

SPELEOBIOLOGIJA – evolucioni aspekti

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Niš, 25.10.2018

SPELEOBIOLOGIJA – terminologija

spēlaion (gr.) = rupa, pećina + **bios** + **logos**

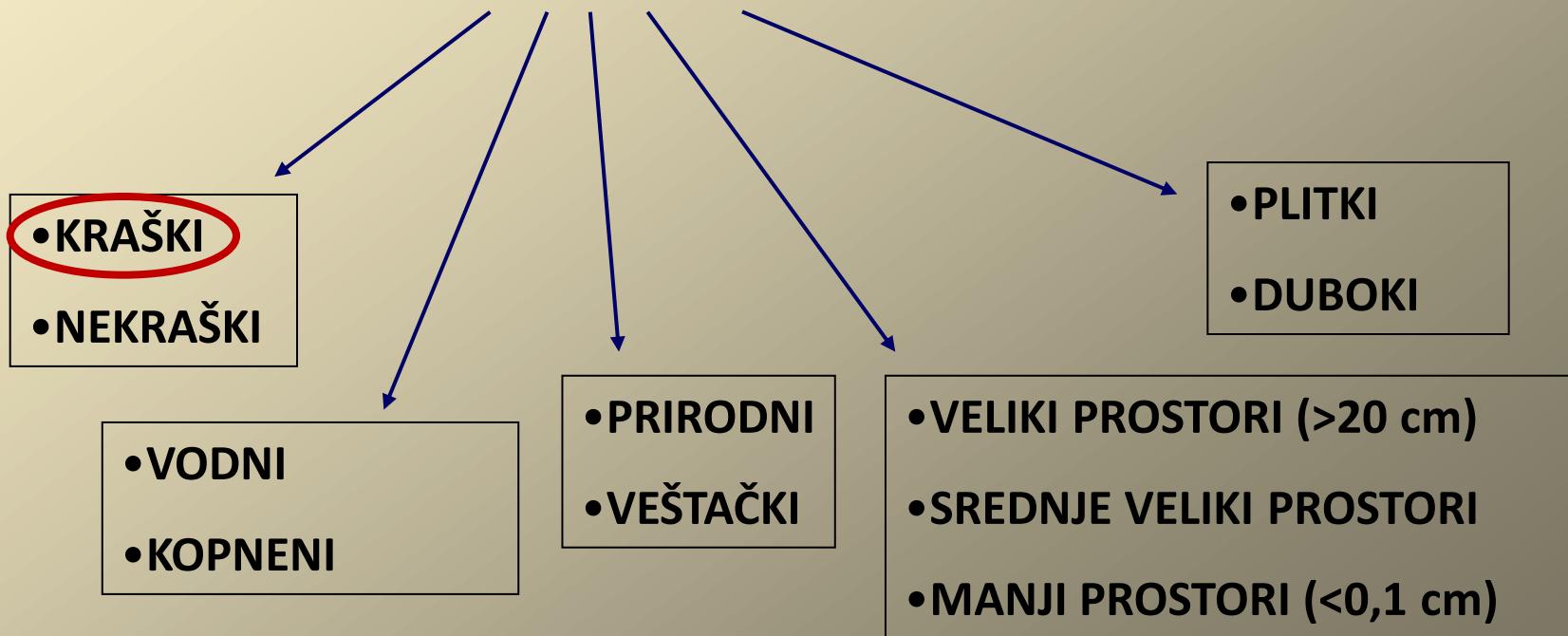
SPELEOBIOLOGIJA proučava:

- **ekologiju** podzemnih organizma i staništa
- **fiziologiju/etologiju/taksonomiju,...** podzemnih organizma,
- **biogeografiju** podzemnih organizma,
- **evolucione mehanizme** u podzemlju, ...

ŠTA JE PODZEMLJE?

- u širem smislu (*s. lat.* = *sensu lato*) → sve izpod površine zemlje
- u užem smislu (*s. str.* = *sensu stricto*) → potpuna tama,
± zatvorena celina,
± ograničen unos hrane,
± manja pristupačnost,
± stabilni ekološki uslovi

TIPOVI podzemnih staništa (klasifikacija)



EKOLOŠKA KARAKTERIZACIJA - PEĆINE

➤ SVETLOST

± tama

± odsutnost fototrofa
retko prisutni hemolitotrofi

manje hrane
lošijeg kvaliteta

manje vrsta, specializovane

slabija kompeticija

➤ OSTALI EKOLOŠKI FAKTORI

± stabilna životna sredina

➤ HRANA

± ograničen unos

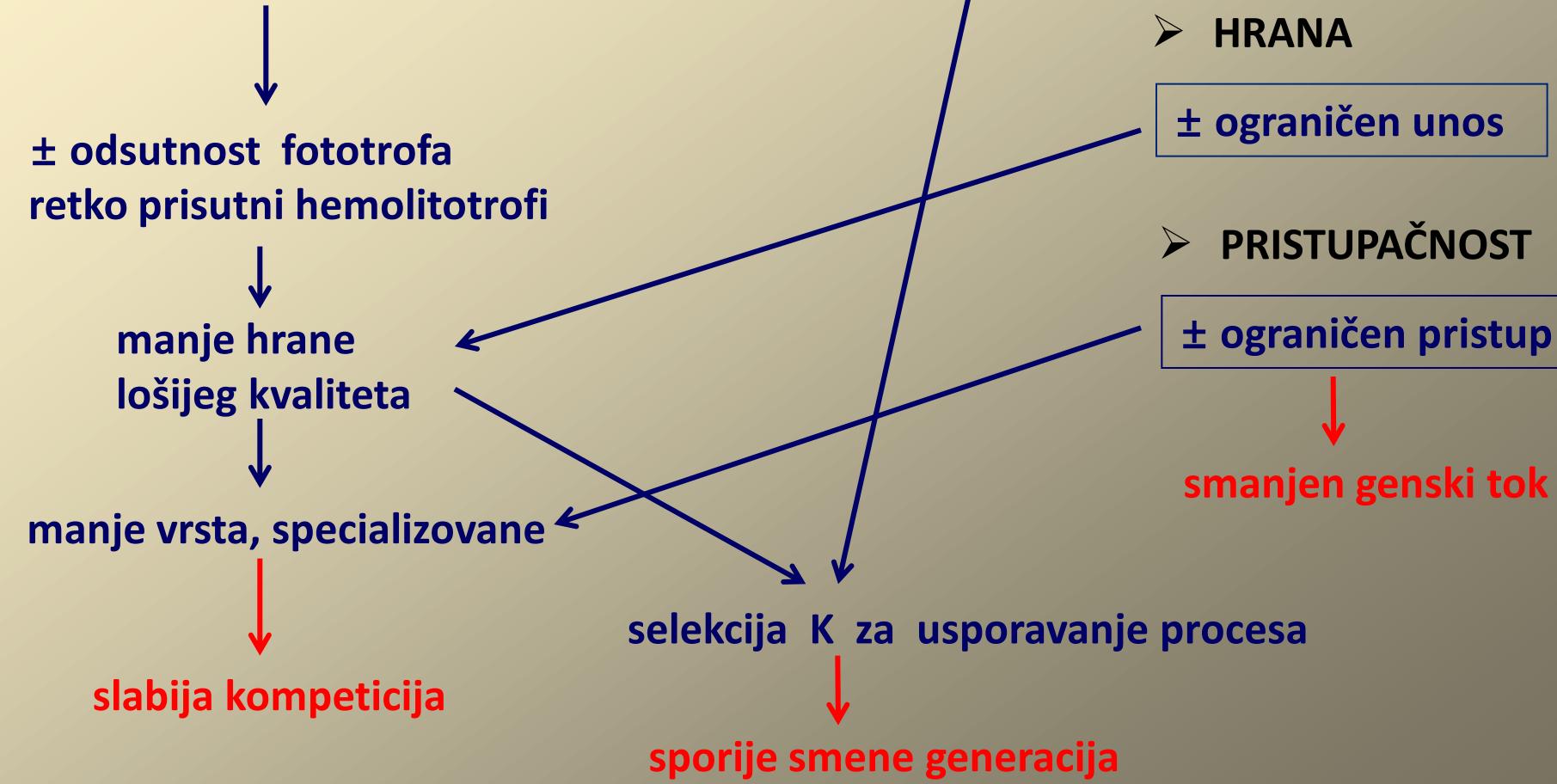
➤ PRISTUPAČNOST

± ograničen pristup

smanjen genski tok

selekcija K za usporavanje procesa

sporije smene generacija



SPELEOBIOLOGIJA – terminologija

Ekološka klasifikacija pećinskih životinja - poređenje, Sket 2008

Schiner-Racovitza Used by speleobiologists worldwide	Ruffo Used primarily by Italian speleobiologists	Barr Used by some American speleobiologists
troglobiont	troglobiont	troglobiont (troglobite)
troglophile	eutroglophile	troglophile
troglophile	subtroglophile	trogloxene
trogloxene	trogloxene	accidental

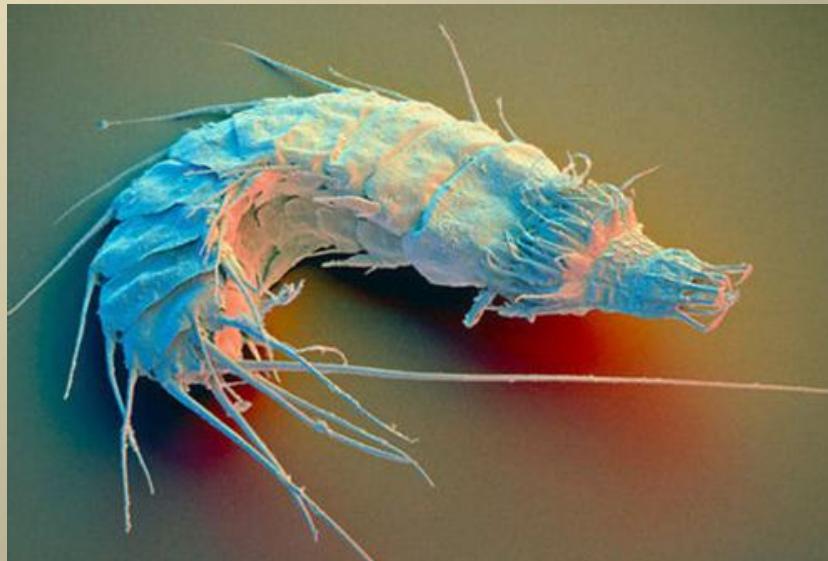
Ekološka klasifikacija pećinskih životinja - poređenje, Sket 2008

Predloženi termin	Definicija
Troglobiont (vrsta, populacija ili rasa)	Obligatni stanovnik podzemlja (»strongly bound to hypogean habitats«).
Eutroglophil	Površinska vrsta, koja može imati stalne podzemne populacije (može da postane troglobiotska).
Subtroglophil	Vrsta, koja redovno ili povremeno naseljava podzemelje, ali joj jeza okončanje životnog ciklusa neophodna i površinska sredina (zbog prehrane ili reprodukcije).
Trogloksen	Vrsta, koja samo povremeno ulazi u podzemna staništa i ne može imati stalne podzemne populacije.



Evoluciona pitanja

- Da li je naseljavanje podzemlja aktivan proces?
- Da li su podzemni organizmi klimatski relikti?
- Da li su degenerativne troglomorfoze rezultat neutralne selekcije?



Darwin (1859): cave animals are ‘wrecks of ancient life’

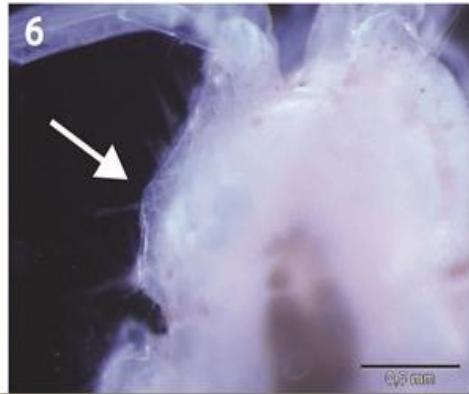
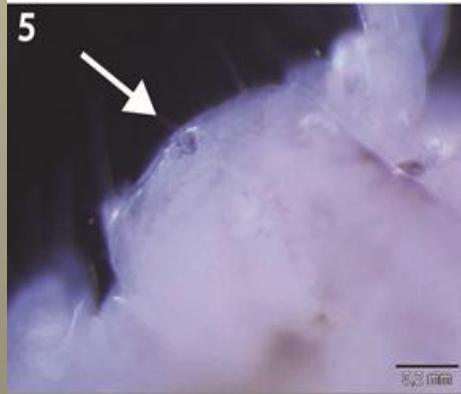
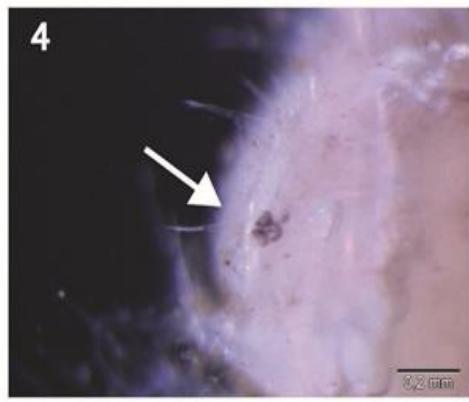
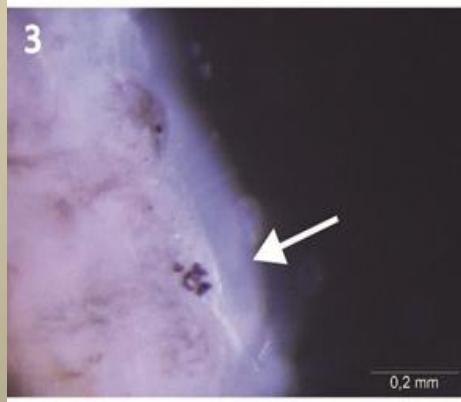
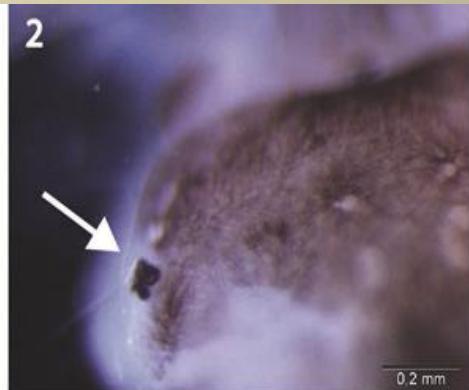
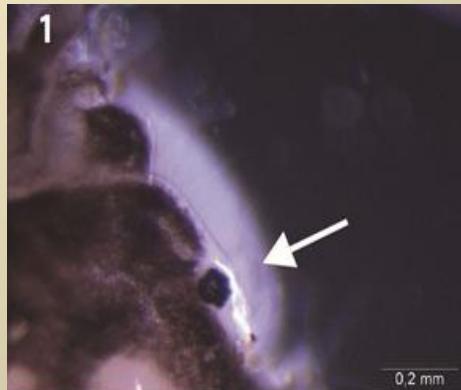
MODEL ORGANZAM: *Asellus aquaticus*

- Eurivalentna slatkovodna vrsta Evrope
- Stalne populacije u podzemnim vodama
- Prisutne simpatrijske podzemne i nadzemne populacije
- Prisutne troglomorfoze:
 - degenerativne (redukcija pigmenta i očiju)
 - progresivne (produženje antenna, ekstremiteta)

