

Fontainea oraria conservation genomics report

October 2021

FINAL REPORT

Research Centre for Ecosystem Resilience

Australian Institute for Botanical Science



The Royal
BOTANIC GARDEN
Sydney

This report was prepared for the Saving Our Species initiative by the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE).



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Acknowledgements

We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the land on which the plant species in this study are found on, and pay respects to Elders past and present. We acknowledge all collectors who conducted the field sampling.

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(Royal Botanic Garden Sydney)

Background

As part of ongoing monitoring of translocation success of the Critically endangered *Fontainea oraria*, a follow up conservation genomic study from a previous study (August 2017) was conducted to assess the relative contribution of diversity by the current seedling crop from translocated sites compared to the existing adults and if necessary, provide advice on further steps to ensure translocated populations have maximum genetic diversity (and fitness) and therefore are more viable in the long term. A secondary aim was to detect whether the mislabelling issue identified in the previous study persists (consequently a number of adults were also included in the analyses).

Results

We report results based on analyses of genomic data sourced from adult and seedling samples of *Fontainea oraria*, an extremely rare species with only 10 known wild mature plants remaining around Lennox Head. The overall numbers has recently been increased through a genetically informed translocation program (Fig. 1). Sampling included seedlings and adults collected from the wild, at translocation sites, and Coffs Harbour Botanic Gardens. The overall analyses were also supplemented by baseline data from the previous study to verify identities and assess genetic representativeness of *F. oraria* progenies (Table 1). Findings include:

- A high-quality genome scan based on 11,817 genome-wide markers (SNPs) of 138 samples, including 59 new samples (Table 1).
- A cluster-based network summarises the relatedness among the adults and progenies, identifying the parents for most seedlings except for NSW1093671. For the latter only one parent could be identified (422).
- A summary of the number of adults and seedlings in the wild and translocation sites (Table 2). The data show that some translocation sites, especially C and E, generated seedlings from unique combinations of parents in comparison to wild seedlings. No seedlings were available for testing from sites B, F, G and N, possibly because the individuals were more recently planted. Future crosses could focus on boosting the paternal contribution of male 325 by crossing with the females, 403, 404 and 418, as it has the least reproductive output. It is important to remember that reproductive success may vary across seasons.
- Interestingly site A contained seedlings, 324 x 401, that are derived from the adult, 324 which is not planted at the site (Table 2). With no indication that these seedlings have been planted, this suggests that gene flow between sites is taking place which is a highly positive outcome, and an important consideration for future planting strategies.
- Principal Component Analysis (Fig. 3) supports a high coverage of genomic diversity by the seedlings at the translocation sites compared to the wild site. In aggregate (wild

and translocations) the evolutionary representativeness of all seedlings is greater than that of the adults, suggesting that sexual reproduction is not only maintaining existing genetic diversity, but also establishing novel and unique combinations of the parental genomes.

- Misidentification remains an issue, with the genomic data determining the individual NSW1093652 as 325 despite being labelled “A420 Planted”, NSW1093674 as 420 but labelled “E325 seedling”, and seedlings (NSW1093645, NSW1093675) mislabelled as having 422 as a parent but genomic data suggests 420 x 418. This result demonstrates the importance of ongoing screening of plant identities, to aid the continued review of plant production mechanisms, record keeping and translocation processes to mitigate mislabelling issues.



Sensitive data

Figure 1: Location of *Fontainea oraria* wild and translocation sites near Lennox Head in north-east NSW. Each red dot indicates where the original mature plants were observed (i.e. Wild) and each yellow dot is a translocation site where propagated cuttings of the mature plants and subsequent seedling crop occur.

Table 1: Genomic determinations of *Fontainea oraria* adult plants and seedlings in the wild, translocated sites, the Australian Botanic Garden Mt Annan, and Coffs Harbour Botanic Garden. This table combines information from previous samples from August 2017 and from current samples. Genomic identity is indicated for each plant and kinship (parentage) for each seedling based on our kinship analysis. See Fig. 1 for a network of relatedness among adults and seedlings.

