Geographic and environmental contributions to genomic divergence in mangrove forests

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ABSTRACT

Assessing the relative importance of geographic and environmental factors to the spatial distribution of genetic variation can provide relevant information about the processes that maintain genetic variation in natural populations. With a globally wide but very restricted habitat distribution, mangrove trees are an interesting model for studies aiming to understand the contributions of these factors. Mangroves occur along the continent-ocean interface of tropical and subtropical latitudes, regions considered inhospitable to many other plant types. Here, we used landscape genomics approaches to investigate the relative contributions of geographic and environmental variables to the genetic variation of two black mangroves, *Avicennia schaueriana* and *A. germinans*, along the South American coast. Using single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), our results revealed an important role of ocean currents in the gene flow of *A. schaueriana* and isolation by environment as the pattern that best explains the genetic differentiation of *A. germinans*. Additionally, for both species, we found significant correlations between genetic variation with evidence of selection and precipitation regimes, tidal variation, solar radiation and temperature patterns. These discoveries expand our knowledge about the evolution of mangrove trees and provide important information to predict future responses of coastal species to the expected global changes for this century.

KEYWORDS

Adaptation of mangroves; isolation by distance; isolation by barrier; environmental gradient; molecular ecology; coastal ecology.

1. INTRODUCTION

Environmental and geographic variations are often determinants of the distribution of allele frequencies in natural populations, facilitating or limiting gene flow across space and influencing the selection of certain genotypes [1-3]. For example, under an isolation-by-distance (IBD) model [4], geographic distance may limit the dispersal, leading to the accumulation of allele frequency divergences by genetic drift [5]. Furthermore, under the isolation-by-barrier (IBB) model, a barrier to gene flow may abruptly reduce or even disrupt connectivity between individuals of a species [6]. In addition to these models, the genetic differentiation can increase in response to environmental differences, regardless of the geographic distance. This pattern, described by the isolation-by-environment (IBE), [7] can be generated by a variety of ecological processes, such as selection against immigrants, leading to the evolution of locally adapted populations [5].

These models, IBD, IBB, and IBE, are not mutually exclusive and often co-occur in nature [8,9]. Determining the factors that control the distribution patterns of genetic variation across space can provide relevant information about the underlying processes that generate and maintain genetic variation in natural populations [7,10]. This knowledge is essential to predict future responses of current populations to environmental changes [11] and can contribute to decision-making processes aiming to minimize future biodiversity loss [12-14].

The field of research that seeks to clarify the roles of these factors in the distribution of the neutral and adaptive genetic variability of a species over space is known as landscape genomics [11,15-17]. Recently, this approach has been increasingly applied to the study of non-model organisms [18]. Nevertheless, landscape genomic studies are mostly limited to animal species, whereas studies on plants, especially tropical trees [19], remain very limited despite their

fundamental role in global biogeochemical cycles [20] and as habitat providers to most terrestrial biodiversity [21].

As sessile organisms, trees respond directly to the environment in which they live [22]. Conversely, they often have high levels of gene flow, which tend to reduce the strength of natural selection [23]. Thus, tree species that often occur across wide latitudinal ranges along environmental gradients, such as mangrove forests [24], represent a promising biological model to investigate and understand the effects of the environment on micro evolutionary processes and populational dynamics.

Mangrove trees occur in a narrow area along the continent-ocean interface [24] of tropical and subtropical latitudes of the world, mainly between 30ºN and 30°S [25]. These species produce floating seeds or fruits, referred to as “propagules” [24], which can disperse over long distances via rivers and ocean surface currents [26].Their geographic distribution is limited by the topography of the intertidal zone [27] and frequently by the occurrence of low temperatures [28] and precipitation patterns [29]. However, environmental variations in their boundaries are associated with different climatic thresholds [30,31] and oceanographic conditions [32].

Avicennia L. (Acanthaceae) is one of the most diverse and widely distributed mangrove genera globally [33,34] and is very abundant on the western Atlantic coastline [35]. In this region, *Avicennia* is mainly represented by two of the three New World *Avicennia* species, namely, *Avicennia germinans* and *Avicennia schaueriana* [33,35]. These species present a partly sympatric distribution on the South American coast, where they share a remarkable north-south pattern of genetic divergence as revealed by selectively neutral microsatellites [36] and single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) [37,38]. A similar pattern of putatively neutral genetic

diversity was also observed in other coastal species, such as *Rhizophora mangle* [39,40] and the mangrove-associated tree *Hibiscus pernambucensis* [41]. These findings likely indicate a prominent role of dispersal of floating propagules in shaping the overlapping north-south genetic divergence of these trees given the direction of the South Equatorial current (SEC) along the Atlantic coast of South America [42].

In addition to neutral processes that shape the diversity of *Avicennia* species in this region, recent studies have identified various genomic regions possibly associated with adaptive processes relevant to the environmental context of mangroves [37,38]. These variations have been attributed to climatic and oceanographic factors that vary widely along the latitudinal gradient of the species distribution. Although these studies provide insights into the role of the environment in the organization of the adaptive genetic variation in *A. schaueriana* and *A. germinans*, the relative importance of neutral and nonneutral abiotic factors remains unknown. The present study aimed to investigate the relative contributions of geographic and environmental variables to the organization of the genetic diversity of these two dominant species of the genus *Avicennia* that are found on the Atlantic coast of South America.

2. METHODS

2.1. Biological materials and genotyping of SNP markers

Biological materials were collected and single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) markers were identified within the context of previous studies by Cruz et al. [37] for *A. schaueriana* and Cruz et al. [38] for *A. germinans*. Briefly, seventy-seven *A. schaueriana* individuals were sampled from ten different locations and 48 *A. germinans* individuals were sampled from six

different locations along the Brazilian coast (figure 1 and table 1). Assembly, mapping and SNP locus identification were performed using custom scripts (SNPsaurus), which created a reference catalogue of abundant reads, retaining biallelic loci present in at least 10% of the samples. High-quality sequences were used, allowing a maximum of 65% of missing data and one SNP per sequence and requiring a minimum coverage of 8× and a minor allele frequency ≥ 0.05 using vcftools v.0.1.12b [43]. To reduce the paralogy or low-quality genotype calls, a maximum reading coverage of 56 was used (resulting from the product with the average reading depth and a standard deviation of 1.5 from the average). In total, 6,170 and 2,297 SNP markers were identified for *A. schaueriana* and *A. germinans*, respectively.

