

Setting of priorities in conservation of *Phengaris (Maculinea)* butterflies at a regional scale using ecological and genetic data



Marcin Sielezniew

Institute of Biology, University of Białystok, Poland

Association for Butterfly Conservation





Phengaris (Maculinea)

arion *alcon*





Phengaris (Maculinea) *arion* *alcon*



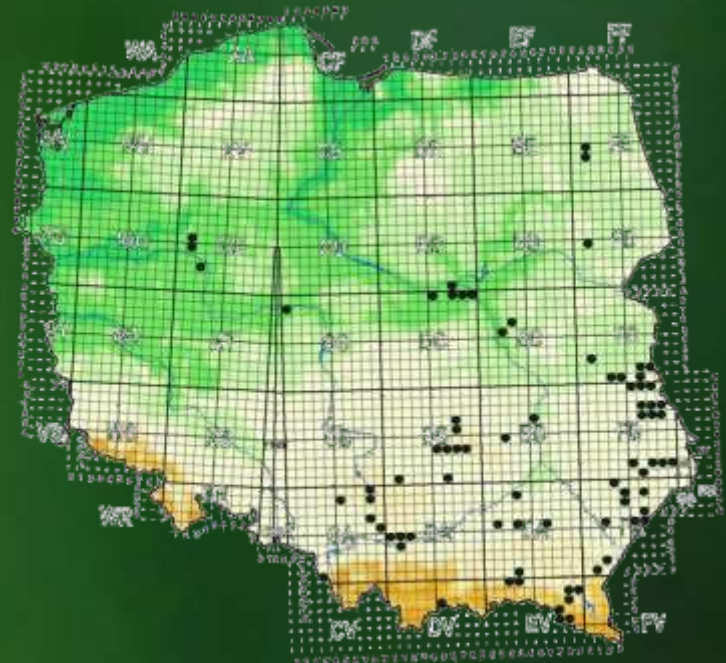
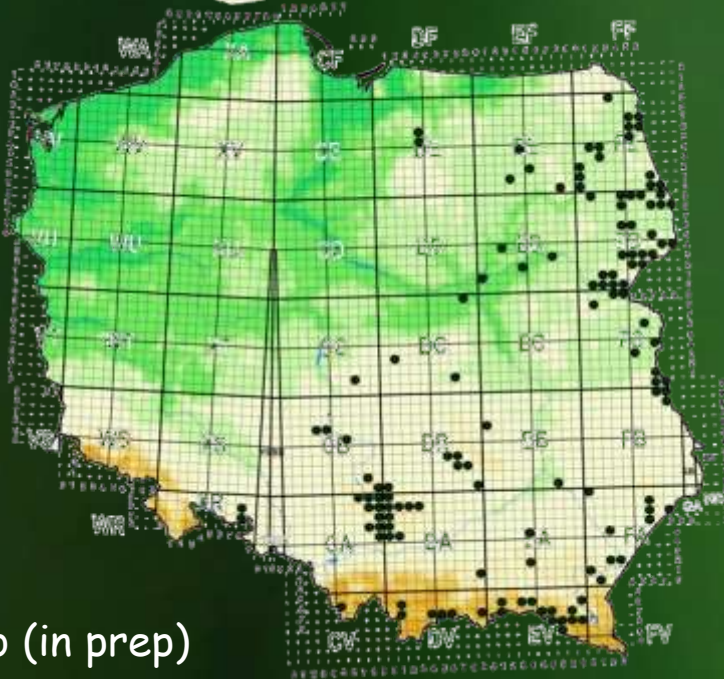
a local scale:



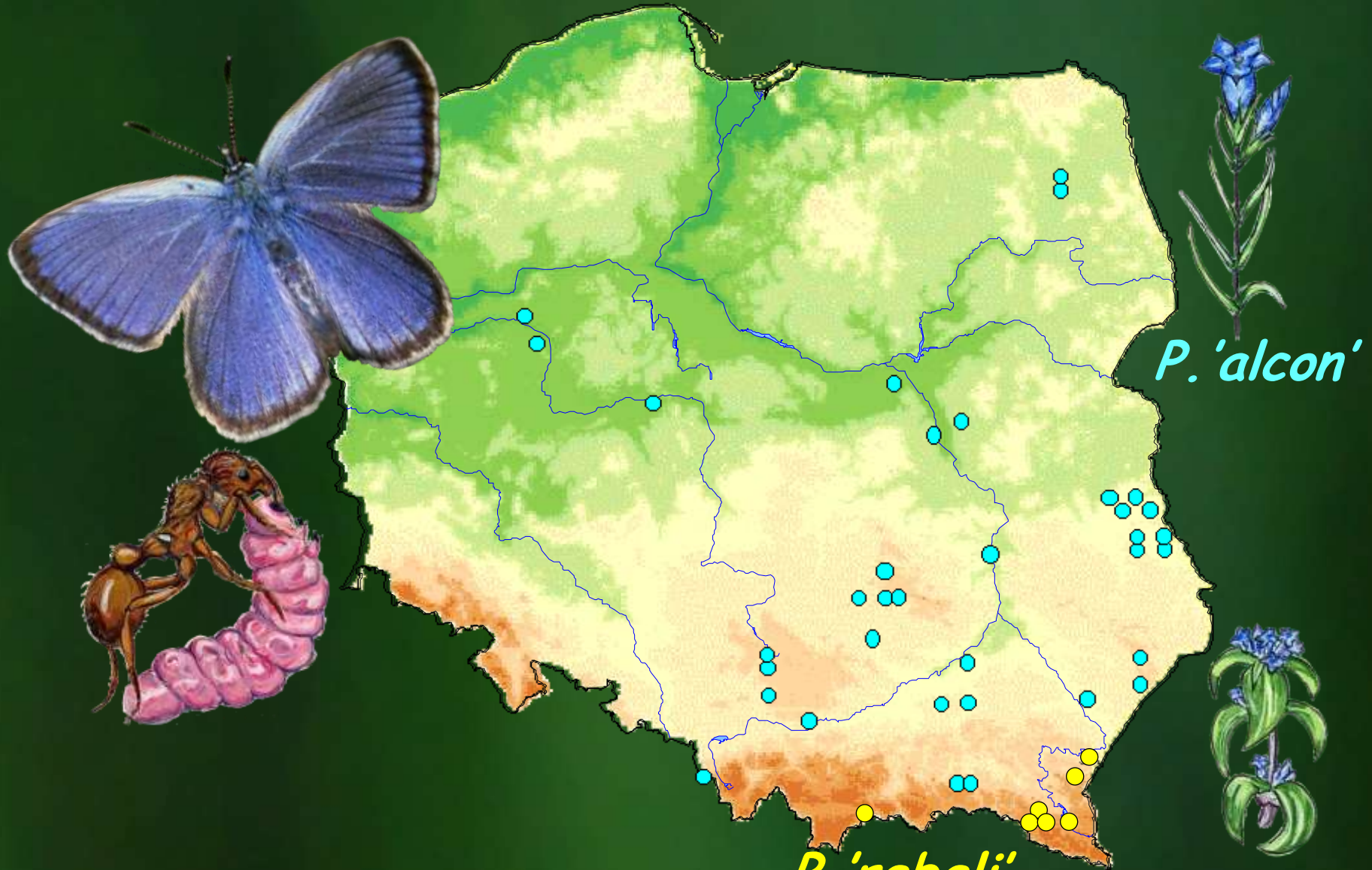
SE
Poland



Phengaris (Maculinea) *arion* *alcon*



Alcon Blue *Phengaris (Maculinea) alcon*



Mountain Alcon Blue *Phengaris (Maculinea) rebeli*

Alcon Blue *Phengaris (Maculinea) 'alcon'*



no morphological differences in Poland



Mountain Alcon Blue *Phengaris (Maculinea) 'rebeli'*

Alcon Blue *Phengaris (Maculinea) 'alcon'*



wet meadows



Gentiana pneumonanthe

different habitats and host plants

dry grasslands

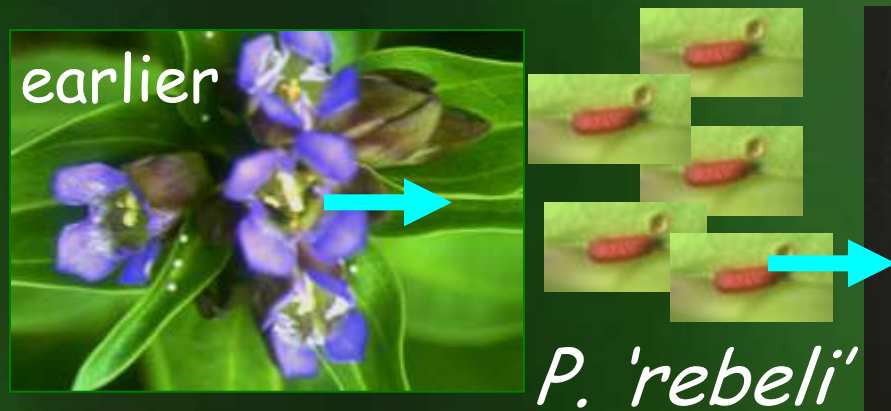
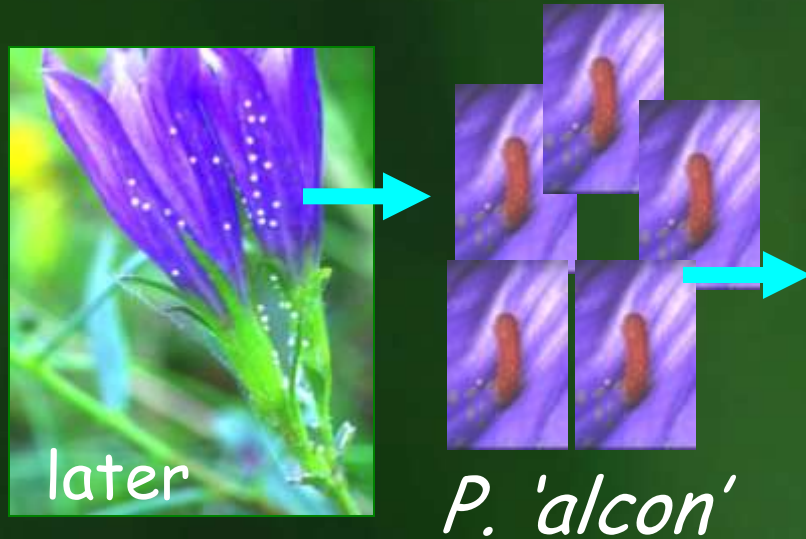


