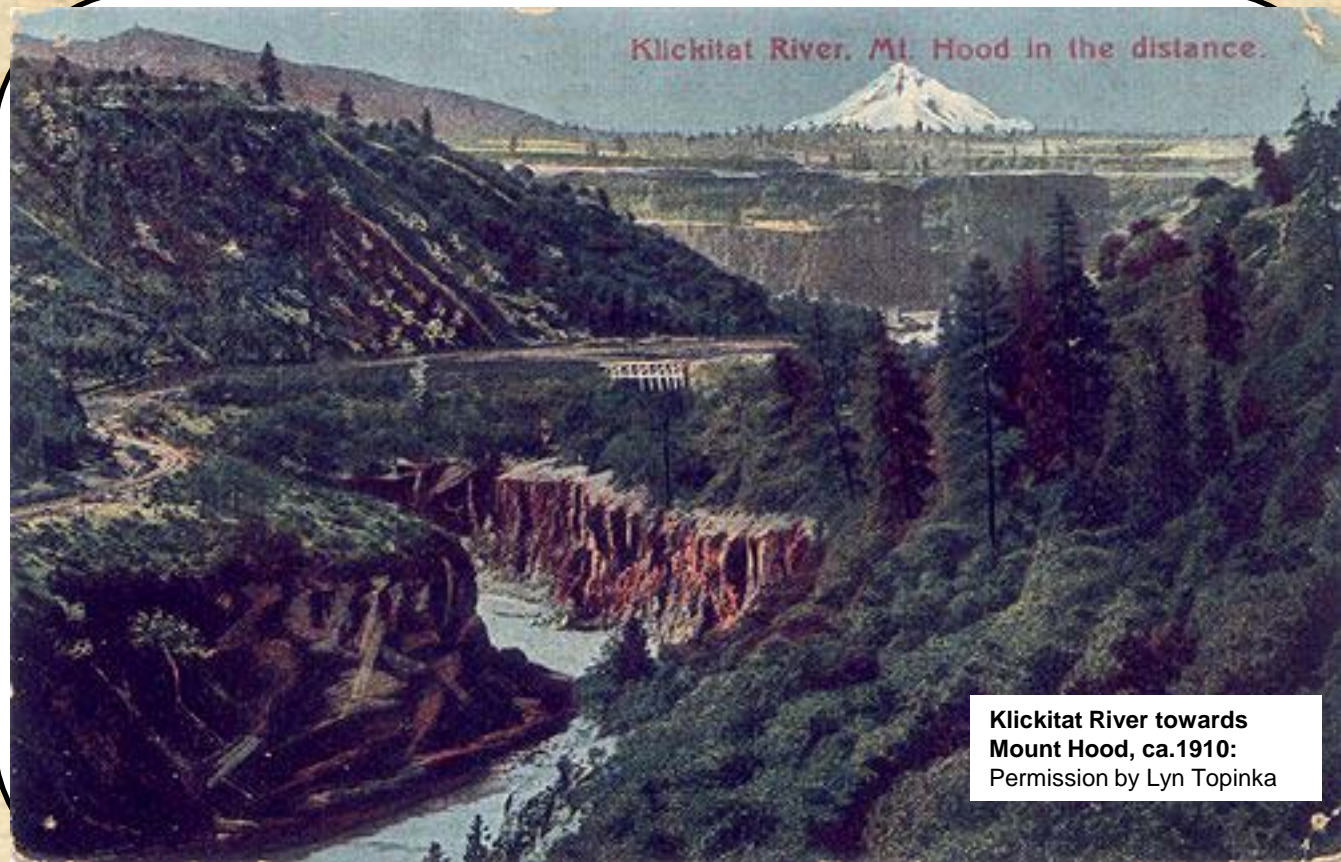


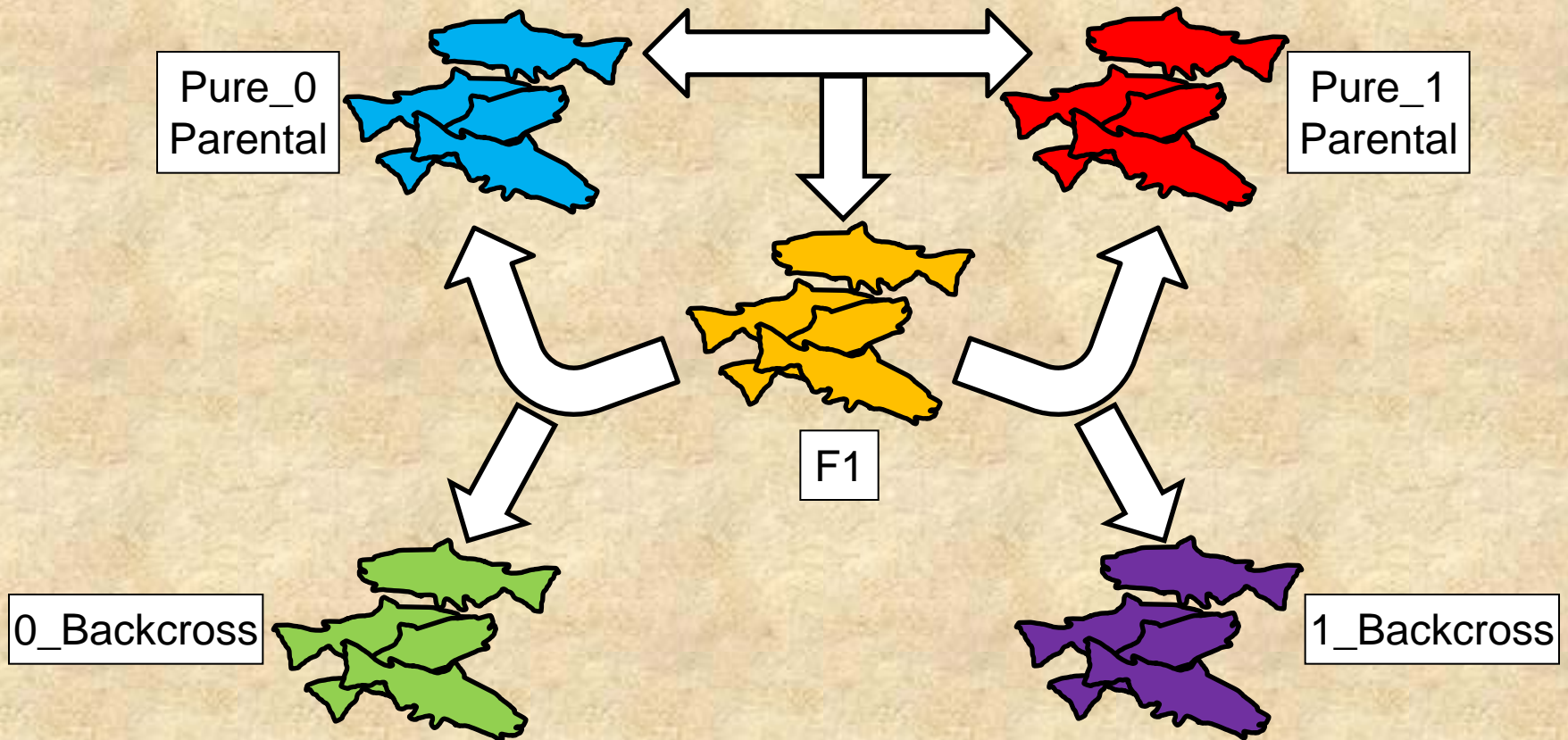
# Hatchery practices led to introgressive hybridization between major Columbia River Chinook salmon lineages within the Klickitat river subbasin



**Dr. Jon E. Hess<sup>1</sup>, Andrew P. Matala<sup>1</sup>, Joe Zendt<sup>2</sup>, Chris Frederiksen<sup>2</sup>,  
Bill Sharp<sup>2</sup>, and Dr. Shawn R. Narum<sup>1</sup>  
Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission  
Yakama Nation Fisheries Program**

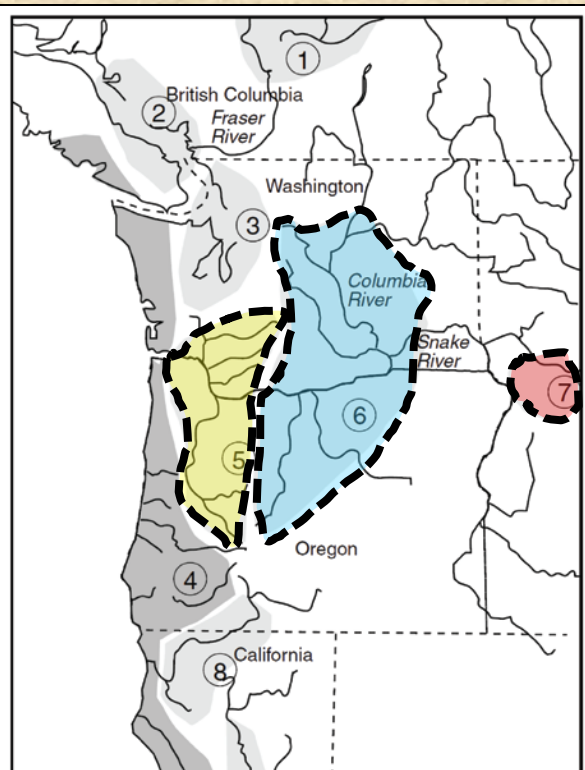
# Introgressive hybridization:

two distinct species or populations interbreed and hybrid offspring backcross with parental types.

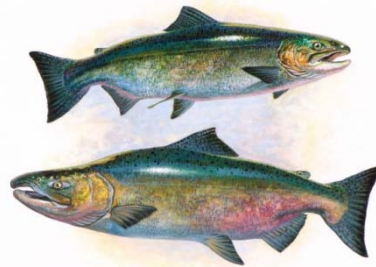


# Introgressive hybridization:

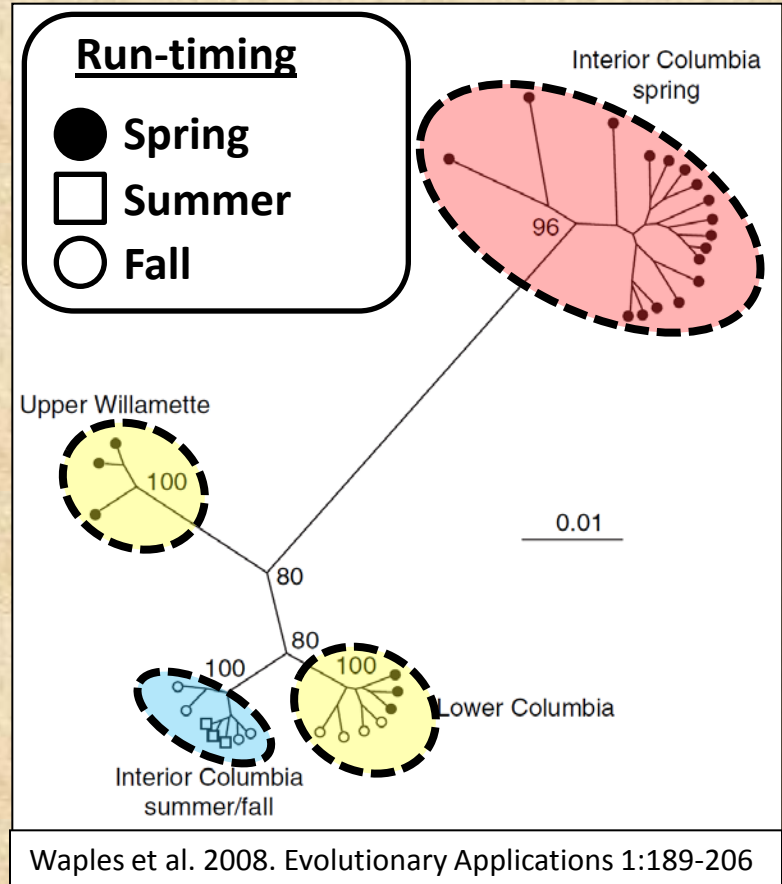
Anadromous salmonids generally are resilient to natural hybridization among major lineages.



