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Marc Vandeputte, Mathilde Dupont-Nivet, Pierrick Haffray, H Chavanne, A.  
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# Modification of population sex ratios by domestication and artificial selection for growth in the European sea bass (*Dicentrarchus labrax* L.)

Vandeputte, M.<sup>1,2</sup>, Dupont-Nivet, M.<sup>1</sup>, Haffray, P.<sup>3</sup>, Chavanne, H.<sup>4</sup>, Vergnet, A.<sup>2</sup>, Quillet, E.<sup>1</sup> and Chatain, B.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>INRA, UMR1313 GABI, Domaine de Vilvert, 78350 Jouy en Josas, France, <sup>2</sup>Ifremer UMR110 INTREPID, Chemin de Maguelone, 34250 Palavas les Flots, France, <sup>3</sup>Sysaaf, Campus de Beaulieu, 35000 Rennes, France, <sup>4</sup>ISILS, Localita la Quercia, 26027 Rivolta d'Adda, Italy

## Introduction

In the European sea bass, the sex-ratio of farmed populations is usually highly male-biased (> 75%), while wild populations seem to conform to a 50/50 sex ratio. Females are preferred by farmers due to better growth and later puberty. The situation in farmed populations is known to be linked to larval and post-larval rearing temperature, but also to genetic factors which are presumably polygenic, and linked with growth rate. We tested the impact of domestication and phenotypic selection for growth on population sex-ratio, in a quantitative genetics framework where phenotypic sex is modeled as a threshold trait with an underlying liability called "sex tendency", which is influenced both by genetic and environmental effects.