Gentiana cruciata



Mountain Alcon Blue *Phengaris (Maculinea) 'rebeli'*

Ecotypes of *P. alcon* are adapted to local phenology of their local host plants



Host ants of *P. alcon*



P. 'alcon'

a single
host race



P. 'rebeli'

M. scabrinodis
and *M. vandeli*

Host ants of *P. alcon*



P. 'alcon'



P. 'rebeli'

two
host
races



M. schencki



M. sabuleti

M. scabrinodis



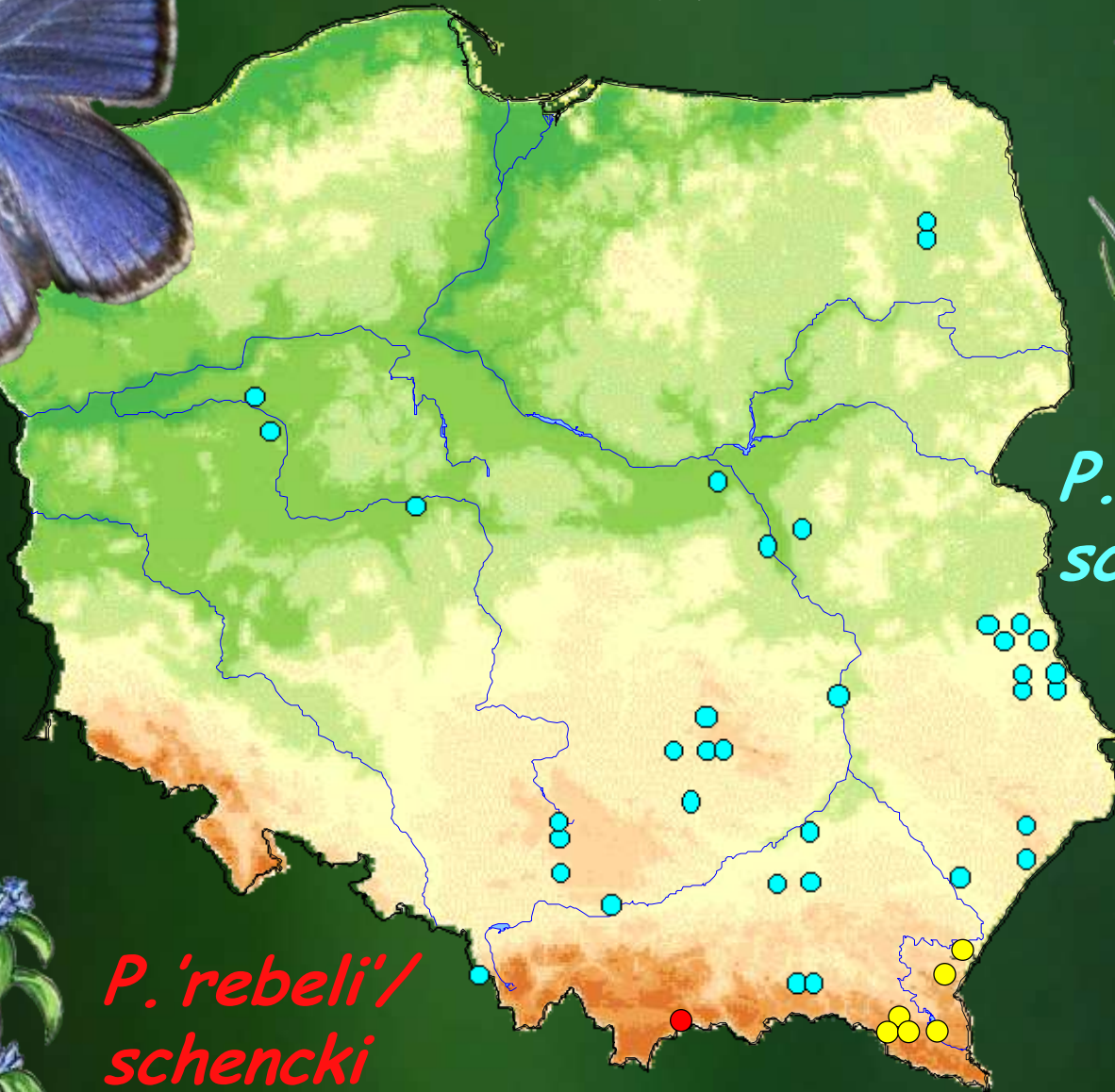
Three ecotypes of Alcon Blues



*P. alcon/
scabrinodis*

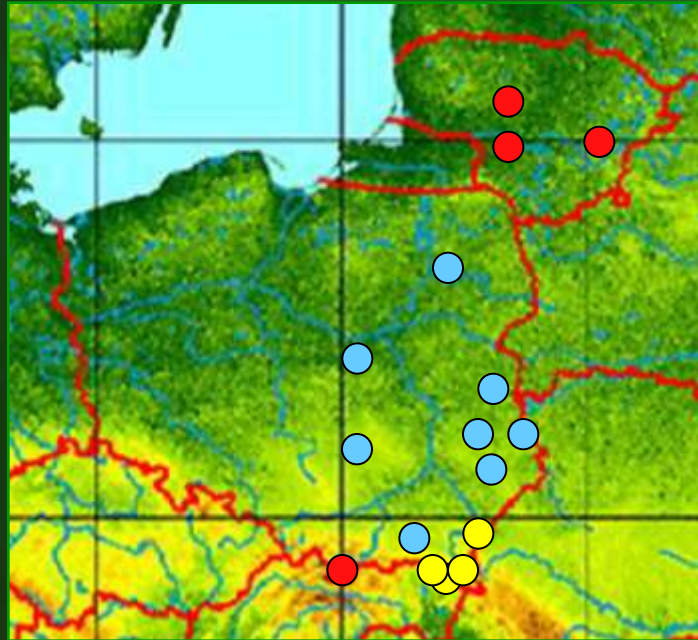
*P. 'rebeli'/
schencki*

P. 'rebeli'/sabuleti & scabrinodis



Three ecotypes of Alcon Blues in Poland - interesting system for genetic studies

*P.alcon/
scabrinodis*



*P. 'rebeli' /
schencki*

*P. 'rebeli' /
schencki*

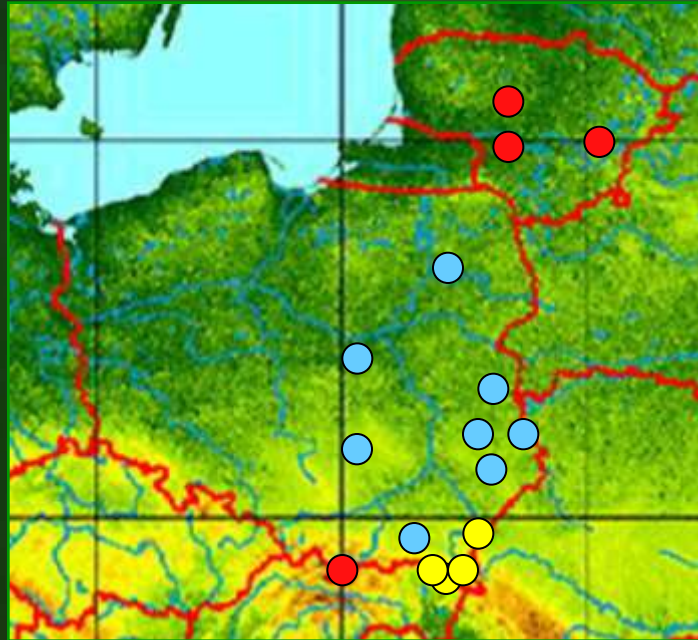
*P. 'rebeli' /
sabuleti & scabrinodis*



P. 'rebeli'

Three ecotypes of Alcon Blues in Poland - interesting system for genetic studies

*P.alcon/
scabrinodis*



*P. 'rebeli' /
schencki*

16 populations
365 individuals



*P. 'rebeli' /
schencki*

*P. 'rebeli' /
sabuleti & scabrinodis*



Genetic analyses

mitochondrial marker

cytochrome oxidase I (*COI*) - 'barcoding gene'

nuclear markers

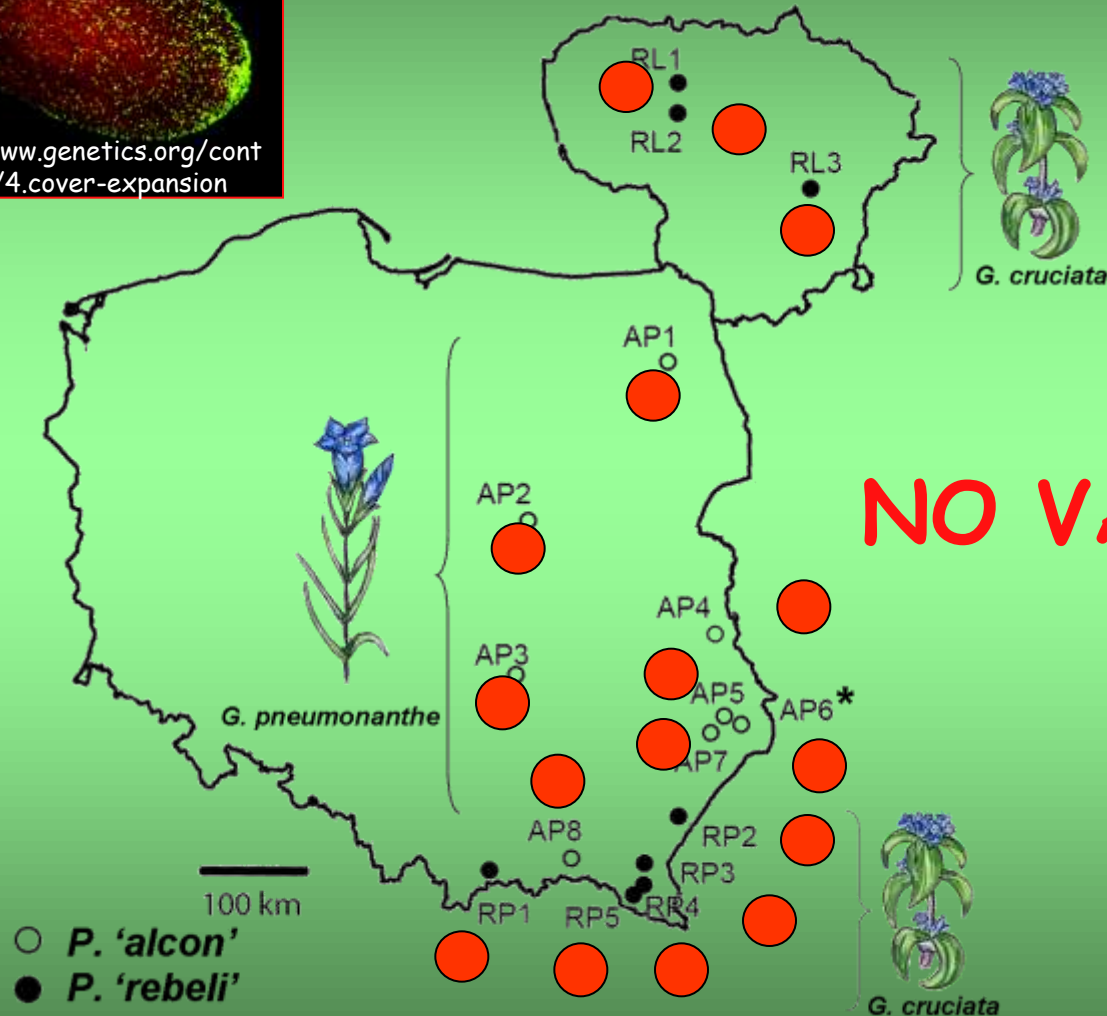
elongation factor (*EF1- α*)

six microsatellite loci



Main results for *P. alcon*

mtDNA (*COI*)



NO VARIATION

a selective
sweep
reduced
variation?

