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## **Mediterranean carob populations, native or naturalized ? A continuing riddle**

Juan Viruel, Frédéric Médail, Marianick Juin, Anne Haguenauer, Gonzalo Nieto Feliner, Magda Bou Dagher Kharrat, Stefano Malfa, Lahcen Ouahmane, Hervé Sanguin, Alex Baumel

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# Mediterranean carob populations, native or naturalized?

## A continuing riddle.

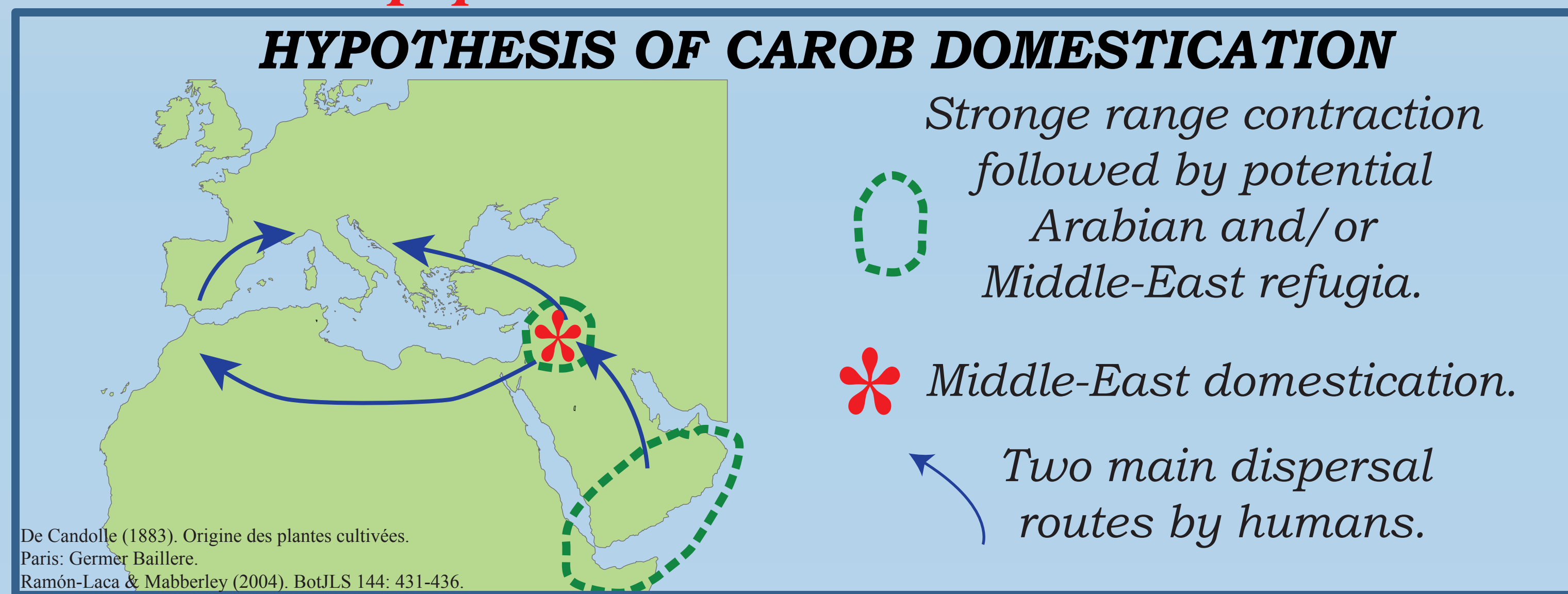
Juan Viruel<sup>1</sup>, Frédéric Médail<sup>1</sup>, Marianick Juin<sup>1</sup>, Anne Haguénauer<sup>1</sup>, Gonzalo Nieto Feliner<sup>2</sup>, Magda Bou Dagher Kharrat<sup>3</sup>, Stefano La Malfa<sup>4</sup>, Lahcen Ouahmane<sup>5</sup>, Hervé Sanguin<sup>6</sup>, Alex Baumel<sup>1</sup>

### INTRODUCTION

Carob (*Ceratonia siliqua* L.) is a well-known Mediterranean tree which was probably domesticated contemporaneously to the first trees (eg. olive, fig) in the Middle-East. Since then, carob has played a crucial role due to its edible fruits used for cattle forage and subsistence agriculture. Carob plants are able to grow on stressful rocky soils, increasing the socio-economic value of many dry lands.



