

# Evidence for Genetic Adaptation to Captivity and a Potential Mechanism to Account for Domestication in Hatchery-Reared Steelhead

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# 1. F1 vs. natural-origin RRS

- Christie *et al.* 2014 Evol Apps.

# 2. Causes of fitness loss in *mykiss*

- Christie *et al.* 2012 PNAS
- Ford *et al.* 2016 PloS One
- Araki *et al.* 2009

1. F1 vs. natural-origin RRS
  - Christie *et al.* 2014 *Evol Apps.*
2. Causes of fitness loss in *mykiss*
  - Christie *et al.* 2012 *PNAS*
  - Ford *et al.* 2016 *PloS One*
  - Araki *et al.* 2009
3. Domestication mechanism hypothesis
  - Thompson and Blouin. 2015. *CJFAS*
4. Field test in the Hood River, Oregon
  - Thompson *et al.* In review. *Aquaculture*

# Do early-generation hatchery fish have lower fitness than natural fish?



51 point estimates

Weighted geometric mean **RRS= 0.534**

(0.538 without steelhead)



Christie *et al.* 2014

# Do early-generation hatchery fish have lower fitness than wild fish?



51 point estimates

Weighted geometric

**0.534**



2014

# Causes of fitness loss – genetic effects

multi-generation effect?

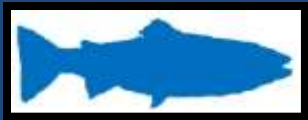
Hatchery



$N_{HH}$



Natural



$N_{NN}$



Hood River steelhead: Araki *et al.*, 2009 *Biology Letters*



# Causes of fitness loss – genetic effects

multi-generation effect?

Hatchery

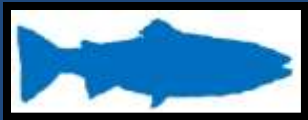


$N_{HH}$

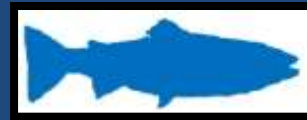


$N_{HH}$

Natural



$N_{NN}$



$N_{NN}$



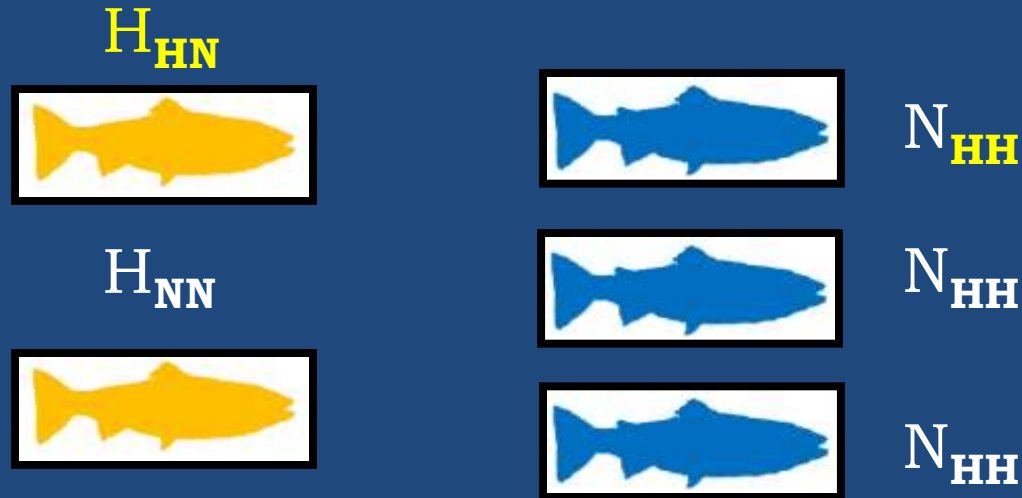
$N_{NN}$

$N_{HH}$  RRS = 0.3 - 0.4 compared to  $N_{NN}$

Hood River steelhead: Araki *et al.*, 2009 *Biology Letters*

# Causes of fitness loss– genetic effects

multi-generation effect?



