

Recolonization of *O. mykiss* above Dams



The presence of resident rainbow trout *Onchorynchus mykiss* above these dams potentially complicates the reintroduction of steelhead *O. mykiss*.

To what extent will the two gene pools interact and will rainbow trout contribute to recolonization of steelhead?

We are using genetic and phenetic data to describe gene pool differentiation and to prepare to monitor recolonization at these sites in the Pacific Northwest.

3 Data Sets are being used to characterize *mykiss* gene pools

Morphological characters (body shape and parr mark characteristics) may be indicative of local adaptation.

Microsatellite loci (mSATs, $n = 15$) are used to determine pedigree relationships among and degree of stock purity within relevant gene pools. These markers are evolutionarily neutral and estimate historic and present-day levels of gene flow.

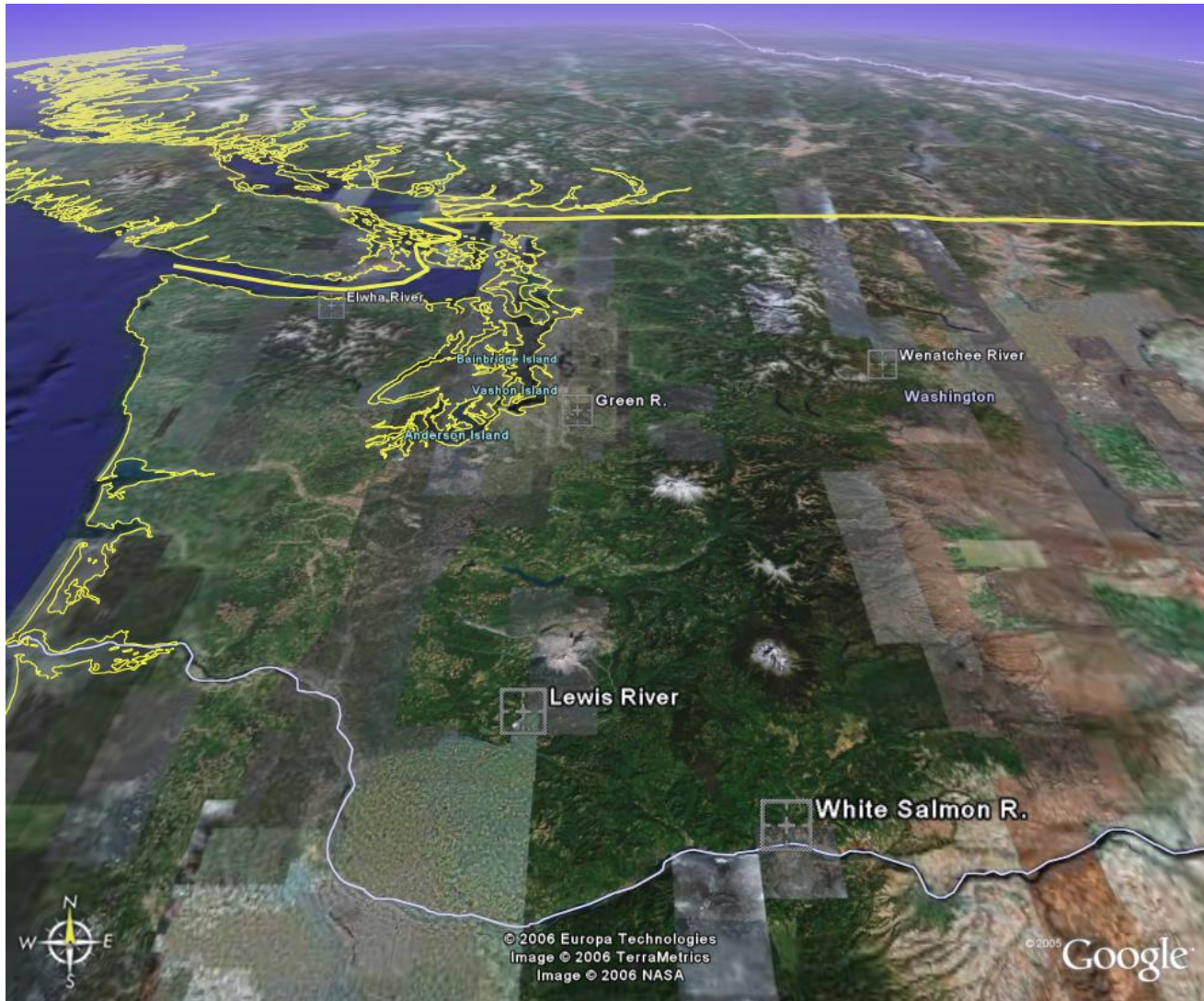
Major histocompatibility loci (MHC) are presumably under natural selection for disease related characteristics.



Who will be the recolonizers? –who will smolt and who will recruit?

And what will be the genetic and phenetic characters of each.

