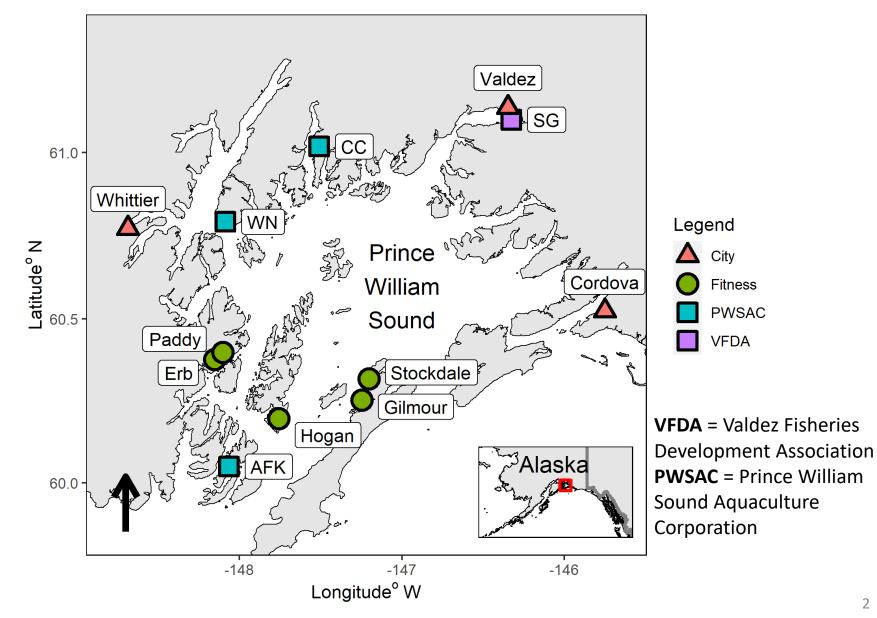
Pink Salmon pedigree analyses results and remaining work



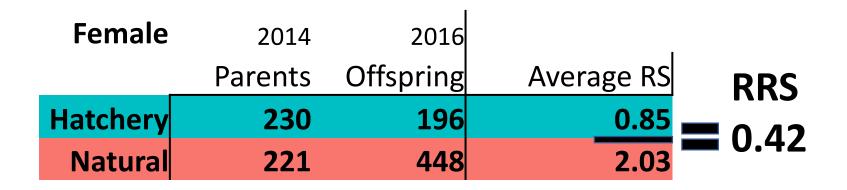
Kyle Shedd Gene Conservation Laboratory Alaska Department of Fish and Game AHRP Informational Meeting March 9, 2022

