

**Genetic variability assessed by microsatellites in  
wild and cultivated populations of olive flounder  
(*Paralichthys olivaceus*) in Korea**

**Jeong-Ho Lee**

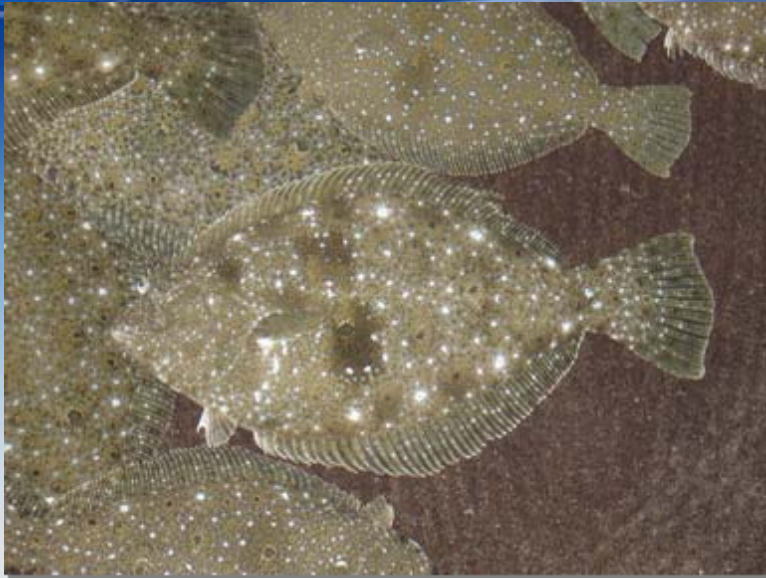
**Genetics & Breeding Research Center  
National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI)  
Republic of Korea**

**[jhlee@nfrdi.re.kr](mailto:jhlee@nfrdi.re.kr)**

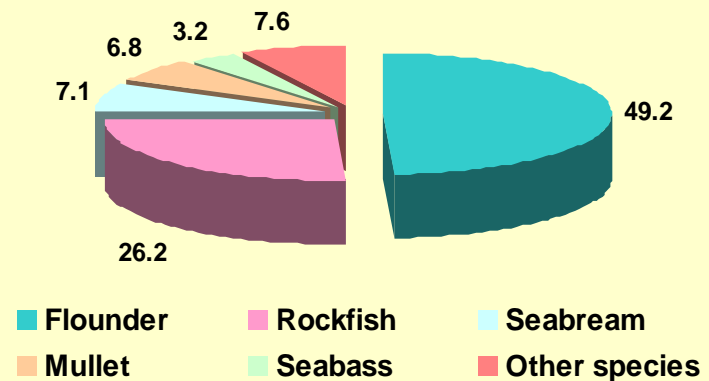


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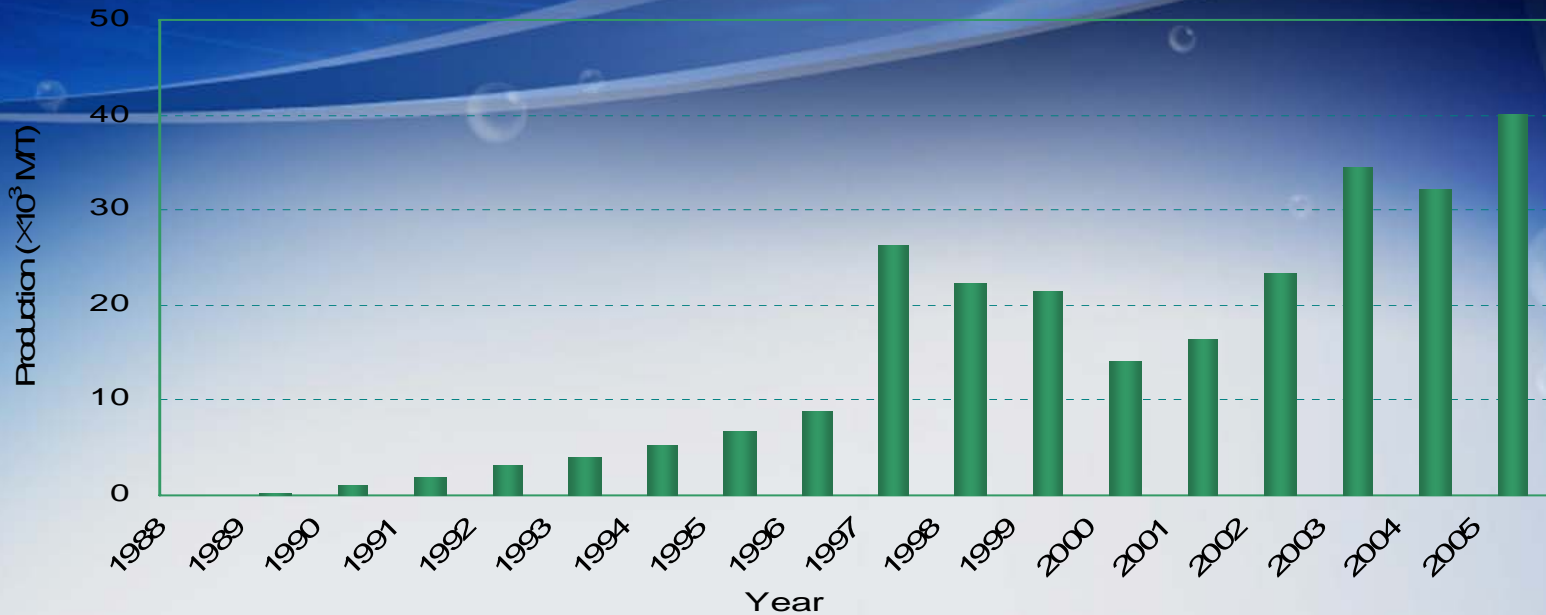


Production ratio (%) of cultured marine fish in Korea. 2001



- Olive flounder (*Paralichthys olivaceus*) is distributed along the coast of Korea where it is a commercially important aquaculture fish species that have been cultured for the past 20 years in Korea.
- Production ratio of olive flounder is about half of total cultured marine fish production in Korea.