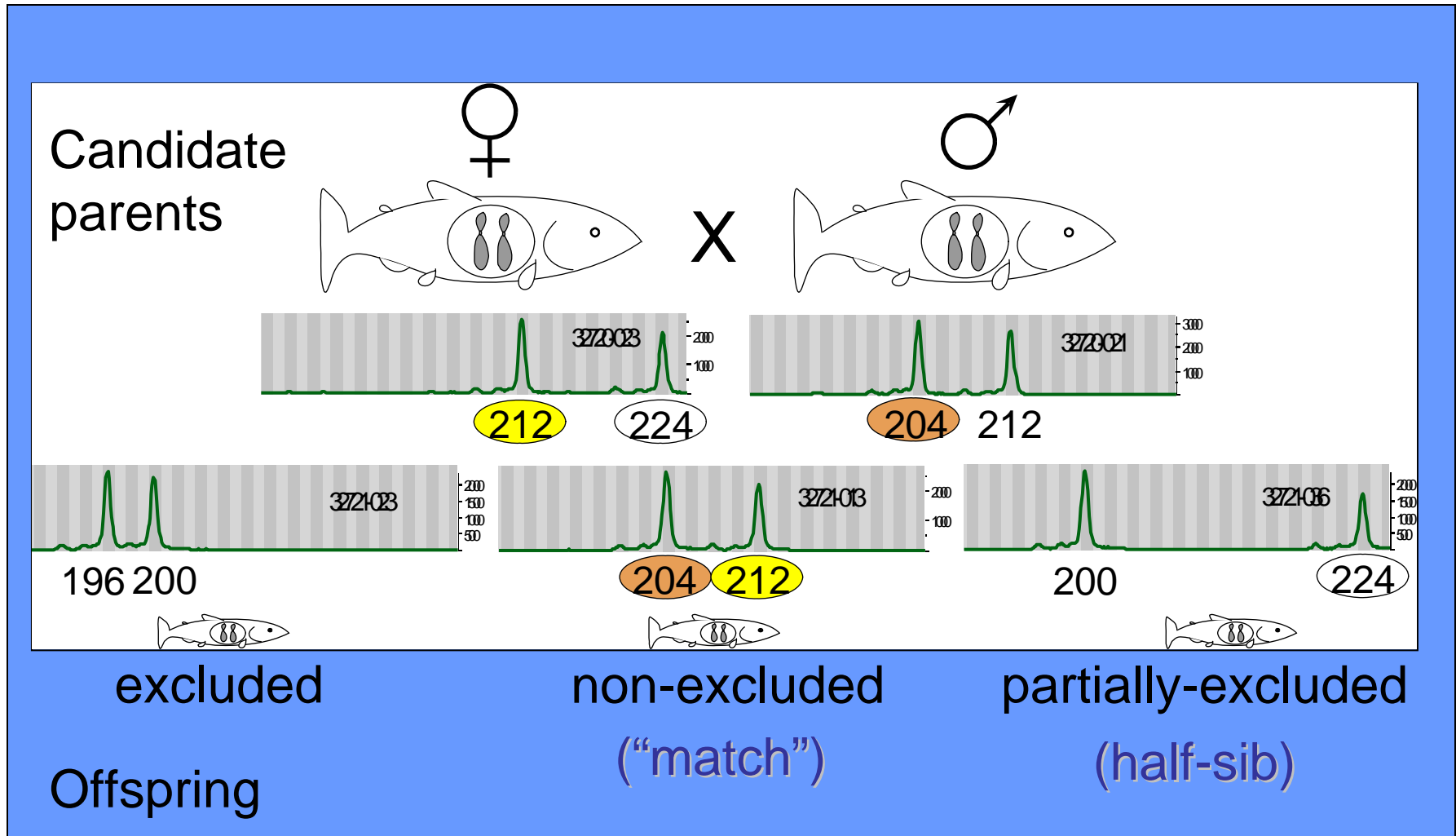
--over 5 dam sites--



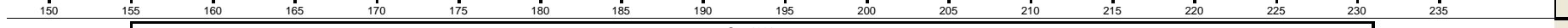
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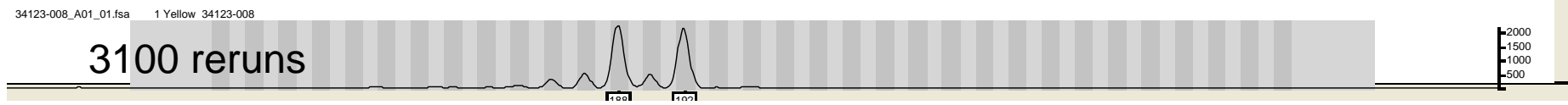
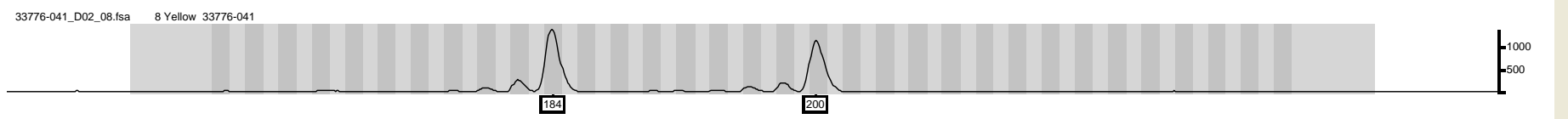
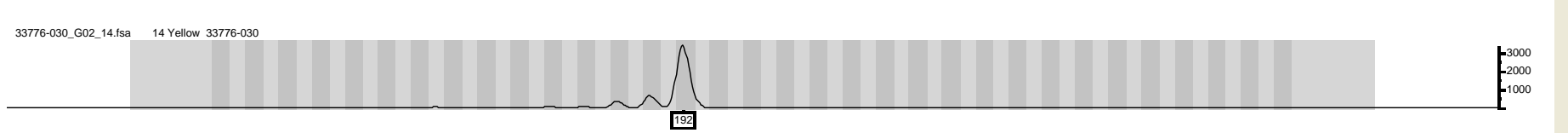
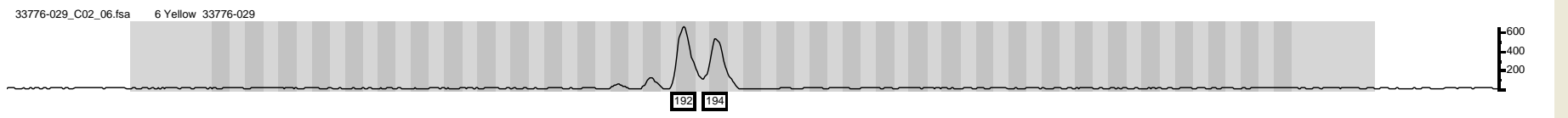
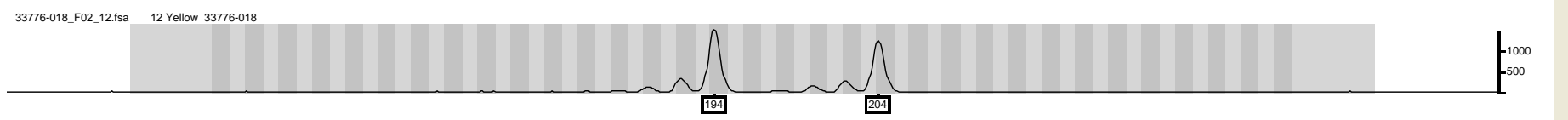
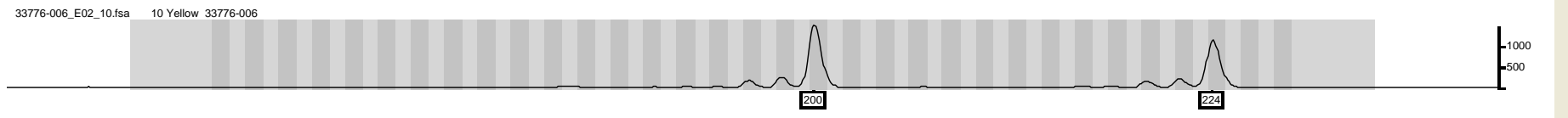
Mendelian inheritance