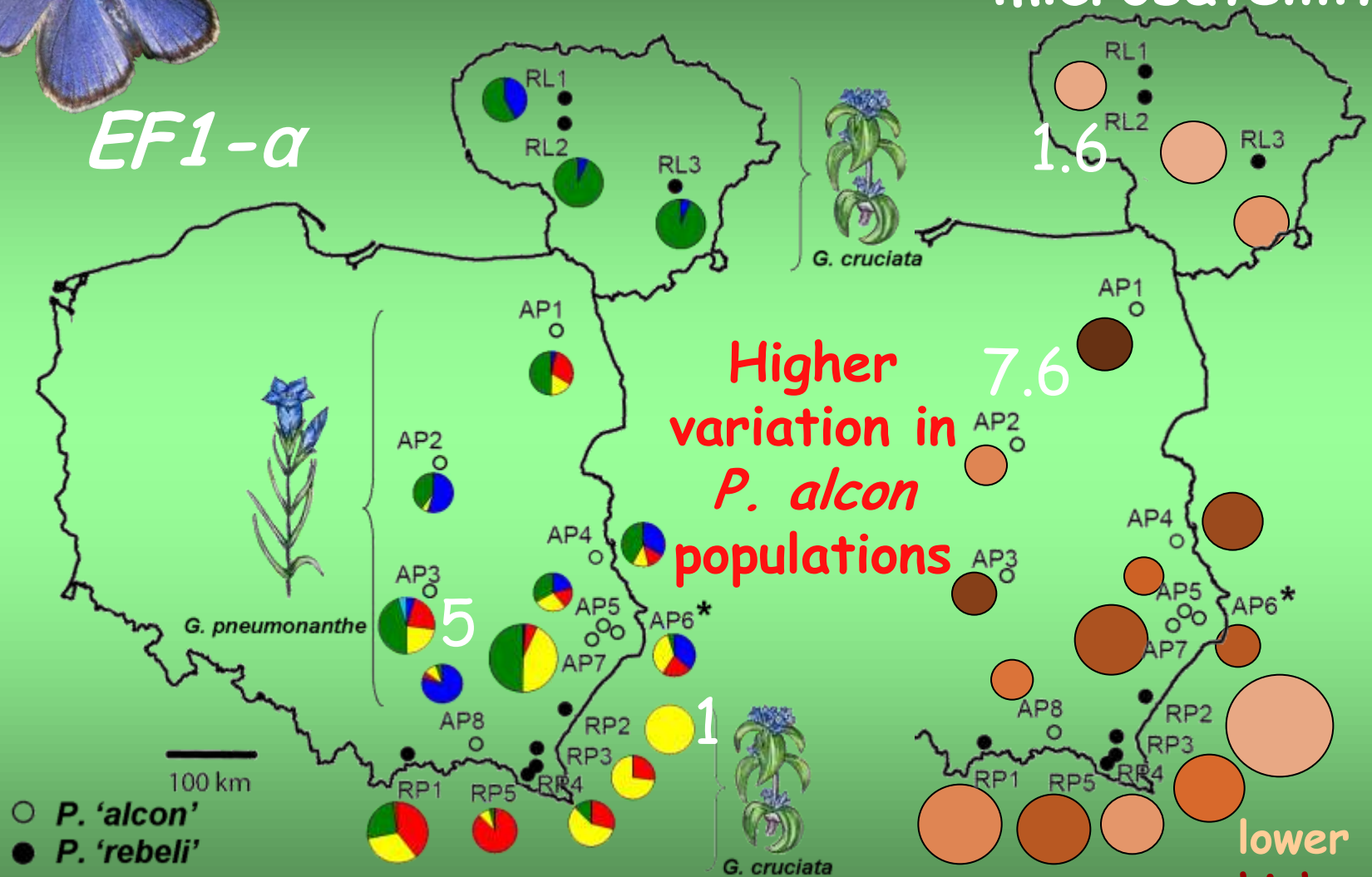
All samples were infected by *Wolbachia* !



EF1- α

What about nuclear markers?

microsatellites



Haplotype frequencies

Mean number of alleles

Isolated region but relatively high variability



Podlasie - Biebrza Valley



P. 'alcon'

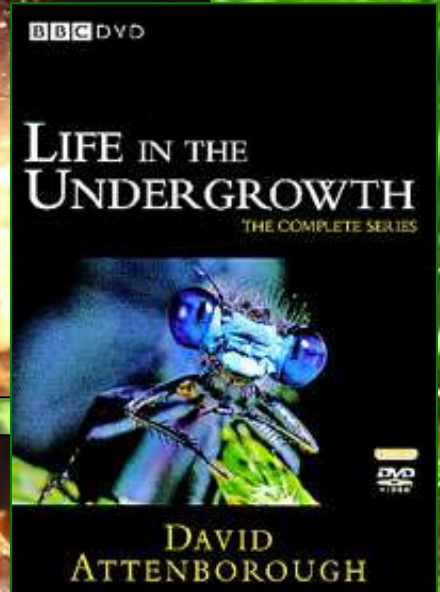
Relatively high variability and...

S Poland



... ultimate indicators of value of
Phengaris systems are also present!

Specific parasitoid *Ichneumon eumerus* evoking civil war in a nest



Thomas et al. (2002) *Nature*

A large population but very low variability



P. 'rebeli'

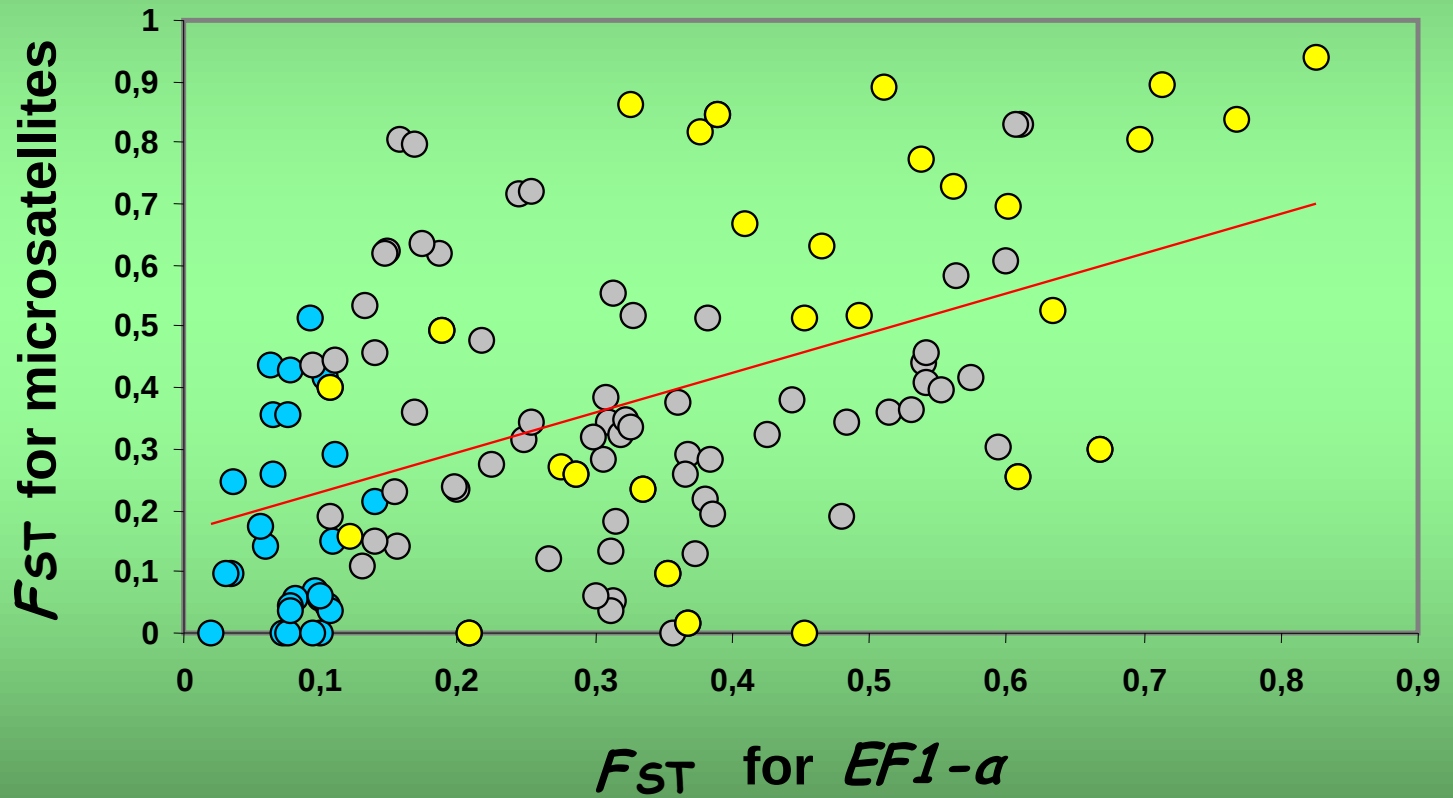


Other threats are sometimes more important than loss of genetic variation!



