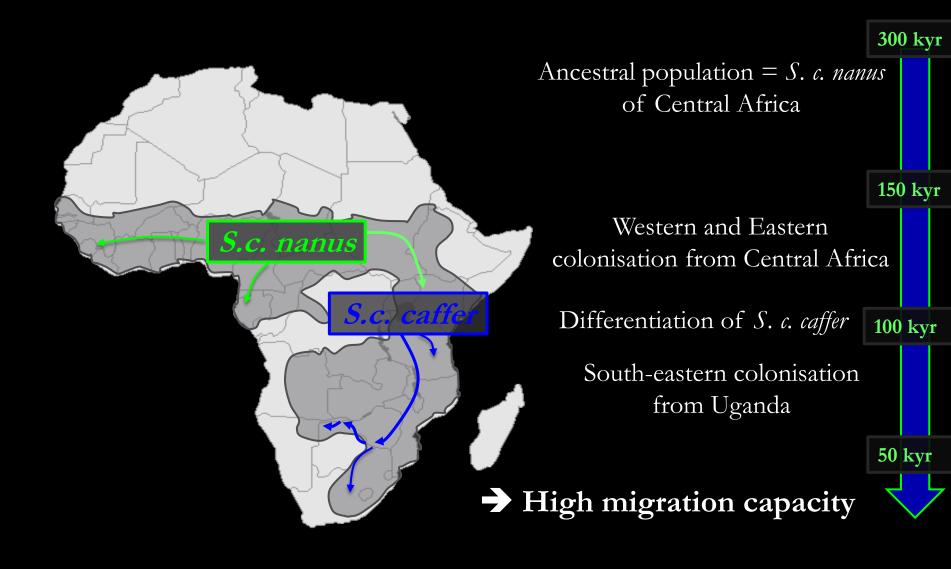






Good genetic diversity

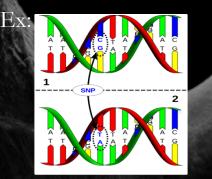
EVOLUTIONARY HISTORY OF THE AFRICAN BUFFALO BASED ON BAYESIAN ANALYSES



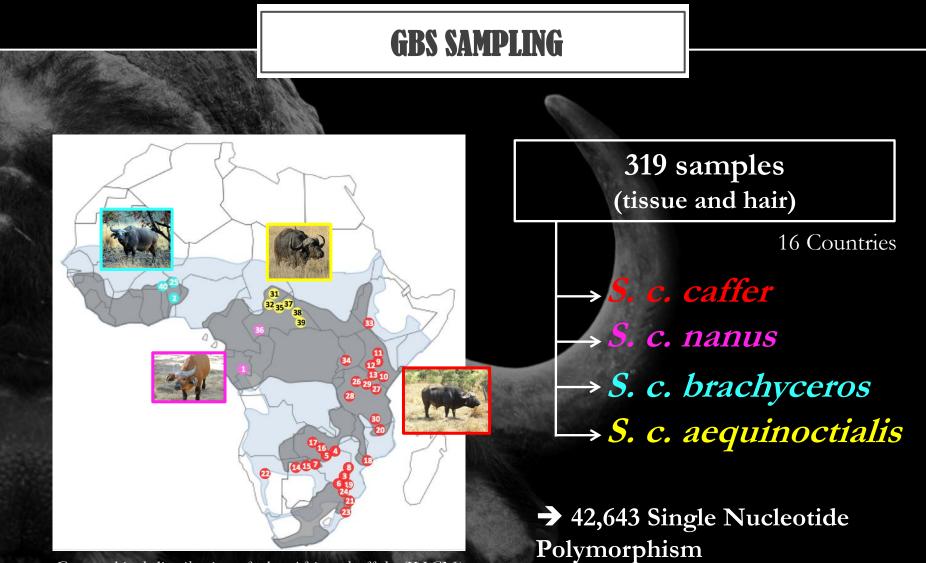
NUCLEAR MARKERS

Compared results obtained by studying the genetic variation

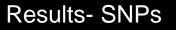
Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNP):
 → Genotyping-By-Sequencing (GBS/NGS)

