

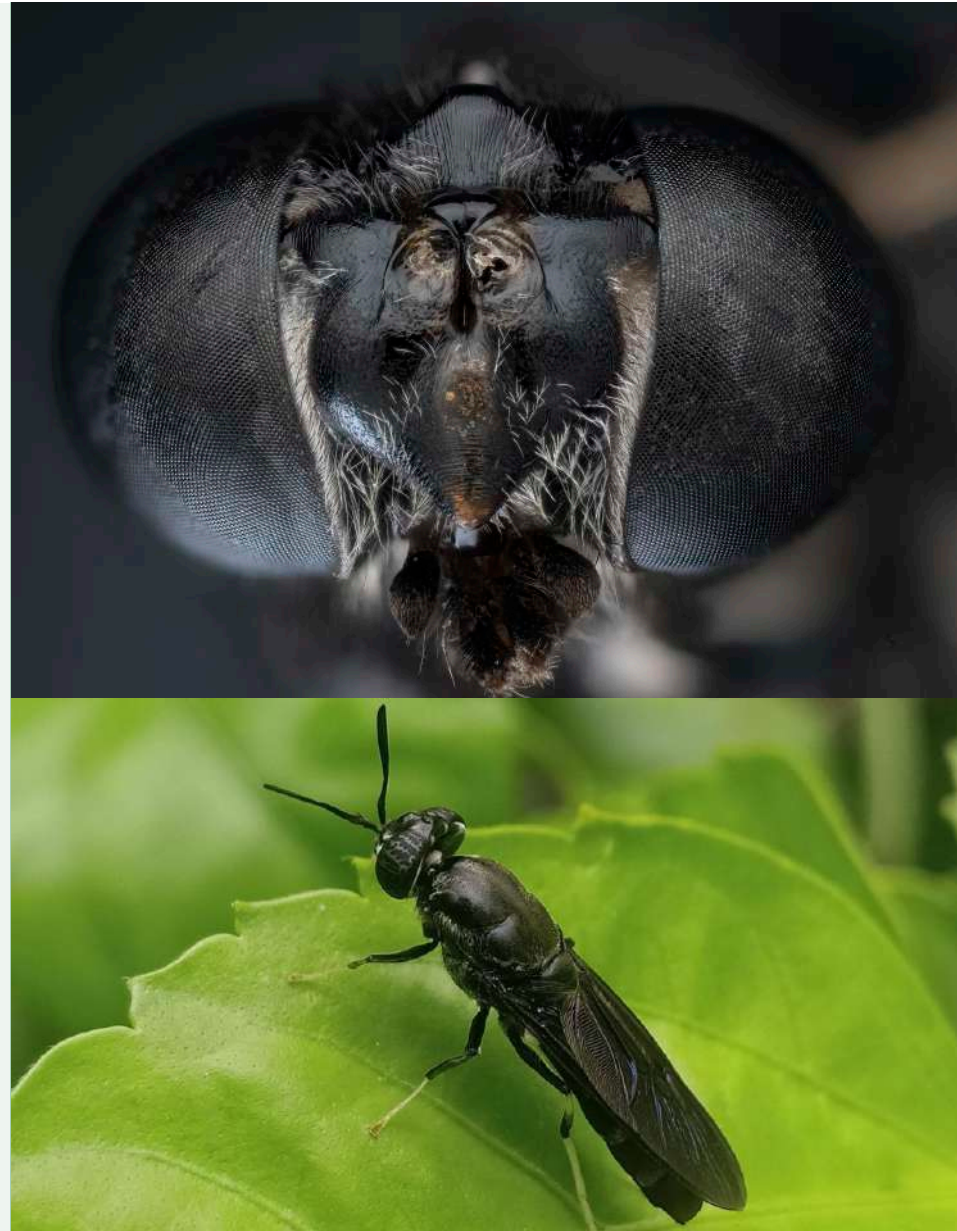
# Geography and climate shape genetic diversity in black soldier fly populations across native and introduced ranges

