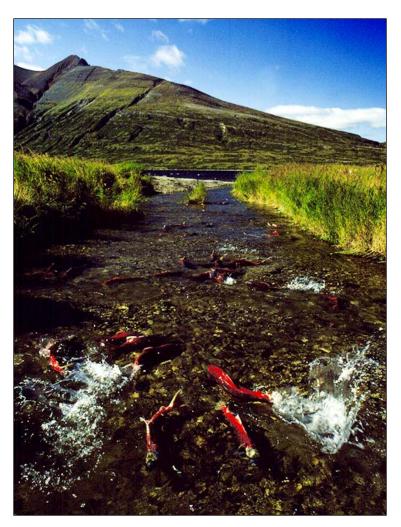
Alaska's Genetics Program

Genetics applications for fisheries management



Gene Conservation Laboratory
Division of Commercial Fisheries
Alaska Department of Fish and Game



Why does ADF&G have a genetics lab?

Alaska Department of Fish and Game uses genetic information to achieve its mission to ...

protect, maintain, and improve the fish, game, and aquatic plant resources of the state, and manage their use and development in the best interest of the economy and the well-being of the people of the state, consistent with the sustained yield principle.



Why does ADF&G have a genetics lab?

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protect, maintain, and improve the fish, game, and aquatic plant resources of the state, and manage their use and development in the best interest of the economy and the well-being of the people of the state, consistent with the sustained yield principle.

The Gene Conservation Laboratory provides 4 main services:

- 1. Understand the resource
- 2. Develop capabilities for management
- 3. Assess genetic risk
- 4. Inform/Assess management actions



Questions that use genetic information

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Did exposure to oil cause genetic injury? EVOS oiling experiments
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What species of salmon is this?
Atlantic salmon escapees

Is this crab a hybrid?
Snow/tanner crab hybrids

Which broodstock are these hatchery salmon from?

DIPAC broodstock

What is the genetic structure of these populations?

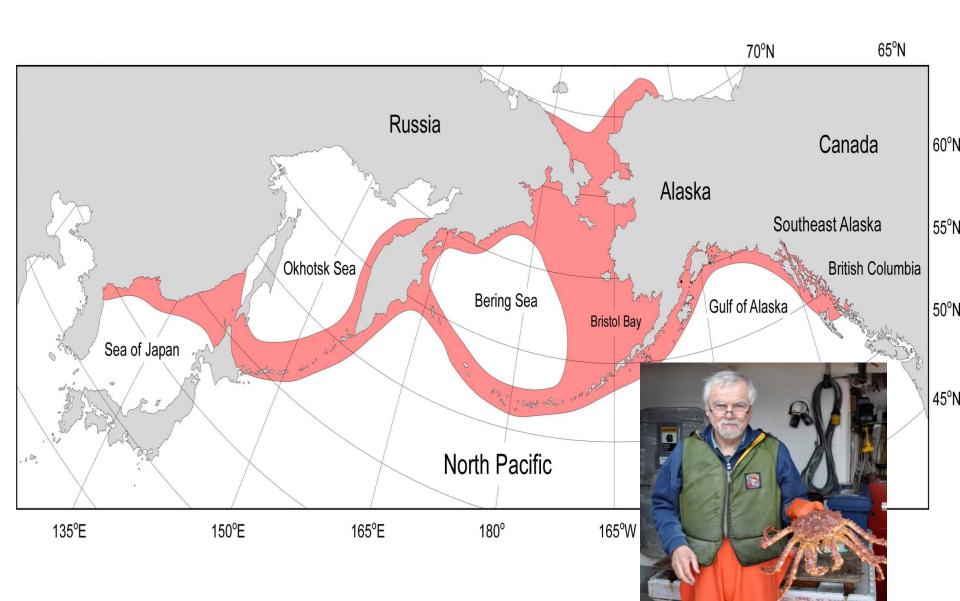
Coho salmon in Cook Inlet

Where are these fish going?
Chinook salmon in Yukon River

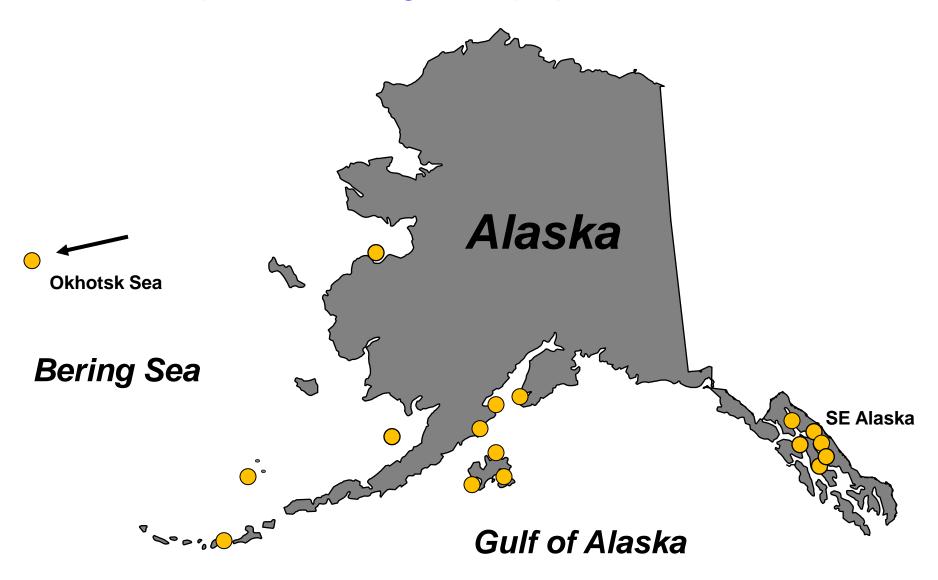
Who's fish are being harvested?

Chinook salmon in SE Alaska for Pacific Salmon Treaty

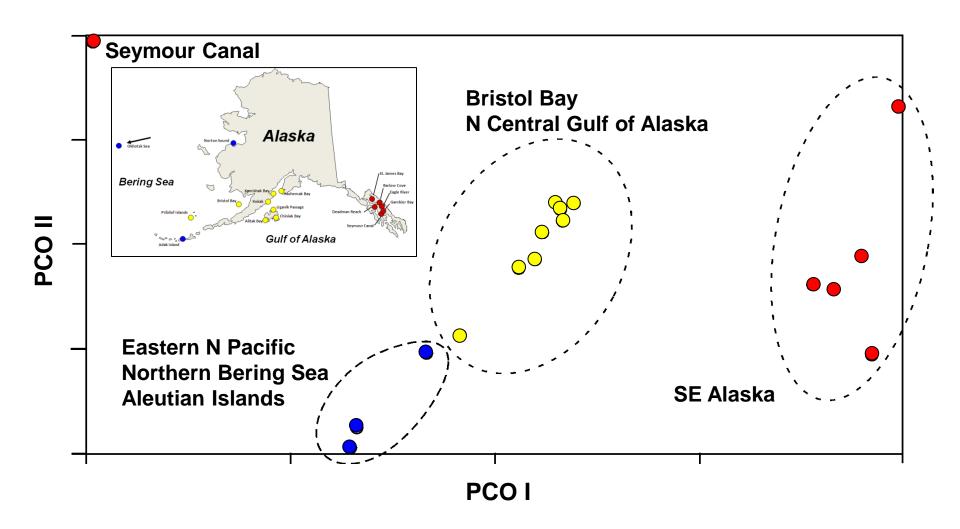
Example: Red king crab population structure