AHRP Streams in PWS

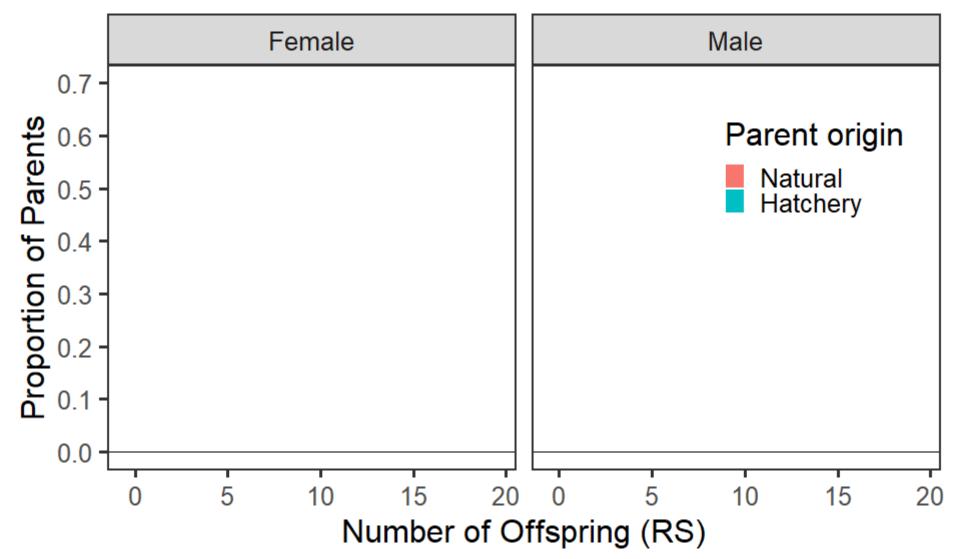


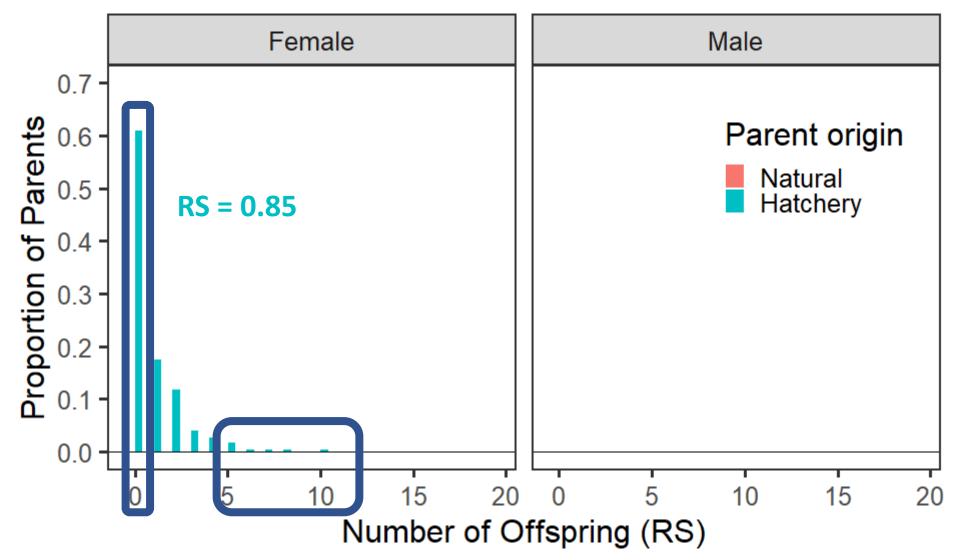
Average Reproductive Success

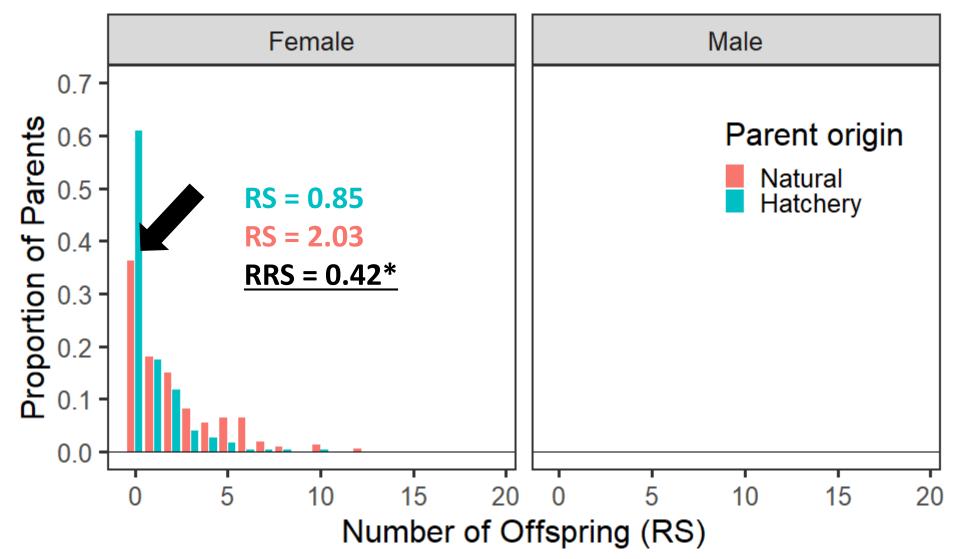
Stockdale 2014/2016

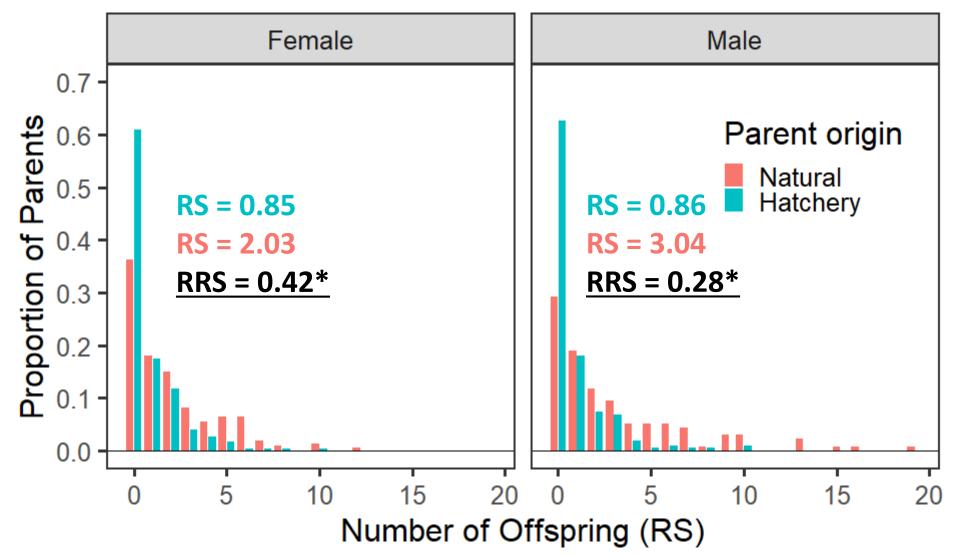


Male	2014	2016		
	Parents	Offspring	Average RS	RRS
Hatchery	206	177	0.86	
Natural	137	417	3.04	= 0.28









AHRP Streams in PWS Presenting Now

Stream	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Erb	Р	Ρ	Р,О	P,O	0,G	P,O,G		0,G
Paddy	Ρ	Ρ	Р,О	P,O	0,G	P,O,G		0,G
Hogan	Ρ	Ρ	Р,О	P,O	P,O,G	0,G	0,G	
Gilmour		Ρ	Ρ	P,O	Р,О	0,G	O,G	
Stockdale	Р	Р	Р,О	P,O	P,O,G	0,G	O,G	