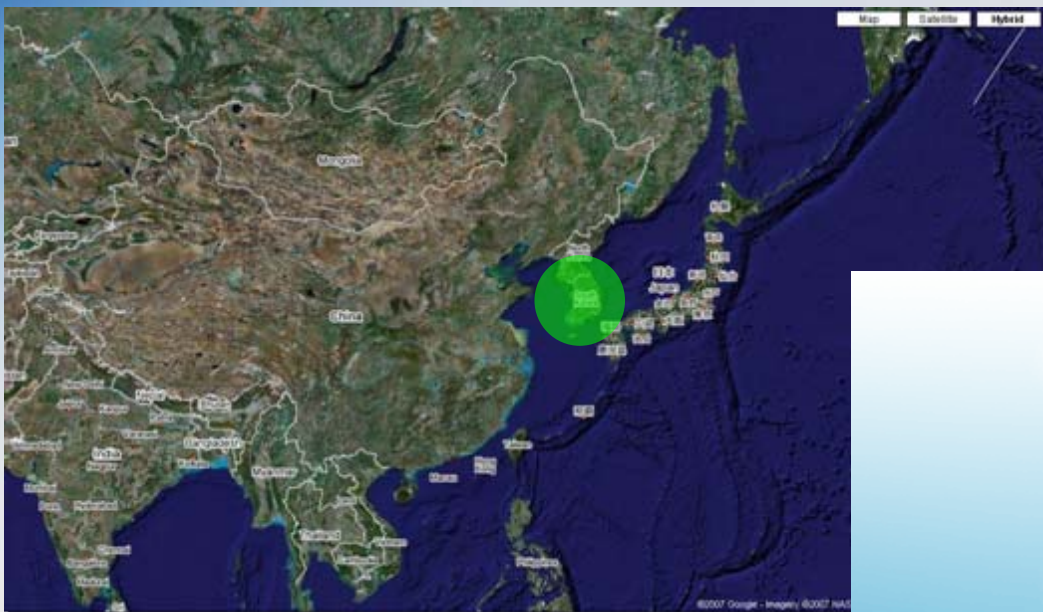




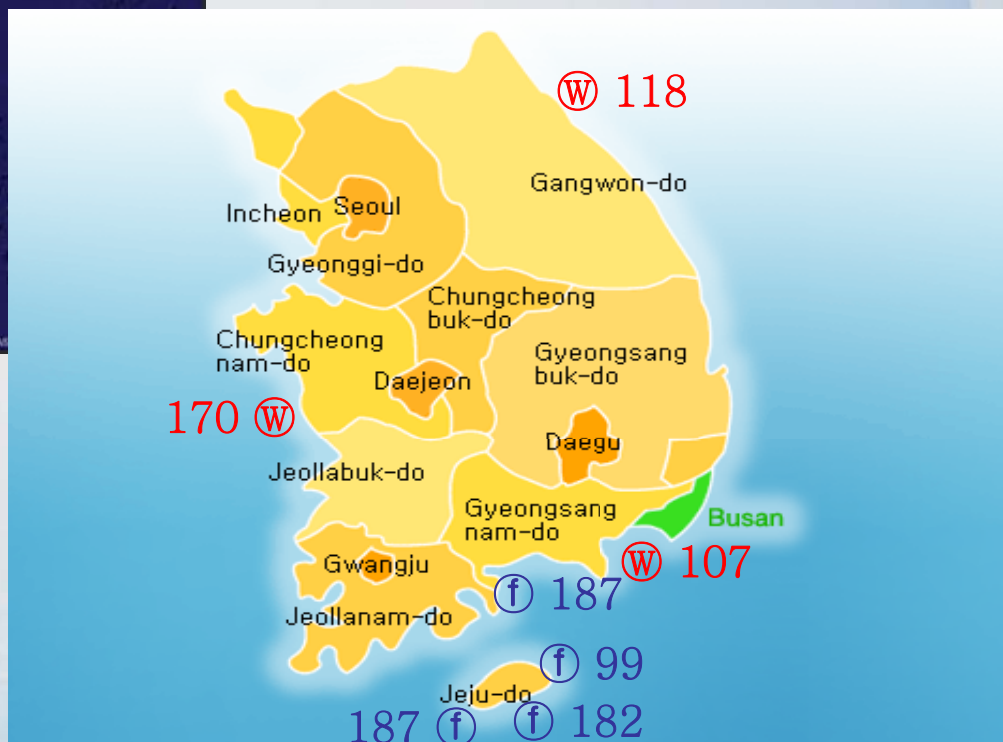
- Recently, the hatchery reared fish showed a loss of disease resistance or a reduction of capacity to adapt to new environments. These may appear to be caused by a reduction of genetic diversity because of the small effective number of parents involving in reproduction. This reduction seems to be due to the growth retardation caused by inbreeding or genetic drift of the limited base population.
- Millions of *P. olivaceus* juveniles have been released into Korean coastal waters every year for resource enhancement.