Example: Red king crab population structure



Example: Red king crab population structure



Applications: Understanding the Resource Example: Red king crab population structure

Pattern of diversity Russia Alaska Canada Norton Sound Southeast Peter the **Great Bay** Alaska Okhotsk Gulf of Sea Bering Sea Alaska Bristol Bay Kodiak Island 0.010 -1.0 0.008 -0.8 h Θ_{π} 0.006 -0.6 0.4 (**o**) 0.004 -0.002 -0.2 0 150°E 165°E 180° 165°W 150°W 135°W Longitude

Example: Red king crab population structure

Implications

Gene flow and ice-age isolations

 Red king crab might be managed on a small geographic scale in some regions

Guidance for possible stock enhancement

Applications: Develop Capabilities

Example: Chinook salmon coastwide baseline

Alaska Department of Fish and Game



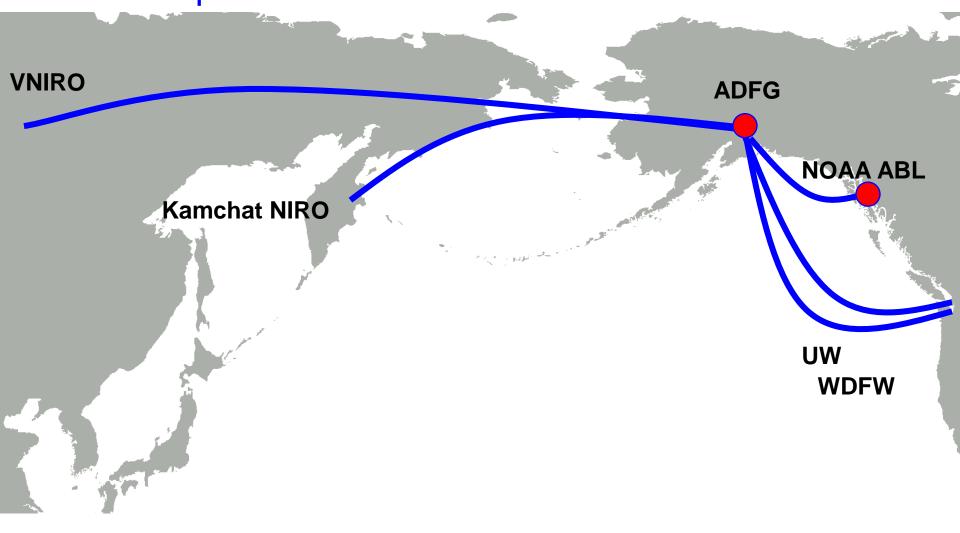
NOAA Fisheries



University of Washington







North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission Partners

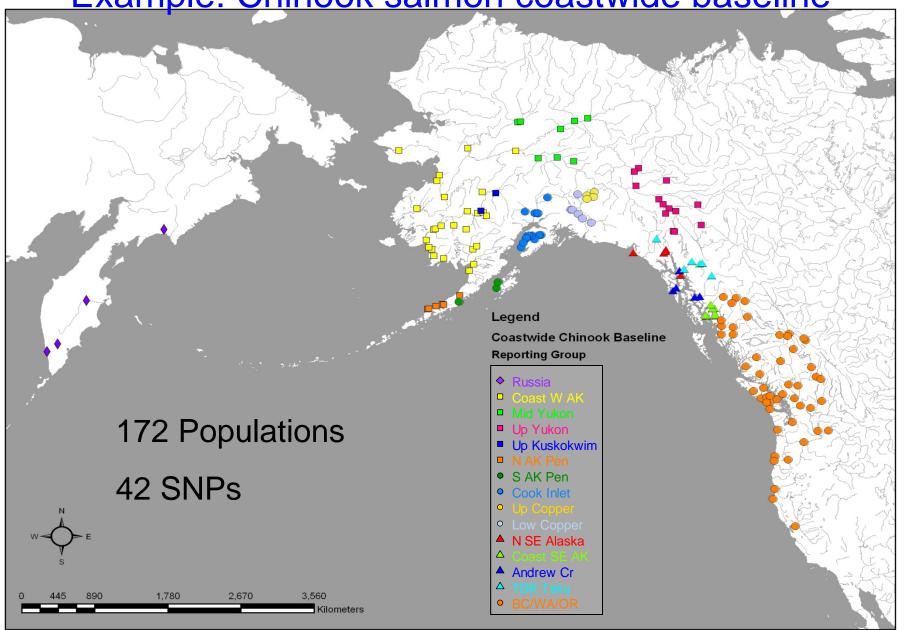
Applications: Develop Capabilities

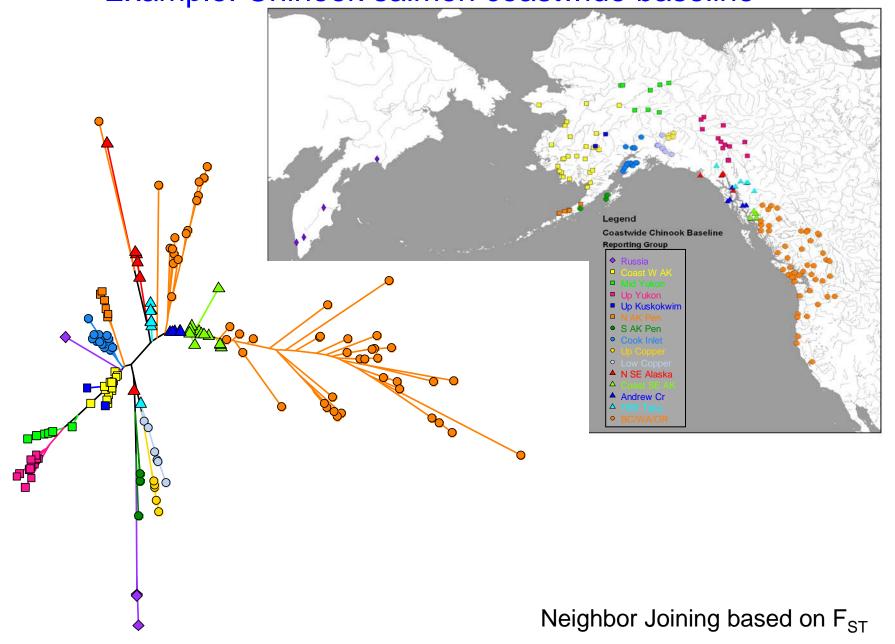
Example: Chinook salmon coastwide baseline



