



Commercial Environmental DNA (eDNA) Assays: Sampling, Analysis and Data Interpretation

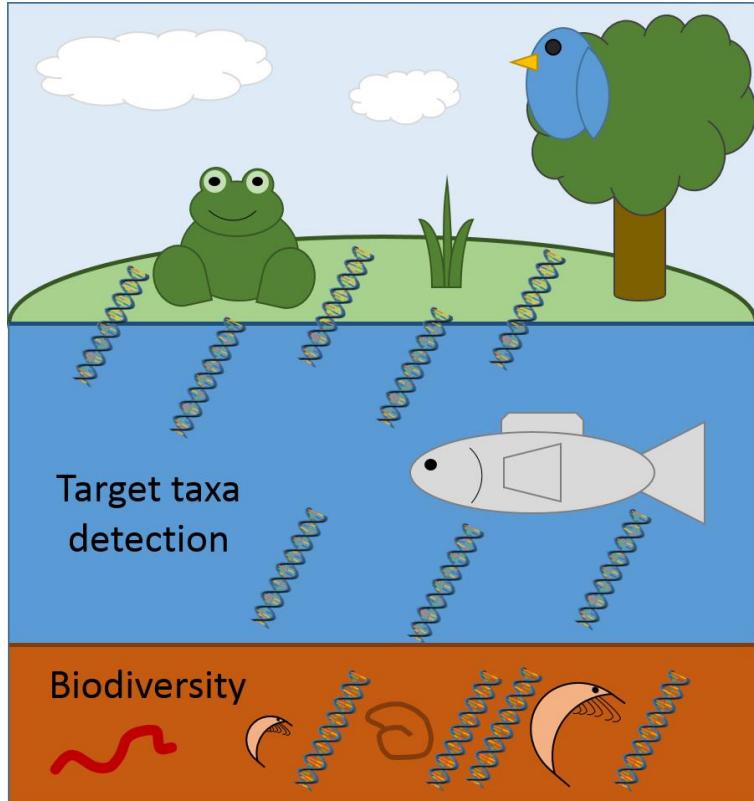
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Outline

- eDNA Definition & Current Status
- Advantages & Limitations
- Considerations for Sampling & Testing
- Results Interpretation
- Commercial eDNA assays
- Case Study – Rocky Mountain Tailed Frog

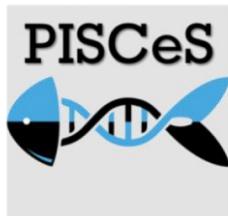
Environmental DNA (eDNA)

- DNA released to the environment
- Collected in water/sediment/soil
- Isolate DNA and analyze for presence of target species
- Environmental assessments:
 - Is the target species present?



Does eDNA testing really work?

- It works! – like CSI for wildlife
- First eDNA report 2008 (Ficetola *et al.*)
- Today:
 - > 2,500 peer reviewed eDNA articles, 50% within last 4 years
 - Dedicated eDNA conferences:



Pathway to Increase Standards and
Competency of eDNA Surveys
(University of Guelph, 2018)

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Environmental DNA Open Access

Dedicated to the study and use of environmental DNA for basic and applied sciences



WILEY

New (2019) *Environmental DNA* journal

eDNA advantages

- **Less invasive** – to habitat and study organisms
- **More sensitive** – can detect low amounts of eDNA
- **Time savings** – quick sample collection
- **Cost effective** – multiple species detection
- **Accurate** – no need for qualified expert in the field
- **Reduced observer bias** – simple sampling
- **Retroactive testing** – archive eDNA samples
- **Ease of access** – no permit required
- **Expanded survey window** – e.g. frog calling

