

Full Length Research Paper

A profile of the introduced *OREOCHROMIS NILOTICUS* (Pisces: Teleostei) populations in Lake Victoria Region in relation to its putative origin of Lakes Edward and Albert (Uganda - E. Africa) based on random amplified polymorphic DNA analysis

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Random amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD) marker analyses were used to profile the 'ecological explosion' of the introduced *OREOCHROMIS NILOTICUS* in the basins of Lakes Victoria and Kyoga in comparison to its putative origin of Lakes Edward, George and Albert. *O. NILOTICUS* is currently the dominant tilapiine in Lakes Victoria and Kyoga basins following its introductions from the Lakes Albert and Edward starting in the 1920s. The populations from the Lake Victoria basin were more similar to the putative source population of Lake Edward, while the populations from Lake Kyoga were more similar to the Lake Albert population. Lake Kyoga basin populations were less diverse than those of Lake Victoria basin, consistent with the hypothesis that introductions into Kyoga were more recent and/or that a more diverse set of introductions contributed to those of Victoria basin. Wider differences between Lake George and Lake Edward populations relative to distant populations was attributed to the direct transplant of Albert strain into George by a fish processing establishment in the 1970s. RAPDs offered a quick and inexpensive molecular tool to discern fish populations that could be adopted for management of the fisheries given the recent volatile species/populations changes and/or losses in Lake Victoria Region.

Key words: RAPDs, *Oreochromis niloticus*, Lakes Victoria, Kyoga, Edward, Albert, George.

INTRODUCTION

Lake Victoria Region (LVR), which as defined in Kaufman et al. (1997) includes Lakes Kyoga, Victoria, Edward, George and Kivu, and the immediate surrounding minor satellite lakes and rivers around each of them, has had quite a volatile recent history following the movement of species starting in the early 1900s (Mwanja, 2000). By 1924 *Oreochromis niloticus* had already been introduced in the LVR via Lake Bunyoni, a satellite lake in the extreme southwestern Uganda, a lake between the

George Edward system and LVR (Trewavas, 1983). This was followed by subsequent plantings from either Lake Edward or Lake Albert, directly or via ponds, into many small lakes and dams throughout the LVR (Lowe-McConnell, 1958, 1959; Welcome, 1967; Fryer and Iles, 1972). Deliberate introductions were sanctioned for Lakes Kyoga and Nabugabo and their surrounding minor lakes in the late 1950s. *O. niloticus* is currently the dominant tilapiine in lacustrine habitats throughout the LVR (Ogutu-Ohwayo, 1990; Balirwa, 1992; Mwanja and Kaufman, 1995; Mwanja, 1996, 2000). The protracted frenzy of introductions, plus transplantation of indigenous Lake Victoria species into minor lakes and reservoirs

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Table 1. RAPD Band sharing within and between the LVR *O. niloticus* populations (not in bold) and similarity indices between populations derived from the band sharing proportions (**in bold**).

| | Nabugabo | Kachera | Victoria | Kyoga | George | Albert | Nakuwa | Muwuru | Nawampasa | Edward |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------|
| Nabugabo | 0.491 | 0.326 | 0.315 | 0.209 | 0.274 | 0.233 | 0.258 | 0.253 | 0.198 | 0.258 |
| Kachera | 0.534 | 0.731 | 0.406 | 0.392 | 0.296 | 0.264 | 0.401 | 0.382 | 0.226 | 0.250 |
| Victoria | 0.520 | 0.559 | 0.722 | 0.333 | 0.352 | 0.265 | 0.396 | 0.368 | 0.319 | 0.247 |
| Kyoga | 0.362 | 0.560 | 0.480 | 0.667 | 0.357 | 0.259 | 0.430 | 0.402 | 0.364 | 0.309 |
| George | 0.467 | 0.419 | 0.500 | 0.529 | 0.683 | 0.400 | 0.421 | 0.369 | 0.409 | 0.271 |
| Albert | 0.403 | 0.379 | 0.382 | 0.390 | 0.594* | 0.664 | 0.301 | 0.387 | 0.233 | 0.176 |
| Nakuwa | 0.405 | 0.530 | 0.525 | 0.594 | 0.573 | 0.416 | 0.785 | 0.643 | 0.378 | 0.322 |
| Muwuru | 0.374 | 0.479 | 0.465 | 0.526 | 0.488 | 0.507 | 0.780 | 0.863 | 0.278 | 0.272 |
| Nawampasa | 0.329 | 0.313 | 0.445 | 0.529 | 0.587 | 0.340 | 0.506 | 0.353 | 0.710 | 0.232 |
| Edward | 0.381 | 0.372 | 0.370 | 0.482 | 0.419 | 0.275 | 0.460 | 0.369 | 0.359 | 0.613 |

*Highlights the similarity indices between the populations known to be the putative origins of *O. niloticus* into other lakes in the LVR. Notable is the high similarity between Lakes Albert and George as compared to Lakes Edward and George which are geographically much closer.

within the LVR, created a complex web of more or less isolated tilapiine subpopulations (Mwanja et al., 1995). This tortured history greatly complicates the identification of genetically meaningful units for conservation or management. Local differentiation of tilapia phenotypes is sometimes apparent by eye, but there are few quantitative data – genetic, ecological, or morphological – to support this contention.