Applications: Develop Capabilities

Example: Chinook salmon coastwide baseline





Stock-specific migration in the Bering Sea 66°N Legend □ Coastal Middle Russia Russia Yukon 65°N 65°N Upper Yukon □ Other 3 64°N-64°N-Mixture 3 63°N-63°N 62°N 62°N Yukon River Yukon River Mixture 2 61°N-G1°N 60°N Kuskokwim River 60°N Kuskokwim River Alaska Alaska 59°N-59°N-Nushagak River Nushagak River 58°N-Mixture ' 58°N-57°N-56°N-56°N-

Murphy et al. 2009

170°W

168°W

166°W

164°W

162°W

160°W

170°W

168°W

166°W

164°W

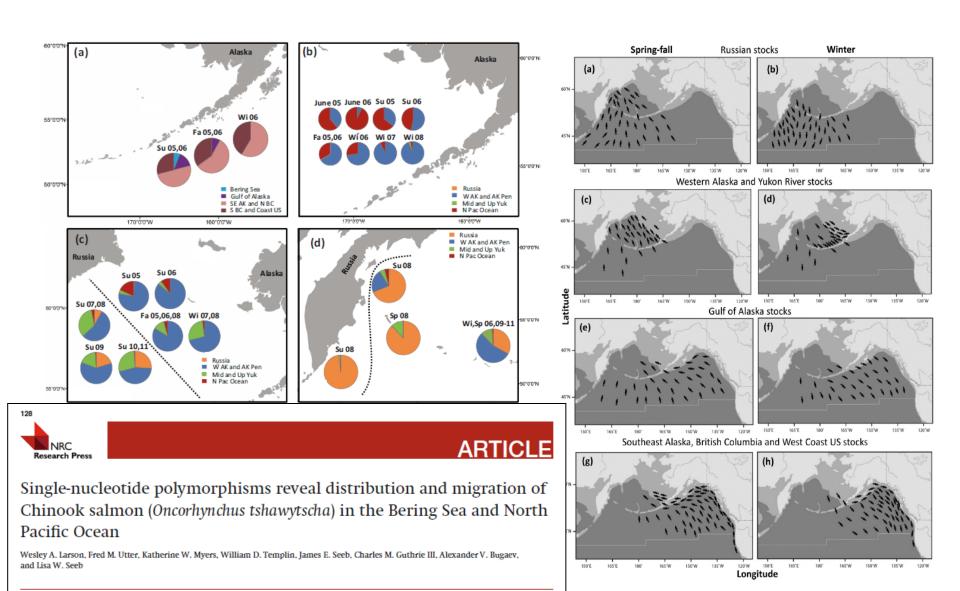
162°W

160°W

158°W

158°W

Stock-specific migration in the Bering Sea

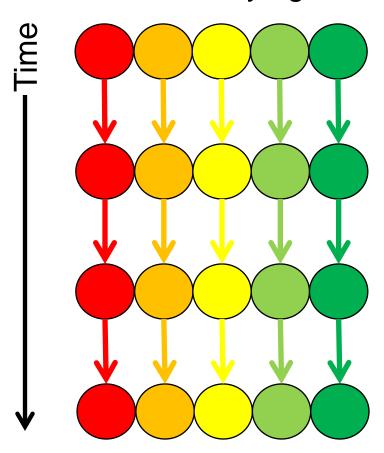




Example: Chum salmon hatchery/wild interaction

Idealized natural system

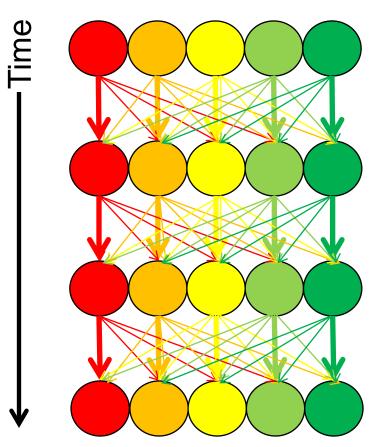
No straying



Example: Chum salmon hatchery/wild interaction

Reality natural system

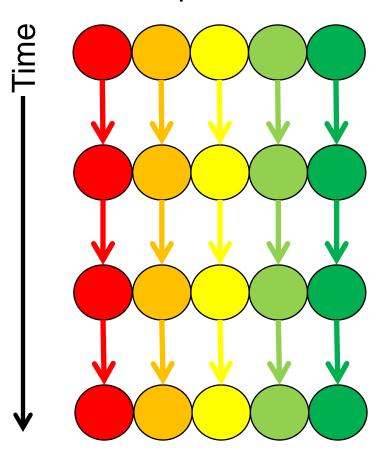
Straying/drift equilibrium

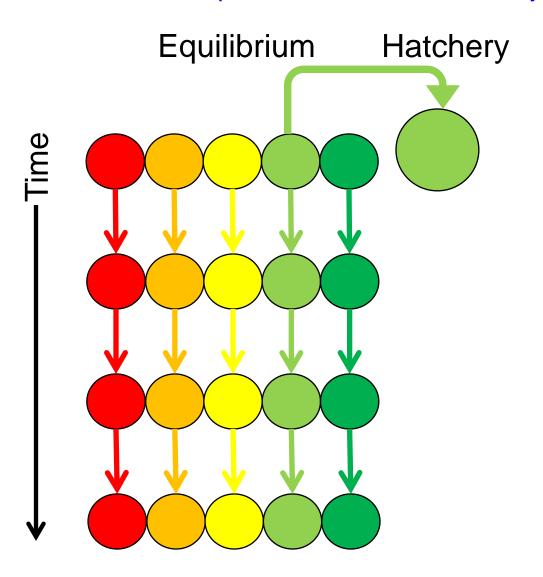


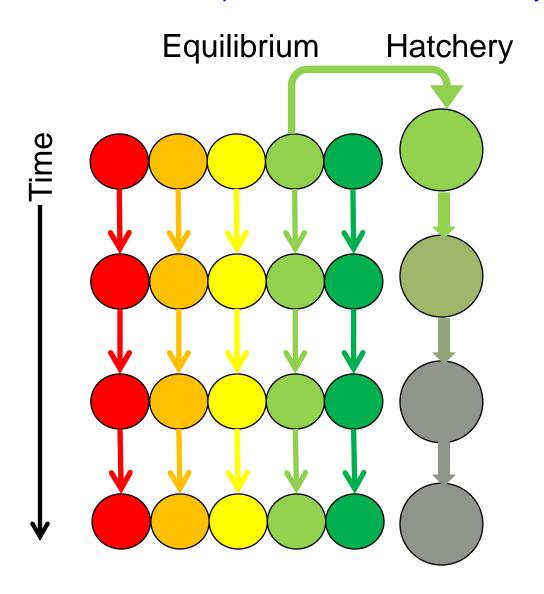
Example: Chum salmon hatchery/wild interaction

