

Are domesticated oysters less prepared for climate change?

September 24 2021, by Susanne Liljenström



Pacific oysters are one of the world's most economically important species in the aquaculture industry. Credit: Susanne Liljenström

Pacific oyster farming is a multi-billion dollar industry, but there are strong concerns about the ability of oyster larvae to develop properly and survive in future ocean acidification scenarios. A recent study from University of Gothenburg shows that long-term breeding might reduce the genetic response to experimental ocean acidification in oyster larvae. The capacity to adapt to future environments could thus be impaired.

For sessile species like oysters that cannot migrate to favorable habitats, long-term survival in changing environments will likely have to rely on

genetic adaptation. However, the adaptive capacity is fundamentally based on genetic diversity from which new combinations of traits can arise. Understanding evolutionary processes is therefore a critical component in understanding the responses of species and ecosystems to climate and other environmental change.

Researcher Pierre De Wit and colleagues investigated what is happening genetically as oyster larvae develop from fertilized eggs to settlement-ready larvae and go through natural selection due to carbon dioxide increase. Genetic changes were evaluated during development of [larvae](#) reared in ambient ($\sim 400 \mu\text{atm}$) and in high ($\sim 1600 \mu\text{atm}$) pCO_2 conditions, both in domesticated and in "wild" oysters from the Pacific Northwest, U.S..

Surprisingly complex genetic response

"We found that oysters that have been bred in hatchery conditions for multiple generations show less genetic changes to experimental ocean acidification treatments than wild-caught oysters. This indicates that they could have lost some of the capability to adapt to high CO_2 , possibly due to a loss of genetic diversity during breeding," says Pierre De Wit.

A related study revealed surprising patterns of genetic change during the larval development. A relatively large proportion of the genetic material seemed to be under different selective pressure at different timepoints during development. This indicates it could be beneficial to have one version of some genes at one larval stage, but another version of those same genes during the next stage. A conclusion is that heterozygote individuals, who have both versions of a gene, are favored on average.

"This shows that natural selection processes are very complex and dynamic in larval stages of oysters. Thus, preserving the genetic diversity of the brood stock in [oyster](#) hatcheries could be an important tool for

maintaining resilience in the production," concludes Pierre De Wit.

More information: Evan Durland et al, Larval development in the Pacific oyster and the impacts of ocean acidification: Differential genetic effects in wild and domesticated stocks, *Evolutionary Applications* (2021). [DOI: 10.1111/eva.13289](https://doi.org/10.1111/eva.13289)

Evan Durland et al, Temporally balanced selection during development of larval Pacific oysters (*Crassostrea gigas*) inherently preserves genetic diversity within offspring, *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences* (2021). [DOI: 10.1098/rspb.2020.3223](https://doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2020.3223)

Provided by Susanne Liljenström

Citation: Are domesticated oysters less prepared for climate change? (2021, September 24) retrieved 9 February 2023 from <https://phys.org/news/2021-09-domesticated-oysters-climate.html>

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