2.2. Detection of SNP loci with signatures of natural selection

SNP loci with evidence of natural selection were identified previously by Cruz et al. [37,38]. For *A. schaueriana*, 86 loci showed considerable deviations from neutral expectations of interpopulation divergence. They were detected by two methods to minimize false positives: LOSITAN [44], with a confidence interval of 0.99 and a false-discovery rate (FDR) of 0.1, and pcadapt [45], with an FDR of 0.1. For *A. germinans*, 25 loci showed considerable deviations from neutral expectations of interpopulation divergence. For the latter species, in addition to LOSITAN (a confidence interval of 0.99 and an FDR of 0.05) and pcadapt (an FDR of 0.05), SNP loci associated with ecological variables were detected using Latent Factor Mixed Models (LFMM) implemented in the *LEA* package [46].

2.3. Estimation of genetic distances

To analyze the importance of geographic distance and environmental variables in spatial genetic divergence, we evaluated which model—isolation by distance (IBD), isolation by barrier (IBB) or isolation by environment (IBE) — best described the distribution of the genetic diversity of each species based on genome-wide SNP markers. To that end, we estimated the pairwise genetic differentiation (Wright's F_{ST}) [47] for the total set of SNP molecular markers and the set of SNP markers with evidence of selection, using the *Hierfstat* [48] package for R v. 3.6.2 [49].

2.4. Geographic and environmental distances and the oceanographic barrier

Pairwise geographic distances among populations were measured using the geographic coordinates of the sampling sites (table 1) with the global positioning system (Garmin 76CSx, WGS-84 standard, Garmin International Inc., Olathe, KS, USA). Distances between points were estimated based on the contour of the Brazilian coast; thus, we considered floating propagules-mediated dispersal [50]. To determine the relative significance of the split pattern of the SEC into the Brazil current (BC) and the North Brazil current (NBC) [42] (figure 1) for *A. schaueriana* and *A. germinans* propagules, a binary matrix (0 or 1) was constructed based on the presence (1) or absence (0) of the supposed oceanographic barrier between each pair of sampling sites.

To evaluate the overall effect of the environment on the distribution of genetic variation, we obtained a total of 42 environmental variables for each sampling site, with a resolution of 30 arc-seconds (~ 1 km in Ecuador). In our dataset, we included 27 climatic variables derived from the WorldClim temperature and precipitation datasets (version 1.4 and 2.0) [51], 10 oceanographic variables derived the Marspec ocean surface salinity and temperature datasets

[52] and five variables related to tidal variations retrieved from the Environmental Climate Data Sweden (ECDS) platform [53]. To avoid nonindependence between environmental variables, we removed variables that showed a high correlation ($R^2 > 0.8$) (electronic supplementary material, figure S1), as measured by the *removeCollinearity* function of the *virtualspecies* package [54] in R [49]. We extracted the values of the environmental variables for our sample points (electronic supplementary material, table 1 and 2) using the *raster* package [55] (electronic supplementary material, table S1 and S6) in R [49]. All occurrence data have been carefully inspected to detect and correct problems associated with inconsistent records [56]. We transformed this environmental data matrix using a principal component analysis (PCA). We used the most representative scores from the PCA to calculate Euclidean distances between population pairs [57]. The PCA and environmental distance measurements were all performed in R [49].

2.5. Association tests

To test which model best explained our genetic data (both neutral and putatively nonneutral), we performed Multiple Matrix Regression with Randomization (MMRR) [9]. We employed this method to estimate the independent effect of each factor (geographic or environmental) on a single response variable, typically genetic distance. The analysis was performed using the *MMRR* function in R with 10,000 permutations. This function calculates the coefficient of determination, the regression coefficients (β), and estimates significance values for all parameters, showing to be accurate to several types of conditions [9]. The following comparisons were performed: (I) geographic distance (km) and environmental distance, (II) geographic distance (km) and pairwise F_{ST}, (III) environmental distance and pairwise F_{ST}, (IV) geographic distance (km) in conjunction with environmental distance and pairwise F_{ST} and (V)

the presence/absence of the supposed oceanographic barrier and pairwise F_{ST}. These comparisons were also performed separately for the set of samples located northerly from the SEC and for the set of samples located southerly from the SEC because of previous genetic structure evidences [36]. Finally, we tested for correlations between the genetic distances based on the SNP marker set with selection evidence for each environmental variable separately.

3. RESULTS

3.1. Genetic, geographic and environmental distances

For the total set of SNP markers, we found F_{ST} values between 0.019 and 0.189 for pairs of *A. schaueriana* populations and between 0.047 and 0.387 for pairs of *A. germinans* populations (figure 2). For the set of markers with evidence of selection, F_{ST} ranged from 0.02 to 0.36 for *A. schaueriana* (electronic supplementary material, table S3) and from 0.03 to 0.88 for *A. germinans* (electronic supplementary material, table S4). The pairwise geographic distances ranged from approximately 5000 km between Bragança (SB) and Laguna (SL) to 77 km between Cananéia (SC) and Pontal do Paraná (SP) for *A. schaueriana* (electronic supplementary material, table S5) and from 2100 km between Ilha de Marajó in Soure (GM) and Tamandaré (GT) to 222 km between Ilha de Marajó in Soure (GM) and Bragança (GB) for *A. germinans* (electronic supplementary material, table S6).

After removing highly correlated environmental variables ($R^2 > 0.8$), 23 variables were retained for analyses of environmental distances (electronic supplementary material, table S7 and S8). The first five and the three most representative axes of the PCA used to calculate the environmental distance between the sampling sites (electronic supplementary material, table S9

and S10) retained 97% and 92% of the variation for *A. schaueriana* and *A. germinans*, respectively. The first two PCA axis for *A. schaueriana* represented 80% of the variance and was mainly explained by the variations in air temperature and sea surface temperature, the solar radiation and tidal cycles (figure 3A). For *A. germinans*, the first two PCA axis represented almost 80% of the variance and was mainly explained by the air temperature variation, precipitation regimes, vapor pressure deficit and solar radiation (figure 3B).