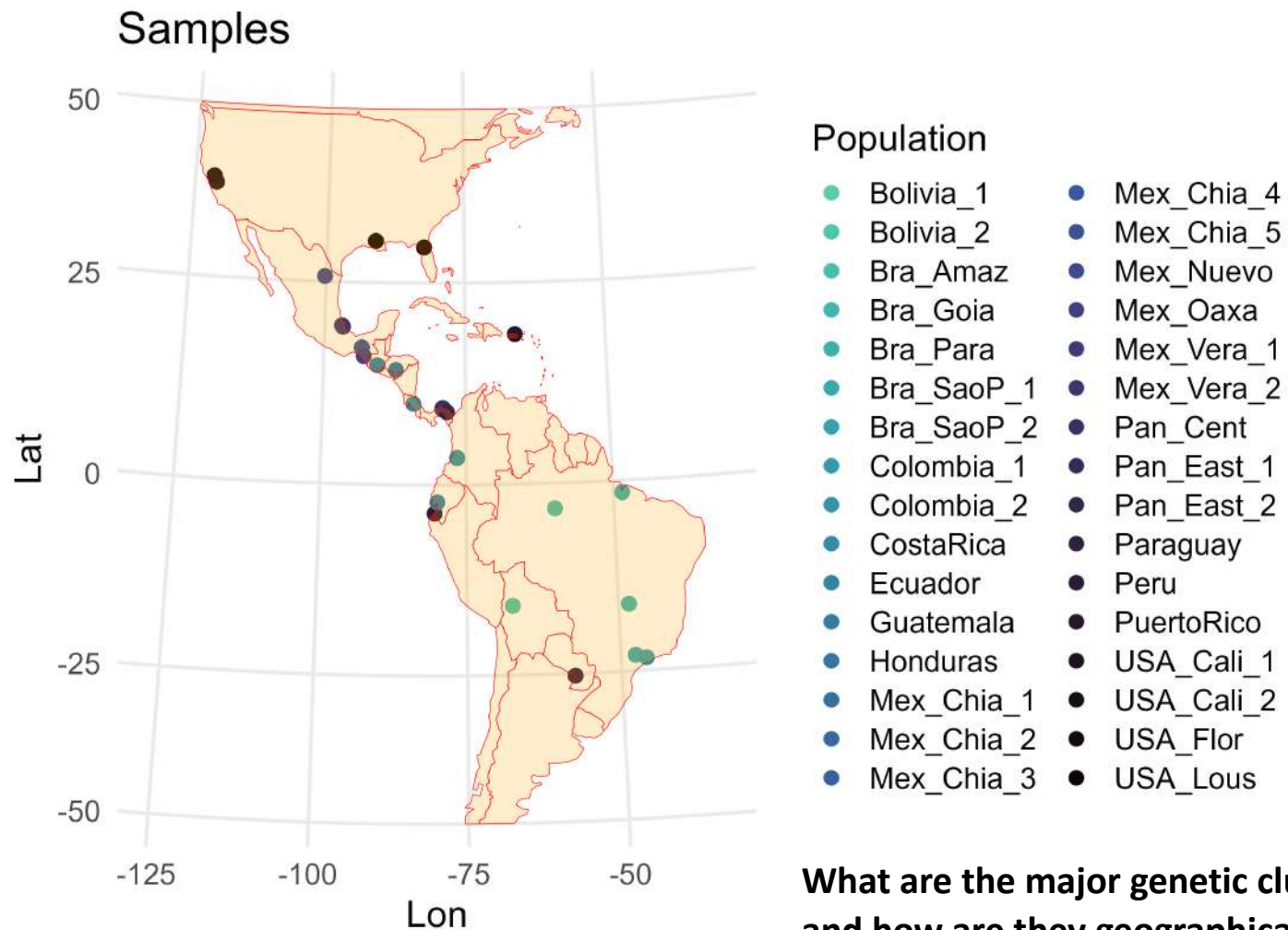
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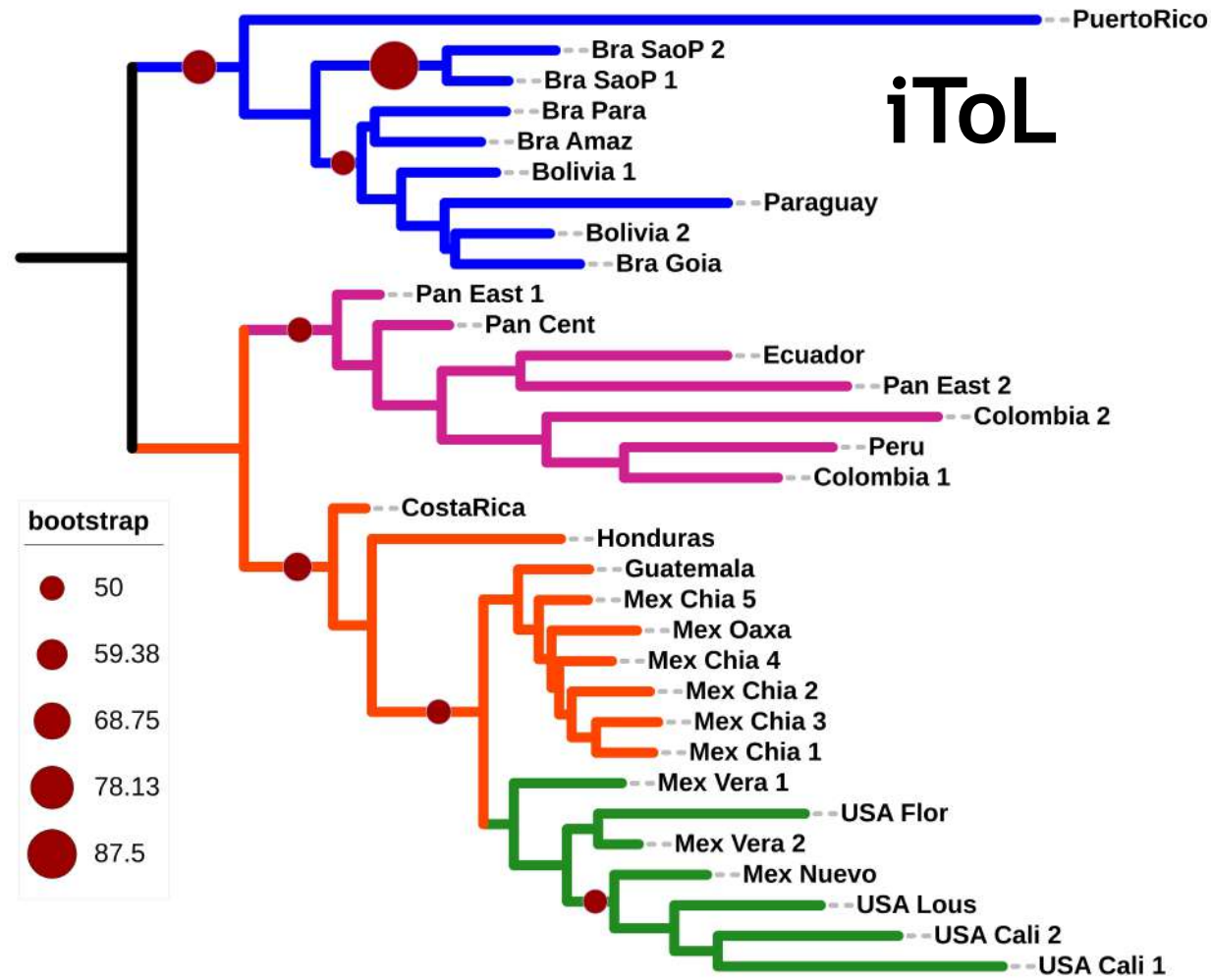
# Genetic Landscape of BSF