Peak: Scan 4018 Size 182.71 Height 177 Area 1731 Category: Omy1001-196

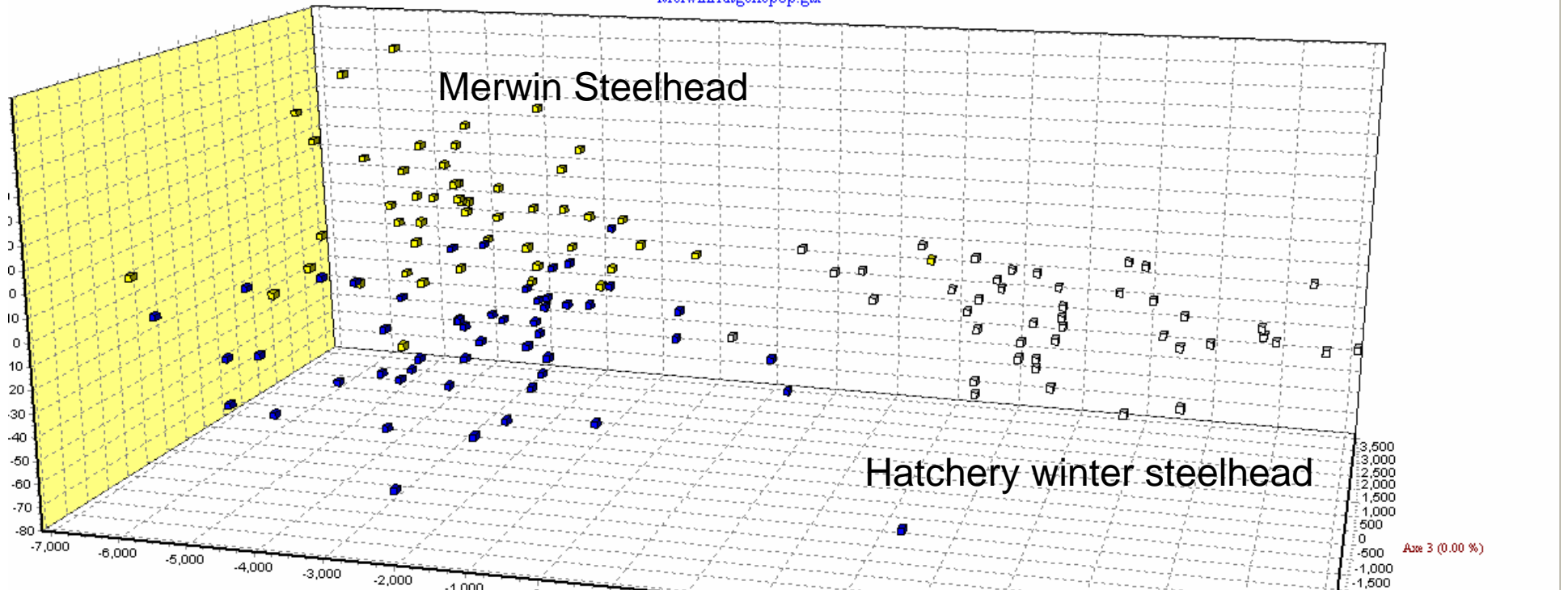


Omy1001



3100 reruns

MerwinHatgenepop.gtx



For Merwin vs. Hatchery, the summary chi square over 15 loci is highly significant

Above

Quartz

Cussed Hollow

Muddy

Eagle Cliff Trap

Range Cr/Swift Res.