3.2. Association tests

For *A. schaueriana*, considering all SNP loci, we observed that the geographic distances between pairs of sampling sites played the greatest role in the describing genetic distances (R^2 = 0.81, $P < 0.001$; $\beta = 0.90$, $P = 0.001$; figure 4A), but environmental distance also contributed significantly to genetic distance ($R^2 = 0.54$, $P < 0.001$; $\beta = 0.73$, $P < 0.01$; Figure 4B). However, there was a strong significant correlation between geographic distance and environmental difference ($R^2 = 0.82$, $P < 0.05$; $\beta = 0.88$, $P = 0.001$; Figure 4C), implying that the farther the geographic distance, the greater the environmental difference. When tests were performed separately for sampling locations north and south from the SEC, we found significant correlations only between genetic and geographic distances ($R^2 = 0.81$, $P < 0.001$; $\beta = 0.89$, P = 0.01) for sampling sites located south of the SEC. Multiple regression combining the effects of geographic and environmental distances on genetic distance provided a slight increase in the fit of the model ($R^2 = 0.86$, $P < 0.05$), however, the effect of geographic ($\beta_{geographic} = 0.13$, P = 0.001) and environmental ($\beta_{environment} = -0.48$, $P = 0.01$) distances was lower than the regressions including only one predictor variable. The variable that best explained the genetic

differentiation observed in *A. schaueriana* was the presence or absence of the oceanographic barrier ($R^2 = 0.92$, $P < 0.01$; $\beta = 0.96$, $P < 0.01$).

For *A. germinans*, geographic ($R^2 = 0.61$, $P < 0.05$; $\beta = 0.78$, $P = 0.05$; figure 4E) and environmental ($R^2 = 0.67$, $P < 0.05$; $\beta = 0.81$, $P = 0.01$; figure 4F) distances played significant roles in the genetic differentiation between sampling sites in the entire SNP dataset. However, when we removed samples from GT, which is the only sampling site south of the SEC, the genetic divergence was not correlated with either the geographic distance ($R^2 = 0.006$, $P = 0.97$; $\beta = 0.07$, $P = 0.88$) or the environmental distance ($R^2 = 0.03$, $P = 0.70$; $\beta = 0.17$, $P = 0.68$). The correlation between geographic and environmental distances was significant ($R^2 = 0.74$, $P < 0.01$; figure 4G), but less pronounced than that observed for *A. schaueriana*, which was probably due to the lower latitudinal amplitude between their sampling sites, and consequently, lower environmental variation compared to the latter species. When both types of distances were included in the model, we obtained significant values only for the environmental distance, which showed twice the effect than the geographical distance ($R^2 = 0.69$, $P = 0.03$; $\beta_{environment} = 0.55$, $P < 0.05$, $\beta_{geographic} = 0.28$, $P = 0.34$). The presence or absence of the oceanographic barrier did not explain the genetic divergence among *A. germinans* sampling locations ($R^2 = 0.91$, $P = 0.15$; $\beta = 0.95$, $P = 0.12$).

We identified a significant environmental contribution to the genetic differentiation based on the putative nonneutral SNPs for both species. This contribution was more pronounced for *A. germinans* ($R^2 = 0.62$, $P < 0.05$; $\beta = 0.78$, $P < 0.05$; figure 4H) than for *A. schaueriana* ($R^2 = 0.51$, $P < 0.01$; $\beta = 0.7$, $P = 0.001$; figure 4D). When we analyzed each environmental variable separately, we found significant correlations of putative nonneutral genetic differentiation among *A. schaueriana* sampling locations with variables that vary along the latitudinal gradient of the

species, such as the annual mean temperature (R^2 = 0.45, P < 0.001; β = 0.67, P = 0.001), isothermality (R^2 = 0.75, P < 0.001; β = 0.86, P = 0.001), precipitation seasonality (R^2 = 0.56, P < 0.001; β = 0.75, P < 0.01), minimum solar radiation (R^2 = 0.49, P < 0.001; β = 0.70, P = 0.001), the annual average cycle of tidal amplitude (R^2 = 0.62, P < 0.001; β = 0.79, P < 0.05) and the mean annual of sea surface temperature (R^2 = 0.46, P < 0.001; β = 0.68, P = 0.01). For *A. germinans*, the nonneutral variation was related to variations in the annual mean temperature (R^2 = 0.81, P = 0.01; β = 0.88, P < 0.05), maximum temperature of warmest month (R^2 = 0.80, P < 0.05; β = 0.88, P < 0.05), precipitation of warmest quarter (R^2 = 0.91, P < 0.05; β = 0.95, P = 0.05), maximum solar radiation (R^2 = 0.96, P = 0.01; β = 0.98, P = 0.01) and in the annual average cycle of tidal amplitude (R^2 = 0.12, P < 0.01; β = 0.35, P = 0.01) (table 2).

4. DISCUSSION

The study of the geographic and environmental factors shaping neutral and adaptive genetic variation in heterogeneous environments is one of the main approaches used to understand the dynamics and evolutionary potential of natural populations [16,58]. In this study, we analyzed the relative contributions of environmental and geographic distances and the presence of an oceanographic barrier to the genetic differentiation of populations of two dominant mangrove species in the Neotropics. We identified the relative importance of the main environmental variables that generate adaptation in these species, providing relevant information for decision makers when planning future efforts targeting conservation and coastal vegetation recovery in the face of increasing challenges resulting from anthropogenic environmental and climate changes in this century.

Pairwise F_{ST} results revealed a variable degree of genetic divergence for both species, indicating the existence of substantially structured populations, especially when samples to the north and south of the SEC are considered. These results corroborate the genetic structure patterns found in previous studies conducted with neutral molecular markers [36,39-41] and indicate that regardless of the characteristics of these markers with high (microsatellite) [59] or low (SNPs) [60] mutation rates, the evolutionary processes that led to this divergence must be quite intense or ancient.

The geographic distances between sampling sites contributed significantly to the genetic divergence of *A. schaueriana* (R^2: 0.81, $P < 0.001$; $\beta = 0.90$, $P = 0.001$) and *A. germinans* ($R^2 = 0.61$, $P < 0.05$; $\beta = 0.78$, $P = 0.05$), suggesting that spatial distance plays a fundamental role in the genetic divergence of these species' populations. This model appears to be common in studies of plants [8] and mangroves [61-64]. Although evidence of water-dispersed over long distances exists for mangrove species [26,36,65,66], our results indicate that the large geographic extension and major oceanic currents of the Brazilian coast physically limit the dispersal of *Avicennia* species. Although these correlations were significant for the total set of sampling locations, they were not significant when considering only the set of *A. schaueriana* and *A. germinans* sampling locations north of the SEC. For the five sampling locations of *A. germinans* in this region, which are distributed in a fairly geographically continuous habitat, the model was not explained by the coefficient of determination values ($R^2 = 0.006$, $P = 0.97$). We hypothesized that the genetic differentiation between 0.047 and 0.387 observed among sampling locations may actually result from an IBB effect caused by the SEC acting as a barrier to the dispersal of propagules. However, we did not find a significant correlation between genetic differentiation

and the presence of the SEC, probably because we were not able to sufficiently sample *A. germinans* south of the SEC given that only a single location, GT, was used.