*Despite its economic importance, the origins and history of carob populations are still under debate.*



### OBJECTIVE

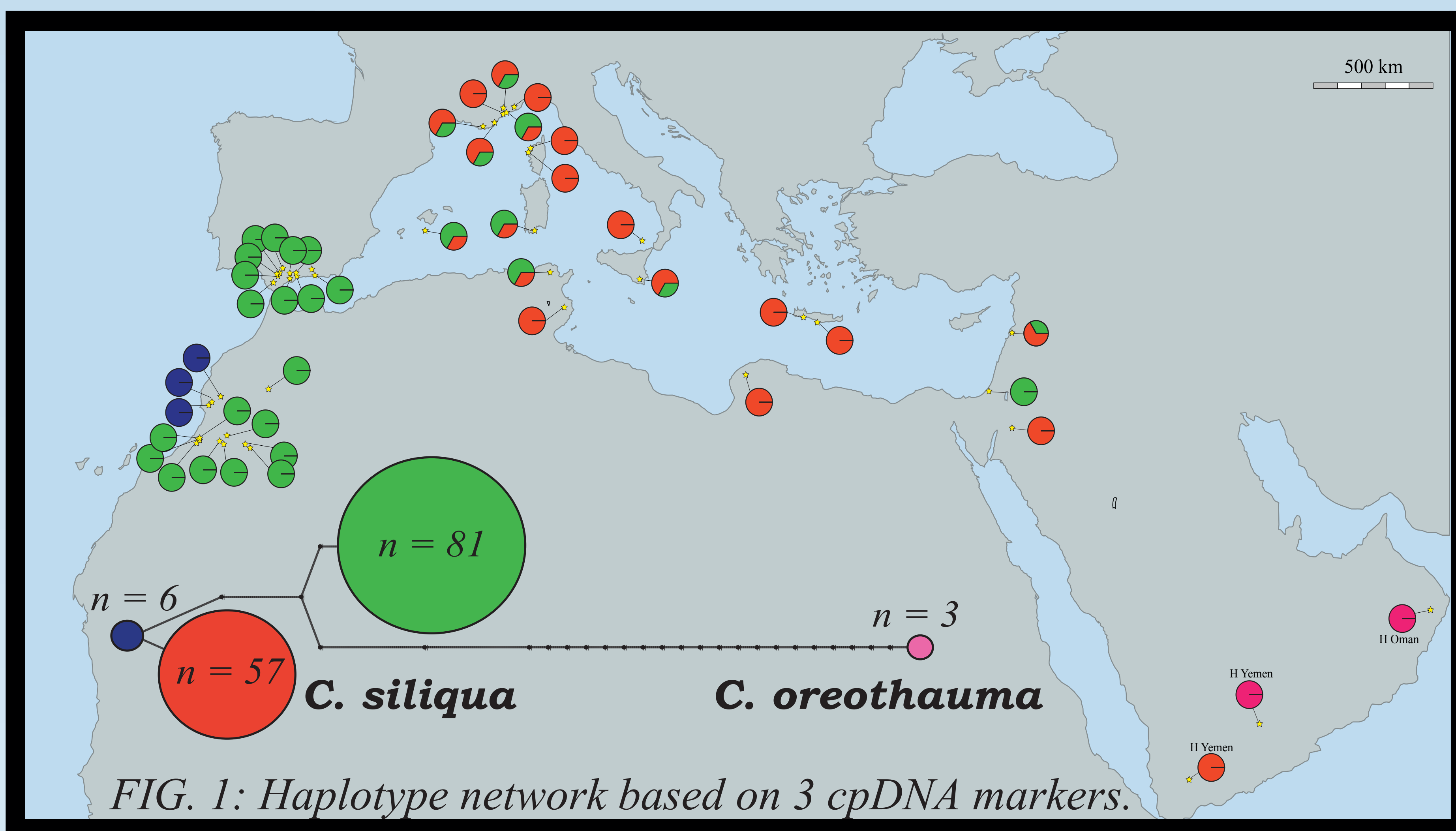
Reconstructing the most probable origin of the Mediterranean distribution of carob by contrasting natural *versus* human-mediated expansion.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

- Three cpDNA regions sequenced for 49 populations of *C. siliqua* and two of *C. oreoethauma*. Haplotype network was based on coalescence model.
- Environment Niche Modeling (ENM) reconstruction using 1,000 presence points for present, Mid-Holocene, Last Inter-Glacial (LIG) and Last Glacial Maximum (LGM).
- Divergence time estimations using a relaxed-clock model.