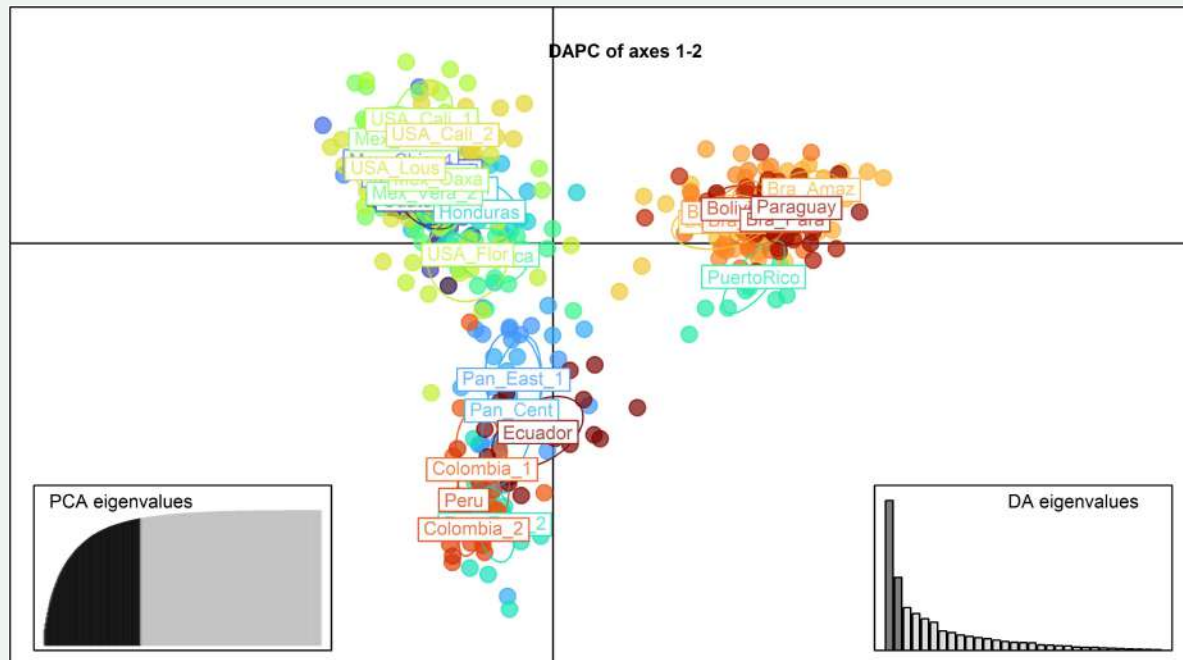
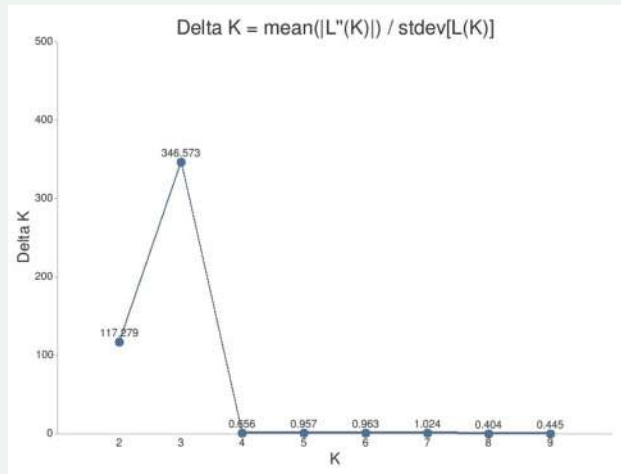
- Genetic diversity plays a crucial role in ecological adaptation and breeding potential.
- Unlike managed insects (e.g., honey bees, silkworms), BSF genetic diversity remains underexplored.
- Identifying ecological and geographic drivers of genetic differentiation can help understand adaptation and improve breeding strategies.