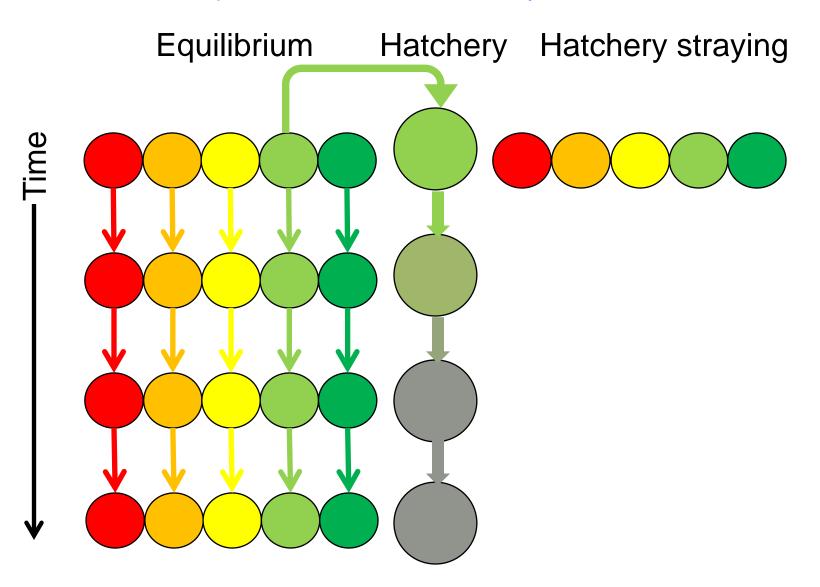
Reality natural system

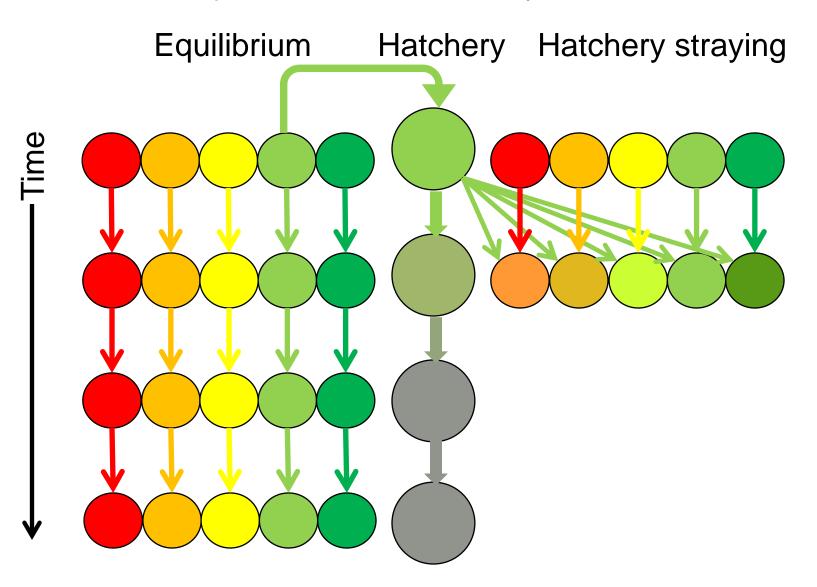
Equilibrium

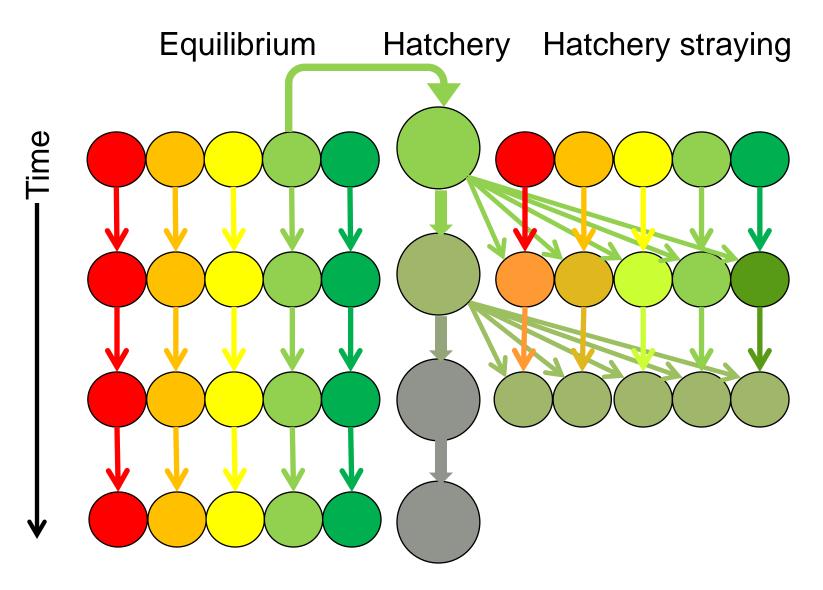


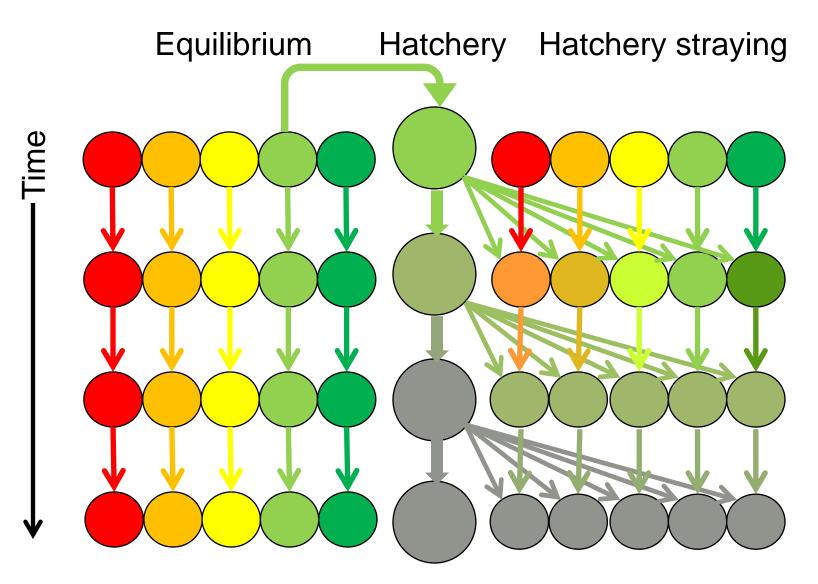


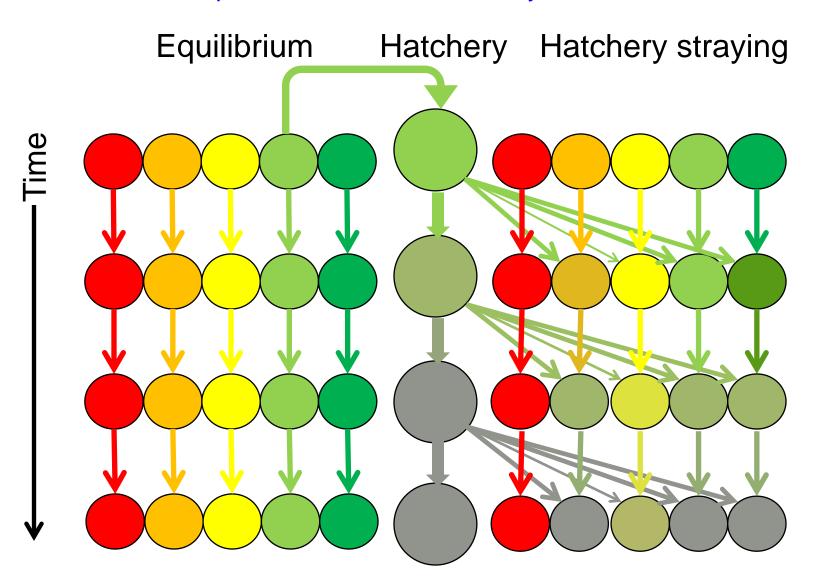




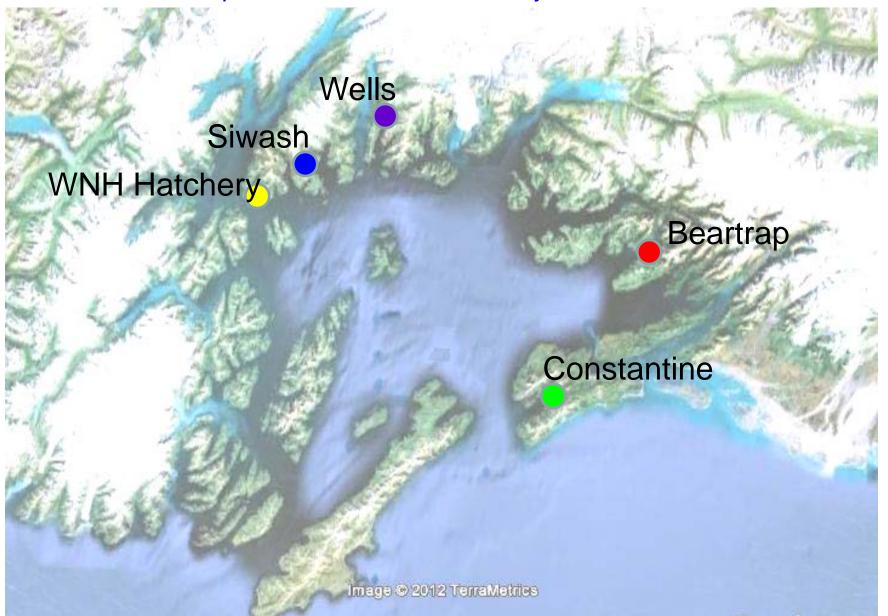


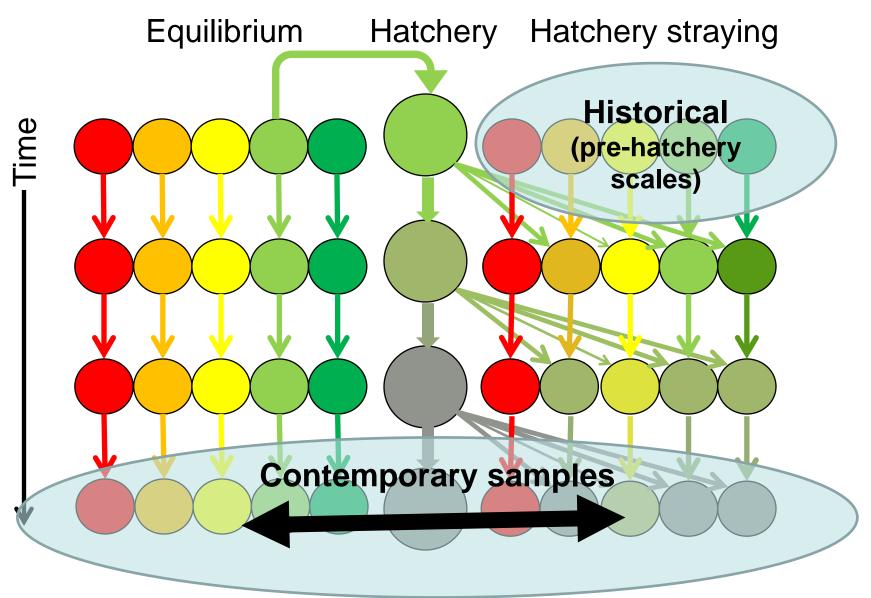


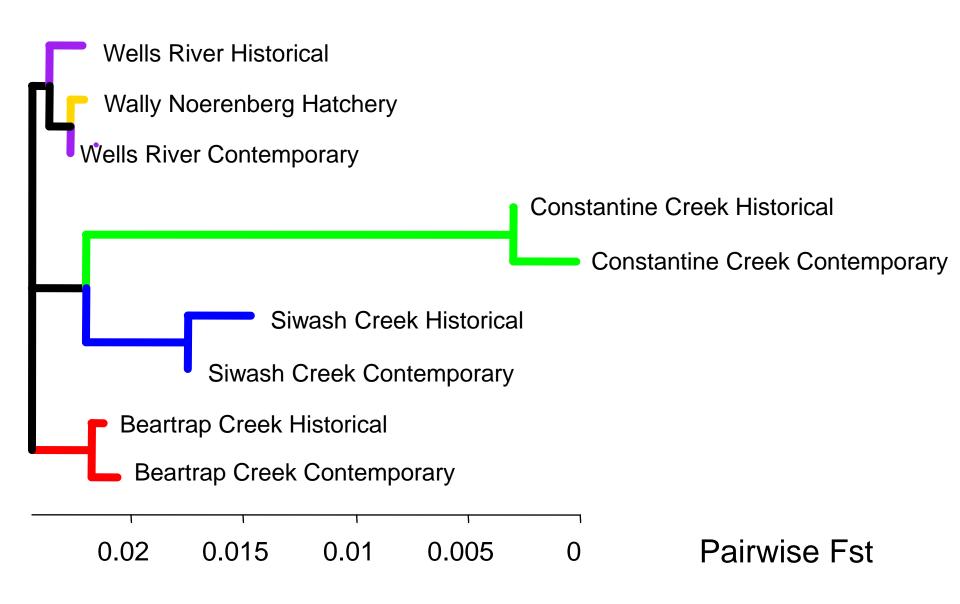


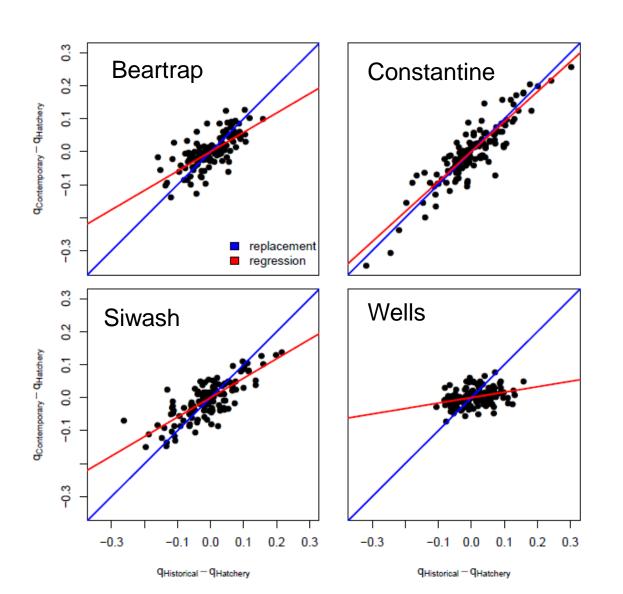












Example: Chum salmon hatchery/wild interaction

Implications

- Population structure not visibly eroded
- Introgression rates are highly variable among locations
- Both distance from the hatchery and life history can affect introgression rates

Applications: Inform/Assess Management

Example: Western Alaska Salmon Stock Identification Program

TICM2

Bristol BayTimes & Dutch Harbor Fisherman

ANCHORAGE, AK

50¢

January 31,

Vol. 12 No. 42

"Spawned Weekly in Southwest Alaska"

October 16, 1992

Area M fishing gutted

FALSE PASS: Board acts to he poor Western Alaska chum runs

By WESLEY LOY Anchorage Dally News

The Alaska Board of Fisheries revolutionized the controversial commercial salmon fishery near False Pass, severely reducing the fleet's fishing time to let more chum salmon swim farther north to fish-deficient Western Alaska rivers.