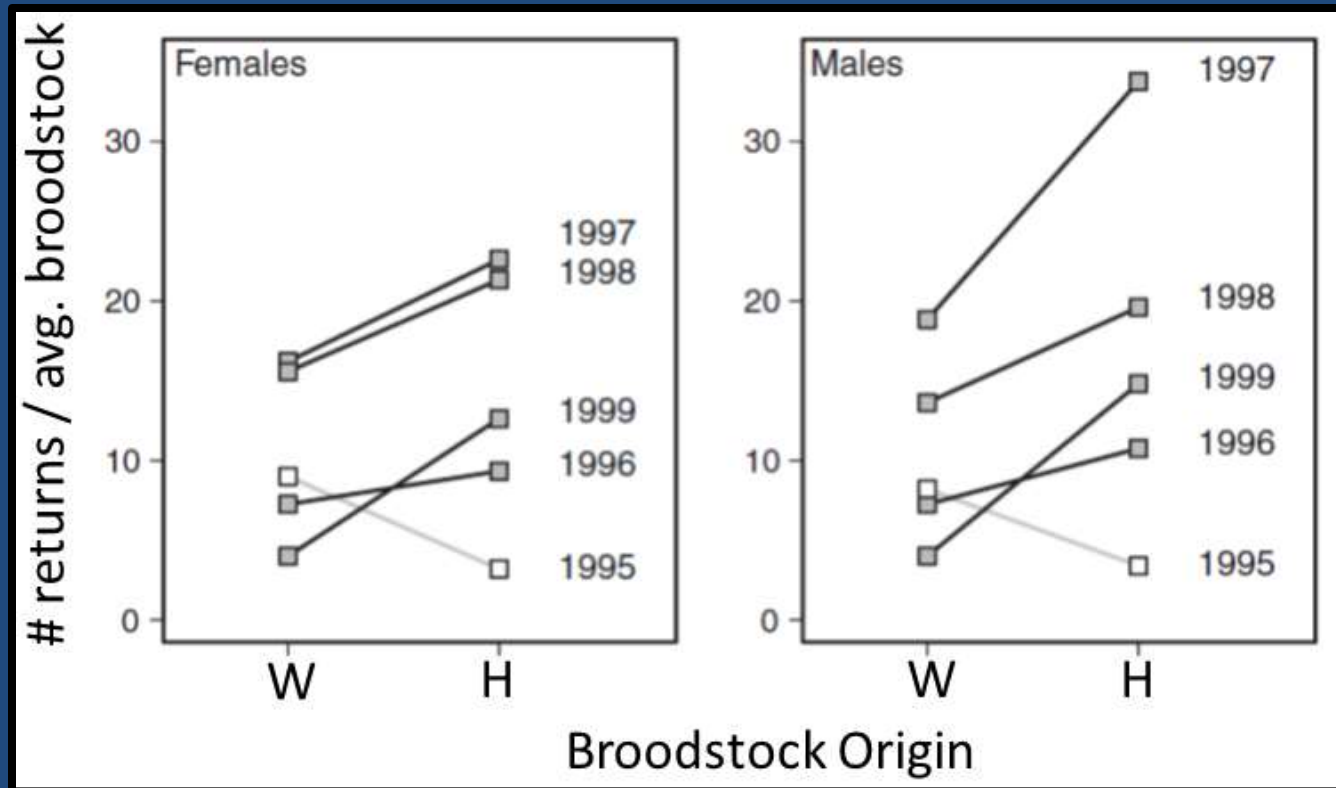
$$H_{HN} < H_{NN} \text{ RRS}$$

Wenatchee River steelhead: Ford *et al.*, 2016 PLOS ONE



# Genetic adaptation to captivity

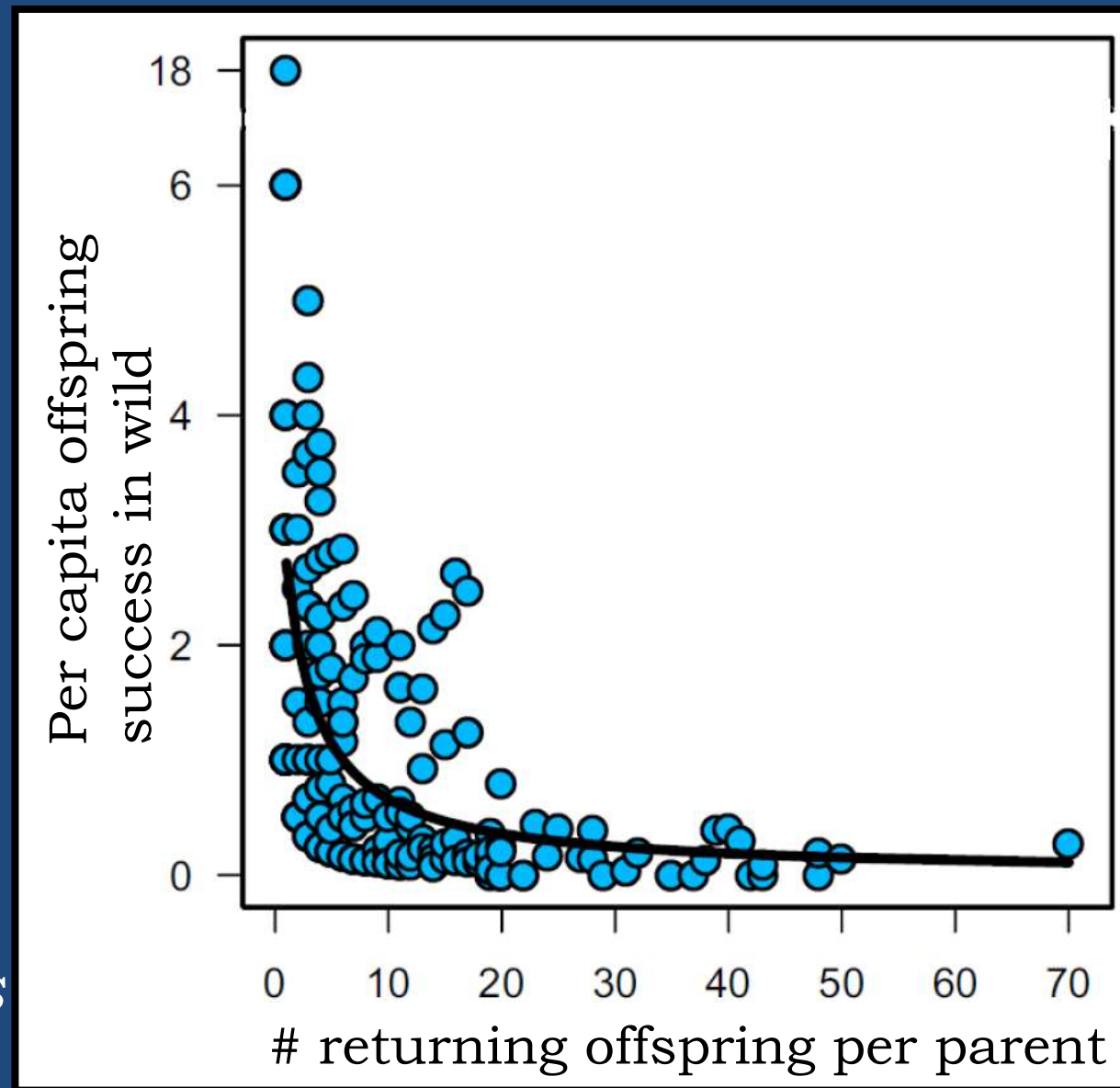
broodstock performance in the hatchery