## Geographic locations and size of farmed and wild populations



- 3 populations from wild
- 4 populations from hatcheries



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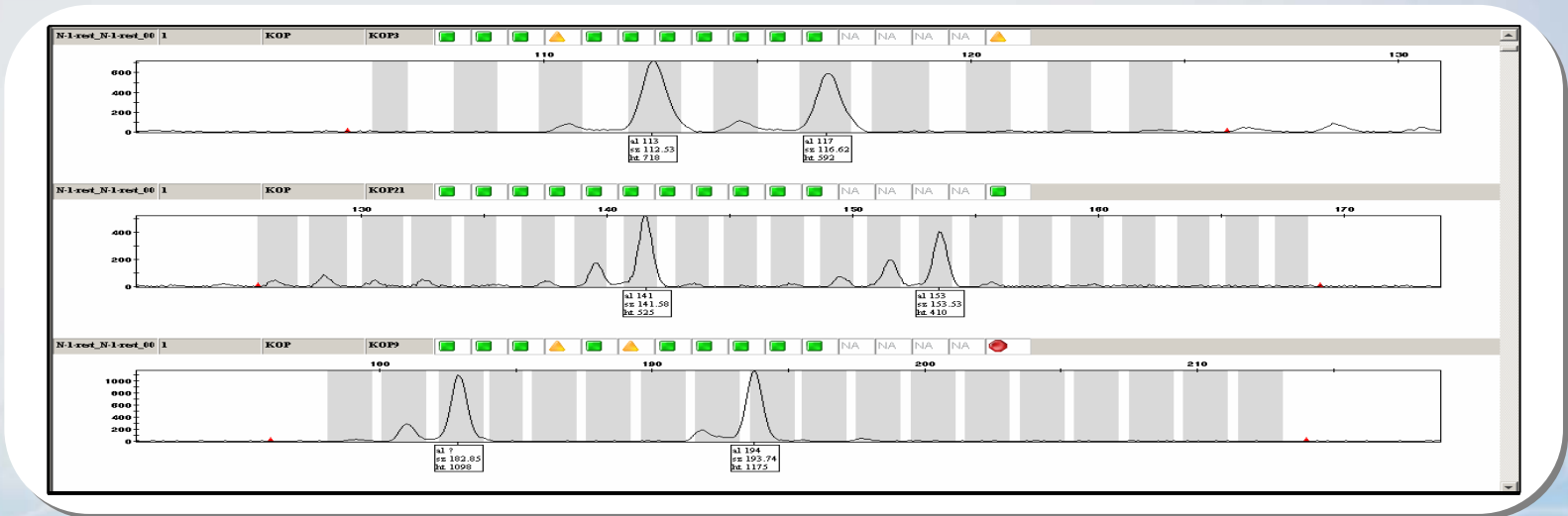
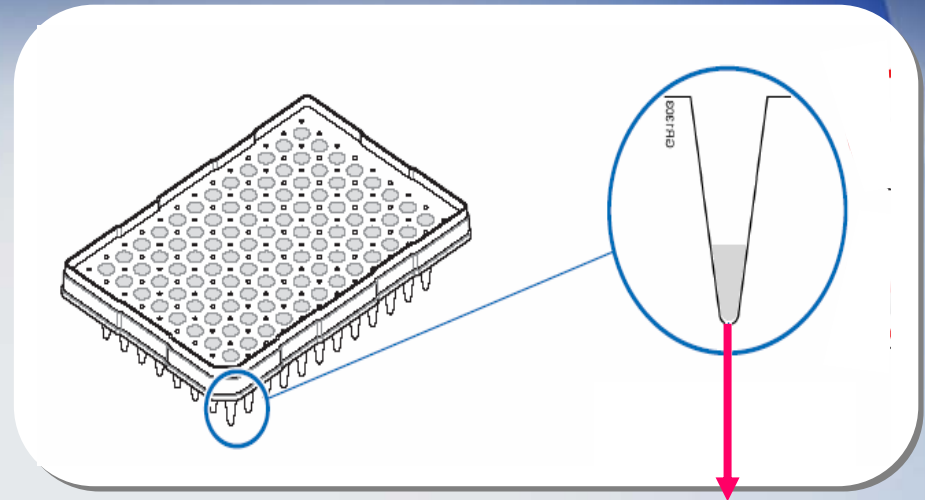
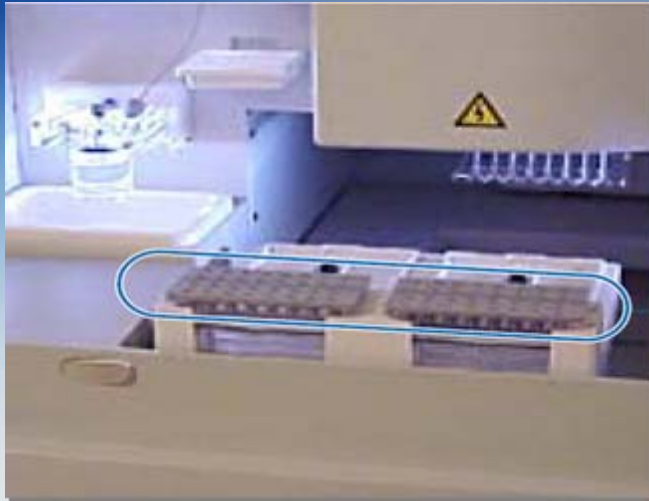
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## The locations where samples were collected, number of individuals, and phenotypes of *P. olivaceus*

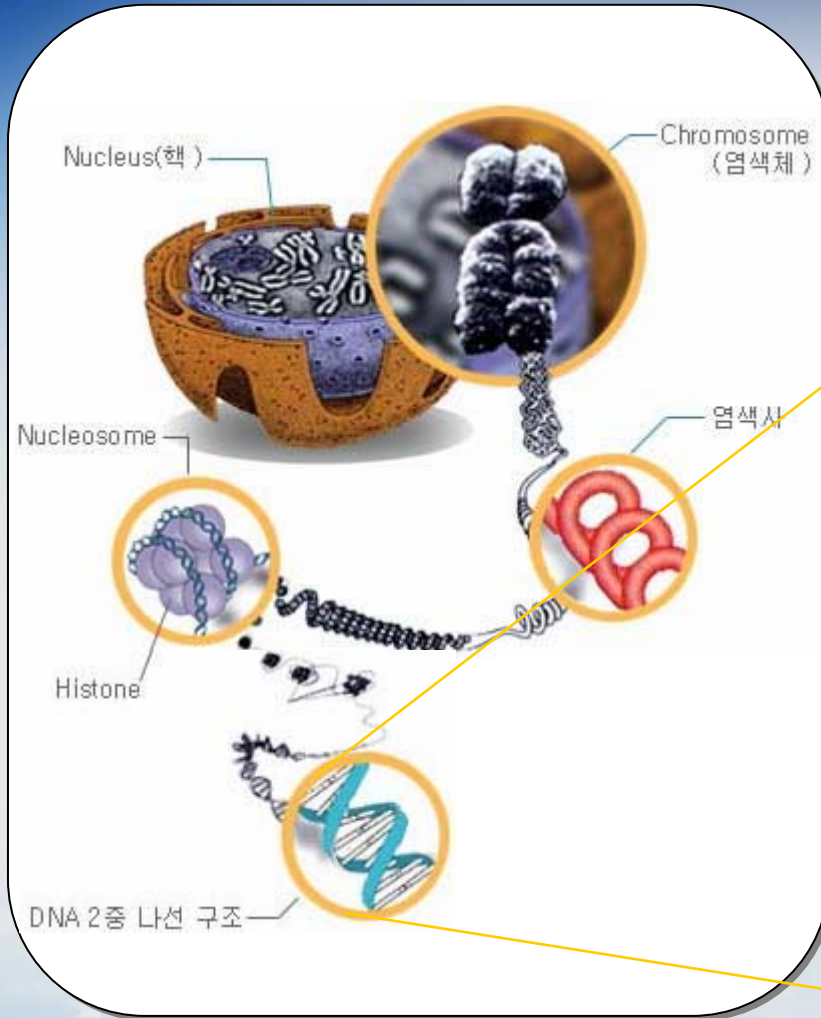
Population	# of individuals	phenotypes (Means $\pm$ SD)			
		TL(cm)	BL (cm)	BD (cm)	BW (g)
<b>Wild</b>					
WW	170	42.1 $\pm$ 4.0	35.8 $\pm$ 3.5	13.9 $\pm$ 1.5	745 $\pm$ 295
WS	107	58.1 $\pm$ 7.9	50.3 $\pm$ 7.1	20.1 $\pm$ 2.9	2,217 $\pm$ 920
WD	118	46.3 $\pm$ 5.3	39.3 $\pm$ 4.7	15.6 $\pm$ 1.8	1,019 $\pm$ 379
subtotal	(395)	47.9 $\pm$ 8.7	41.0 $\pm$ 7.9	16.2 $\pm$ 3.3	1,249 $\pm$ 835
<b>Farmed</b>					
FA Hatchery	188	51.6 $\pm$ 5.7	44.2 $\pm$ 4.8	19.5 $\pm$ 2.6	1,845 $\pm$ 770
FB Hatchery	99	52.4 $\pm$ 6.2	44.7 $\pm$ 5.6	18.8 $\pm$ 2.7	1,897 $\pm$ 751
FC Hatchery	182	44.1 $\pm$ 5.8	37.5 $\pm$ 5.0	16.1 $\pm$ 2.8	1,121 $\pm$ 526
FD Hatchery	187	38.1 $\pm$ 1.3	32.8 $\pm$ 1.5	13.3 $\pm$ 0.6	631 $\pm$ 70
subtotal	(656)	45.9 $\pm$ 7.8	39.1 $\pm$ 6.6	16.7 $\pm$ 3.4	1,306 $\pm$ 780
<b>Total</b>	<b>(1,051)</b>	<b>46.7<math>\pm</math>8.2</b>	<b>39.8<math>\pm</math>7.1</b>	<b>16.5<math>\pm</math>3.3</b>	<b>1,284<math>\pm</math>801</b>