In contrast, we found statistical evidence for the action of the SEC as a barrier to gene flow for *A. schaueriana*. For this species, the IBB is the model that best explains the genetic differentiation between their populations. Our results corroborate Mori et al. [36], who suggested that the neutral genetic divergence observed for *A. schaueriana* may have been shaped by marine currents. Our results also suggest that the bifurcated flow of marine currents along the Atlantic coast of South America may have a key role as drivers of genetic differentiation observed in other species of mangrove or associated with this ecosystem, such as *Rhizophora mangle* [39,40] and *Hibiscus pernambucensis* [41]. Our findings statistically showed that the SEC is an important driver of the genetic structure of mangrove species; however, coastal and ocean currents vary temporally in strength and directionality [50]. For example, the SEC splits into the BC and the NBC, which have different speeds and directions [42] (Fig. 1). The NBC is faster than the BC, favoring the spread of propagules from south to north, as observed in previous studies [36,39]. Additionally, the flow direction of coastal currents may influence the direction of gene flow among populations. Therefore, future investigations of the dynamics of these currents, not as a static barrier but including different levels of resistance to gene flow, may provide more realistic insights into their influence on the distribution of the genetic variation of species dispersed by sea currents.

We also identified an IBE pattern in the structure of the genetic diversity of *A. schaueriana* and *A. germinans*. For *A. germinans*, the IBE explained the genetic differentiation between their populations better than the neutral processes. Many species under IBE showed this same pattern [8,67-73], indicating that environmental heterogeneity may be the main factor

underlying geographic distance [8,72,74]. Notably, the environmental differences of both species were correlated with geographic distance. We suggest, therefore, future investigations that control the effect of environmental predictors on geographic distance.

Given the significant results for IBE, we also estimated the contribution of each environmental variable to nonneutral SNP genetic variation, allowing us to infer the degree to which individual environmental variables contribute to these results. For *A. schaueriana*, we found significant correlations to variations in the tidal range regimes, air and ocean surface temperatures, water vapor pressure, solar radiation, and precipitation shape the distribution of the genetic variation of this species (Table 2). Our results corroborate those of Cruz et al. [38] who performed a functional annotation of loci showing deviations from neutral expectations based on allele frequency variations and associated these loci with biological processes related to responses to environmental variables such as drought and UV radiation. Conversely, for *A. germinans*, we found that genetic variation with evidence of selection is correlated with variations in atmospheric temperature patterns, precipitation regimes, solar radiation and tidal amplitude cycles (Table 2). The results observed for both species corroborate those of other studies reporting that precipitation and air and sea temperature variables were limiting factors in the distribution of coastal species [30,32,75-78], and, together with Cruz et al. [37,38], provide new evidence of the role of local adaptation in the distribution of the genetic diversity of these species.

Our results are particularly relevant in light of the climate changes that have been occurring in the last decades. With them, further investigations on the responses of these species to future changes in predicted increases in average annual air and ocean temperatures and sea level rise [79] can be directed. These results also have implications for conservation management

and planning decisions. With a better understanding of the role of environmental variables in the modeling of genetic variation in *Avicennia* species on the South American coast, our results contribute to the definition of evolutionarily significant units (ESU) for these species, thus maintaining their evolutionary potential [80]. In addition, from the results referring to the remarkable pattern of genetic divergence of *A. schaueriana*, resulting in part from the action of the current of the marine surface studied here, we suggest the consideration of genetic banks north and south from the SEC as conservation measures and maintenance of biodiversity.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Our results provide novel evidence that the combined action of geographic distance, ocean currents and environmental gradient contributed to the evolution of spatial genetic divergence within two Neotropical *Avicennia* species on the Atlantic coast of South America. Our findings revealed the major role of ocean currents as barriers to the gene flow of *A. schaueriana* and the environmental gradient as the main abiotic factor in the genetic differentiation of *A. germinans*. For both species, we found new evidence of adaptation to climatic and oceanographic variables that are changing rapidly in recent decades. In this context, our results represent a starting point for understanding the role of environmental variables in shaping genetic variation in *Avicennia* species of the South American coast, contributing to the understanding of the evolution of genetic diversity within this genus and providing information that can be relevant to other coastal organisms. Additionally, our findings guide further research on the responses of these species to climate change and contribute to effective conservation plans for mangroves and other species with similar dispersion mechanisms.

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DATA, CODE AND MATERIALS

A. germinans SNP genotypes data are available from the Dryad Digital Repository: https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.pk0p2nghr. *A. schaueriana* SNP genotypes data are available from the article: doi:10.1038/s41598-019-56469-w (supplementary datasets 1 and 2). The environmental data set and distance matrices have been uploaded as part of the electronic supplementary material.

COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors declare no competing interests.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

A.P.S., G.M.M., M.F.S. and M.V.C. designed the study; M.F.S., M.V.C., G.M.M. and J.D.V. analyzed data; A.P.S., G.M.M. and M.I.Z. contributed material/analysis tools; M.F.S. wrote the manuscript. All authors discussed the results and contributed to the manuscript and reviewed it.

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TABLES

Table 1. Collection sites for the samples of *Avicennia schaueriana* and *A. germinans* long the South American coast.

A. schaueriana	***A. germinans***	**Locality (City/State)**	**Latitude**	**Longitude**
	GM	Soure, Pará	-0.7238889	-48.49
	GB	Bragança, Pará	-0.9047222	-46.6875
SB		Bragança, Pará	-0.82	-46.61555556
SA	**GA**	Alcântara, Maranhão	-2.4102778	-44.40611
	GN	Parnaíba, Piauí	-2.778333	-41.822222
SR	**GR**	Paracuru, Ceará	-3.4130556	-39.05639
	GT	Tamandaré, Pernambuco	-8.5263889	-35.01333
SV		Vera Cruz, Bahia	-12.98361111	-38.68472222
SG		Guapimirim, Rio de Janeiro	-22.70138889	-43.00722222
SU		Ubatuba, São Paulo	-23.48944444	-45.16444444
SC		Cananéia, São Paulo	-25.02	-47.91805556
SP		Pontal do Paraná, Paraná	-25.575	-48.3525
SF		Florianópolis, Santa Catarina	-27.57694444	-48.51888889
SL		Laguna, Santa Catarina	-28.4451	-48.84008667

Sample populations of *A. schaueriana* e *A. germinans* are indicated by two capital letters corresponding to Figure 1.

Table 2. Results of the MMRR between the genetic distances based on the set of nonneutral molecular markers and each environmental variable for *A. schaueriana* and *A. germinans*.