Christie *et al.* 2012 *PNAS*  
steelhead, Hood River

# Genetic adaptation to captivity

## Fitness tradeoff across environments



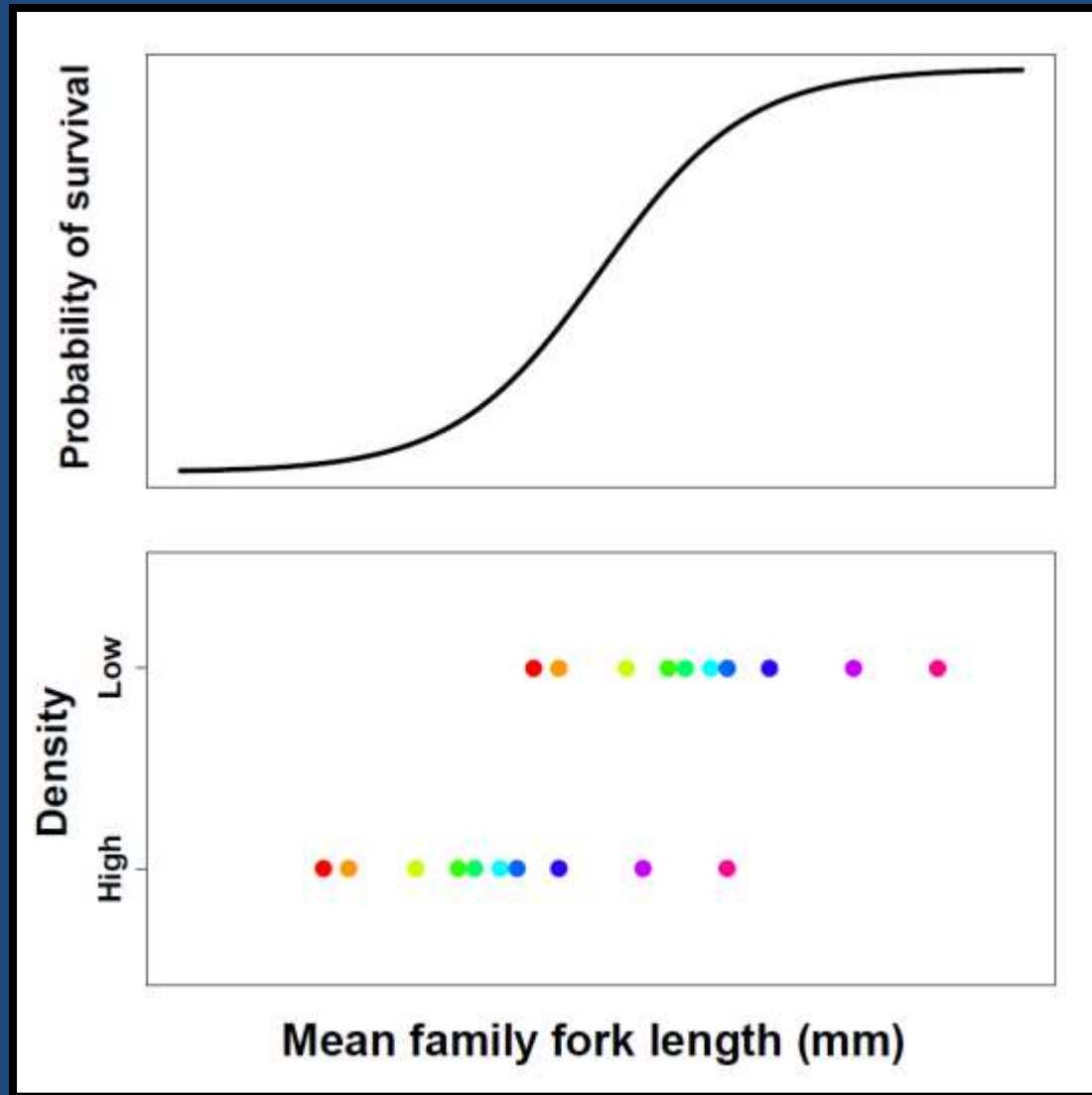
Christie *et al.* 2012 *PNAS*  
Hood River steelhead