Traditional methods

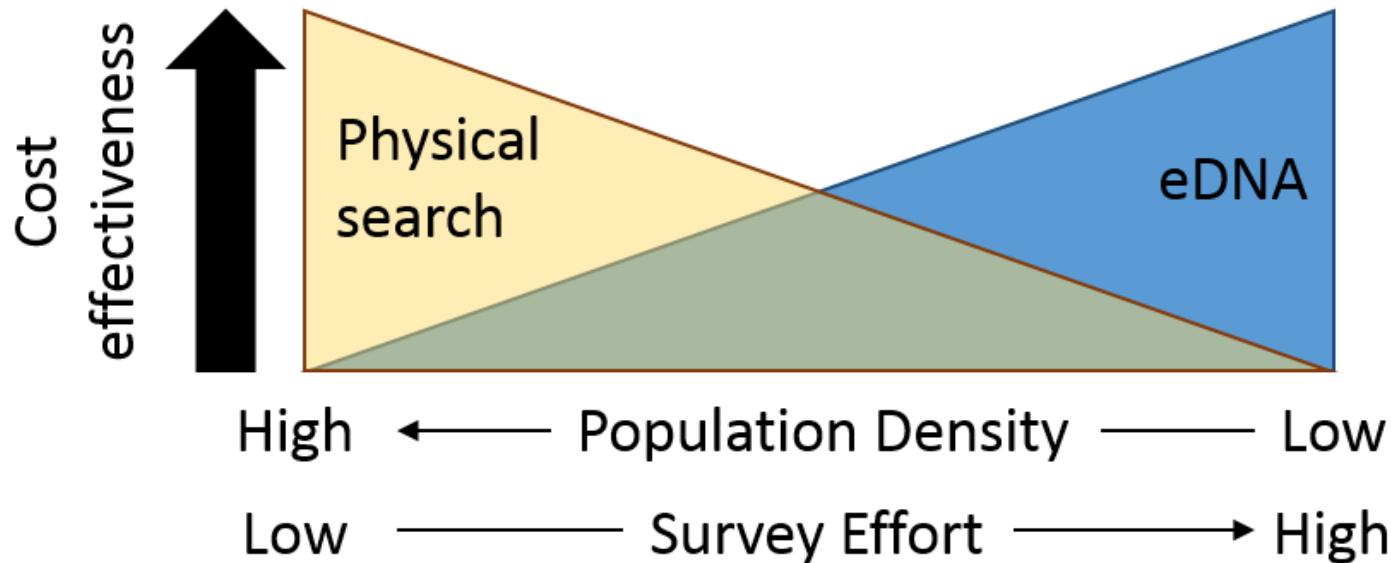


Vs.

eDNA sampling



When to use eDNA over traditional methods



Limitations of eDNA testing

- Only detects presence of target DNA

X alive or dead?

X age?

X size?

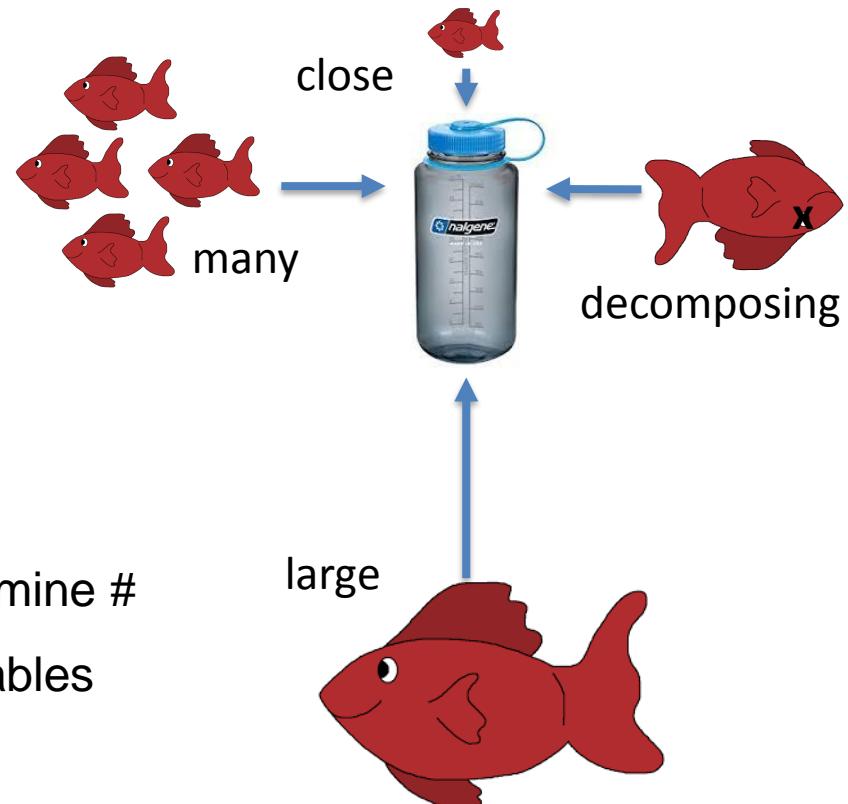
X gender?