NSW #	Old/New	Original Details	Genomic identity / kinship	Wild or Translocation site? (extracted from original details)
NSW1018783	Aug-17	558242/6812260 Wild tree 324 site 3	324	Wild
NSW1018768	Aug-17	C324	324	siteC
NSW1019510	Aug-17	D324	324	siteD
NSW1018794	Aug-17	F324	324	siteF
NSW1018777	Aug-17	G324 m9	324	siteG
NSW1018753	Aug-17	558039/6812167 Wild tree 325 Ballina Council Castle Drive Sth Site 1	325	Wild
NSW1018859	Aug-17	B420	325	siteB
NSW1018756	Aug-17	B420(02)	325	siteB
NSW1018860	Aug-17	B420(1)	325	siteB
NSW1019520	Aug-17	C420(1)	325	siteC
NSW1018779	Aug-17	C420(2)	325	siteC
NSW1018771	Aug-17	558120/6813137 Wild tree 401 Amber Drive single tree	401	Wild
NSW1018748	Aug-17	C401	401	siteC
NSW1019509	Aug-17	D401	401	siteD
NSW1018795	Aug-17	F401	401	siteF
NSW1018778	Aug-17	G401	401	siteG
NSW1018789	Aug-17	55816/6812318 Wild tree 402	402	Wild
NSW1018759	Aug-17	B402	402	siteB
NSW1018754	Aug-17	C402	402	siteC
NSW1018785	Aug-17	D402	402	siteD
NSW1018786	Aug-17	D403	402	siteD

NSW1018853	Aug-17	F402 translocation	402	siteF
NSW1018793	Aug-17	F403_1	402	siteF
NSW1019521	Aug-17	G402	402	siteG
NSW1019527	Aug-17	G403	402	siteG
NSW1018767	Aug-17	558161/6812319 Wild tree 403	403	Wild
NSW1018755	Aug-17	C403	403	siteC
NSW1018758	Aug-17	F403	403	siteF
NSW1018770	Aug-17	558161/6812317 Wild tree 404	404	Wild
NSW1018760	Aug-17	B404	404	siteB
NSW1018751	Aug-17	C404	404	siteC
NSW1018784	Aug-17	D404	404	siteD
NSW1018854	Aug-17	F404 translocation	404	siteF
NSW1019540	Aug-17	G404	404	siteG
NSW1018772	Aug-17	558161/6812320 Wild tree 418	418	Wild
NSW1018761	Aug-17	B418	418	siteB
NSW1018750	Aug-17	C418	418	siteC
NSW1019528	Aug-17	D418	418	siteD
NSW1018852	Aug-17	F418 translocation	418	siteF
NSW1019541	Aug-17	G418	418	siteG
NSW1022283	Aug-17	20100631AA (Mt Annan)	420	ABGMA
NSW1018788	Aug-17	558159/6812319 Wild tree 420	420	Wild
NSW1018857	Aug-17	B325	420	siteB
NSW1018762	Aug-17	C325	420	siteC
NSW1019512	Aug-17	D325	420	siteD
NSW1018799	Aug-17	F325	420	siteF
NSW1018791	Aug-17	F420(1)	420	siteF
NSW1018780	Aug-17	G325	420	siteG
NSW1018775	Aug-17	G420(2)	420	siteG
NSW1018774	Aug-17	558160/6812318 Wild tree 421	421	Wild
NSW1018858	Aug-17	B401	421	siteB
NSW1018757	Aug-17	B421	421	siteB
NSW1018747	Aug-17	C421	421	siteC
NSW1018787	Aug-17	D421	421	siteD
NSW1018792	Aug-17	F421	421	siteF
NSW1019.45	Aug-17	G421 m1	421	siteG
NSW1018773	Aug-17	558156/6812315 Wild tree 422	422	Wild
NSW1018763	Aug-17	B422	422	siteB
NSW1018749	Aug-17	C422	422	siteC
NSW1019519	Aug-17	D422	422	siteD
NSW1018687	Aug-17	F422 translocation	422	siteF
NSW1018781	Aug-17	G422	422	siteG