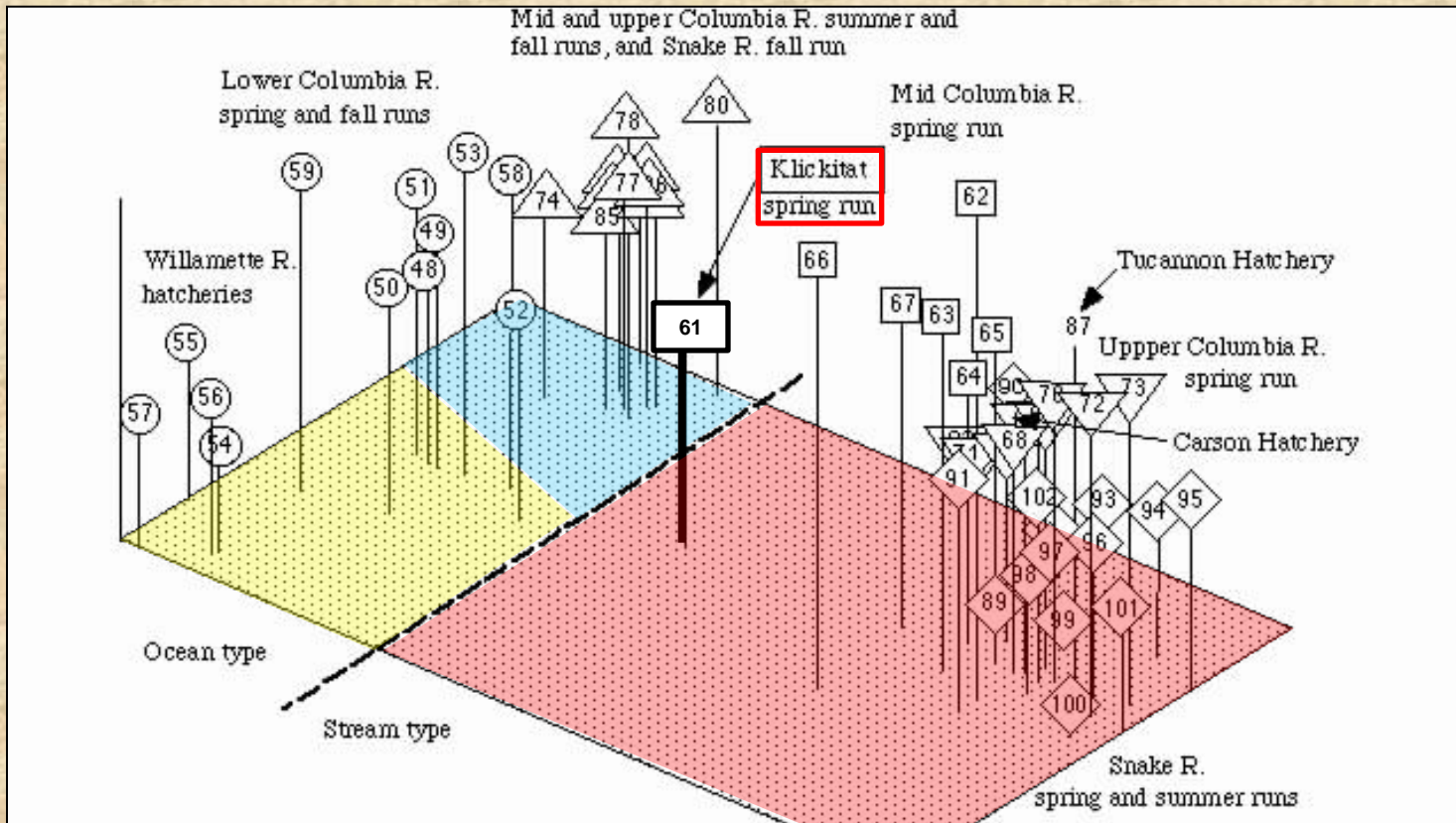
Utter. 2001. Reviews in Fish Biology and Fisheries 10: 265–279, 2001.



Chinook salmon  
(Artist: Shari Erickson)

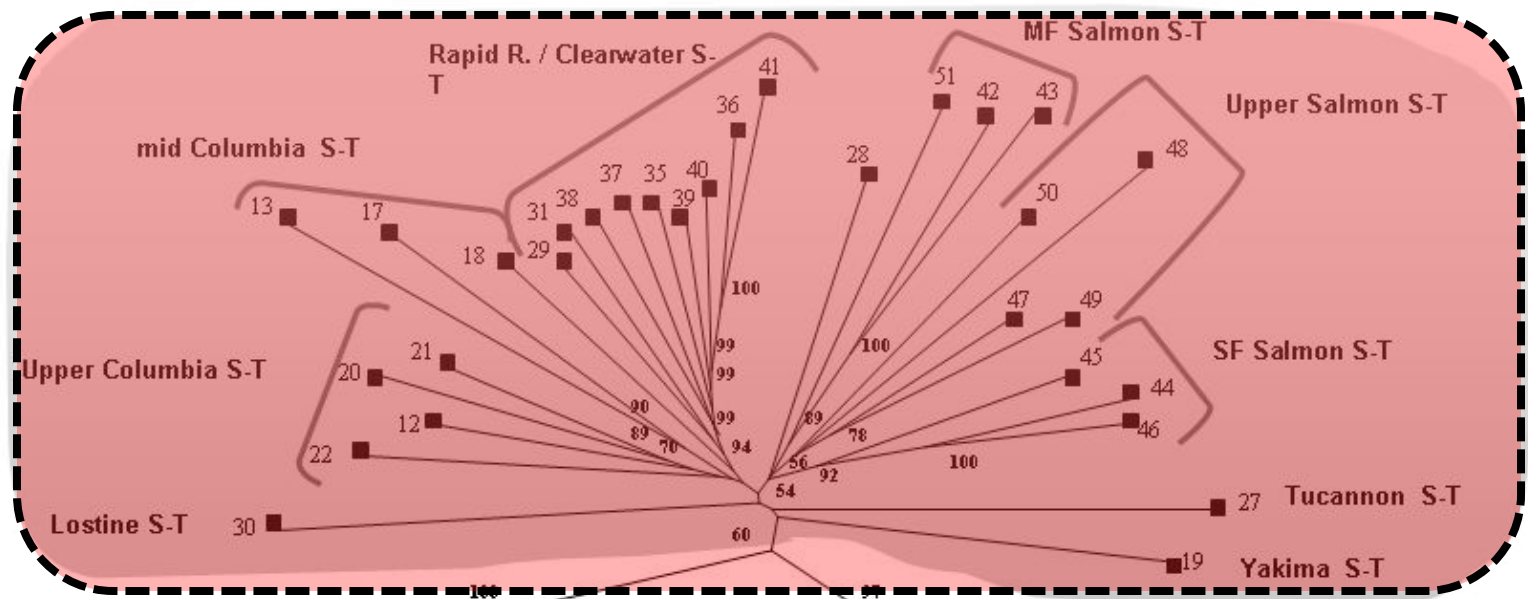


Waples et al. 2008. Evolutionary Applications 1:189-206



Multidimensional scaling of Cavalli-Sforza and Edwards (1967) chord distances based on 31 allozyme loci among Columbia River Chinook salmon populations.

Myers et al. 1998. Status review of chinook salmon from Washington, Idaho, Oregon, and California. U.S. Dept. Commer., NOAA Tech. Memo. NMFS-NWFSC-35, 443 p.



Alaska S-T

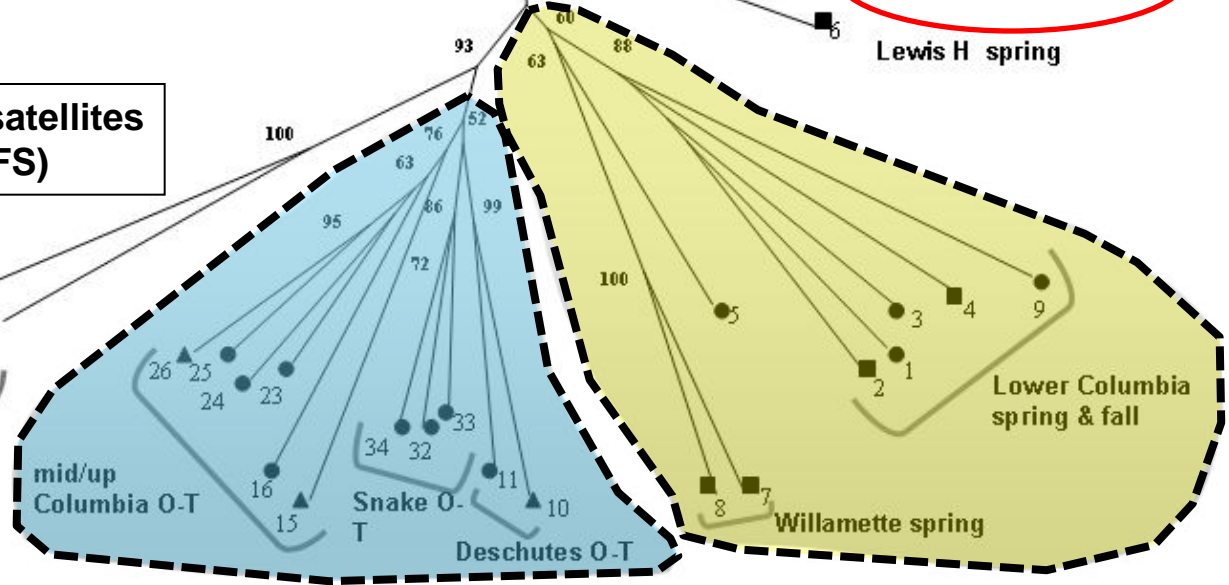


Lewis H spring

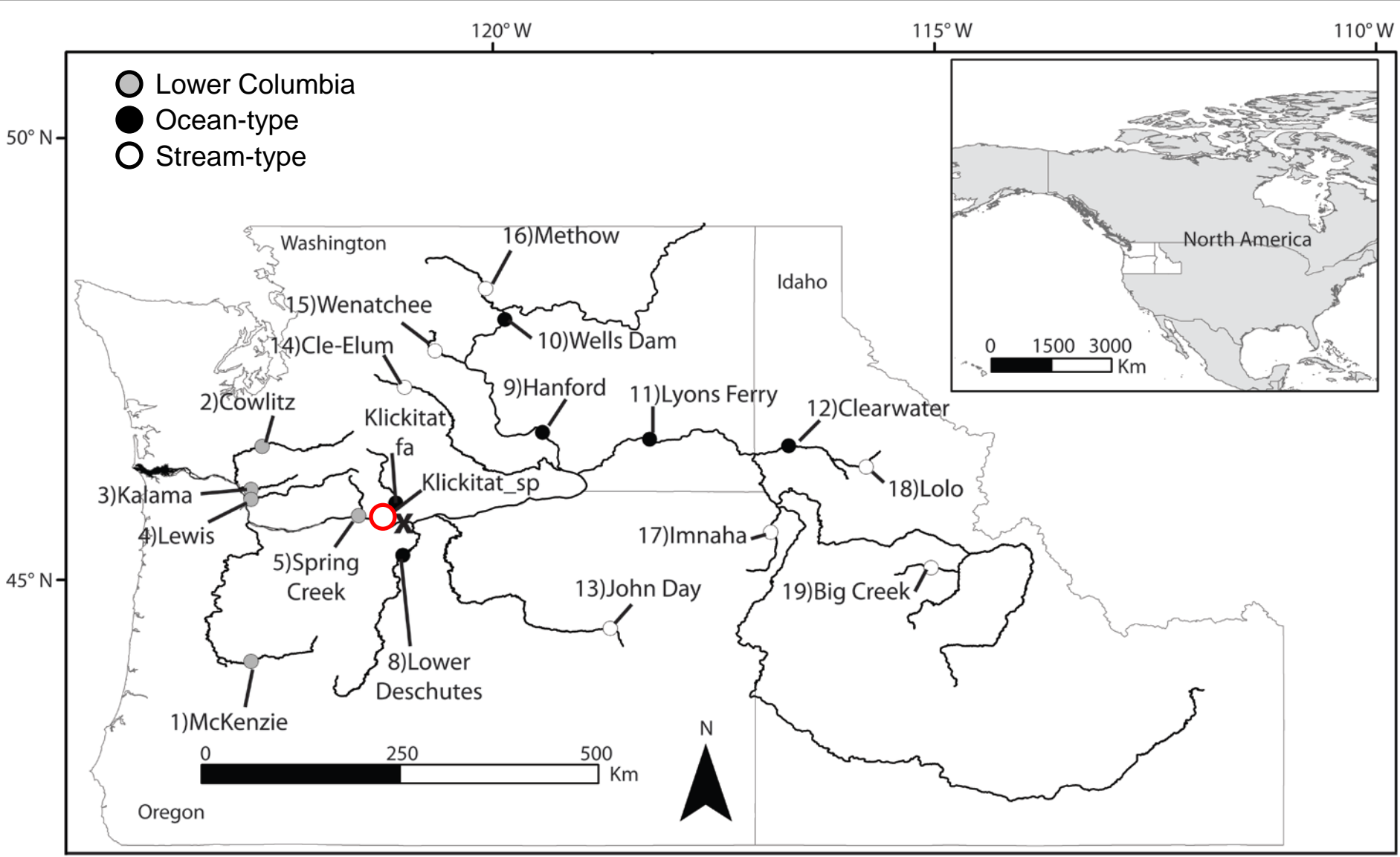
NJ tree based on 13 microsatellites from Narum et al. 2010 (TAFS)



CA Central Valley O-T



CSE = 0.10



We used a baseline of 32 collections of 2443 fish genotyped for 91 SNP loci to accomplish two goals:

1) to clarify whether the Klickitat spring-run Chinook are more genetically similar to one of the three lineages

2) to determine which process best explains the intermediate genetic relationship of Klickitat spring-run to the three lineages

a) recent admixture (including hatchery influence)

b) historical admixture

c) isolation by distance gene-flow

d) selection

## a) recent admixture (hatchery influence)

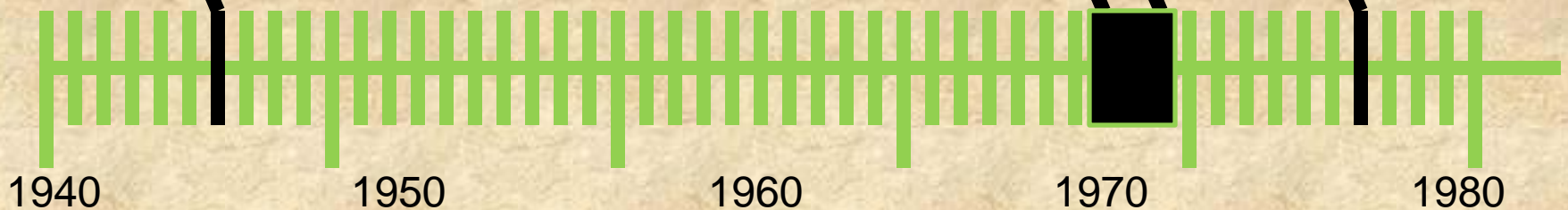
# Stocking history of fall-run Chinook salmon in the Klickitat River hatchery

Only spring-run in Klickitat River prior to 1946.