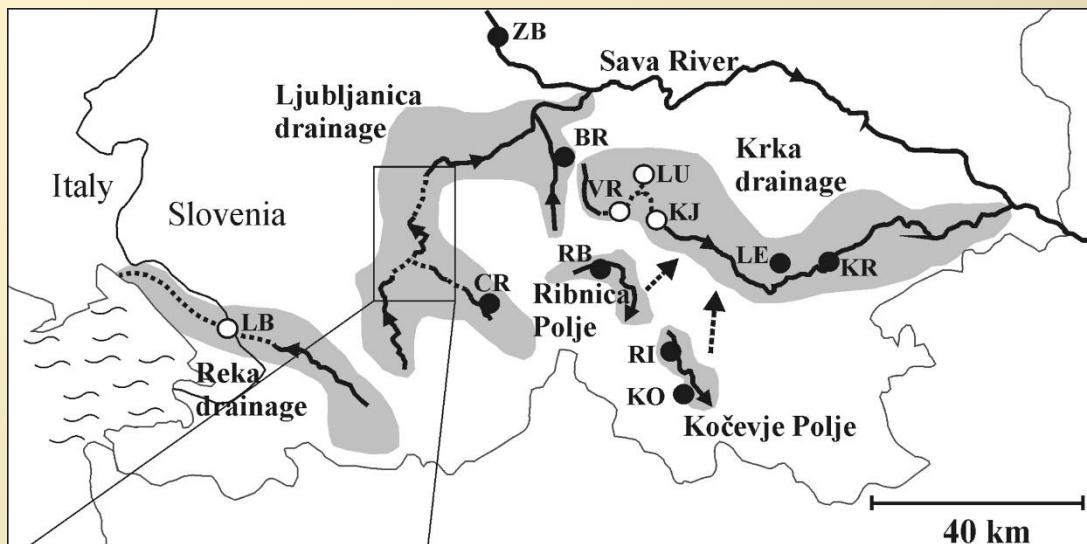


MODEL ORGANIZAM: *Asellus aquaticus*

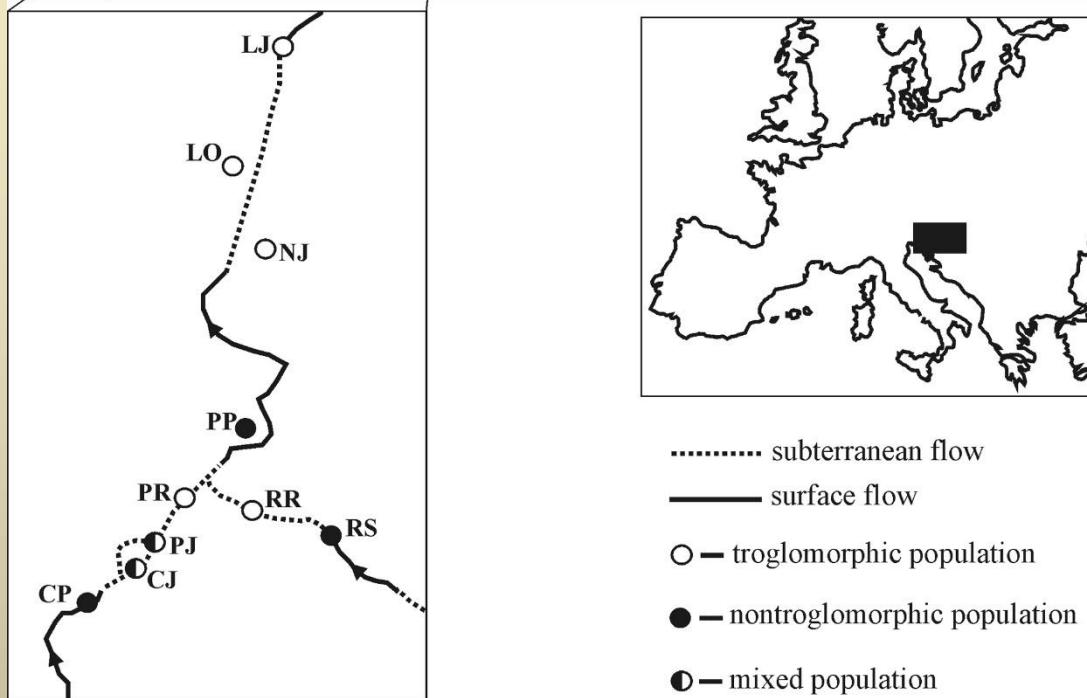
Gubitak pigmenta kože i očiju.



PRVA STUDIJA U SLOVENIJI

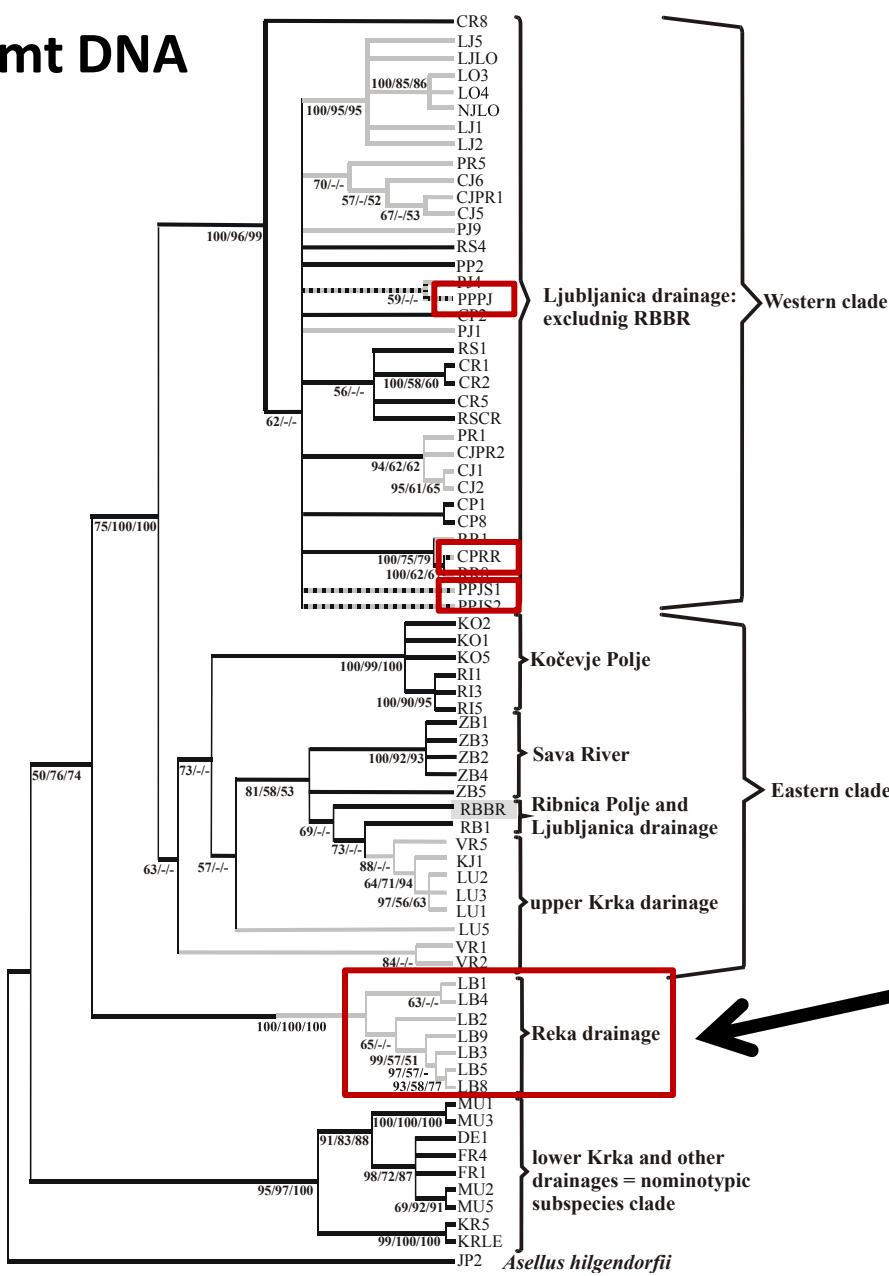


- Prostrani kraški region
- Karstifikacija započela pre 5 My.
- Pristune izolovane površinske i podzemne populacije



PRVA STUDIJA U SLOVENIJI

mt DNA

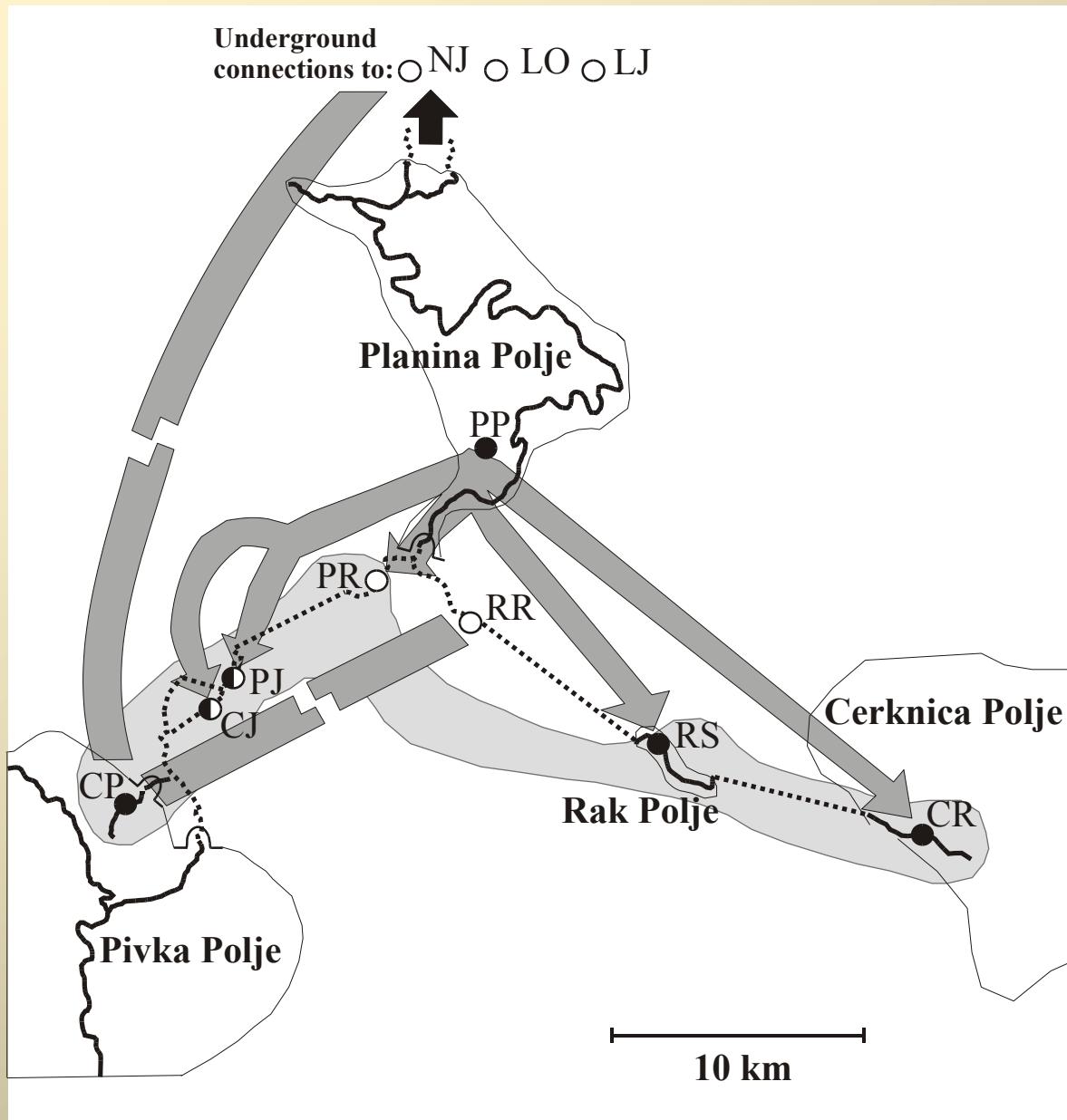


- Dobro poduprte klade po rečnim slivovima
- Neki od haplotipova u površinskim i podzemnim populacijama
- Tri odvojena naseljavanja podzemlja

Asellus kosswigi

PRVA STUDIJA U SLOVENIJI

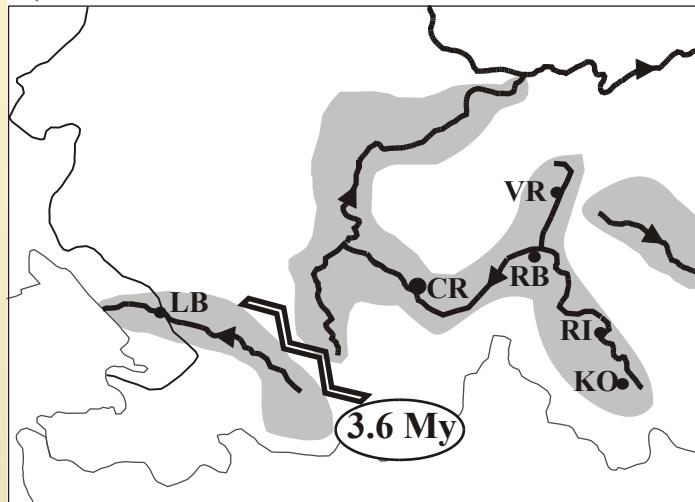
Analiza ugnezdenih klada



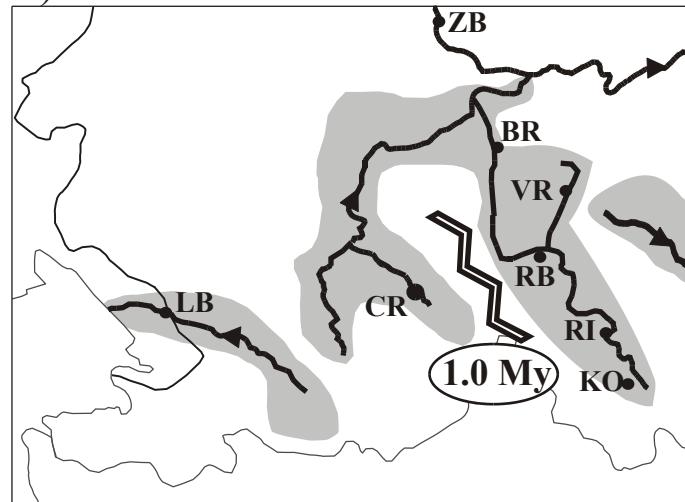
PRVA STUDIJA U SLOVENIJI

Hipotetički lanac događaja

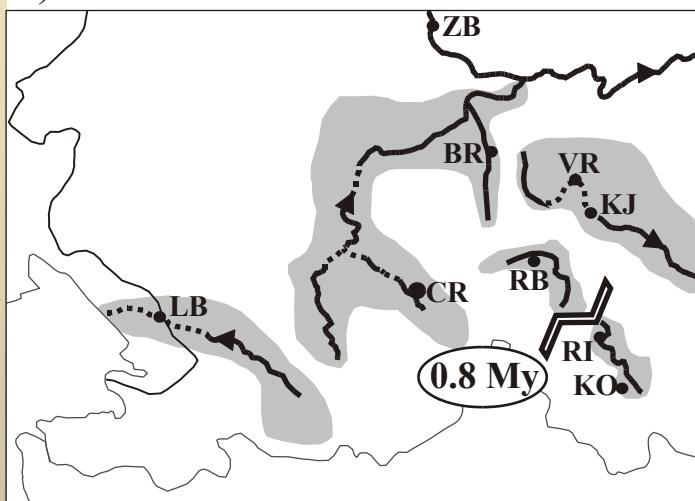
a)