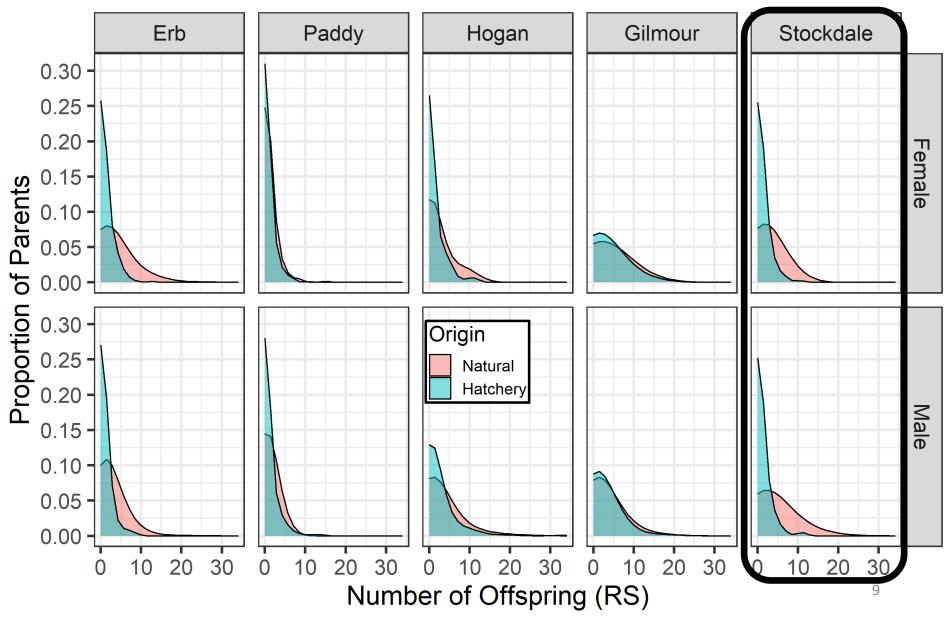
Odd-lineage

Even-lineage

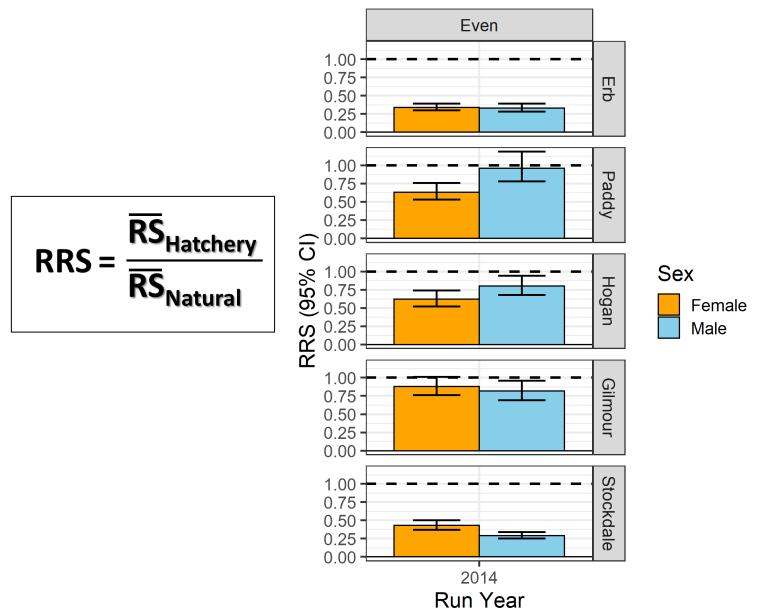
- P parents
- O offspring
- G grand-offspring

>235K samples!