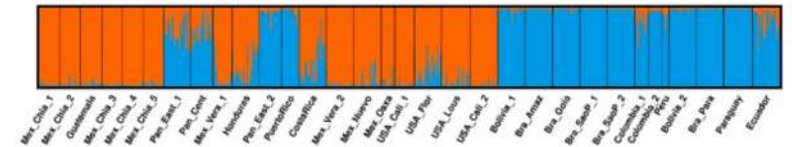


Tree scale: 0.1

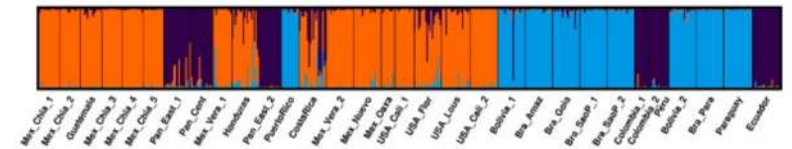




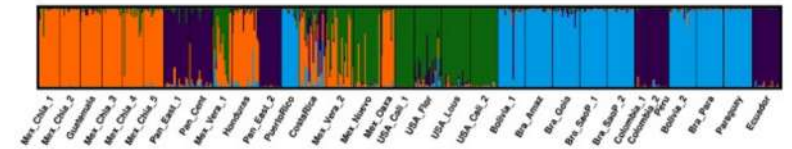
K=2



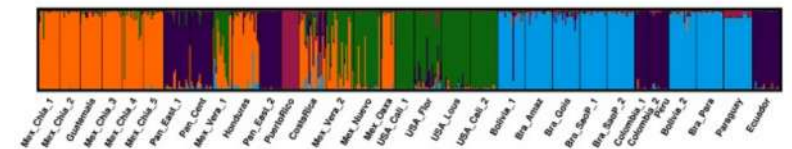
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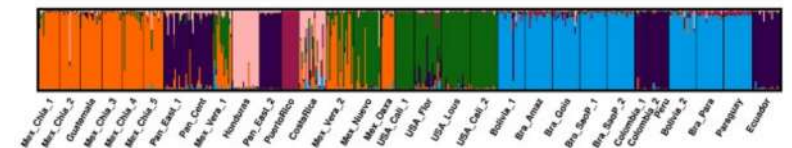
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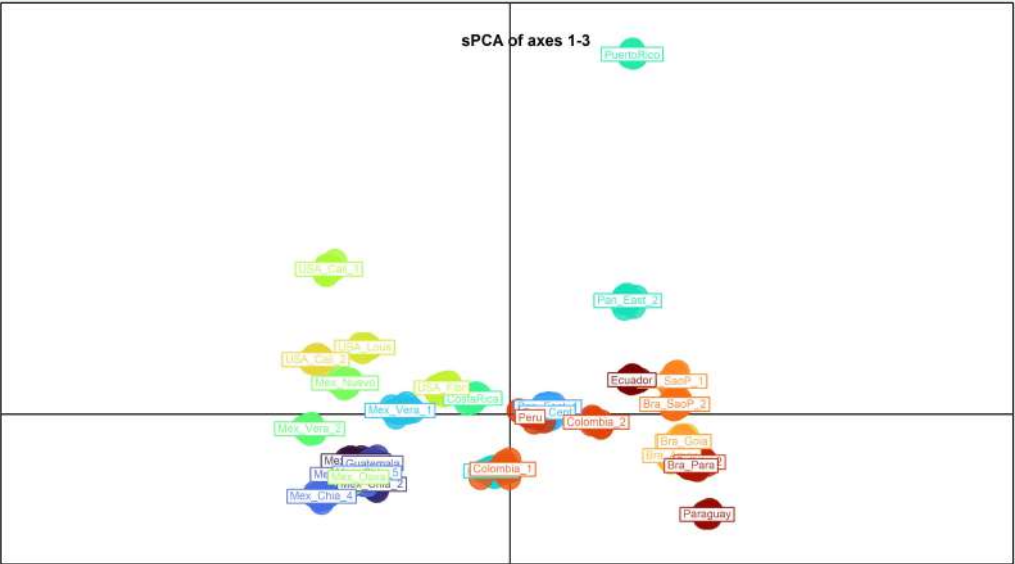
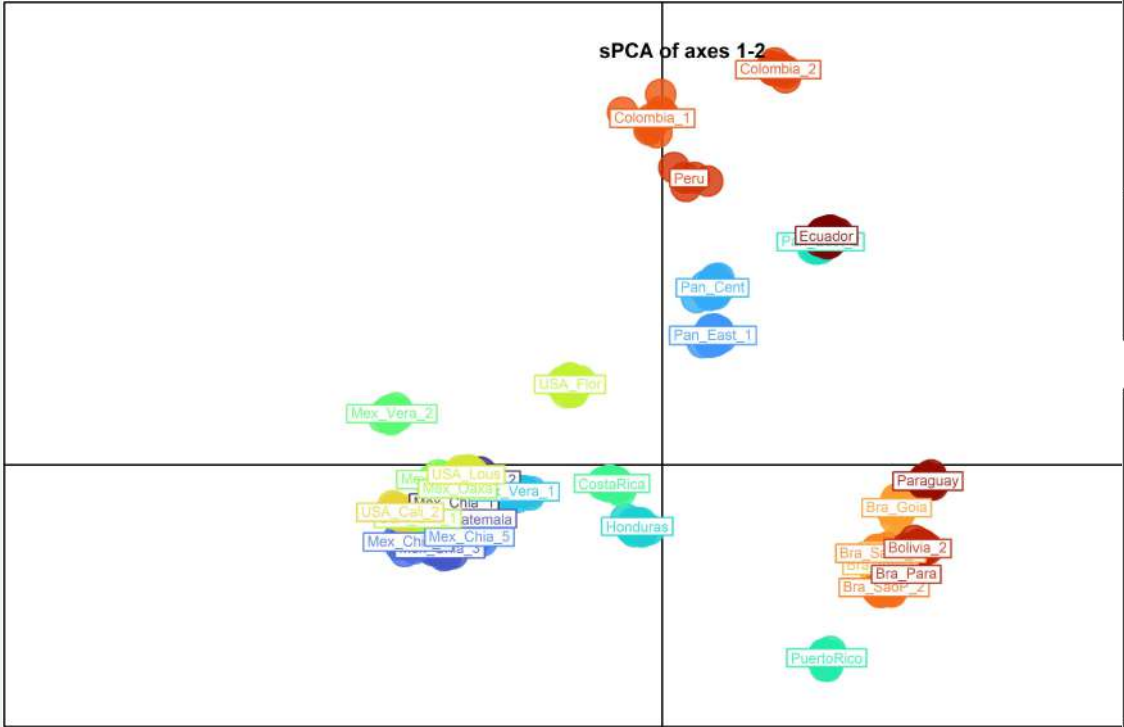