Differentiation among populations

Much higher for *P. 'rebeli'*



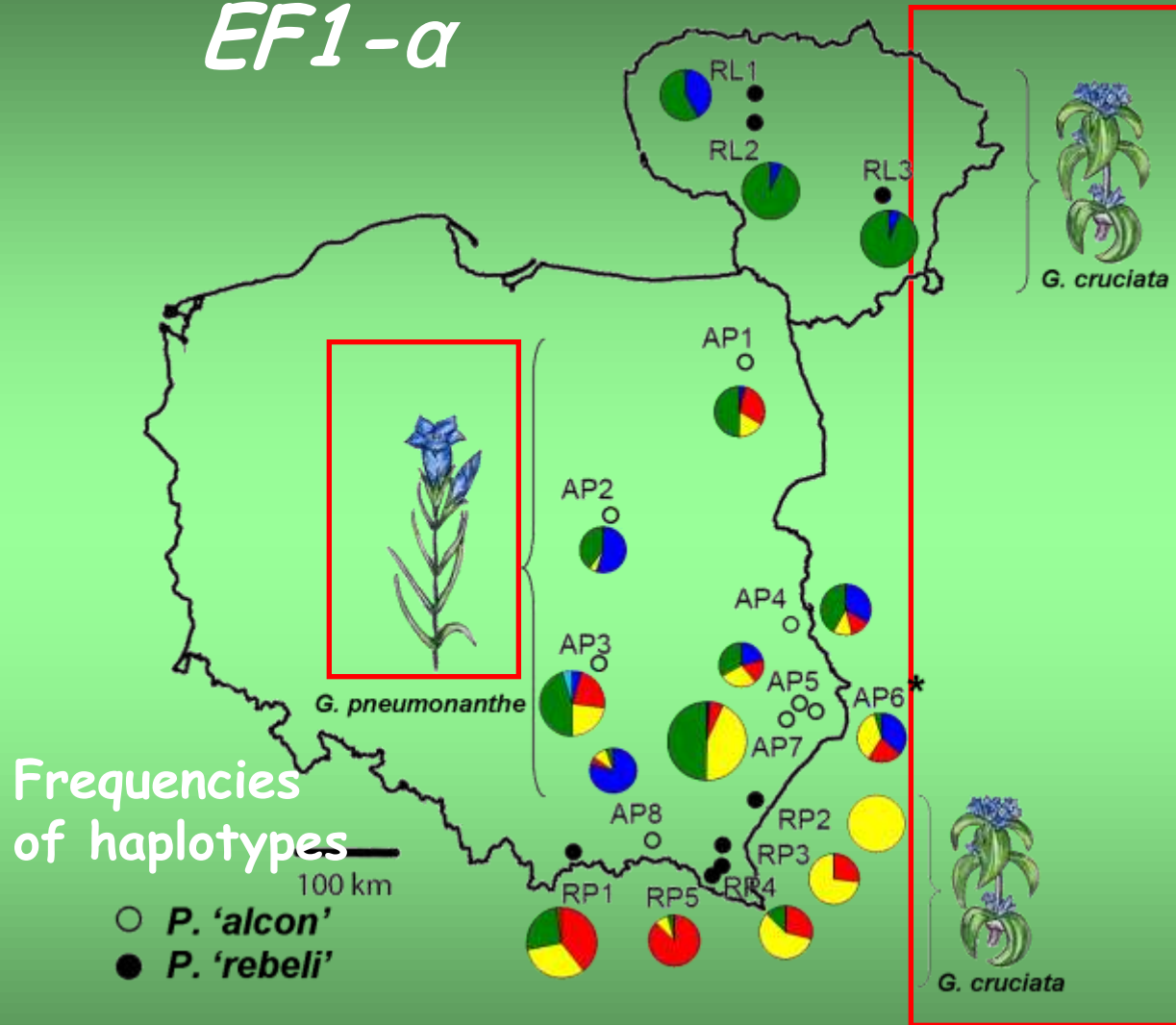
0,18
0,63

P. 'alcon' - *P. 'rebeli'*

Two ecotypes? **NO**



EF1- α



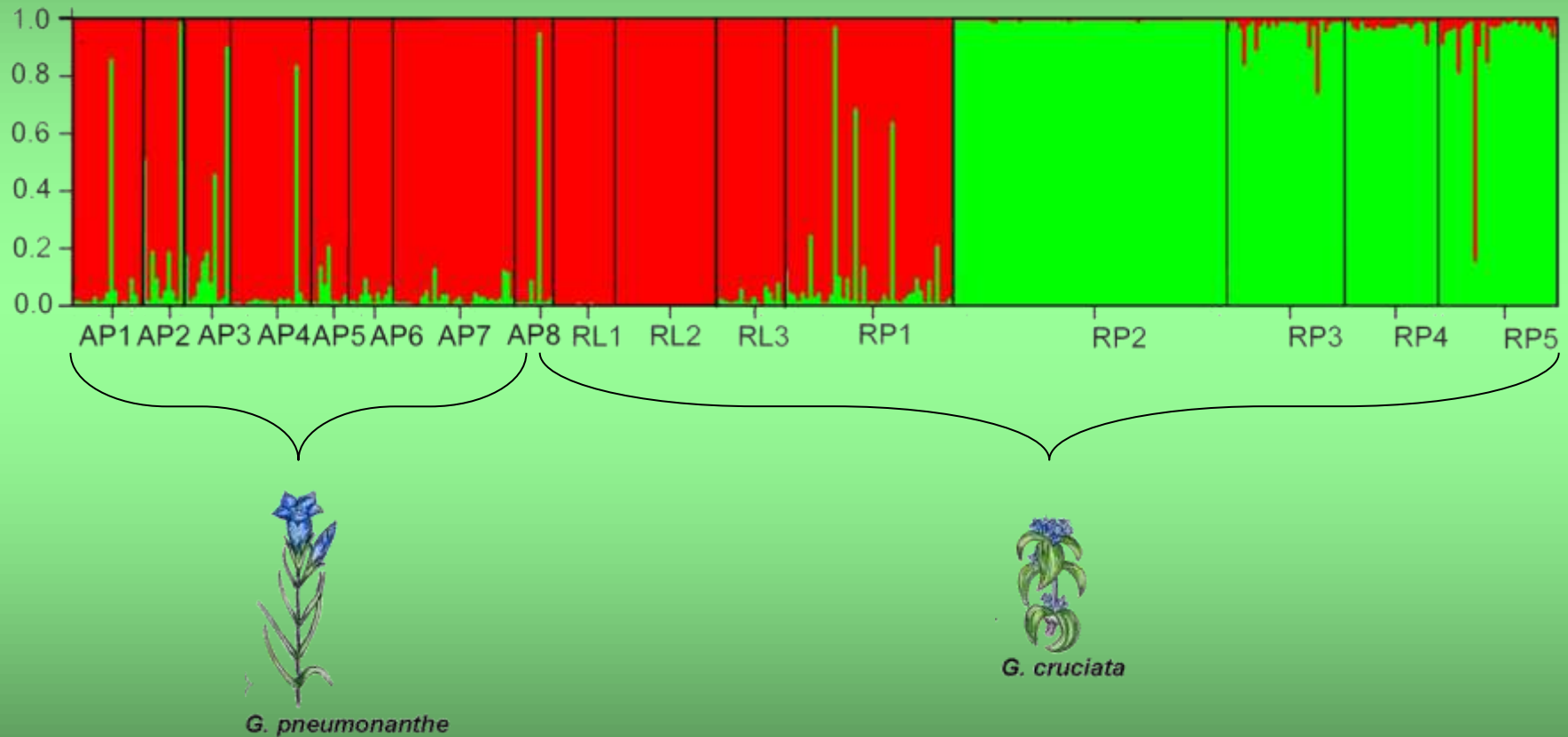
AMOVA

**$V_a = 0.54\%$
 $p = 0.28$**

Two ecotypes ? **NO**



Microsatellites

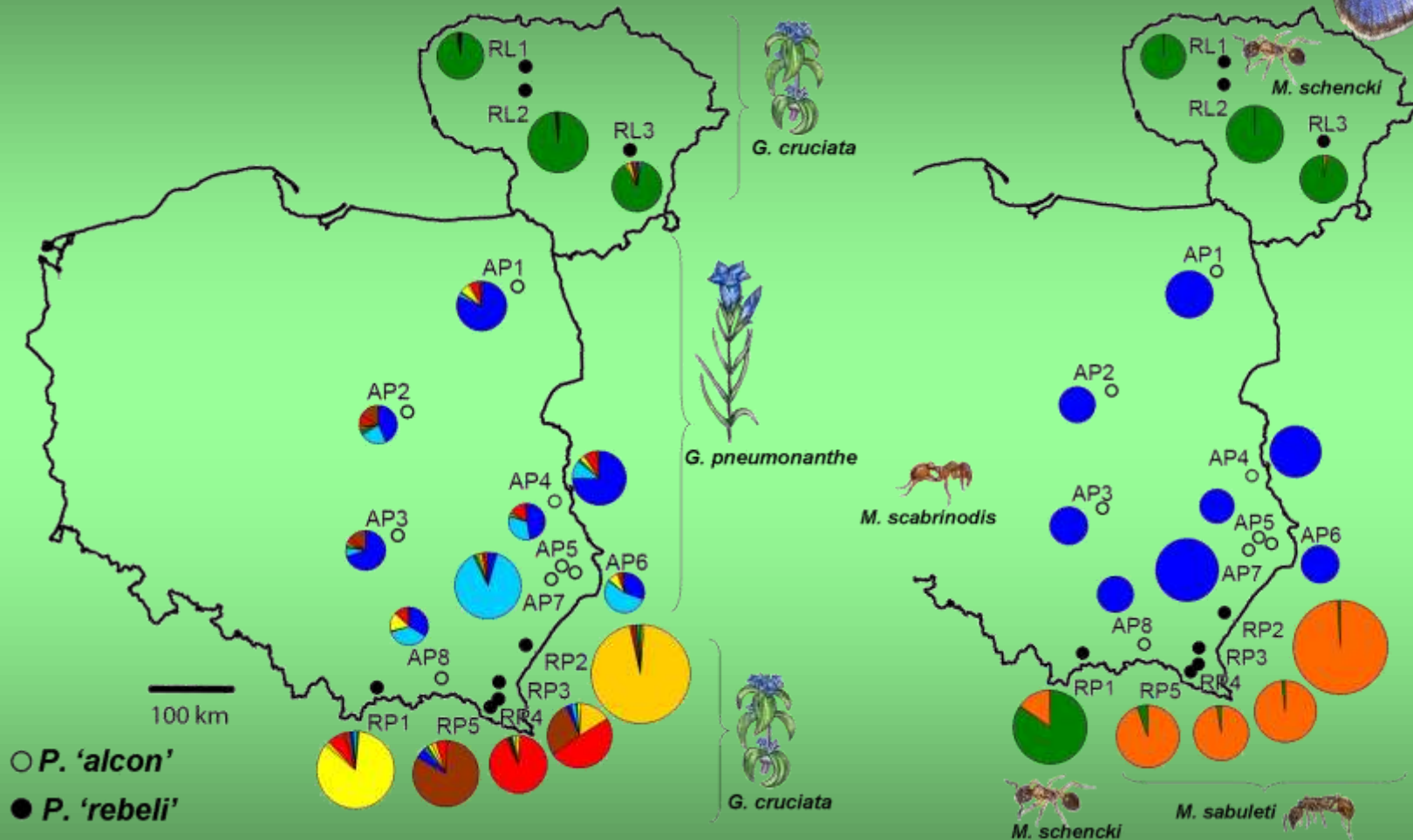


STRUCTURE analysis for $k=2$

How many ecotypes?

Microsatellites

Three?



STRUCTURE for k=7

two groups of *P. 'rebeli'*?



OK, but
where is
P. arion ?