Siouxon

Below

Merwin Dam 05 & 06

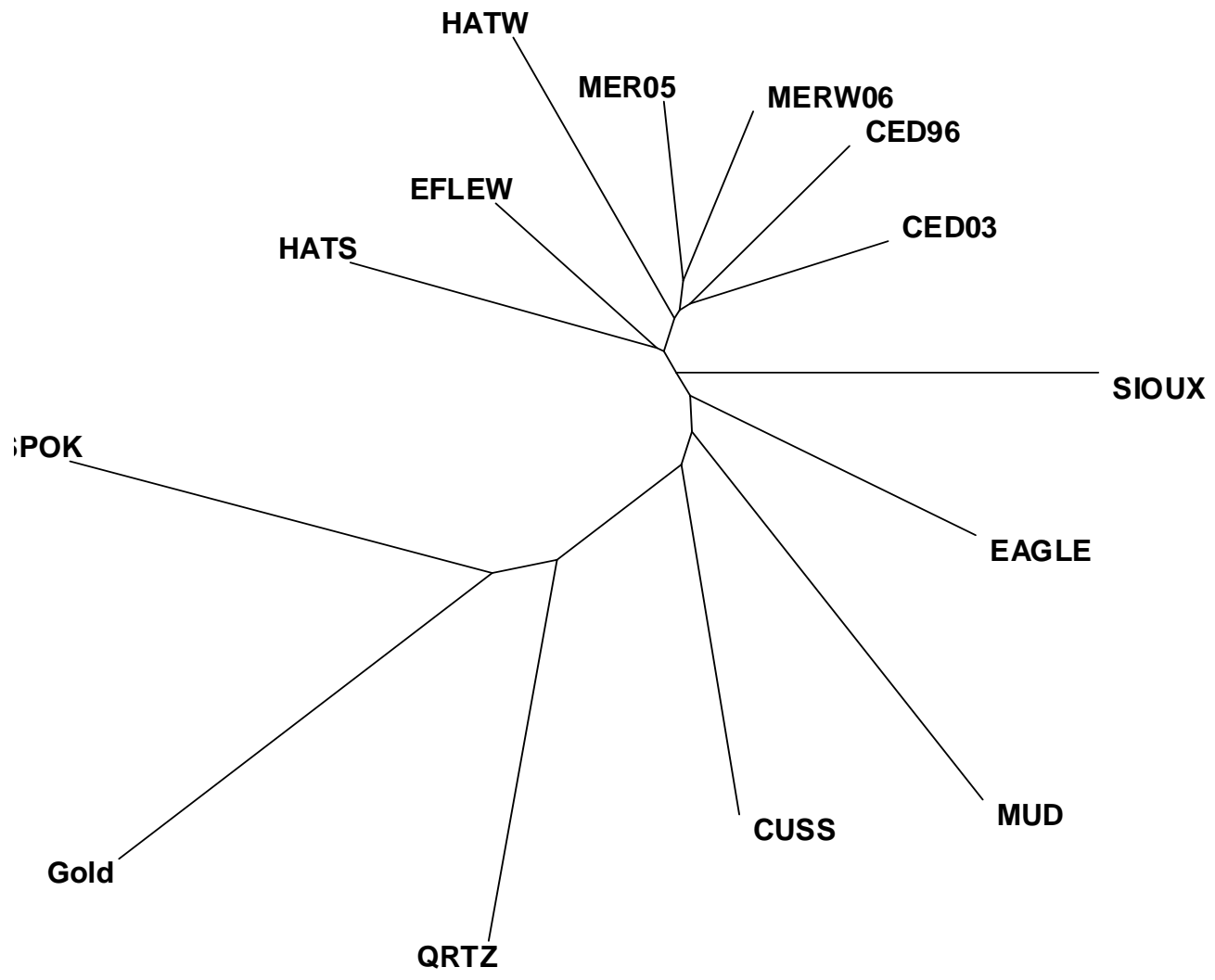
Hatchery winters

Hatchery summers

Cedar 96 & 03

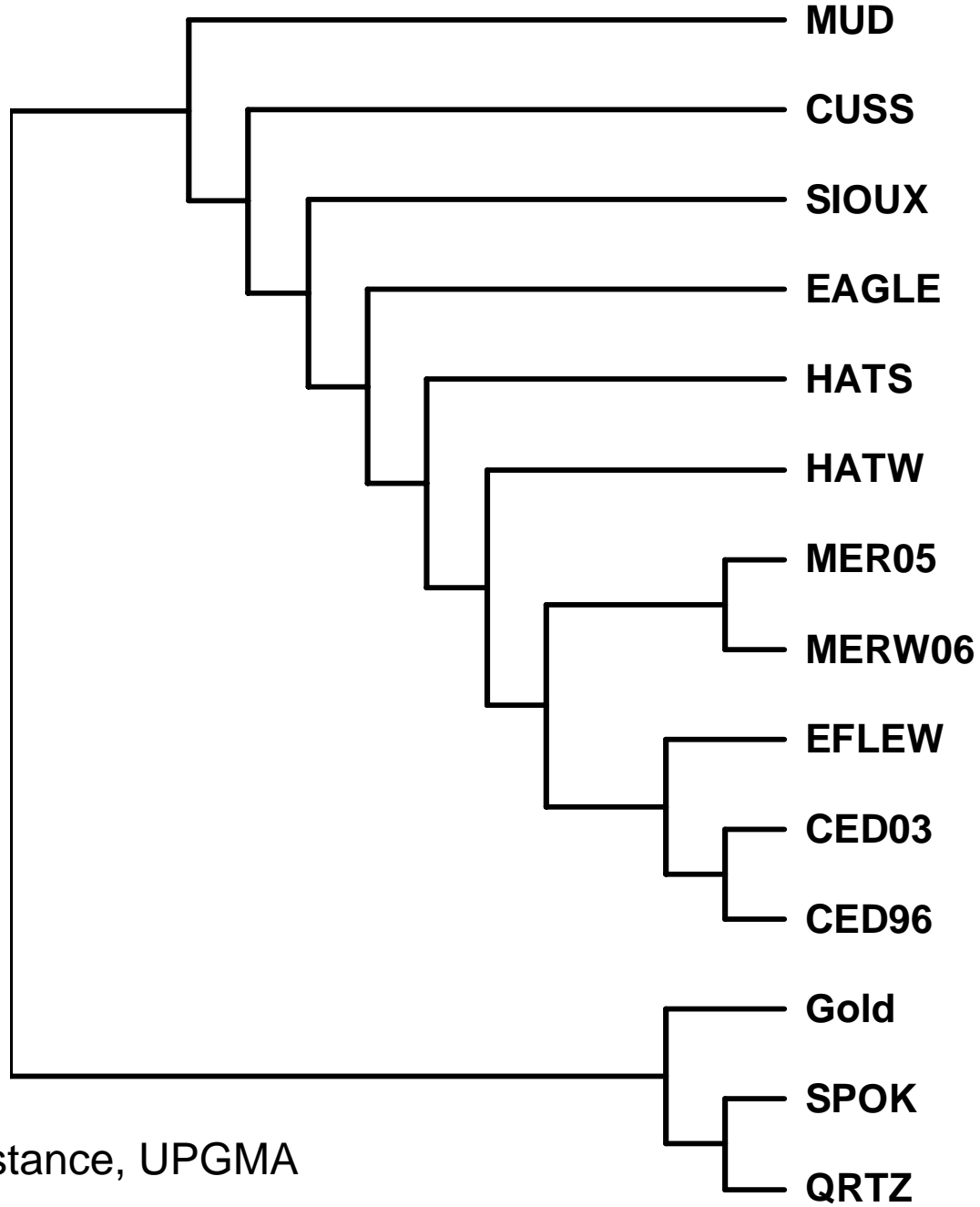
EF Lewis

Goldendale & Spokane

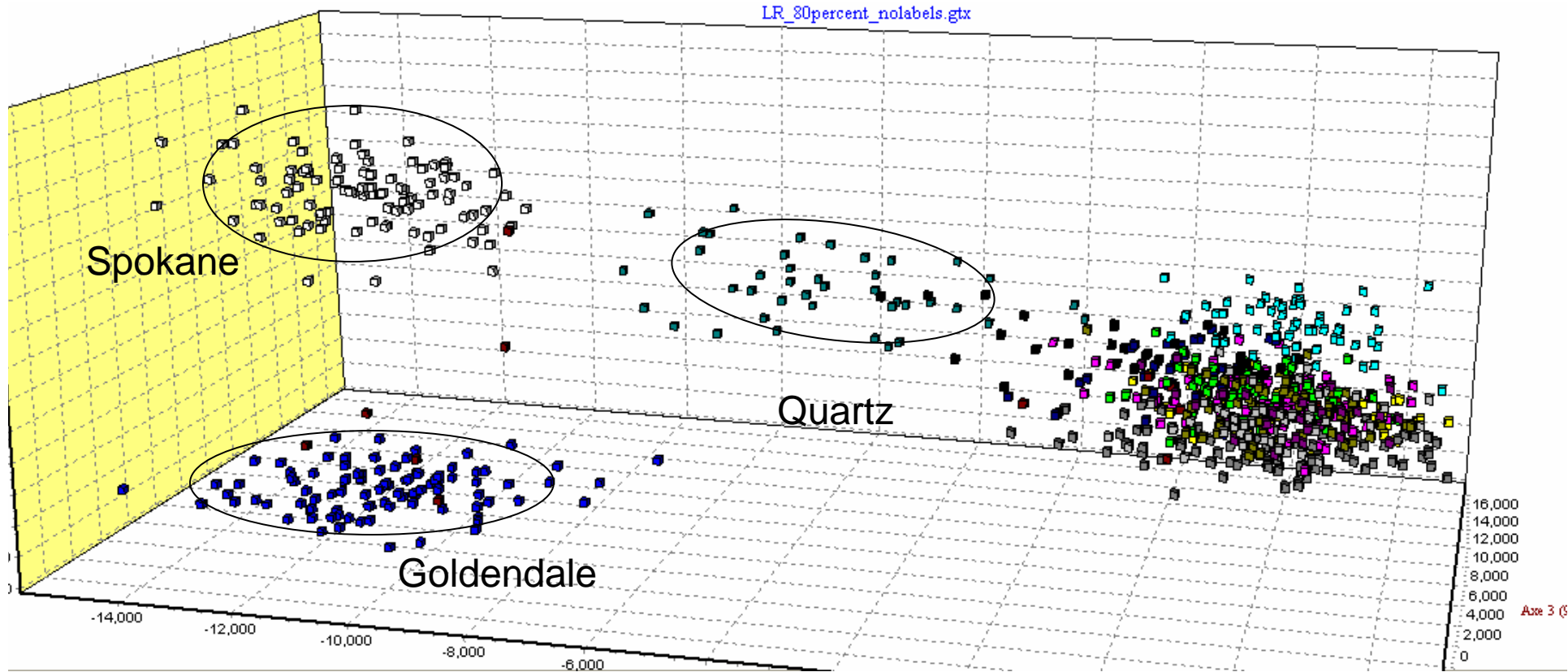


Cavalli 1000 NJ

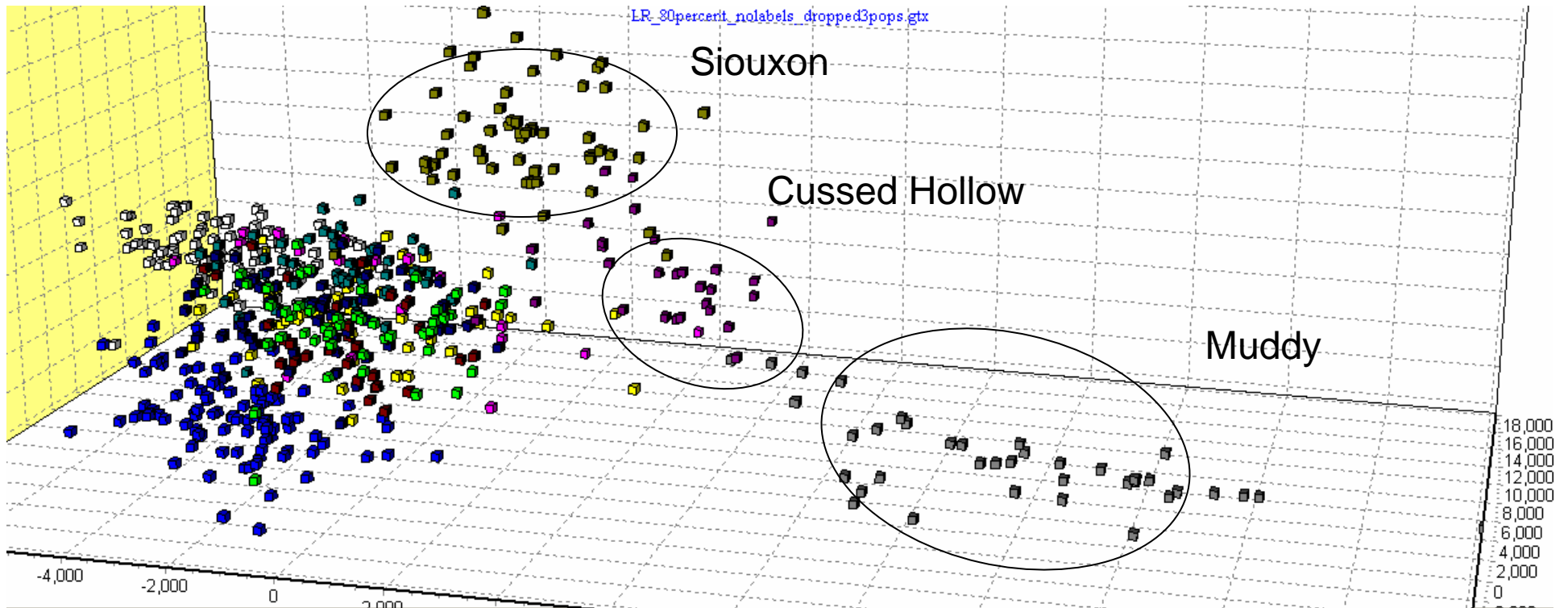
PHYLIP_1



LR_80percent_nolabels.gtx