Environmental variables	*A. schaueriana*				*A. germinans*			
	β	*P*	R^2	*P*	β	*P*	R^2	*P*
Annual mean temperature (ºC)	0.67	0.001	0.45	**0.0009**	0.88	0.02	0.81	**0.01**
Temperature annual range (ºC)	0.60	0.005	0.36	**0.0004**	0.02	0.91	0.04	0.63
Isothermality (ºC)	0.86	0.001	0.75	**0.0005**	0.72	0.06	0.50	0.09
Min temperature of coldest month (ºC)	0.69	0.001	0.49	**0.002**	0.86	0.08	0.75	0.07
Max temperature of warmest month (ºC)	0.05	0.63	0.003	0.63	0.88	0.02	0.80	**0.03**
Mean Temperature of Coldest Quarter (ºC)	0.72	0.001	0.53	**0.002**	0.90	0.08	0.82	0.07
Precipitation seasonality (mm)	0.75	0.01	0.56	**0.0004**	0.65	0.05	0.42	**0.05**
Precipitation of warmest quarter (mm)	0.56	0.006	0.31	**0.008**	0.95	0.05	0.91	**0.04**
Precipitation of coldest quarter (mm)	0.62	0.018	0.39	**0.01**	-0.09	0.88	0.008	0.88
Mean solar radiation (kJ m^{-2} day^{-1})	0.66	0.001	0.44	**0.0005**	0.68	0.05	0.46	**0.04**
Min solar radiation (kJ m^{-2} day^{-1})	0.70	0.001	0.49	**0.0001**	-0.26	0.37	0.06	0.36
Max solar radiation (kJ m^{-2} day^{-1})	0.48	0.005	0.23	**0.006**	0.98	0.01	0.96	**0.01**
Wind speed mean (m s^{-1})	0.19	0.36	0.04	0.395	0.27	0.45	0.07	0.41
Max vapor pressure deficit (kPa)	0.46	0.023	0.22	**0.01**	0.45	0.22	0.20	0.24
Mean annual SSS (psu)	0.009	0.96	0.00008	0.96	-0.17	0.67	0.03	0.68
SSS of the saltiest month (psu)	0.12	0.47	0.015	0.48	-0.31	0.22	0.096	0.23
Annual variance in SSS (psu)	0.19	0.48	0.036	0.5	-0.22	0.39	0.05	0.39
Mean annual SST (ºC)	0.68	0.01	0.46	**0.001**	-0.08	0.82	0.007	0.81
SST of the coldest month (ºC)	0.64	0.002	0.42	**0.001**	0.08	0.78	0.006	0.76
Annual range in SST (ºC)	0.59	0.003	0.36	**0.006**	0.88	0.13	0.782	0.15
Annual average cycle amplitude (cm)	0.79	0.002	0.62	**0.007**	0.35	0.007	0.12	**0.006**
Annual average duration of tidal cycles (h)	-0.32	0.1	0.1	0.12	-0.18	0.73	0.035	0.74
Annual number of cycles	-0.29	0.22	0.085	0.236	-0.16	0.84	0.027	0.82

The results are presented by the overall fit of the model (R^2), regression coefficient (β) and significance (*P*). Models with significant values are presented in bold. SST = sea surface temperature. SSS = sea surface salinity

FIGURE LEGENDS

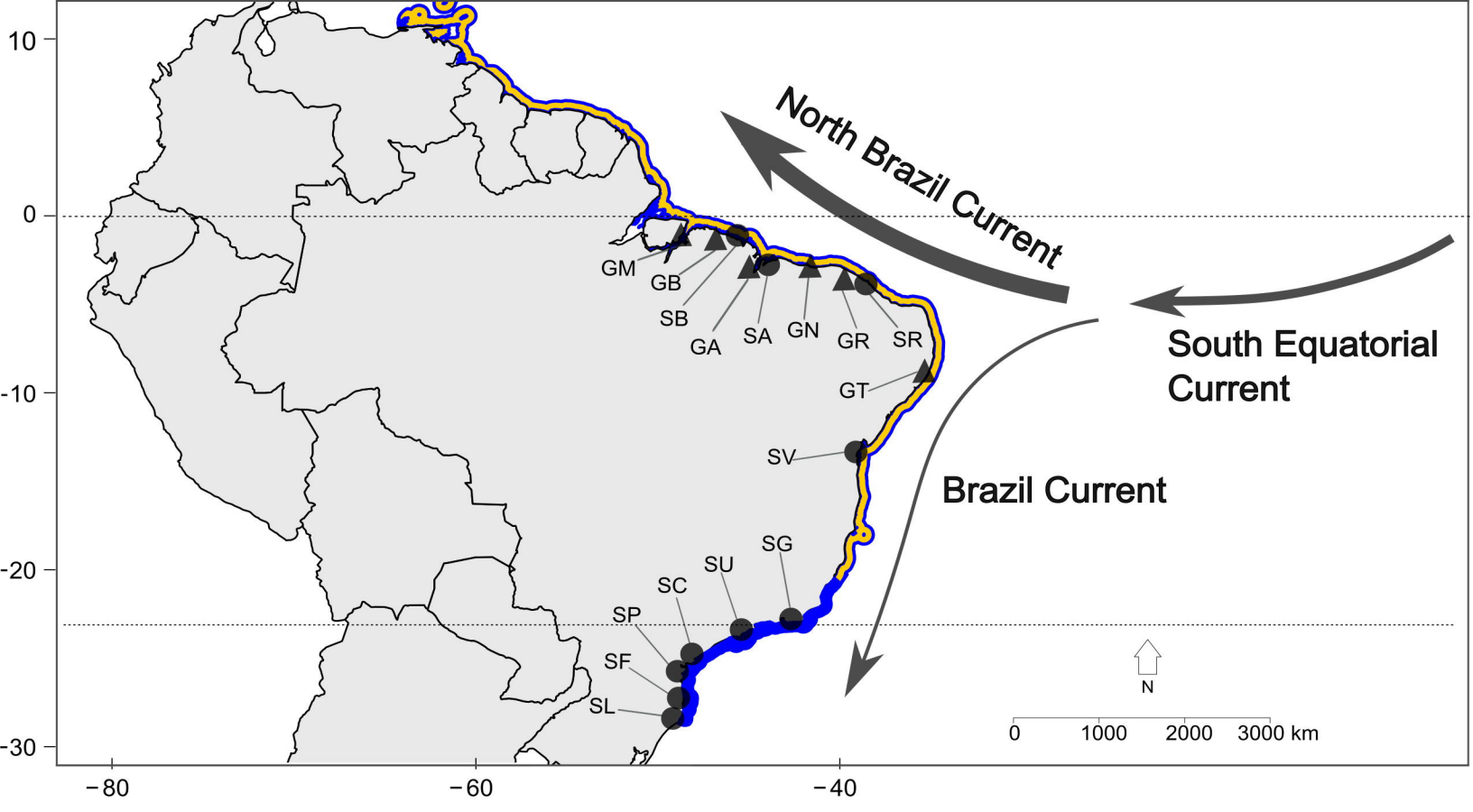
Figure 1. Geographic distribution and characterization of *A. schaueriana* and *A. germinans* sampling sites along the South American coast. The blue area represents the geographical distribution of *A. schaueriana* and its sympatric region with *A. germinans* (blue and yellow). Black circles and triangles represent the sampling sites of the plant material used for genomic genotyping of A. *schaueriana* and A. *germinans*, respectively [37,38]. Sampling locations, indicated by two letters, are displayed according to Table 1. Arrows represent the direction of the main ocean currents acting on the Brazilian coast. Arrow widths illustrate the mean current speed [42].