# What's domestication?

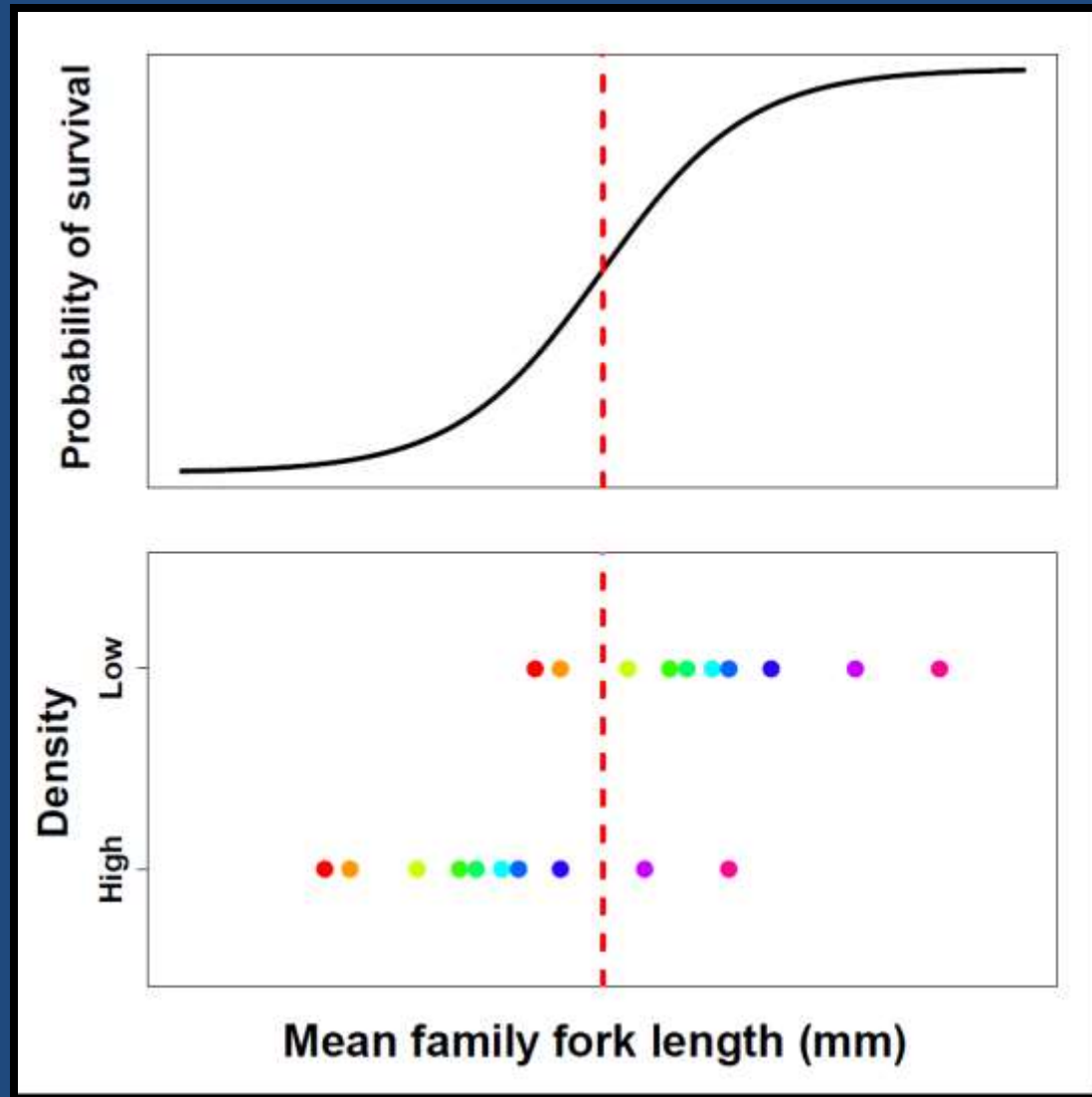
Selection for traits that are advantageous for survival and reproduction when reared in captivity