NSW1022288	Aug-17	20151894 (Mt Annan)	324 x 401	ABGMA
NSW1022273	Aug-17	20151895 (Mt Annan)	324 x 401	ABGMA
NSW1018855	Aug-17	Wild seedling under C401	324 x 401	siteC
NSW1018800	Aug-17	Wild seedling under C401	324 x 401	siteC
NSW1018856	Aug-17	Wild seedling under C401	324 x 401	siteC
NSW1018744	Aug-17	558159/6812318 Wild seedling 333 Near 422 or 420	324 x 421	Wild
NSW1023626	Aug-17	Only germinated seedling from 2017 seeds	402 x 418	ABGMA
NSW1022278	Aug-17	20150334 (Mt Annan)	402 x 421	ABGMA
NSW1022298	Aug-17	20001422 (Mt Annan)	420 x 421	ABGMA
NSW1018797	Aug-17	558160/6812308 Wild seedling 322 East of 421	420 x 421	Wild
NSW1018798	Aug-17	558161/6812314 Wild seedling 425 near 421	420 x 421	Wild
NSW1018745	Aug-17	558161/6812317 Wild seedling 326	420 x 421	Wild
NSW1018752	Aug-17	558163/6812319 Wild seedling 443 near 421	420 x 421	Wild
NSW1018766	Aug-17	Seedling 411 in compound with 401, unsure if wild or planted, Amber Drive	420 x 421	Unsure
NSW1018765	Aug-17	Seedling 412 in compound with 401, unsure if wild or planted	420 x 421	Unsure
NSW1018769	Aug-17	Seedling 413 in compound with 401, unsure if wild or planted	420 x 421	Unsure
NSW1018776	Aug-17	G420(1)	325	siteG
NSW1090633	Oct-21	B324 Planted 4m	324	siteB
NSW1090643	Oct-21	C324 Planted 1.5m	324	siteC
NSW1093660	Oct-21	E324 Planted male buds + flowers	324	siteE
NSW1093652	Oct-21	A420 Planted	325	siteA
NSW1090625	Oct-21	B325 Planted (was originally labelled F1)	325	siteB
NSW1093696	Oct-21	Wild 325	325	Wild
NSW1093637	Oct-21	A401 Planted	401	siteA
NSW1090634	Oct-21	C401 Planted (female flowers) 4m next to C420 male flowers	401	siteC
NSW1093701	Oct-21	D401	401	siteD
NSW1093640	Oct-21	E401 Planted 4m	401	siteE