The action comes after three weeks of haggling at the board's marathon meeting at the Anchorage Marriott Downtown.

Gov. Tony Knowles had asked the board to stop the interception of chum salmon at False Pass to help prop up poor chum runs on Western Alaska rivers, where even subsistence needs have not been met.

The governor declared salmon disasters in three out of the past four years, triggering millions in relief funding for villagers along the

Genetics may solve False Pass feud

BayTimes Staff

Inside the hearts, liver tissue and eveball fluid of chum salmon may lie part of the solution to the False Pass fishery dispute.

Using genetic testing, the high science of looking at the basic biological makeup of individual plants and animals, the state Department of Fish and Game hopes to find out which salmon are coming from which Alaska streams.

The sampling this summer by Ward Jones of Dillingham and his son Wesley was part of a \$270,000 state-funded project conducted by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta-based residents claim fishermen at False Pass, located in the Alestians East Borough, intercept too many chain on route to their

This summer, chum were sampled in streams on the north and south sides of the Alaska Peninsula and on Kodiak Island, said Lisa Seib, a Fish and Game gunnicist in Anchorage. Only the most easily accessible streams were sampled, she said.

Technicians in Bristol Bay sampled chum in the Nushagak, Alagnak and Stavahok rivers this summer, Seib said. The study mass to collect basic data on the much debated subject of the origin of chums at Palse Pass, at the tip of the Alaska Peninsula.

Findings from the study could help manage the

he applied at False Pass as early as June 1993 but only on an experimental basis, she said.

Denby Lloyd, the Aleotians East Borough's chief resources analyst, cautiously welcomed the genetics study. Much of the borough's funding comes from a fish sales tax, which rose to 2 percent from 1.5 percent in July, so there is big interest in the work.

"It's not certain it can be done, but it does look promising. We welcome a good study of the origin of these fish so we can lay the data question to rest," said Lloyd, the former director of Fish and Game's commercial fisheries division

But Lloyd questioned whether genetics sampling can be sufficiently fine tuned to apply to the False Pass fishery. While the Yukon study focuses on different chum stocks within that river system alone. the False Pass study covers fish from throughout the North Pacific, Lloyd said.

"There's some concern it may not provide enough detail. We just don't know yet. You're taiking about potentially hundreds of different stocks of fish." Dlovd said





Oh, My Burning Eyes - Three local VPSO's wash the Cap-Stun from their eves after undergoing training in the use of the self-defense spray

Applications: Inform/Assess Management

Example: Western Alaska Salmon Stock Identification Program

There was political support to fund large-scale, collaborative genetic stock identification study

IF

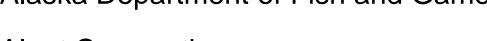
Stakeholders agree on necessary information, study design and results



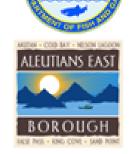
WASSIP MOU Signatories













Association of Village Council President





Bering Sea Fisherman's Association

Bristol Bay Native Association







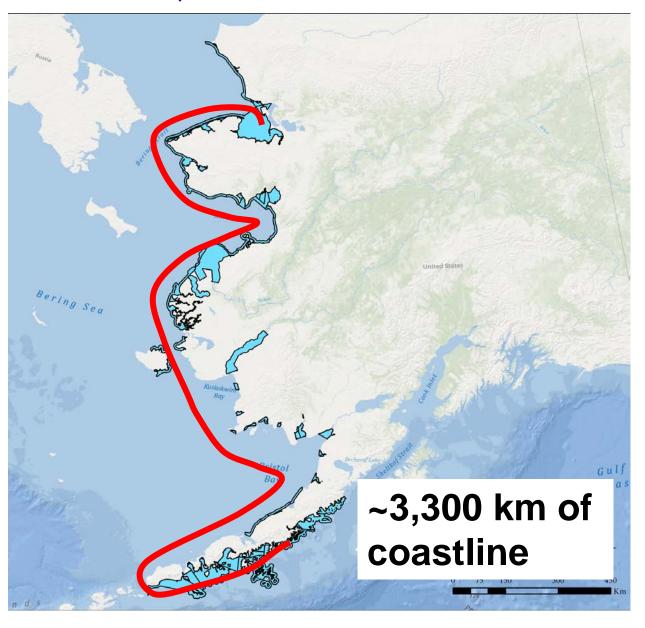


- Lake and Peninsula Borough
- Tanana Chiefs Conference
- Yukon River Drainage Fisheries A