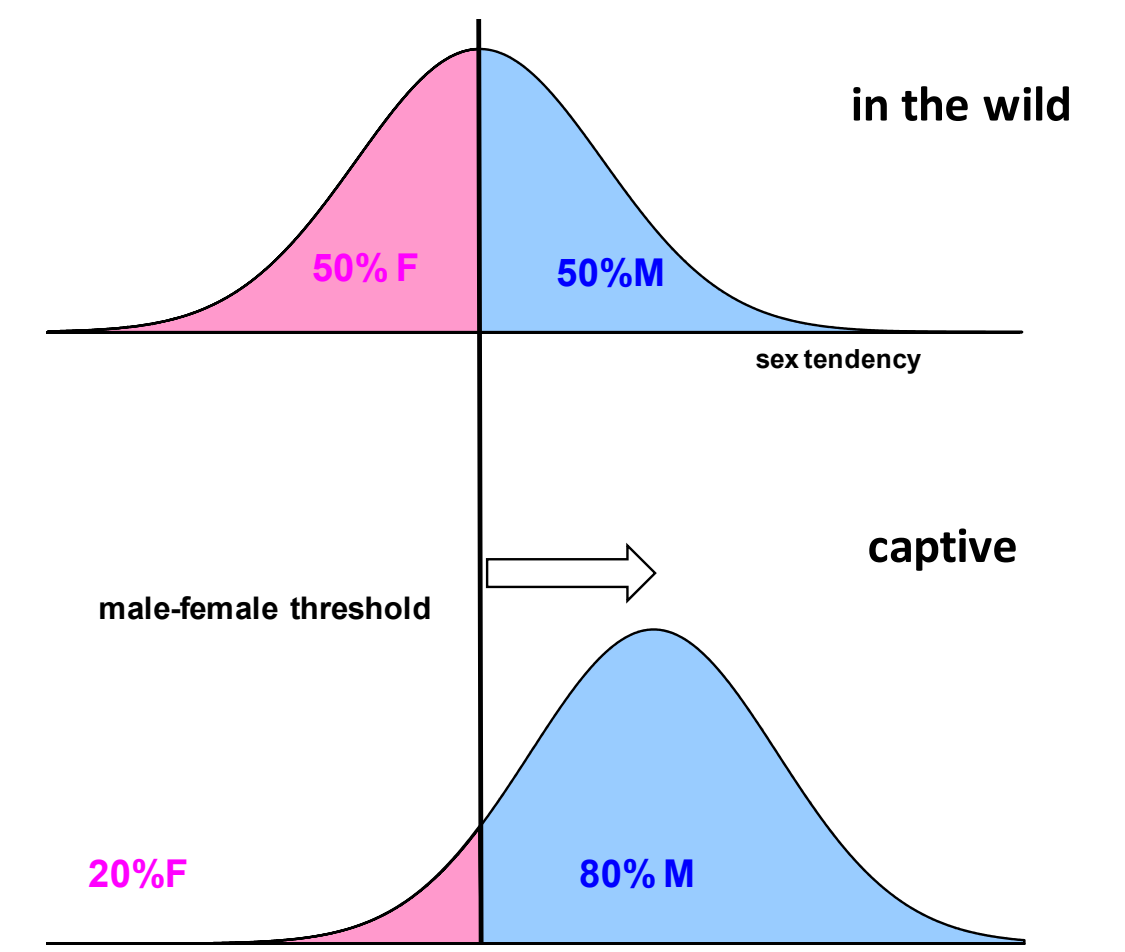
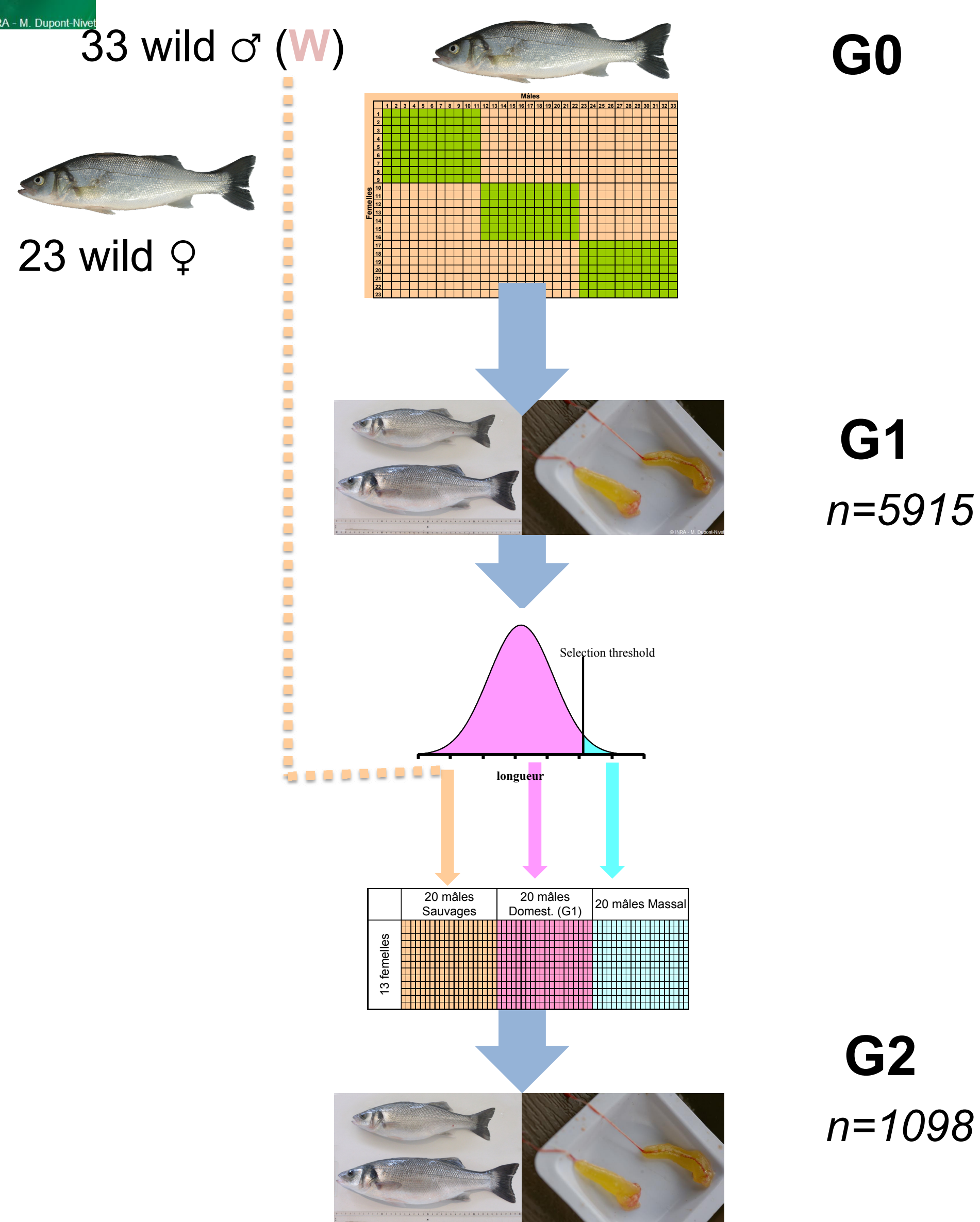


Figure 1: The threshold model for sex-ratio in sea bass, with the phenotypic effect of early rearing environment in farms.