NSW1093682	Oct-21	J401 Planted 3.2m	401	siteJ
NSW1090628	Oct-21	C4012 planted 2m male flowers	402	siteC
NSW1093657	Oct-21	D402 Planted	402	siteD
NSW1093665	Oct-21	E402 Planted 3.2m	402	siteE
NSW1082893	Oct-21	Fontainea oraria "N3" Lennox	402	siteN
NSW1090644	Oct-21	C403 Planted 5m seedling under	403	siteC
NSW1093700	Oct-21	E403 Planted 3m	403	siteE
NSW1093676	Oct-21	Wild 403	403	Wild
NSW1090631	Oct-21	C404 Planted	404	siteC
NSW1093661	Oct-21	Wild 404	404	Wild
NSW1093642	Oct-21	A418 Planted 4m tall	418	siteA
NSW1093690	Oct-21	E418 newly planted (replacement plant)	418	siteE
NSW1093641	Oct-21	Wild 418	418	Wild
NSW1090640	Oct-21	C420 Planted male 3.5m next to C401 (big seedlings)	420	siteC
NSW1093662	Oct-21	D420 Planted	420	siteD
NSW1093674	Oct-21	E325 seedling	420	siteE
NSW1082904	Oct-21	Fontainea oraria "N1" Lennox	420	siteN
NSW1093711	Oct-21	D421 Planted	421	siteD
NSW1093635	Oct-21	E421 Planted 5m	421	siteE
NSW1093636	Oct-21	Wild 421	421	Wild
NSW1093691	Oct-21	Wild 422	422	Wild
NSW1093677	Oct-21	A401a seedling	324 x 401	siteA
NSW1093692	Oct-21	A401b seedling	324 x 401	siteA
NSW1093687	Oct-21	A401c seedling	324 x 401	siteA
NSW1090638	Oct-21	C401b seedling	324 x 401	siteC
NSW1090626	Oct-21	C401c seedling	324 x 401	siteC
NSW1093706	Oct-21	D401a seedling	324 x 401	siteD
NSW1093647	Oct-21	D401b seedling	324 x 401	siteD
NSW1090624	Oct-21	C401a seedling	325 x 401	siteC
NSW1090635	Oct-21	E401 seedling	401 x 420	siteE
NSW1093670	Oct-21	E401a seedling	401 x 420	siteE
NSW1093694	Oct-21	E401b seedling	401 x 420	siteE
NSW1093672	Oct-21	J401 seedling	401 x 420	siteJ

NSW1093667	Oct-21	J401 seedling	401 x 420	siteJ
NSW1090639	Oct-21	C403b seedling	402 x 403	siteC
NSW1093695	Oct-21	E403 seedling	402 x 403	siteE
NSW1090629	Oct-21	404b seedling	402 x 404	site C
NSW1090645	Oct-21	C403a seedling	403 x 324	siteC
NSW1090630	Oct-21	C404a seedling	404 x 402	siteC
NSW1093664	Oct-21	E404 Planted 2m	404 x 420	siteE
NSW1093645	Oct-21	E422 seedling	418 x 420	siteE
NSW1093675	Oct-21	under E422 seedling (may not be from E422)	418 x 420	siteE
NSW1093686	Oct-21	?324? Wild no tag	420 x 421	Wild
NSW1093659	Oct-21	E421 seedling	420 x 421	siteE
NSW1093666	Oct-21	E421 seedling	420 x 421	siteE
NSW1082888	Oct-21	Fontainea oraria (planted) Coffs Harbour Botanic Gardens	420 x 421	CoffsBG
NSW1093716	Oct-21	original Wild plant X334 1.2m	420 x 421	Wild
NSW1093681	Oct-21	Wild 420	420 x 421	Wild
NSW1093671	Oct-21	E422 Planted 2.2m no flowers/fruits	422 x unk	siteE

Table 2: Summary of *Fontainea oraria* adults (top) and seedlings (below) and their numbers in the wild and at each translocation site analysed in this study.

Genet	Wild	siteA	siteB	siteC	siteD	siteF	siteG	siteE	siteJ	siteN	Total
324	1		1	2	1	1	1	1			8
325	2	1	4	2			1				10
401	1	1		2	2	1	1	1	1		10
402	1		1	2	3	2	2	1		1	13
403	2			2		1		1			6
404	2		1	2	1	1	1				8
418	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			9
420	1		1	3	2	2	2	1		1	13
421	2		2	1	2	1	1	1			10
422	2		1	1	1	1	1				7
Total	16	3	12	18	13	11	11	7	1	2	94
N Genets	10	3	8	10	8	9	9	7	1	2	

Genet	Wild	siteA	siteB	siteC	siteD	siteF	siteG	siteE	siteJ	siteN	Total
324x401		3		5	2						10
324x421	1										1
325x401				1							1
401x420								3	2		5
402x403				1				1			2
402x404				1							1
402x418											0
402x421											0
403x324				1							1
404x402				1							1
404x420								1			1
418x420								2			2
420x421	7							2			9
422x?								1			1
Total	8	3	0	9	2	0	0	10	2	0	34