Lower Columbia stock of Fall-run Chinook introduced

Upper Columbia ocean-type stock releases from Wells hatchery <150k yearlings/yr

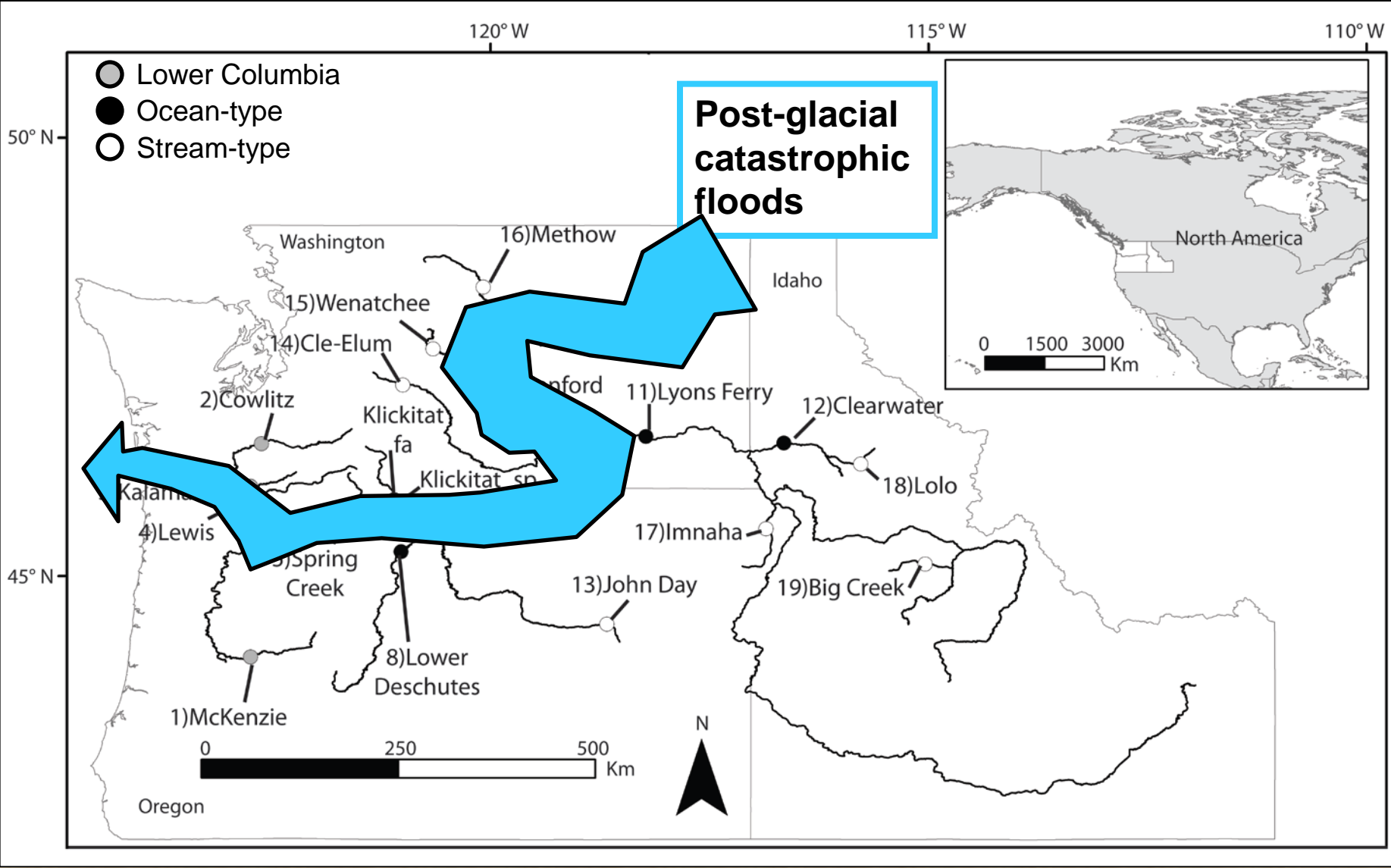
Switched completely to Upper Columbia ocean-type broodstock.



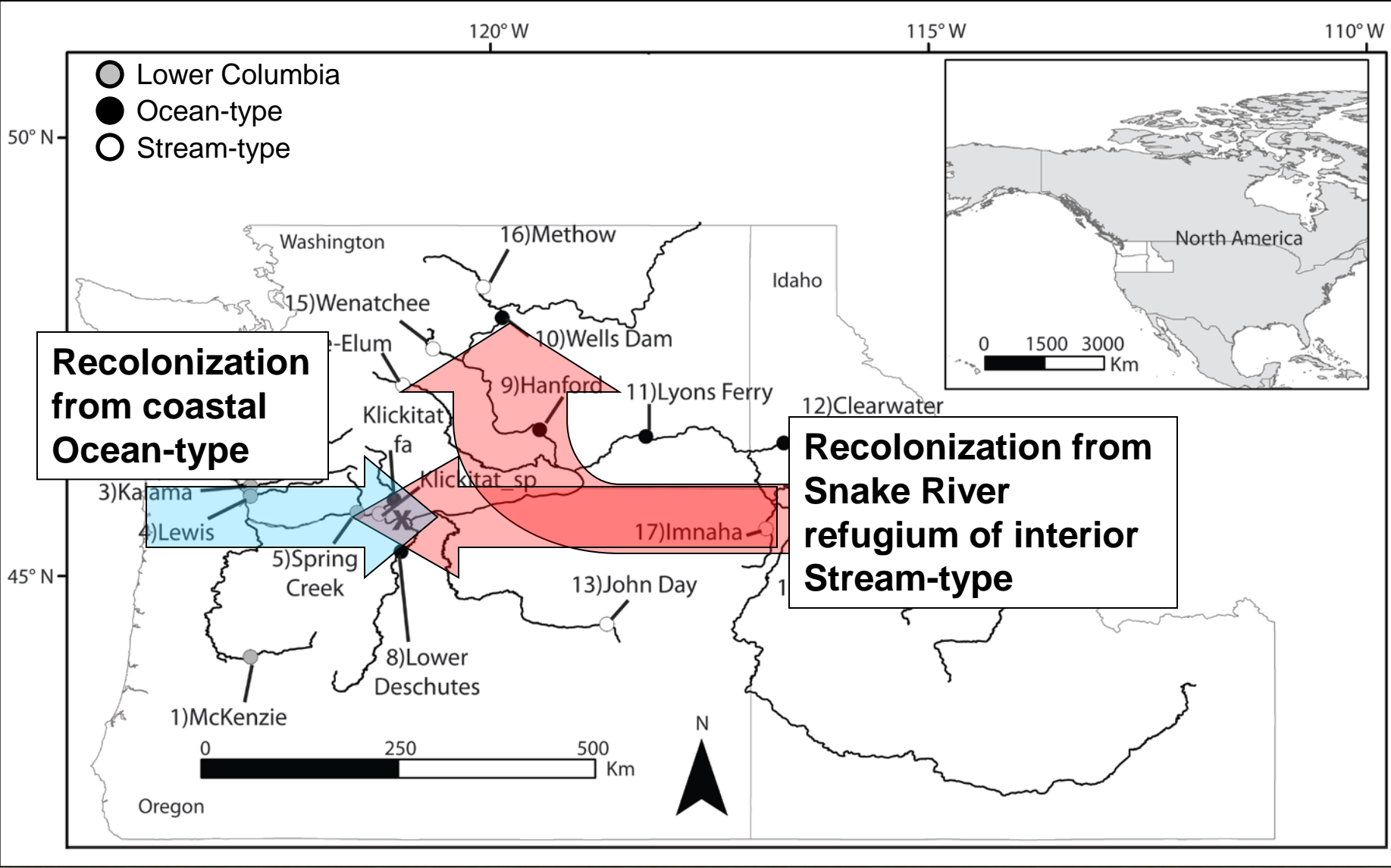
From Marshall *et al.* 1995 WDFW report



# b) historical admixture



# b) historical admixture



## Celilo Falls, near The Dalles, ca.1917

Caption on back reads: "This view shows the falls at low water. When the snow melts in summer in the mountains, the water often rises sixty feet; at that time steamers pass safely over."