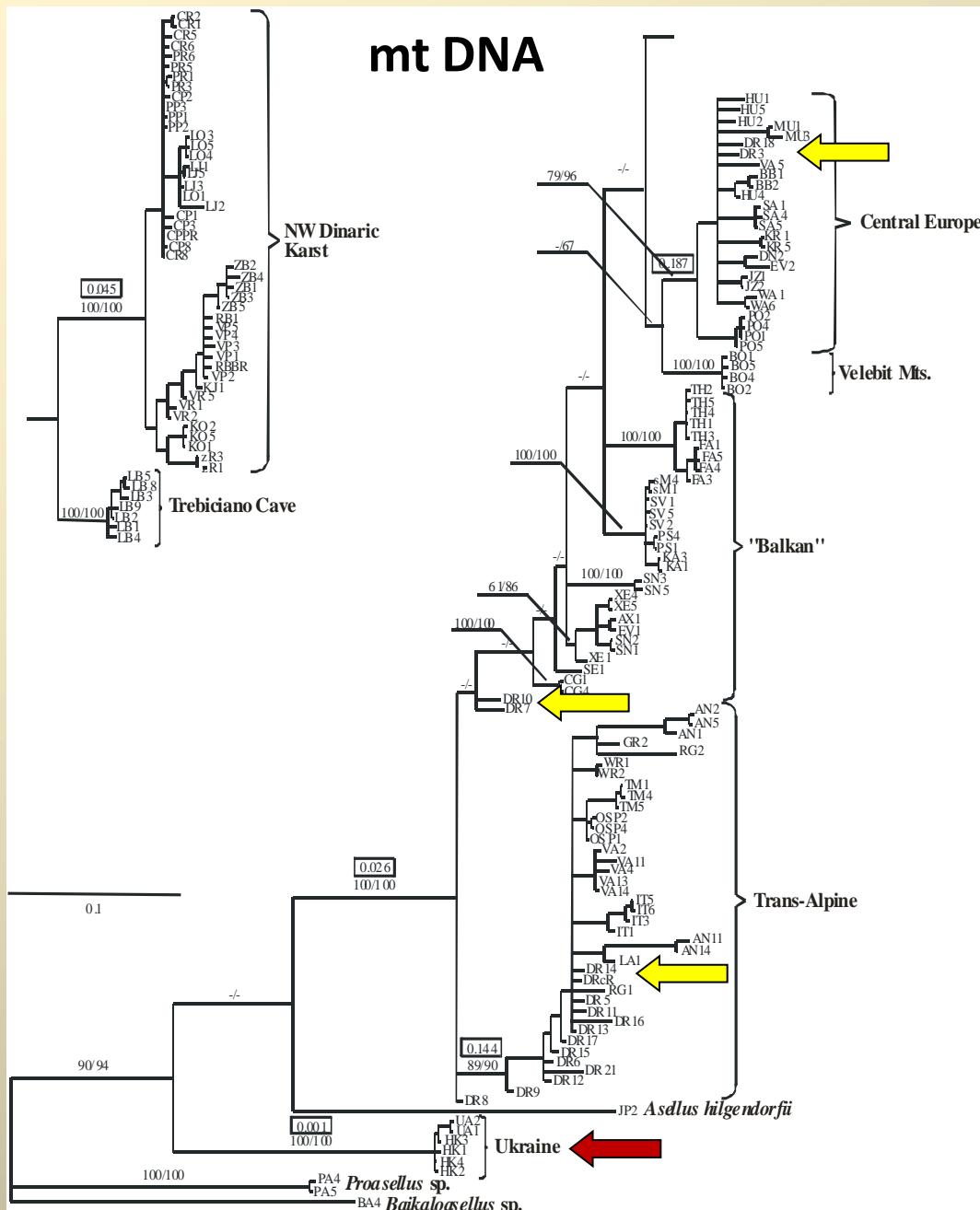
b)



c)



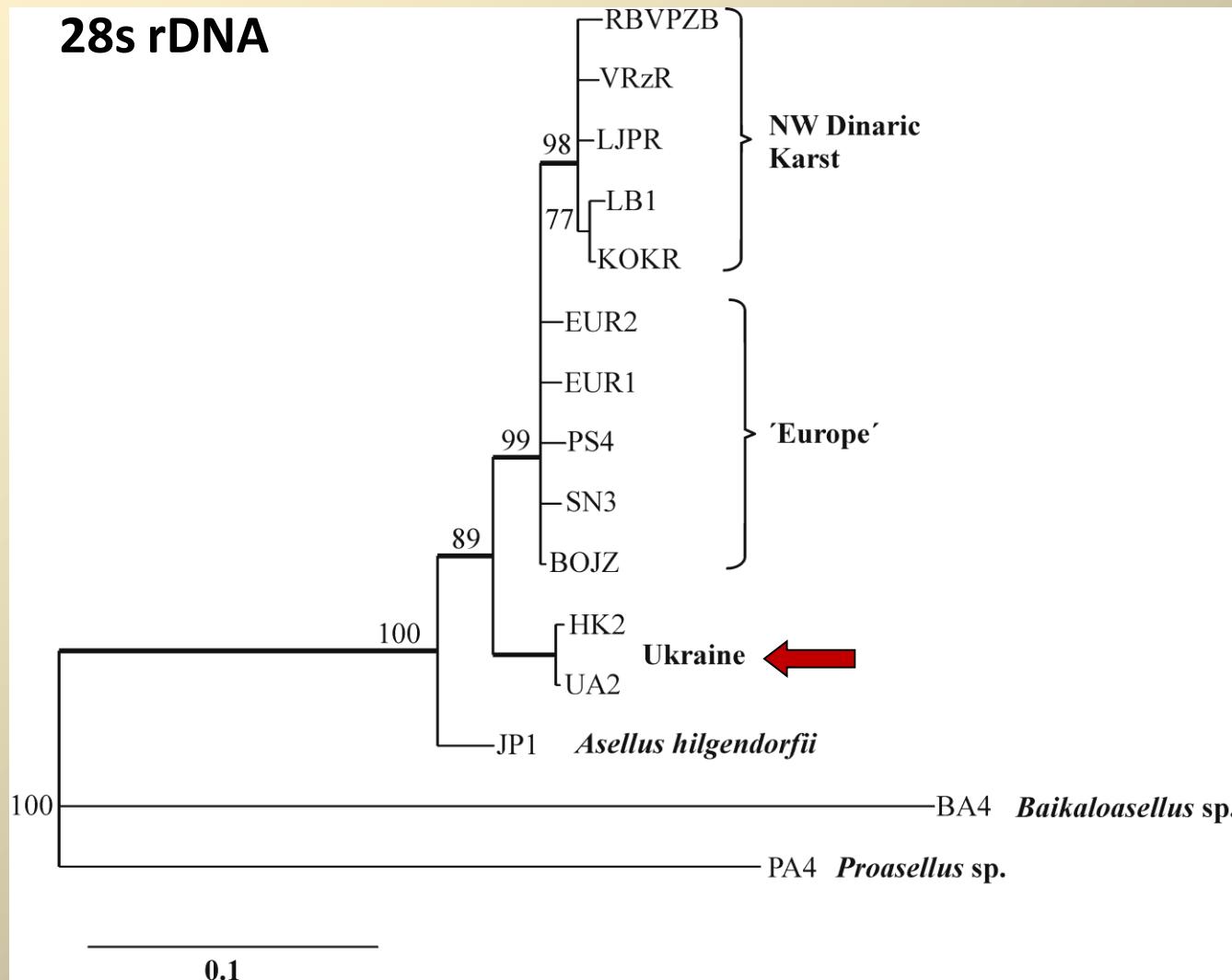
FILOGEOGRAFIJA NA KONITNENTALNOM NIVOU



- Dobro puduprte geografski definisane klade
 - DR populacija sa haplotipima u 3 klade
 - Kriptična vrsta u Ukrajini

FİLOGEOGRAFIJA NA KONITNENTALNOM NIVOU

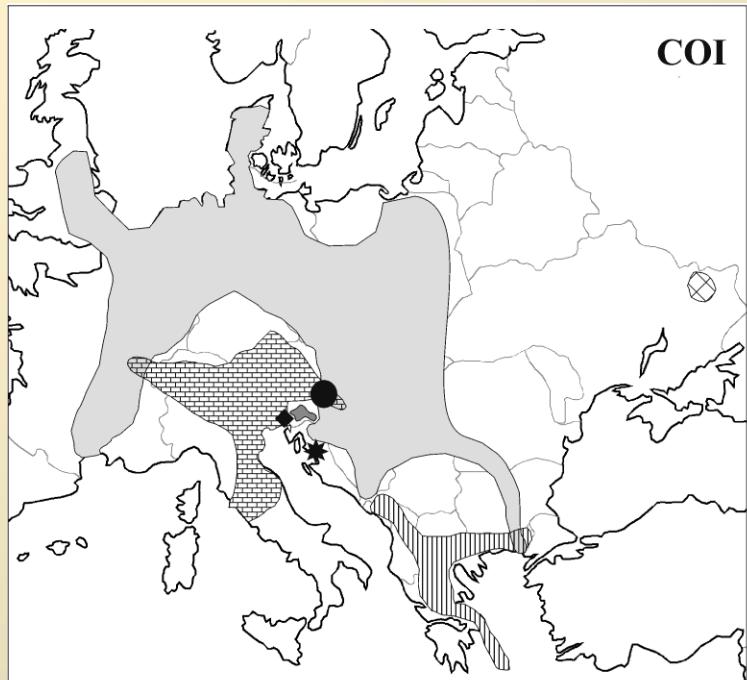
28s rDNA



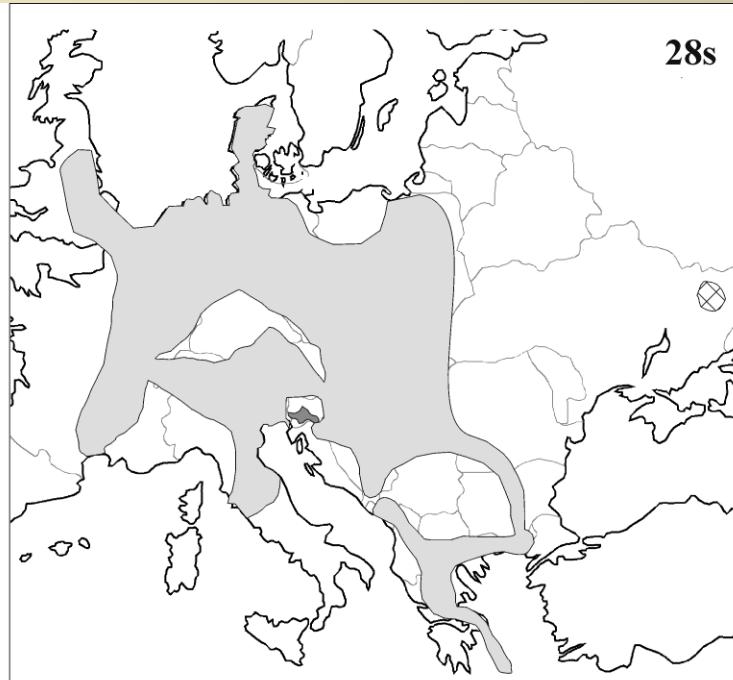
- Bez variacije u većem delu Evrope
- Kriptična vrsta u Ukrajini

FILOGEOGRAFIJA NA KONITNENTALNOM NIVOU

Distribucija klada



COI

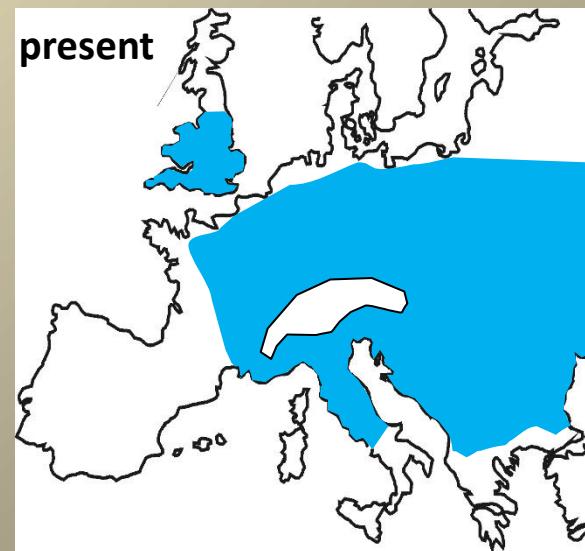
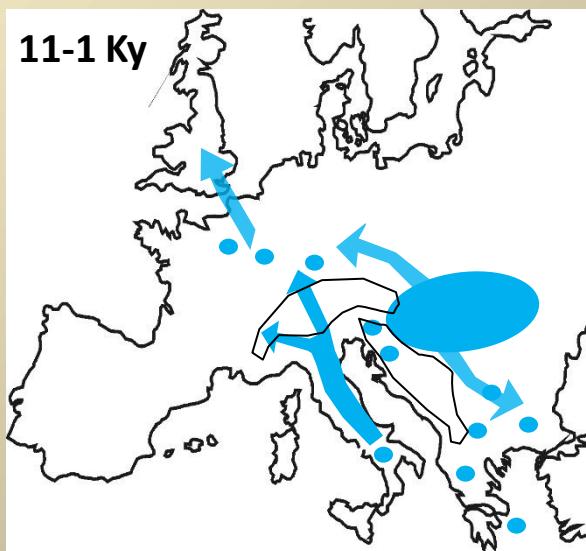
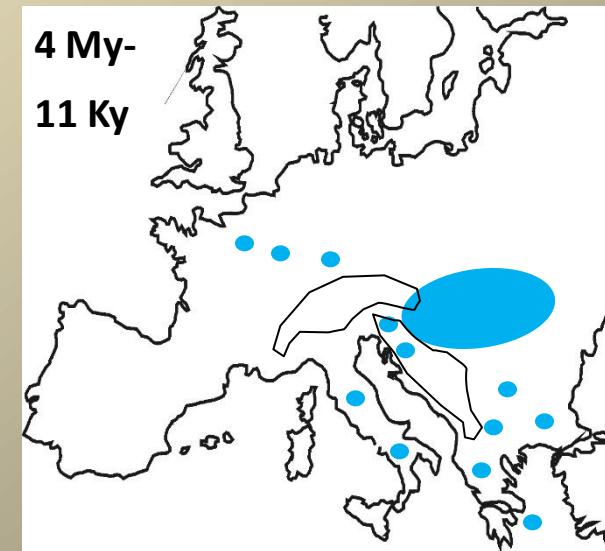
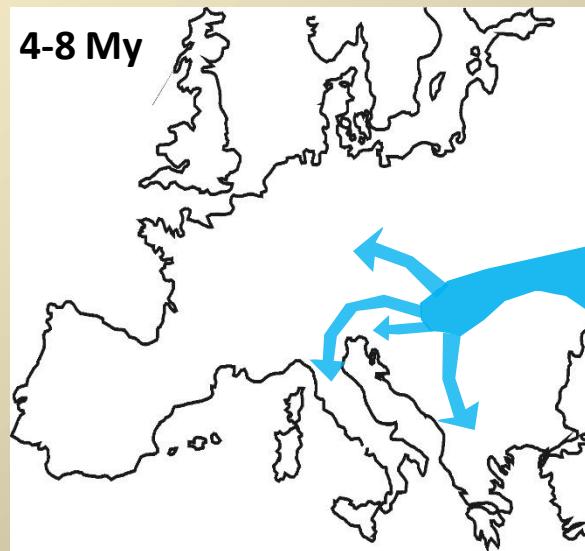
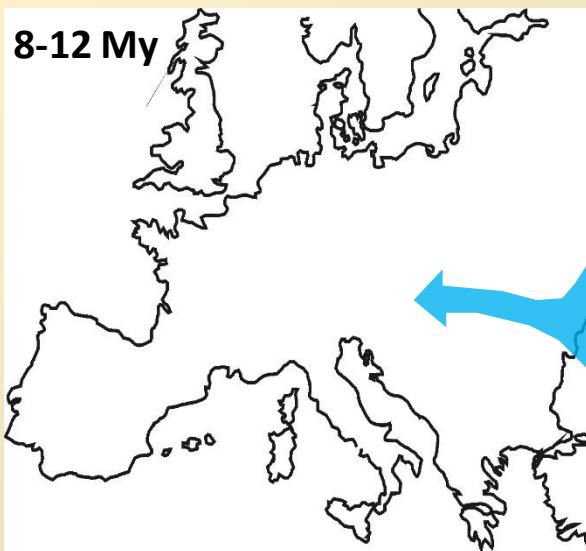


28s

- Balkan
- C Europe
- NW Dinaric Karst
- Ukraine
- Trans-Alpine
- Trebiciano Cave
- Velebit Mts.
- Drava