Here we profile the population structure of naturalized *O. niloticus* in the LVR using random amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD) technique (Hedrick, 1992; Dawson et al., 1993; Russell et al., 1993), which though of limited value in availing genetic indices is quite appropriate in profiling and comparing recent fish population histories especially when the analysis is done at the same time under similar laboratory conditions. Bardakci and Skibinski (1994) and Naish et al. (1995), have previously reported successful use of the RAPD technique in identifying subspecies and strains of *O. niloticus*. It was also used successfully to profile tilapiine populations in the LVR (Mwanja et al., 1997; Mwanja, 1996).

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Study area

Samples were obtained from selected lakes in the Lake Victoria basin and Lake Kyoga basin, and from Lakes Edward George and Albert (Table 1). Lake Victoria and Lake Kyoga basins plus Lakes Edward, George, Kivu, and scores of satellite minor around these lakes comprise the Lake Victoria Region (Kaufman et al., 1997).

For the purpose of this study, each lake was assumed to contain a single panmictic population of *O. niloticus*.

Molecular methods

DNA extraction was performed using the standard phenol/chloroform extraction method (Sambrook et al., 1989). PCR reaction mixtures of 25 μ l final volume containing 50 ng of genomic

DNA, and final concentration of 25 μ M of dNTP, 0.6 μ M of primer 2.5 μ l of a reaction buffer, and 0.1 μ l of 5 U/ μ l Taq polymerase enzyme from BRL technologies. RAPD decamer primers (Operon Technologies, Alameda, California) were used in a Perkin-Elmer thermocycler at the following sequence: a hot start for 3 min at 94°C, then 45 cycles for 30 s at 94°C, 1 min at 35°C, and 2 min at 72°C, with a 10 min extension at 72°C at the end of the 45 cycles. Repeatability and potential contamination of reaction conditions were checked using both a positive and a negative control for every reaction set, for each primer. All sets of reactions were based on the same stock DNA extract diluted independently to 50 ng of genomic DNA for each PCR reaction mixture. Amplifications were separated by 1.6% agarose synergel electrophoresis, and visualized under UV light after ethidium bromide staining.

Data analysis

RAPD band presence/absence in single individuals was used as character data to investigate the phylogeographic relationships of the populations. Populations were also analysed for occurrence of unique bands (bands that occurred exclusively in one population or only in a particular set of populations) and rare bands (bands with a frequency of <0.1). Populations were also analysed for the number and proportion of polymorphic loci/bands, which were determined as all loci that had equal or less than 95% frequency. Band sharing proportions, similarity indices, and genetic distances were estimated following Bardakci and Skibinski (1994) and Naish et al. (1995).

RESULTS

A total of 177 reproducible bands were generated for the 11 populations (Table 1). At a higher level, populations from the Kyoga basin and Victoria basin shared more bands among populations of the same basin and relatively higher similarity indices (Kyoga basin: Kyoga and Nakuwa lakes = 0.594, Kyoga and Muwuru lakes = 0.569, Kyoga and Nawampasa lakes = 0.529, Nakuwa and Muwuru lakes = 0.780, Nakuwa and Nawampasa lakes = 0.506; Victoria basin: Victoria and Nabugabo

Table 2. Allele frequency population attributes for *O. niloticus* populations of the LVR.