Figure 2. Heatmaps describing interpopulation genetic differentiation based on the total set SNP molecular markers estimated by pairwise F_{ST} (Wright) for (A) *A. schaueriana* (black circles) and (B) *A. germinans* (black triangles) collection sites. Sample codes are denoted as in Table 1.

Figure 3: Populations location of (A) *A. schaueriana* e (B) *A. germinans* in a bidimensional projection of the principal component analysis used to calculate the environmental distance. The acronyms for sampling locations, indicated by two letters, are the same as those in Table 1. The color gradient represents the contribution of each environmental variable to PC1 and PC2. V1: Annual mean temperature (ºC). V2: Temperature annual range (ºC). V3: Isothermality (ºC).V4: Min temperature of coldest month (ºC). V5: Max temperature of warmest month (ºC). V6: Mean Temperature of Coldest Quarter (ºC).V7: Precipitation seasonality (mm). V8: Precipitation of warmest quarter (mm). V9: Precipitation of coldest quarter (mm). V10: Mean solar radiation (kJ m^{-2} day^{-1}). V11: Min solar radiation (kJ m^{-2} day^{-1}). V12: Max solar radiation (kJ m^{-2} day^{-1}).

V13: Wind speed mean (m s^{-1}). V14: Max vapor pressure deficit (kPa). V15: Mean annual SSS (psu). V16: SSS of the saltiest month (psu). V17: Annual variance in SSS (psu). V18: Mean annual SST (ºC). V19: SST of the coldest month (ºC). V20: Annual range in SST (ºC). V21: Annual average cycle amplitude (cm). V22: Annual average duration of tidal cycles (h). V23: Annual number of cycles.

