



Investigating Heat Stress in Two Subarctic Chinook Salmon Populations and Reproductive Consequences

Madeline Lee, M.S. Fisheries Candidate UAF

Peter Westley, PhD UAF

Andrew Seitz, PhD UAF

Vanessa von Biela, PhD USGS

Steve McCormick, PhD USGS

Growing Pressures on the Human-Salmon Relationship in Southcentral Alaska



Growing Pressures on the Human-Salmon Relationship in Southcentral Alaska



↑ Anomaly summers

Growing Pressures on the Human-Salmon Relationship in Southcentral Alaska



↑ Anomaly summers

↑ Development

Growing Pressures on the Human-Salmon Relationship in Southcentral Alaska



↑ Anomaly summers

↑ Development

↓ Chinook salmon runs

Growing Pressures on the Human-Salmon Relationship in Southcentral Alaska



- ↑ Anomaly summers
- ↑ Development
- ↓ Chinook salmon runs
- ↑ Hatchery reliance

What is Heat Shock Protein 70 (HSP70)?



What is Heat Shock Protein 70 (HSP70)?



- Known biomarker for heat stress

What is Heat Shock Protein 70 (HSP70)?

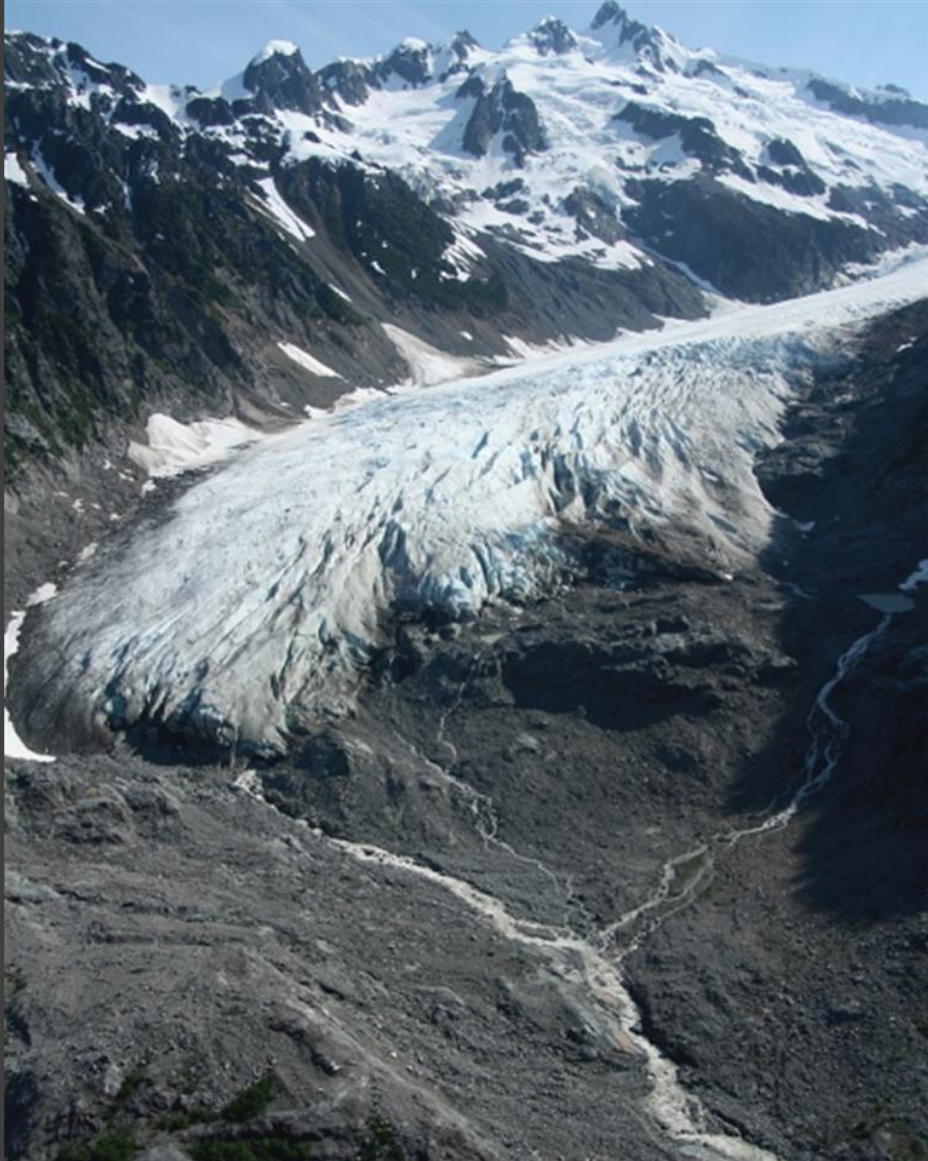


- Known biomarker for heat stress
- Protects cells but energy intensive

What is Heat Shock Protein 70 (HSP70)?



- Known biomarker for heat stress
- Protects cells but energy intensive
- Remain elevated hours to 10 days



Fish populations can adapt to their site-specific temperatures



Fish populations can adapt to their site-specific temperatures

- Population specific thermal tolerances



Fish populations can adapt to their site-specific temperatures

- Population specific thermal tolerances
- ↑ Temps ↓ Thermal sensitivity



Whether a fish was reared in the wild vs. in the hatchery can change its reaction to warming temperatures



Whether a fish was reared in the wild vs. in the hatchery can change its reaction to warming temperatures

- Captivity vs. nature



Whether a fish was reared in the wild vs. in the hatchery can change its reaction to warming temperatures

- Captivity vs. nature
- ↑ Heat shock proteins in wild fish than hatchery



Broodstock Handling
and Holding Can Cause
Cellular Stress



Broodstock Handling and Holding Can Cause Cellular Stress

- Broodstock are mature fish that are artificially spawned for hatchery fish propagation



Broodstock Handling and Holding Can Cause Cellular Stress

- Broodstock are mature fish that are artificially spawned for hatchery fish propagation
- ↑ Cellular stress with handling, maturation, and reproduction



Broodstock Handling and Holding Can Cause Cellular Stress