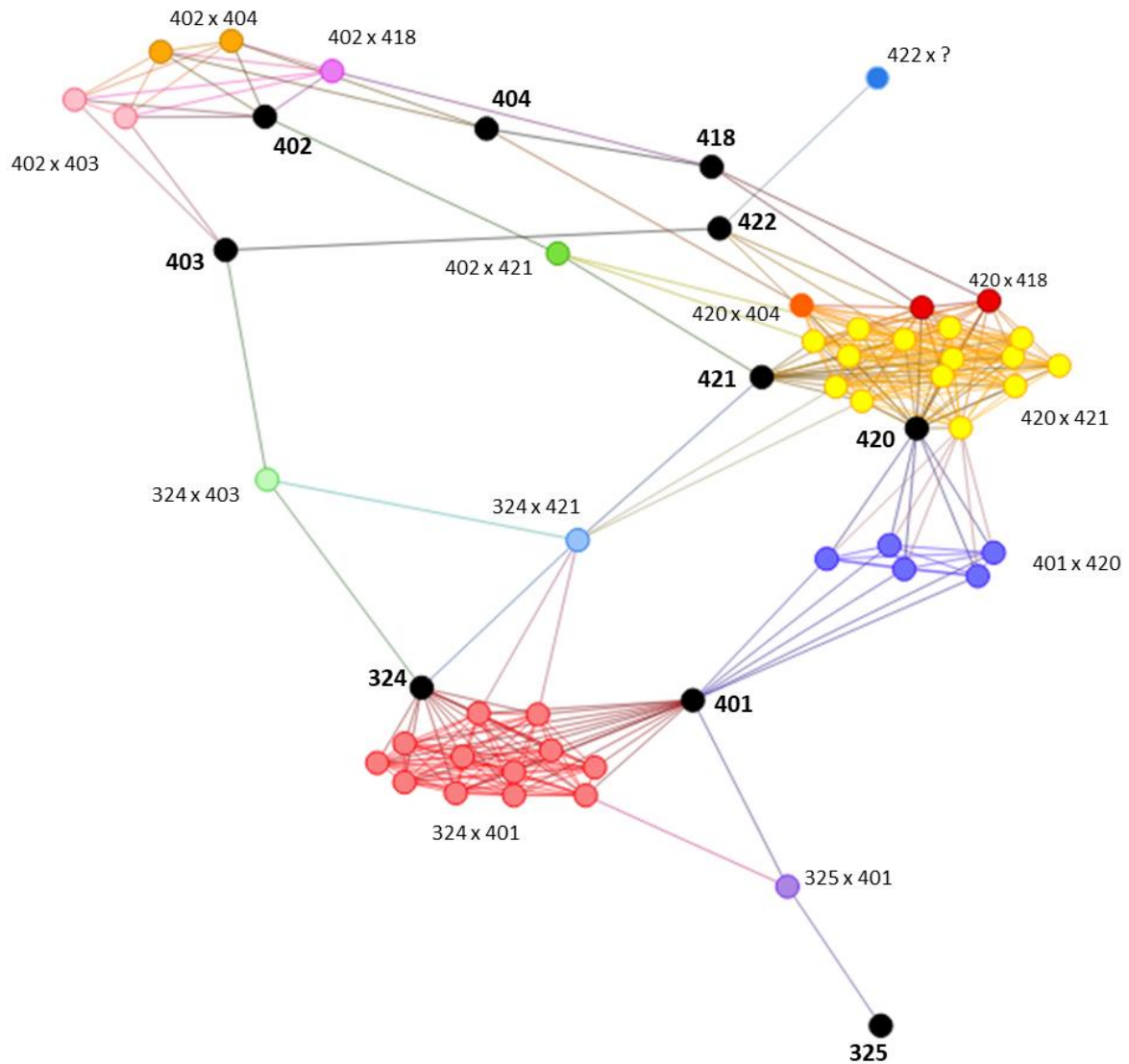