236. CELILO FALLS NEAR "THE DALLES," COLUMBIA RIVER, OREGON.

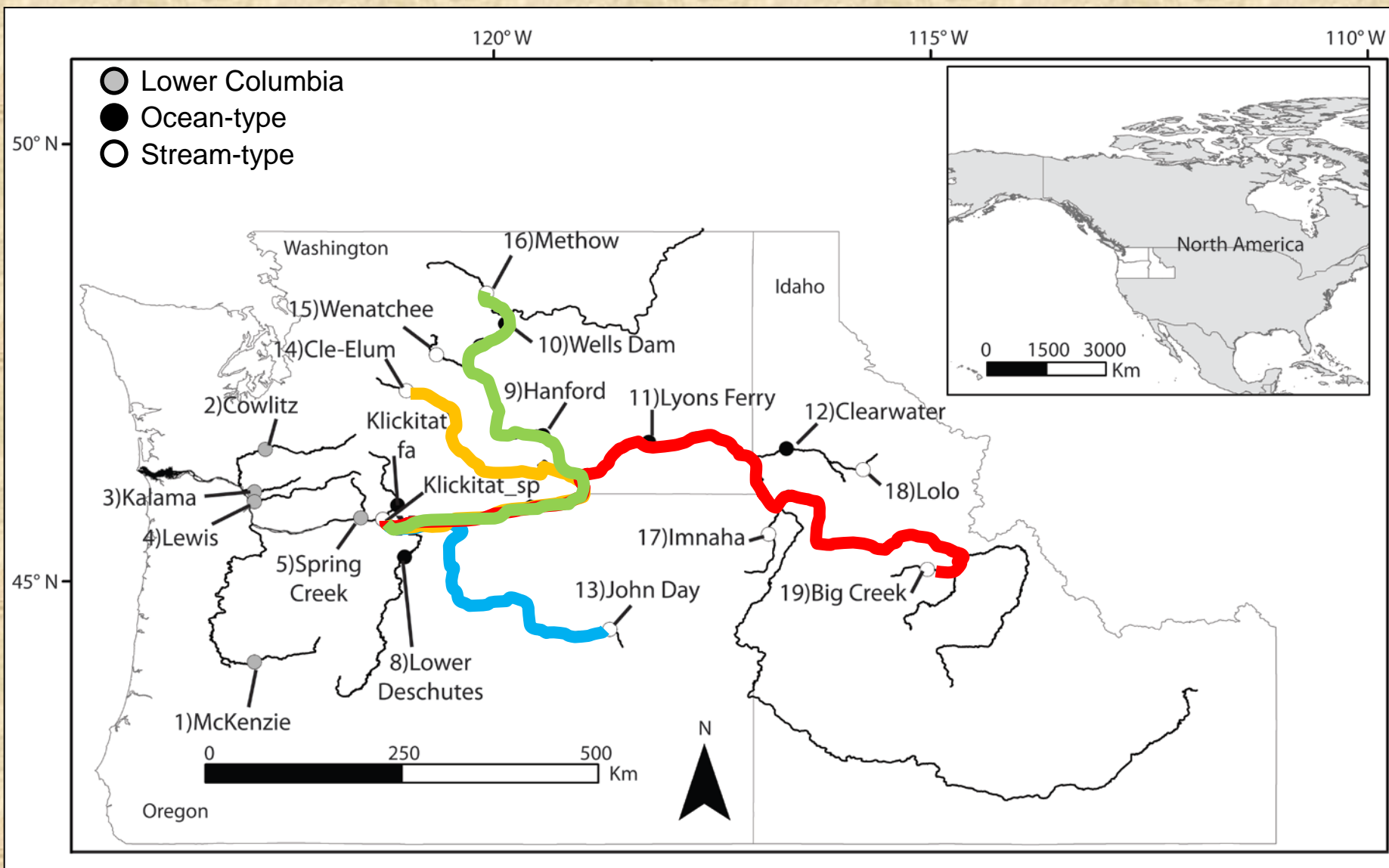
Permission by Lyn  
Topinka

## The Dalles Reservoir, ca. 2009

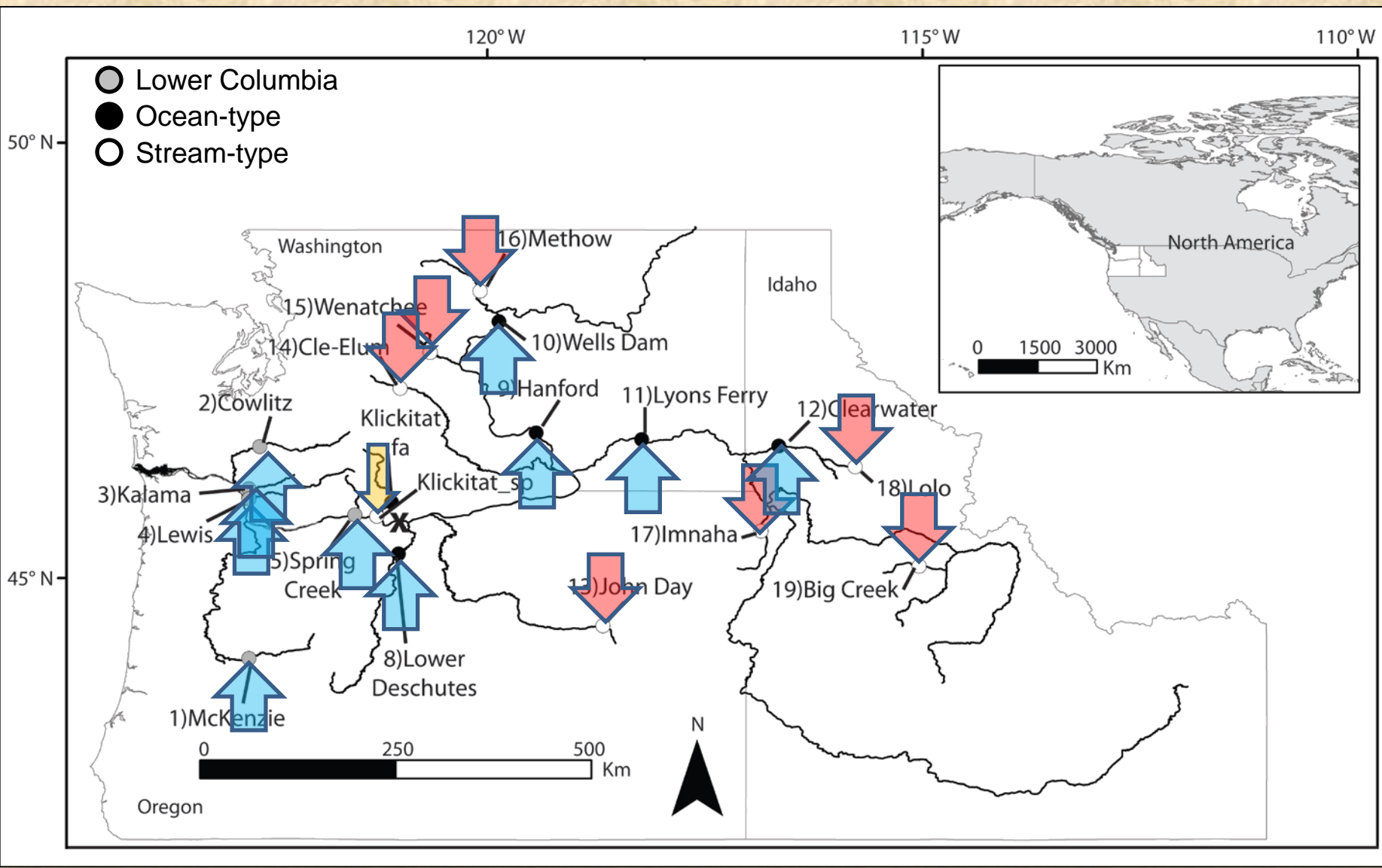
Celilo Falls were inundated after construction of Dalles Dam in 1957.