- Broodstock are mature fish that are artificially spawned for hatchery fish propagation
- ↑ Cellular stress with handling, maturation, and reproduction
- Additive effect (Werner 2007)



Spawning adults experiencing high temperatures can result in lowered egg survival



Spawning adults experiencing high temperatures can result in lowered egg survival

- Heat stressed females prior to spawning can result in
 - Altered ovulation timing



Spawning adults experiencing high temperatures can result in lowered egg survival

- Heat stressed females prior to spawning can result in
 - Altered ovulation timing
 - Inhibited ovulation



Spawning adults experiencing high temperatures can result in lowered egg survival

- Heat stressed females prior to spawning can result in
 - Altered ovulation timing
 - Inhibited ovulation
 - Increased developmental abnormalities

Overarching Questions

1) What are the patterns and variation of heat stress in Chinook salmon?

Overarching Questions

- 1) What are the patterns and variation of heat stress in Chinook salmon?
- 2) Does heat stress in Chinook salmon have reproductive consequences?

Overarching Questions

- 1) What are the patterns and variation of heat stress in Chinook salmon?
- 2) Does heat stress in Chinook salmon have reproductive consequences?

Research Questions

- 1) How does heat stress expression differ between **two geographically proximate Chinook salmon populations**?

Overarching Questions

- 1) What are the patterns and variation of heat stress in Chinook salmon?
- 2) Does heat stress in Chinook salmon have reproductive consequences?

Research Questions

- 1) How does heat stress expression differ between **two geographically proximate Chinook salmon populations**?
- 2) How does heat stress expression differ between **hatchery vs. wild rearing conditions**?

Overarching Questions

- 1) What are the patterns and variation of heat stress in Chinook salmon?
- 2) Does heat stress in Chinook salmon have reproductive consequences?

Research Questions

- 1) How does heat stress expression differ between **two geographically proximate Chinook salmon populations**?
- 2) How does heat stress expression differ between **hatchery vs. wild rearing conditions**?
- 3) How does heat stress expression differ **with involvement of hatchery broodstock collection**?

Overarching Questions

- 1) What are the patterns and variation of heat stress in Chinook salmon?
- 2) Does heat stress in Chinook salmon have reproductive consequences?