| Band frequency attributes/Population | Unique Alleles | | Monomorphism | | polymorphism | | Null bands | | Rare bands | | Rare bands absent in L. Albert | | Rare bands absent in L. George | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-----|--------------|------|--------------|------|------------|------|------------|------|--------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Nabugabo | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 46 | 26.0 | 131 | 74.0 | 11 | 6.2 | 15 | 79.0 | 10 | 100 |
| Kachera | 2 | 1.1 | 13 | 7.4 | 38 | 21.5 | 126 | 71.2 | 6 | 3.4 | 13 | 68.4 | 10 | 100 |
| Victoria | 4 | 2.3 | 12 | 6.8 | 49 | 27.7 | 116 | 65.5 | 13 | 7.3 | 16 | 84.2 | 9 | 90.0 |
| Kyoga | 8 | 4.5 | 12 | 6.8 | 66 | 37.3 | 99 | 55.9 | 13 | 7.3 | 13 | 68.4 | 7 | 70.0 |
| George | 3 | 1.7 | 10 | 5.7 | 64 | 36.2 | 103 | 58.2 | 10 | 5.7 | 15 | 79.0 | - | - |
| Albert | 16 | 9.0 | 12 | 6.8 | 80 | 45.2 | 85 | 48.0 | 19 | 10.7 | - | - | 5 | 50.0 |
| Nakuwa-Muwuru | 8 | 4.5 | 24 | 13.6 | 84 | 47.5 | 69 | 39.0 | 15 | 8.5 | 14 | 73.7 | 1 | 10.0 |
| Edward | 3 | 1.7 | 12 | 6.8 | 41 | 23.2 | 124 | 70.1 | 14 | 7.9 | 13 | 68.4 | 8 | 80.0 |

lakes = 0.520, Victoria and Kachera lakes = 0.559, Nabugabo and Kachera lakes = 0.534), than between the two basins (between basins: Nabugabo and Kyoga lakes = 0.362, Nabugabo and Nakuwa lakes = 0.405, Nabugabo and Muwuru lakes = 0.374, Nabugabo and Nawampasa lakes = 0.329, Victoria and Kyoga lakes = 0.480, Kachera and Muwuru lakes = 0.479, Kachera and Nawampasa lakes = 0.313). Populations within Lake Victoria basin had higher band sharing with Lake George populations (Range of similarity indices of 0.419 to 0.500) than with Lake Albert and Lake Edward populations (Range of similarity indices of 0.379 to 0.403 for Albert, and 0.370 to 0.380 respectively), while those of Lake Kyoga basin shared more with Lake George population (range of similarity indices of 0.488 to 0.587) than that from Lake Edward (range of similarity indices of 0.369 to 0.460) or Lake Albert (range of similarity indices of 0.340 to 0.507). Lake Albert and Lake Edward were apparently the most different (similarity indice of only 0.275) (Table 1). Populations from LVR had higher similarity indices to the Lake George population than to either L. Edward or L. Albert populations. There was also a higher similarity between populations from Lakes George and Albert than between those of Lakes George and Edward. Table 2 shows level of polymorphism, number and percentage of rare bands; number and percentage of null bands; number and percentage of monomorphic bands; number and percentage of rare bands of populations from Albert and George that did not occur in the other populations; and the number and percentage of unique (population specific) bands carried by each population. The populations were significantly different in the number of rare bands as well as the proportion of null bands (X^2 , $P = 0.05$). There were also wide differences in the proportion of Lake George population rare bands that were missing in each of the other populations, whereas there were no differences in proportion of rare bands of L. Albert population not found in the rest of the populations (X^2 , $P = 0.05$). However, Lake Albert population exhibited rela-

tively higher number of unique bands as well as rare bands when the nine populations were compared. The combined population of Lakes Nakuwa and Muwuru from Lake Kyoga showed comparably higher levels of monomorphic bands but also had a higher level of polymorphism (Table 2). Lake Victoria basin populations had comparably lower levels of polymorphism than populations from Lake Kyoga basin and Lake Edward-Albert system. Likewise Lake Victoria basin populations exhibited a greater loss of Lake George population rare bands as compared to moderate loss in Lake Kyoga basin populations (Table 2). The Lake Edward population showed higher similarity in all attributes studied to Lake Victoria basin populations than to populations from Lake Kyoga basin. Genetic distances calculated from band sharing proportions were used to determine relationships among the nine populations (Figure 1). The Lakes Kyoga, George and Albert populations were apparently closer to each other than any of them were with Lake Edward population. Lake Mburo population, among the earliest water bodies stocked with Edward *O. niloticus* strain was the closest to the Edward population.

DISCUSSION

O. niloticus is remarkable for its functional versatility and labile ecology (Fryer and Iles, 1972; Trewavas, 1983; Sanderson et al., 1996; Batjakas et al., 1997). This, together with its great adaptability to virtually all tropic and subtropic environments, explains its position among the top aquaculture species in the world. The successful evolution of *O. niloticus* fishery in the Lake Victoria in face of the introduced voracious predator - Nile perch (*Lates niloticus*), is credited to several factors: a long history of co-existence with the Nile perch in its native range both in Lake Turkana and Lake Albert; trophic virtuosity, allowing access to a wide range of ecological niches; and ability to breed under conditions that conge-