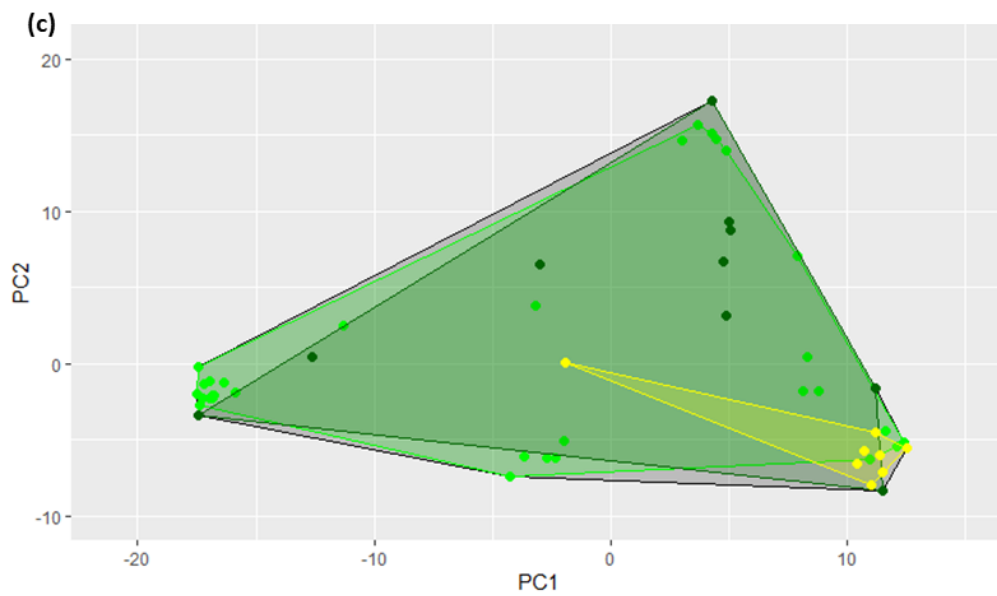
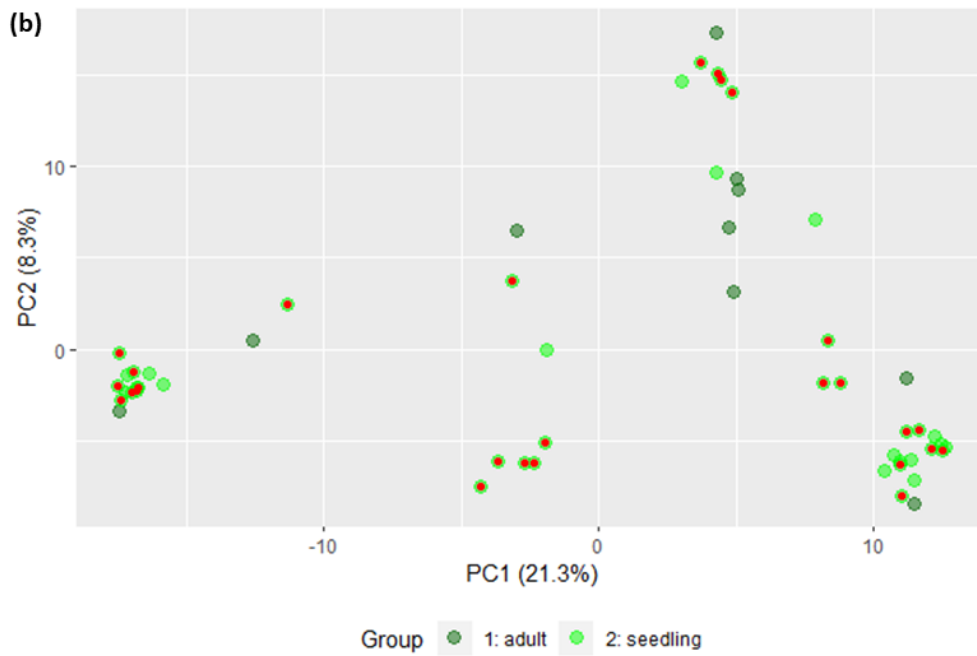