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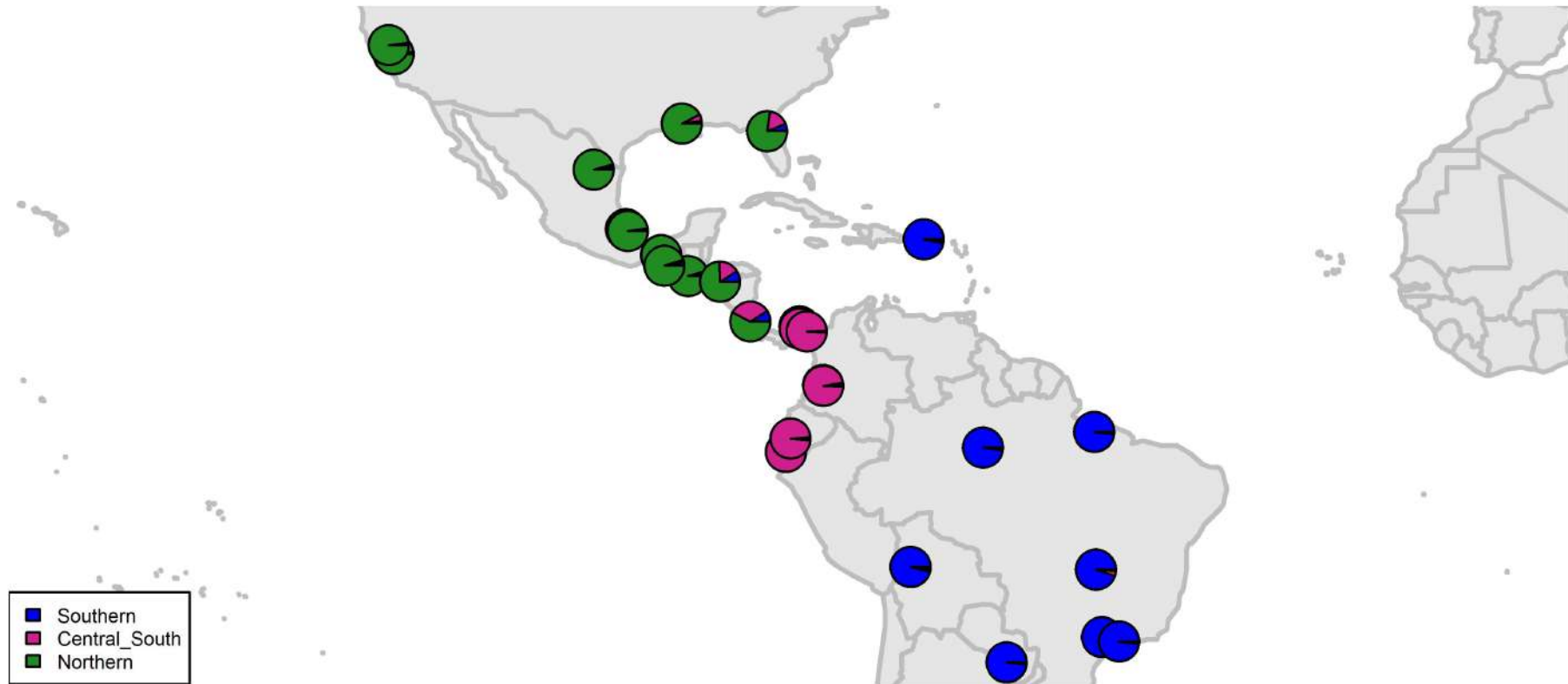
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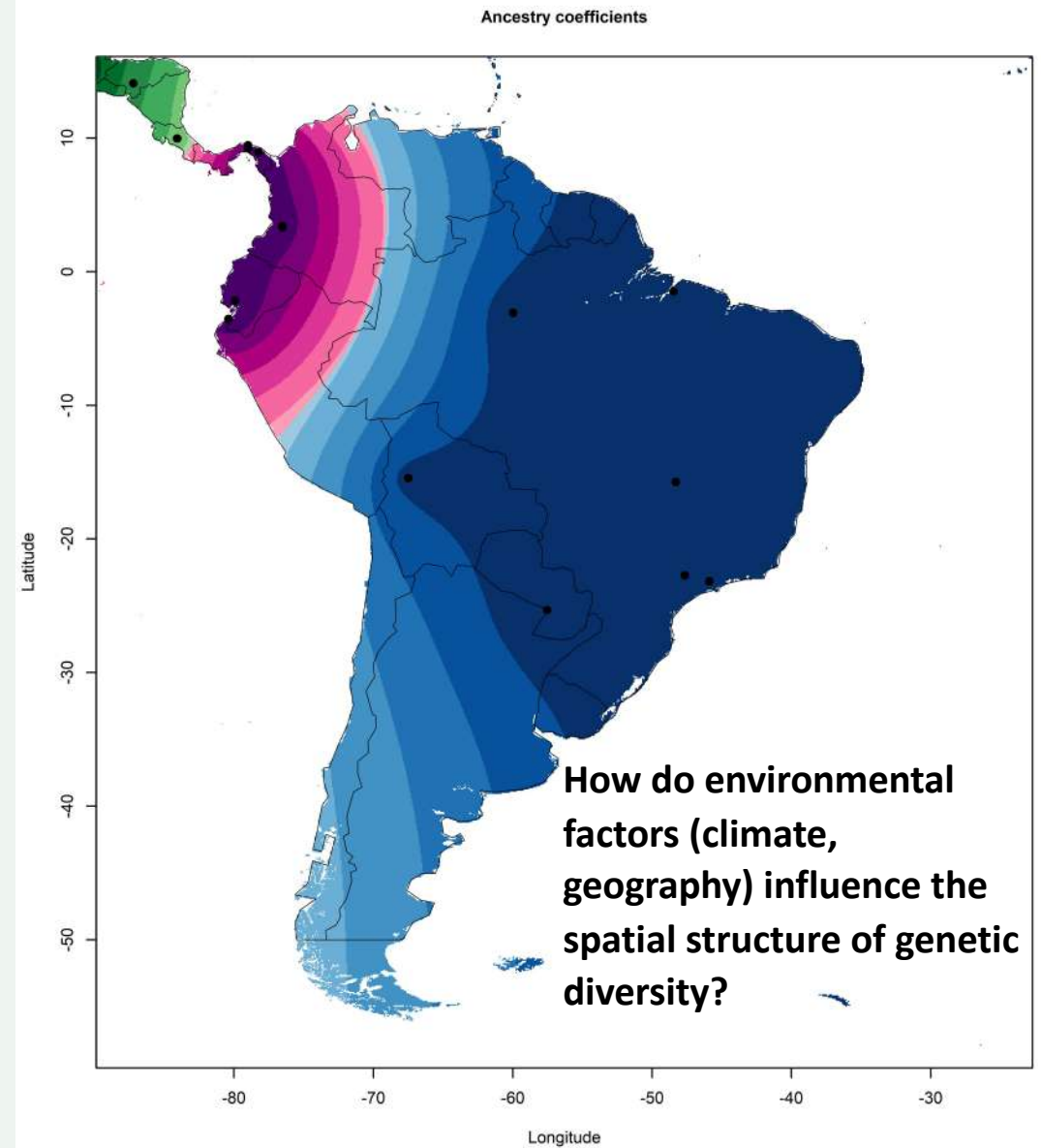
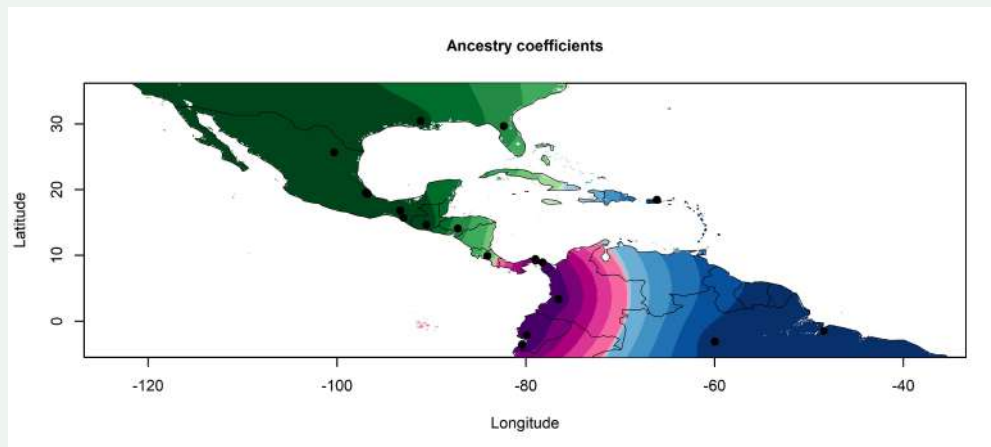
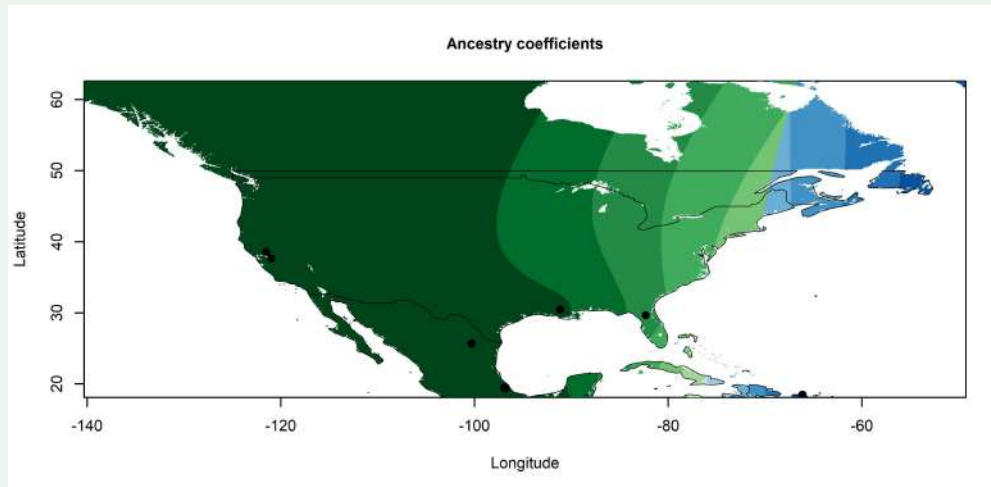




