

Human actions impact wild salmon's ability to evolve

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Spring-run chinook in the Salmon River. Credit: Peter Bohler

Once spring-run chinook salmon disappear, they are not likely to re-

emerge, indicates genetic analysis of the revered wild fish in a study led by the University of California, Davis. Prompt conservation action could preserve spring-run chinook, as well as their evolutionary potential.

The study, published online today in the journal *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, illustrates that when human actions alter the characteristics, or "phenotypes," of [wild species](#), these changes can become irreversible. This can have long-term evolutionary consequences because natural phenotypic variation buffers species from environmental changes and is a fundamental prerequisite for future evolution.

"If you lose the spring-run gene, you could potentially lose spring-run [chinook](#) forever," said lead author Tasha Thompson, a UC Davis doctoral candidate in the lab of UC Davis Professor Michael R. Miller in the Department of Animal Science. "You can't just assume the potential to recover them will persist in fall-run salmon populations."

What makes spring-run chinook so special?

Wild chinook salmon date back millions of years in western North America. While fall-run populations are relatively abundant, spring-run chinook are on the brink of extinction in most locations where they haven't already been lost.

Spring-run chinook are highly prized by [indigenous cultures](#) on the West Coast, where the fish figure centrally in "first salmon" ceremonies and are treasured for their extra fatty flesh. Other fishermen and seafood-lovers seek out "springers" for their good-eating qualities, as well. And the fish are ecologically important, delivering marine nutrients higher in the watersheds than their fall-run counterparts.

Historically, many rivers hosted large numbers of both spring-run and fall-run chinook. But, the study notes, "because they rely on clean, cold

water throughout hot summer months, spring-run chinook are more vulnerable than fall-run chinook" to activities such as logging, mining, dams and water diversion, and to climate change.



Adult spring-run chinook salmon, Salmon River, California Credit: Michael Bravo

Why salmon shifted migration

To understand the importance of the spring-run gene for sustaining spring-run chinook, the authors worked in both Oregon and California. They sampled fish from rivers that still have spring-run chinook as well as rivers where spring-run chinook have already been lost.

Their first stop was Oregon's Rogue River, one of the few remaining locations with a significant number of wild spring-run chinook. Before a dam was constructed in 1977, most chinook entered the upper Rogue River in the spring. After the dam, spring-run chinook dramatically decreased while fall-run chinook increased. This shift in run timing corresponded with an alarming decrease in the prevalence of spring-run genes.

If these trends continue, the authors' research suggests the potential for complete loss of spring-run genes that are essential for producing Rogue River spring-run chinook returns.

Their next stop was the upper Klamath River basin, where dams have prevented upstream salmon migrations for over a century, but where [archaeological sites](#) retain the history of salmon harvest at indigenous fishing sites across thousands of years.

By sifting through DNA extracted from ancient salmon bones, the authors confirmed the historical presence of spring-run genes in upper Klamath chinook prior to the dams. Dam removal could reopen habitat suitable for spring-run chinook restoration.

The authors then sampled contemporary fish from tributaries below the Klamath dams to find potential source populations with spring-run genes that could be suitable for recolonization following dam removal.



Adult spring-run Chinook salmon, Salmon River, California Credit: Jan Jaap Dekker

They examined if the more abundant Klamath fall-run chinook could be serving as a reservoir of spring-run genes. In the Shasta and Scott rivers, Klamath River tributaries where spring-run chinook went extinct in the 1930s and 1970s, respectively, the spring-run gene was essentially missing from the fall-run chinook. This result is especially concerning given that wild spring-run chinook are expected to be lost from the Klamath basin within 50 years.

"Out of almost one thousand fish, we found less than 1 percent carrying spring-run genes in each river," Thompson said. "Those fall-run chinook populations cannot be considered sustainable reservoirs of spring-run

[genes.](#)"

Not too late

With such low numbers, is it too late for spring-run chinook? Thompson doesn't think so.

In 2021, the largest-scale dam removal in U.S. history is scheduled to begin on the Klamath River with the removal of four dams. This will open up hundreds of miles of historic chinook [salmon](#) spawning habitat.

"I definitely have hope for these fish," Thompson said. "A lot of people care passionately for spring-run chinook. Hopefully our results will be used to focus the conservation effort for them."

More information: Anthropogenic habitat alteration leads to rapid loss of adaptive variation and restoration potential in wild salmon populations, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2018). [DOI: 10.1073/pnas.1811559115](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1811559115) , www.pnas.org/content/early/2018/12/03/1811559115

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