X breeding status?

X exact geographical location?

- Detect/Non-detect result – cannot determine #
- eDNA degradation – environmental variables

Can eDNA determine
of individuals?



Sampling considerations

- ✓ Time of year species will be present
- ✓ When the species is most active
- ✓ Lifecycle stage that introduces most eDNA
- ✓ Habitat – sample preferred micro-habitats
- ✓ Sample replicates – improves detection

Environmental DNA Protocol for Freshwater Aquatic Ecosystems Version 2.2

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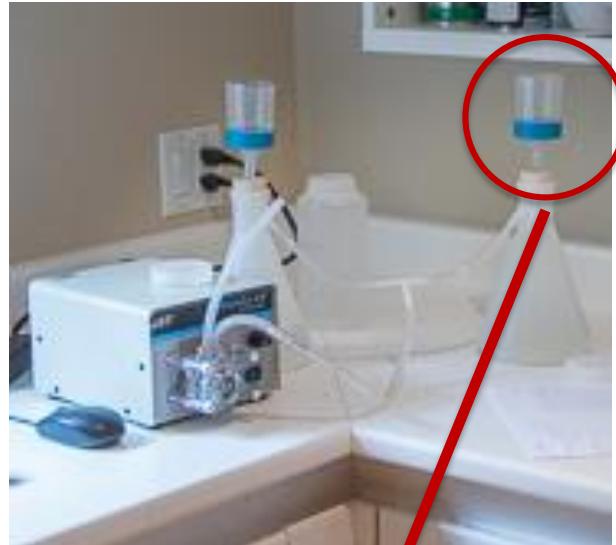
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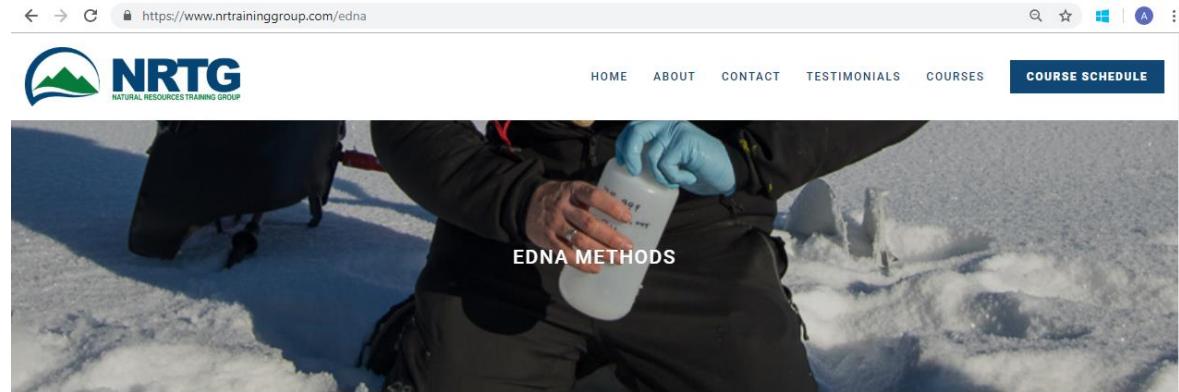
Filtration & preservation

- **Water sample filtration:**
 - ✓ Avoid collecting debris that will clog the filter
 - ✓ Keep the sample on ice
 - ✓ Filter & preserve within 24-hours of collection
 - ✓ Include negative control (distilled water)
- **Sample preservation:**
 - ✓ Silica desiccant preferred over ethanol
- **Submit samples to lab:**
 - ✓ Test as soon as possible for best results



Sampling instruction

eDNA Methods course -
Natural Resources Training Group
www.nrtraininggroup.com



Jared Hobbs;
Experience with > 50
eDNA projects



Courses

Cultural Resource Monitor
Boat Electrofishing
BECS & TBM Mapping
Environmental DNA (eDNA) Methods
Electrofishing Certification
Electrofishing Recertification
Experimental Design in Ecology
Environmental Field Skills
Fisheries Field Skills
Fish Habitat Assessment - Level One
Fish Habitat Restoration
Forestry Field Skills
Practical Plant ID for Bioreconnaissance

