

Fine-scale population genetic structure of bull trout in the Yakima basin

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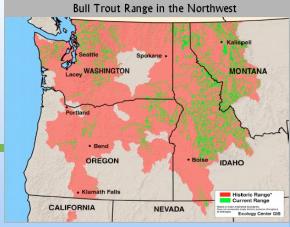




http://www.dfw.state.or.us/swwd/trout.html

- I) Describe bull trout life history
- 2) Questions for study
- 3) Methods to address questions
- 4) Results

Bull trout life history



http://www.wildrockiesalliance.org/issues/bulltrout/index.html

- Considered "glacial remnants"
- Spawn and rear in cold headwaters (< 8 °C)</p>
- Repeat spawners
- Juveniles stay in natal streams
 - Resident remain in small streams
 - Fluvial migrate out to mainstem rivers
 - Adfluvial migrate out to lakes or reservoirs
 - Anadromous (amphidromous) migrate out to saltwater but may move in and out of rivers
 - Connectivity important but disrupted in Yakima basin by irrigation impoundments and extractions

Bull trout questions in Yakima basin

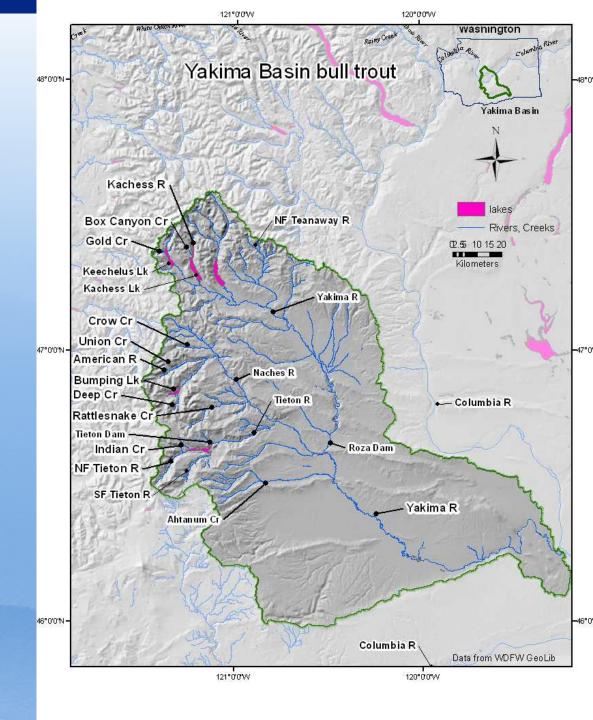
- What are the characteristics of Yakima bull trout – diversity, heterozygosity, effective population sizes?
- What are the genetic relationships among populations?
- How have dams affected connectivity?
- Where do fish go if they get over a dam?



Map of the study area

Features affecting bull trout movement

- Dams
- Dewatered portions
- Water temperature
- Sediment load
- Culverts
- Roads
- Vehicles in river
- •Cows in river and grazing
- •agriculture



Tieton Dam

Constructed in early 1900's with no fish passage – 319 feet tall Tieton pool formed at base



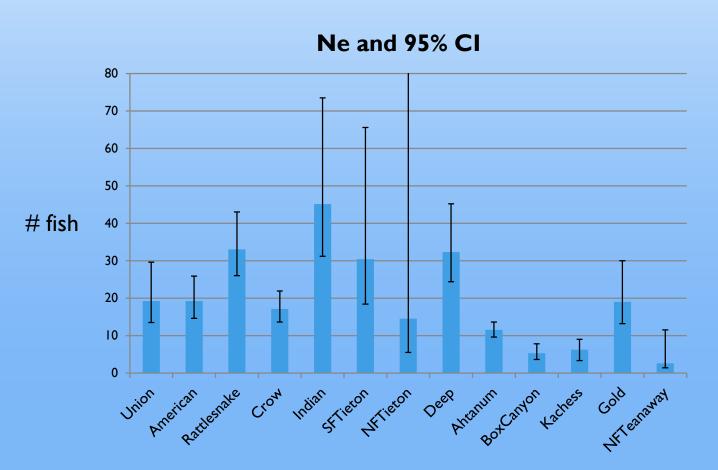
Identify Bull trout genetically

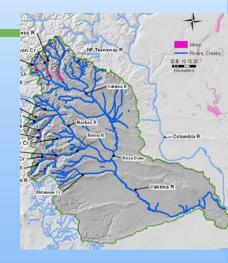


http://www.fws.gov/pacific/bulltrout

- Use standardized bull trout microsatellite suite
- Collaborative effort headed by USFWS, including WDFW, UBC, U of M, IDFG
- Data compatible among participating labs
- Standardized loci discriminate:
 - Local bull trout populations
 - Inland and Coastal bull trout
 - Bull trout and Dolly Varden
 - Bull trout and Brook trout
 - Identify hybrids