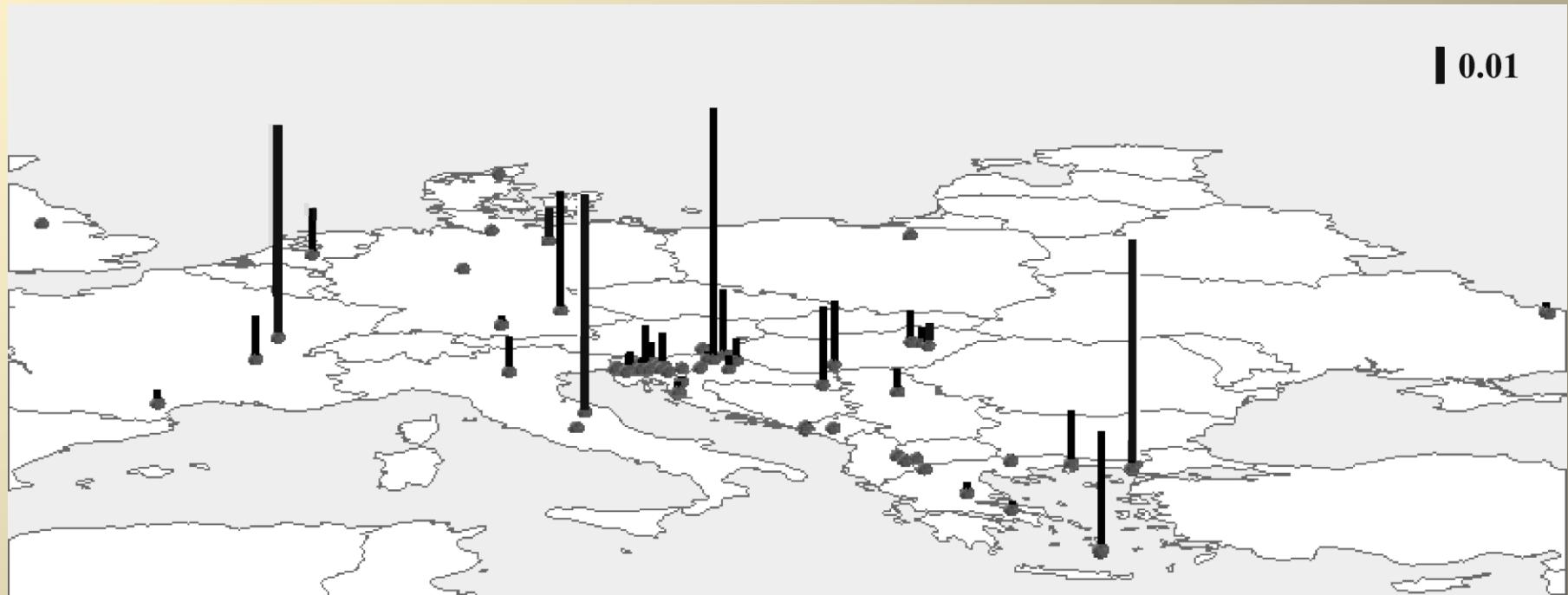
FILOGEOGRAFIJA NA KONITNENTALNOM NIVOU

Hipotetički lanac događaja



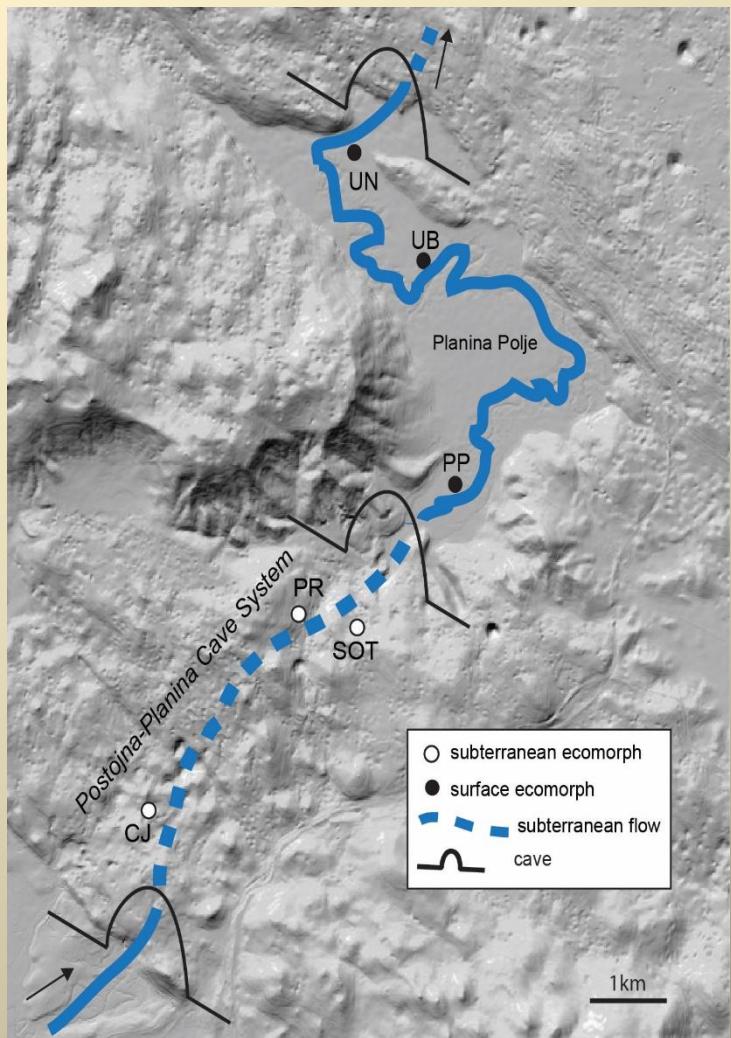
FILOGEOGRAFIJA NA KONITNENTALNOM NIVOU

Distribucija nukleotidnog diverziteta u Evropi

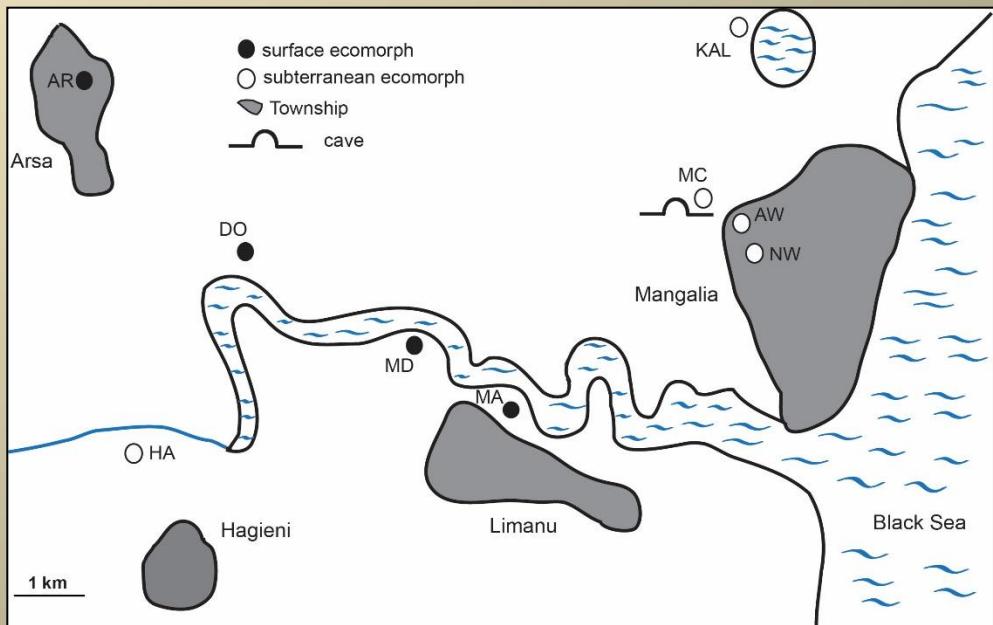


PARALELNA EVOLUCIJA

Dinarski Kras (SLO)



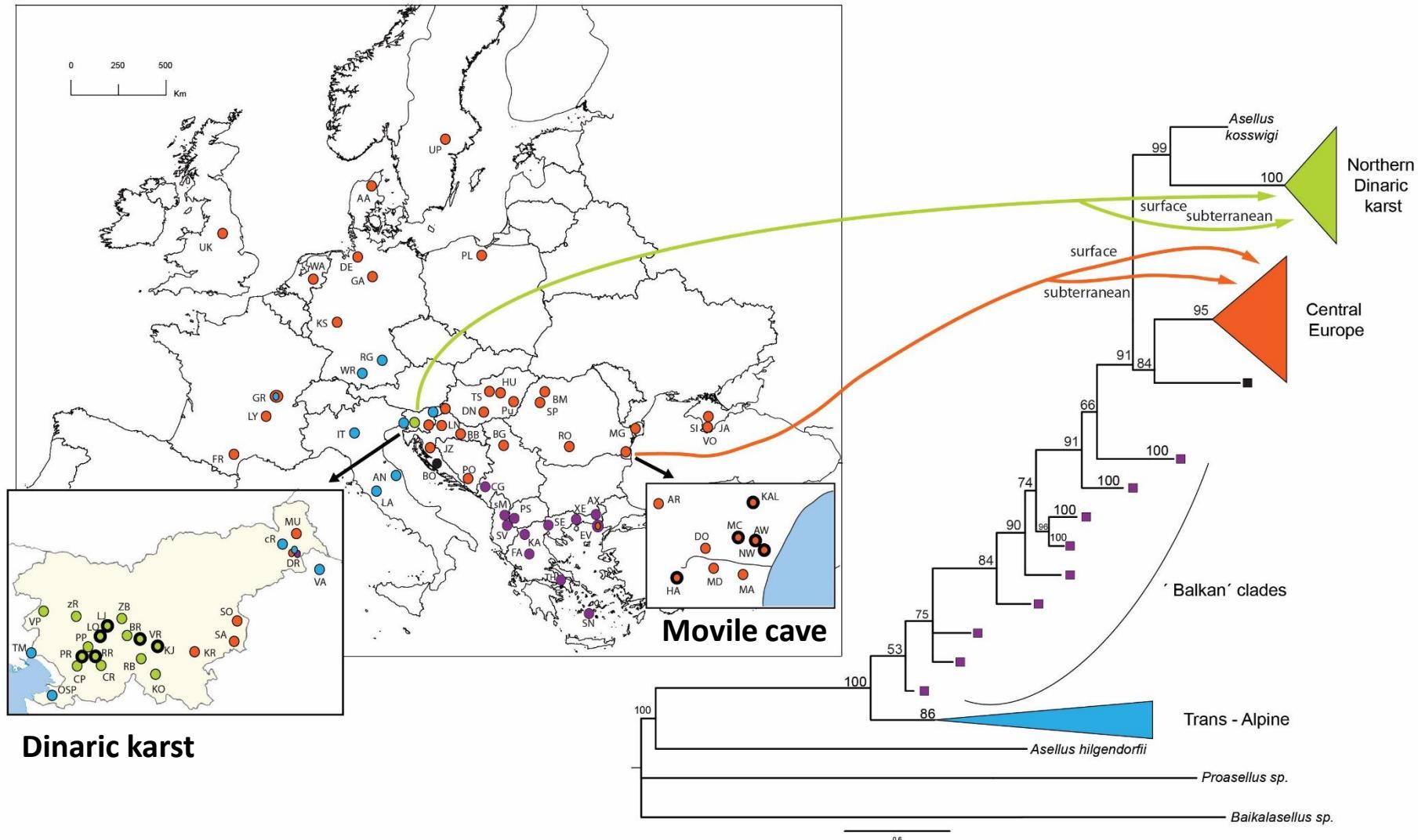
Pećina Movile (RO)



- Pećine sa sulfidnom termalnom vodom
- Prisutna primarna produkcija – nema nedostataka hrane

PARALELNA EVOLUCIJA

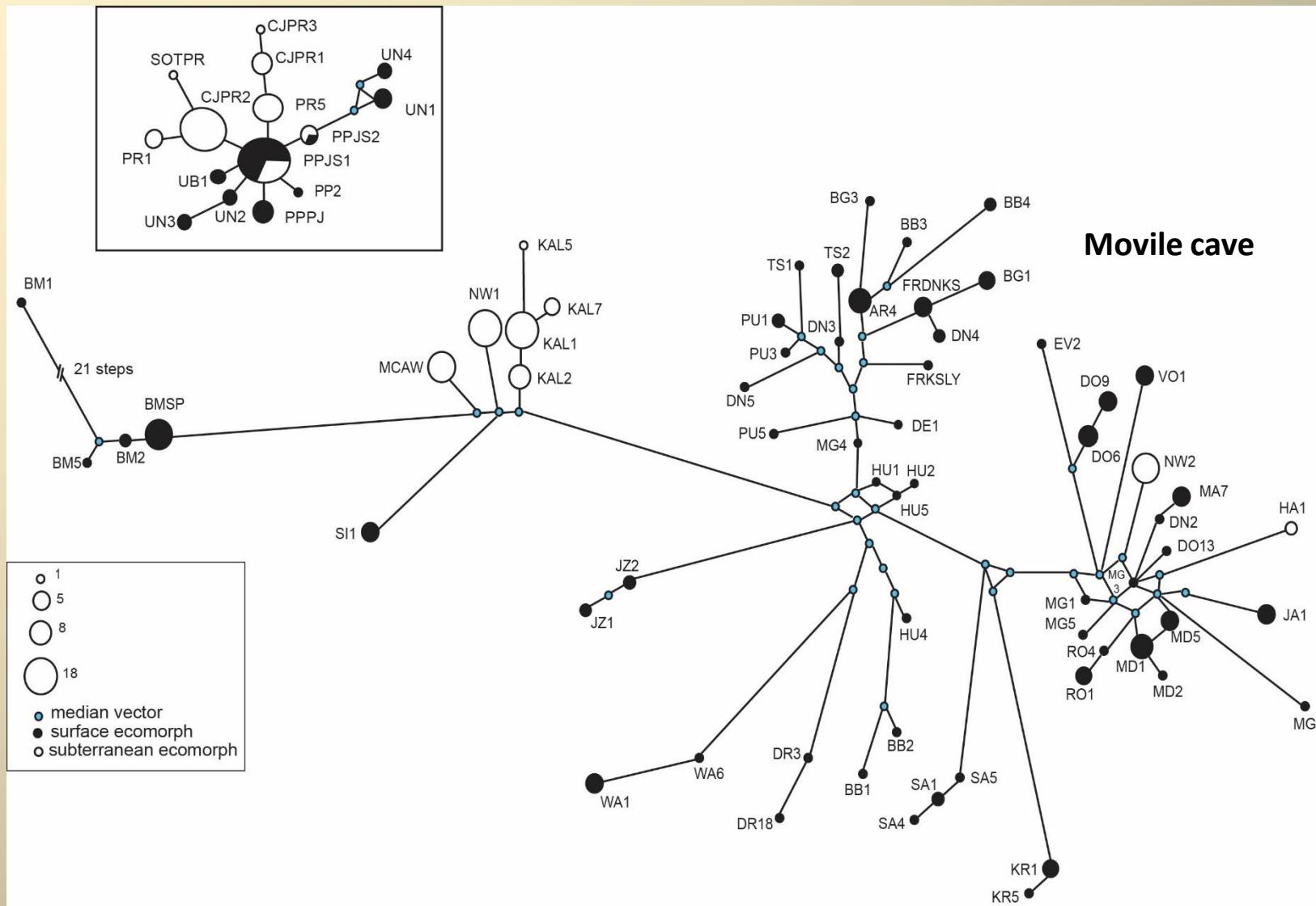
Dva odvojena naseljavanja pećina
sa izraženo troglomorfnim
populacijama.



PARALELNA EVOLUCIJA

Dva odvojena naseljavanja podzemlja u Movile.