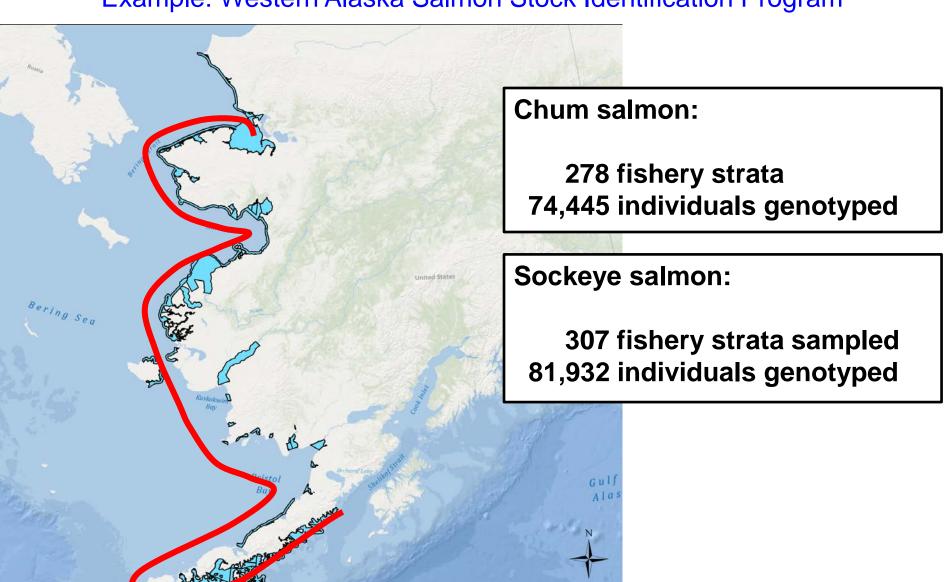


Example: Western Alaska Salmon Stock Identification Program

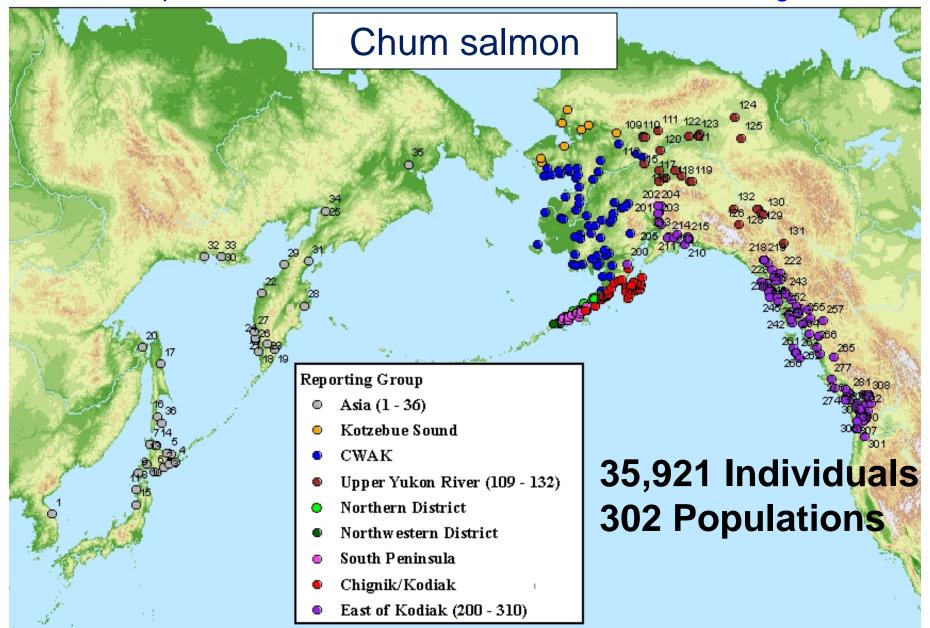




Example: Western Alaska Salmon Stock Identification Program

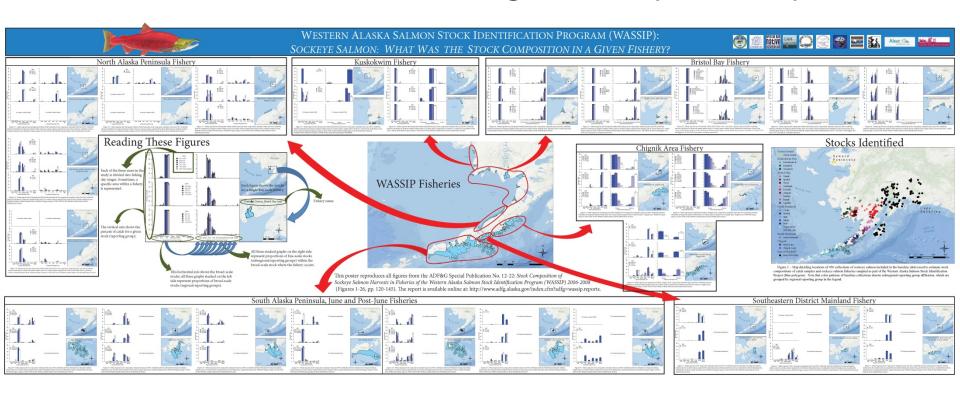


Example: Western Alaska Salmon Stock Identification Program



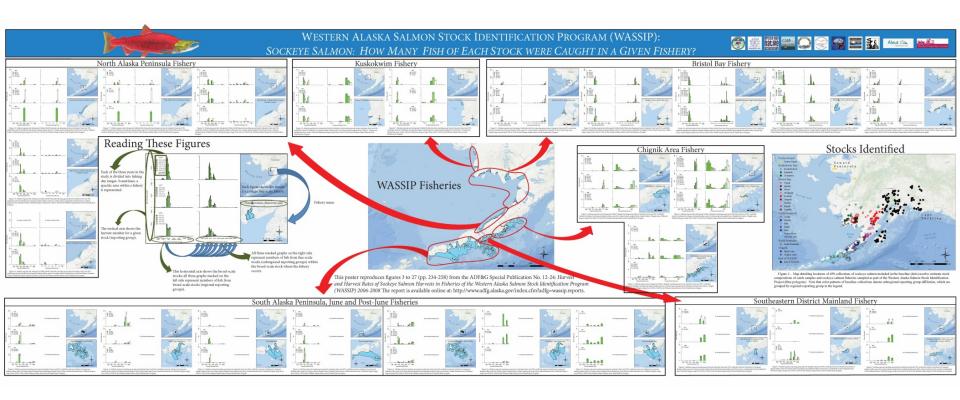
Example: Western Alaska Salmon Stock Identification Program

What stocks are caught in my fishery?



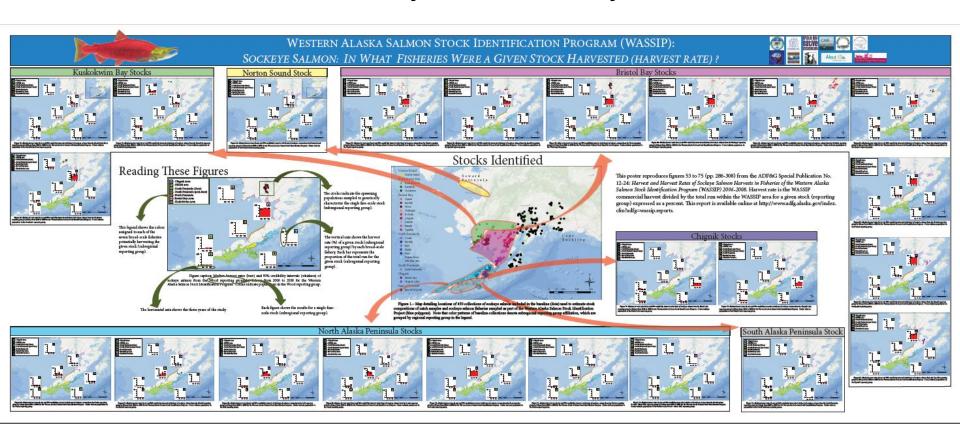
Example: Western Alaska Salmon Stock Identification Program

How may fish of each stock were caught in my fishery?