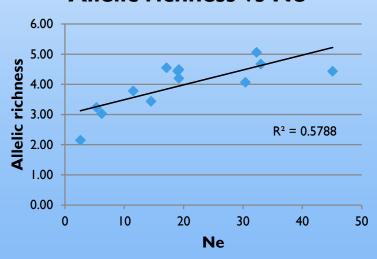
Bull trout effective population sizes



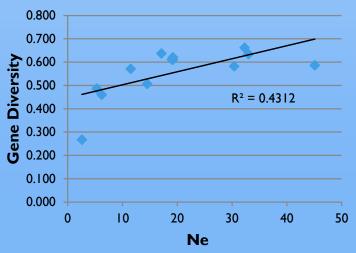


Genetic diversity vs Ne

Allelic richness vs Ne



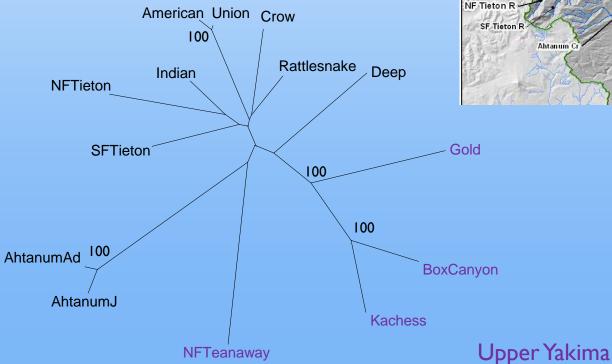
Heterozygosity vs Ne



Population structure

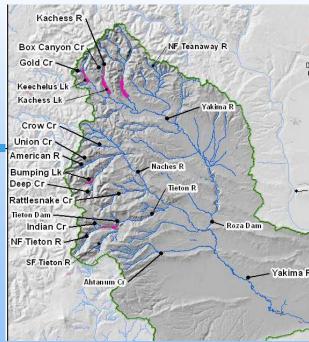
Naches tributaries

Middle Yakima

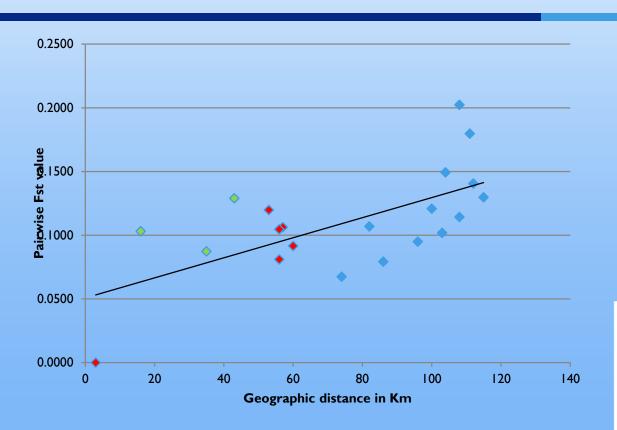


Cavalli-Sforza and Edwards distances in Neighbor-joining tree 1000 bootstraps

0.1

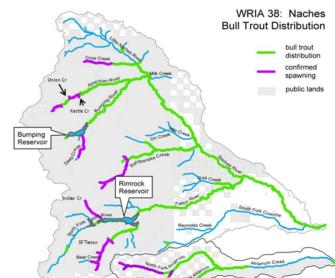


Isolation by distance in middle Yakima



Green – within Rimrock
Red – within Naches (except Deep Cr.)
Blue – between Rimrock and Naches

Map by Mike Mizelle



Tieton Dam

One-way barrier since 1925 – created adfluvial habitat for Tieton populations Populations get bigger but lose some portion over the dam