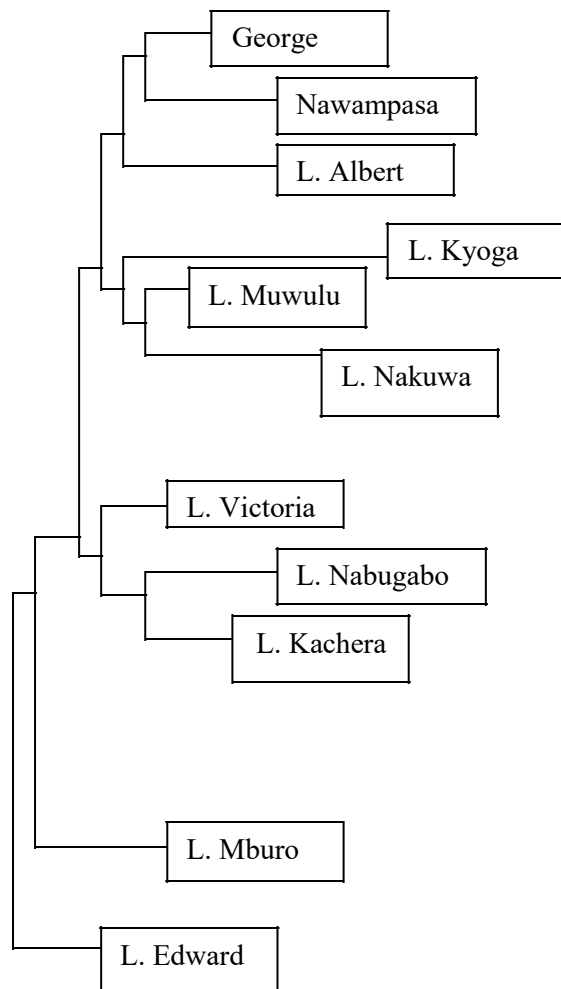


Figure 1. An rooted dendrogram of *Oreochromis niloticus* populations from 11 lakes of Lake Victoria Region constructed from genetic distances derived from RAPD band sharing proportions.

ners and other species would not tolerate, such as high littoral turbidity due to deforestation (Balirwa, 1992). Several tilapiine species were introduced into LVR together with *O. niloticus*, but none of the others has been as successful in establishing as *O. niloticus*. The profile of *O. niloticus* populations shows segregation largely by basins but with considerable variation among populations within a basin. The extant Lake Victoria metapopulation appears to have largely descended from Lake Edward stock than from Lake Albert, if not, it is a reflection of how modified the Victoria metapopulation has become. The Lake Victoria population may also be reflection of the multiple seed source used in the introduction, and interaction between *O. niloticus* with both the native and other introduced tilapiines (Mwanja, 1996). *O. niloticus* is known to be ecologically versatile and aggressive species (Balirwa 1992), and has been found to ecologically overrun closely related forms once established in new environments (Lowe-McConnell,

1959; Welcomme, 1967). When *O. niloticus* becomes dominant it was found to genetically swamp the conspecifics and displace the natives out of the water bodies in which the two species co-exist (Leveque, 1997; Lowe-McConnell, 1987; Mwanja 1996). The Kyoga metapopulation appears more predominantly to have been founded by Lake Albert strain, and/or may reflect a much recent introduction history out of this source compared to Lake Victoria metapopulation.

The closer similarity between *O. niloticus* populations of Lake George and Lake Albert, than between those of Lake George and Lake Edward, though troubling, is that *O. niloticus* populations in Lake George have been influenced by introductions of stock from Albert with the establishment of a fish processing facility in the first attempt to farm and process Ugandan Fish by Lake George in the 1970s. Doubt to movement of species and the strong mark in enormous lake systems left by anthropogenic translocating of fish species is greatly diminished by our recent discovery of both threatened *Oreochromis esculentus* and the exotic *Tilapia rendalli* populations in Lake Edward-George system (Mwanja, 2000; Mwanja et al. 2007). Neither of the two species had ever been recorded before, and neither occurs there naturally (Fryer and Iles, 1972; Trewavas, 1983). The historical biogeography of fishes in East Africa will always be of great interest due to its fascinating evolutionary implications.

Pressure on fisheries stocks in Lake Victoria Region (LVR) by early 1950's prompted resource managers to begin widespread introduction and transplanting of fish species into Ugandan waters (Welcomme, 1967; Fryer and Iles, 1972). The fisheries of Lake Victoria and Lake Kyoga are currently dominated by two introduced species, Nile perch and Nile tilapia, and one native small minnow, *Rastrineobola argenta*, while the previous highlights of the fisheries, the two endemic tilapiines of the LVR, have been displaced out of the main lakes and are relegated to the minor satellite lakes (Mwanja, 2000). The introduced species explosion in abundance has had visible and appreciable immediate and may be long-term socio-economic benefits. However, the explosion of the introduced species has significantly and perhaps irreversibly changed the ecology and evolution of the fisheries of LVR waters.

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