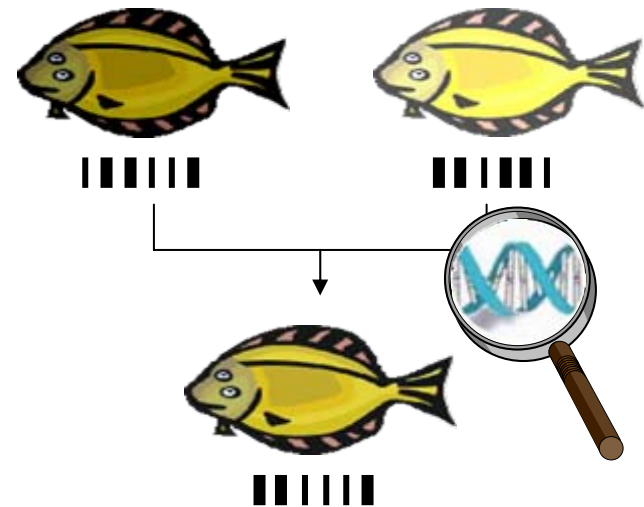
# Management of fish and microsatellite analysis



# What is DNA marker?



“Nature’s own tag”  
→ genetic Bar Code



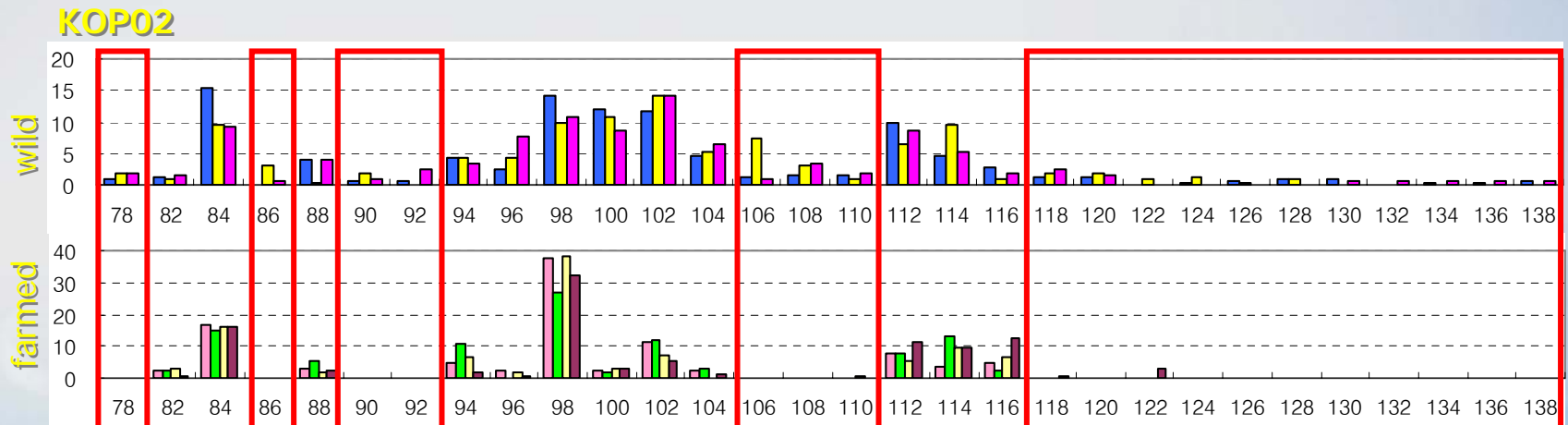
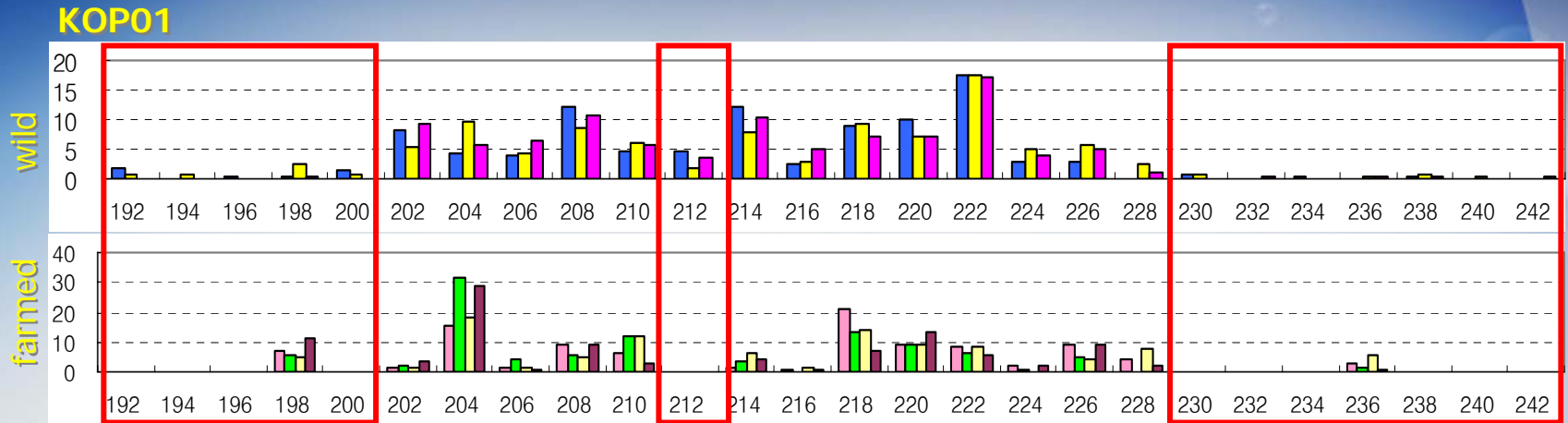
## Genetic variability values obtained from microsatellite data from olive flounder