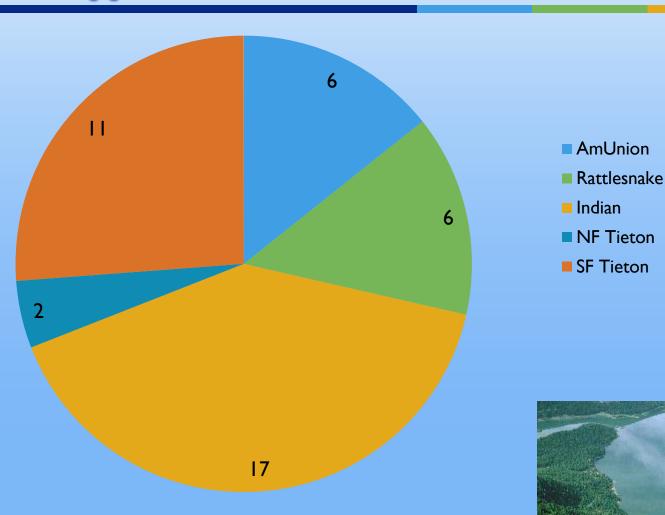


Tieton Pool composition





http://srd.alberta.ca/fishwildlife/fishingalberta/gamefish/bulltrout.aspx



Self-assignment tests

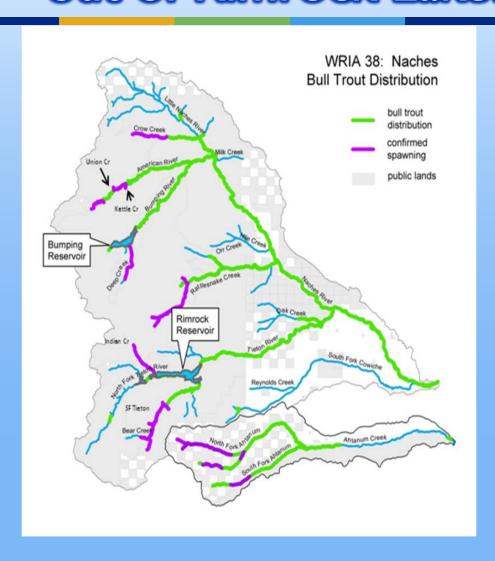


http://www.cnr.usu.edu/wats/images/uploads/budy/bull%20trout4.jpg

	BoxCanyon	Kachess	Gold	NFTeanaway	AmUnion	Rattlesnake	Crow	SFTieton	NFTieton	Indian	Ahtanum	Deep	N
BoxCanyon	33	1											34
Kachess		30											30
Gold			19 (1)										20
NFTeanaway	/			10									10
AmUnion					52								52
Rattlesnake					(1)	43 (3)		2	1				50
Crow							30						30
SFTieton								18 (2)					21
NFTieton									8 (1)				9
Indian										34			34
Ahtanum											69		69
Deep												31	31

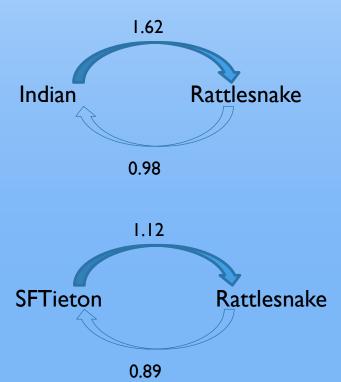
3 adult fish sampled in the Rattlesnake spawning area came from SFTieton and NFTieton

What happens to fish after they get out of Rimrock Lake?



Go to nearest spawning area?

Gene flow estimates from MIGRATE show asymetric gene flow



What are impacts of dams?

- Negative: fish unable to return to spawn in their natal tributary if they cross the dam
 - Lose genetic diversity?
 - Lower allelic richness than bull trout in Columbia and Snake
 - Alter genetic relationships?
 - Some of these fish go to nearby tributaries
 - SF Tieton fish in Rattlesnake
 - NF Tieton fish in Rattlesnake
 - One-way gene flow out of Tieton basin
- Positive: opportunity for bull trout in Tieton tributaries to become adfluvial
 - Grow larger have more offspring

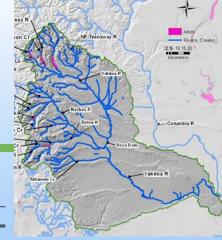
Acknowledgements



www.goodnaturepublishing.com

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- Thanks to the people who post nice pictures of fish
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Bull trout genetic statistics



	N	rich	Gene Div	LD	Ne	FIS	Pval	
BoxCanyon	33	3.24	0.487	0	5.3	-0.066	0.983	
Kachess	31	3.03	0.460	0 (18)	6.2	-0.062	0.958	
Gold	20	4.48	0.614	1 (4)	19	0.016	0.314	
NFTeanaway	10	2.15	0.268	0 (4)	2.6	0.050	0.284	
American	32	4.20	0.610	2 (9)	19.2	0.027	0.167	
Union	20	4.49	0.621	0(8)	19.2	0.079	0.011	
Rattlesnake	49	4.67	0.635	1 (7)	33	0.013	0.273	
Crow	32	4.55	0.637	2 (11)	17.1	-0.018	0.744	
SFTieton	22	4.07	0.582	0(1)	30.4	-0.004	0.538	
NFTieton	9	3.44	0.507	0 (4)	14.5	0.054	0.218	
Indian	35	4.44	0.587	1 (5)	45.1	0.044	0.045	
AhtanumJ	51	3.64	0.563	10 (52)	6.8	0.033	0.086	
AhtanumAd	18	3.78	0.571	1 (8)	8.5	-0.025	0.724	
Deep	31	5.06	0.662	0 (13)	32.3	0.072	0.003	
avg		3.95	0.557			0.015		
SD		0.78	0.102			0.046		

Allelic richness = avg. number of alleles per locus

Gene Diversity = avg. heterozygosity per locus

LD = number of locus pairs in linkage (number in parenthesis is before Bonferroni corrections)

Ne = effective population size

FIS = Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium value - based on departures from expected heterozygosity

Unknown fish assignment tests

Baseline	กดทน	lations
Dascillic	popu	iations

Collection site	BoxCanyon	Kachess	Gold	NFTeanaway	AmUnion	Rattlesnake	Crow	SFTieton N	FTieton	Indian	Ahtanum	Deep
Kettle					3							
UBumpPool												1
LBumpPool					2							
KachessPool		1										
RozaDam					1					1		
WDFWsecondary		1	1									
07KachessAdult	1	2										
TietonPool					6	7		11	2	17		
NachesAdult					19	1	2					