## Material and methods



1. Factorial mating design with 33 wild G0♂ (W), 23 W♀ 7000 offspring individually tagged at 35 g (1 year), parentage assignment by genotyping of microsatellites (>98%), phenotyping of G1 at 400g (2 yrs) for sex & growth
2. Estimation of genetic parameters of growth & sex ( $h^2$ ,  $r_A$ ) in G1 fish by covariance between relatives (REML)
3. experimental selection for growth on G1 fish,  $P=5\%$  on body length (BL) → 20 S males, + 20 males with average body length (D = domesticated)
4. Evaluation of response to selection and domestication on body weight and sex-ratio (20 W, D and S males mated to 13 standard wild females)
5. Stochastic simulation study of selection on body length (quantitative genetics framework,  $h^2=0.41$  for body length, 0.62 for sex tendency, genetic correlation = 0.48) & estimation of the correlated response on sex-ratio.

## Results

1. 18.2% females in G1,  $h^2=0.62$  for sex tendency,  $h^2=0.41$  for body length,  $r_A=0.48$
2. Body weight in G2: S > D = W, +15 à 20% for S
3. Sex-ratio in G2: S 58.4% ♀, D 47.1% ♀, W 41.4% ♀ ( $P < 0.001$ )
4. High genetic correlation between body length at 90 days and sex tendency (fig2)
5. Simulation: 75% females in G10 if the 5% largest fish are selected at each generation (fig3). If those G10 fish were reared in conditions mimicking the natural ones, 95% females would be expected

## Conclusions

1. Selection for body length induces a correlated response on sex-ratio
2. Early growth (90 dpf) is more tightly genetically linked to sex tendency than late growth
3. Combining selection for growth and manipulation of environmental conditions should allow the production of quasi-monosex populations of sea bass for aquaculture.

Figure 2: genetic correlation  $r_A$  ( $\pm$  s.e.) between body length and the liability trait sex tendency at different ages in dpf (days post-fertilisation).