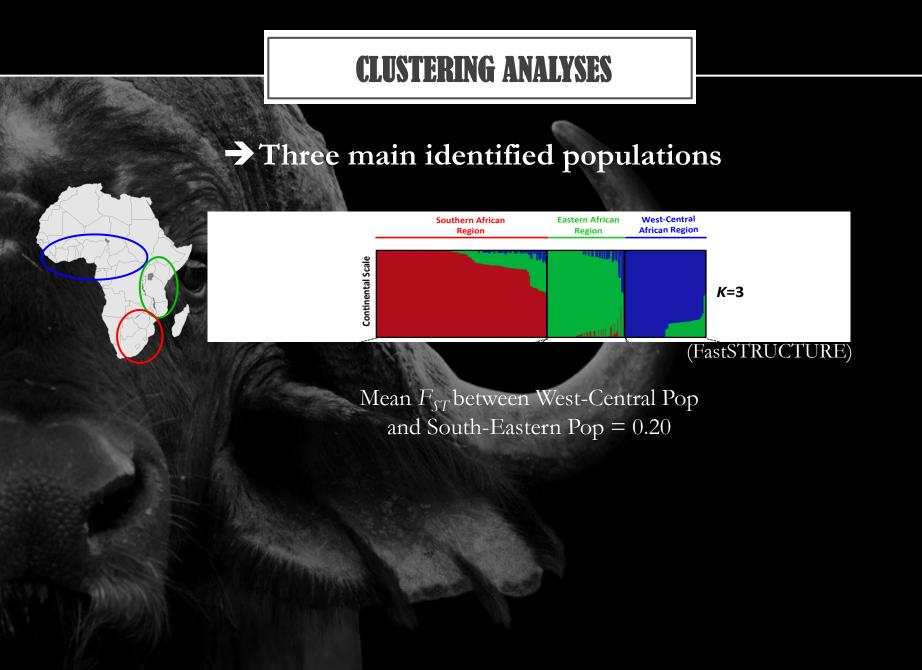


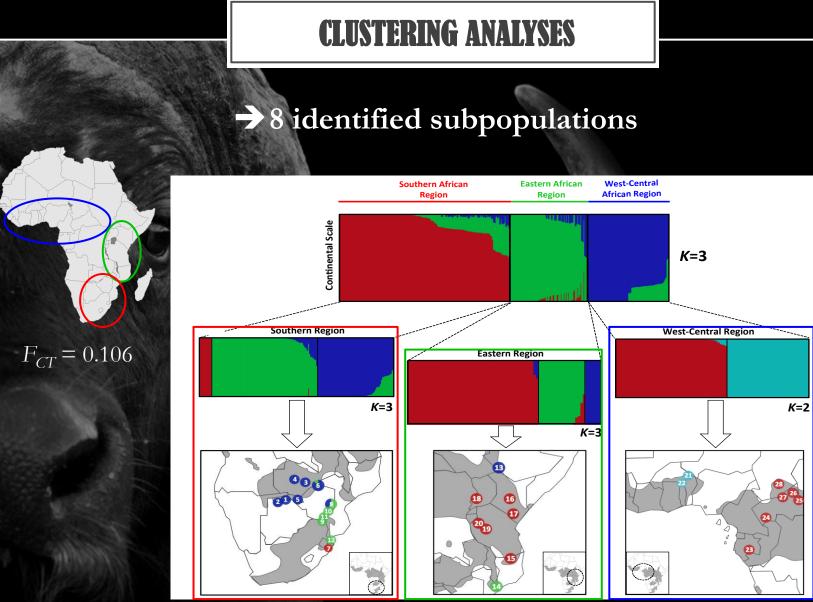
Results- SNPs



Geographical distribution of the African buffalo (IUCN)