Environmental DNA (eDNA) Methods

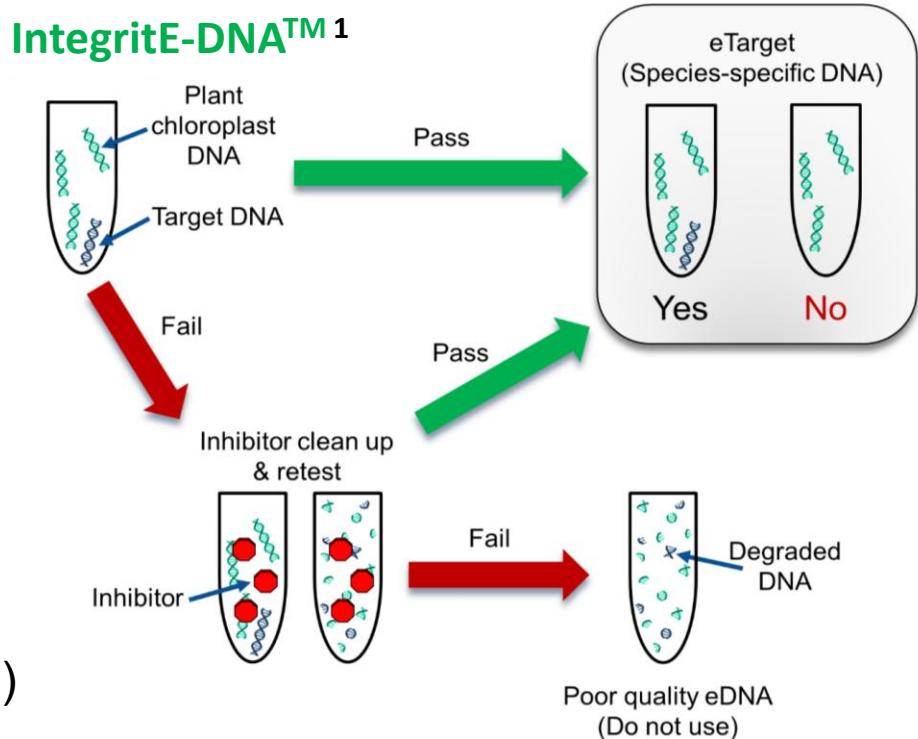


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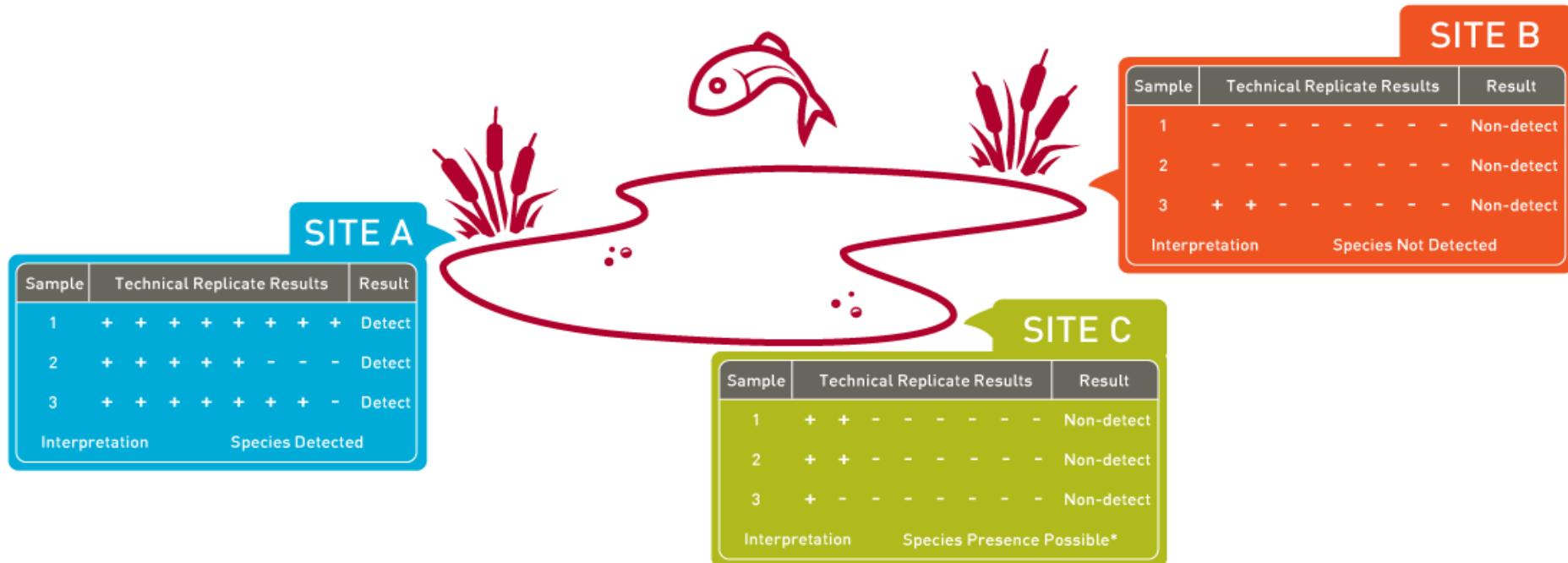
Environmental DNA (eDNA) Methods is a two-day applied (class and field) training program that provides training in effective survey design, sample collection, project implementation

