

Wildlife Forensics: DNA basics

Potential, prerequisites, and pitfalls

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Potential of DNA in wildlife crime

- DNA has been used since the late
 1980s as a tool in human forensics
- First used for wildlife crime in late 1990's
 - Captive bred vs. wild birds
- Particularly useful in illegal wildlife trade

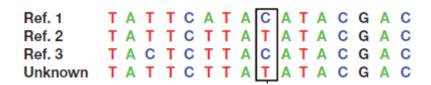


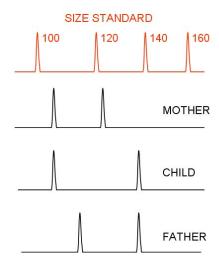


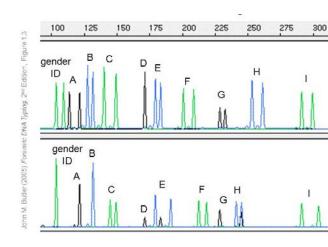
Potential of applications of DNA in wildlife crime



- Sample ID
 - Species
 - Region/Population
 - □ Reference DB needed
 - Individual
 - □ Reference DB needed
- Match samples
 - Antlers skull/jawbone
 - Carcass blood on clothing/car
- Sex determination
- Parentage/Relatedness











Source material for sampling

- (almost) Any biological material
 - Swabs (saliva)
 - Faeces
 - Hair
 - □ Blood (snow)
 - □ Urine (snow)
 - □ Body tissue (organs/muscle)
 - □ Bone fragments/teeth
 - Antlers
 - Eggshells
 - Museum samples







Which DNA marker/method

Depends on question and source material

| Marker | Application | Advantage | Limitation |
|---------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| mtDNA | Species/Regional ID Maternity | Abundant – great for trace samples | Heteroplasmy Maternal |
| nDNA | Species ID | Provide sex info | Low success with trace samples |
| NGS | Species ID | High throughput Flexible prep | High throughput Expensive |
| Species Assay | Species ID | High throughput Internal control | Need prior species info Setup costs |
| STR/Microsat | Pop/Individual ID Parentage | Highly informative Low-med throughput | Setup costs Inter-lab diffs |
| SNPs | Pop/Individual ID Parentage | High throughput Highly reproducible | High throughput Expensive |





What trace DNA cannot tell us!

- Age of an individual
- Whether sample came from living or dead animal
- Size, colour or markings of an individual









Limitations of trace DNA analysis

- Sample contamination is a real problem
- DNA degradation complicates analysis and interpretation
- Analysis is expensive
- Analysis takes time