Locus		Group									
		WD	WW	WS	FA	FB	FC	FD	Wild	Farmed	Total
KOP01	<i>N</i>	118	170	107	188	99	182	187	395	656	1,051
	<i>A</i>	24	27	26	14	11	12	14	30	16	30
	<i>Ho</i>	0.923	0.893	0.893	0.775	0.848	0.823	0.870	0.902	0.827	0.853
	<i>He</i>	0.926	0.910	0.930	0.804	0.854	0.802	0.829	0.922	0.830	0.876
	<i>PIC</i>	0.917	0.900	0.920	0.783	0.836	0.781	0.808	0.915	0.814	0.865
	<i>Fis</i>	0.0012	0.0165	0.0371	0.0338	0.0050	-0.0284	-0.0513	0.0193	-0.0040	0.0046
KOP02	<i>N</i>	118	170	107	188	99	182	187	395	656	1,051
	<i>A</i>	19	19	20	15	16	14	15	21	16	22
	<i>Ho</i>	0.872	0.888	0.806	0.941	0.902	0.895	0.870	0.861	0.905	0.890
	<i>He</i>	0.924	0.919	0.920	0.904	0.883	0.877	0.874	0.923	0.894	0.910
	<i>PIC</i>	0.914	0.911	0.910	0.893	0.871	0.863	0.858	0.917	0.884	0.903
	<i>Fis</i>	0.0542	0.0332	0.1226	-0.0430	-0.0220	-0.0215	0.0032	0.0651	-0.0218	0.0090





# Allele distribution of eight microsatellite loci in wild and cultivated populations of olive flounder



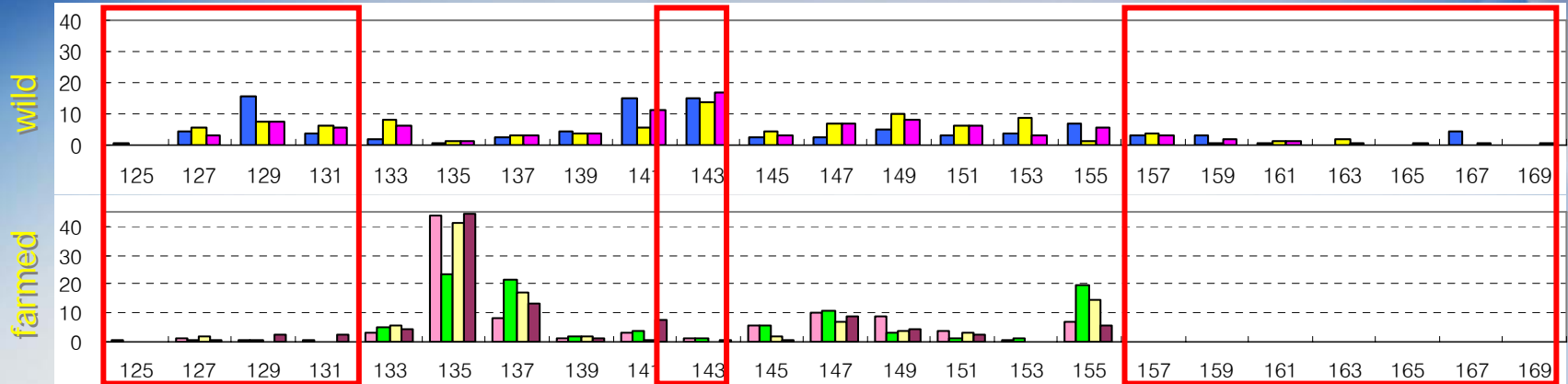
## Genetic variability values obtained from microsatellite data from olive flounder

Locus		Group									
		WD	WW	WS	FA	FB	FC	FD	Wild	Farmed	Total
KOP03	<i>N</i>	118	170	107	188	99	182	187	395	656	1,051
	<i>A</i>	20	22	19	16	14	15	15	26	16	26
	<i>Ho</i>	0.923	0.888	0.893	0.893	0.844	0.901	0.846	0.900	0.871	0.881
	<i>He</i>	0.909	0.919	0.916	0.889	0.846	0.899	0.863	0.915	0.883	0.907
	<i>PIC</i>	0.898	0.910	0.905	0.877	0.831	0.888	0.847	0.908	0.873	0.900
	<i>Fis</i>	-0.0172	0.0325	0.0229	-0.0058	0.0016	-0.0030	0.0185	0.0171	0.0027	0.0078
KOP04	<i>N</i>	118	170	107	188	99	182	187	395	656	1,051
	<i>A</i>	6	7	10	5	6	5	5	10	6	10
	<i>Ho</i>	0.701	0.669	0.667	0.656	0.713	0.635	0.699	0.678	0.677	0.677
	<i>He</i>	0.701	0.692	0.711	0.682	0.695	0.599	0.749	0.711	0.698	0.710
	<i>PIC</i>	0.645	0.629	0.656	0.621	0.639	0.546	0.701	0.654	0.645	0.656
	<i>Fis</i>	-0.0020	0.0330	0.0599	0.0364	-0.0273	-0.0615	0.0643	0.0315	-0.0002	0.0110