Figure 4. Plot of linear regressions showing the correlations among genetic, geographic, and environmental distances. The pairwise comparisons were performed between (A,E) geographic and genetic distances, (B,F) environmental and genetic distances, (C,G) geographic and environmental distances and between (D,H) environmental and genetic distances based on the putative nonneutral single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) for *A. schaueriana* and *A. germinans*, respectively. The R^2 and *P*-values are included.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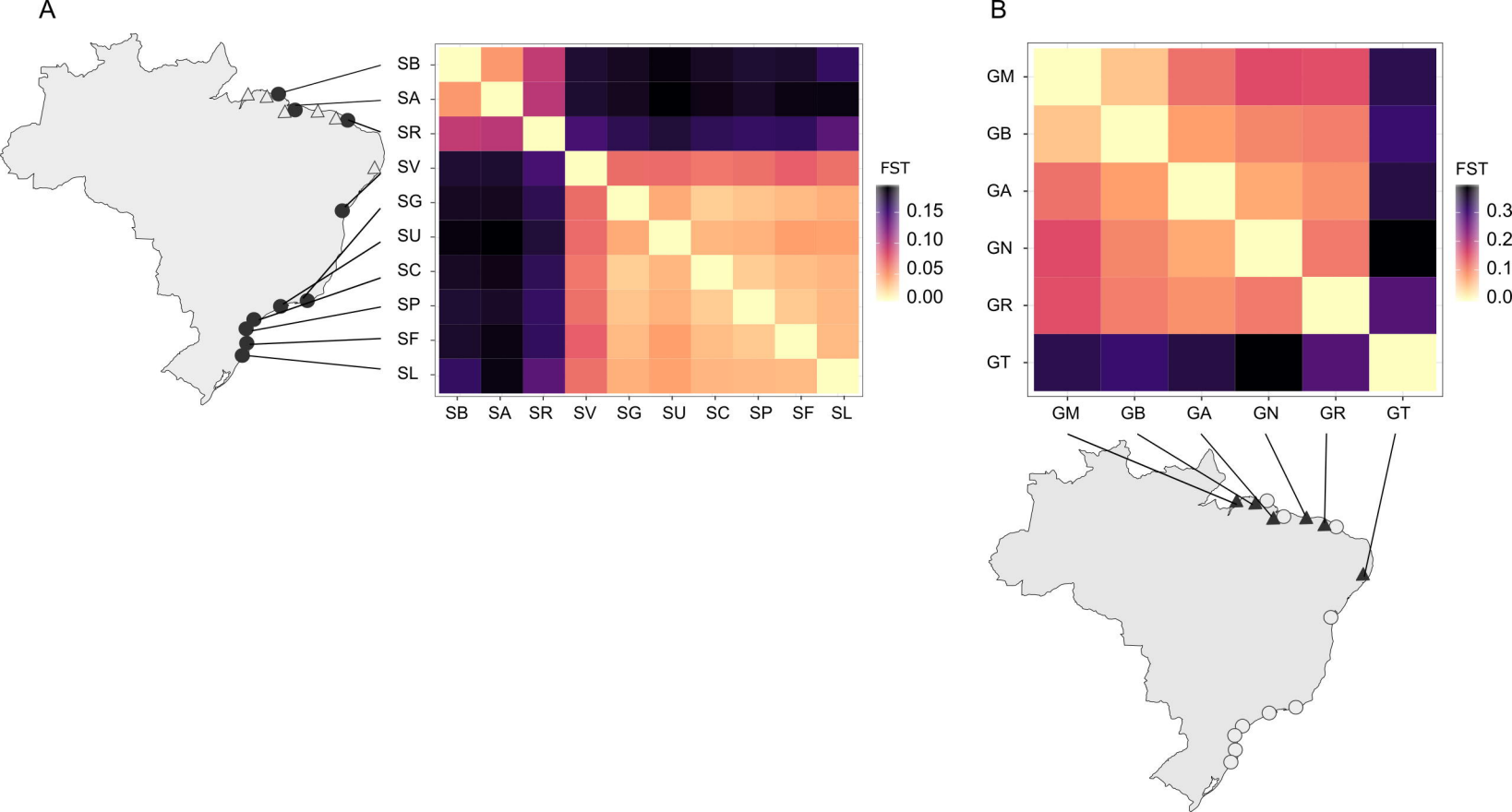
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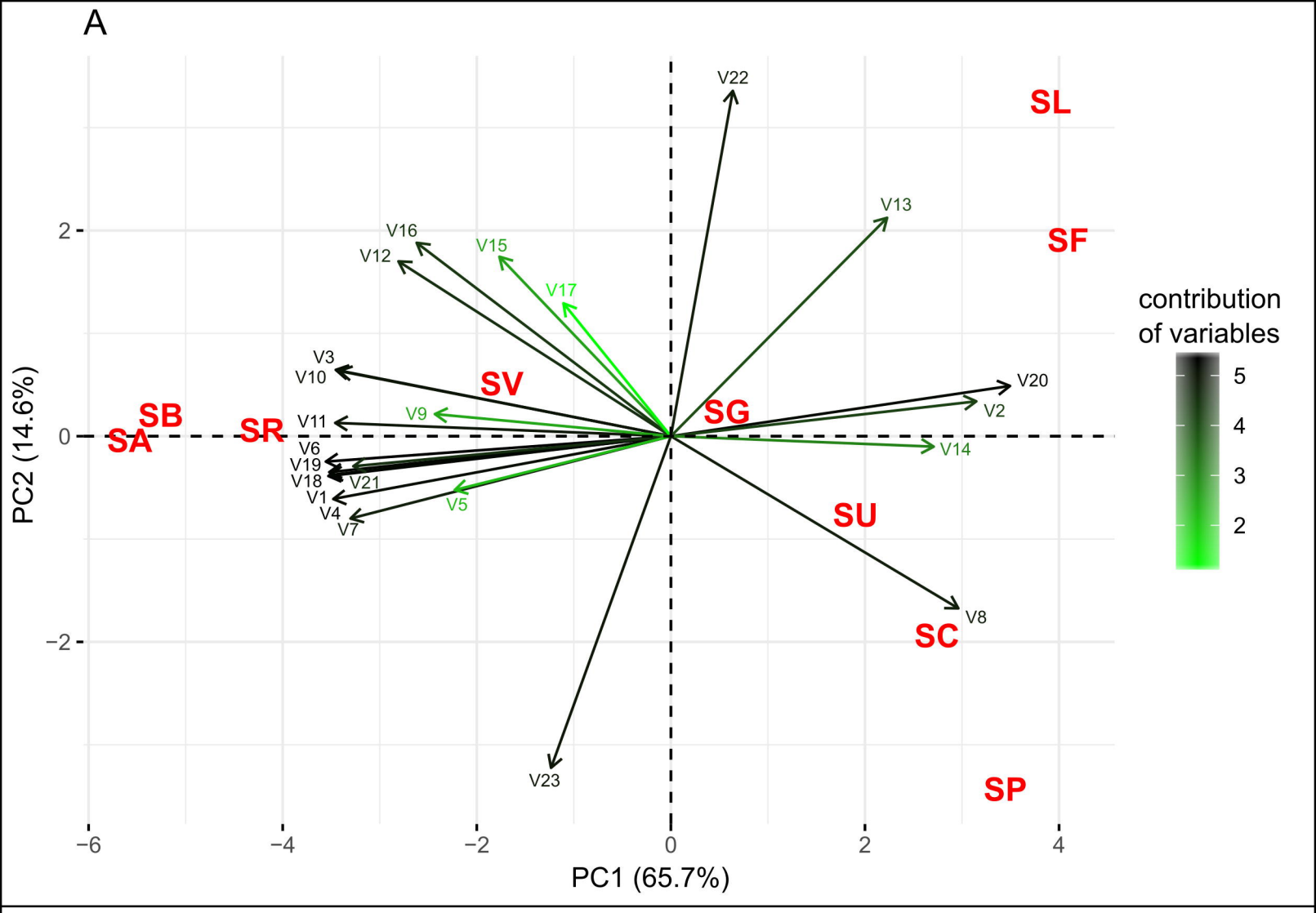
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PC2 (14.6%)
