

# Extinct Elephant Seal population reveals an evolutionary 'time-machine'

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Mummified southern elephant seal remains from the Victoria Land Coast, Antarctica. Credit: Brenda Hall

(Phys.org) —Genetic diversity within isolated populations can occur quite rapidly in evolutionary terms, according to findings of a paper published in *Proceedings of the Royal Society B*.

An isolated [population](#) of southern elephant seals which apparently thrived on the Victoria Land Coast in Antarctica for some seven thousand years, a relatively short period of time in evolutionary terms, was found to be an extremely genetically diverse group, more diverse in fact, than existing southern elephant seal populations.

The extent to which [population growth](#) and sustained large population size can lead to rapid and significant increases in genetic diversity has

not been widely studied, however, studying the mummified remains of 223 individual seals from the isolated community, provided an unique opportunity for this type of applied population genetics testing the underlying theory.

The conclusion drawn from population genetic modelling, using Bayesian statistical methods, was that the diversity arose in situ within the population, rather than through introduction by incoming migration into the group from other populations.

It seems that this particular breeding colony thrived between a point around 7,000 years ago: after the end of the last major Ice age and comparable to the beginning of the Bronze Age up until the mid 18th century. The retreating ice shelf and relative warmth along with favourable coastal habitat probably enabled the elephant seal population to grow rapidly and to a very large size.



Mummified southern elephant seal remains from the Victoria Land Coast, Antarctica. Credit: Brenda Hall

The findings suggest that some populations threatened by [climate change](#) or other factors, such as loss of habitat or isolation, may be able to respond better than predicted, if the environmental conditions are favourable.

Lead author Mark de Bruyn, of Bangor University's School of Biological Sciences says, "The potential for rapid growth in levels of genetic diversity is significant, as genetic diversity provides the raw material for populations and species to adapt to environmental change, such as climate change. Our study suggests that under the 'right' conditions, which might include the new availability of suitable breeding habitat and food sources, extremely rapid generation of genetic diversity could enable species such as elephant seals, which typically can grow in population size very fast, to respond to changing environments over very short timescales.

"Species that can track the availability of new habitat as climate changes, and can increase their population sizes rapidly, may actually benefit from the ability to rapidly colonise new areas, as they can increase their levels of genetic diversity accordingly. Such species may require less intervention when climate changes. For example, strategies such as 'assisted migration' have been proposed as a way to combat climate change for less mobile species and low population growth rates. This by no means suggests anthropogenic-driven climate change is a good thing, these high levels of [genetic diversity](#) were nonetheless lost when the population went extinct within the past millennium."

**More information:** Rapid increase in southern elephant seal genetic diversity after a founder event." Mark de Bruyn, Malin L. Pinsky, Brenda Hall, Paul Koch, Carlo Baroni, A. Rus Hoelzel. *Proc. R. Soc. B* March 22, 2014 281 1779 20133078; 1471-2954. Published 29 January 2014 [DOI: 10.1098/rspb.2013.3078](https://doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2013.3078)

Provided by Bangor University

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