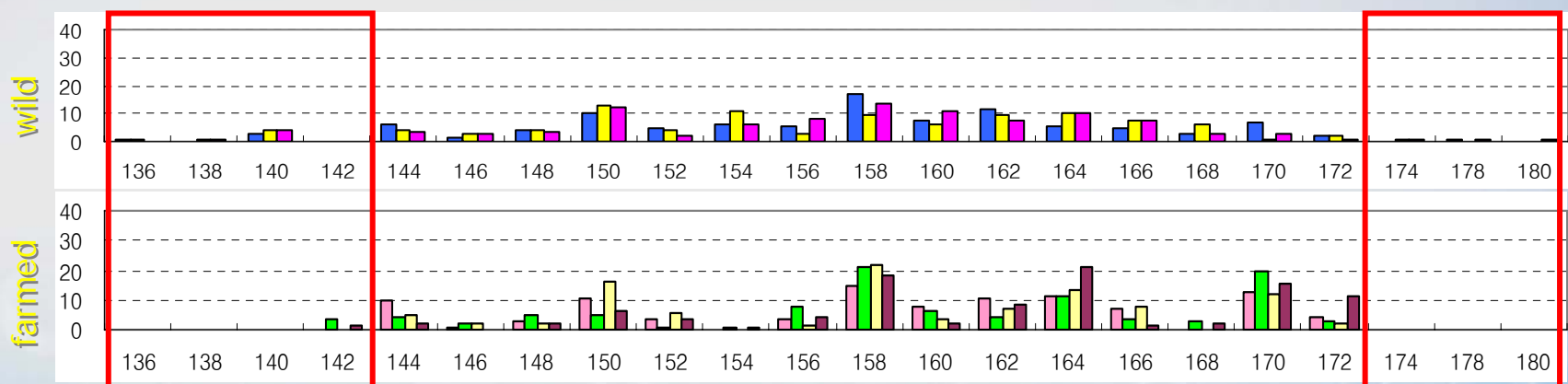


# Allele distribution of eight microsatellite loci in wild and cultivated populations of olive flounder

## KOP03



## KOP04



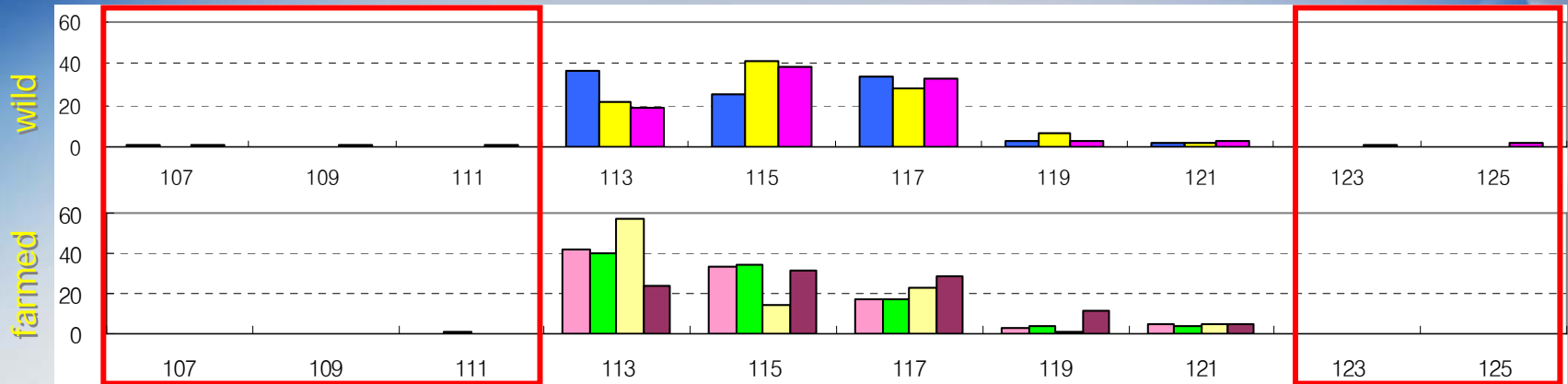
## Genetic variability values obtained from microsatellite data from olive flounder

Locus		Group									
		WD	WW	WS	FA	FB	FC	FD	Wild	Farmed	Total
KOP05	<i>N</i>	118	170	107	188	99	182	187	395	656	1,051
	<i>A</i>	19	20	22	16	15	13	14	23	16	23
	<i>Ho</i>	0.880	0.909	0.922	0.795	0.872	0.762	0.796	0.901	0.813	0.844
	<i>He</i>	0.930	0.910	0.926	0.773	0.840	0.769	0.765	0.925	0.809	0.872
	<i>PIC</i>	0.921	0.910	0.916	0.756	0.820	0.744	0.743	0.919	0.790	0.861
	<i>Fis</i>	0.0513	-0.0001	0.0024	-0.0293	-0.0392	0.0077	-0.0440	0.0184	-0.0245	-0.0081
KOP06	<i>N</i>	118	170	107	188	99	182	187	395	656	1,051
	<i>A</i>	16	17	16	14	12	10	15	18	16	18
	<i>Ho</i>	0.798	0.767	0.828	0.884	0.708	0.782	0.798	0.793	0.785	0.788
	<i>He</i>	0.897	0.867	0.892	0.828	0.748	0.840	0.889	0.883	0.827	0.850
	<i>PIC</i>	0.883	0.867	0.877	0.804	0.723	0.819	0.874	0.872	0.808	0.835
	<i>Fis</i>	0.1080	0.1146	0.0687	-0.0692	0.0531	0.0673	0.1005	0.1017	0.0344	0.0582