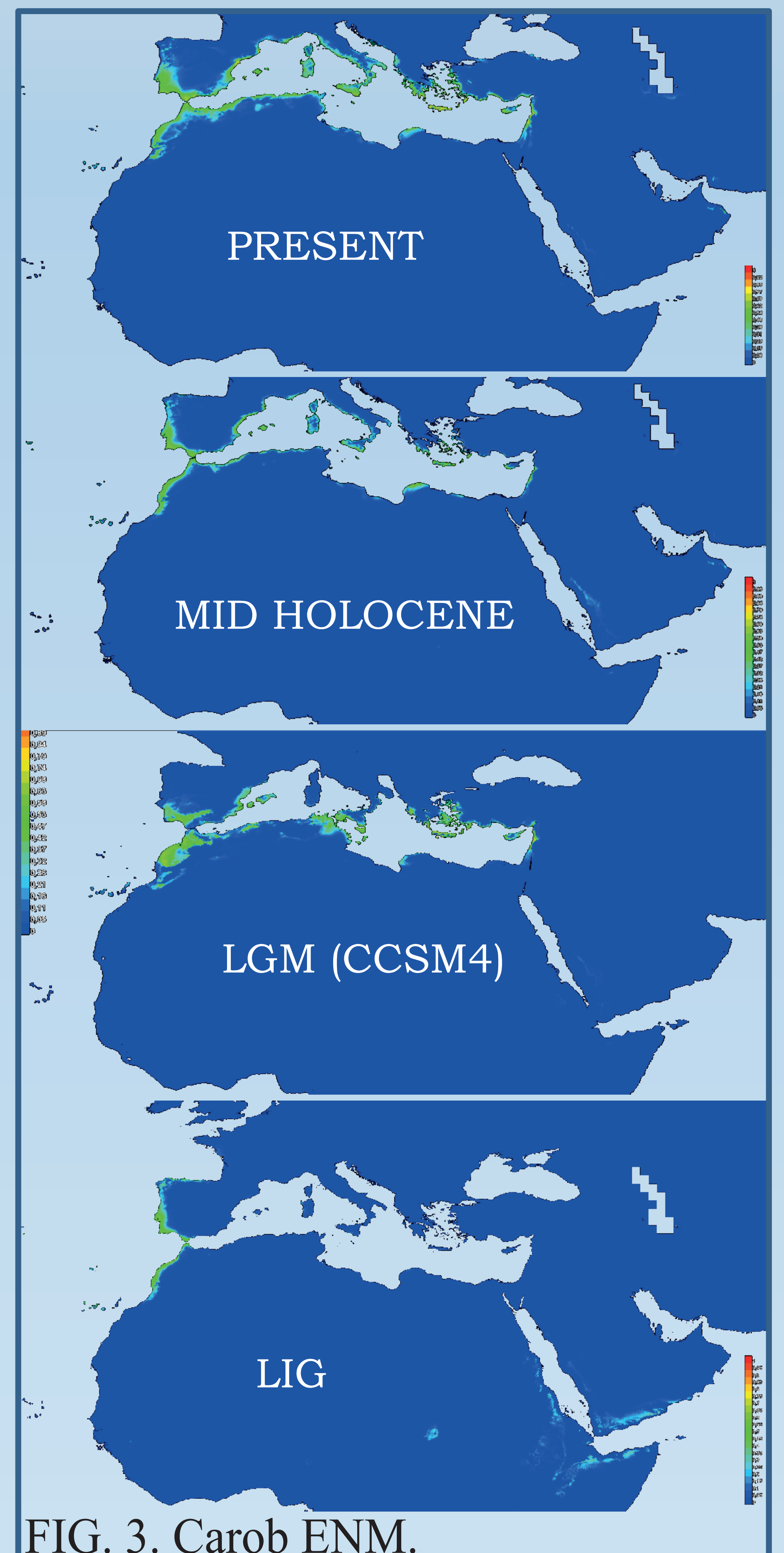
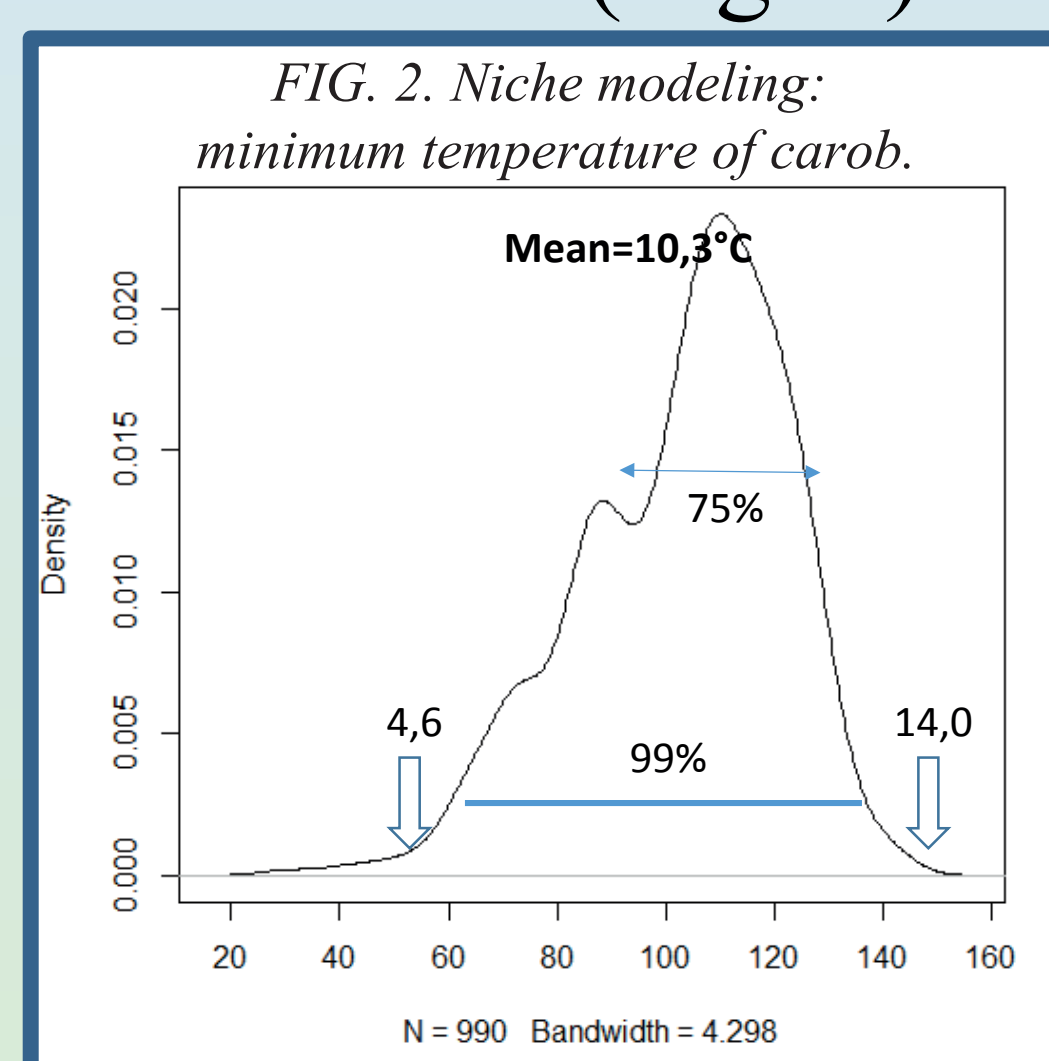
### RESULTS