Practical consequences of different life styles



508 larvae/pupae



63 nests infested (37%)

N = 171 *Myrmica* nests



4 larvae/pupae

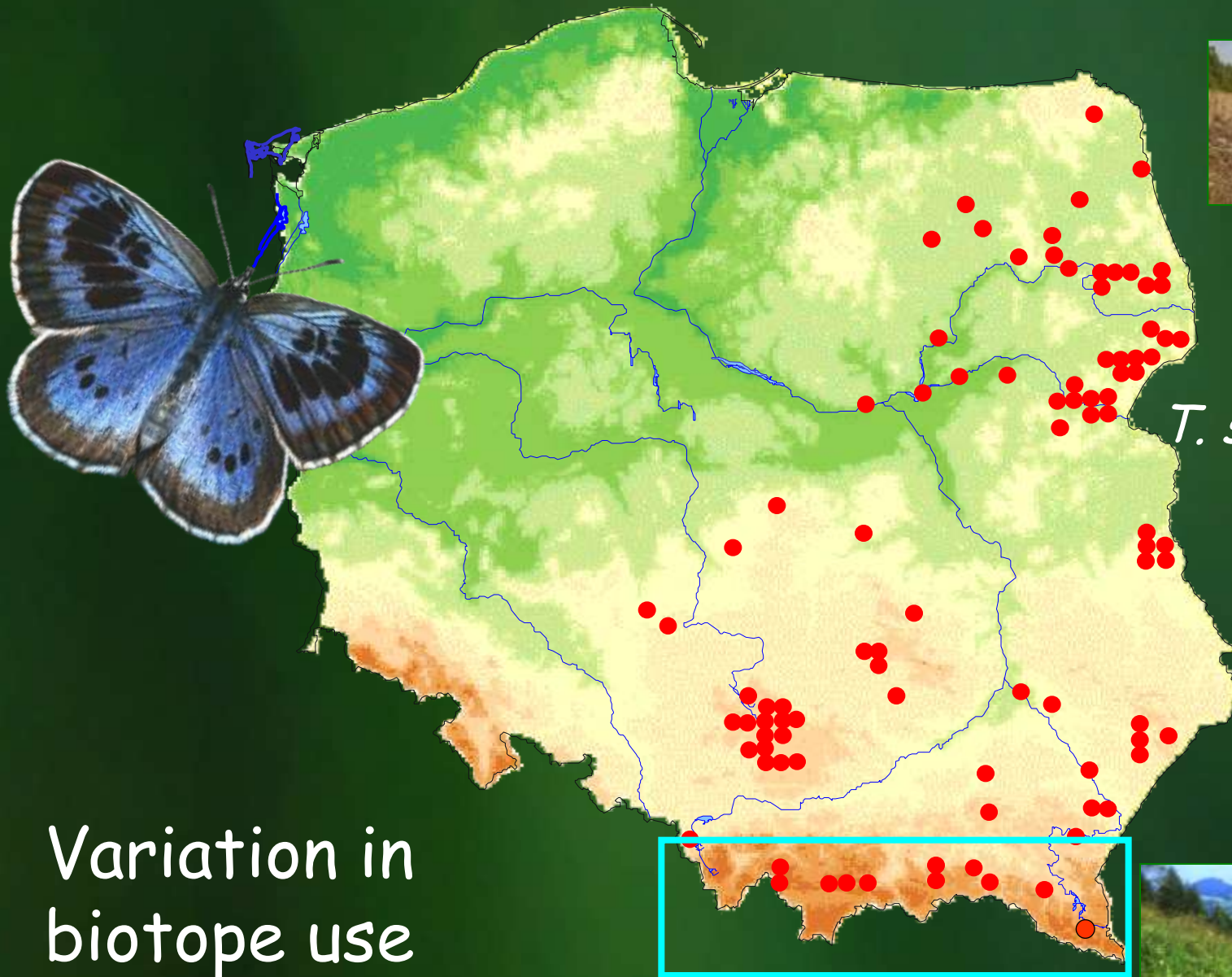


4 nests infested (2.3%)