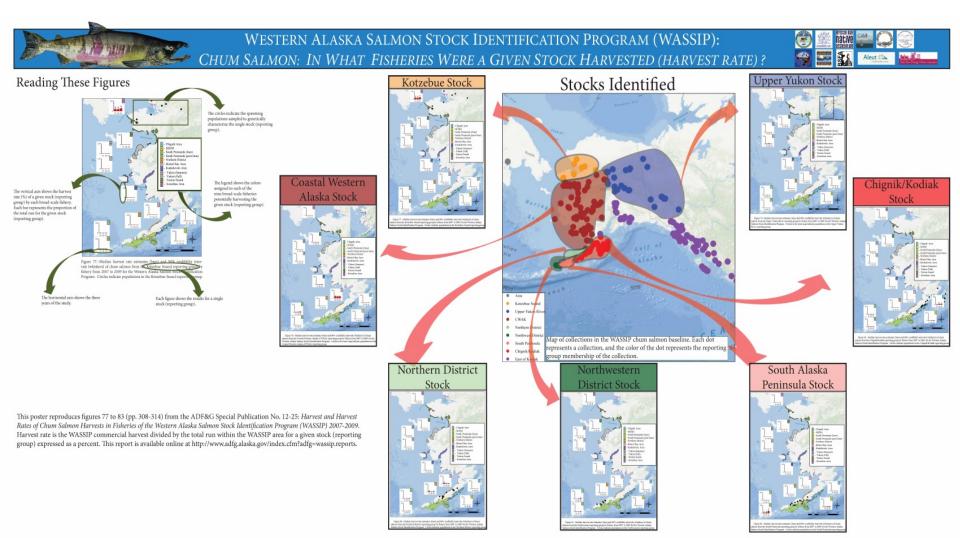
Example: Western Alaska Salmon Stock Identification Program

What fishery catches my stock?



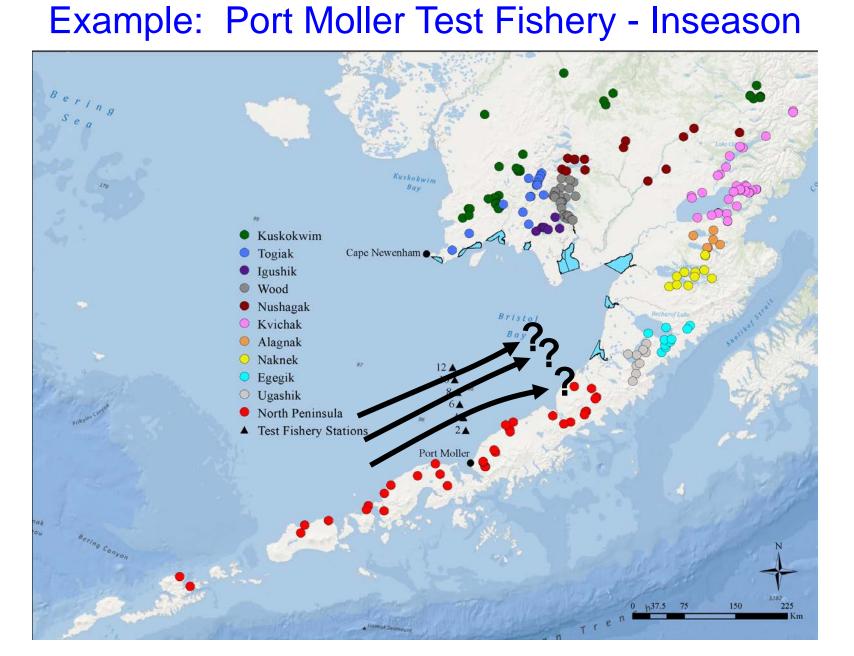
Example: Western Alaska Salmon Stock Identification Program

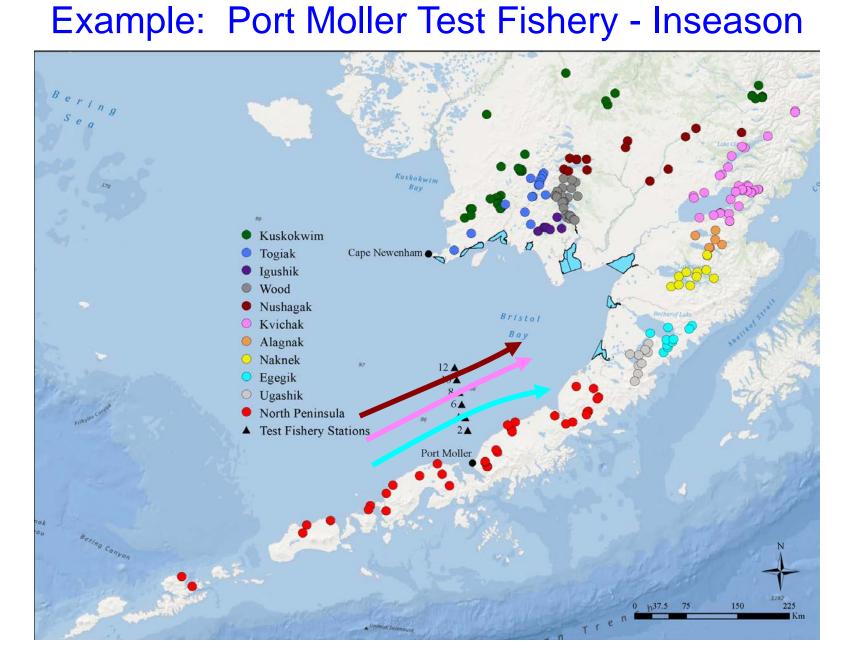
Chum salmon: What fishery catches my stock?



Example: Port Moller Test Fishery - Inseason







Example: Port Moller Test Fishery - Inseason

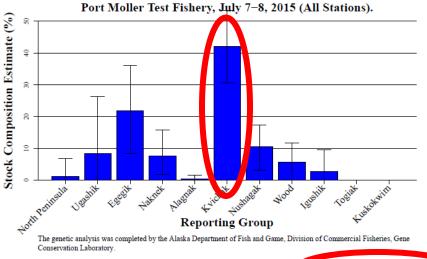
Bristol Bay Sockeye Salmon Fishery

Port Moller Sockeye Salmon Stock Composition Summary July 7–8, 2015 – All Stations

Genetic stock composition estimates for sockeye salmon from the Port Moller Test Fishery for July 7–8, 2015. A total of 722 fish were sampled and 190 were analyzed (186 had adequate data to include in the analysis).

Reporting Group	Stock Composition Estimate	90% Confidence Intervals	
		North Peninsula	1.2%
Ugashik	8.3%	0.0%	26.4%
Egegik	21.7%	8.3%	36.1%
Naknek	7.6%	1.8%	15.7%
Alagnak	0.3%	0.0%	1.6%
Kvichak	42.1%	30.5%	53.4%
Nushagak	10.6%	3.0%	17.3%
Wood	5.5%	0.0%	11.7%
Igushik	2.6%	0.0%	9.5%
Togiak	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kuskokwim	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Genetic Stock Composition Estimates for Sockeye Salmon Captured in the Port Moller Test Fishery, July 7–8, 2015 (All Stations).



Reported as of: July 10, 2015

Page 1 of 4

2014 Proportion of Catch North Peninsula Ugashik Egegik Naknek Alagnak Kvichak Nushagak Wood Igushik Togiak Kuskokwim Date Page 2 of 4 Reported as of: July 10, 2015

Historical Comparison of Stock Composition Estimates

2015

Example: Port Moller Test Fishery - Inseason

7/31



Applications: Inform/Assess Management Example: Port Moller Test Fishery - Inseason

Utility

- Provides real-time information when other sources unavailable
- Relative abundances among largest sockeye salmon runs in Alaska
- Benefits resource management and industry
- Global model of fisheries management tool

Questions?

