eDNA Monitoring for Fish and Biodiversity in the NERRS

Alison Watts

,Jason Garwood , Shimi Rii, Chris Peter, Shon Schooner, Jason Goldstein, Laura Crane, Devin Thomas, Nikki Dix, Thomas Grothues, Jeff Miller

And many more!



A little introduction to me...

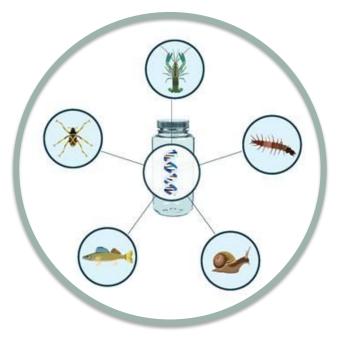
I got to visit Apalachicola a few weeks ago!

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What is eDNA?



Environmental DNA (eDNA)

- Living things have and shed DNA
- eDNA is DNA released from an organism into the environment
- eDNA can come from:
 - Hair, scales, skin
 - Waste products
 - Reproductive cells

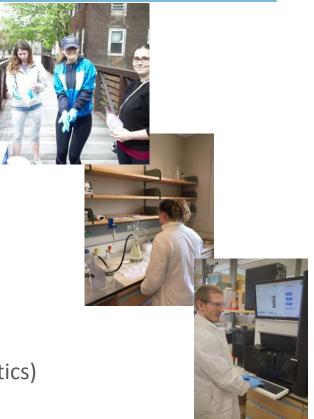
Some species and lifecycles shed more DNA!

eDNA 101

Collect it

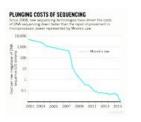
• Sometimes filter or other post-processing

 Concentrate, extract, amplify, analyze and Interpret (Bioinformatics)



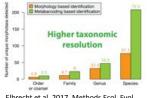
Key Advantages of eDNA (theoretically)

Cost & Speed



- Costs can be a fraction of morphological analyses
- DNA results within days/weeks, not months

Sensitivity & Accuracy



Elbrecht et al. 2017. Methods Ecol. Evol

- Able to resolve cryptic species complexes or ambiguous morphology
- Repeatability

Non-invasive sampling





Multi-trophic approach



- Targeting multiple phyla in single sequence runs
- Linking trophic networks

eDNA Can be used to detect fish and other species...



"You don't need to be a highly trained scientist to collect eDNA, which makes this technology a lot more democratic," David Duffy says. "This really opens up the ability to monitor wildlife non-invasively to a much wider pool of people." (Credit: ericdalecreative/Flickr)

The DNA "fingerprints" that sea turtles leave behind offer scientists a way to track the health and whereabouts of the endangered animals, say researchers.

SHARE 1



You are free

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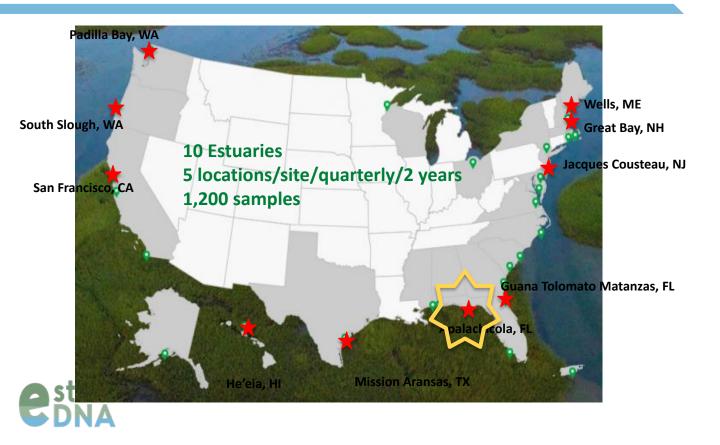




All NERRs participate in the System Wide Monitoring Program (SWMP) Collect monthly water samples for Water quality and **nutrients** All data goes to central public database

What happens when we add eDNA samples to this data set?

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Resource Manager questions

How many fish species are detected by eDNA sampling in a given estuary?

How does eDNA-based monitoring compare to traditional fish surveys?

And what is the relative cost of these methods?



Seine sampling at South Slough



Staff at each site collect and filter samples



estuaries **DNA**

Collecting and filtering samples in Apalachicola, FL

Send to UNH for extraction and analysis



Initial Results - Mostly still being sequenced

May and August sampling at all sites:

| No. Samples | 290 |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Fish Species per sample | 0-43 |
| ASVs/Sample | 0-135 |
| Total fish species | 181 |

Also Human, dog, dolphin, deer, alligators...





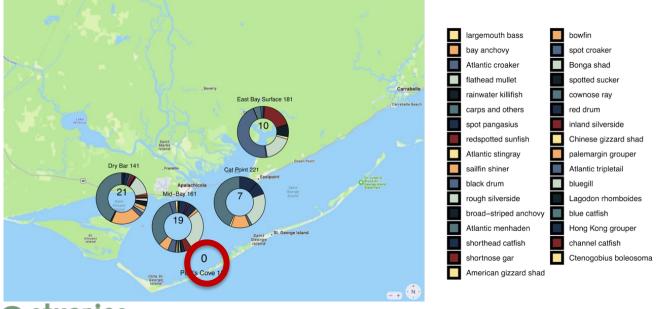






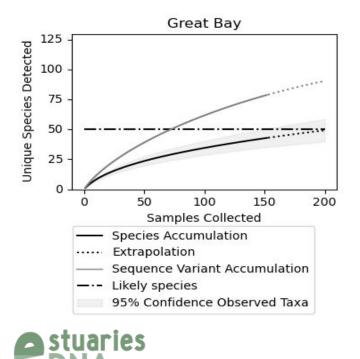
Initial Results - Mostly still being sequenced

Apalachicola – May Sampling 5 Sites, 33 Fish Species



estuaries DNA

How many species are detected by eDNA sampling? 2018 Data

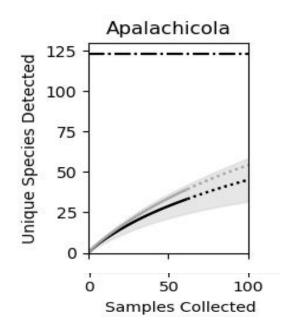


Great Bay NH: eDNA can be used to detect all of the fish in the system (if you take a lot of samples).

Yay!



How many species are detected by eDNA sampling? 2018 Data



Apalachicola Bay, FL: eDNA misses most of fish species.

Yikes!

Current project: Better sample cleanup Different DNA target sequences (primers)



Challenges – eDNA is not magic!

And it doesn't replicate traditional count & capture methods

- Sampling is time consuming -Filtering and contamination control
- Primers, lab methods and databases are changing rapidly and preferences/recommendations vary
- Managers need enough information to understand results, without becoming molecular scientists





Products (late 2024)

Recommendations from diverse stakeholders on incorporating eDNA data into management.

Methods and protocols designed to be used by resource agencies

Potential to incorporate into a long term national monitoring program





How could this project be useful to YOU??

Thank you!

Contact: Alison.watts@unh.edu

Web page www.estuarydna.org (needs updating)