175 *Myrmica* nests



Large Blue *Phengaris (Maculinea) arion*



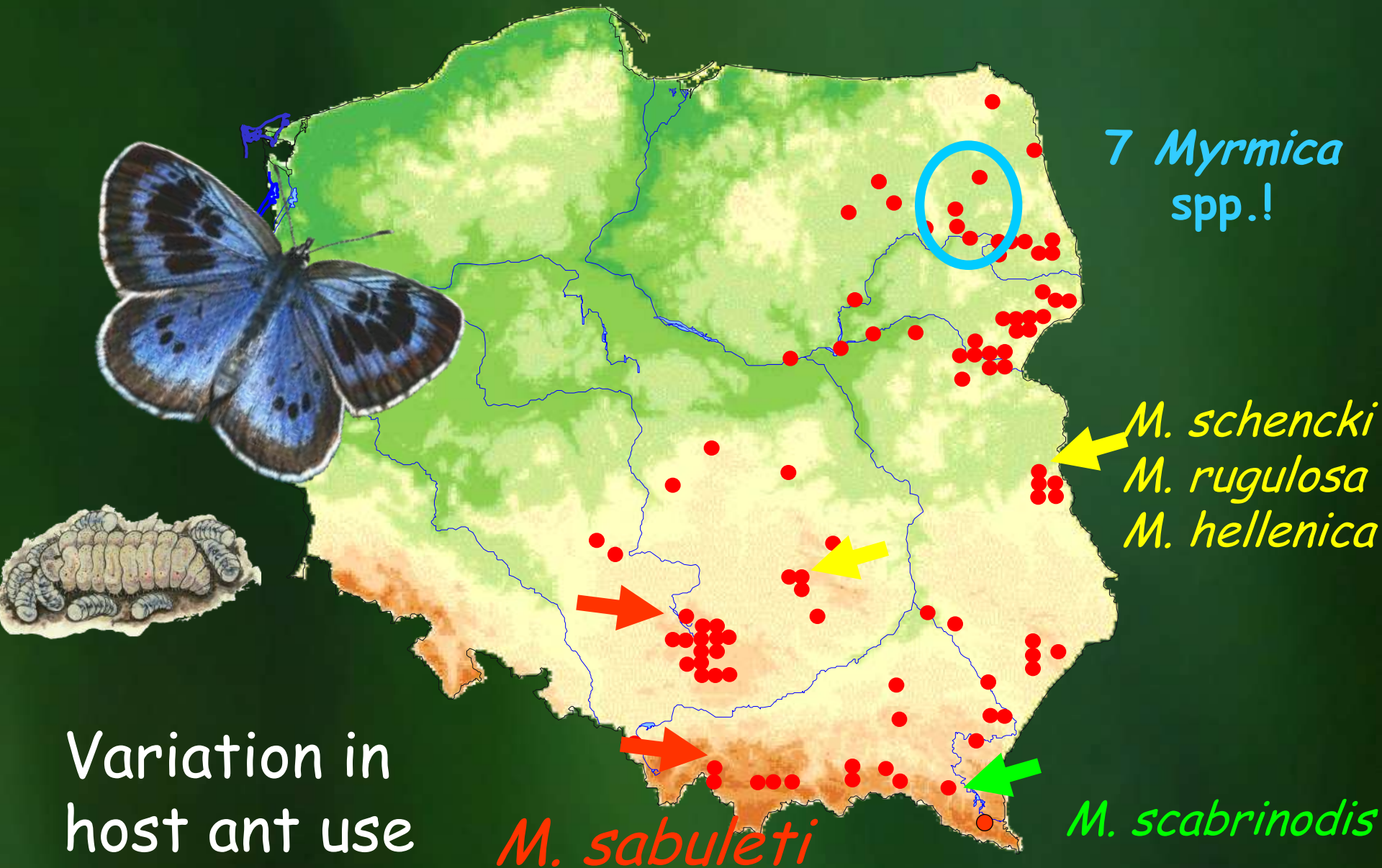
T. serpyllum



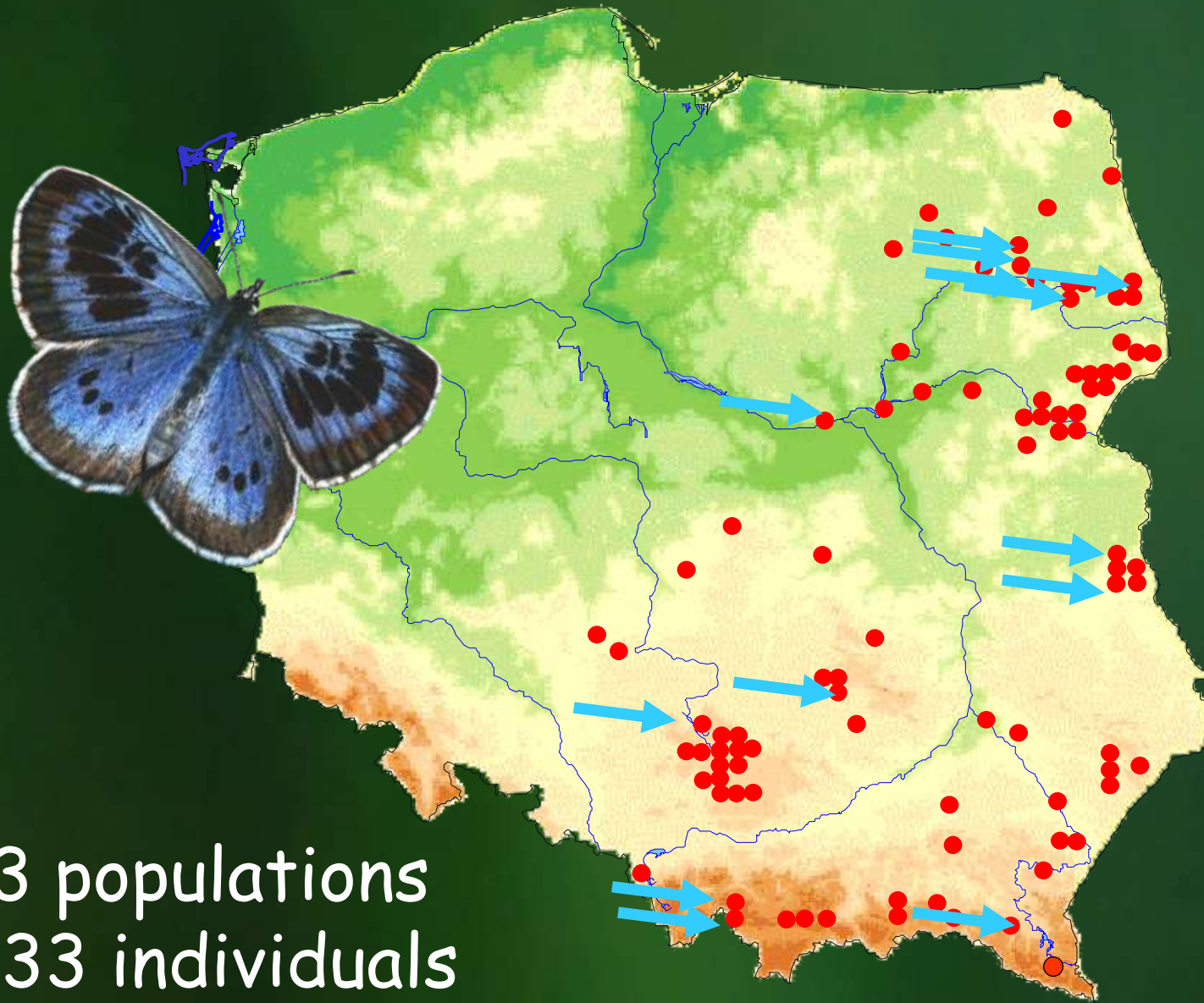
Thymus pulegioides

Variation in
biotope use

Large Blue *Phengaris (Maculinea) arion*



Sampling for genetic studies

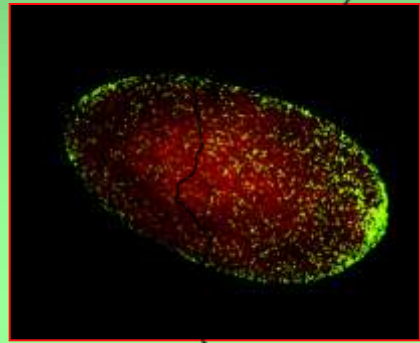


13 populations
233 individuals

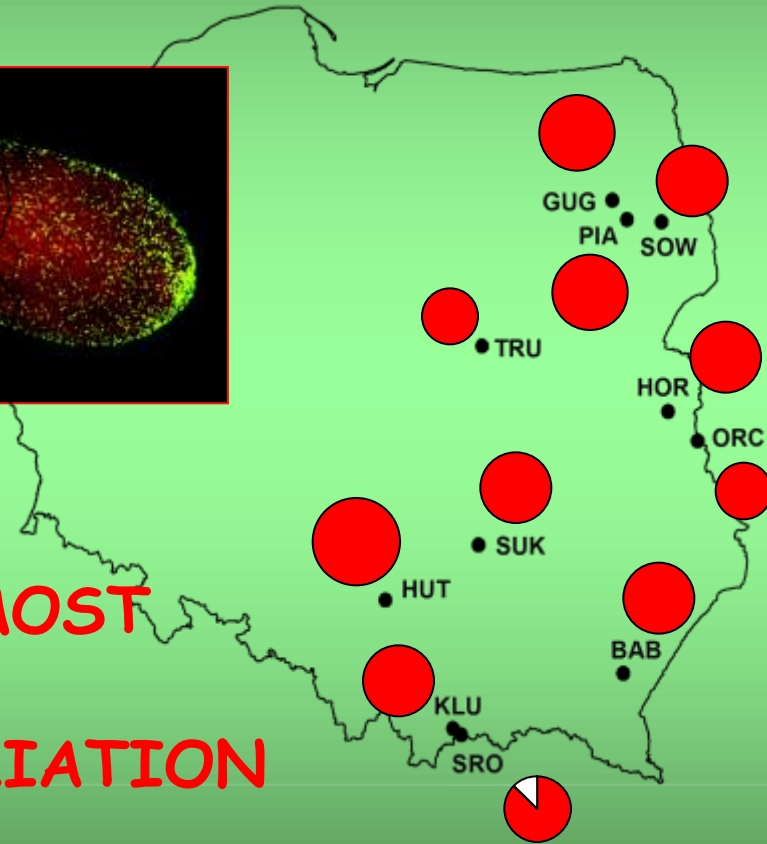


Main results for *P. arion*

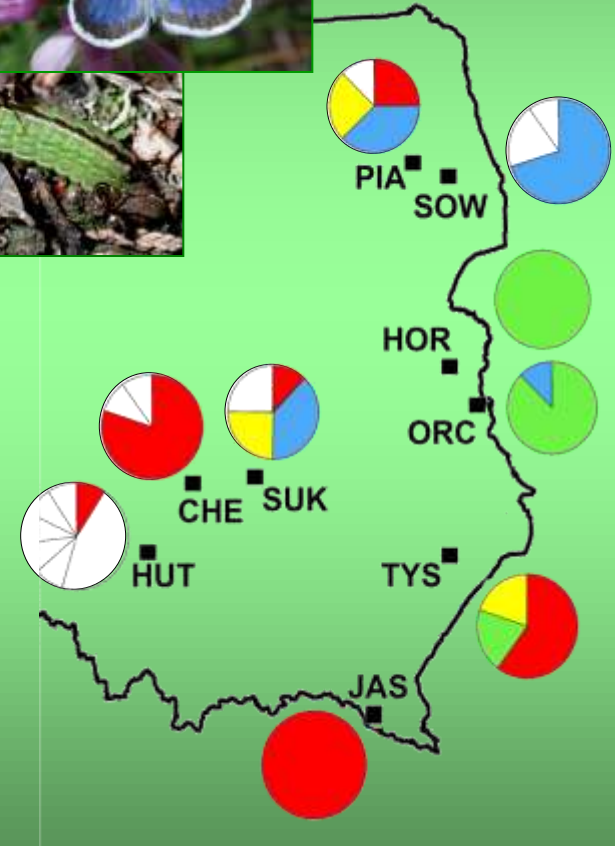
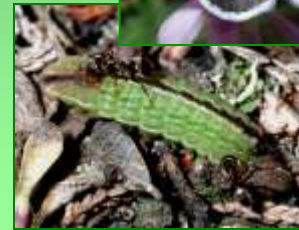
mtDNA (*COI*)



ALMOST
NO
VARIATION



*Plebejus
argus*

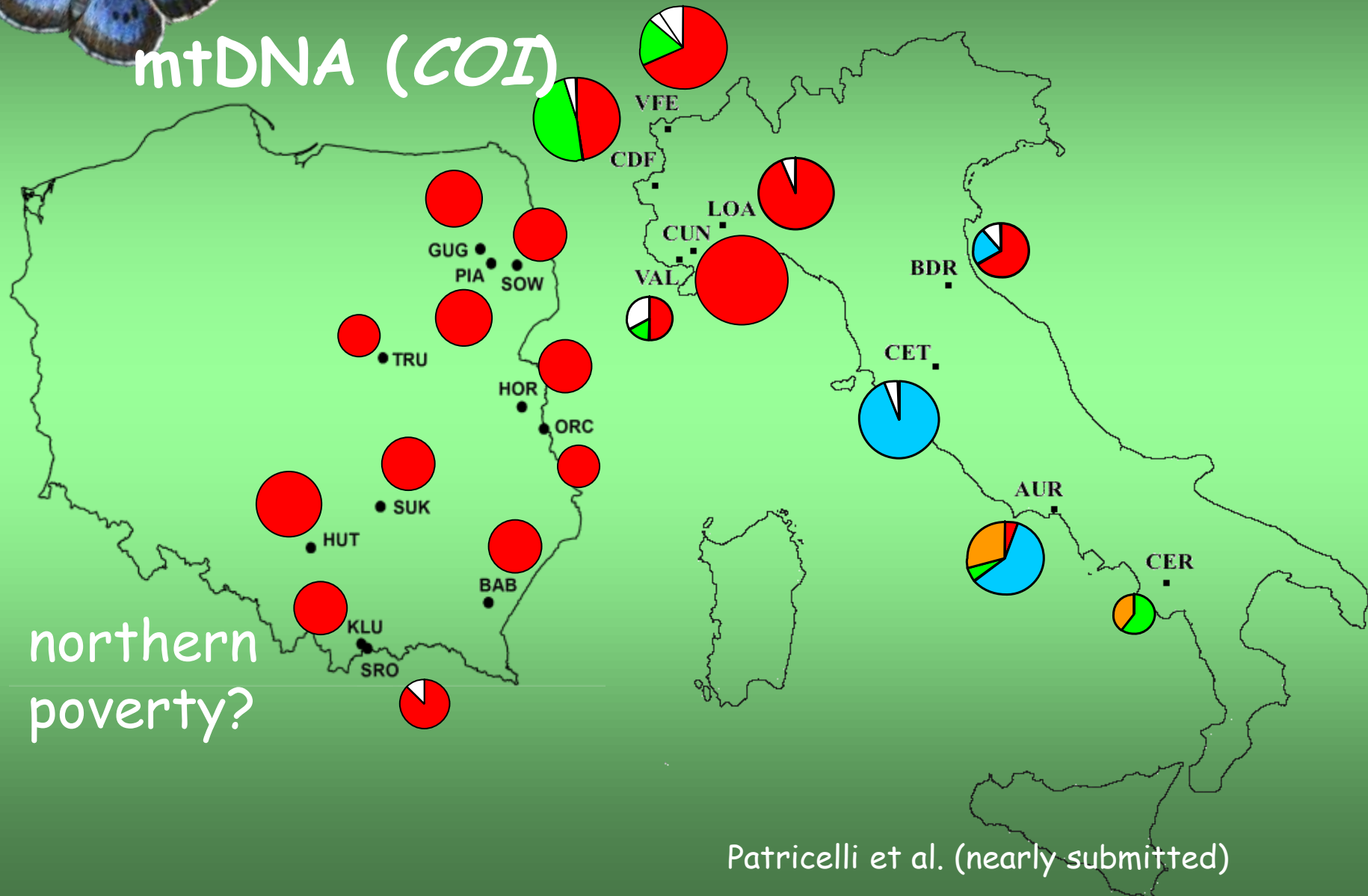


All infected by *Wolbachia* but
by a different strain than *P. alcon* !

What about other countries?



mtDNA (*COI*)



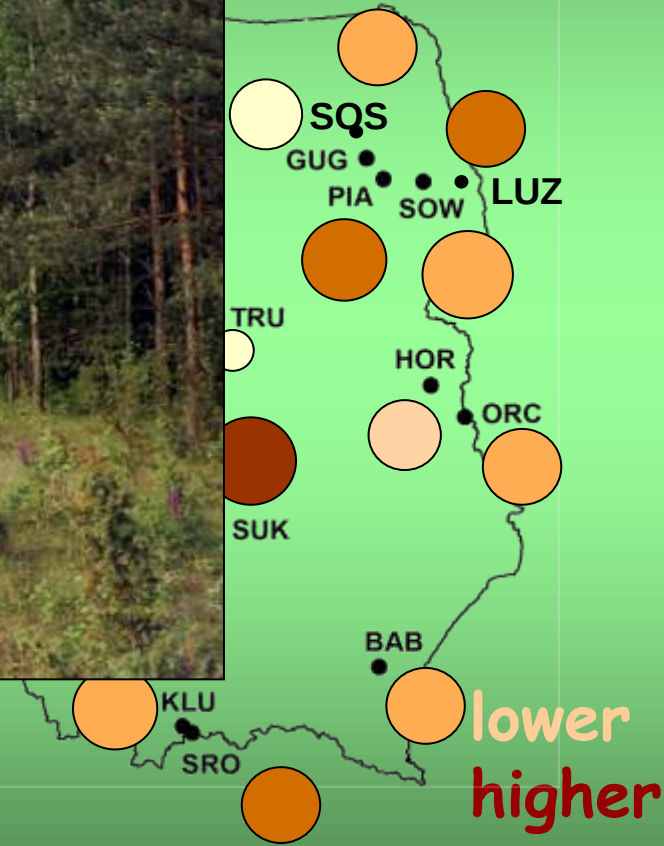
Patricelli et al. (nearly submitted)



What about nuclear markers?

