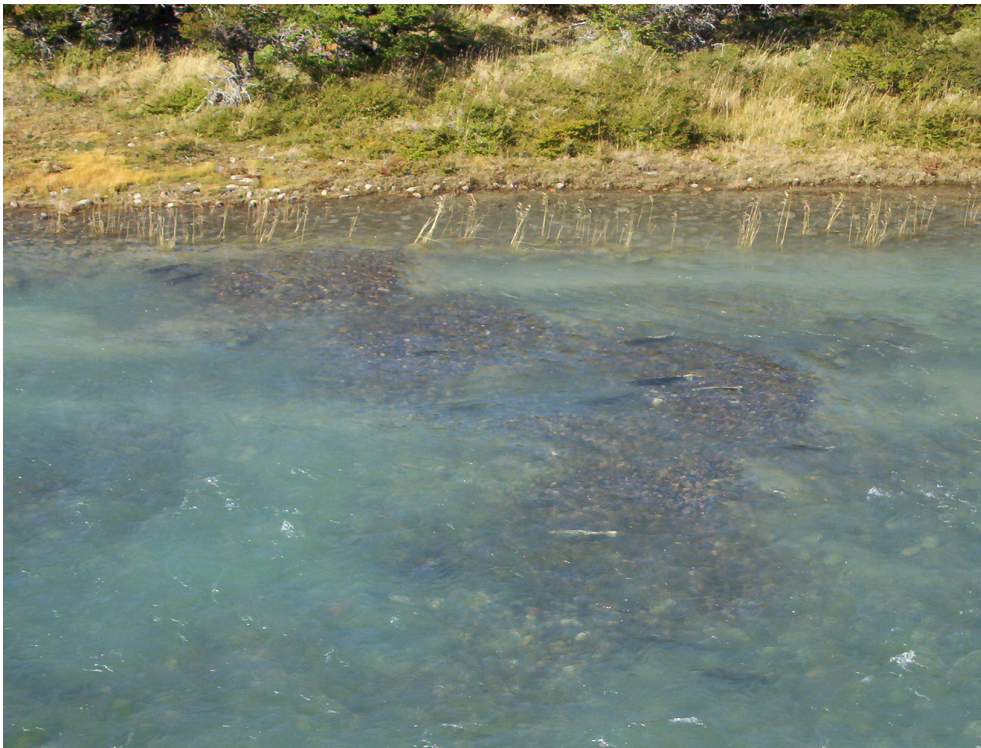


Reintroduction of Spring-Run Chinook Salmon to the San Joaquin River: Genetic Management Techniques



John Carlos Garza and Anthony Clemento
Southwest Fisheries Science Center
National Marine Fisheries Service
and
University of California, Santa Cruz


The San Joaquin River

- Second longest river in California, nearly 400 miles, drains into San Francisco Bay/Delta. North flowing counterpart of Sacramento River in Central Valley
- Historically southernmost populations of Chinook salmon
- Estimated at 15,000 annually in 1930s. May have been more abundant.
- Construction of Friant Dam in 1942, and almost total lack of ensuing releases, caused ~65 miles of the San Joaquin to go dry in most years.






Central Valley Spring Run Chinook Salmon

- Central Valley Spring-run Chinook Salmon Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU) was listed as Threatened under the US Endangered Species Act in 1999
 - Historically likely the most abundant salmon run in the Central Valley, with annual abundance estimates from early inland fisheries at 700,000
 - Currently extirpated from most of the historic range, including all of the San Joaquin River and its tributaries
 - Persistent populations in the Feather River, Butte, Mill and Deer creeks
 - Small numbers of spring running fish in other tributaries, including reestablished populations in Battle and Clear creeks.
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Evaluation of potential donor stocks

- Program seeks to create self-sustaining populations that are “robust” and representative of the genetic and phenotypic diversity of the donor stock(s)
 - Technical Advisory Committee recommended use of Butte Creek spring-run stock, due to larger current census size and lack of hatchery influence.
 - Agencies determined that only Feather River fish could be used as donor stocks at this time, due to risk of extinction of naturally spawning stocks and uncertainty about habitat availability in the San Joaquin River.
 - Genetic evaluation determined that Feather River Spring-run Chinook salmon are the most diversity, but also introgressed with fall run
 - Genetic evaluation of phylogeographic affiliation of small populations of spring running fish found colonizers generally come from proximate sources.
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Comparative Evaluation of Genetic Diversity in Central Valley Spring-run Population