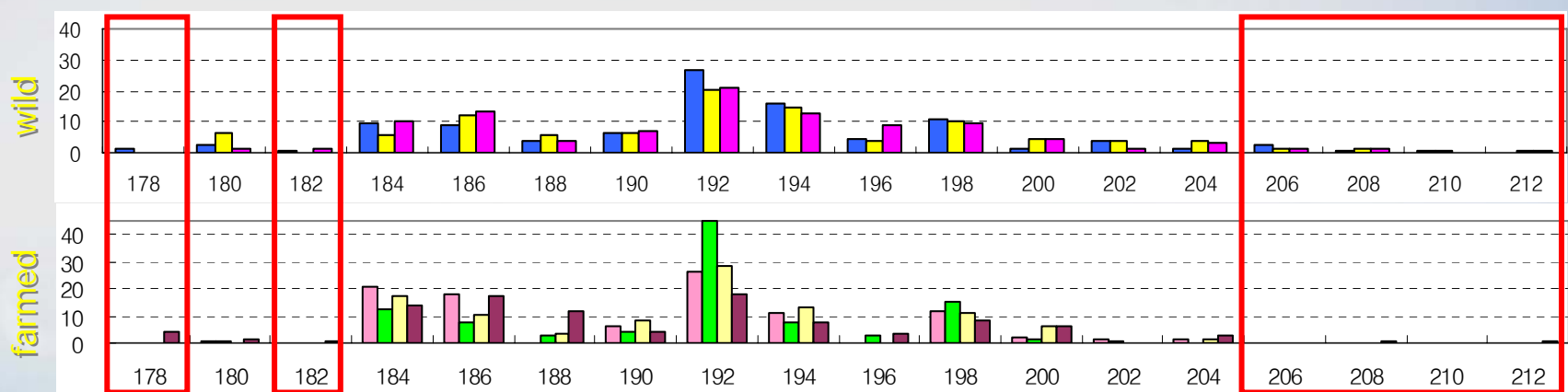


# Allele distribution of eight microsatellite loci in wild and cultivated populations of olive flounder

## KOP05



## KOP06



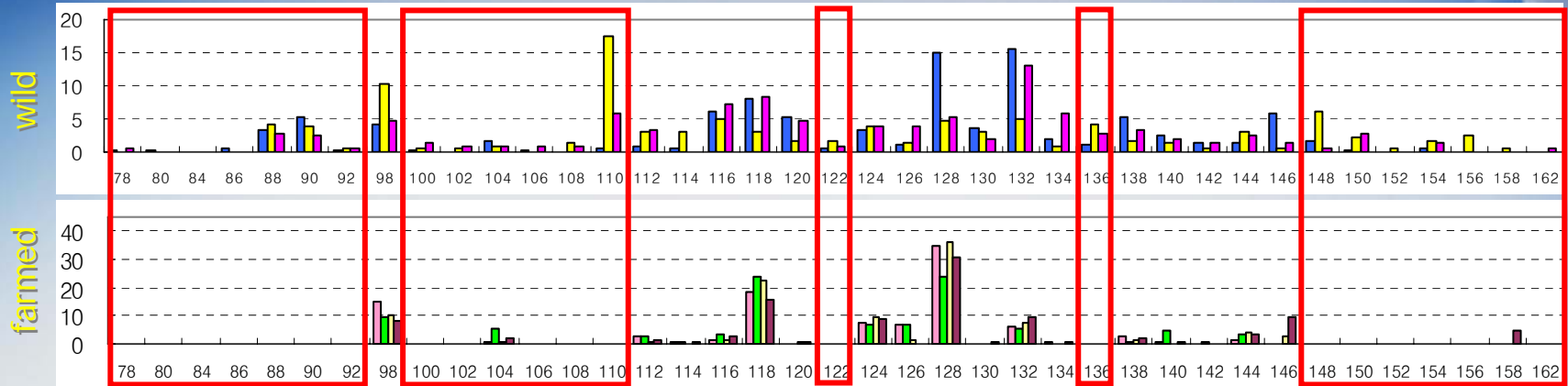
## Genetic variability values obtained from microsatellite data from olive flounder

Locus		Group									
		WD	WW	WS	FA	FB	FC	FD	Wild	Farmed	Total
KOP07	<i>N</i>	118	170	107	188	99	182	187	395	656	1,051
	<i>A</i>	33	32	32	15	23	16	17	38	27	39
	<i>Ho</i>	0.949	0.893	0.951	0.882	0.844	0.851	0.846	0.925	0.856	0.880
	<i>He</i>	0.938	0.925	0.950	0.806	0.858	0.790	0.850	0.947	0.833	0.893
	<i>PIC</i>	0.930	0.925	0.943	0.782	0.842	0.763	0.832	0.944	0.816	0.884
	<i>Fis</i>	-0.0141	0.0331	-0.0042	-0.0963	0.0148	-0.0789	0.0030	0.0108	-0.0355	-0.0182
KOP08	<i>N</i>	118	170	107	188	99	182	187	395	656	1,051
	<i>A</i>	26	25	26	19	20	17	16	30	23	30
	<i>Ho</i>	0.897	0.964	0.913	0.882	0.889	0.895	0.878	0.931	0.887	0.902
	<i>He</i>	0.918	0.924	0.922	0.890	0.892	0.899	0.882	0.925	0.898	0.920
	<i>PIC</i>	0.908	0.924	0.912	0.877	0.881	0.887	0.866	0.919	0.889	0.914
	<i>Fis</i>	0.0204	-0.0458	0.0078	0.0068	0.0027	0.0029	0.0019	-0.0098	0.0050	-0.0002