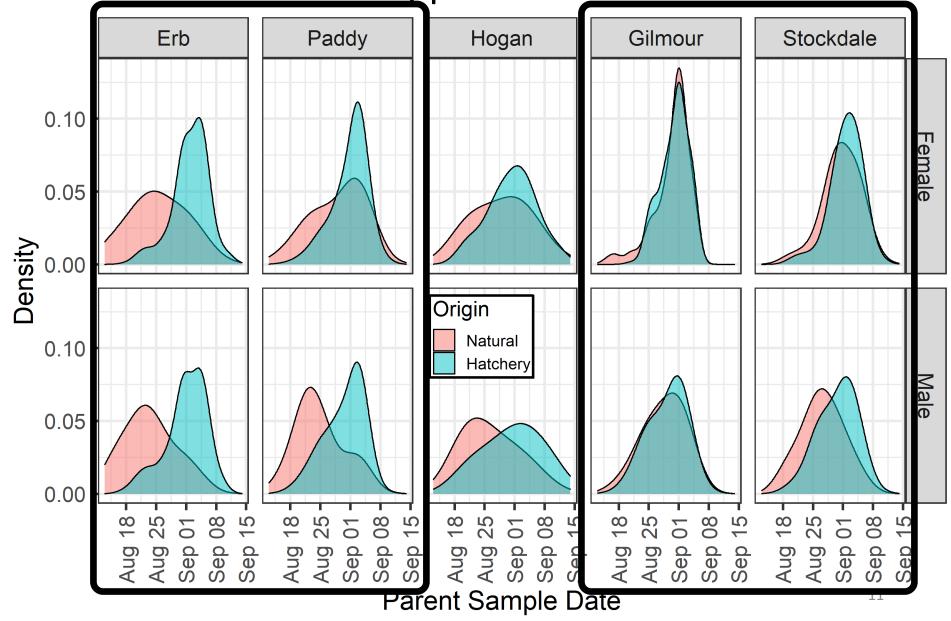
RS Distribution – All Streams 2014



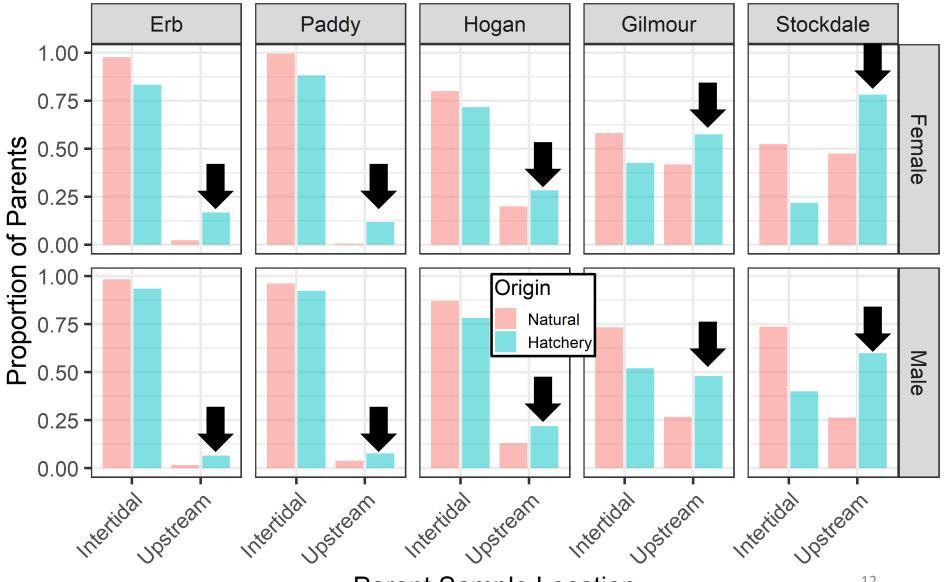
Results: RRS by Sex 2014



Results: Phenotypic Differences 2014

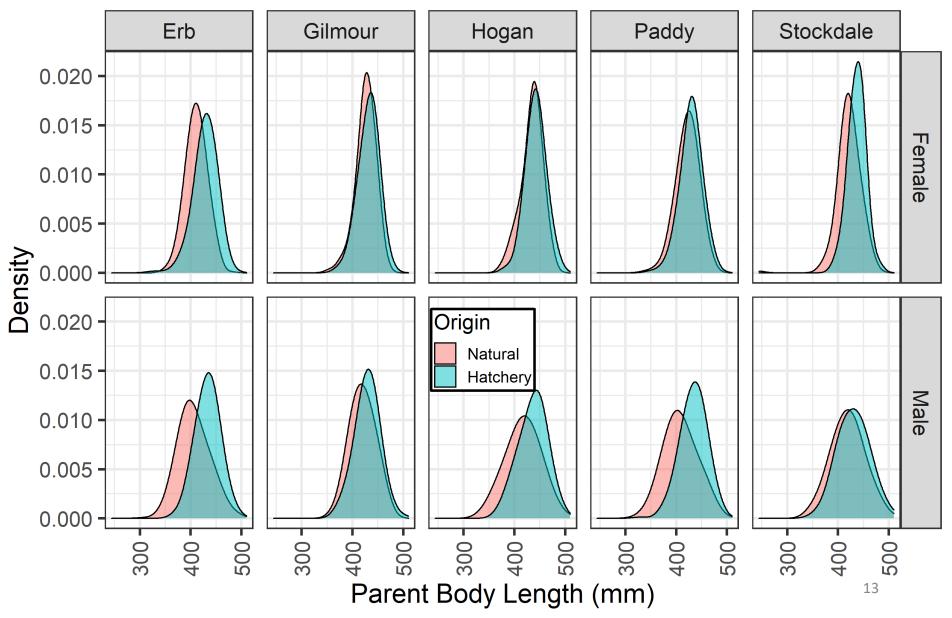


Results: Phenotypic Differences 2014

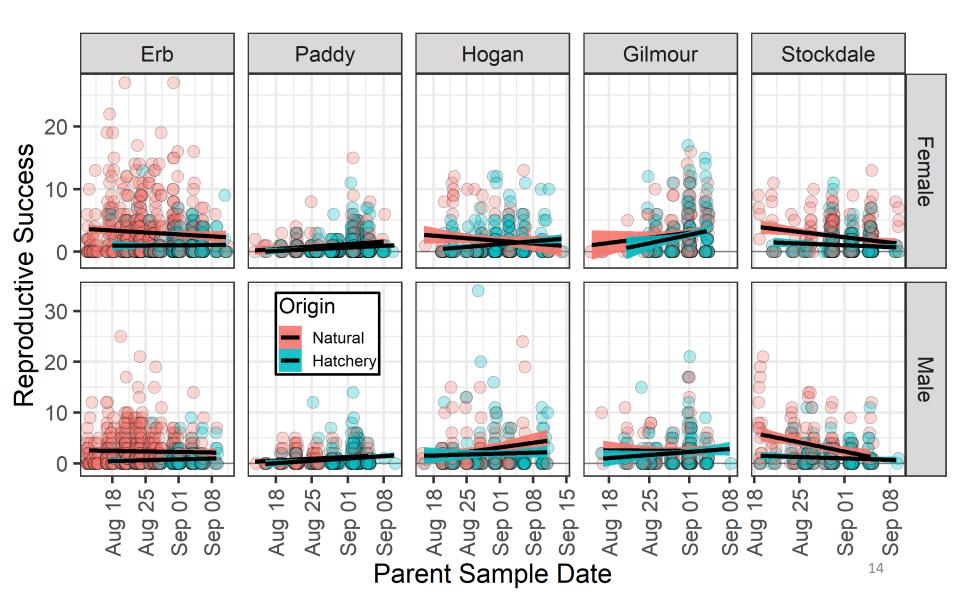


Parent Sample Location

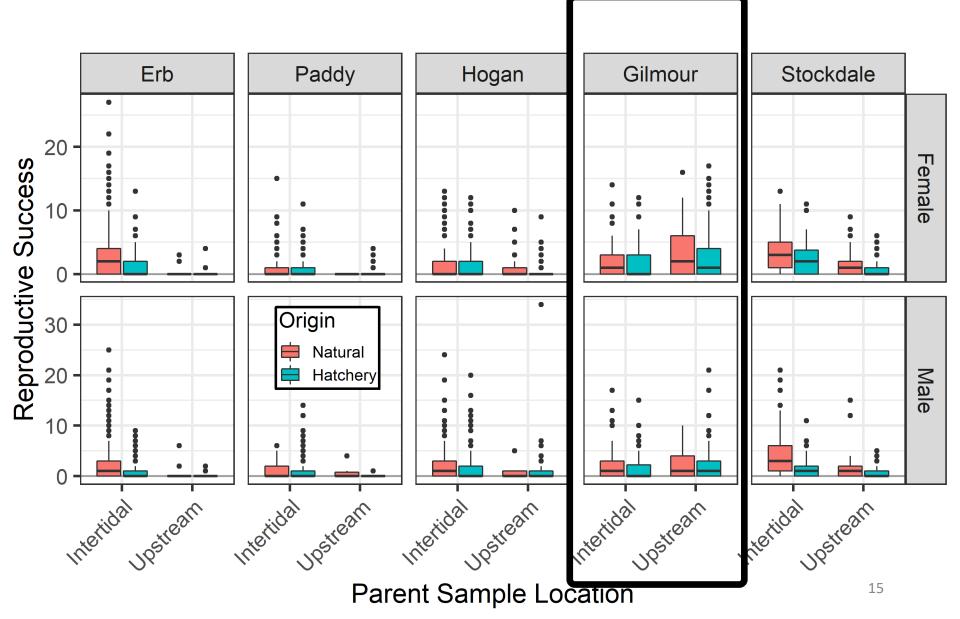
Results: Phenotypic Differences 2014



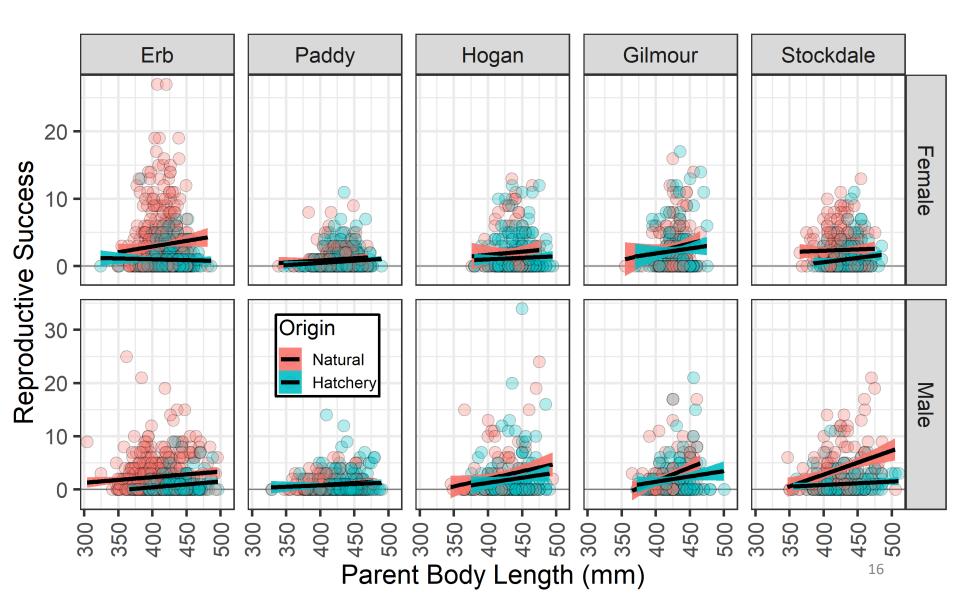
Results: RS vs. Covariates 2014



Results: RS vs. Covariates 2014



Results: RS vs. Covariates 2014

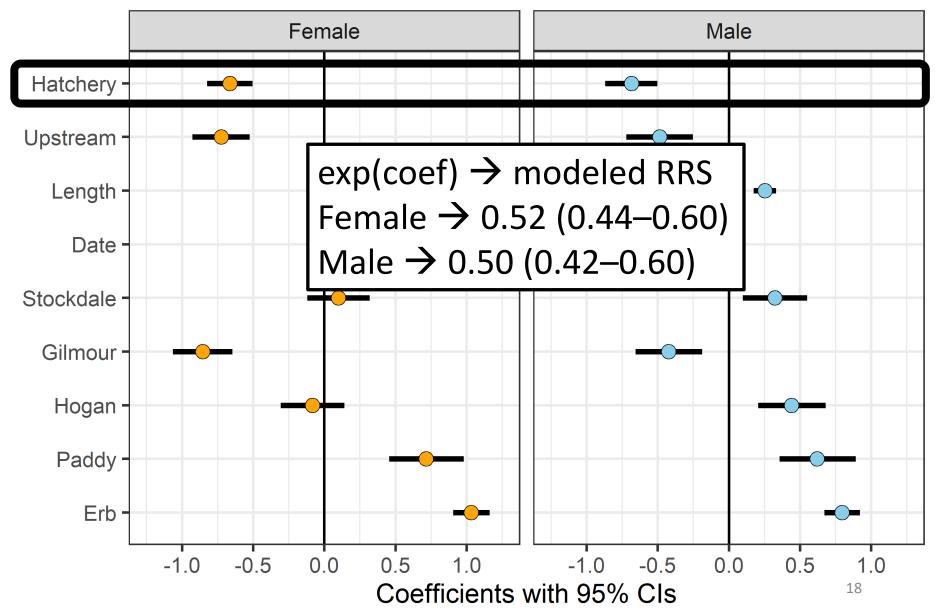


Generalized Linear Modeling 2014

- Negative binomial GLM w/ logit link
- Separate models for males and females
- Scaled and centered covariates by stream/sex
 - Date and length
- No interaction terms (overly simplistic)
- Only linear effects (overly simplistic)

RS ~ *stream* + *date* + *length* + *intertidal* + *origin*

Results: GLM Coefficients 2014



Takeaways 2014

- Explored pedigree data for run year 2014
 - Very limited commercial fishing in 2016
- Hatchery-origin strays have lower RRS in all streams
 - Variation in RRS by stream and sex (range 0.29–0.96)
- Phenotypic differences between hatchery/natural
- RS correlated with date, location, body length
- GLMs indicate strong effect of hatchery-origin
 - Female RRS = 0.52 (0.44–0.60)
 - Male RRS = 0.50 (0.42–0.60)