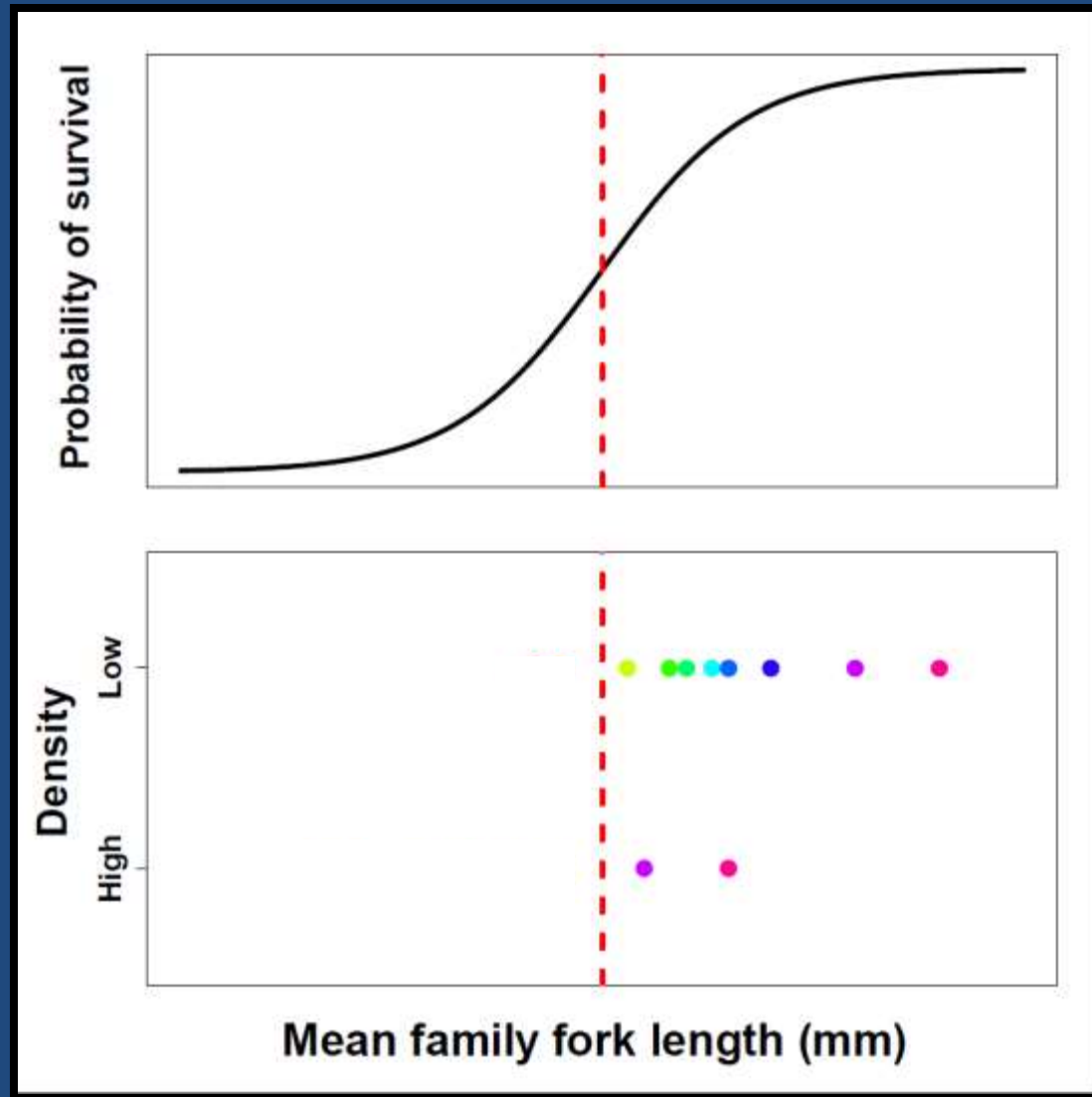
# Domestication mechanism hypothesis



# Domestication mechanism hypothesis



# Domestication mechanism hypothesis



# Domestication mechanism

1. Differences in body size at release among families

Thompson and Blouin 2015 CJFAS

Berejikian et al. 2016 CJFAS

2. Size-biased survival after release

Tipping 1997; Washington

Bond et al. 2008; California

Clarke et al. 2014; Oregon

Osterback et al. 2014 California

Reisenbichler et al. 2004; Oregon

Berejikian et al. 2016; Washington

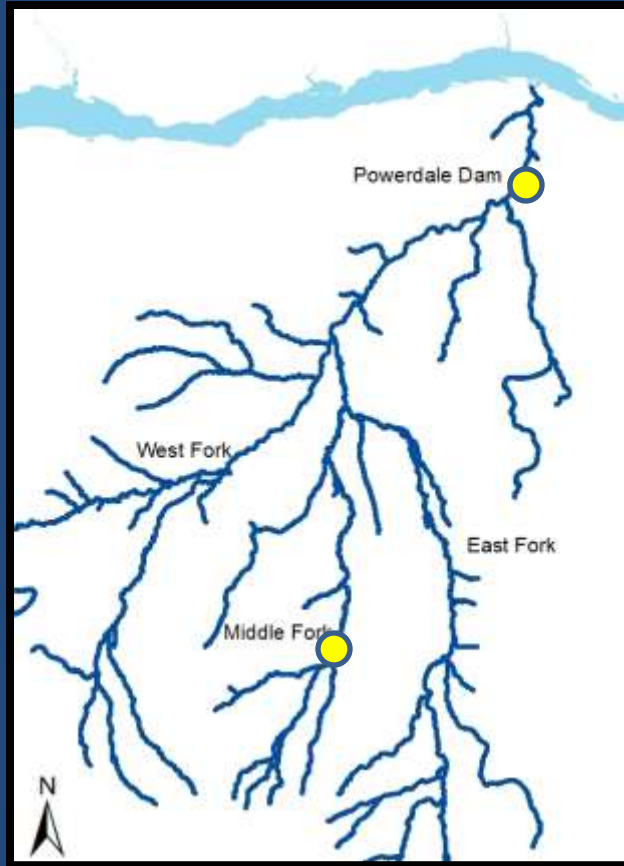


Thompson NF, Clemens BJ,  
Ketchum LK, Simpson PC, Reagan  
RE, Blouin MS.

Family influence on length at release and  
size-biased survival post release in  
hatchery-reared steelhead: a mechanism  
to explain how domestication occurs.