Dinaric karst



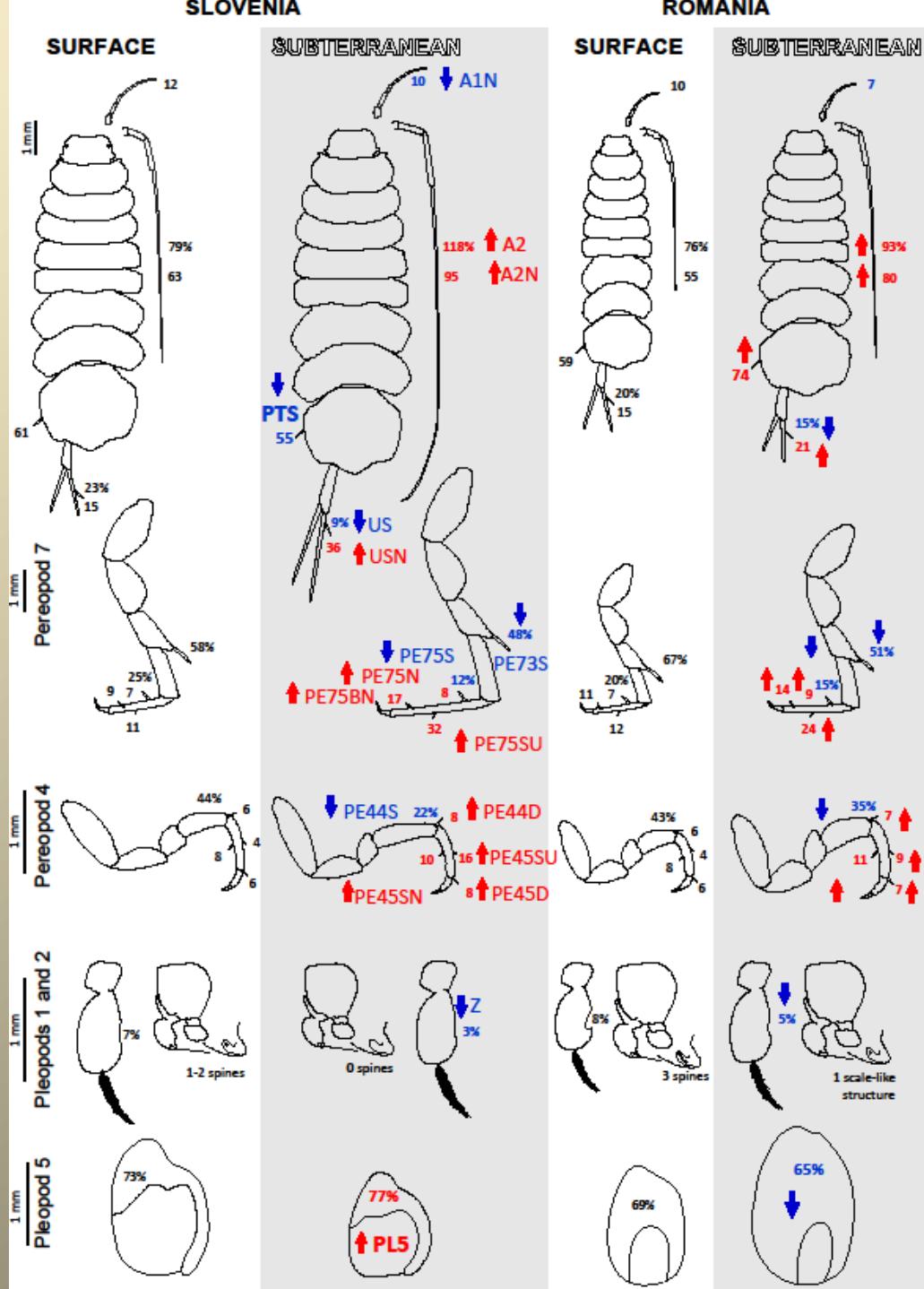
PARALELNA EVOLUCIJA

Poređenje signifikantnih promena morfometrijskih znakova između parova podzemnih i nadzemnih ekomorfa.

62 upoređena znaka

18 znakova pokazuje signifikantnu jednosmernu promenu u obe ekomorfe (moguće troglomorfoze)

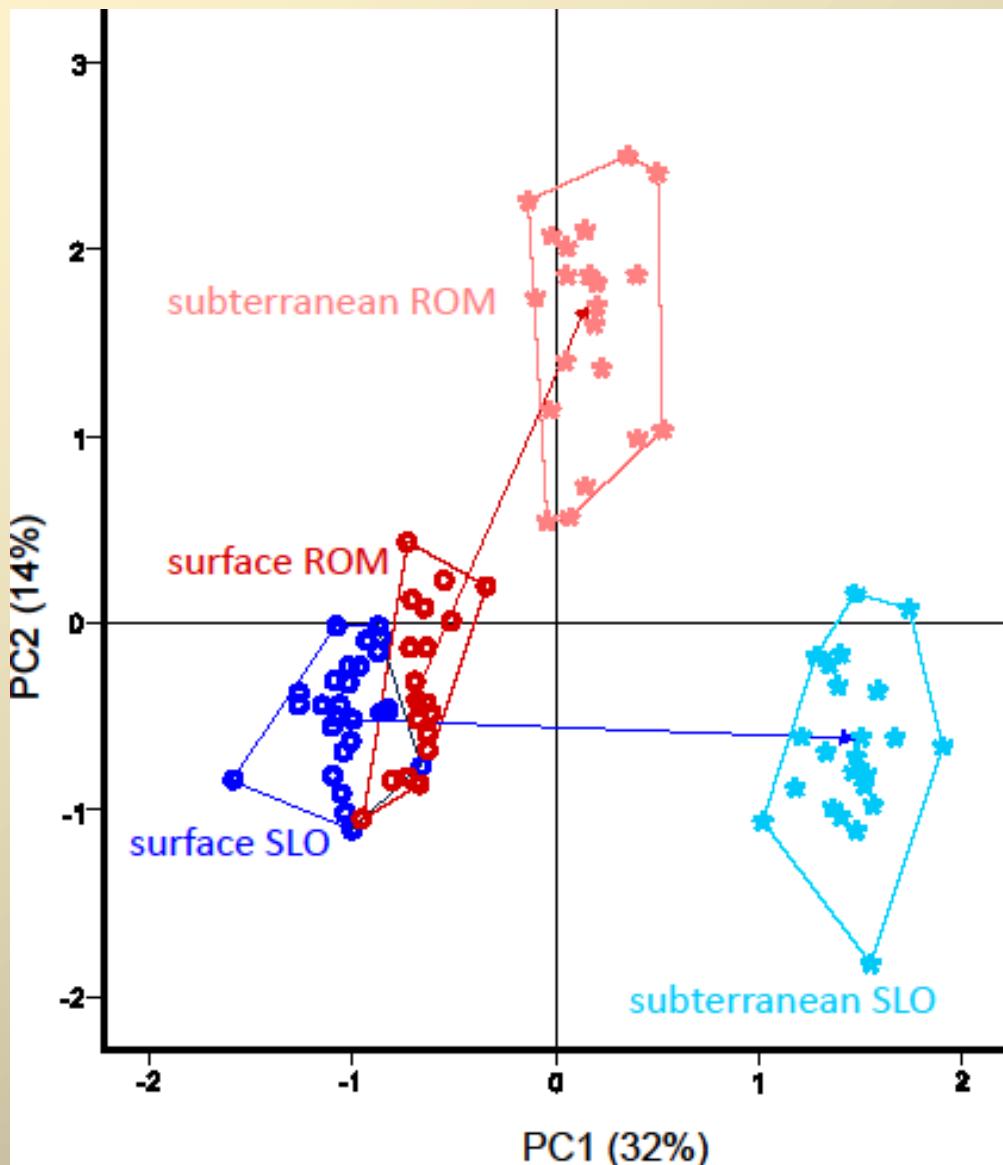
2 znaka pokazuju singinifikanne promene u suprotnom pravcu (moguće lokalne adaptacije na specifiku ekosistema)



PARALELNA EVOLUCIJA

PCA- principal component analysis morfometrijskih znakova.

Površinske populacije su udružene, ali podzemne divergiraju u morfoprostoru.



MONOLISTRA - subgenera

	Uropods	Male pereopod II
<i>Pseudomonolistra</i>	developed	slightly thickened
<i>Monolistra</i>	developed	with subchela
<i>Microlistra</i>	rudimentary, on socle	slightly thickened
<i>Typhlosphaeroma</i>	rudimentary or absent	with subchela
<i>Monolistrella</i>	rudimentary	strongly thickened

Microlistra jalzici



Monolistra monstruosa



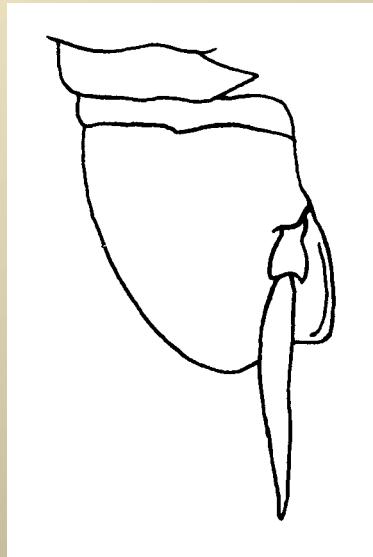
Typhlosphaeroma karamani



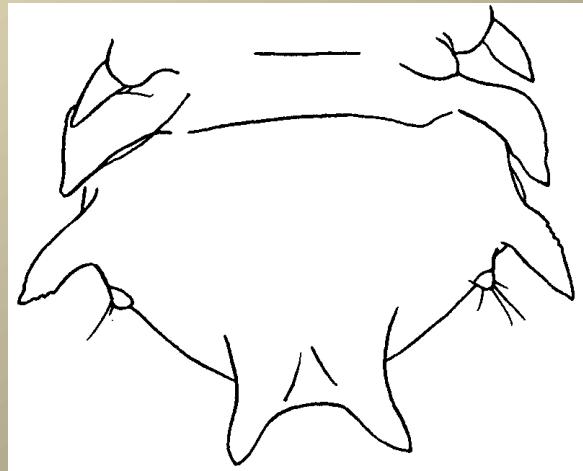
MONOLISTRA - subgenera

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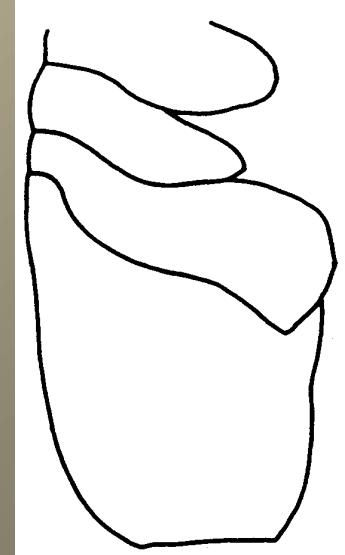
Monolistra
Pseudomonolistra



Microlistra



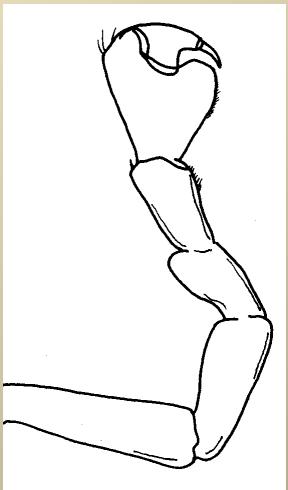
Typhlosphaeroma



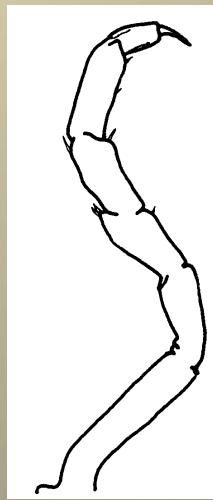
MONOLISTRA - subgenera

	Uropods	Male pereopod II
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<i>Monolistra</i>	developed	slightly thickened with subchela
<i>Microlistra</i>	rudimentary, on socle	slightly thickened with subchela
<i>Typhlosphaeroma</i>	rudimentary or absent	strongly thickened
<i>Monolistrella</i>	rudimentary	