Data Source	20 microsats ¹		169 SNP loci ²		7-10 microsats ³		Mean size	Census Size	Census size
	A_R	H_o	K	H_o	K	H_o	1970-2009 ⁴	last 3 years ⁴	lowest 3 years ⁴
Butte Creek	9.76	0.74	1.88	0.26	6.18	0.62	116	7154	238
Mill/Deer combined	11.01	0.77	1.91	0.29	6.6	0.61	906	4274	1546
Feather River	11.25	0.78	1.91	0.31			776	1679	637

1) Garza et al. 2008 2) Clemento and Garza unpublished 3) Banks et al. 2000 4) Grand Tab

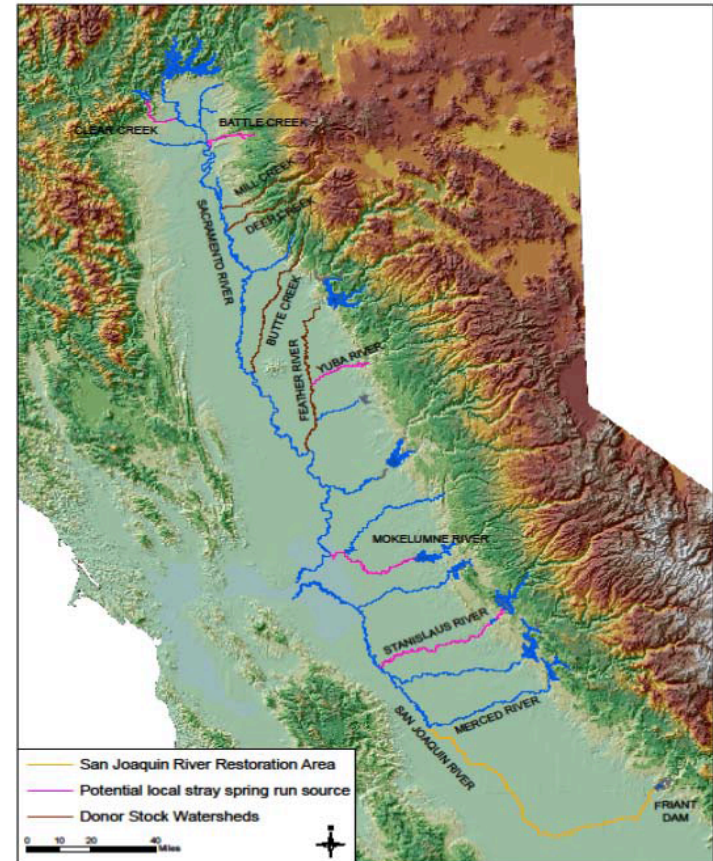
Banks et al. 2000 did not study Feather River spring stock.

Mean census sizes are harmonic and for Feather River do not include in-river spawning component.

A_R = allelic richness; H_o = observed heterozygosity

Genetic analysis of spring-running populations

- Since late 1990s, a generally increasing number of salmon with a spring phenotype have been documented in Battle and Clear creeks
- Small numbers of spring arriving fish have also be documented in other Central Valley tributaries, including several in San Joaquin
- Genetic stock identification with 96 SNPs (Clemento et al. 2014) used to identify their origin.





Genetic stock identification spring running fish from non-persistent populations


	<u>Sample size</u>	<u>Assigned to Fall/ Feather Spring</u>	<u>Assigned to Natural Spring</u>
Battle Creek	188	31	156
Clear Creek	171	12	159
Yuba River	43	43	0

Both Battle Creek and Clear Creek populations contain similar numbers of fish that assign to both of the two natural spring-run populations