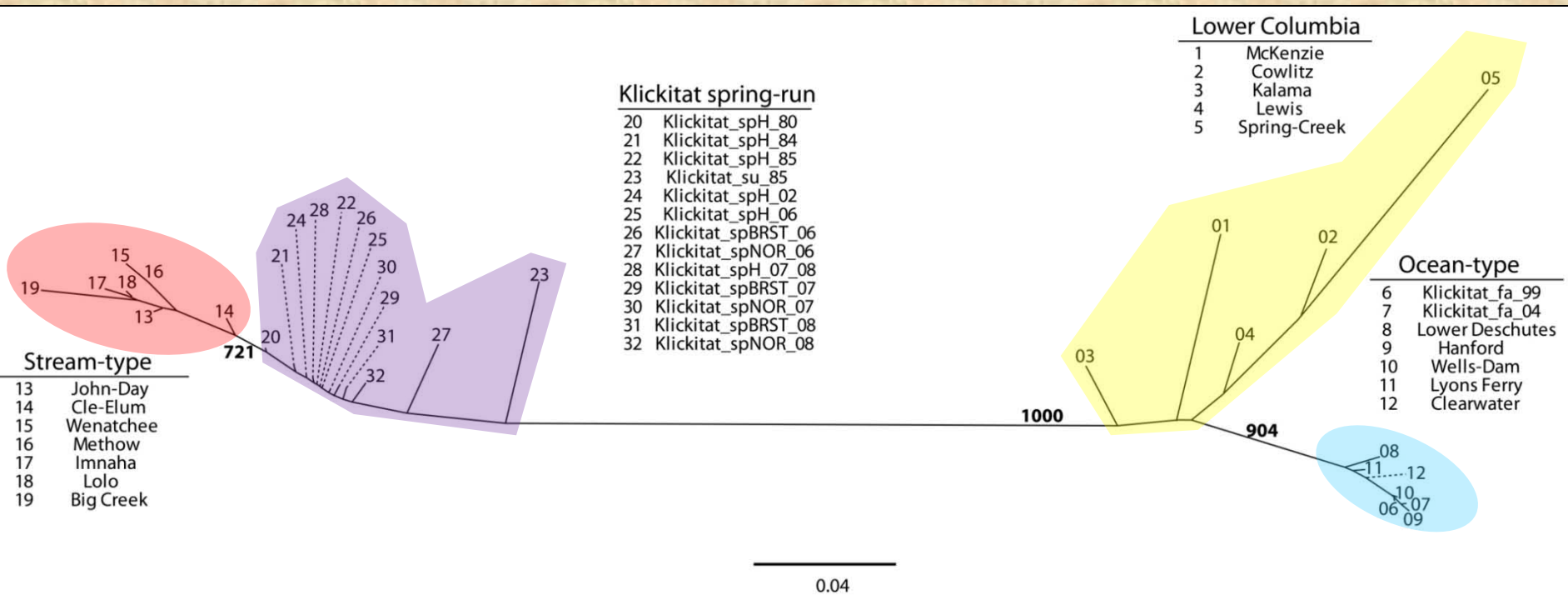


# c) isolation-by-distance gene-flow

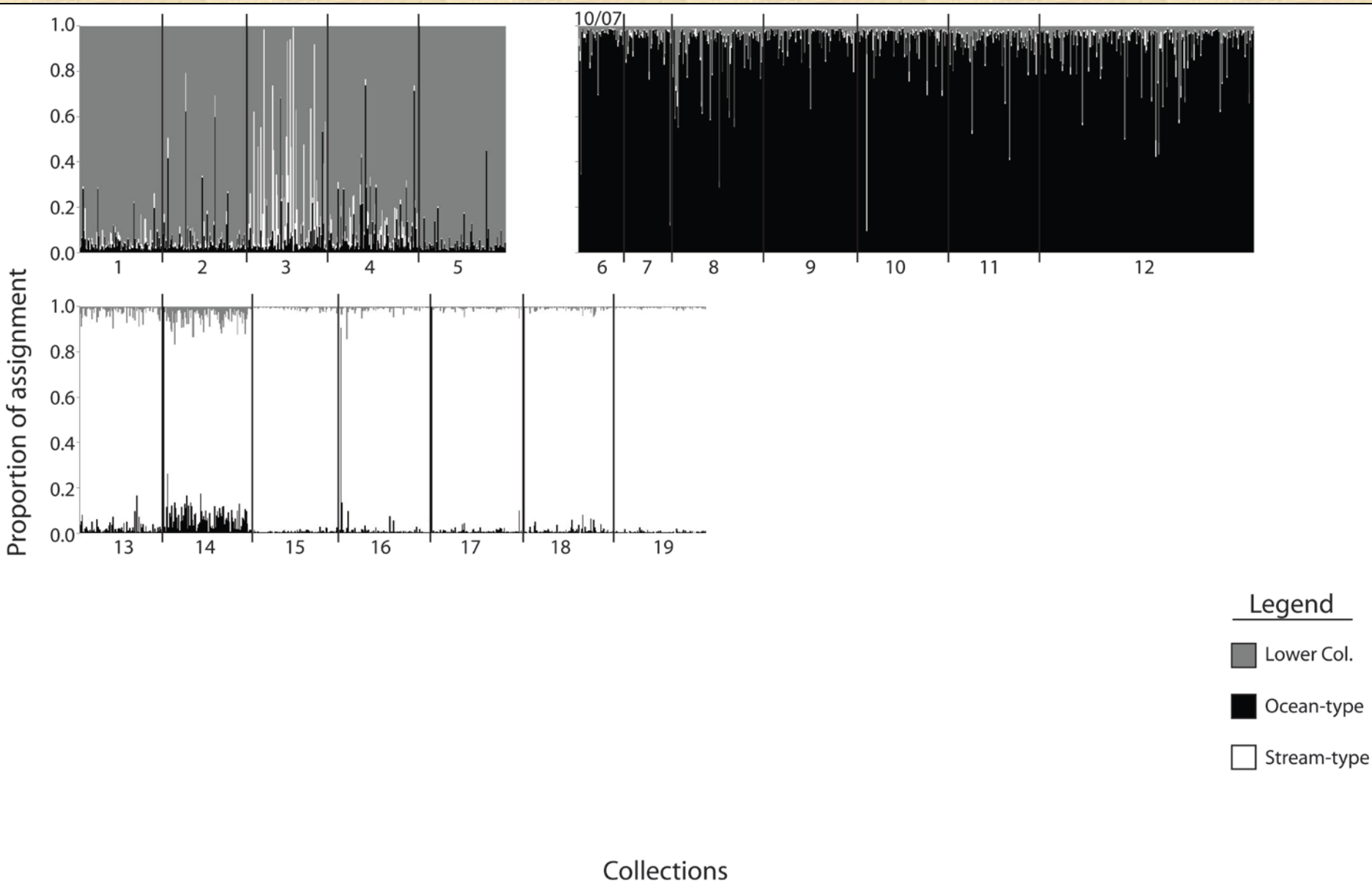


# d) natural selection



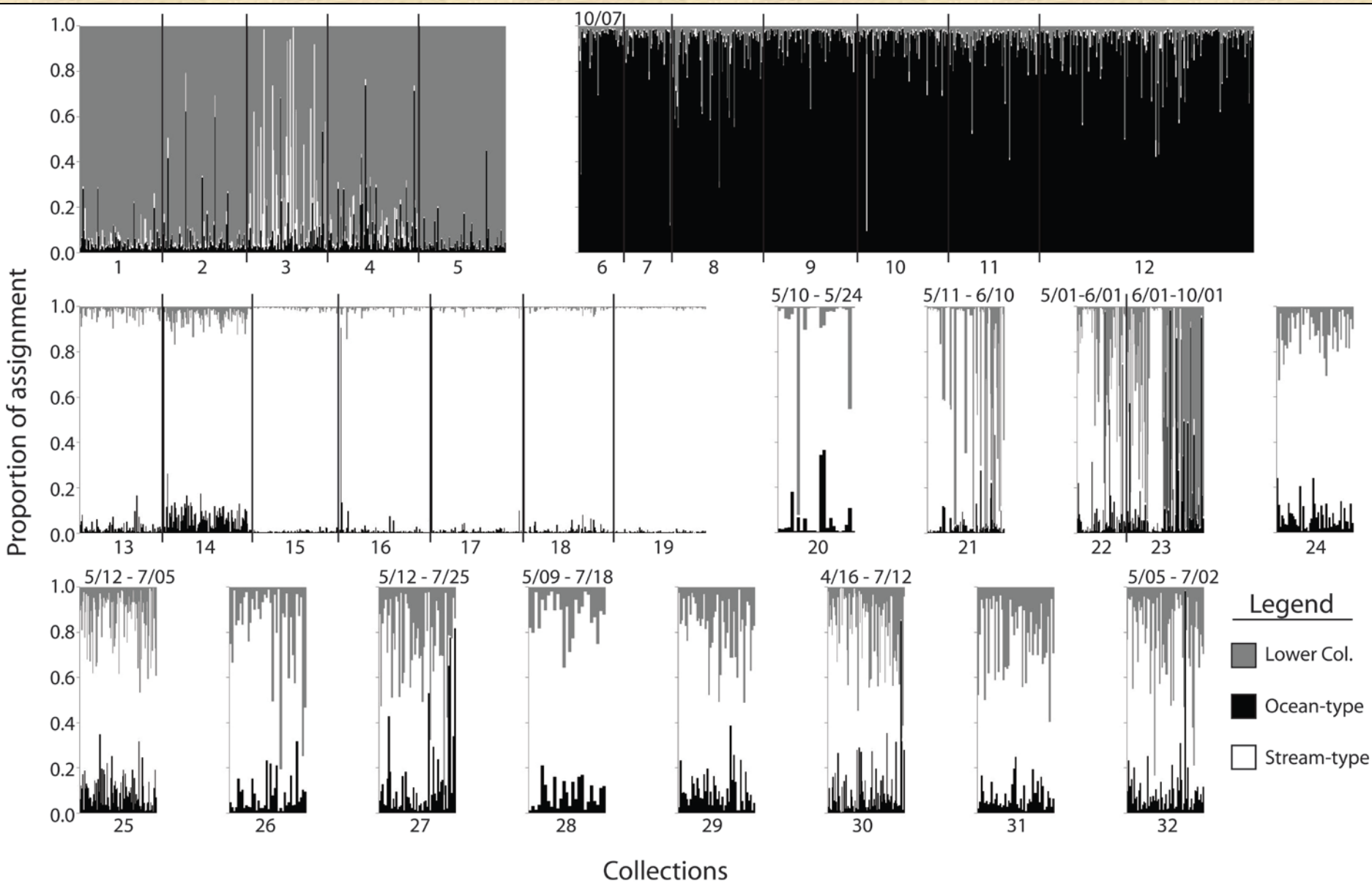


Neighbor joining tree based on pairwise  $F_{ST}$  for 91 SNP loci



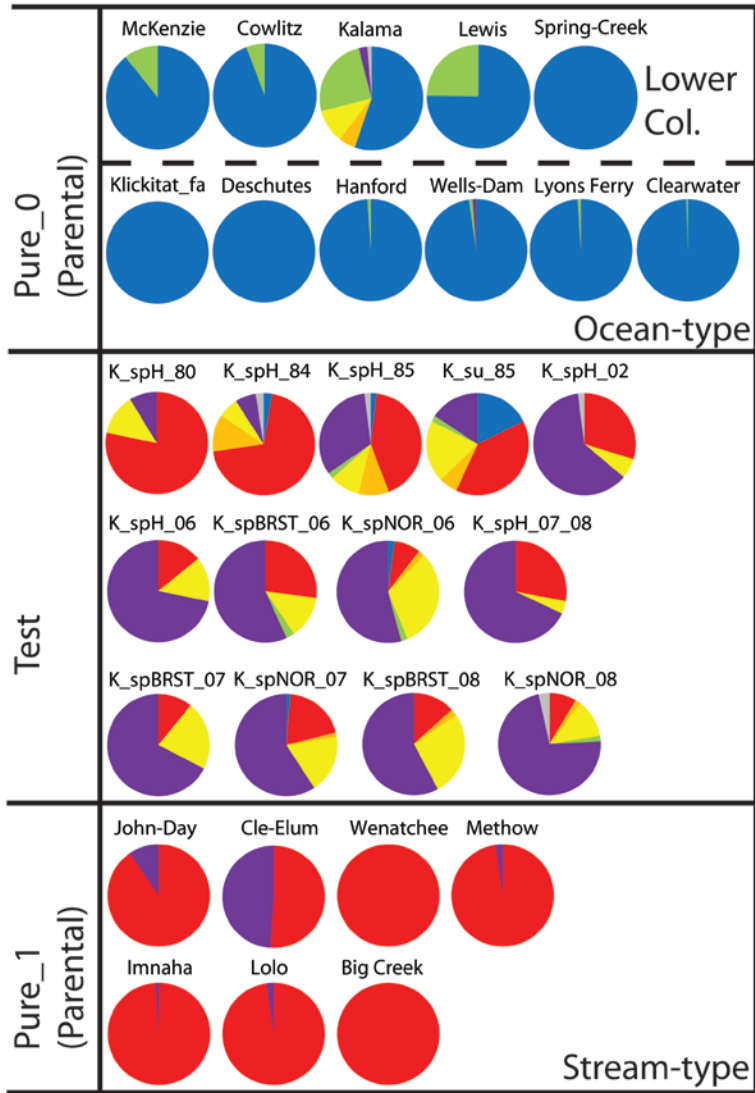
STRUCTURE results for 91 SNP loci





STRUCTURE results for 91 SNP loci

NEWHYBRIDS Lower Col./Ocean-type  
input versus Stream-type



Legend



## **Computer simulations to test four main scenarios:**

**a)Recent admixture (~5 generations)**

**i)Sudden**

**ii)Gradual**

**b)Historical admixture (~200 generations)**

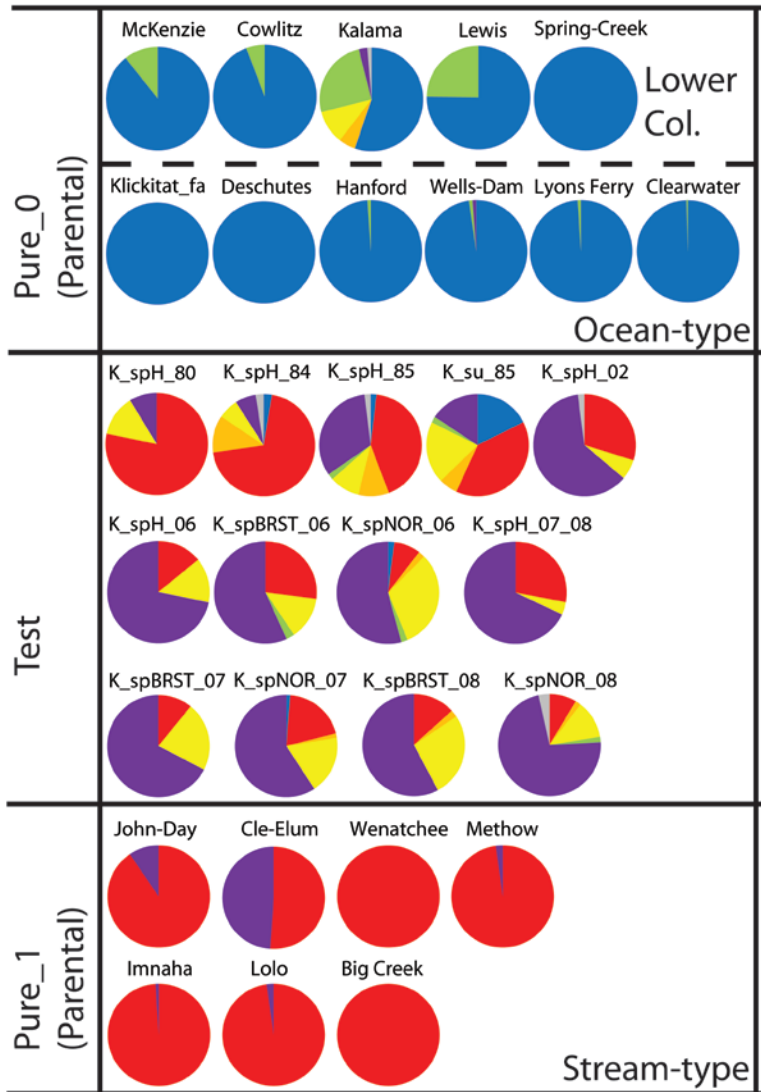
**i)Sudden**

**ii)Gradual**

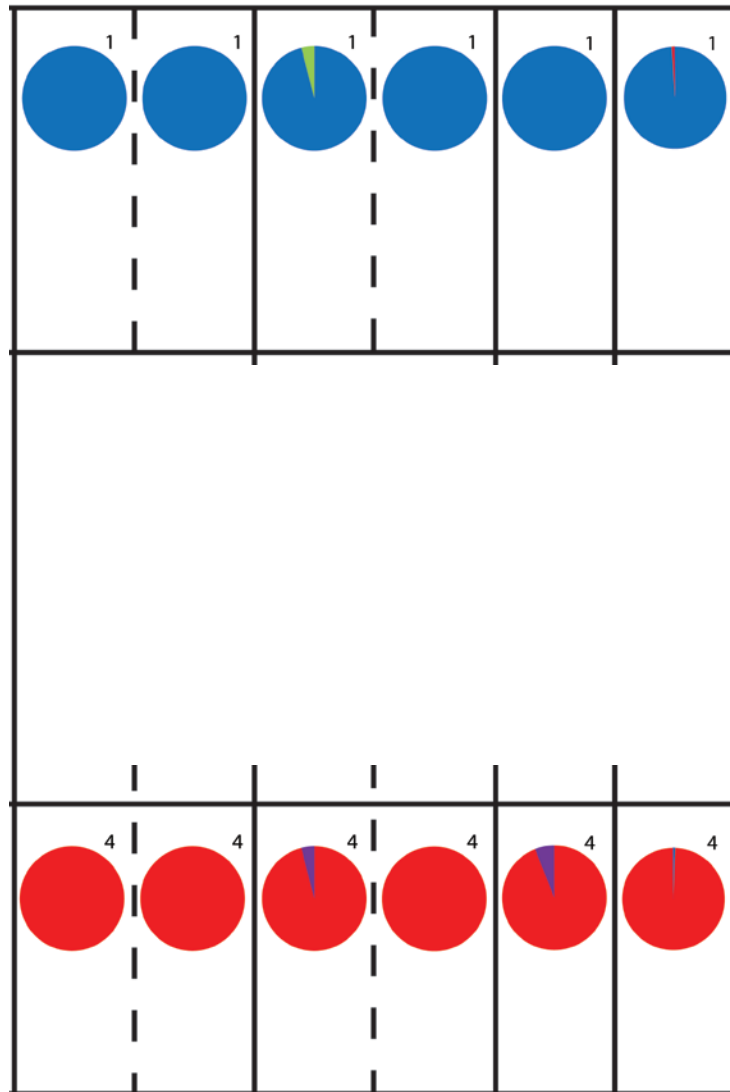
**c)Isolation by distance (IBD) gene flow**

**d)Natural selection**

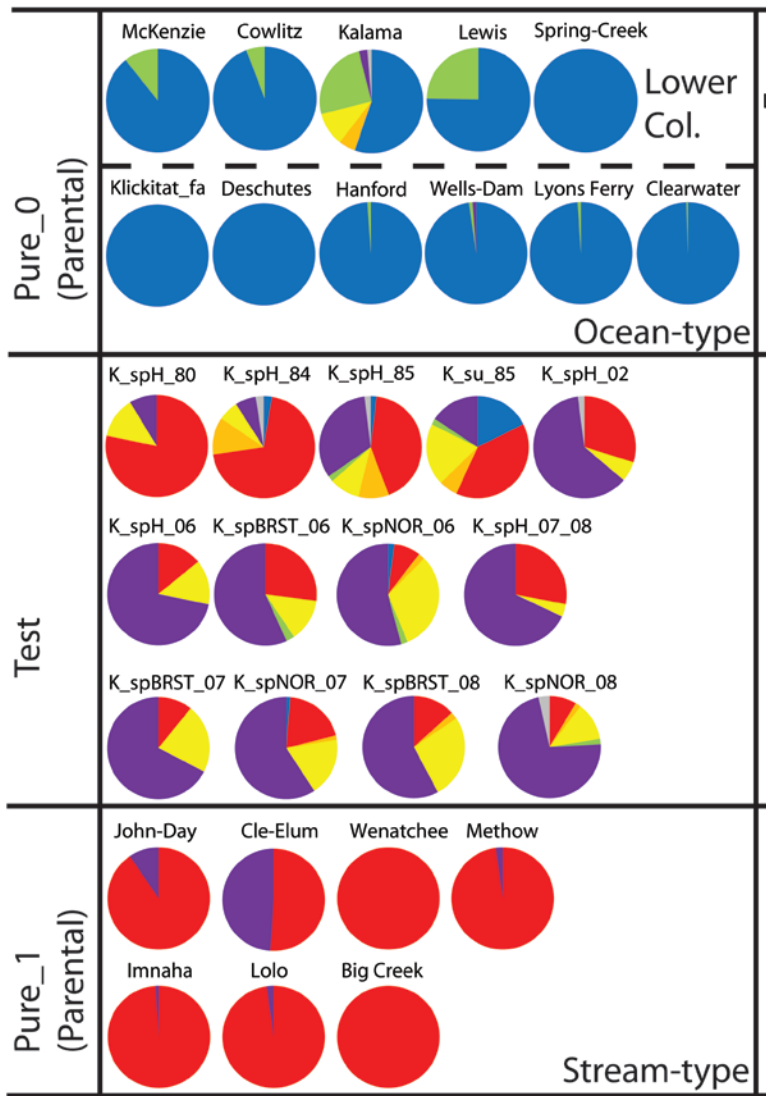
NEWHYBRIDS Lower Col./Ocean-type  
input versus Stream-type