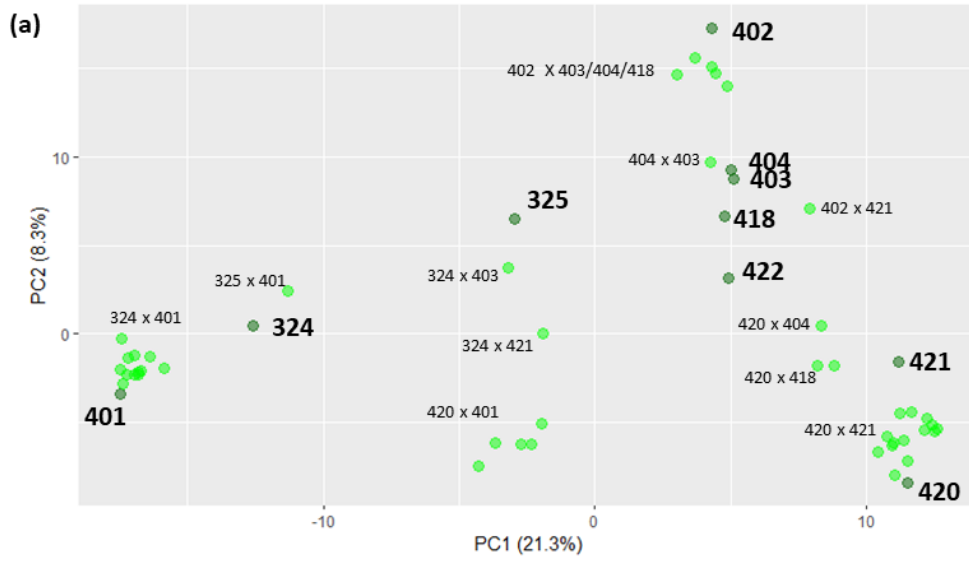