# Ancestry Compositions

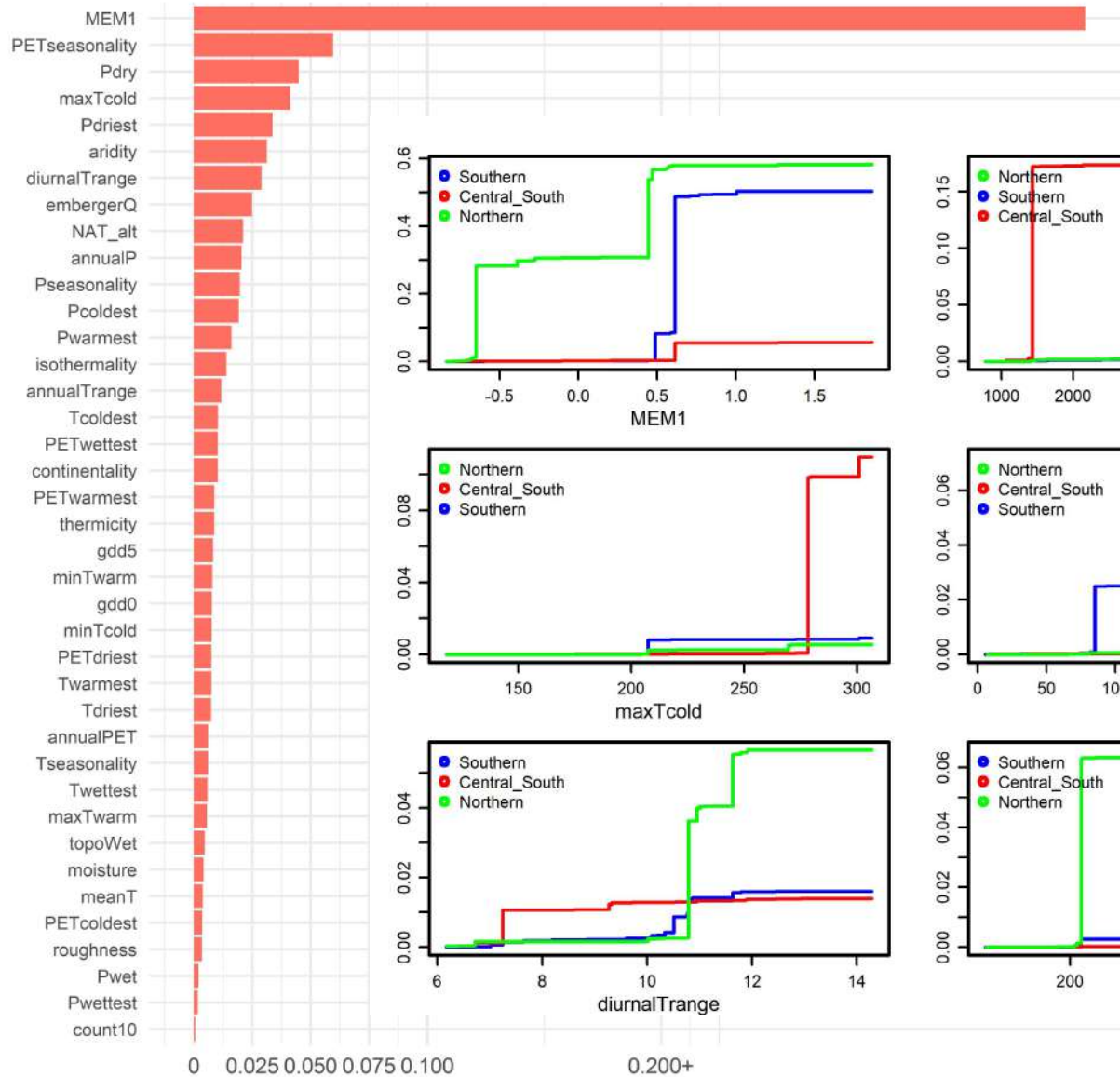


# Kriged Ancestries

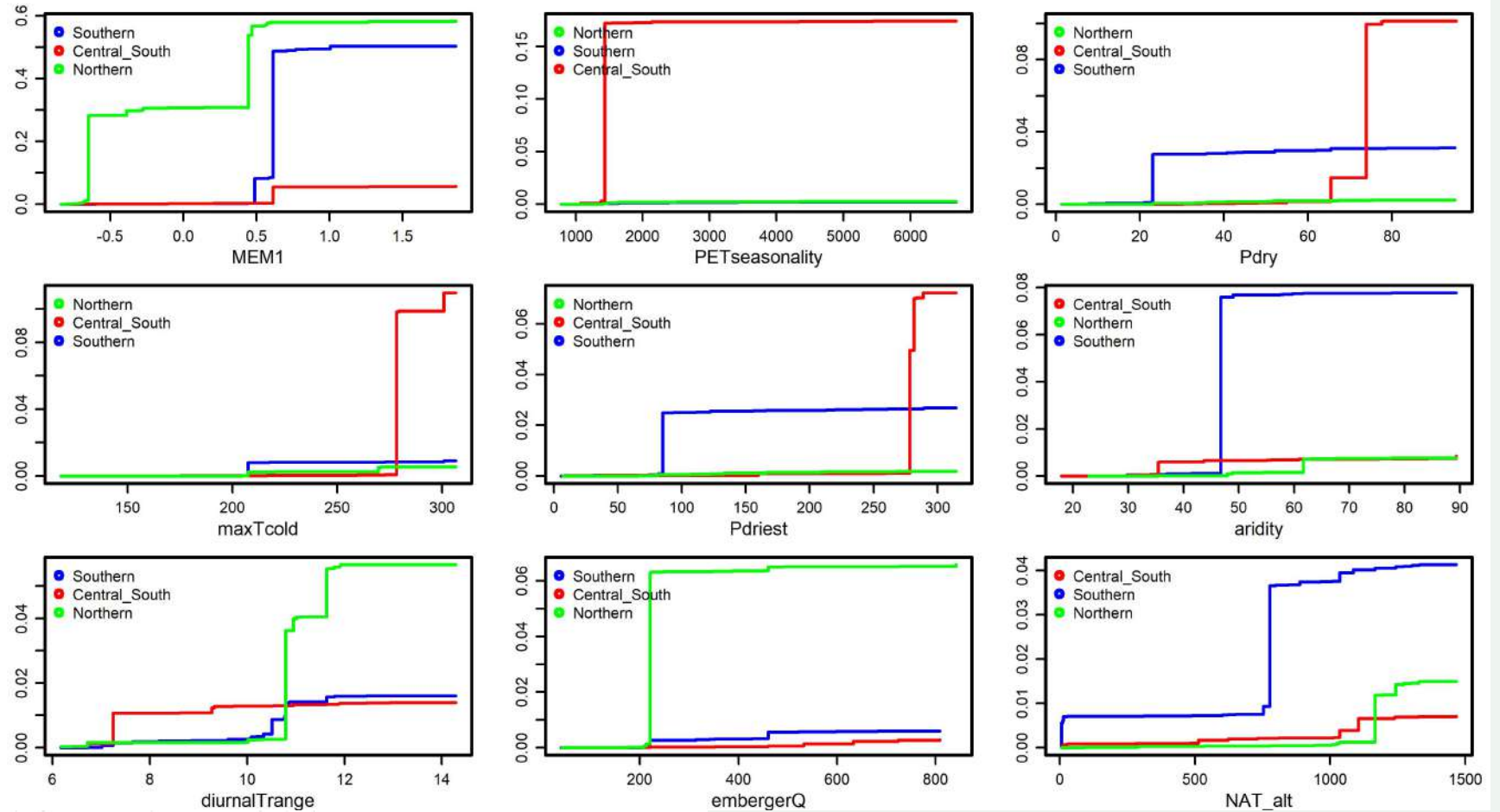




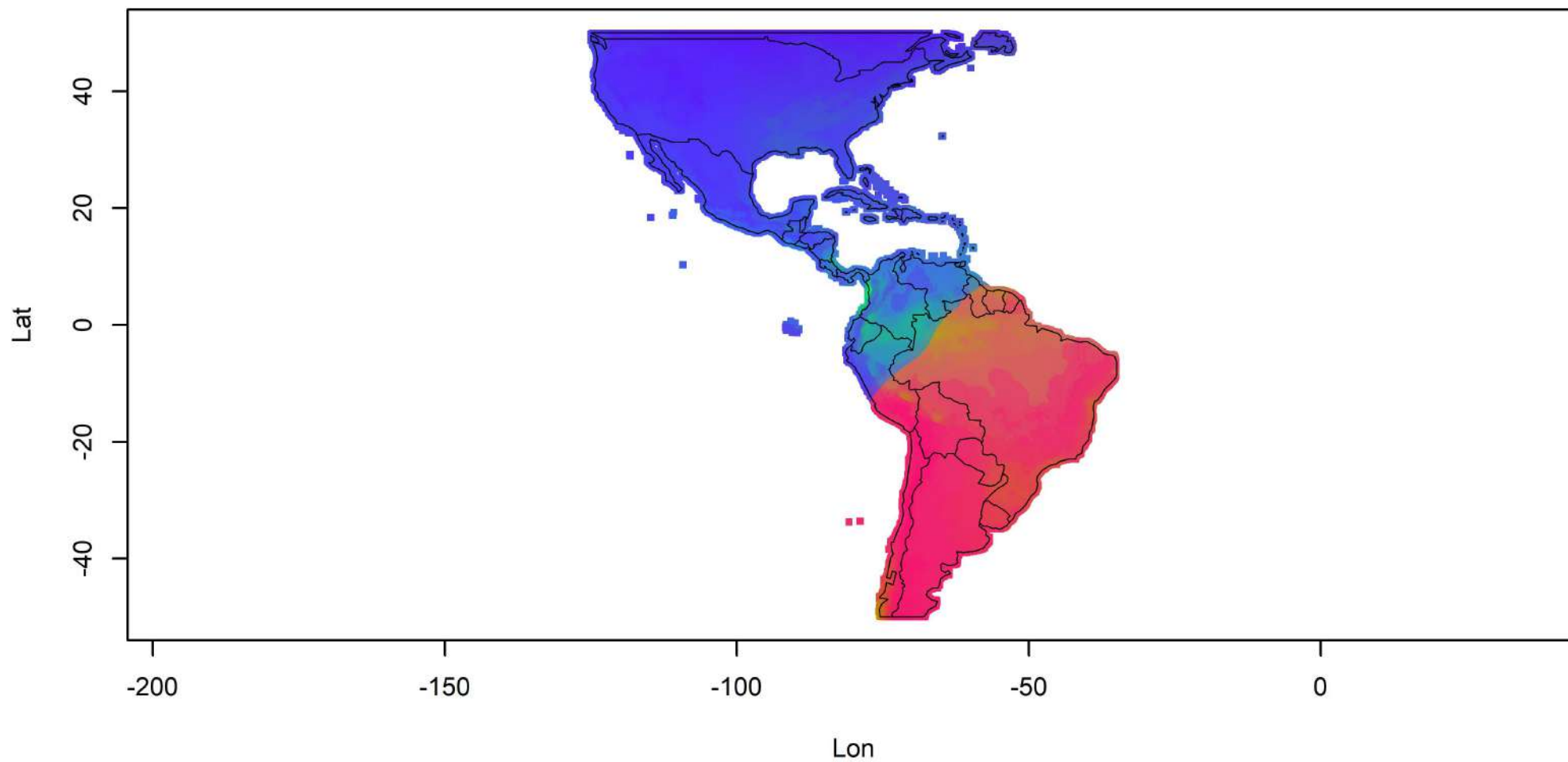
## R2 Weighted Importance



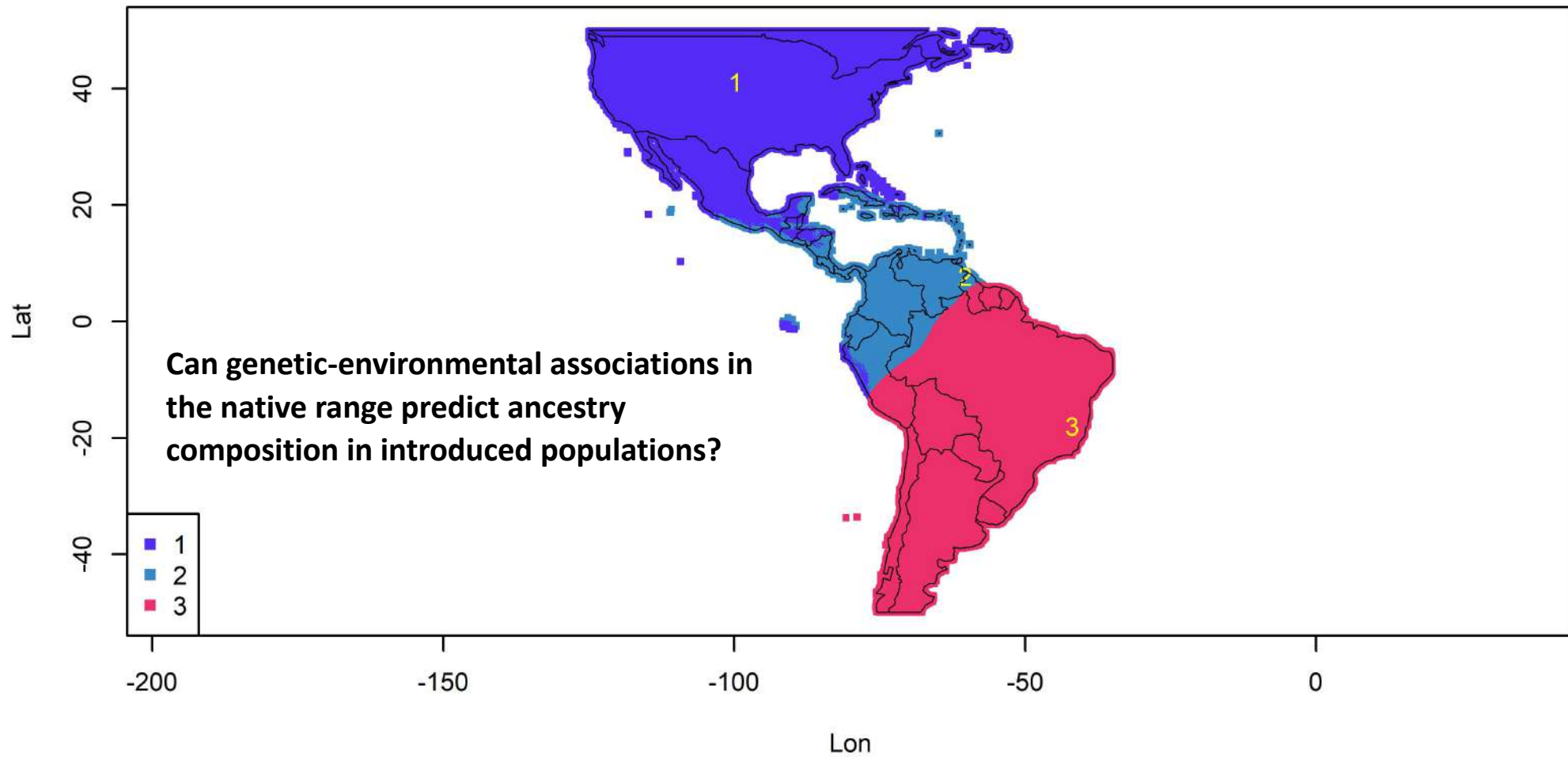
## Gradient Forest Analysis



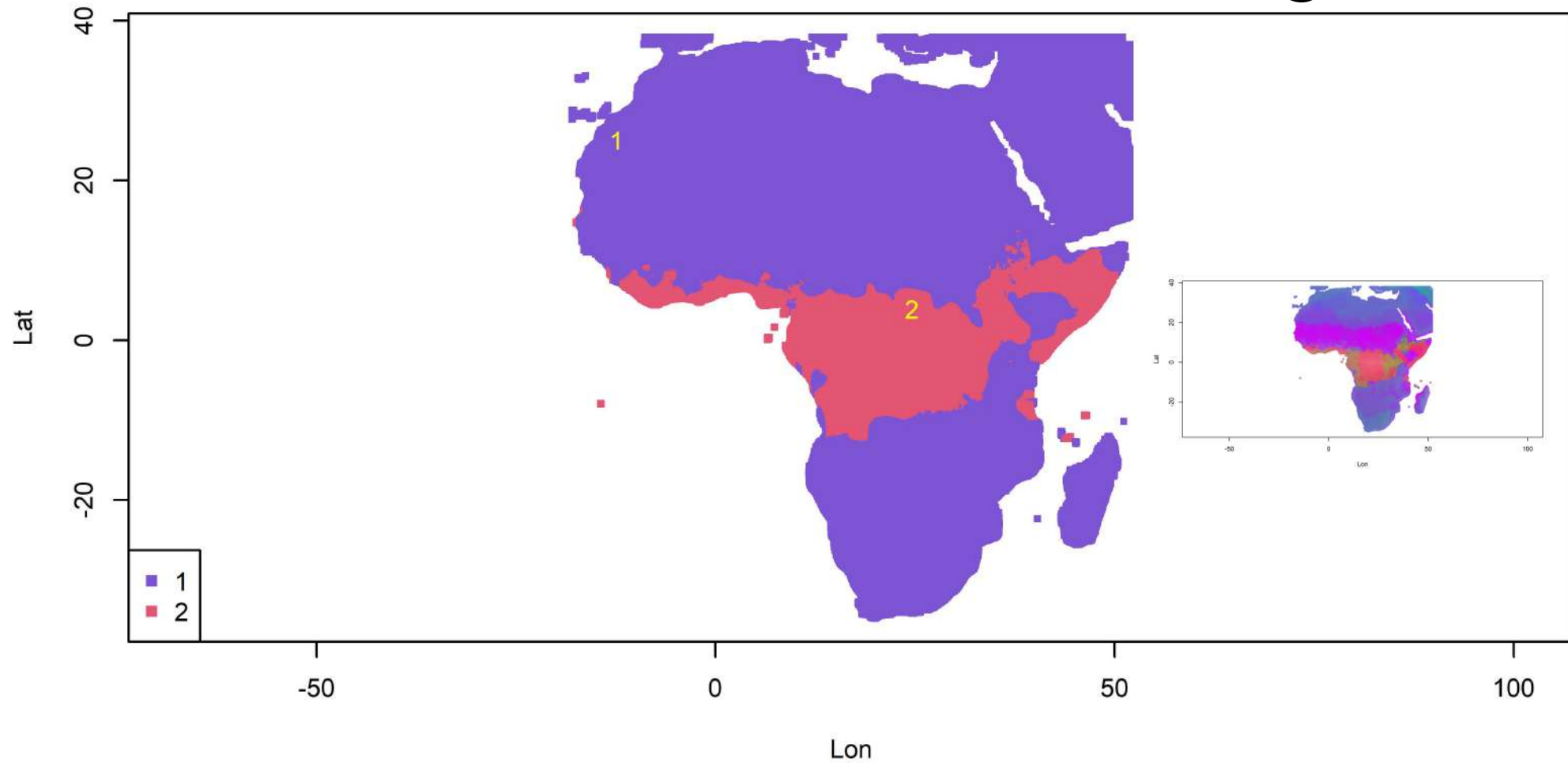
# Prediction Across The Native Range



# Predicted Clusters



# Prediction At The Introduced Range



# Insights & Next Steps

- Three major ancestry clusters identified, with breaks around geographic barriers.
  - Precipitation and temperature shape genetic differentiation at the interfaces.
  - Ancestry predictions in Africa suggest non-random establishment patterns.
- 
- Genome-wide signatures of selection → Identify adaptive loci → Link genetic differentiation to morphology, physiology, and behavior → Test ecological performance across different climates → Develop targeted breeding programs using insights from genetic diversity and local adaptation





# Thank you!

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