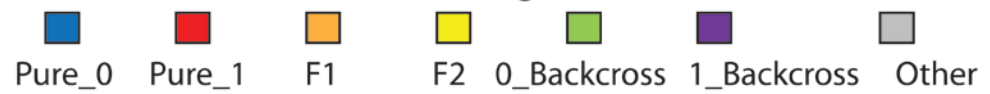
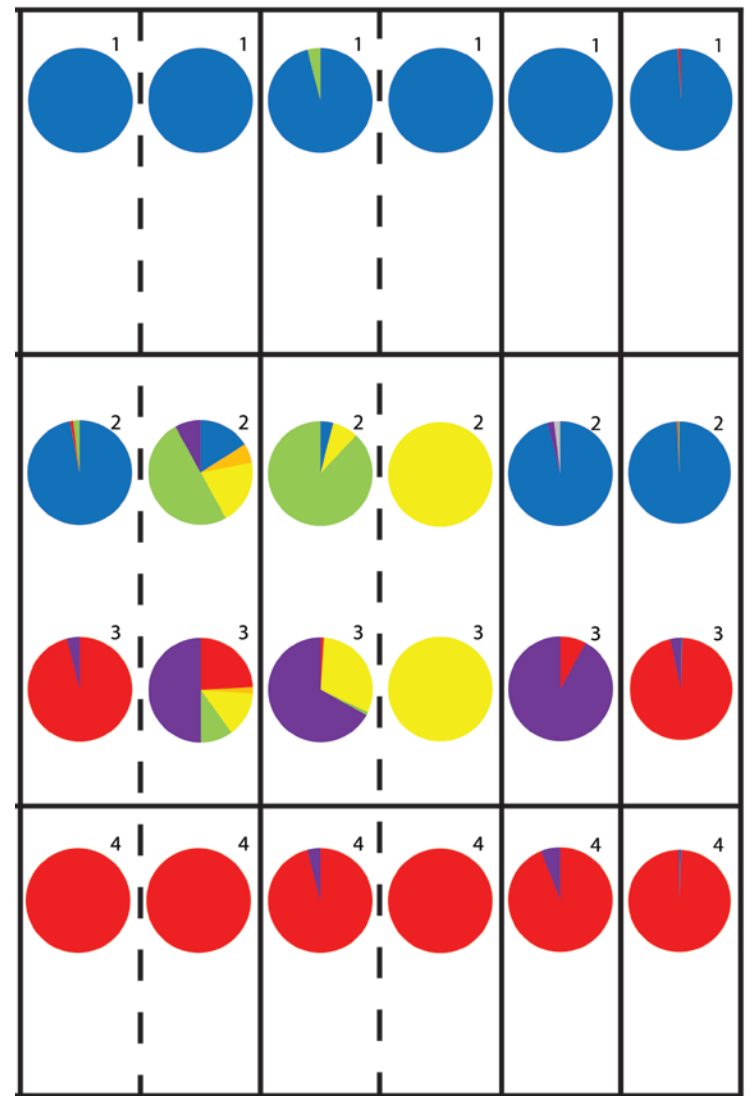
Recent Admix. Historical Admix. Directional  
gradual sudden gradual sudden IBD selection



NEWHYBRIDS Lower Col./Ocean-type  
input versus Stream-type

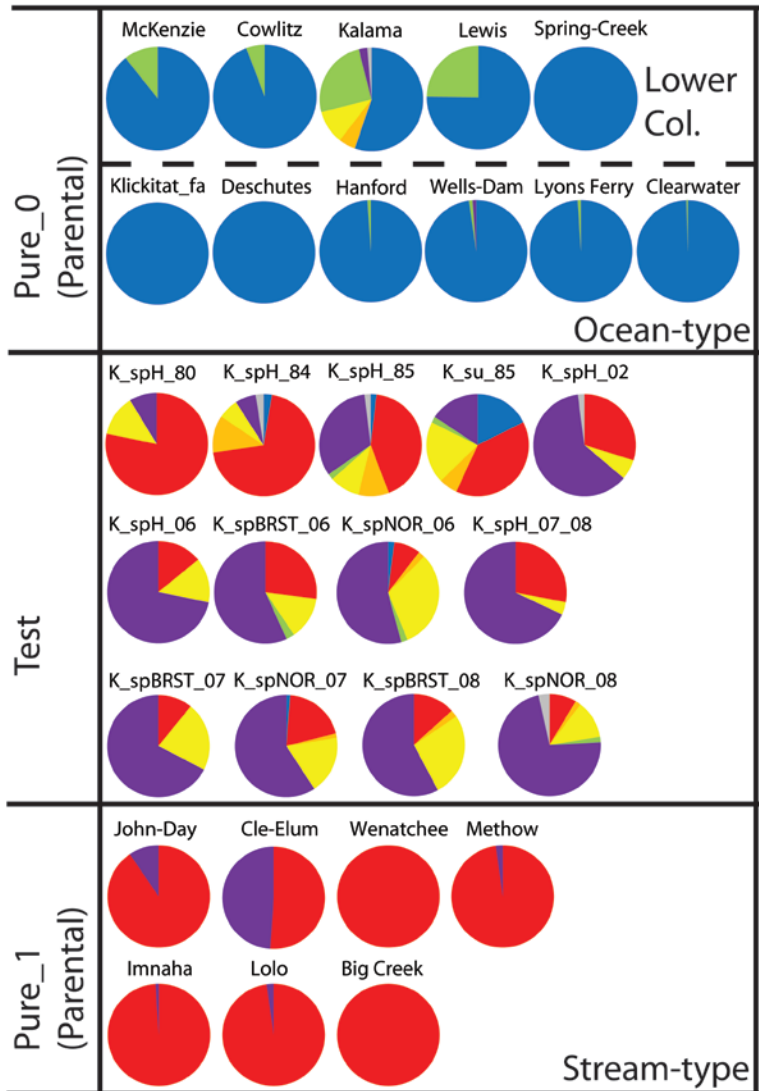


Recent Admix. Historical Admix. Directional  
gradual sudden gradual sudden IBD selection



NEWHYBRIDS  
input

Lower Col./Ocean-type  
versus Stream-type

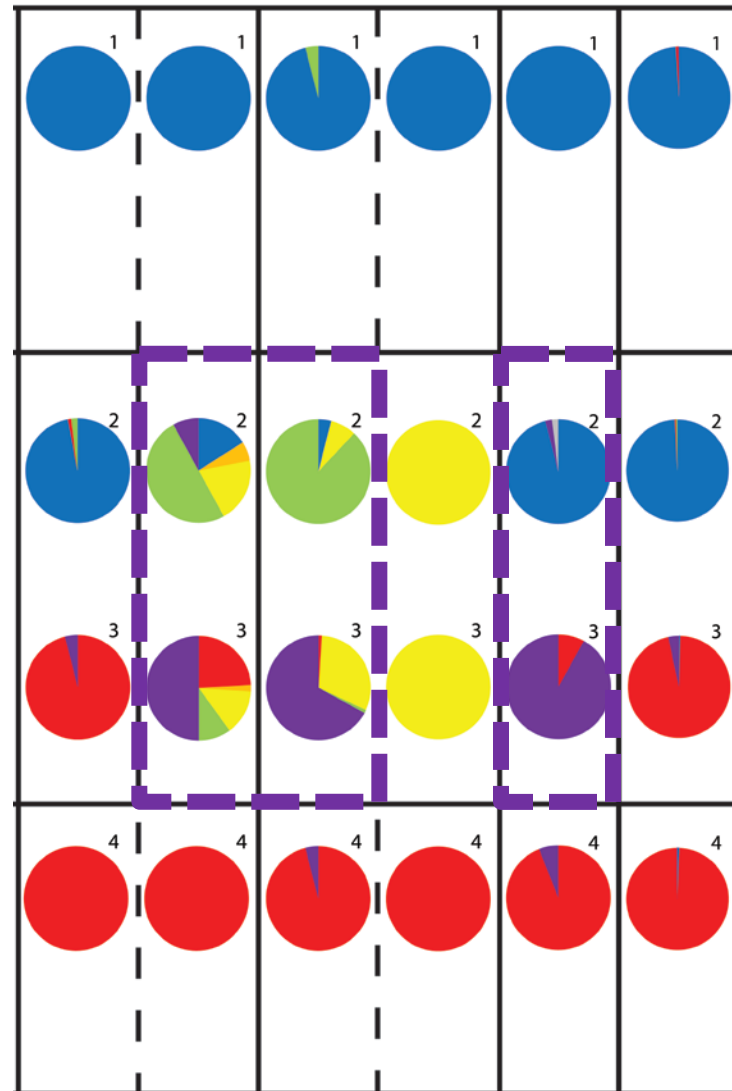


1-

EASYPOP Simulations

quantiNEMO

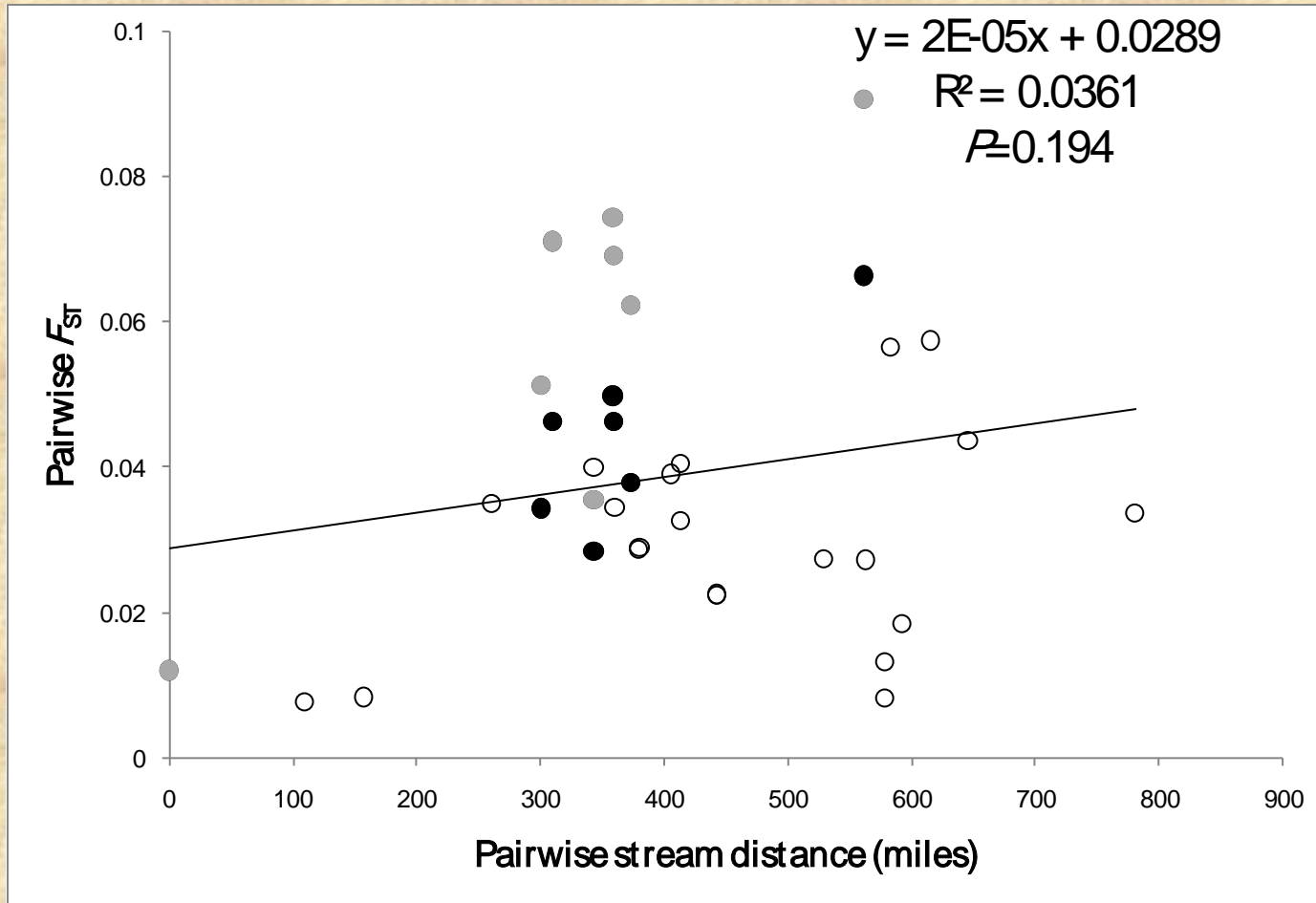
Recent Admix. Historical Admix. Directional  
gradual sudden gradual sudden IBD selection