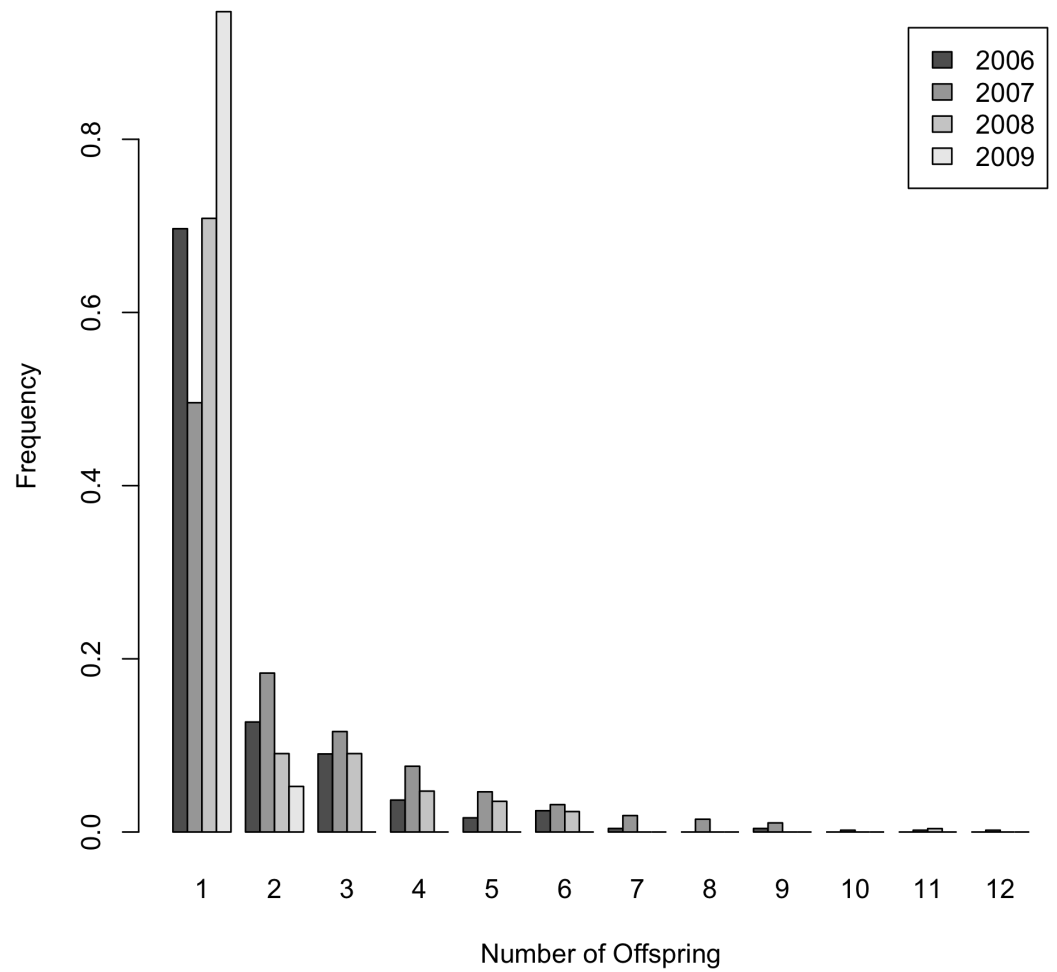
Key question emerges about whether they are assortatively mating or not.