Figure 2: A cluster-based network summarising parentage data generated from the SNP data of *Fontainea oraria*. This network shows only one genet of each adult and excludes low levels of relatedness (i.e. half-sibs or less, kinship below 0.1) to highlight relatedness between adults and seedlings (a line indicates relatedness, amount of relatedness between two individuals not shown in network). Each node (circle) is a genet, nodes in black are adults and all other coloured nodes are seedlings. For the seedlings, nodes of the same colour indicate they originate from the same pair of parents.



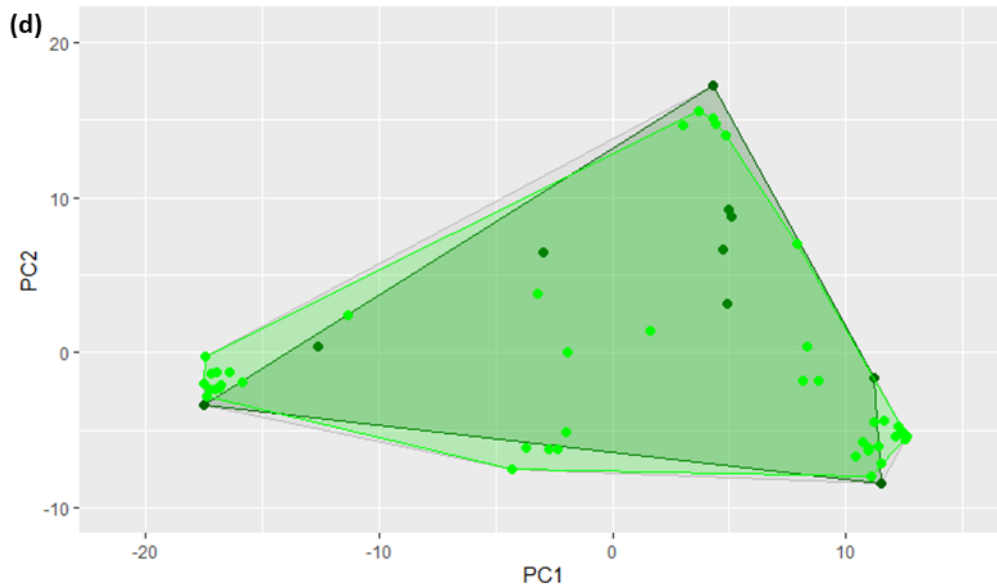


Figure 3: Principal Component Analysis of Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP) data showing representativeness of genetic diversity by the *Fontainea oraria* adults and all known seedlings (wild, translocation site, ABGMA, Coffs Harbour BG, unknown).

All four PCA plots are the same except labels were added to (a), and in (c, d), convex hull analyses were produced to assess representativeness in genomic variation by seedlings vs adults. The convex hull analyses in (c) shows that the wild seedlings (yellow convex hull with an area of 25.48) has a small coverage compared to the seedlings at translocation sites (light green convex hull with an area of 374.09) or the adults (dark green convex hull with an area of 397.28). The analysis in (d) identified the area of convex hull for all seedlings is greater than that of the adults (412.51 vs 374.09), showing that sexual reproduction between adults results in progeny that not only maintains original genetic variation but increases overall variability of the species by way of each offspring inheriting new and unique combinations of the parental genomes. Red dots in (b) indicate the new batch of seedlings.

Table 3: Summary of all known offspring and their parents. The percentage of seedlings contributed by each adult is indicated in the “Total” column/row.

The gender of selected adults was recorded during sampling based on observations of male/female flowers or fruits at the time (i.e, 324 Male, 401 Female, 402 Male, 420 Male from Table 1). This information together with the kinship data allowed us to infer their maternal/paternal identity. For example, if a known male was observed to share offspring with another adult with an unknown gender, we were able to infer the latter adult as the mother plant. This is except for adult 422 (not in table below) whose gender is unclear because it is only related to one other individual sampled in this study, which was determined to be its offspring (kinship value around 0.27), NSW1093671. The other parent of this offspring could not be determined, suggesting it might have since perished.

A study tracking flowering and fruiting of *F. oraria* found that it is primarily dioecious but monoecy has been observed in a number of individuals (Brown et al. 2016 APC article). The adults that were found to always produced female / male flowers corresponded well with the inferred gender of the adults. For example, we detected 401, 404 and 421 are females that the study found always produced female flowers during each monitoring event. Given this information, we can be certain that the male adults, 324 and 402 which were reported to produce a small number of female flowers were the fathers to offspring shared with the females 401, 404 and 421. We also detected 325 and 420 as males that the previous study found as producing male flowers, so we could be sure that 418 which was observed to produce male and female flowers on the same branch was the mother to the offspring shared with 325 and 420.

Note that this table contains seedlings from ABGMA and Coffs Harbour Botanic Gardens. ABGMA: 2 324 x 401, 1 402 x 418, 402 x 421 and 420 x 421; Coffs Harbour BG: 420 x 421. Among the 14 420 x 421 seedlings, the location of 3 seedlings is unknown (as per previous report) and so they were not accounted for in Table 2.

		Putative father				Total
		402	324	325	420	
Putative mother	404	402 x 404 2			420 x 404 1	3 (6.97%)
	418	402 x 418 1			420 x 418 2	3 (6.97%)
	401		324 x 401 12	325 x 401 1	420 x 401 5	18 (41.86%)
	421	402 x 421 1	324 x 421 1		420 x 421 14	16 (5.33%)
	403	402 x 403 2	324 x 403 1			3 (6.97%)
	Total	6 (13.95%)	14 (32.55%)	1 (2.33%)	22 (51.17%)	43 (100%)