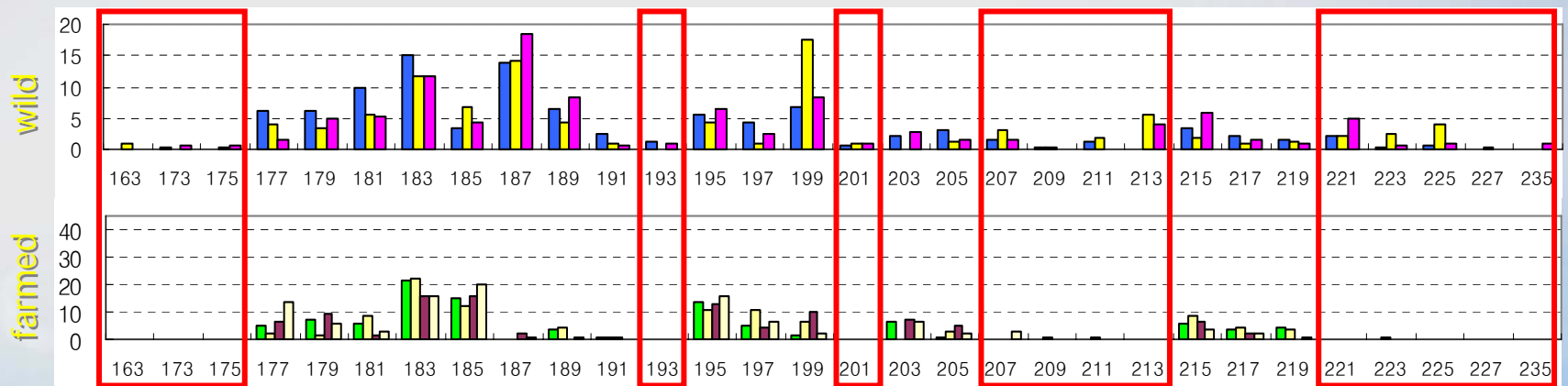


# Allele distribution of eight microsatellite loci in wild and cultivated populations of olive flounder

## KOP07

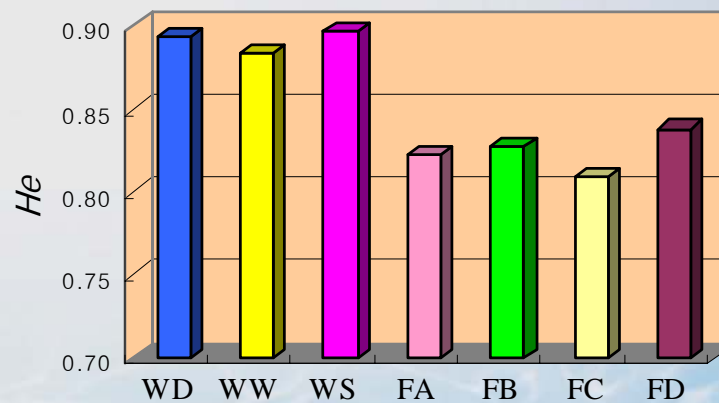
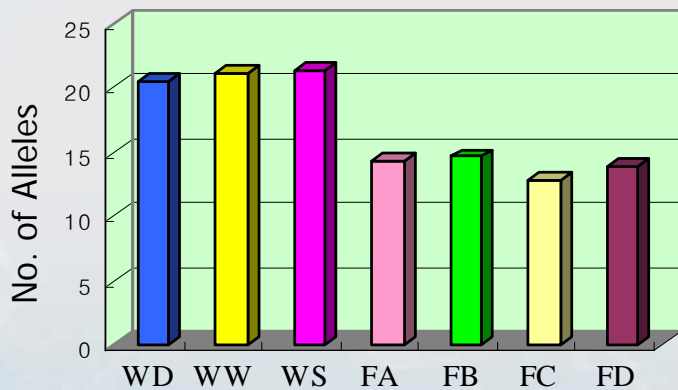


## KOP08



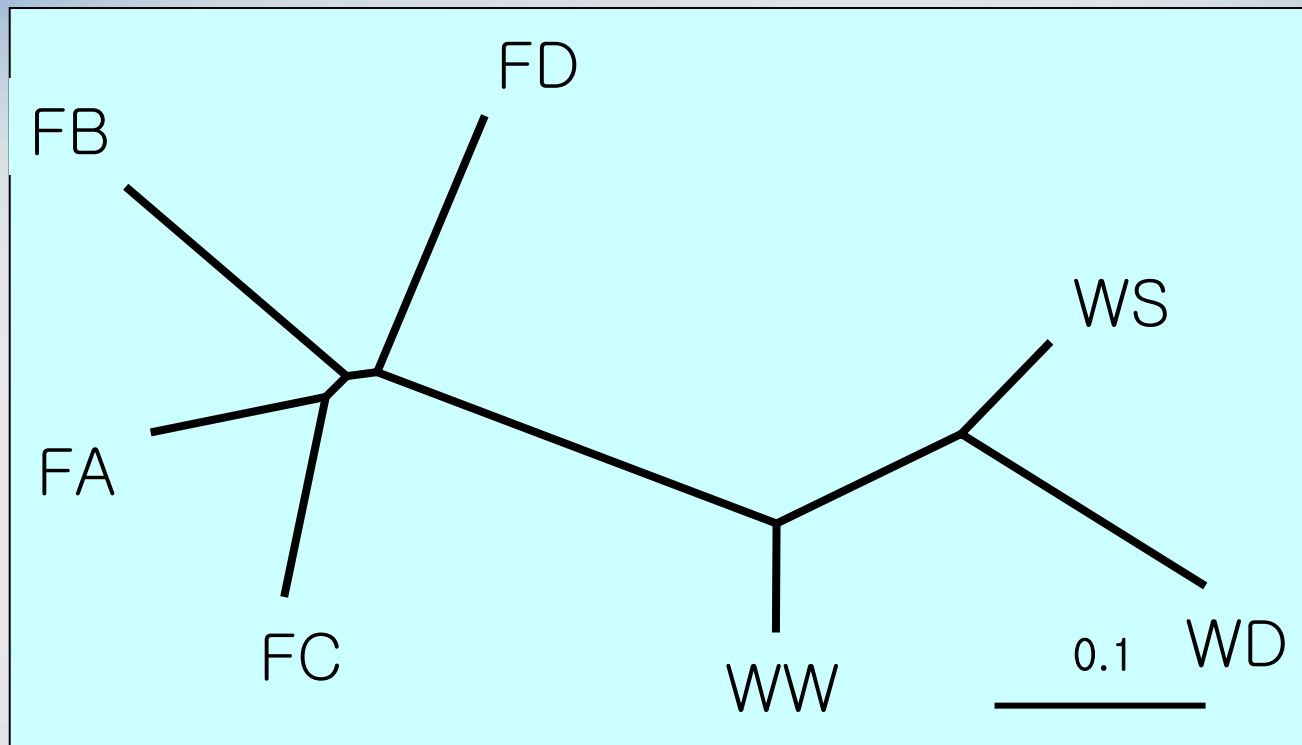
# Average number of alleles and expected heterozygosity compared with wild and farmed flounder groups

Locus		Group									
		WD	WW	WS	FA	FB	FC	FD	Wild	Farmed	Total
Mean	A	20.38	21.13	21.38	14.25	14.63	12.75	13.88	24.50	17.00	24.75
	<i>He</i>	0.893	0.883	0.896	0.822	0.827	0.809	0.838	0.894	0.834	0.867
	<i>PIC</i>	0.877	0.867	0.88	0.799	0.805	0.786	0.816	0.881	0.815	0.852





## Neighbor-joining tree showing the genetic distance among seven populations of olive flounder



# CONCLUSION

- **The number of alleles**  
per locus in the wild flounder groups (ranged from 10 to 33) had 1.5 fold more than farmed flounder groups (ranged from 6 to 23).
- **Expected heterozygosity ( $H_e$ )**  
of wild and farmed flounder groups were between 0.654~0.947 and 0.645~0.898 respectively.
- **The allele frequency**  
in farmed flounder groups showed high only in a few certain alleles.
- **Unrooted NJ tree**  
generated from the genetic distances. Tree shows two clustered as wild and farmed flounder groups.
- **Farmed flounder has less alleles and genetic diversity than wild one**  
While 20 year for 7-8 generations elapse, probably be caused by reduction of genetic variability because of the unscientific management of broodstock and the small effective number of parents involving in reproduction.
- **For the aquaculture with bright future,**  
development of the breeding program which considers the introduce and maintenance of genetic diversity is demanded.