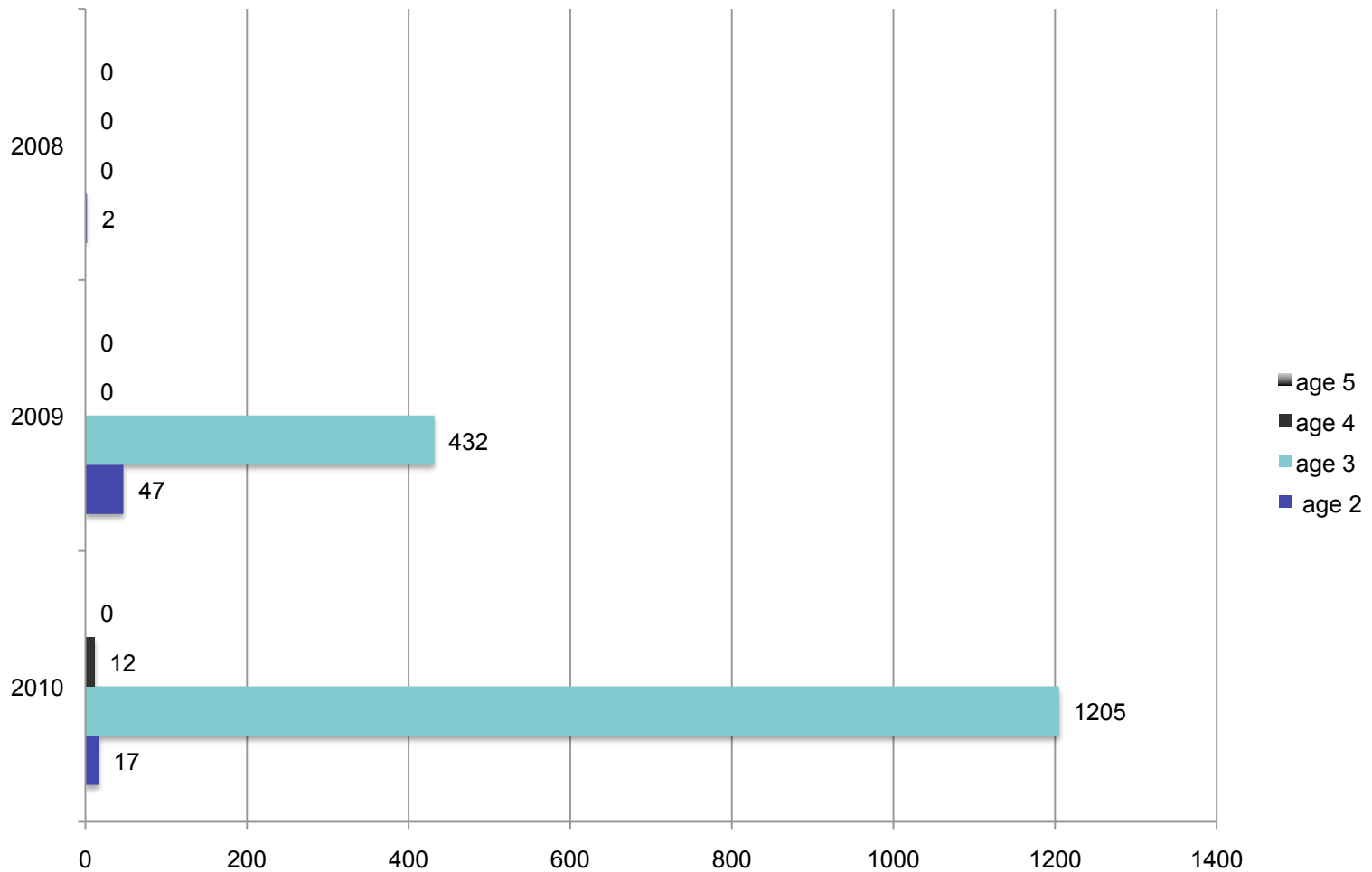
Genetic Management of Reintroduction

- Stock identification of potential donor individuals
 - Identification of siblings and other close relatives to minimize inbreeding when selecting donor stock
 - Identification of siblings and other close relatives to minimize inbreeding when spawning donor stock
 - Genetic monitoring and stock ID for fish volitionally entering the SJR
 - Genetic tagging to provide unambiguous identification of all program/supplemental fish and their progeny anywhere, including at salvage facility and in ocean fisheries
 - Evaluation of relative survival/reproductive success in multi-stock donor strategy, and of all natural spawners, program and volitional.
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No. Offspring/parent pair, Feather River Spring Chinook




Age distribution, Feather River Spring-run Chinook






Genetic Management of Reintroduction

- Identification of siblings and other close relatives to minimize inbreeding when selecting donor stock
 - In 2012, of 128 parents, 20% had at least one full sibling in the broodstock; 19 pairs of full siblings, four sibships of size four and 1 full sibship of size five
 - Effective size of broodstock at least 10% less, and opportunity for inbreeding in program much greater, than expected.
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Genetic Management of Reintroduction

- Identification of siblings and other close relatives to minimize inbreeding when spawning donor stock
 - Annual creation of spawning “matrices”-genetic marker based estimation of relatedness/inbreeding coefficient of potential spawning pairs.
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Moving forward

- Program goal is a multiple stock reintroduction strategy, with simultaneous introduction of fish from more than one source, when available, using a planned conservation hatchery as an intermediary
 - Intensive monitoring and evaluation will evaluate whether there are fitness differences that are stock specific
 - Monitoring and evaluation will use intergenerational genetic tagging
 - Multiple stock reintroduction strategy will depend upon status of donor stocks. Current demographic status of naturally spawning stocks complicates take
 - Fundamental question of whether Restoration Goal is Spring-run or spring running population, overwhelmed by current status of donor stocks
 - Debate about whether spring run stocks should be intentionally crossed in the reintroduction program. Ongoing evaluation of patterns of mating in Battle and Clear creeks may clarify if fish naturally outbreed or not.
 - Adaptive management backed by strong monitoring, evaluation and oversight will be needed to determine success in a program that will likely cost more than \$1 billion over the next twenty years.
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