In review at Aquaculture

# Hood River winter steelhead program



# Family effects on body size at release in production?



Oak Springs Hatchery  
Maupin, Oregon



# Family effects on body size at release in production?

2 cohorts → 2010, 2016



Sample 400 smolts pre-release

- Fork length
- Fin clip

Genetic Parentage Analysis

Solomon, exclusion based methods



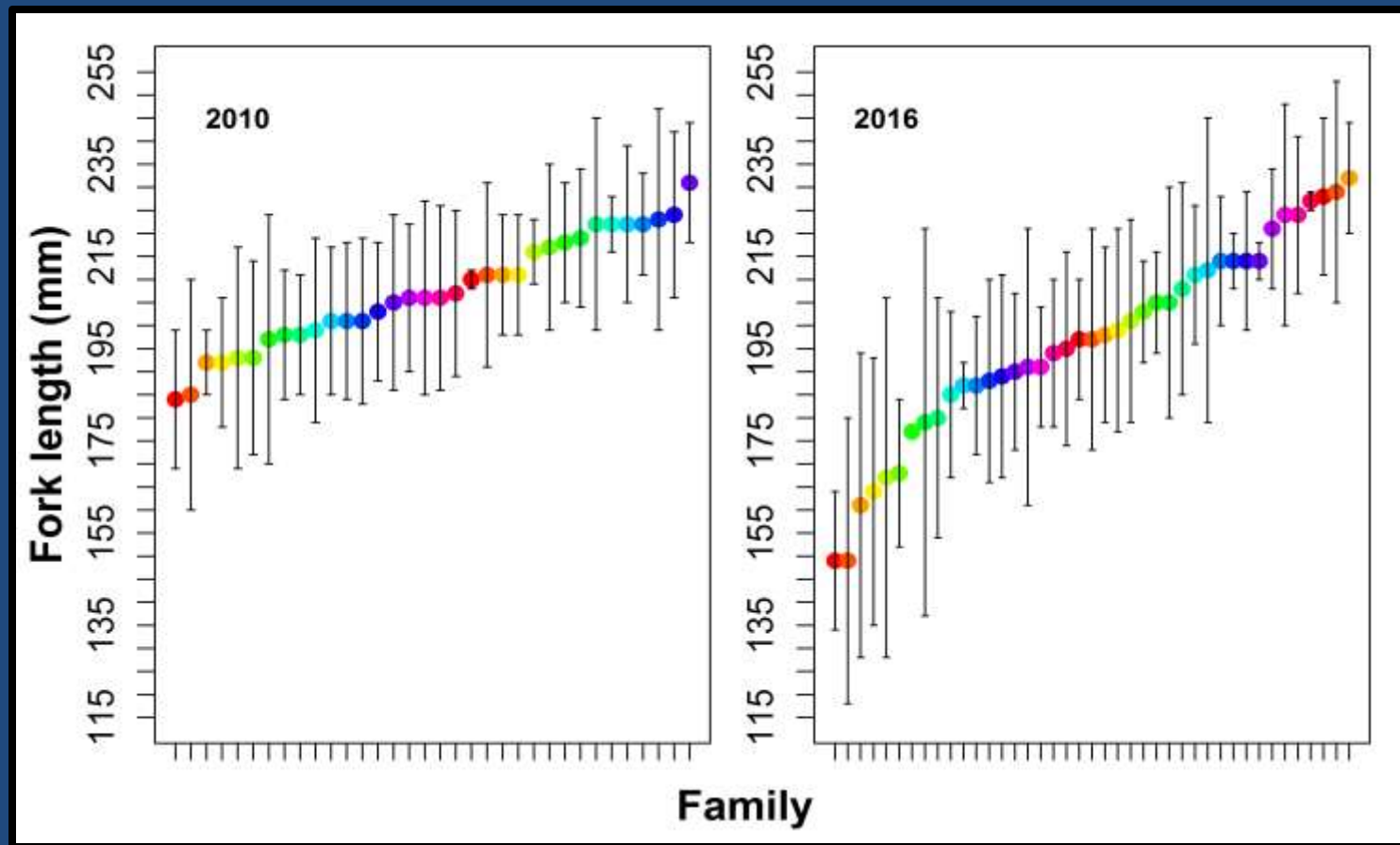
# Family effects on body size at release in production?

Mixed effects model:

Fork length  $\sim$  intercept + 1 | year | family

Likelihood ratio test

Does family ID effect variance in body size at release?



likelihood ratio test;  $p < 0.0001$

# Size-biased survival after release?





# Size-biased survival after release?

Compare smolt length distributions:

pre-release : surviving adults

Statistics:

- Welch's t-test
- Kolmogorov Smirnov test

# Back-calculated length at ocean entry



**1 OREGON DEPT. OF FISH & WILDLIFE**

*sexually mature OT*

River ELC Surveyor \_\_\_\_\_

Section \_\_\_\_\_ Date 6/24

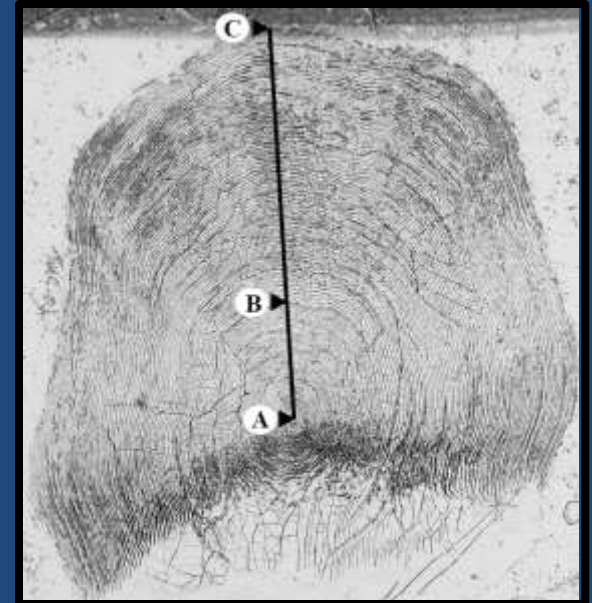
Species \_\_\_\_\_ Sex: M F Female % spawn \_\_\_\_\_