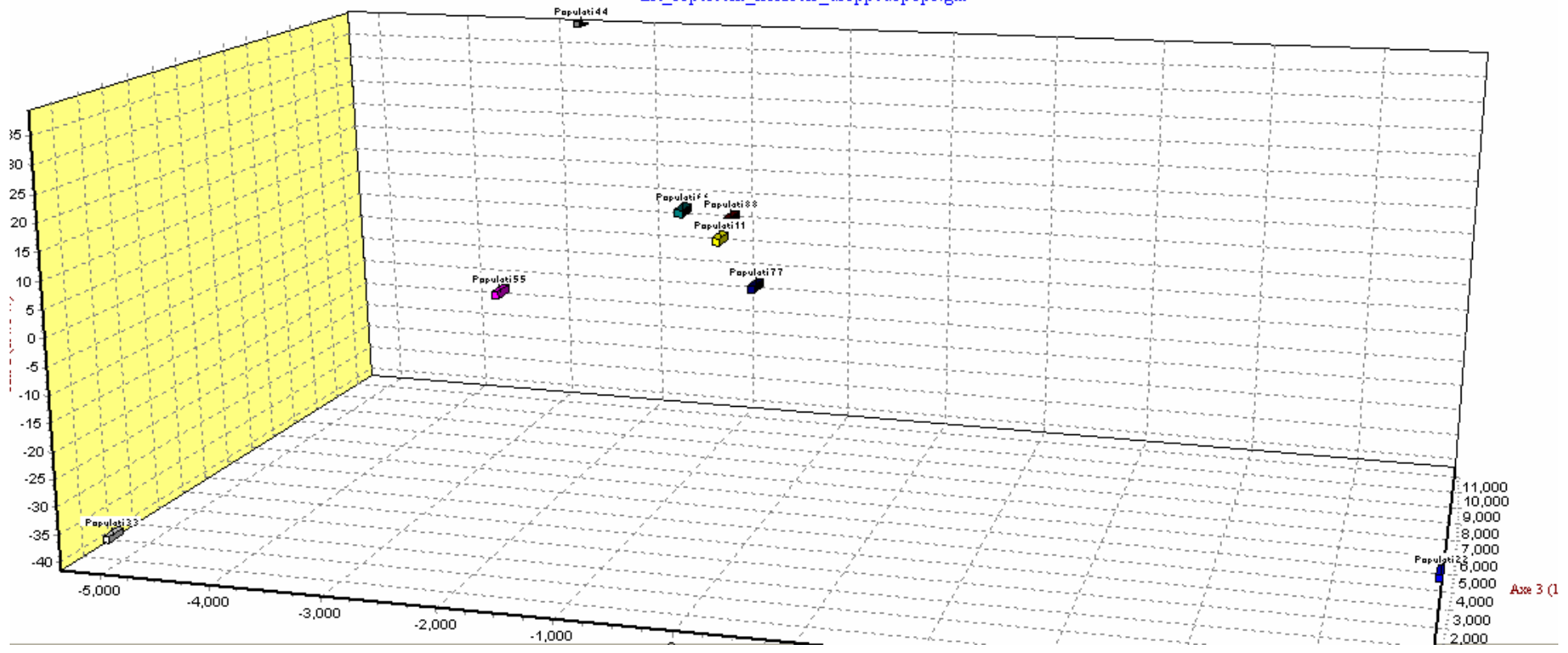


All samples

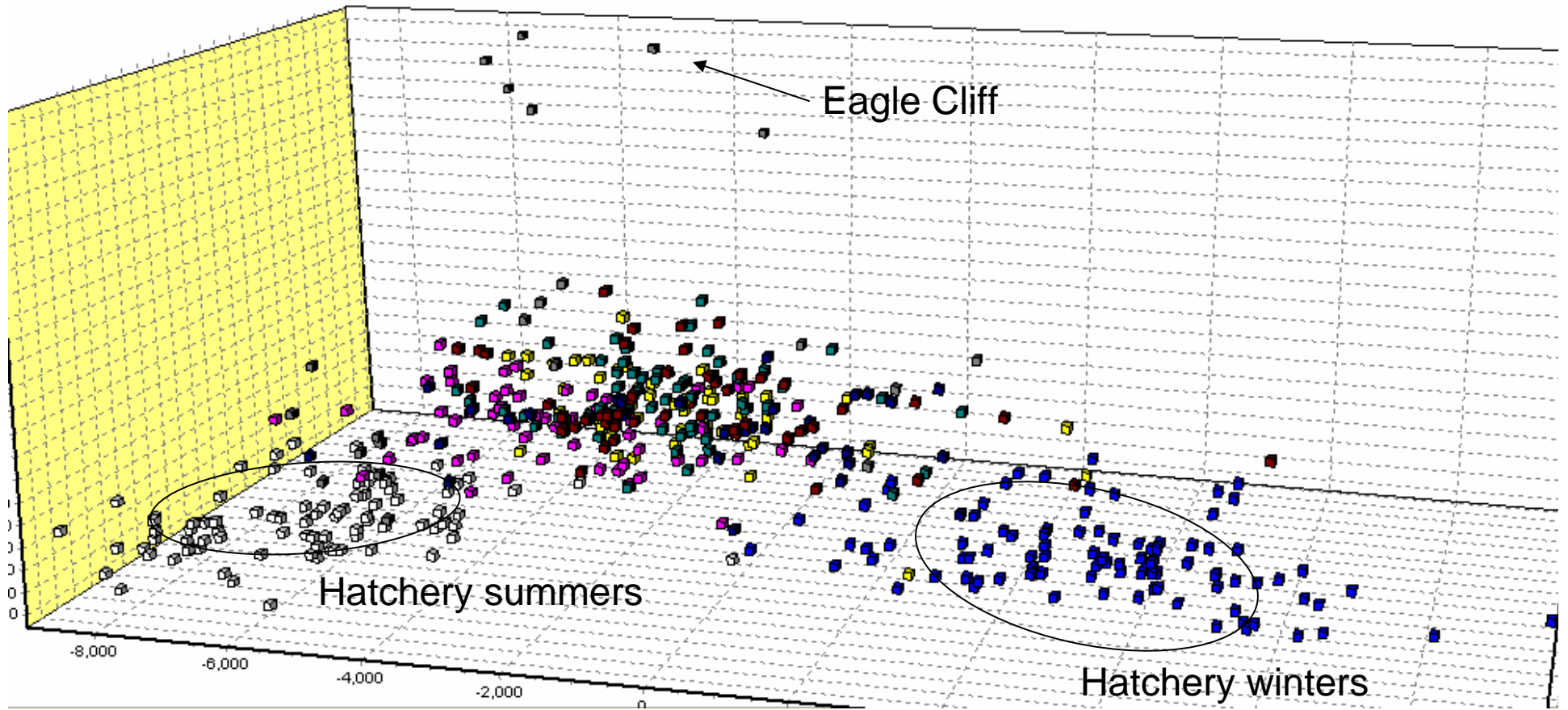


After dropping Quartz, Goldendale, and Spokane collections.

LR_80percent_nolabels_dropped6pops.gtx



LR_80percent_nolabels_dropped6pops.gtx



Why do MHC?

Microsatellites - Neutral variation

- Evolutionary histories and demographic parameters of population structure