eDNA assay considerations

- **Assay design and validation**
 - ✓ Specificity check -
 - ✓ sympatric species & human DNA
 - ✓ Sensitivity check (LOD)
 - ✓ Validate with field samples
 - ✓ Interlaboratory verification
- **Check for false negatives**
 - eDNA degrades upon release
 - Inhibitors (e.g. humic & tannic acid)



eDNA results interpretation



Need for commercial eDNA testing

- R&D focus at university and government labs
- Commercial eDNA service:
 - ✓ Robust
 - ✓ Reproducible
 - ✓ Inter-laboratory verification
 - ✓ Turnaround time to meet industry needs
 - ✓ Quality program that meet ISO 17025
- 2017 BC Innovation Council – Ignite grant
 - University of Victoria, Hemmera Envirochem, Maxxam Analytics



eDNA Case Study: Rocky Mountain Tailed Frog



Rocky Mountain Tailed Frog

- Listed Species at Risk in British Columbia
- “Tail” is an extension of the cloaca in males
- Tailed frogs = only frog species that use internal fertilization in North America
- Range is limited to Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, northern California and southeastern British Columbia.



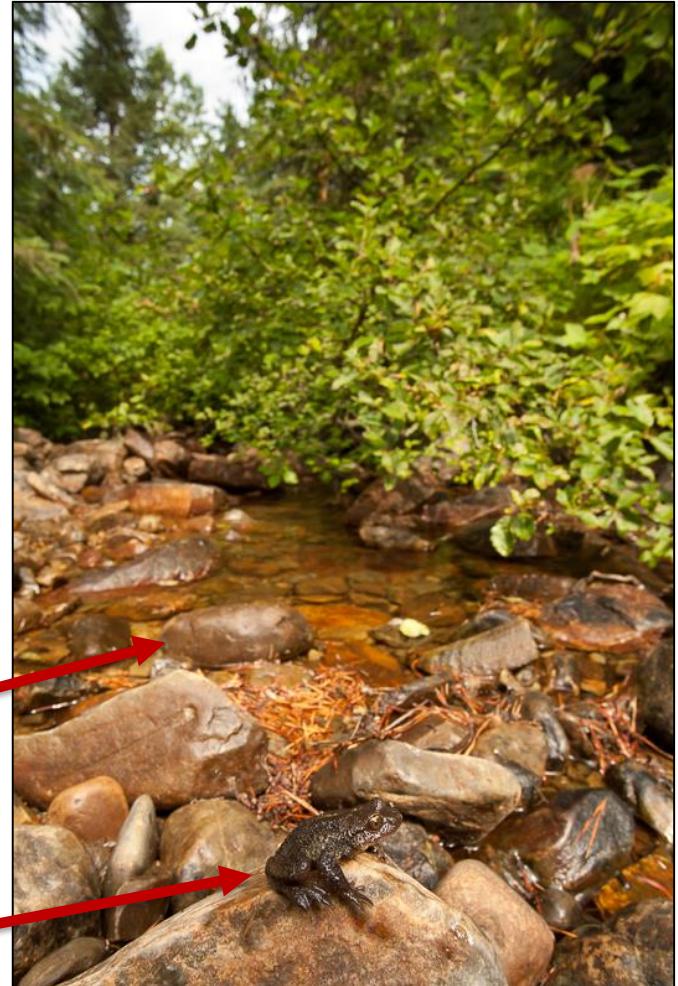
Ideal species for eDNA

- **Habitat** – steep, fast flowing mountain streams difficult to survey by traditional methods
- **Doesn't vocalize** – cannot use audio surveys
- **Eggs hidden** – laid under large rocks
- **Low population density** – difficult to observe