Legend

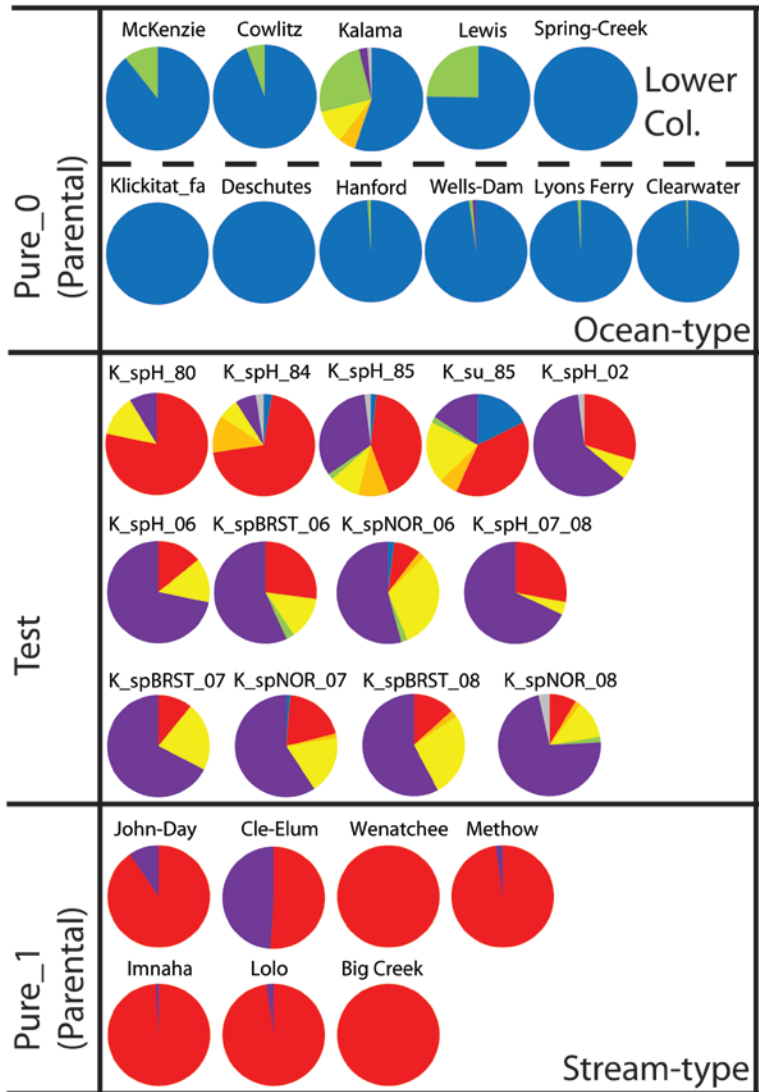


# c) Isolation by distance (IBD) gene flow?



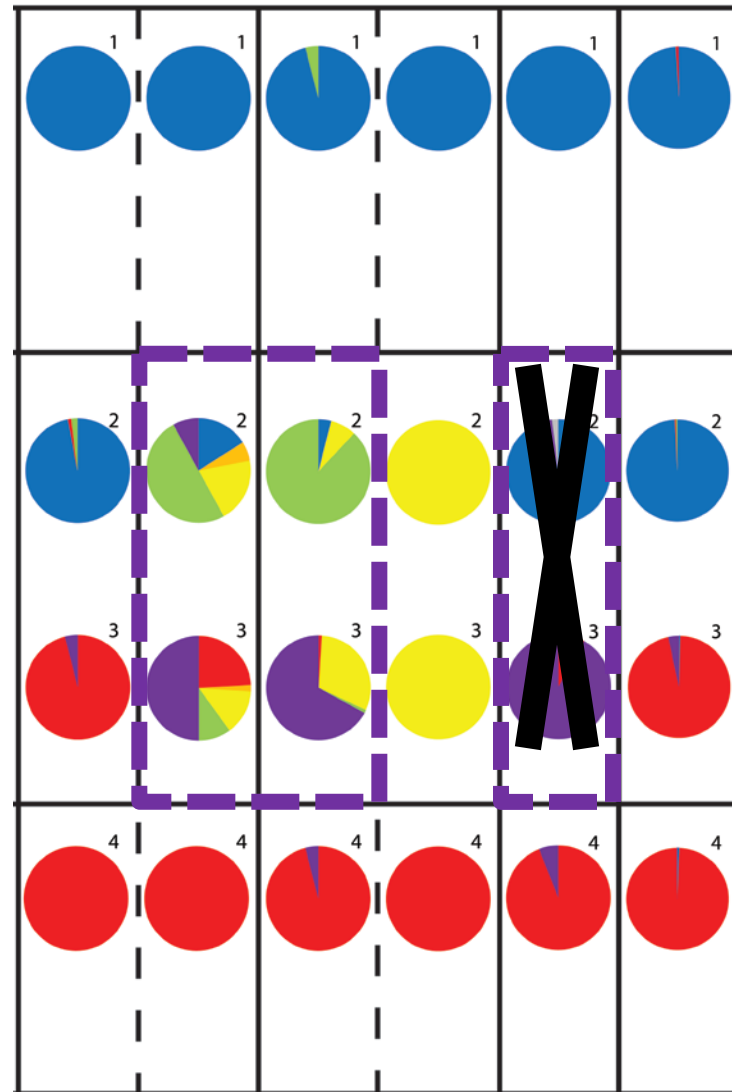
Mantel test to examine isolation-by-distance gene-flow among stream-type (Klickitat River spring-run collections included).

NEWHYBRIDS Lower Col./Ocean-type versus Stream-type input



EASYPOP Simulations quantiNEMO

Recent Admix. Historical Admix. Directional gradual sudden gradual sudden IBD selection