 - number of populations
 - levels of differentiation, gene flow
 - founder effects/bottlenecks
 - effective population sizes

MHC - Adaptive variation

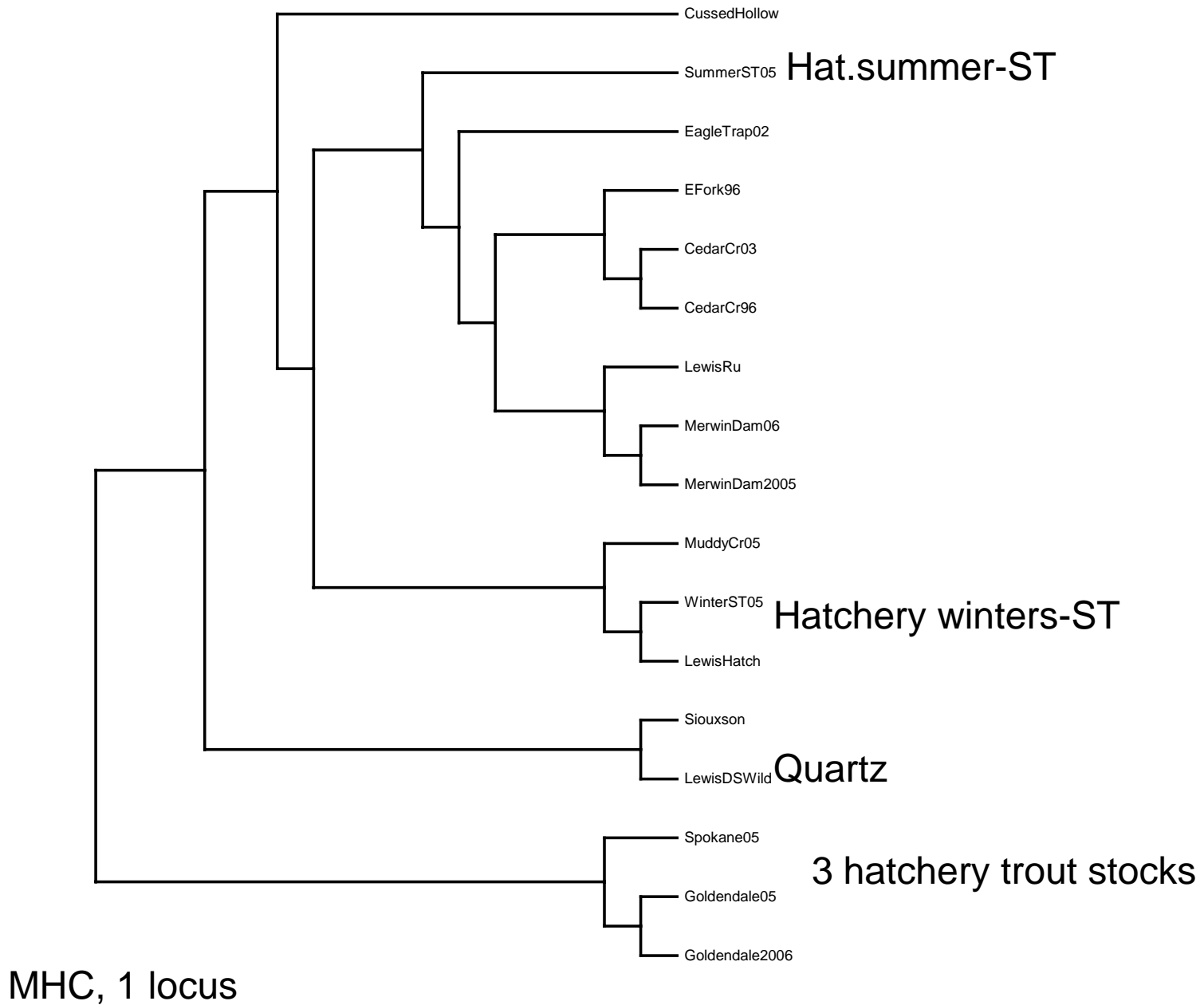
- effects of selection on genetic variation of populations
 - fitness of individuals
 - evolutionary potential of populations