Research Questions

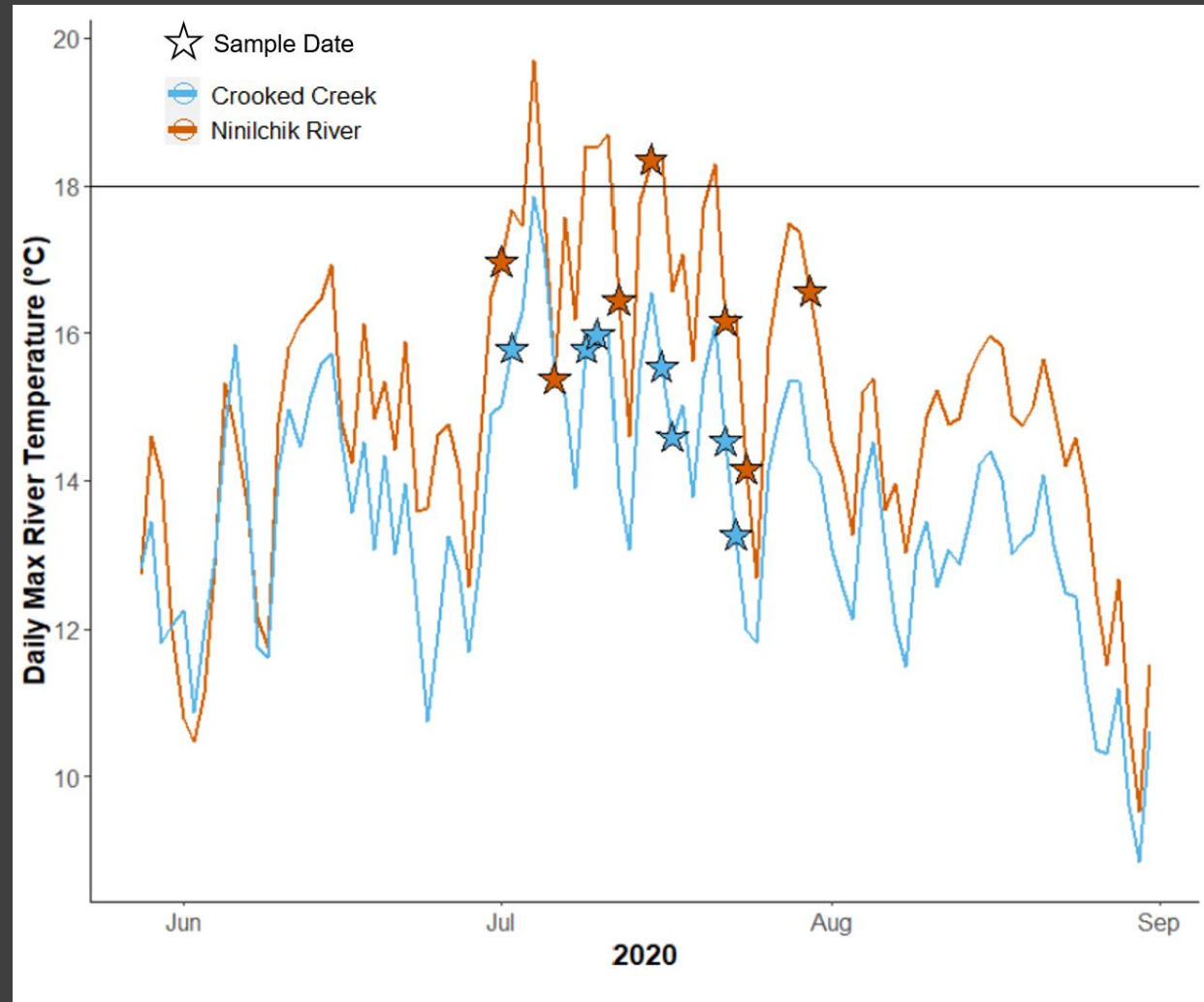
- 1) How does heat stress expression differ between **two geographically proximate Chinook salmon populations**?
- 2) How does heat stress expression differ between **hatchery vs. wild rearing conditions**?
- 3) How does heat stress expression differ **with involvement of hatchery broodstock collection**?
- 4) Does heat stress in spawning adult females result in **lower egg survival** to the eyed stage in the hatchery?