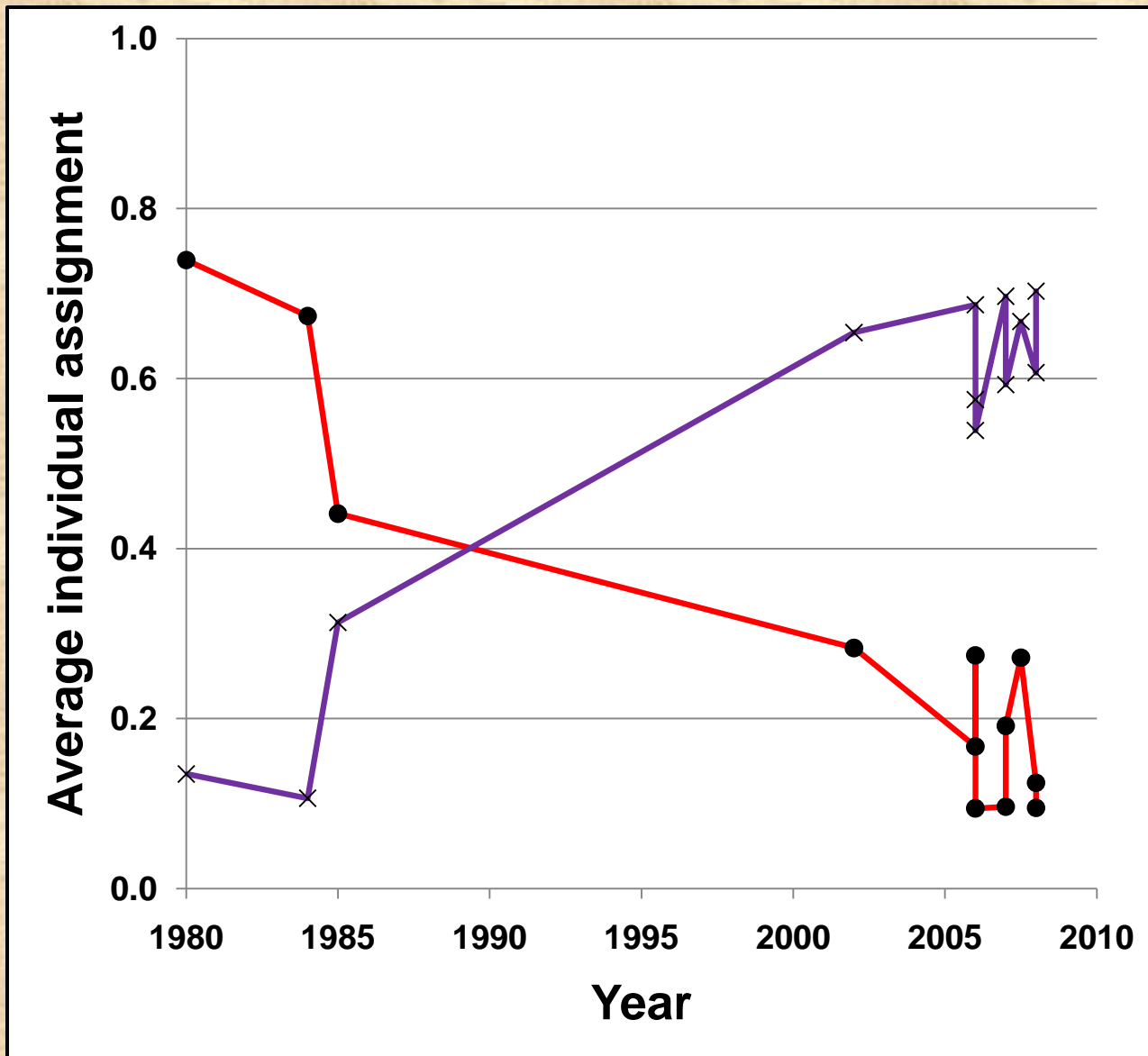


Legend



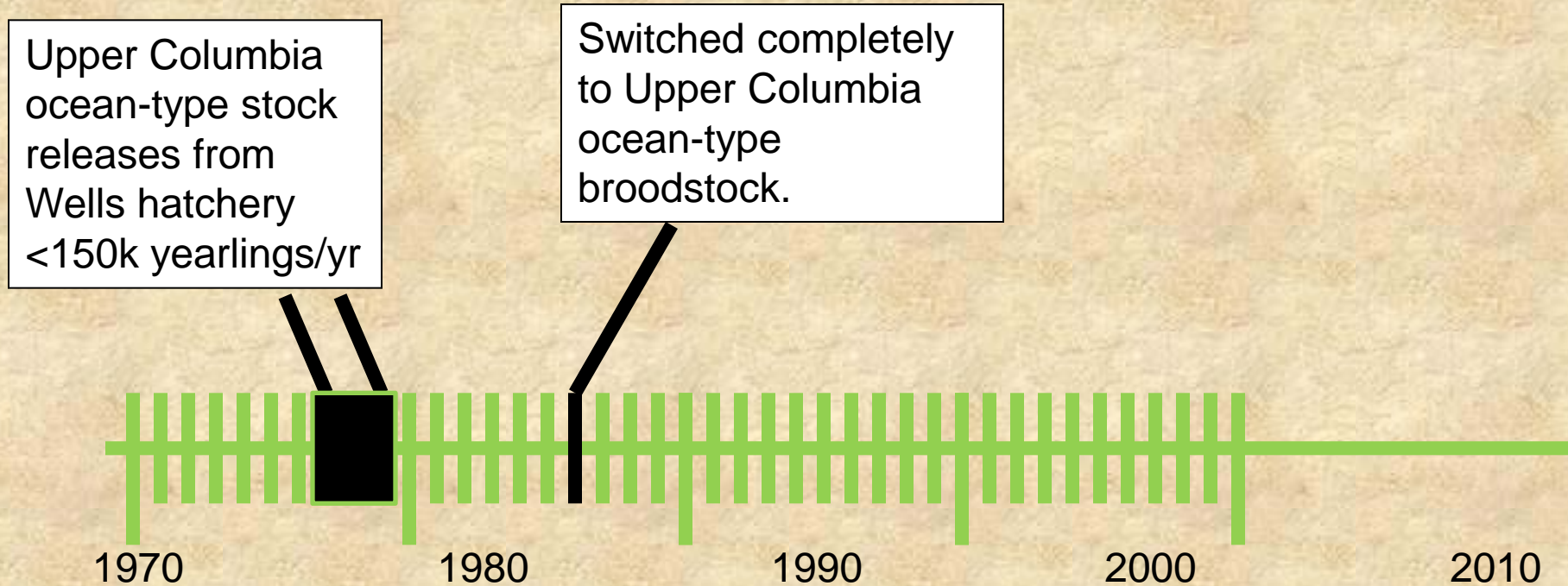


# Temporal shift in genetic composition of Klickitat spring-run Chinook salmon



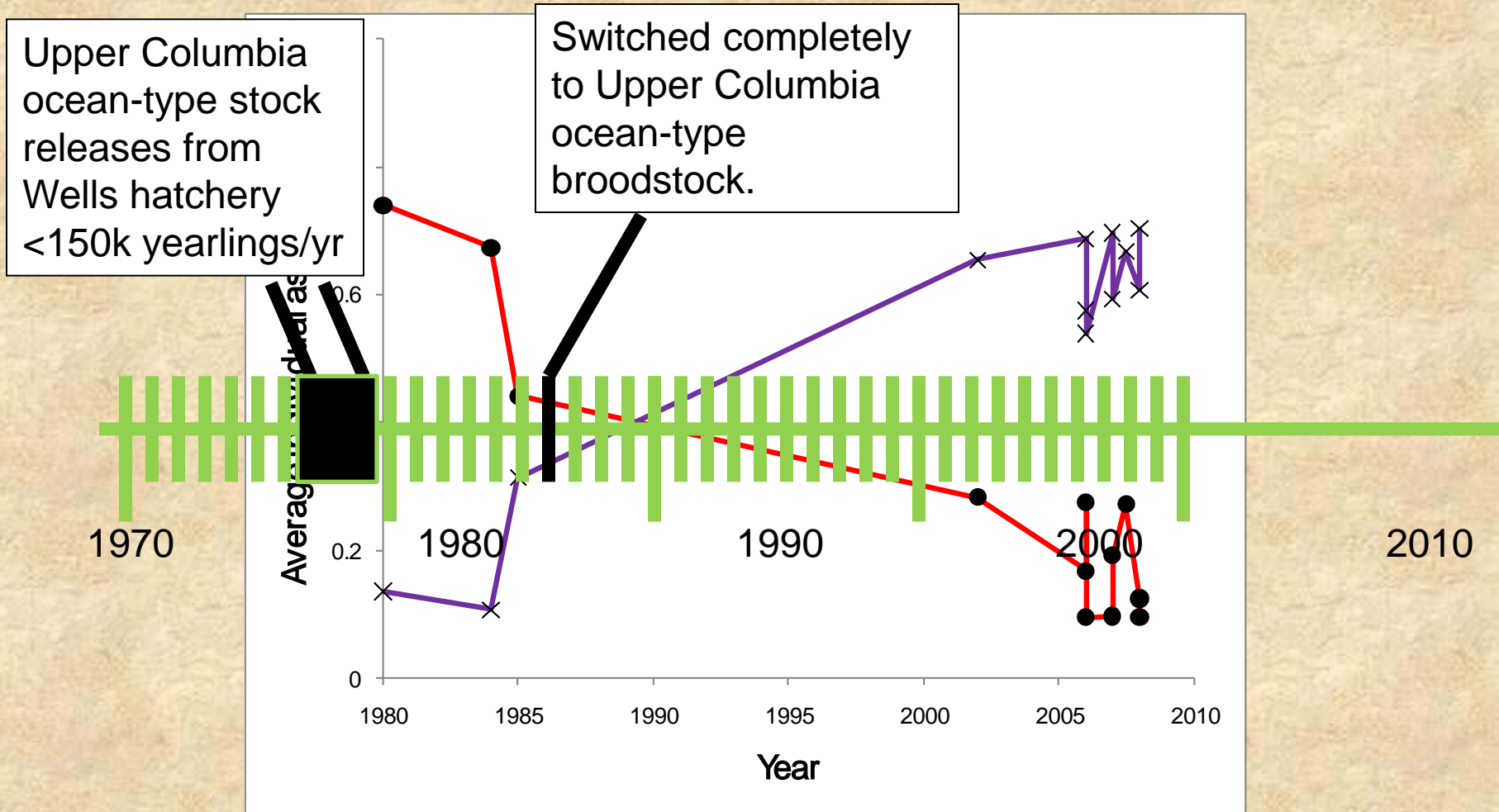
## a) recent admixture (hatchery influence)

# Stocking history of fall-run Chinook salmon in the Klickitat River hatchery



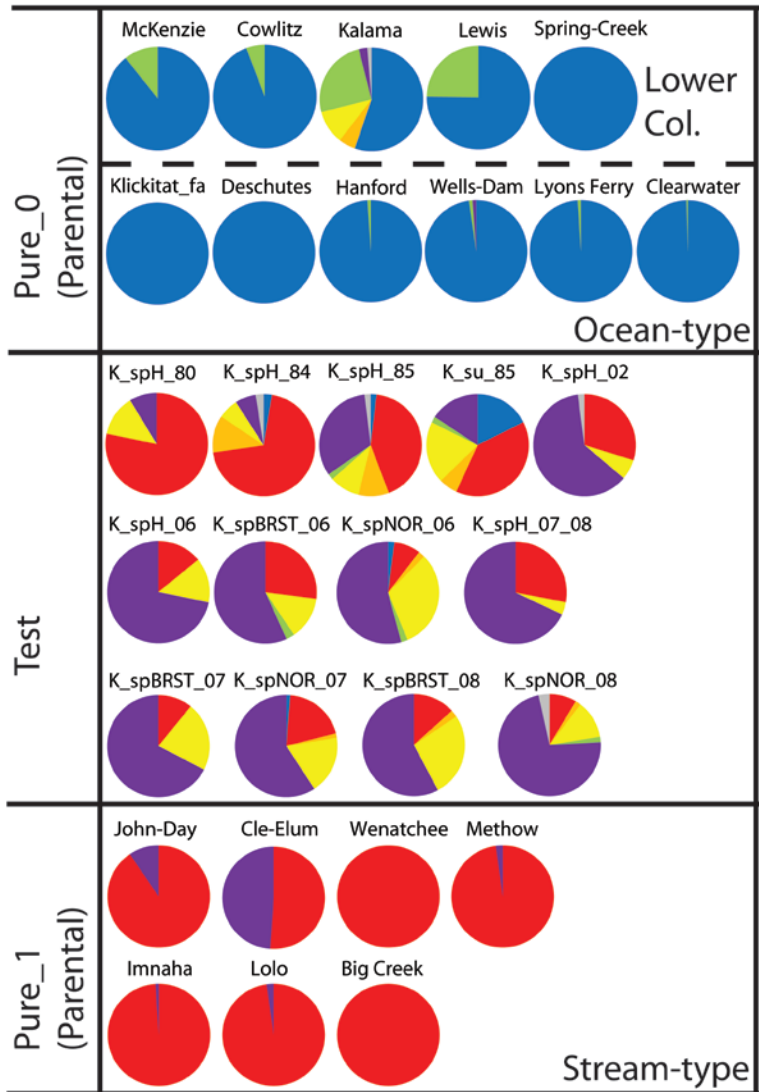
# a) recent admixture (hatchery influence)

## Stocking history of fall-run Chinook salmon in the Klickitat River hatchery



NEWHYBRIDS  
input

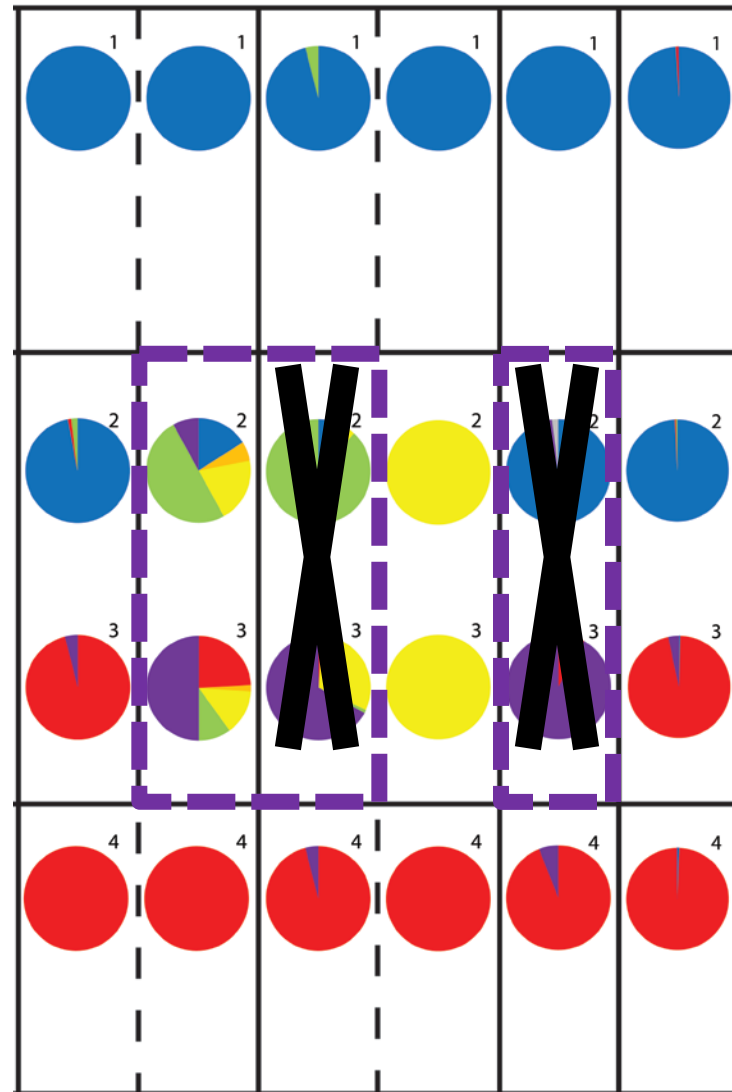
Lower Col./Ocean-type  
versus Stream-type



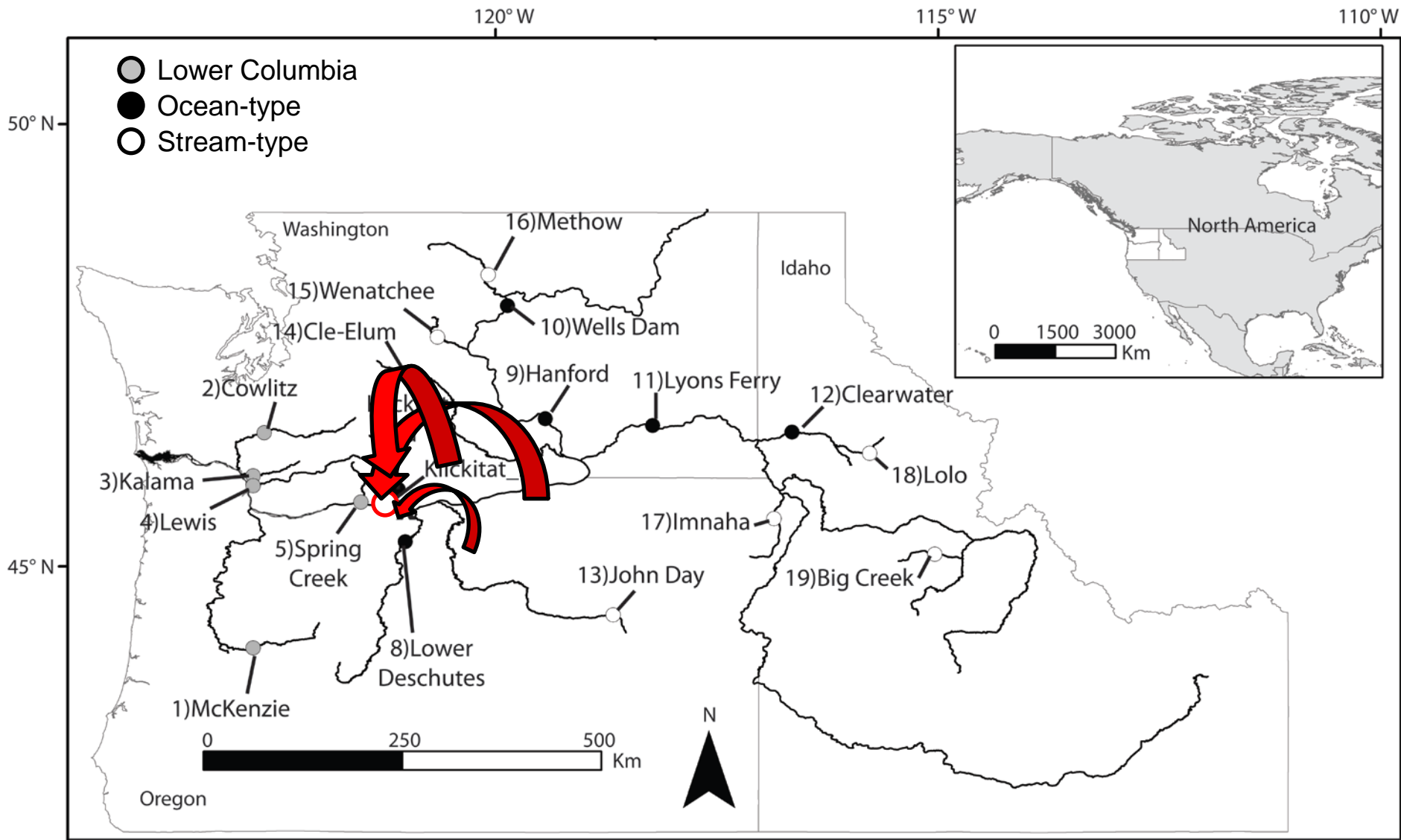
EASYPOP Simulations

quantiNEMO

Recent Admix. Historical Admix. Directional  
gradual sudden gradual sudden IBD selection



# Possible strategy to mitigate potential long-term negative effects: incorporate “pure” stream-type fish from adjacent subbasin into Klickitat River Hatchery broodstock



# Acknowledgements

## CRITFC Genetics Staff

Nate Campbell

Lori Maxwell

Jeff Stephenson

## Yakama Nation Fisheries Staff

Bennie Martinez

Scott Spino

Micah Maldonado

Jason Allen

## NOAA Fisheries

Staff

Jim Myers

Funding

Bonneville Power