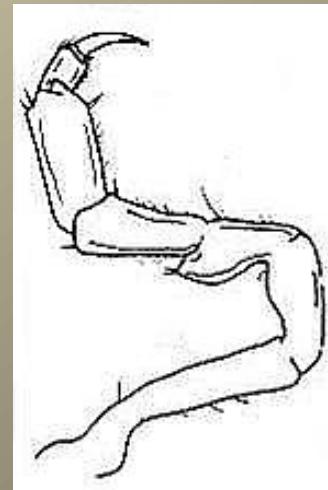
Monolistra
Typhlosphaeroma



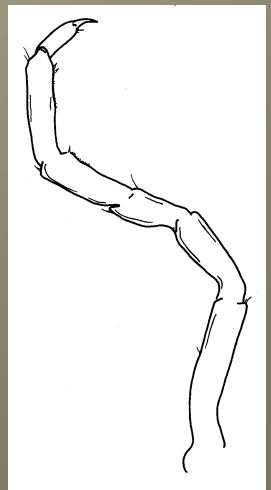
Pseudomonolistra
Microlistra



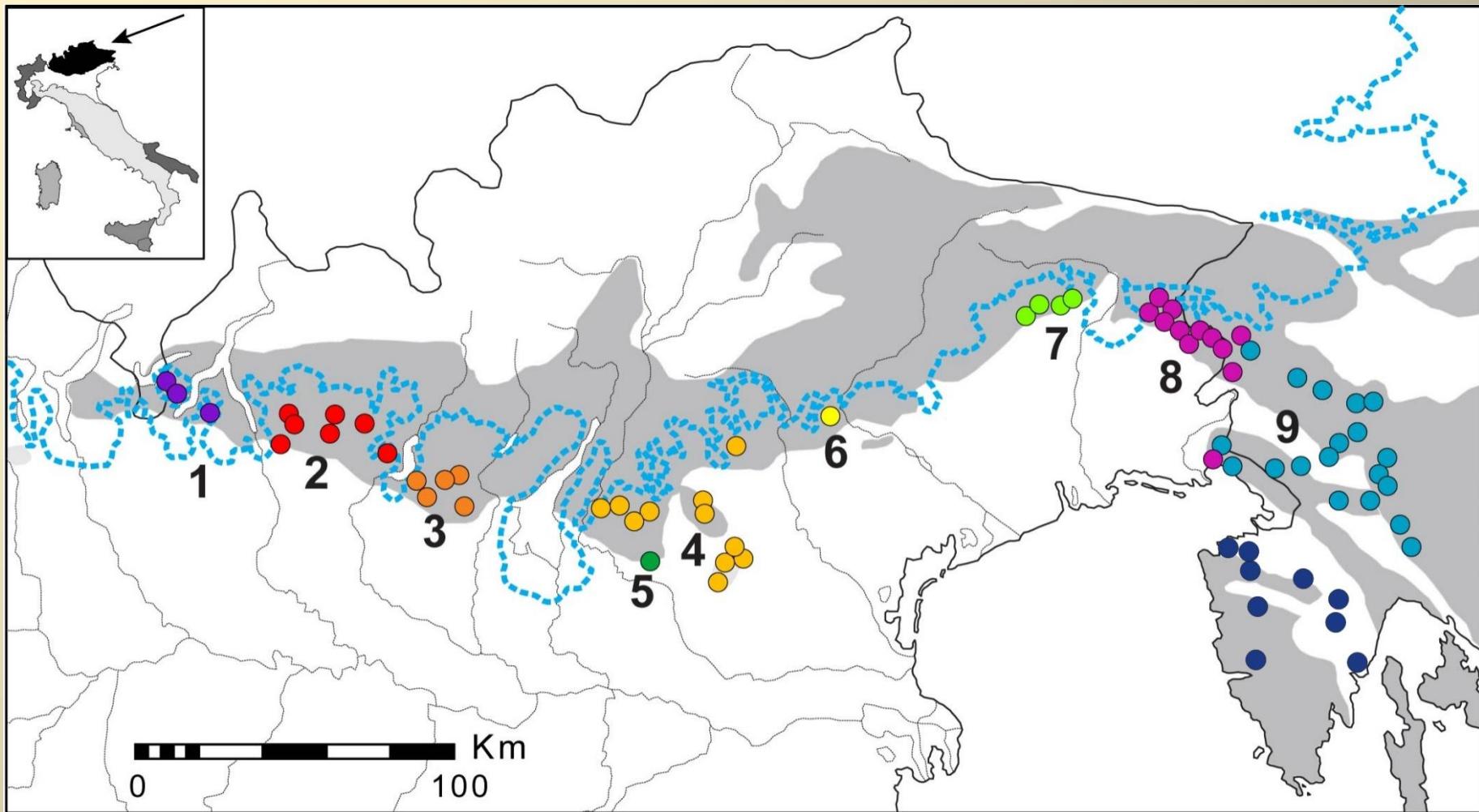
Monolistrella



ženka pp II



Raširenost zapadnih taksona genusa *Monolistra*



- 1 M. pavani
5, 6 M. sp. A, B
M. hadzii

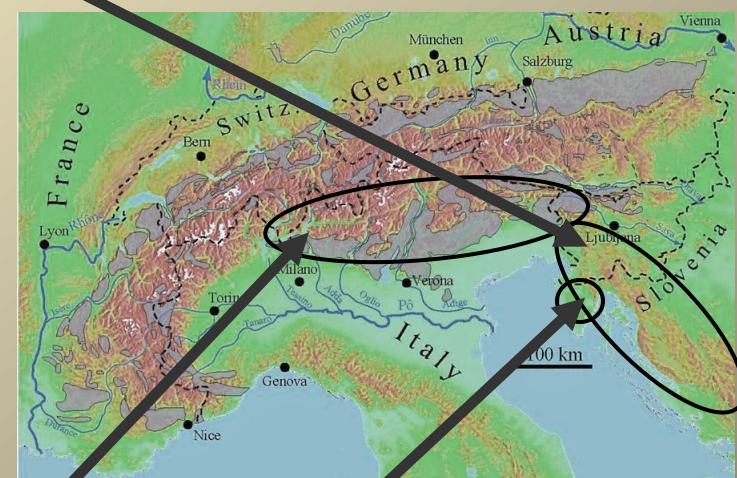
- 2 M. bergomas
7 M. lavalensis

- 3 M. boldorii
8 M. julia

- 4 M. berica
9 M. racovitzai

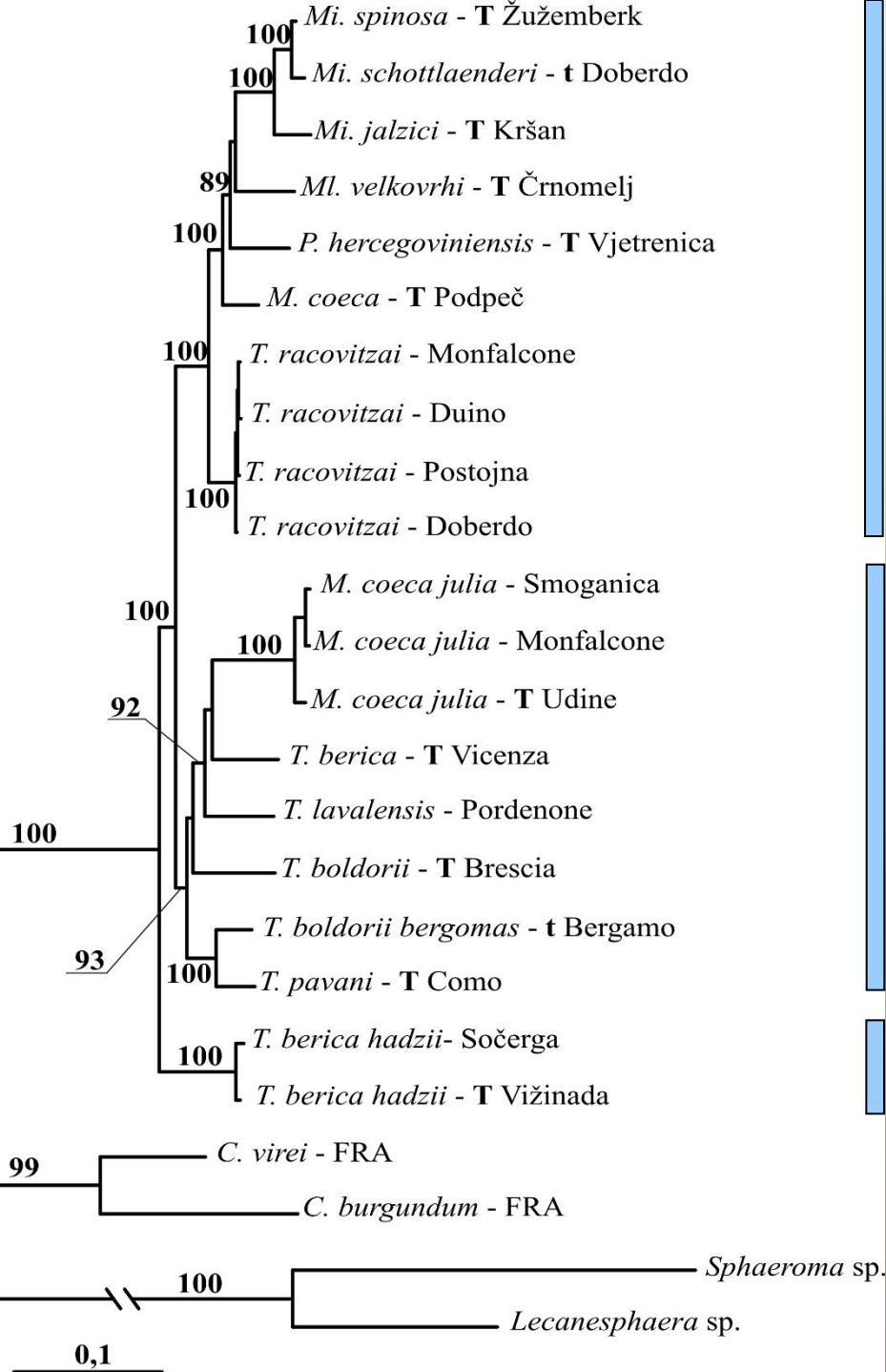
Filogenija zapadnih taksona *Monolistra*

Dinaridi

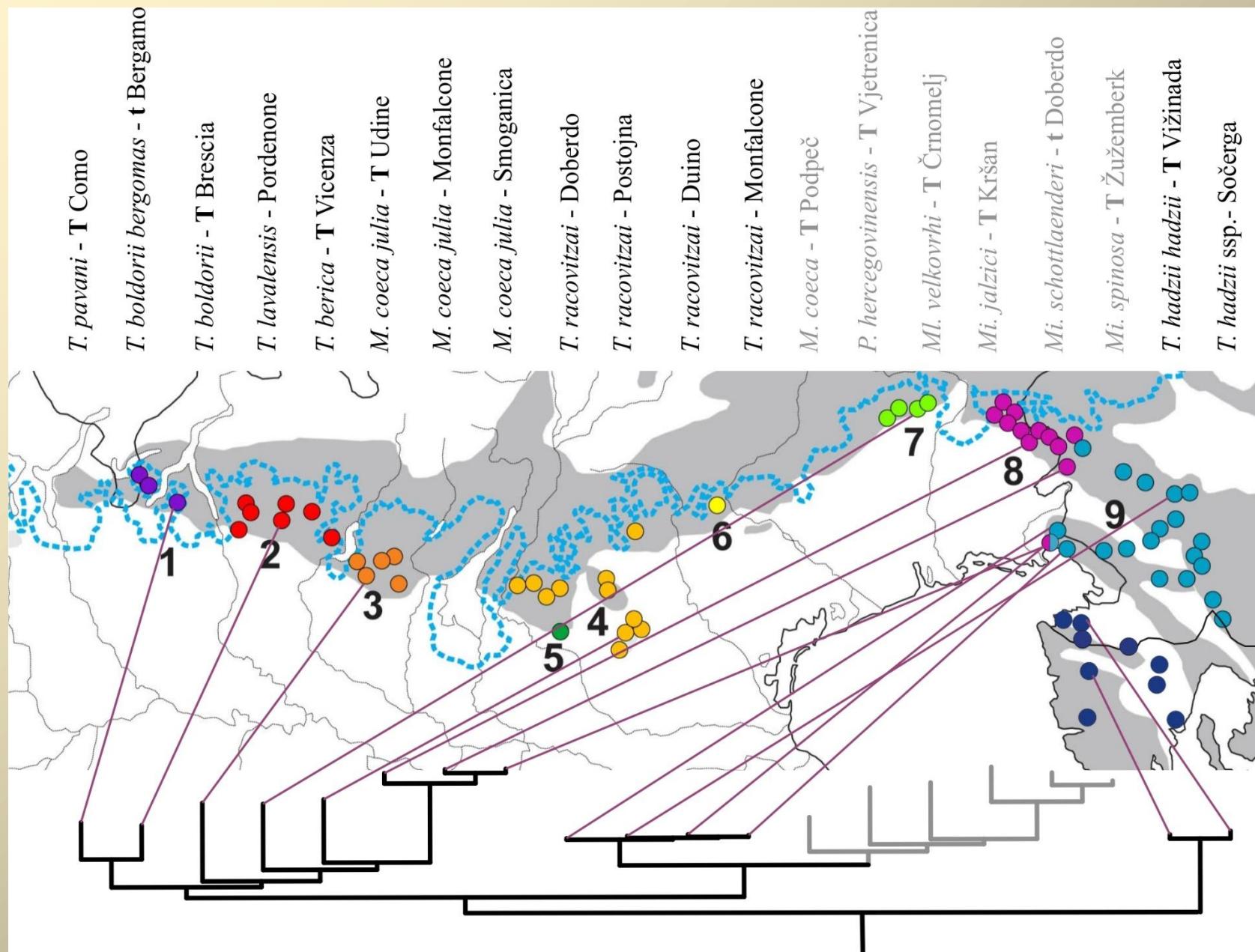


Južni Alpi

Istra

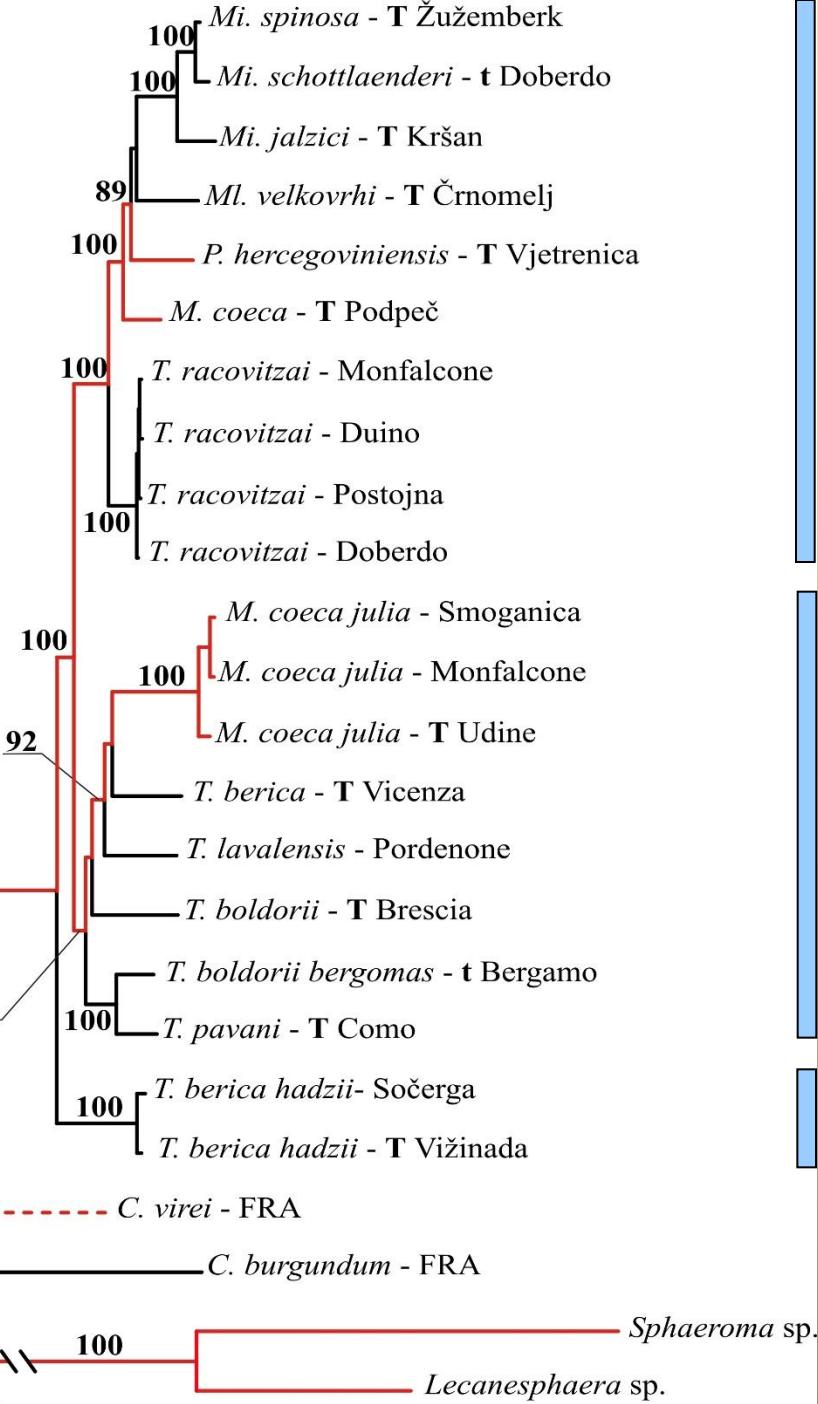


Raspored klada sub-genusa *Typhlosphaeroma*



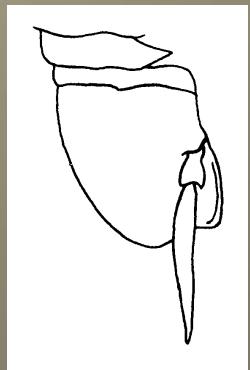
Filogenija zapadnih taksona *Monolistra*

