CICLO CONFERÊNCIAS 17 18 ISPA - INSTITUTO UNIVERSITÁRIO

CONTRASTING MECHANISMS OF POPULATION DIVERGENCE AND HISTORICAL DEMOGRAPHY ACROSS NE ATLANTIC PELAGIC SEABIRDS REVEALED BY STATISTICAL PHYLOGEOGRAPHY



MÓNICA C. SILVA

CE3C – CENTRO DE ECOLOGIA, EVOLUÇÃO E ALTERAÇÕES AMBIENTAIS, FACULDADE DE CIÊNCIAS, UNIVERSIDADE DE LISBOA Mechanisms of speciation – the diversification of species through the evolution of barriers to reproduction between populations – in the marine environment are not well understood. The apparent continuous nature of the marine environment limits opportunities for divergence to occur, particularly in highly mobile species, because gene flow is never entirely disrupted. Pelagic seabirds, in particular, present a paradox regarding the mechanisms of population divergence and speciation because of the apparent contradiction between their great dispersal ability and their tendency to return to their natal colonies to breed.

Using multi-locus datasets and a statistical phylogeographical approach based on the properties of the coalescent, we reconstruct the population evolutionary history of three different pelagic seabirds that have a widespread breeding distribution but share breeding grounds in the NE Atlantic, to identify the nature of barriers driving isolation between groups. We conclude that although physical barriers can act as drivers of divergence, species-specific intrinsic barriers also play an important role promoting evolutionary divergence through drift and local adaptation. This likely explains why some wide-ranging species show significant population structure at small geographic scales.

22 JANEIRO 2018 12H30 | SALA DE ATOS





RUA JARDIM DO TABACO, 34 1149 - 041 LISBOA T. 218 811 700 | F. 218 860 954 CII@ISPA.PT | WWW.ISPA.PT FACEBOOK/ISPA.IU

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