Next Steps - GLMs

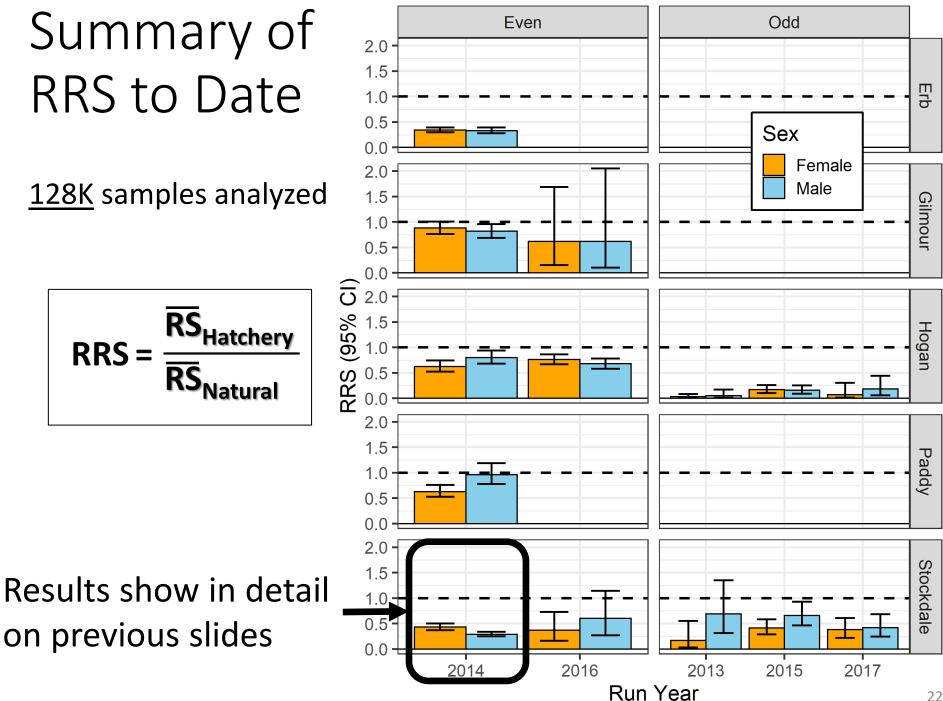
- Explore stream location data in more detail
 - Distance from stream mouth
 - Stream reach effects
- Explore stream:covariate interactions
- Explore non-linear covariate relationships
- AIC model-selection
- Odd-lineage data

Stream	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Erb	Р	Ρ	P,O	Р,О	0,G	P,O,G		0,G
Paddy	Р	Ρ	P,O	P,O	0,G	P,O,G		0,G
Hogan	Р	Ρ	P,O	P,O	P,O,G	0,G	0,G	
Gilmour		Р	Р	Р,О	P,O	0,G	0,G	
Stockdale	Р	Р	P,O	Р,О	P,O,G	0,G	0,G	

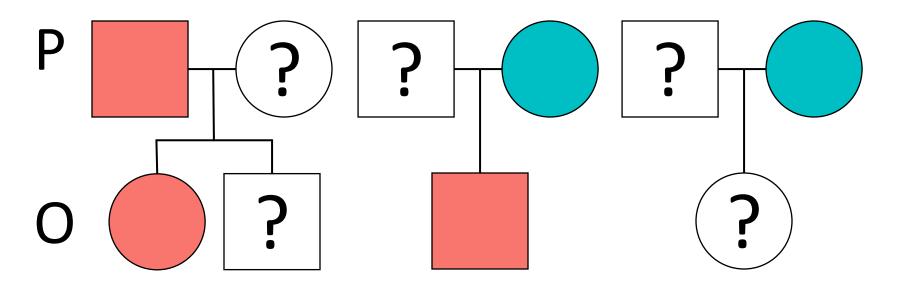
AHRP Streams in PWS Presenting 2022

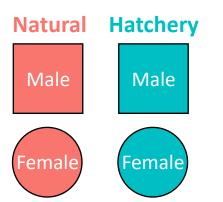
Stream	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Hogan	Р	Р	P,O	Р,О	P,O,G	0,G	0,G	
Stockdale	Р	Р	P,O	Р,О	P,O,G	0,G	O,G	
Gilmour		Р	Р	Р,О	Р,О	0,G	O,G	
Paddy	Р	Р	Р,О	Р,О	O,G	P,O,G		0,G
Erb	Р	Р	P,O	Р,О	0,G	P,O,G		0,G