Three haplotypes were found within *C. siliqua* with a strong geographic structure. The western haplotype of *C. siliqua* showed the higher probability of ancestry. *C. oreoethauma* haplotype is significantly different to those in its congener (Fig. 1).



Current climatic niche conditions have determined the distribution of carob at present (Figs. 2, 3) and its history throughout climatic oscillations (Fig. 3). Carob shows a high sensitivity to frost, with a cold limit in winter at 4.6 °C and an optimal at 10 °C (Fig. 2).

ENM-based potential distributions (Fig. 3) showed that climatic conditions would have allowed the expansion of carob throughout the Mediterranean since LGM to Mid-Holocene times, preceding the putative dispersal hypothesis by humans.



Divergence time estimations determined that the split between *C. oreoethauma* and *C. siliqua* was 9.0 (17.6-2.6) mya, and that among the two main phylogroups found within *C. siliqua* at 1.6 (5.0-0.01) mya. These results also support a natural distribution of carobs in the Mediterranean.

### CONCLUSIONS

Our results supports a natural Mediterranean distribution of carob before the emergence of agriculture. Multiple origins of domestication from native populations would explain the genetic structure.

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<http://dynamic.cirad.fr/>

Contact: [juan.viruel@imbe.fr](mailto:juan.viruel@imbe.fr)