Egg mass

Frog

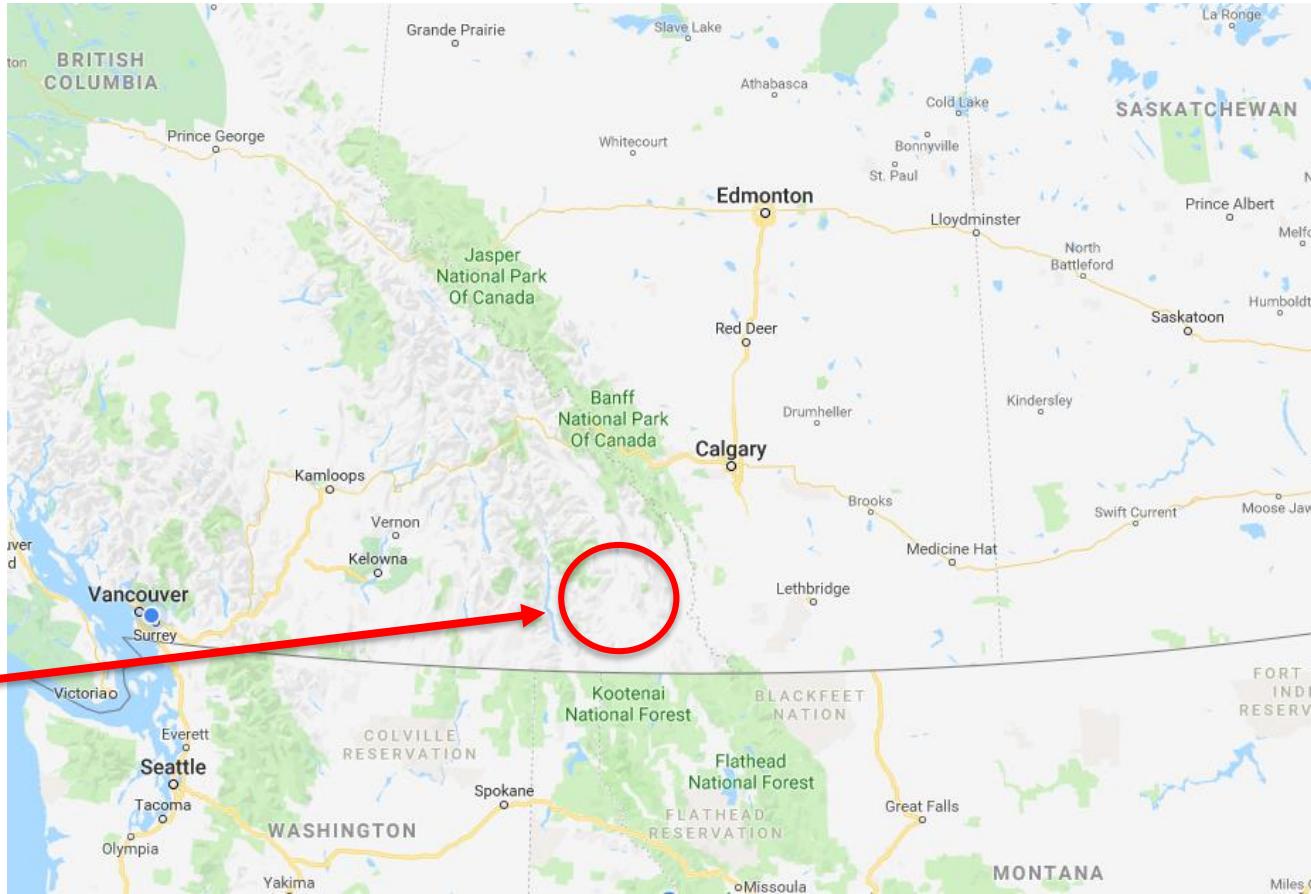


eDNA survey

- 10 sites
- 2 sample replicates/site

Survey area:

- Yahk & Flathead drainage basins



Interlaboratory comparison

- 10 sites: A - J
- 2 sample replicates/site
- 20 samples total

Site	Sample #	eDNA Clean Up Required?		IntegritE-DNA Pass?		Rocky Mtn Tailed Frog eDNA Assay	
		Maxxam	UVic	Maxxam	UVic	Maxxam	UVic
A	1	Y	Y	Y	N	1/8	0/8
	2	Y	Y	Y	Y	0/8	0/8
B	3	N	Y	Y	Y	0/8	0/8
	4	Y	Y	Y	Y	1/8	1/8
C	5	N	N	Y	Y	0/8	0/8
	6	N	N	Y	Y	0/8	0/8
D	7	N	Y	N	N	0/8	0/8
	8	N	Y	N	N	0/8	0/8
E	9	N	N	Y	Y	0/8	0/8
	10	N	N	Y	Y	0/8	0/8
F	11	N	N	Y	Y	8/8	8/8
	12	N	N	Y	Y	5/8	5/8
G	13	N	N	Y	Y	7/8	6/8
	14	N	N	Y	Y	3/8	5/8
H	15	N	Y	Y	Y	0/8	0/8
	16	N	N	Y	Y	0/8	0/8
I	17	N	N	Y	Y	0/8	0/8
	18	N	N	Y	Y	0/8	0/8
J	19	N	N	Y	Y	0/8	0/8
	20	N	N	Y	Y	0/8	0/8

Inter-laboratory comparison

- DNA clean-up required:
- Maxxam: 25% samples
- UVic: 35% samples

Site	Sample #	eDNA Clean Up Required?		IntegritE-DNA Pass?		Rocky Mtn Tailed Frog eDNA Assay	
		Maxxam	UVic	Maxxam	UVic	Maxxam	UVic
A	1	Y	Y	Y	N	1/8	0/8
	2	Y	Y	Y	Y	0/8	0/8
B	3	N	Y	Y	Y	0/8	0/8
	4	Y	Y	Y	Y	1/8	1/8
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	6	N	N	Y	Y	0/8	0/8
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	18	N	N	Y	Y	0/8	0/8
J	19	N	N	Y	Y	0/8	0/8
	20	N	N	Y	Y	0/8	0/8

Inter-laboratory comparison

- IntegritE-DNA:
- Sample 1 – **X** UVic
- Site D – **X** Maxxam & UVic

Site	Sample #	eDNA Clean Up Required?		IntegritE-DNA Pass?		Rocky Mtn Tailed Frog eDNA Assay	
		Maxxam	UVic	Maxxam	UVic	Maxxam	UVic
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	2	Y	Y	Y	Y	0/8	0/8
B	3	N	Y	Y	Y	0/8	0/8
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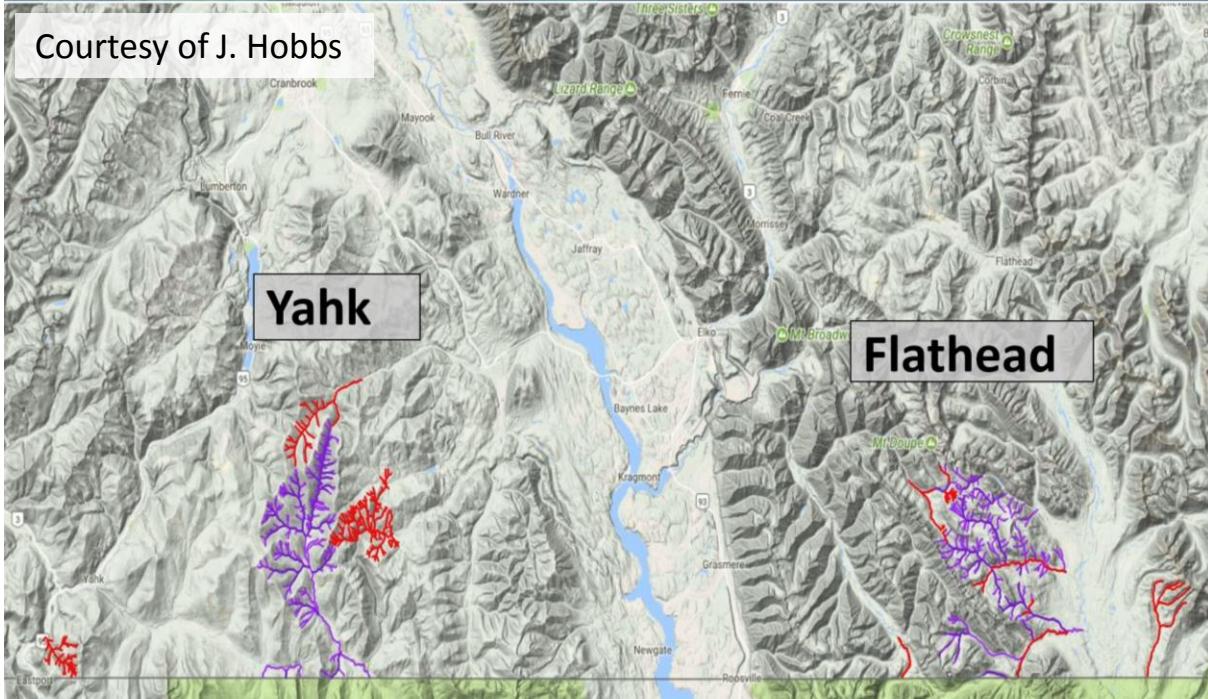
Inter-laboratory comparison