EF1- α

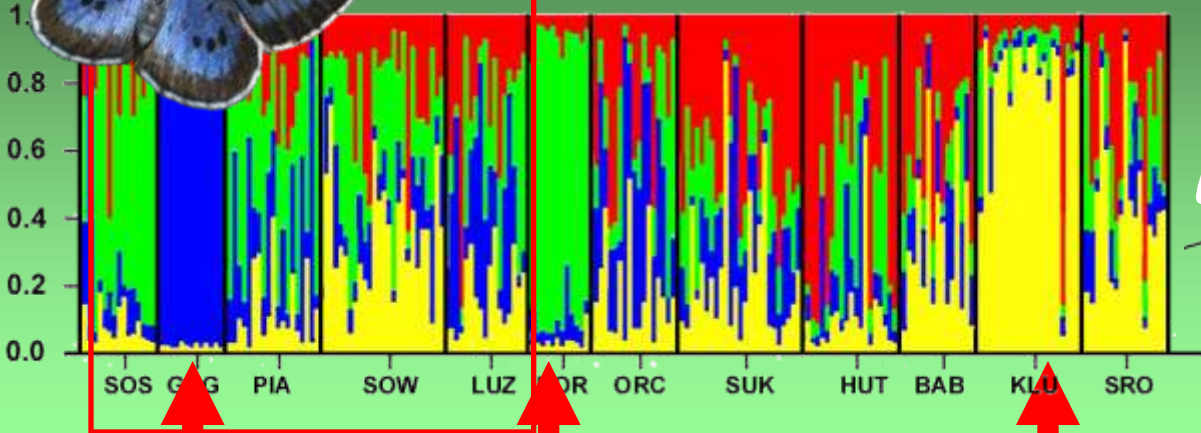
Microsatellites



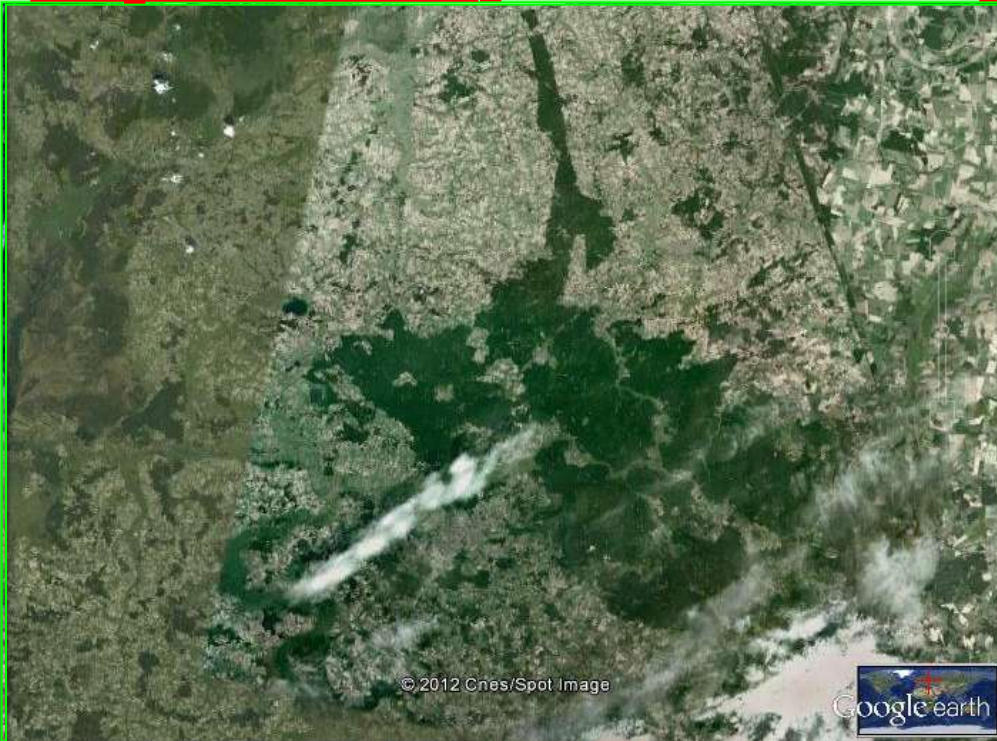
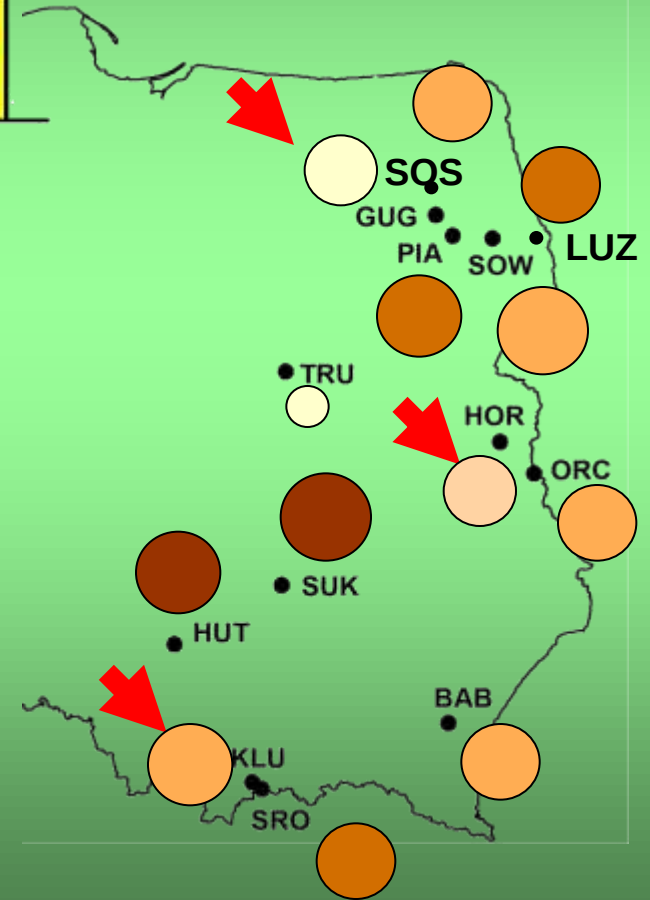
Haplotype frequencies

Mean number of alleles

A regional scale of a regional scale

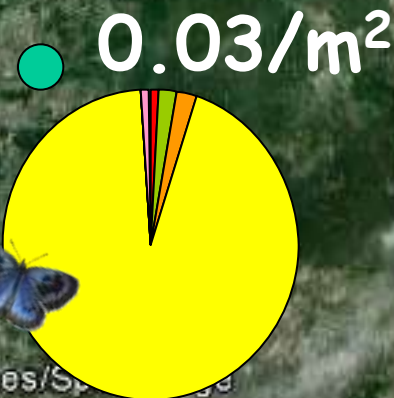
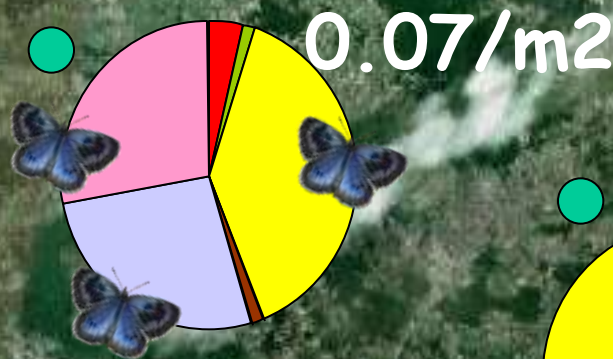
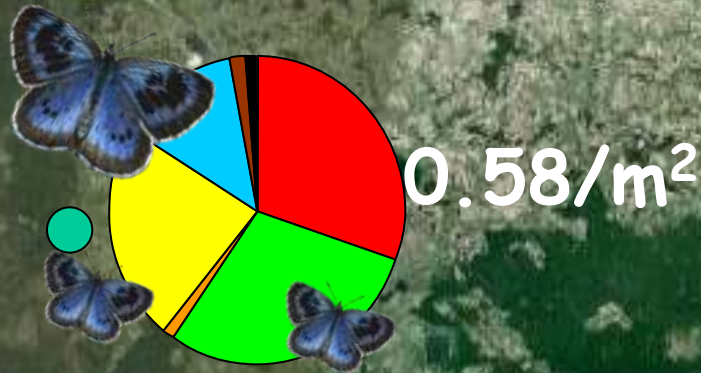
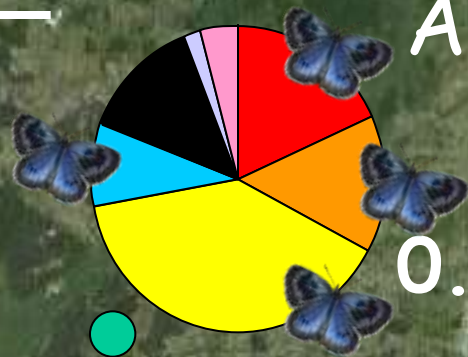


Microsatellites

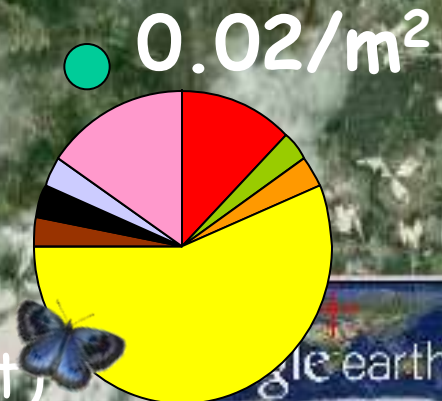


10 km

A regional scale of a regional scale



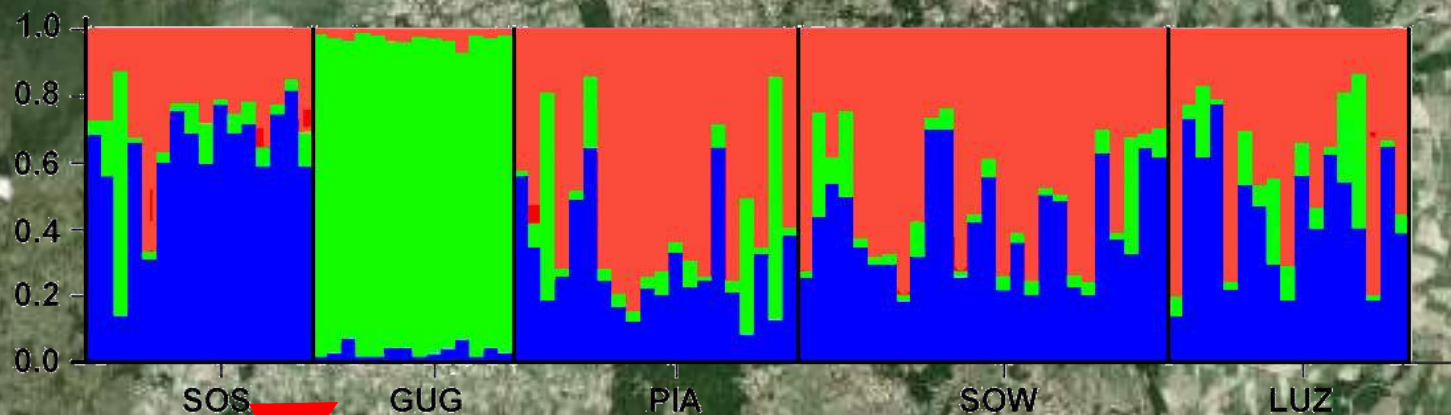
- M. sabuleti*
 - M. lonae*
 - M. scabrinodis*
 - M. schencki*
 - M. lobicornis*
 - M. rugulosa*
 - M. hellenica*
 - M. rubra*
 - M. ruginodis*
- 0.02/m²



N = 577 nests

39 (6.7%) infested (1.3 larvae/pupae per a nest)

