

### **Conference Abstract**

# Applicability of DNA-based identifications for the WFD-guided monitoring using macroinvertebrates: a large-scale DNA metabarcoding study for implementing routine ecological status assessments in Iberian rivers

Raquel González<sup>‡,§</sup>, Juan Antonio Villaescusa<sup>I</sup>, Antonio Picazo<sup>¶</sup>, Ana M. Pujante<sup>I</sup>, Antonio Camacho<sup>¶</sup>

- ‡ Laboratorios Tecnológicos de Levante, S.L., VALENCIA, Spain
- § Cavanilles Institute of Biodiversity and Evolutionary Biology, University of Valencia, VALENCIA, Spain
- Laboratorios Tecnológicos de Levante, S.L., Valencia, Spain
- ¶ Cavanilles Institute of Biodiversity and Evolutionary Biology, University of Valencia, Valencia, Spain

Corresponding author: Raquel González (raquel.gonzalez@ltlevante.com)

Received: 04 Mar 2021 | Published: 04 Mar 2021

Citation: González R, Villaescusa JA, Picazo A, Pujante AM, Camacho A (2021) Applicability of DNA-based identifications for the WFD-guided monitoring using macroinvertebrates: a large-scale DNA metabarcoding study for implementing routine ecological status assessments in Iberian rivers. ARPHA Conference Abstracts 4: e65490. https://doi.org/10.3897/aca.4.e65490

## Abstract

Over the last decade, remarkable improvements have been made in the field of metabarcoding-based tools for routine ecological status assessments. However, important issues are yet to be solved to fulfil the European Water Framework Directive (WFD) requirements and standards. These limitations, which include problems related to e.g. the lack of a complete COI macroinvertebrate barcode database available for the Iberian Peninsula Murria 2020, or the scarce recovery of specific taxa due to DNA extraction and/ or PCR amplification bias, are especially difficult to overcome for routine freshwater macroinvertebrate monitoring. For that purpose, a large-scale study is on going to test how metabarcoding data can infer existing macroinvertebrate morphotaxonomy-based biotic indexes and ecological status of Iberian rivers. Freshwater macroinvertebrates were selected as a Biological Quality Element and identified by using both morphological and

<sup>©</sup> González R et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY 4.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

metabarcoding approaches. The mitochondrial gene for cytochrome c oxidase subunit I (COI) was used as a DNA Barcode. Taxonomic coverage, taxonomic composition metrics and ecological status obtained from both approaches were analysed. Physical and chemical variables obtained during the routine biomonitoring, as well as other ecological parameters including biodiversity indexes, were also assessed. Multivariate data analysis of these environmental and biotic data obtained from both approaches were compared. Results seem to support the hypothesis Kuntke 2019 that the DNA-metabarcoding approach might deliver similar quality assessments results to the morphological approach, though some refinement must be done at the different steps of the process prior to establish a reliable procedure allowing the alternative use of both methods giving similar results for the ecological status classes marked by the WFD.

# Keywords

DNA-metabarcoding; Benthic macroinvertebrates; COI; Biomonitoring; European Water Framework Directive (WFD); Taxonomic coverage; Taxonomic composition metrics; Ecological status.

# Presenting author

Raquel González

## Presented at

1st DNAQUA International Conference (March 9-11, 2021)

# References

- Kuntke, et al. (2019) Stream water quality assessment by metabarcoding of invertebrates. Ecological Indica 111 (105982).
- Murria, et al. (2020) Towards an Iberian DNA barcode reference library of freshwater macroinvertebrates and fishes. Limnética 39 (1): 73-92.