Fork Length 145 MEPS length 99.4

Fin mark \_\_\_\_\_ Snout ID \_\_\_\_\_

OP mark \_\_\_\_\_ Comment \_\_\_\_\_

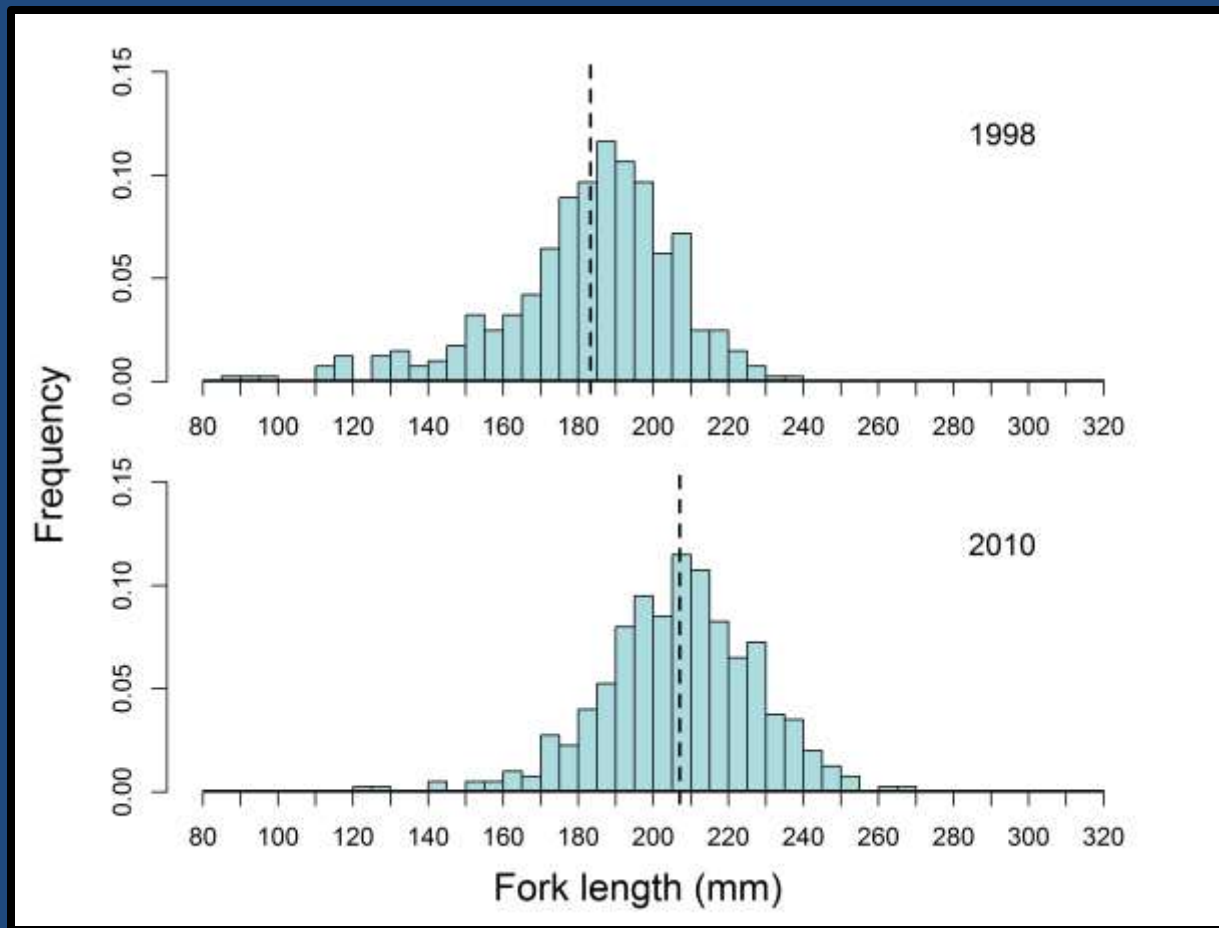
CDDFAAF FSE-3 (6/01) 24



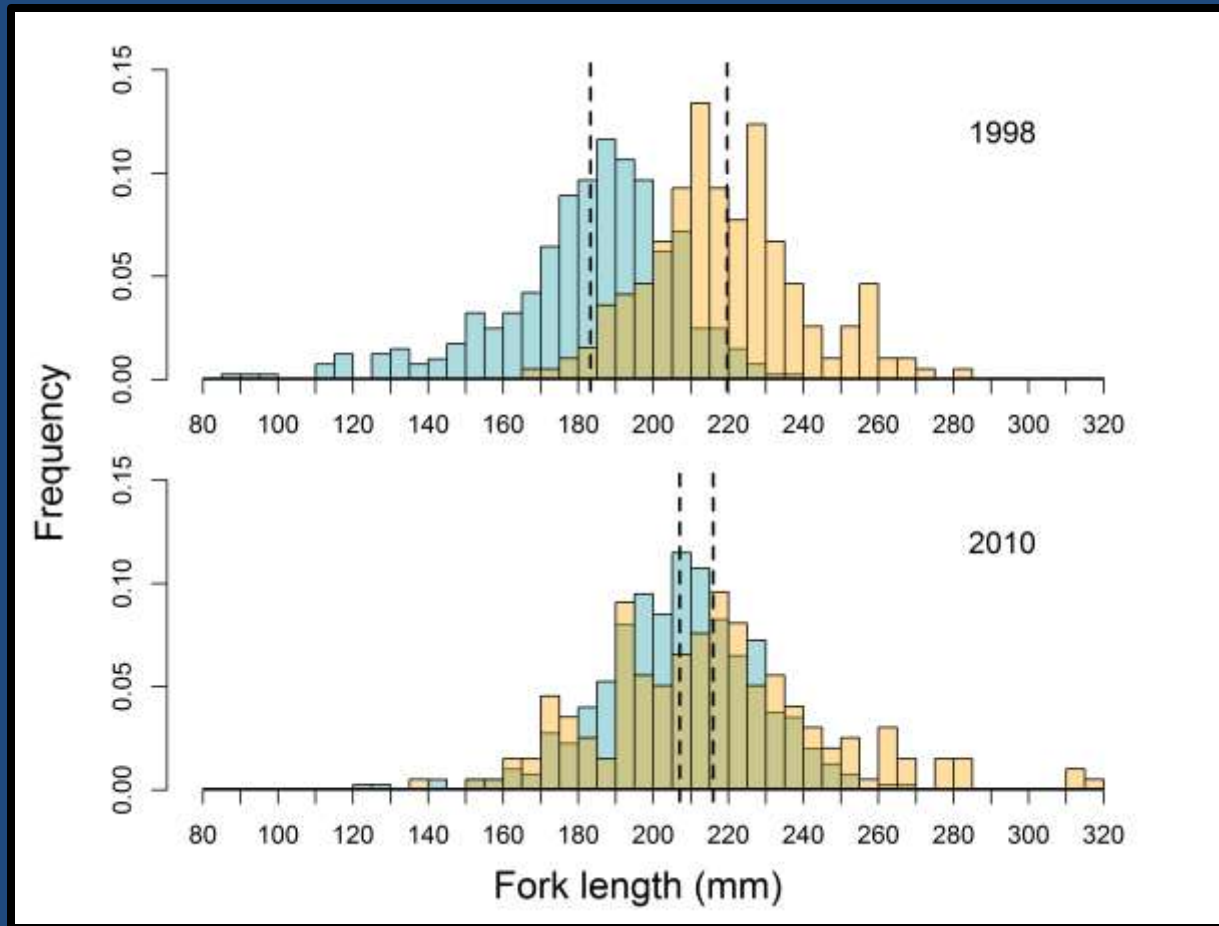
Fraser – Lee  
back-calculation  
method



# Size selective survival after release?



# Size selective survival after release?



Welch's t-test;  $p < 0.0001$   
Kolmogorov-Smirnov;  $p < 0.0001$

# Questions?

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# Selection intensity

Selection intensity =

$$FL_{\text{adults}} - FL_{\text{smolts}} / SD$$

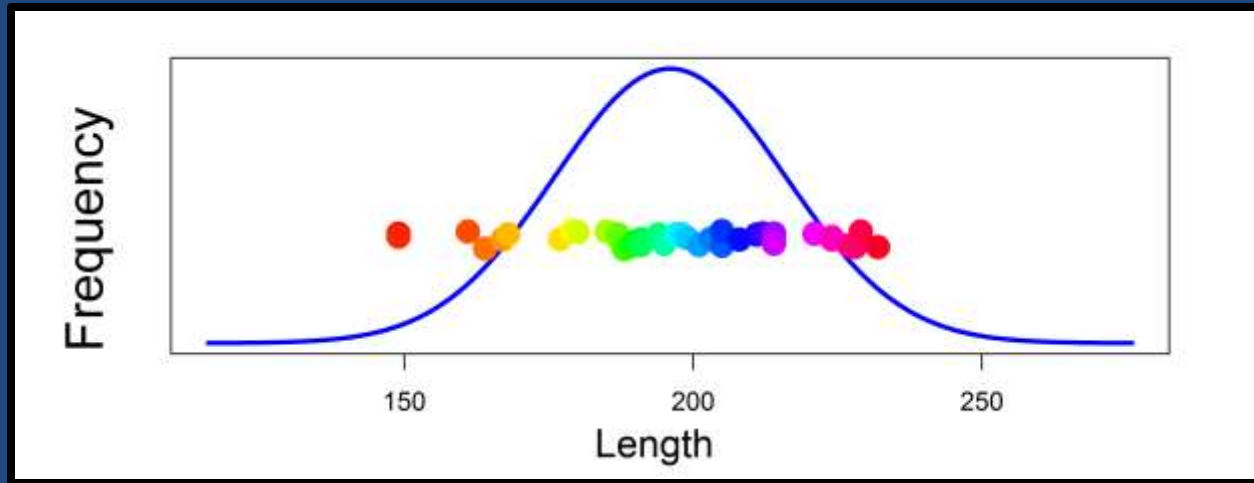
the number of phenotypic standard deviations above the mean trait value that the surviving fish are at release from the hatchery

# Selection intensity

Smolt Year	Fish origin	Watershed	Selection intensity fork length	Source
1977	Natural	Keough River, BC	0.73	Ward and Slaney 1988, Ward et al. 1989
1978	Natural	Keough River, BC	1.00	Ward and Slaney 1988, Ward et al. 1989
1979	Natural	Keough River, BC	0.54	Ward and Slaney 1988, Ward et al. 1989
1980	Natural	Keough River, BC	1.47	Ward and Slaney 1988, Ward et al. 1989
1981	Natural	Keough River, BC	0.47	Ward and Slaney 1988, Ward et al. 1989
1982	Natural	Keough River, BC	0.44	Ward and Slaney 1988, Ward et al. 1989
2003	Hatchery	Scott Creek, CA	0.66	Bond et al. 2008
1998	Hatchery	Hood River, OR	1.80	Thompson et al. This study
2010	Hatchery	Hood River, OR	0.30	Thompson et al. This study



# Domestication mechanism: Family effects before release



# Domestication mechanism: Size-biased survival post-release