- P parents
- O offspring
- G grand-offspring

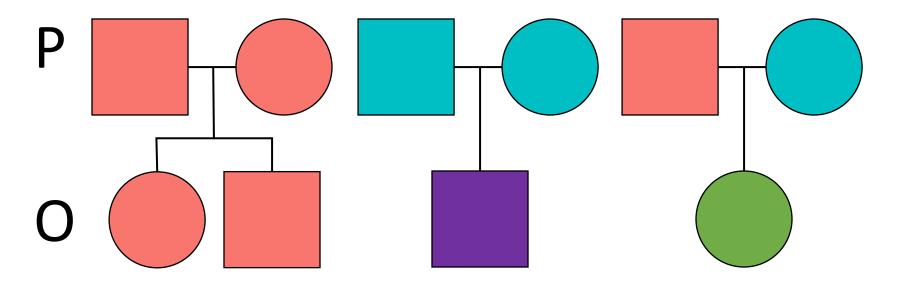


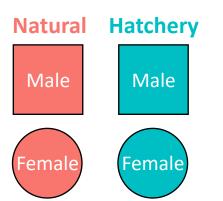
Parent-Offspring Duos

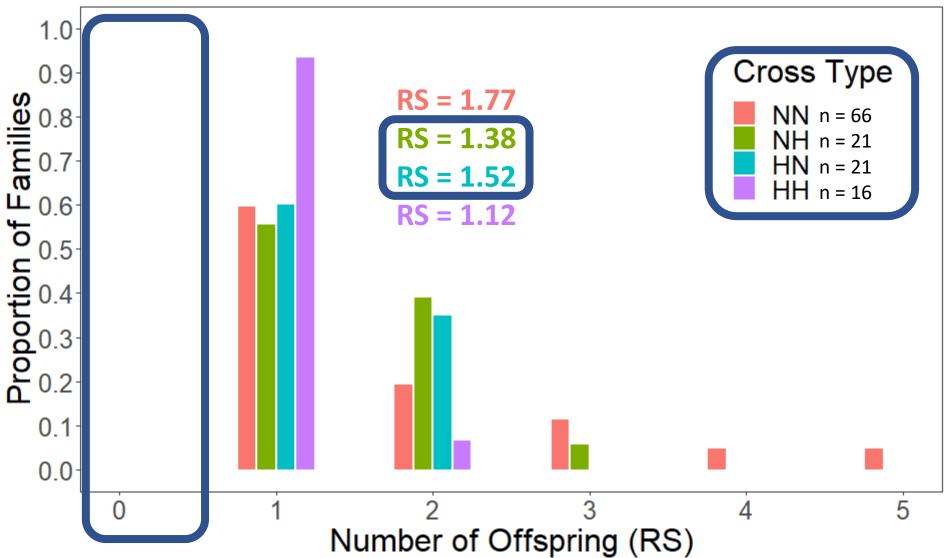


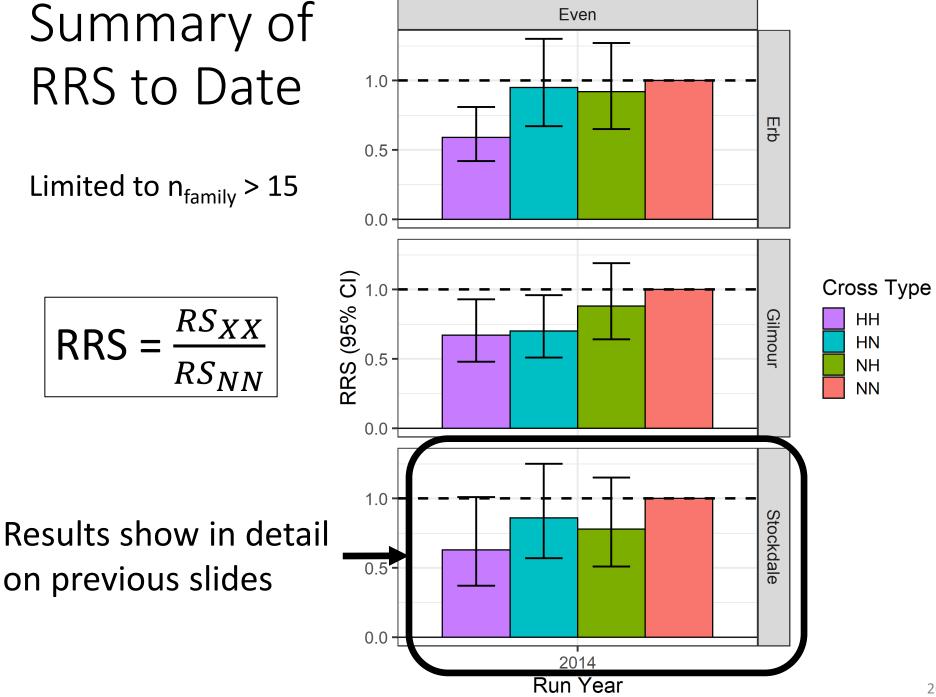


Parent-Pair-Offspring Trios

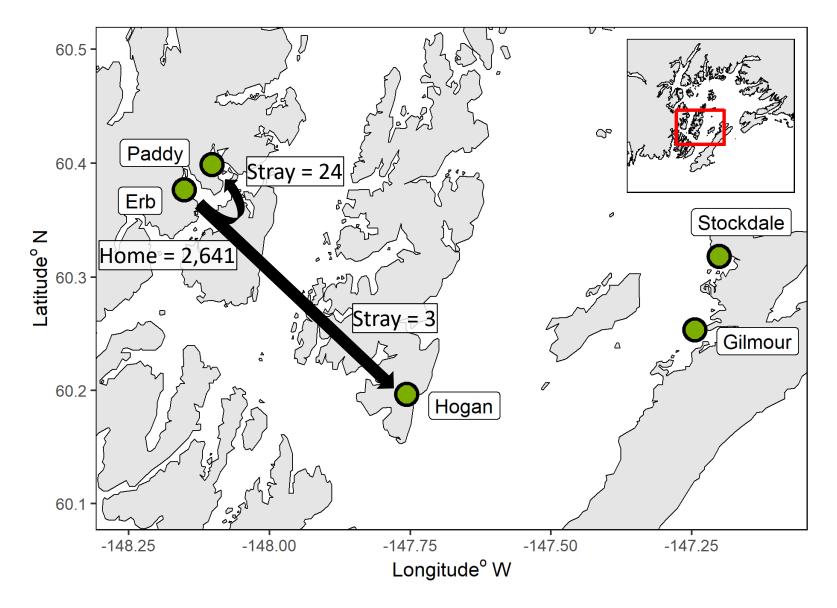




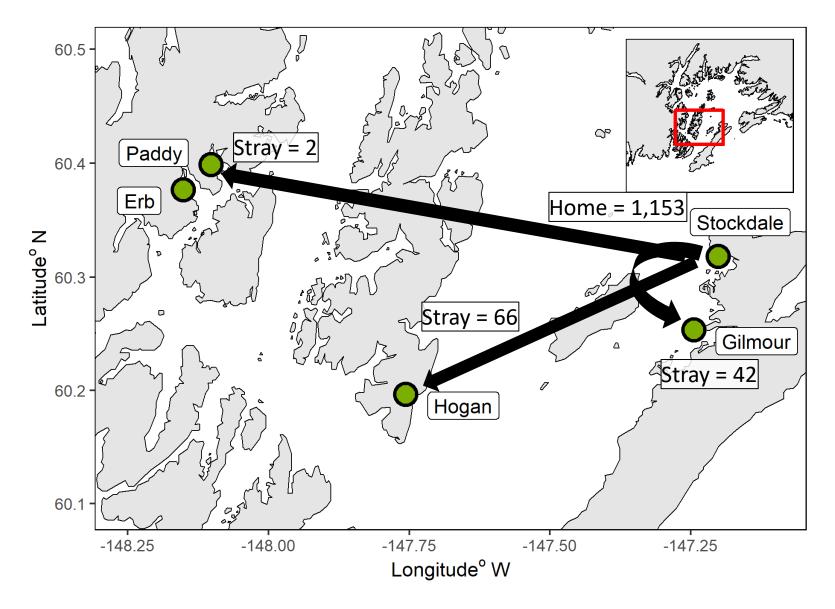




Natural-straying: 2014 Pedigrees

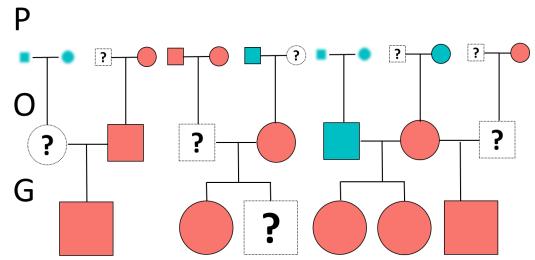


Natural-straying: 2014 Pedigrees



Grandparentage and F₂ analyses

- RRS of the offspring of hatchery strays
- Challenging given incomplete sampling
- Missing parents and missing grandparents