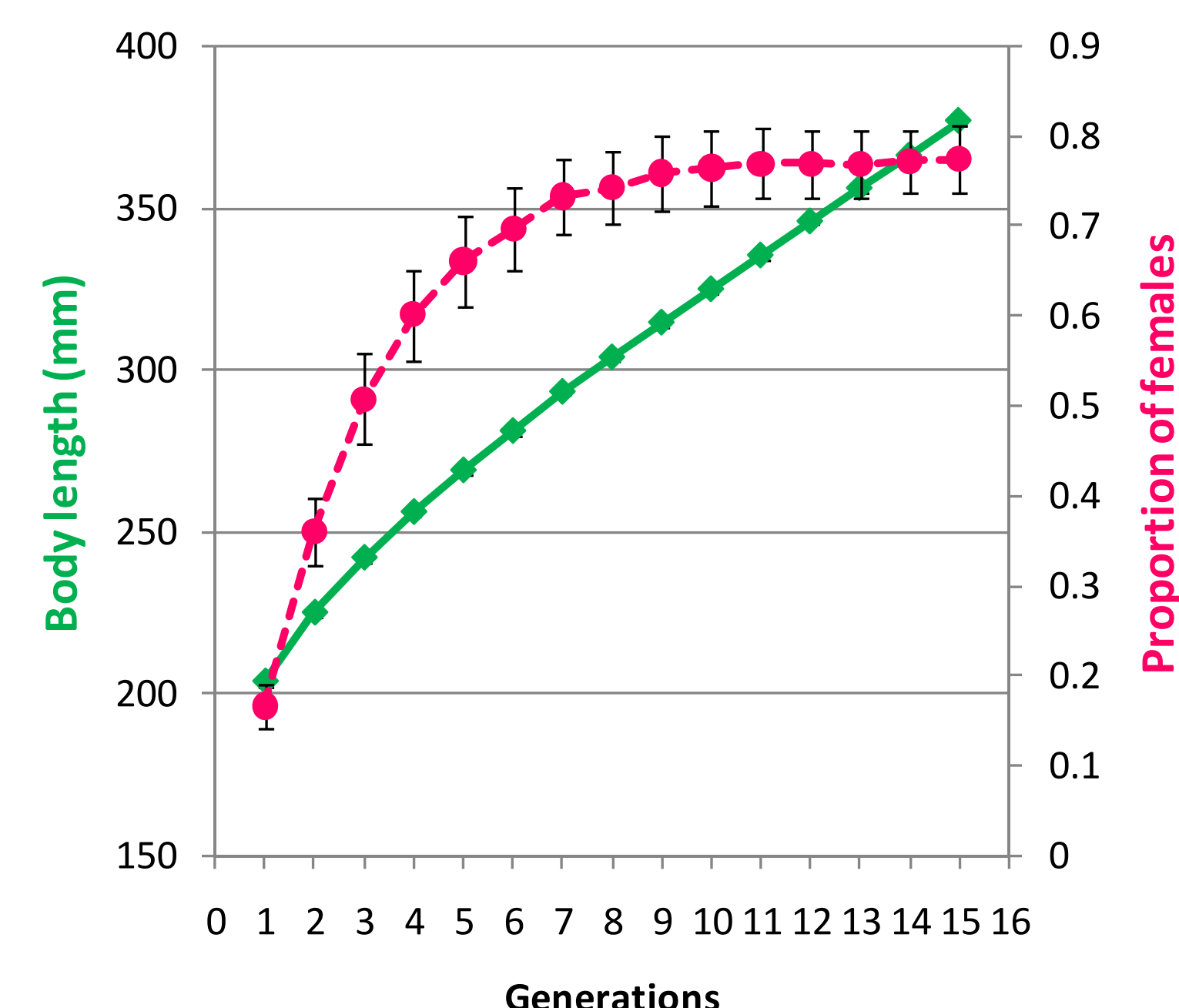
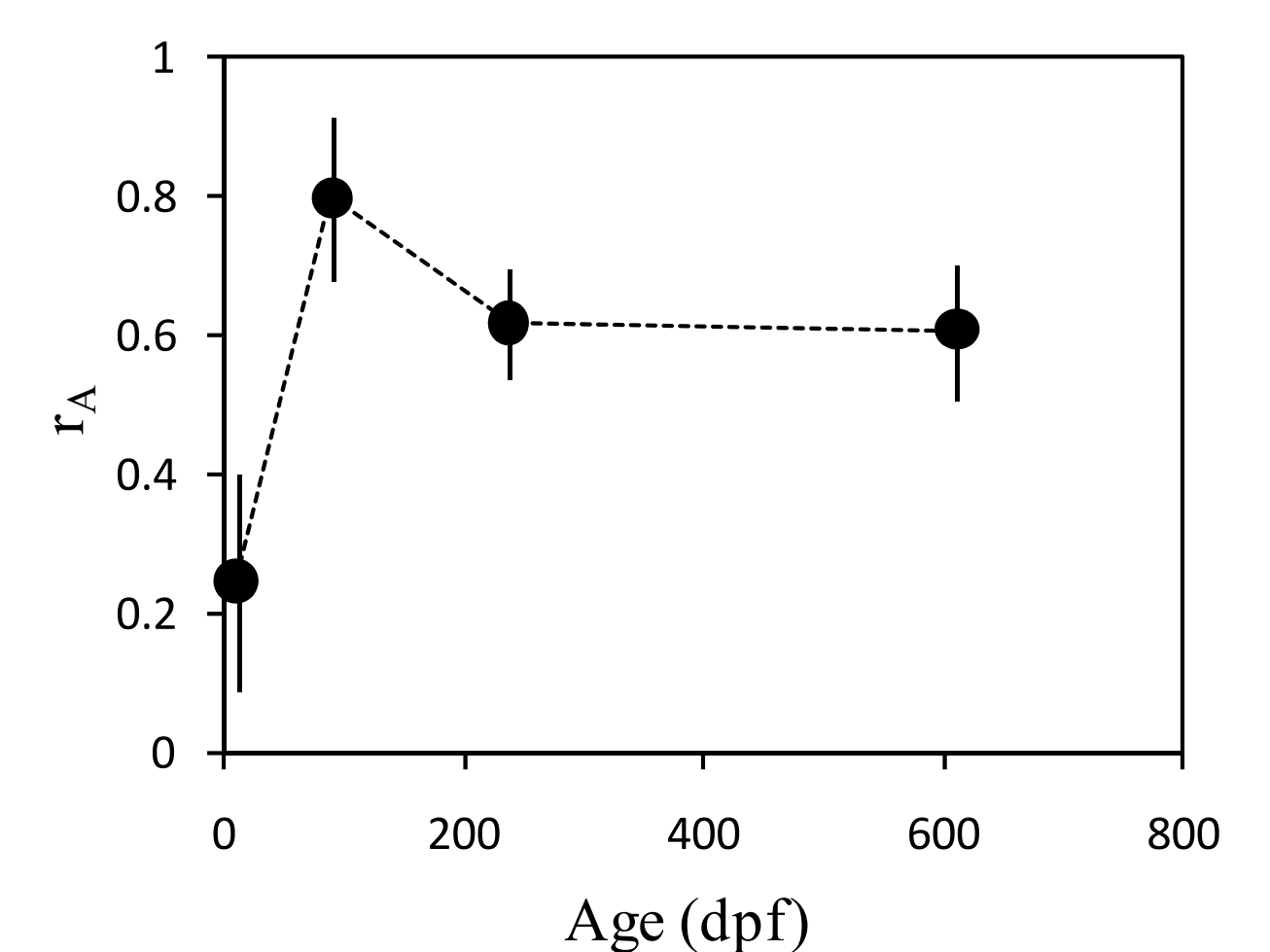


Figure 3: Simulated co-evolution of body length and sex-ratio in a population of sea bass submitted to phenotypic selection on body length with a proportion selected of 5% at each generation

## Acknowledgements

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