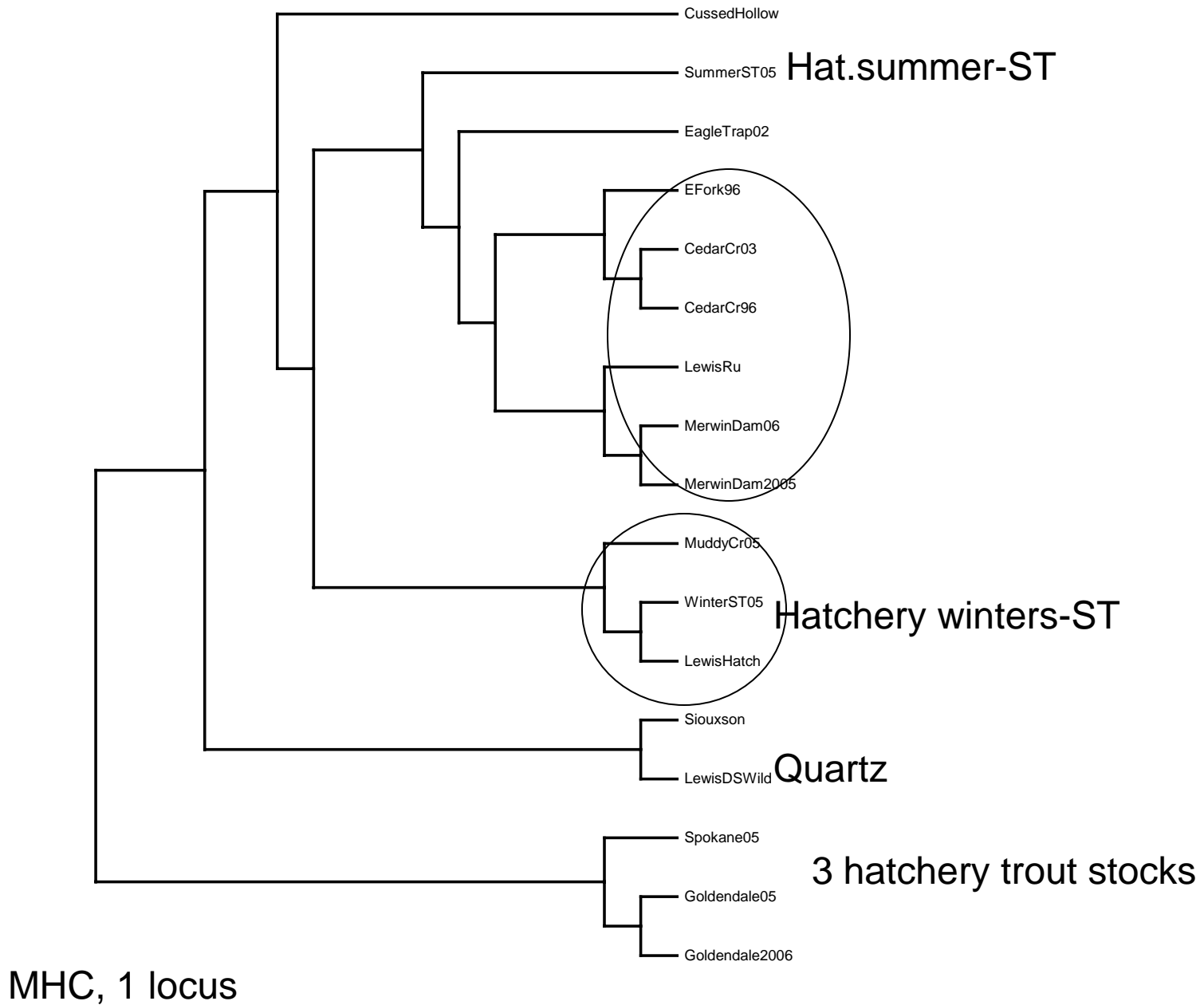
MHC - most significant adaptive loci in vertebrate organisms