10 km



6.6



3.8



M. lobicornis

8.2



7.8



9.0

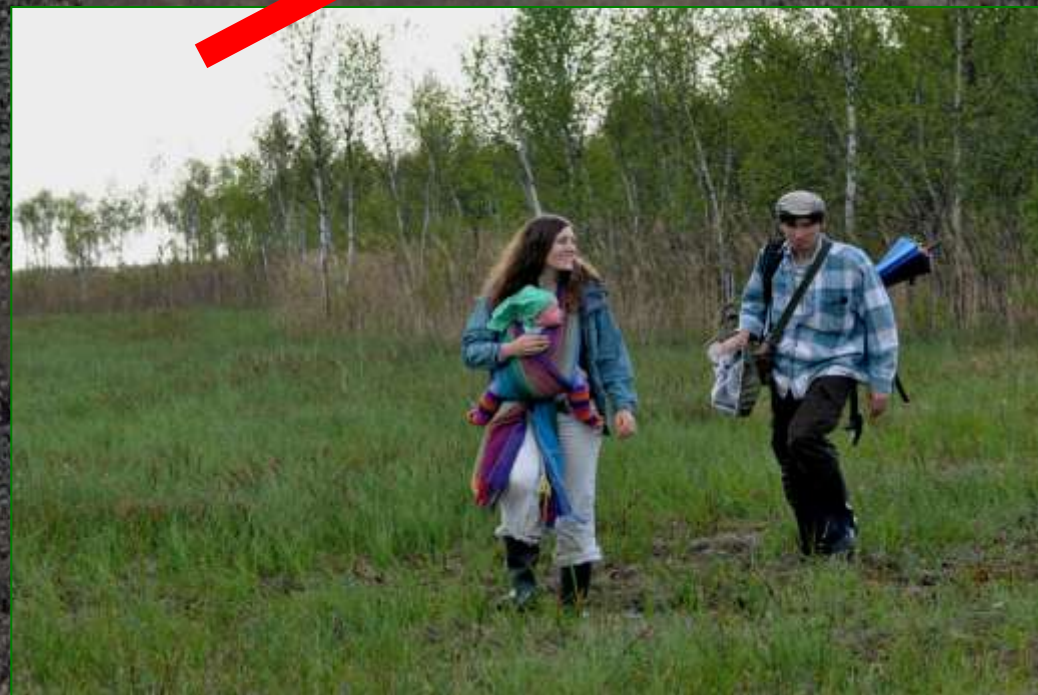
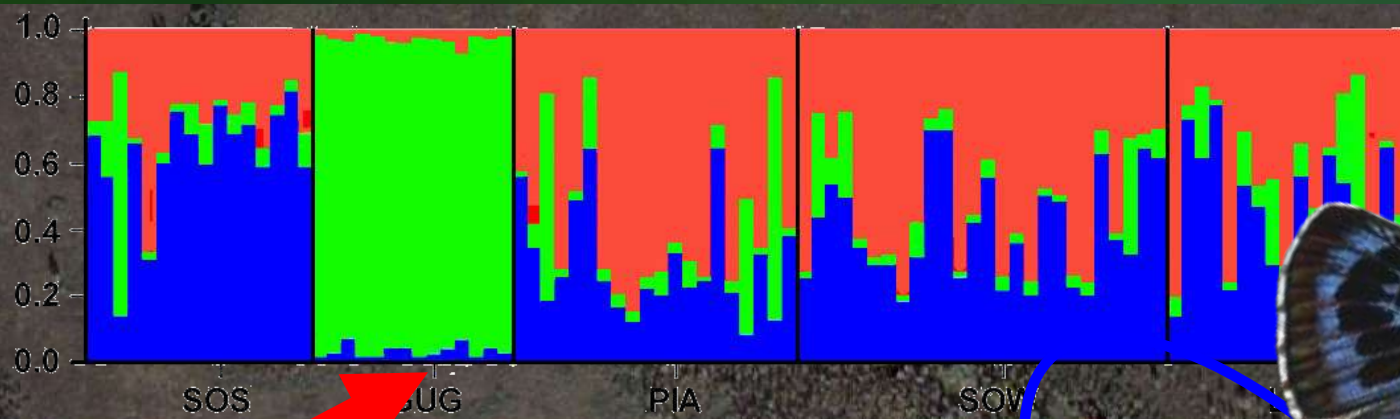


Mean number
of alleles

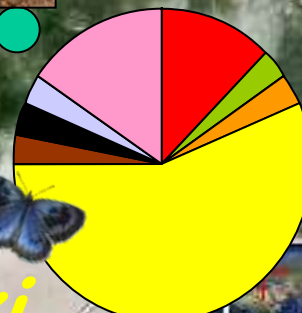
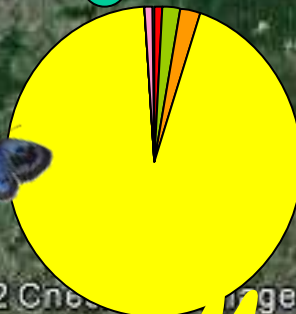
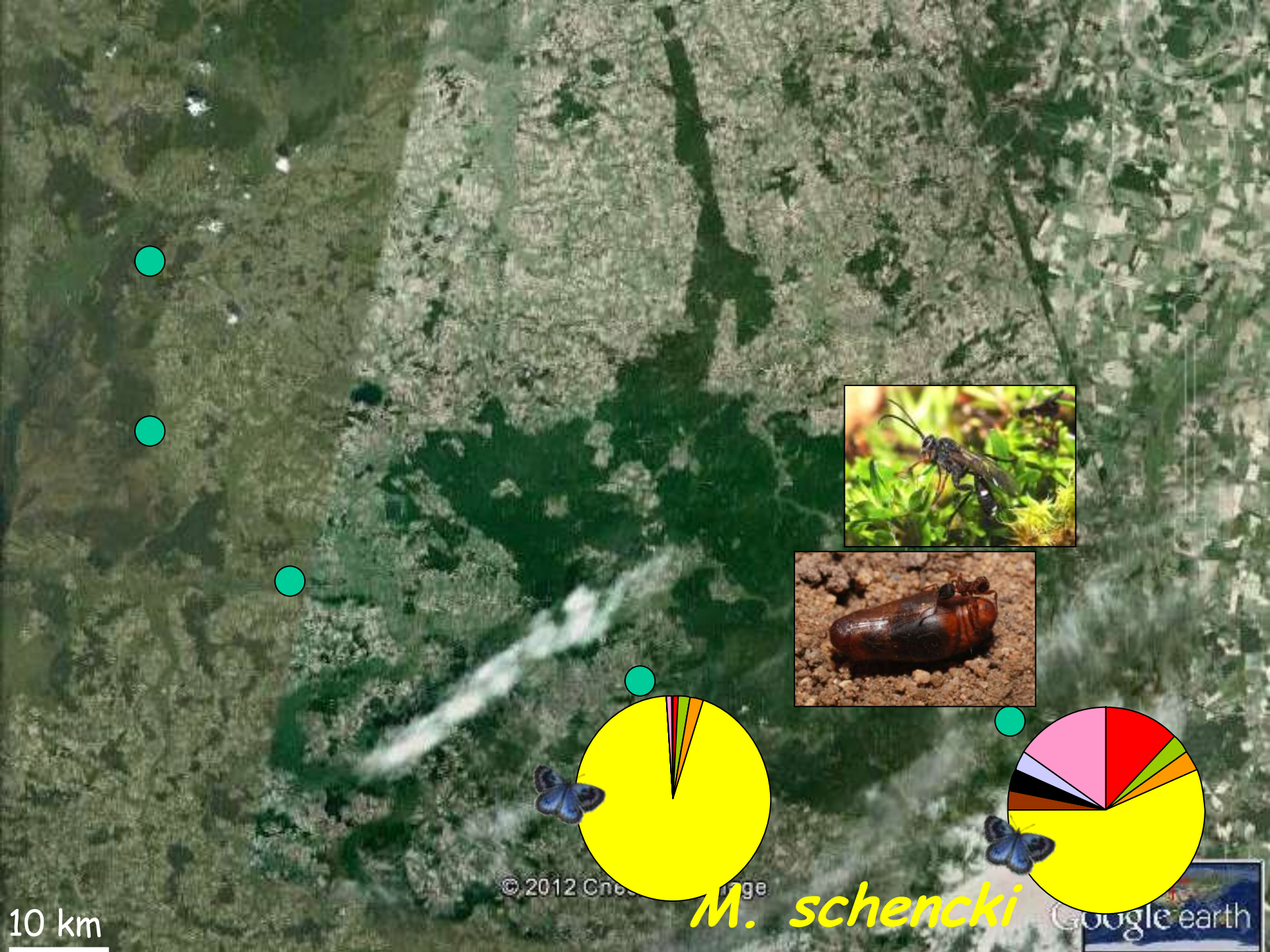
© 2012 Cnes/Spot Image

Sielezniew & Rutkowski (2012) *J. Insect Conserv.*





difficult to reach not only for butterflies



10 km

© 2012 Cnes

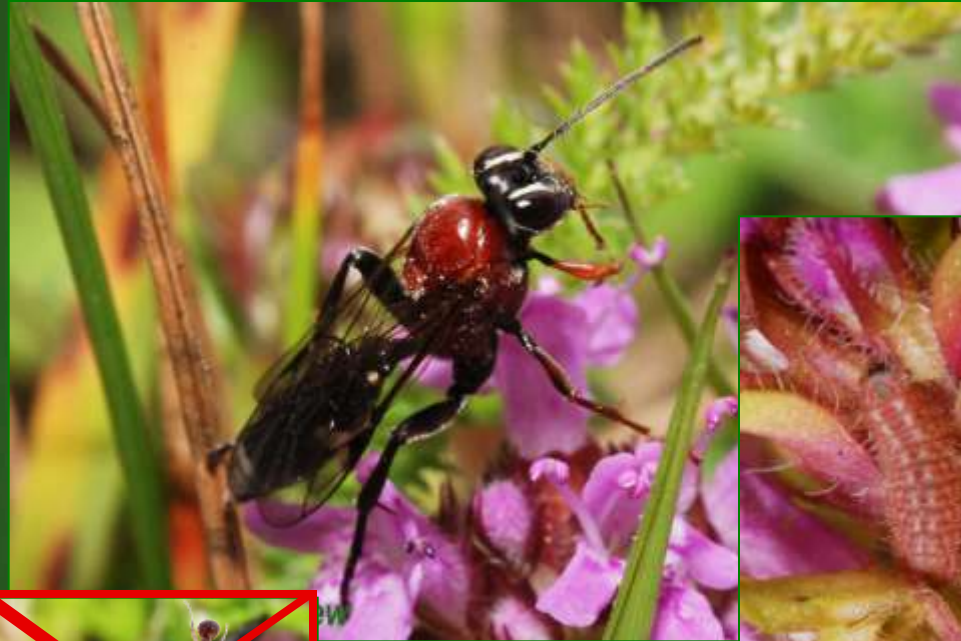
M. schencki

Google earth

ichneumonid wasp *Neotypus coreensis*



parasitoid of *P. arion*



Future of the butterfly =
future of the parasitoid!



Colias myrmidone

Other important
butterfly species



Conclusions

There are three clear ecotypes within *Phengaris alcon* and 'rebeli' ecotypes should be priority ones

No clear differentiation within *Phengaris arion* - genetic structure shaped mainly by isolation and habitat fragmentation

Special attention (monitoring and conservation) should be paid to isolated populations with reduced variability

Sites with parasitoids for both *P. arion* and *P. alcon* should be of a special conservation concern as well



Acknowledgments



Izabela Dziekańska

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Robert Rutkowski

Anna Stankiewicz-Fiedurek

Giedrius Svitra

Michał Włostowski



Ministry of Science and Higher Education for
funding most of studies

European Red List of Butterflies

Information from the European Red List of Butterflies (European Red List of Butterflies) is available at: <http://www.butterflyconservation.org>



Thank you!