- Rocky Mountain Tailed Frog eDNA assay

Site	Sample #	eDNA Clean Up Required?		IntegritE-DNA Pass?		Rocky Mtn Tailed Frog eDNA Assay	
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B	3	N	Y	Y	Y	0/8	0/8
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	16	N	N	Y	Y	0/8	0/8
I	17	N	N	Y	Y	0/8	0/8
	18	N	N	Y	Y	0/8	0/8
J	19	N	N	Y	Y	0/8	0/8
	20	N	N	Y	Y	0/8	0/8

Current Canadian Distribution

Courtesy of J. Hobbs



eDNA expanded the distribution for Rocky Mountain Tailed Frog

Purple water courses = traditional methods over 8 years: intensive & costly

Red water courses = 4 new streams identified using eDNA at low cost over 2 years

AVAILABLE eDNA ASSAYS

	eDNA TEST	SPECIES	COMMON NAME
 FROG	RAAU	<i>Rana aurora</i>	Northern red-legged frog
	ASMO	<i>Ascaphus montanus</i>	Rocky mountain tailed frog
	LICA	<i>Lithobates (Rana) catesbeiana</i>	North American bullfrog
	ANBO	<i>Anaxyrus (Bufo) boreas</i>	Western toad
	RAPR	<i>Rana pretiosa</i>	Oregon spotted frog
	ASTR	<i>Ascaphus truei</i>	Pacific (Coastal) tailed frog
 FISH	ONTS	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Chinook salmon
	ONKI	<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	Coho salmon
	THAR	<i>Thymallus arcticus</i>	Arctic grayling
	ONCL	<i>Oncorhynchus clarkii</i>	Cutthroat trout
	ONMY	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Rainbow trout (Steelhead trout)
	ONNE	<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>	Sockeye salmon
	eFish	<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i> (ONNE)	Sockeye salmon
		<i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i> (ONGO)	Pink salmon
		<i>Oncorhynchus keta</i> (ONKE)	Chum salmon
		<i>Thymallus arcticus</i> (THAR)	Arctic grayling
		<i>Oncorhynchus clarkii</i> (ONCL)	Cutthroat trout
		<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> (ONMY)	Rainbow trout
		<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> (ONTS)	Chinook salmon
 OTHER		<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> (ONKI)	Coho salmon
		<i>Salmo salar</i> (SASA)	Atlantic salmon
		<i>Salvelinus malma</i> (SAMA)	Dolly Varden
		<i>Prosopium cylindraceum</i> (PRCY)	Round whitefish
AMMV (AMTI)		<i>Cottus cognatus</i> (COCO)	Slimy sculpin
		<i>Ambystoma mavortium</i>	Blotched tiger salamander
		<i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i>	Tiger salamander
SOBE		<i>Sorex bendirii</i>	Pacific water shrew

Acknowledgements



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