Genetic monitoring of sockeye salmon reintroduction into Cle Elum Lake





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Genetic Methods:

An exhaustive list of details & descriptions



...summary: 96 SNPs; assignment tests

genetic M&E focus...

Reproductive success between stocks measured at:

- Juvenile stage?
- Adult stage?
- hybridization (outbreeding depression)
- F2's

Will stocks acclimate to new environment – behaviors?

- following outplanting: spawning?
- growth, migration?
- age structure & migration of adults

How successful with the program be?

- Parentage between returns and outplants?



...therefore, stocks assign with a high degree of accuracy & we can determine stock proportions confidently.

No apparent evidence of Hybridization between stocks

Admixture proportions

references





...Reflective of source stock abundances, Okanogan origin sockeye dominate outplants (with inter-annual variability)



location; landmarks; sample sizes



Spatial segregation during spawning



...Large inter-annual variability? Some behavioral characteristics may play a role (or sampling)

Juvenile size distributioin

Both stocks larger than 2013 counterparts



fork length (mm)

Okanogan progeny are smaller overall, & more small fish in 2013 (4x outplants)



Scale ages for 60 adult returns

All had FW age of 1 winter

Scale ager noted 7 adults with "huge" FW growth

fork length (mm)

1st program returns (2013): Age-4



...there is an obvious disparity between juveniles & returning adults (proportions by donor origin)



1st program returns (2013)

2013 Roza adult proportion

...no apparent run-timing difference among stock of origin







...however, big difference in size distribution



fork lenath (mm)



fork length (mm)

(side note), similarly.....



Review....what I think we know

- Outplant origins distinguished with high accuracy; donors comprised of larger proportion <u>Okanogan</u>
- All groups evaluated (e.g., juveniles, returns) definitively "pure" stock: Wenatchee or Okanogan
- Distinct spatial distribution on spawning grounds is likely cause for lack of introgression (i.e. NO Hybrids)
- Proportionally more Wenatchee progeny among outmigrating juveniles
- The first program returns are dominated by Okanogan
- Appears age-structure among both juvenile and adult progeny differs by donor stock of origin; characteristic of respective adaptations in natal regions: Wenatchee or Okanogan?

Many aspects may favor overall viability of reintroduction: utilizing all available habitat, high genetic variability, and....
 both stocks appear to be reproductively successful

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Hey Peter, grab that!