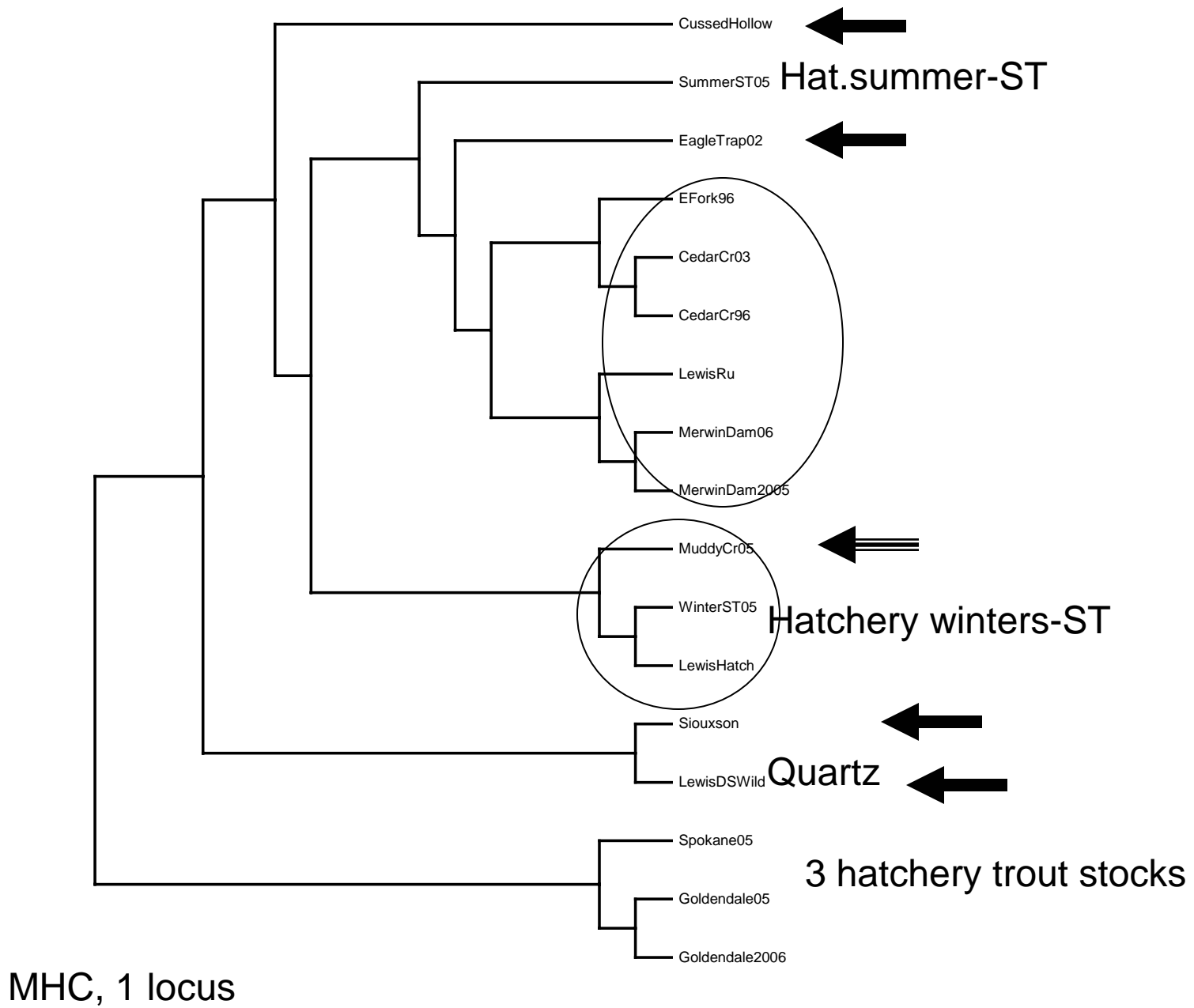
MHC Genes

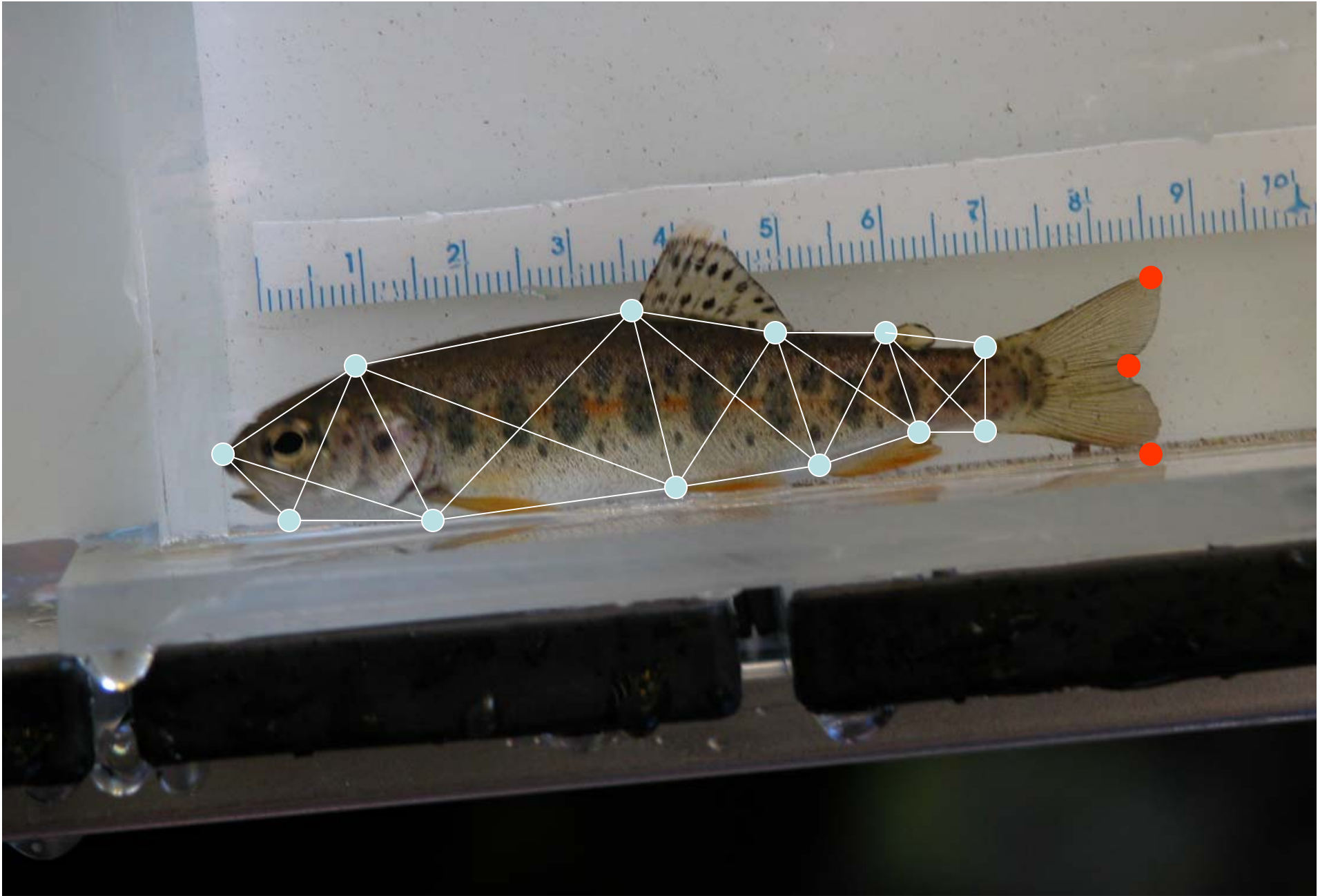
Adaptive Immunity-
recognition and binding of foreign
pathogens

Pathogen-Driven Selection-
alleles differ in their ability to recognize
specific antigens



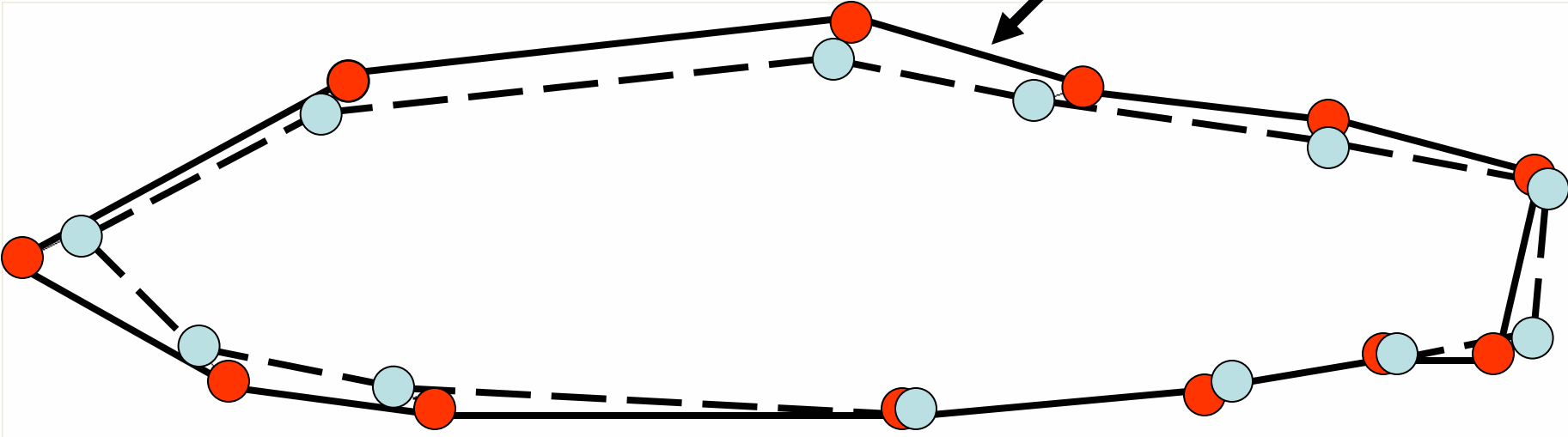






Shape differences: resident vs. consensus

Resident



Neg RW1; elongate nose, deeper head; deeper trunk; v. shortened CP

Parr analysis of 5 collections using 11 parr variables