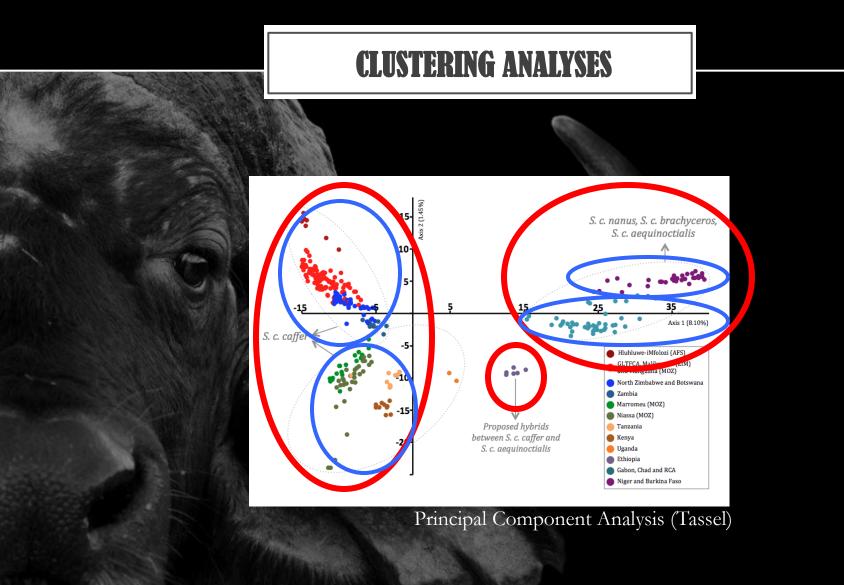






(FastSTRUCTURE)

Results- SNPs



Main conclusions

- Evidence of two main genetic lineages for the African Buffalo at the continental scale. Diffentiation : 100 000 years ago.

- African buffalo would need of a taxonomic revision : two subspecies : *S. c. caffer* and *S. c. nanus*.

- Evidence of sub structures within each lineage : East/South and Central/West populations. Differentiation : 10 000 years ago

On the management point of view : avoid to mix animals from the different lineages to maintain their genetic identities and to avoid outbreeding depression risks (decrease of local adaptations).

The future of the African buffalo

- Considered as at "least concern" by the IUCN.
- Good levels of genetic diversity on the studied populations.
- However, more than 3 millions animals in the $19^{\text{th.}}$ Today, N : ~ 500 000 individuals.
- 75 % of the global population located within protected area.
- Fragmented populations : risks of genetic drifts and long term decrease of genetic diversity.

The future of the African buffalo

We preconize the re-establishment of ancestral connectivity between populations of the same genetic lineages through dispersal corridor and/or translocation

BUT Africa has the world's highest projected growth rates of human population and livestock production

Aknowledgements

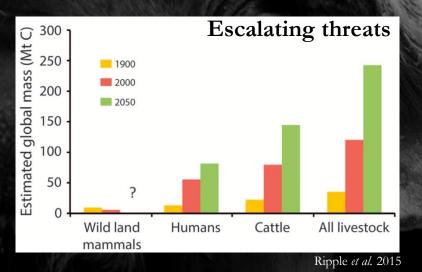


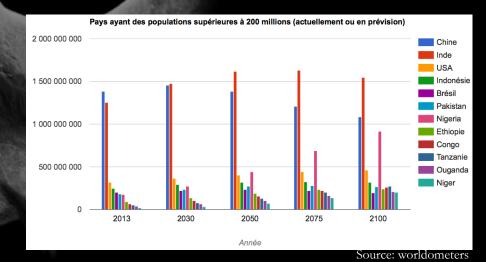
POPULATION MANAGEMENT

Currently, Africa:

 \rightarrow Has the most diversified mega-herbivore community \rightarrow Has the lowest endangerment rates

BUT: Has also the world's highest projected growth rates of human population and livestock production





"In wildness is the preservation of the world..."

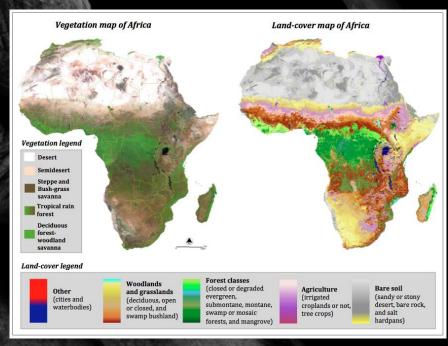
Henry David Thoreau

Thank you for your attention!

AFRICAN BUFFALO

S. c. nanus	Size : 1,8-2,2m High : 1-1,3m Weight : 256-320kg Dress : orange	Central African rainforest
S. c. brachyceros	Size : 2,4m High : 1,5m Weight : 500-700kg Dress : orange-brown	West African savanna
S. c. caffer	Size : 2,4-3,4m High : 1,4-1,6m Weight : 500-700kg Dress : black to brown	East-South African savanna 1
S. c. aequinoctialis	Size : 2m High : 1,4m Weight : 750kg Dress : dark brown	Central African savanna

LAND-COVER OF AFRICA



P. Mayaux et al. 2004

HUMAN POPULATION DENSITY

Human population density (hab/km²)