Dinaridi



Južni Alpi

Istra



— uropodi razvijeni

Monofilija subgenusa

Microlistra

Monolistrella

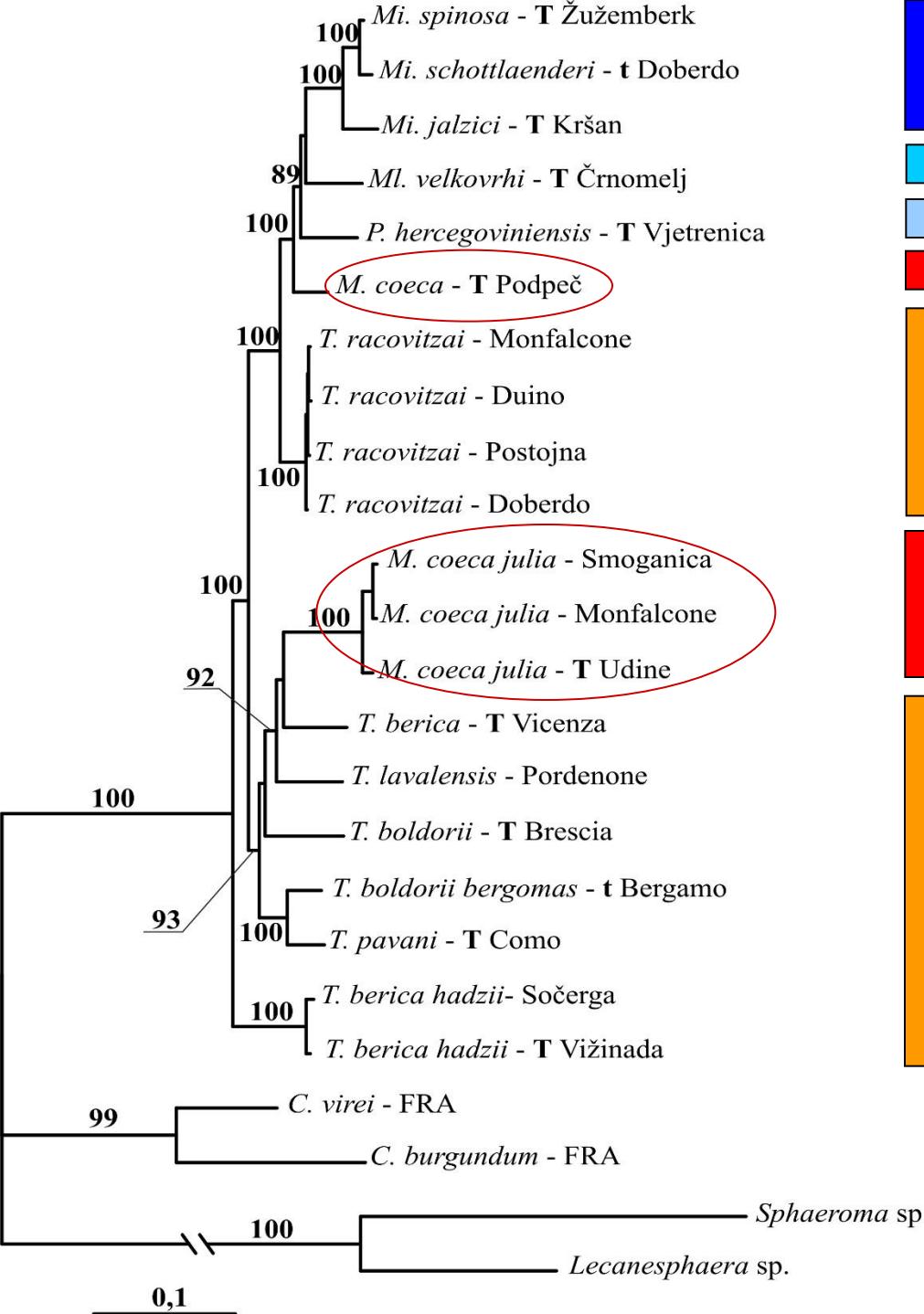
Pseudomonolistra

Monolistra

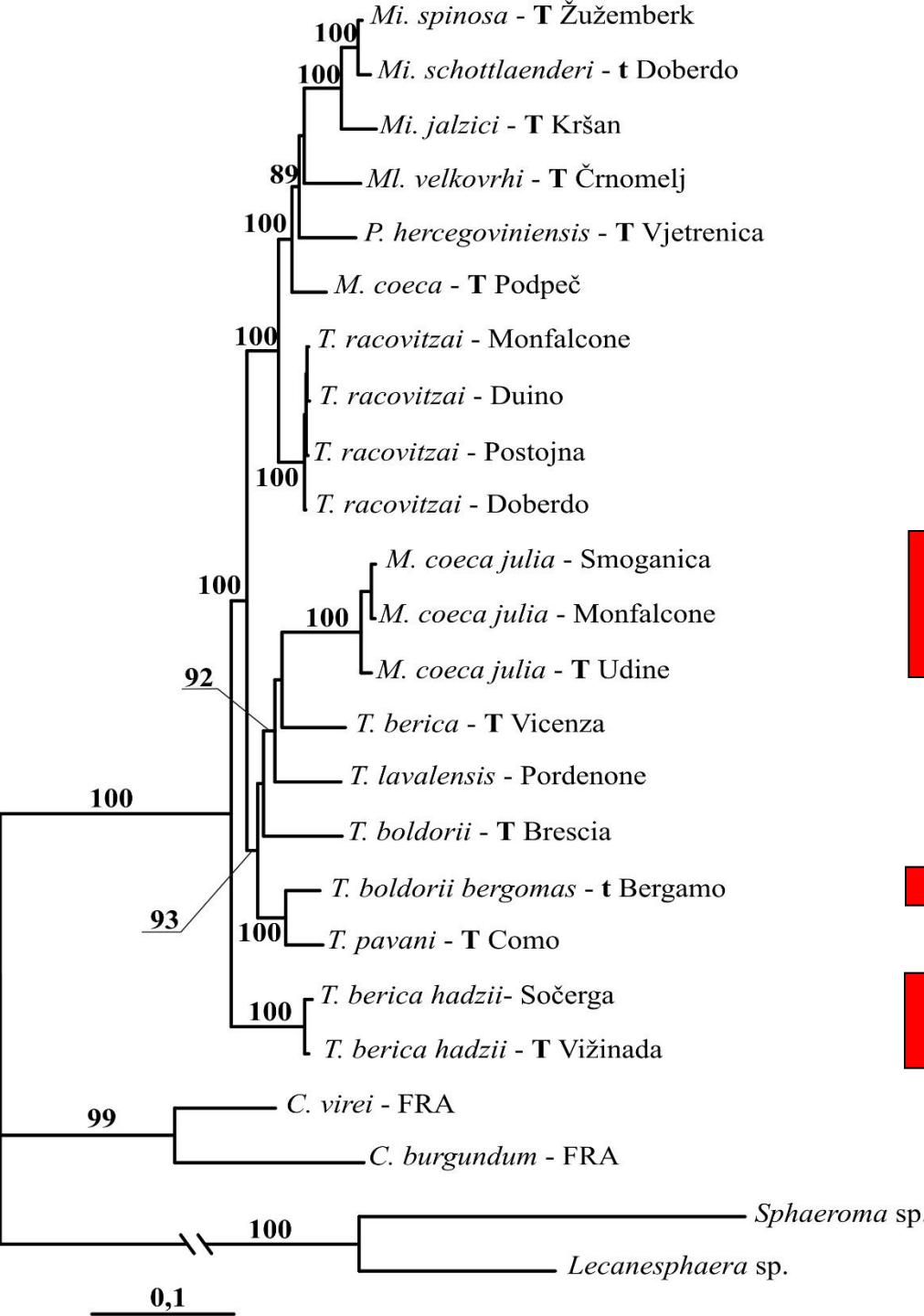
Typhlosphaeroma

Monolistra

Typhlosphaeroma



Nove vrste



Monolistra julia

Monolistra bergomas

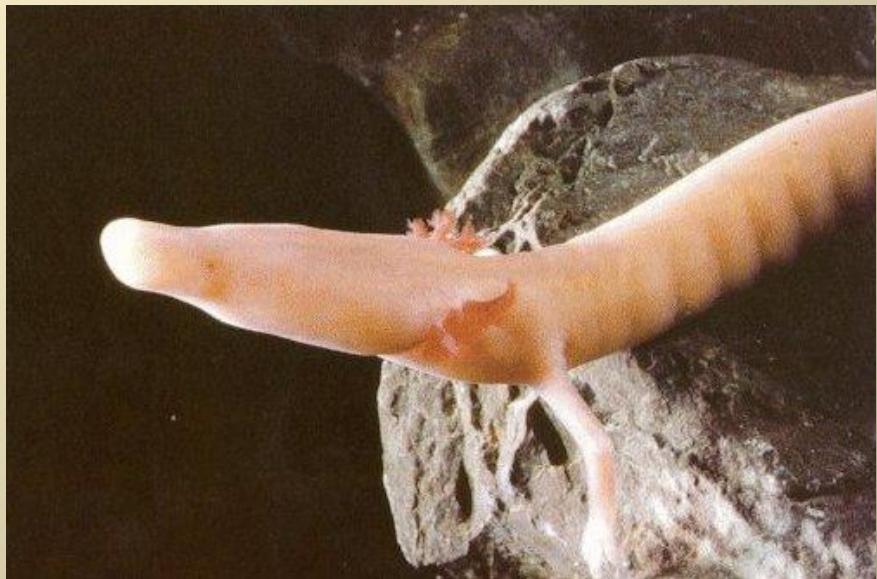
Monolistra hadzii

PROTEUS – koliko vrsta?



Fitzinger je 1850 godine opisao sedam (7) vrsta čovečje ribice. Danas su opšte prihvачene samo dve podvrste:

Proteus a. anguinus



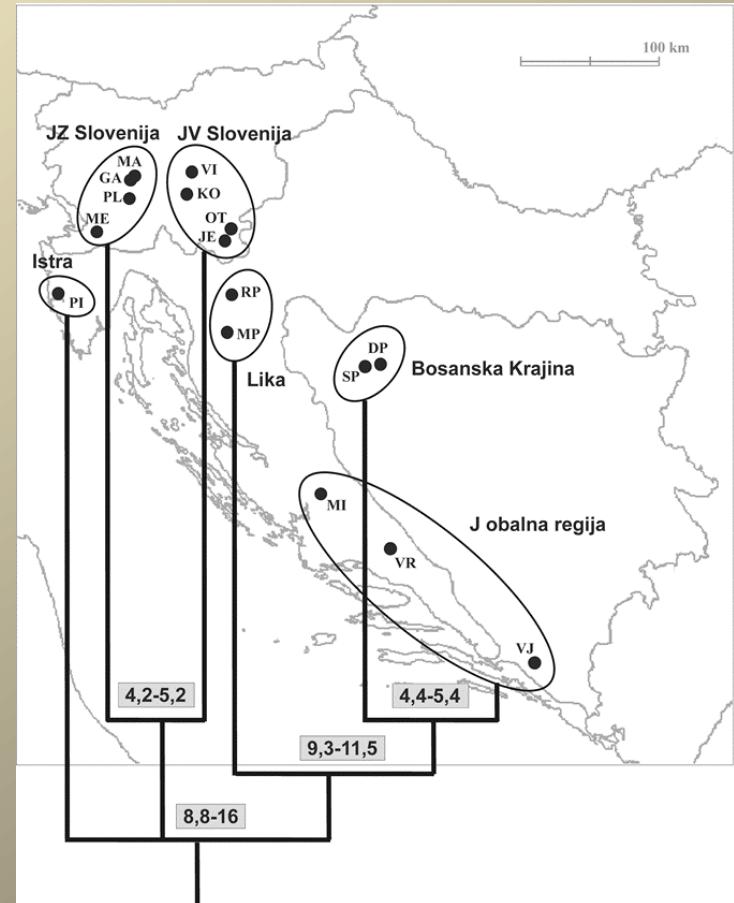
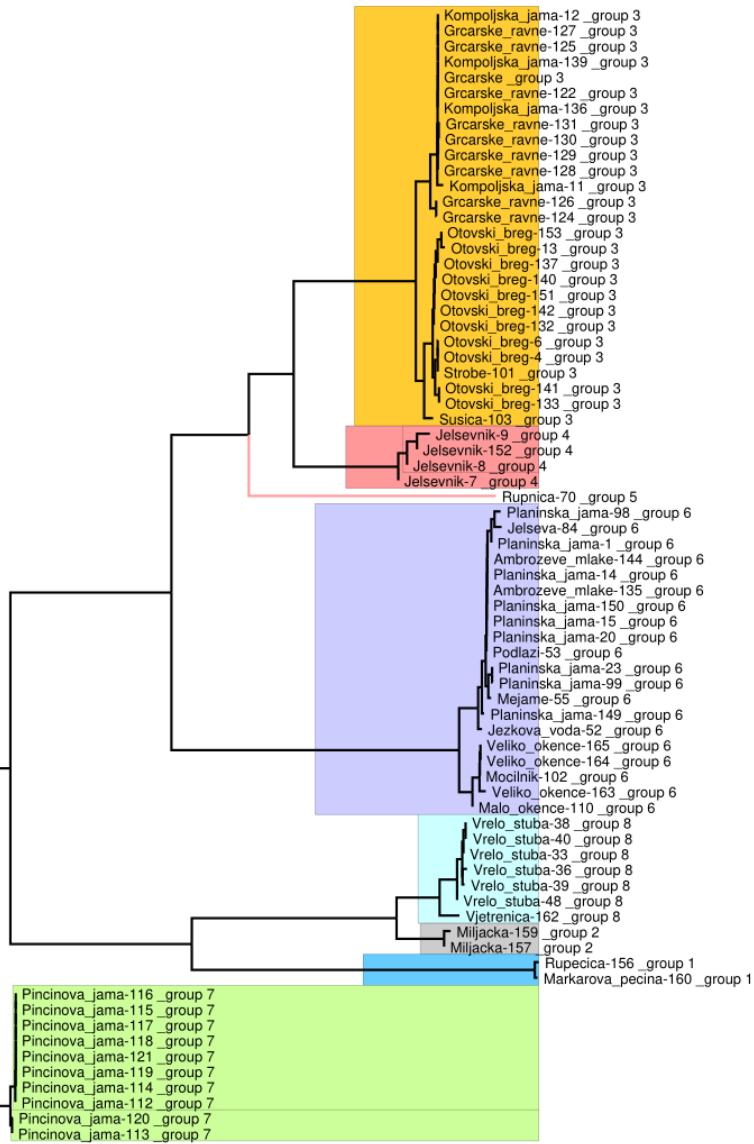
Proteus a. parkelj



PROTEUS – koliko vrsta?



mtDNA

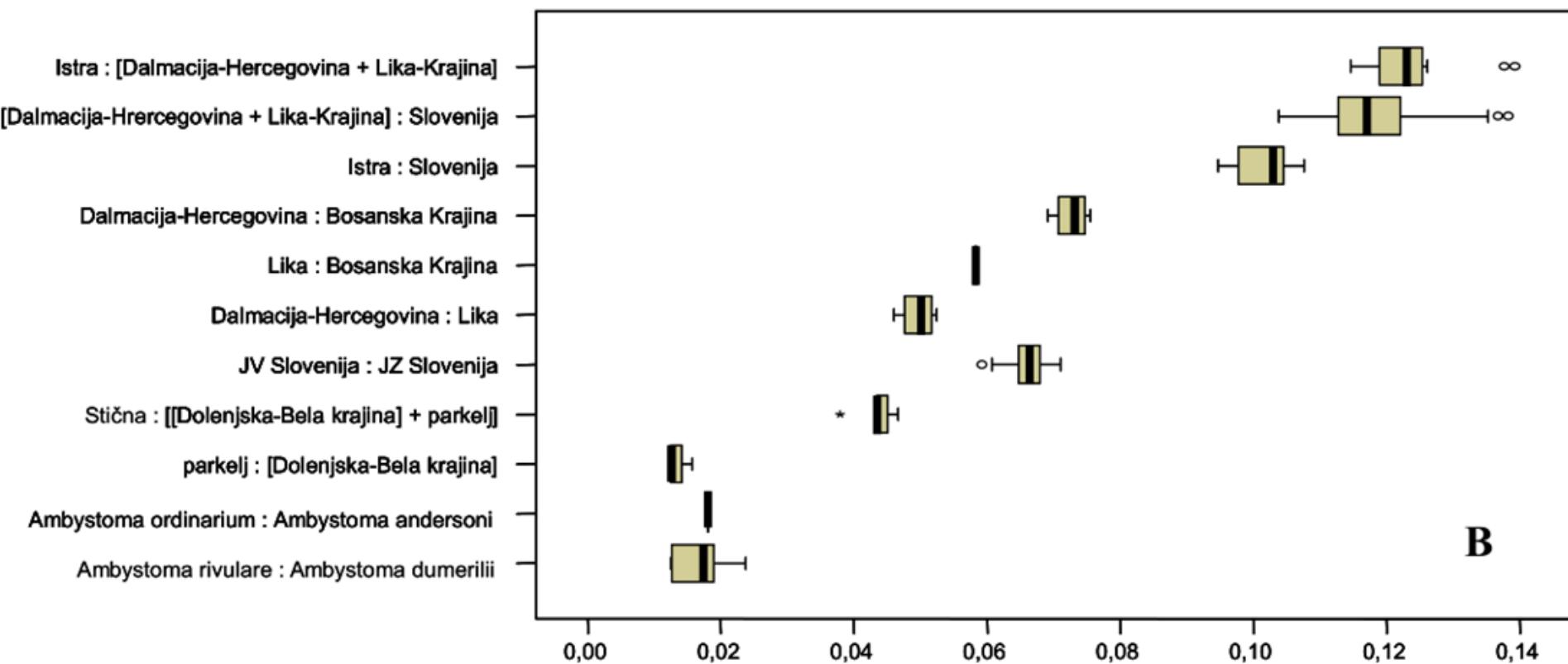


PROTEUS – koliko vrsta?