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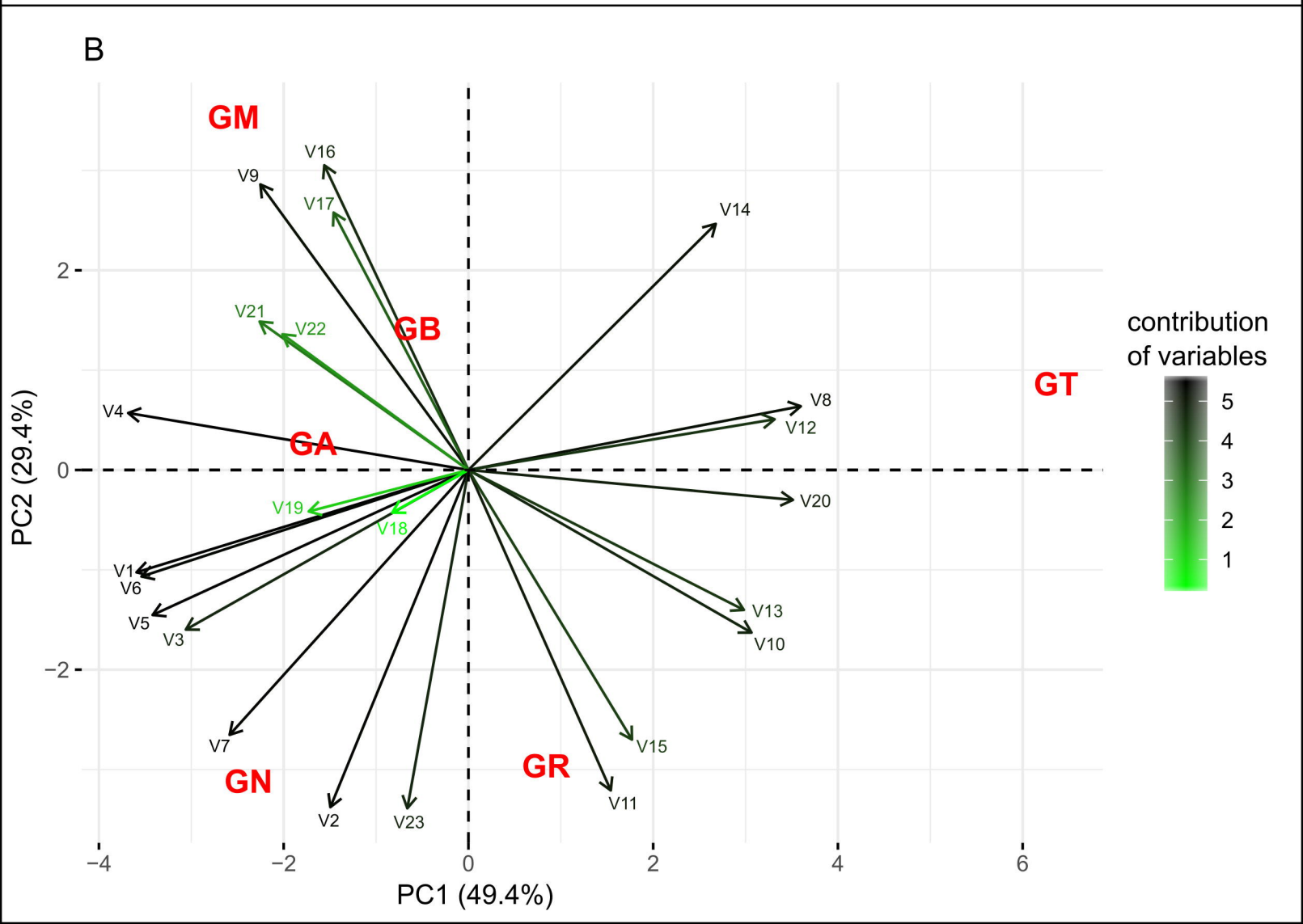
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PC2 (29.4%)
PC1 (49.4%)
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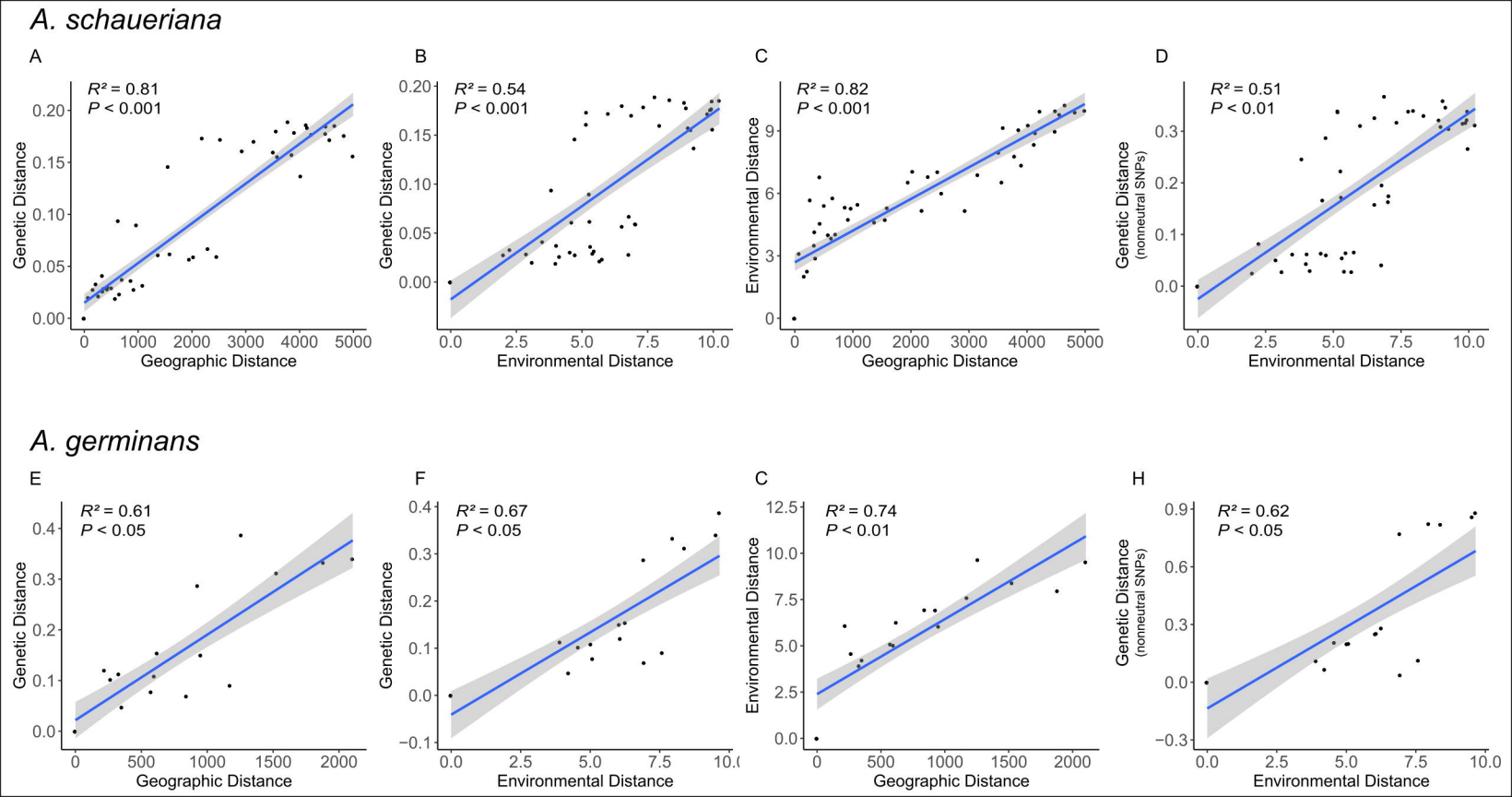
A. schaueriana
A
R² = 0.81
P < 0.001
Genetic Distance
Geographic Distance
B
R² = 0.54
P < 0.001
Genetic Distance
Environmental Distance
C
R² = 0.82
P < 0.001
Environmental Distance
Geographic Distance
D
R² = 0.51
P < 0.01
Genetic Distance (nonneutral SNPs)
Environmental Distance
A. germinans
E
R² = 0.61
P < 0.05
Genetic Distance
Geographic Distance
F
R² = 0.67
P < 0.05
Genetic Distance
Environmental Distance
C
R² = 0.74
P < 0.01
Environmental Distance
Geographic Distance
H
R² = 0.62
P < 0.05
Genetic Distance (nonneutral SNPs)
Environmental Distance