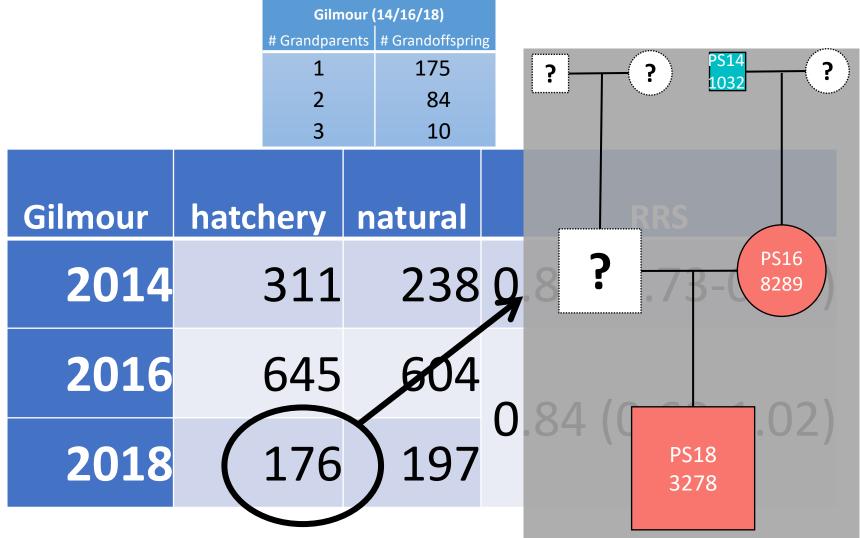
Parent RRS (P \rightarrow O)

Gilmour	hatchery	natural	RRS
2014	311	238	
2016	645	604	0.82 (0.73-0.91)

Numbers = \sum parent-offspring relationships

Gilmour	hatchery	natural	RRS
2014	311	238	0.82 (0.73-0.91)
2016	645	604	
2018	176	197	0.84 (0.68-1.02)

Numbers = \sum parent-offspring relationships



Numbers = \sum parent-offspring relationships

Gilmour	hatchery	natural	RRS	Stockdale	hatchery	natural	RRS
2014	311	238	0.82 (0.73-0.91)	2014	436	358	0.35 (0.31-0.40)
2016	645	604		2016	373	865	
2018	176	197	0.84 (0.68-1.02)	2018	30		0.94 (0.61-1.42)

Hogan	hatchery	natural	RRS	Stockdale	hatchery	natural	RRS
2015	4,383	3,775	0.16 (0.11-0.22)	2015	1,487	6,064	0.52 (0.40-0.66)
2017	41	221		2017	71	561	
2019	4	62	0.35 (0.11-0.84)	2019	11		1.17 (0.59-2.12)

Gilmo	ur	hatchery	natural	RRS	Stockdale	hatchery	natural	RRS
20	14	311	238	0.82 (0.73-0.91)	2014	436	358	0.35 (0.31-0.40)
20	16	645	604		2016	373	865	0.04 (0.61.1.42)
20	18	176	197	0.84 (0.68-1.02)	2018	30	74	0.94 (0.61-1.42)

2015 4,383 3,775 0.16 (0.11-0.22) 2015 1,487 6,064 0.5	
).52 (0.40-0.66)
2017 41 221 2017 71 561	
2019 4 62 0.35 (0.11-0.84) 2019 11 74 1.2	L.17 (0.59-2.12)

Gilmour	hatchery	natural	RRS	Stockdale	hatchery	natural	RRS
2014	311	238	0.82 (0.73-0.91)	2014	436	358	0.35 (0.31-0.40)
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2019	4	62	0.35 (0.11-0.84)	2019	11	74	1.17 (0.59-2.12)

Conclusions

- Hatchery-origin strays spawn in streams
- Stray hatchery-origin RRS < 1
- Variability in RRS (streams, years, sexes)
- Body size, sample date, sample location matter...
- But stray hatchery-origin RRS still < 1
- Hybrids had intermediate RRS
- Grandparentage/ $F_2 \rightarrow$ low sample size

Remaining Questions

- Are observed reductions in hatchery-origin RRS an artifact of the study design?
 - Returning adults that are harvested?
 - Returning adults that stray to other streams?
 - Sampling proportion through time?
 - All possible, but unlikely to fully explain our results
- Are results consistent in other streams and years?
 - Yes, RRS consistently < 1, but lots of variation
- Do hatchery/natural hybrids consistently produce fewer offspring than two natural-origin pink salmon?
 - Yes, on average
- Are reductions in fitness <u>persistent across generations</u> (grand-offspring and beyond)?
 - We do not know yet

Acknowledgements

- Alaska Hatchery Research Program
 - State of Alaska
 - Seafood industry
 - Private non-profit hatcheries
- North Pacific Research Board (Project #1619)
 - Funding for Hogan Bay analyses (2013-2016)
- Saltonstall-Kennedy (NA16NMF4270251)
 - Funding for Stockdale analyses (2014/2016)
- Prince William Sound Science Center
 - Field collection
- ADF&G Cordova Otolith Lab
- University of Washington Seeb Lab
- ADF&G Gene Conservation Laboratory





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