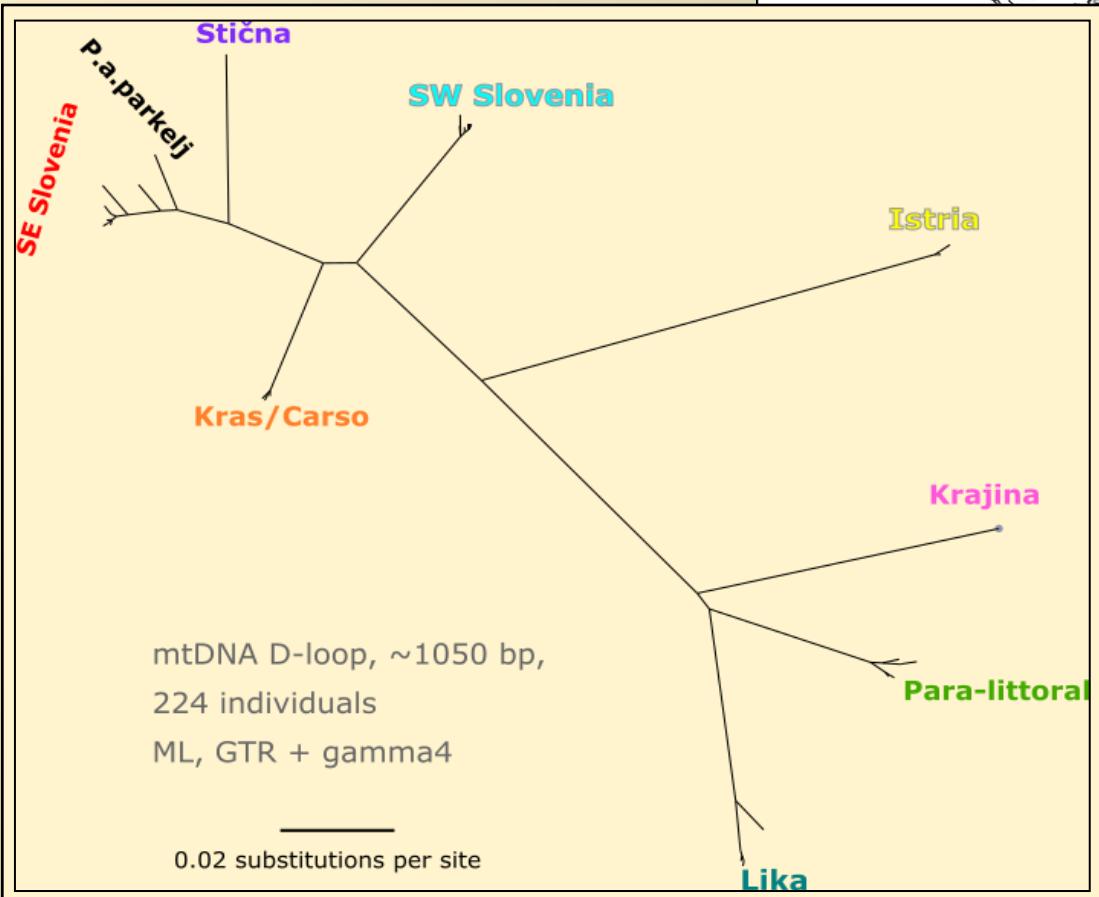
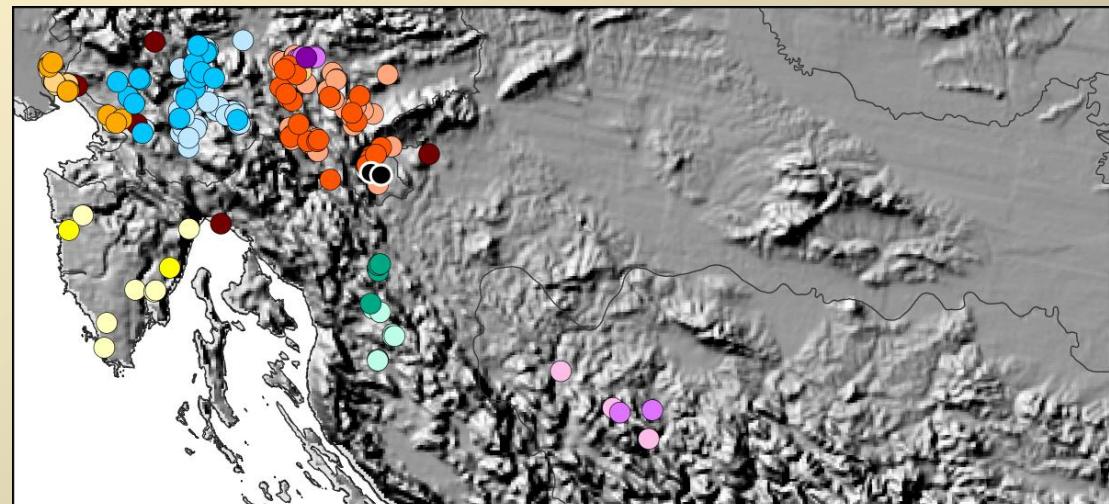


© Henk Wallays

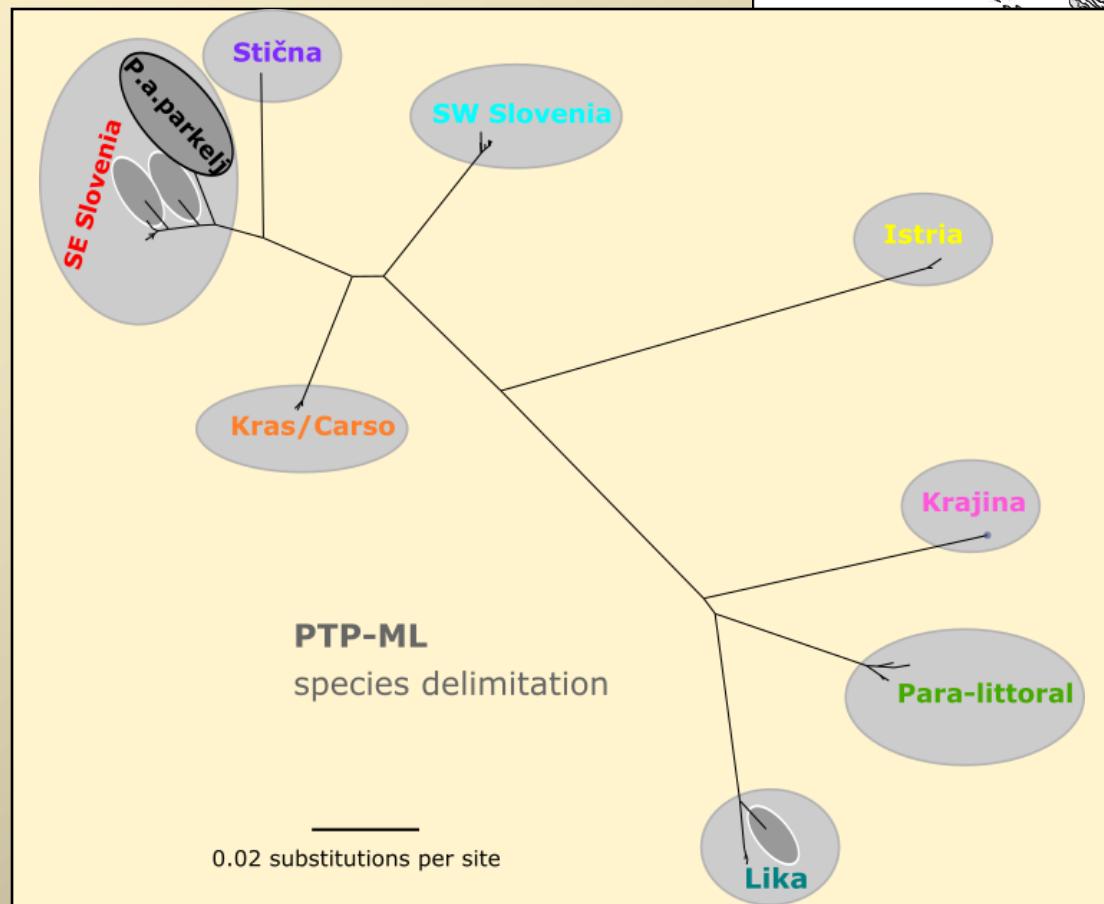
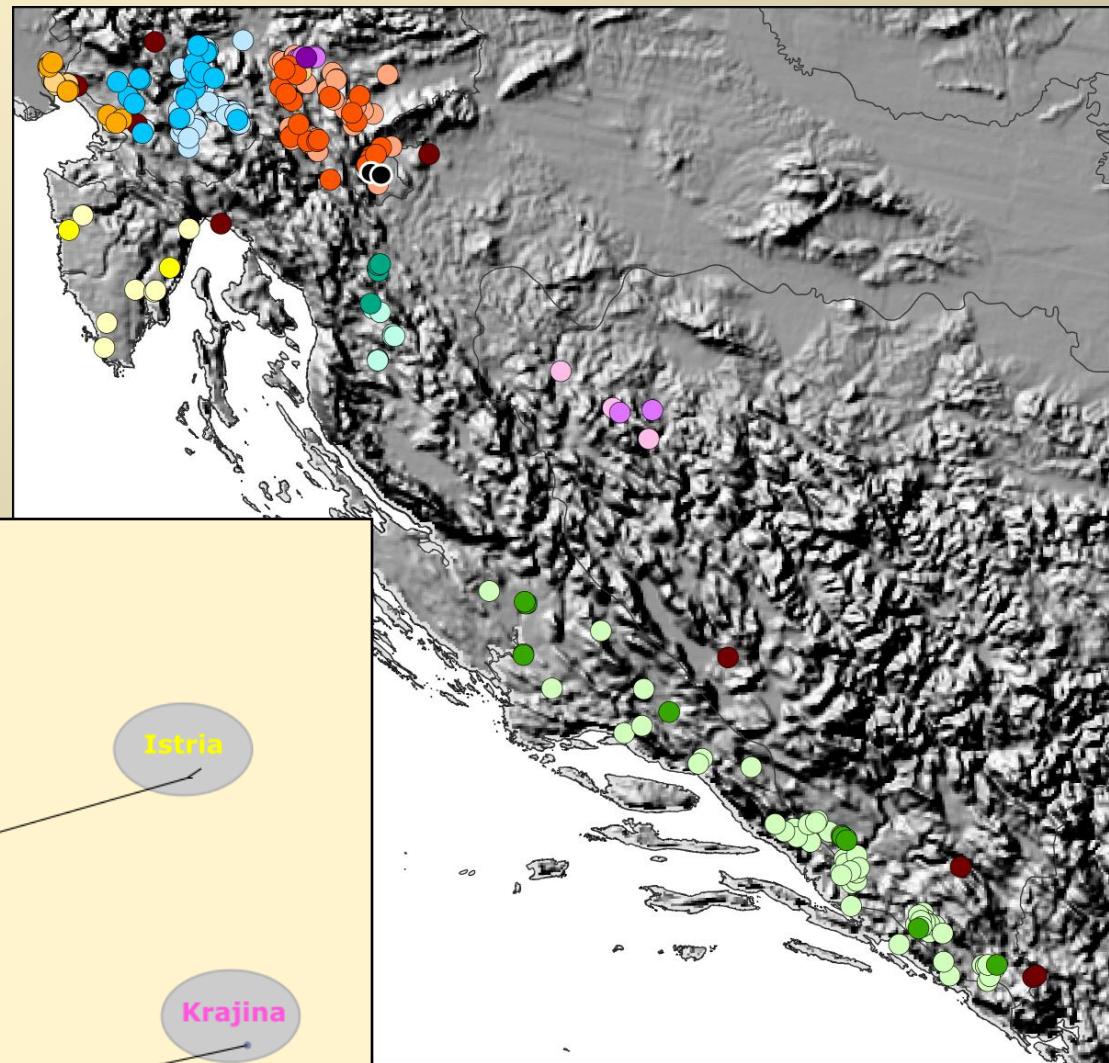
Poređenje patrističnih genetskih rastojanja (mtDNA) između sestrijskih klada proteusa in sestrijskih vrsta iz genusa *Ambystoma*.



PROTEUS – koliko vrsta?

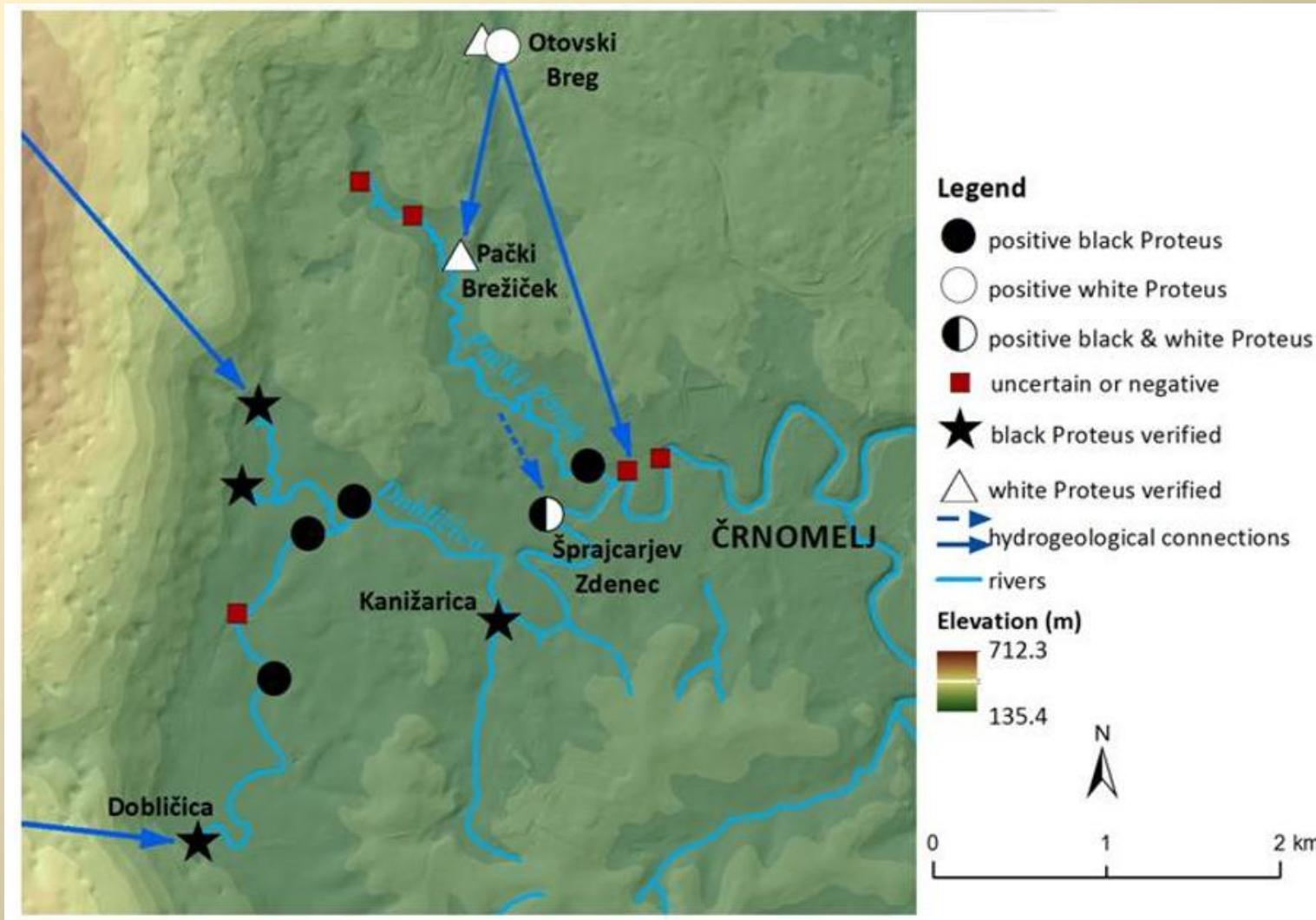


PROTEUS – koliko vrsta?



8 kriptičnih vrsta

Dokaz sintopije *P. a. parkelj*/*anguinus* sa eDNA



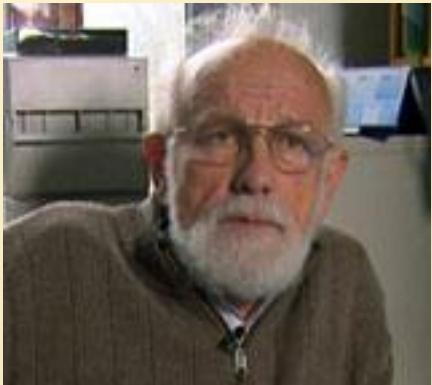
Parkirišće za tovornjake ogroža posebno
vrsto Človeške ribice



Izvor kod Stične

SubBioLab

Boris Sket



Peter Trontelj



Cene Fišer



Simona Prevorčnik



Maja Zagmajster



Valerija Zakšek



Marjeta Konec



<http://subbio.net/>



HVALA!