Study Sites: Crooked Creek & Ninilchik River

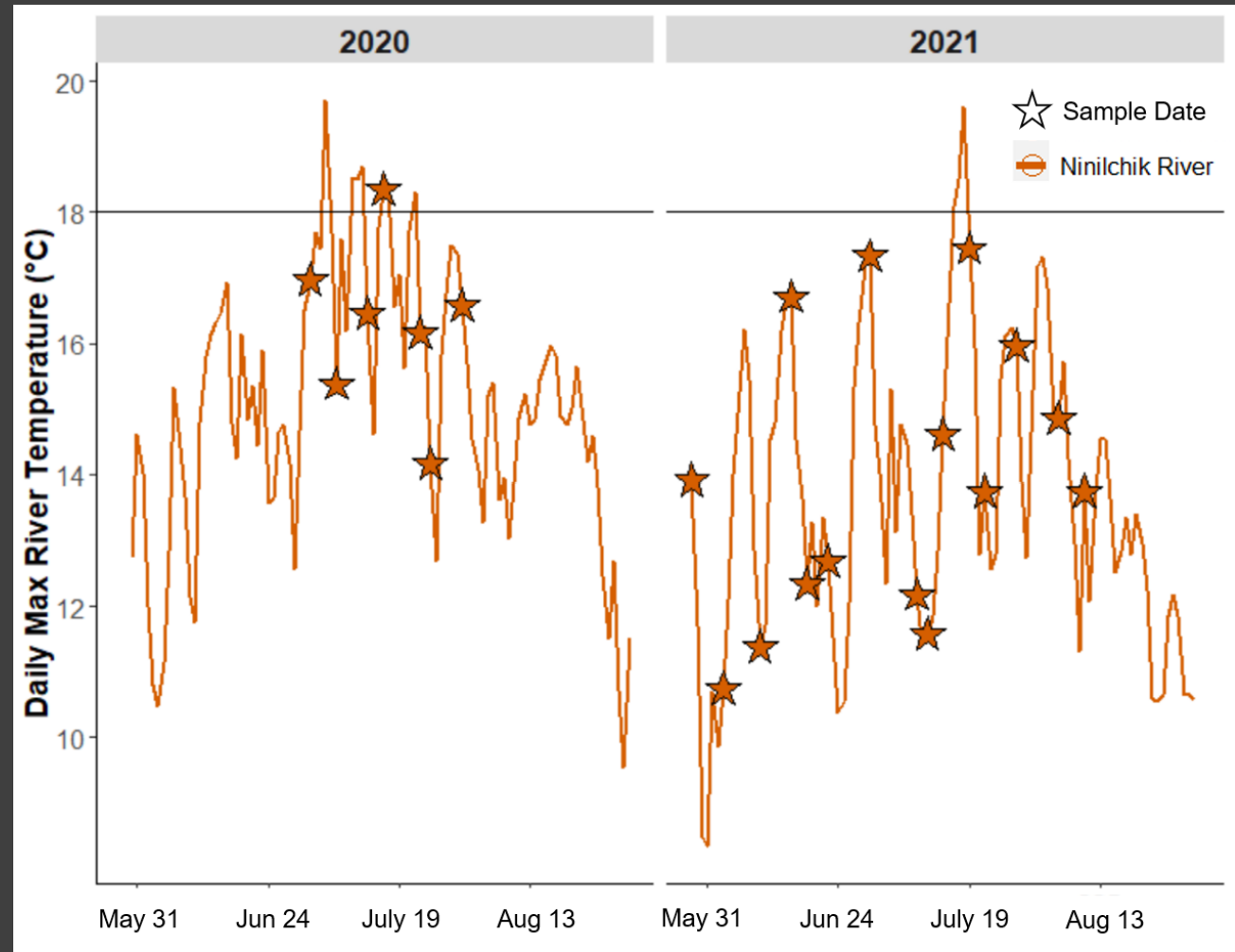
Daily Max Temperature in 2020

- Ninilchik River is warmer than Crooked Creek in 2020



Daily Max Temperature 2020-2021

- Ninilchik River reaches above 18°C threshold both years



Simplified Equation Showing the Variables Included in our Generalized Additive Model for Fish Not Used As Broodstock

$$HSP70 = s(\textit{Temperature}) + \textit{River} + \textit{Rearing} + \textit{Size} + \textit{Day of Year} + \varepsilon$$

- Stepwise regression approach for reduced model selection

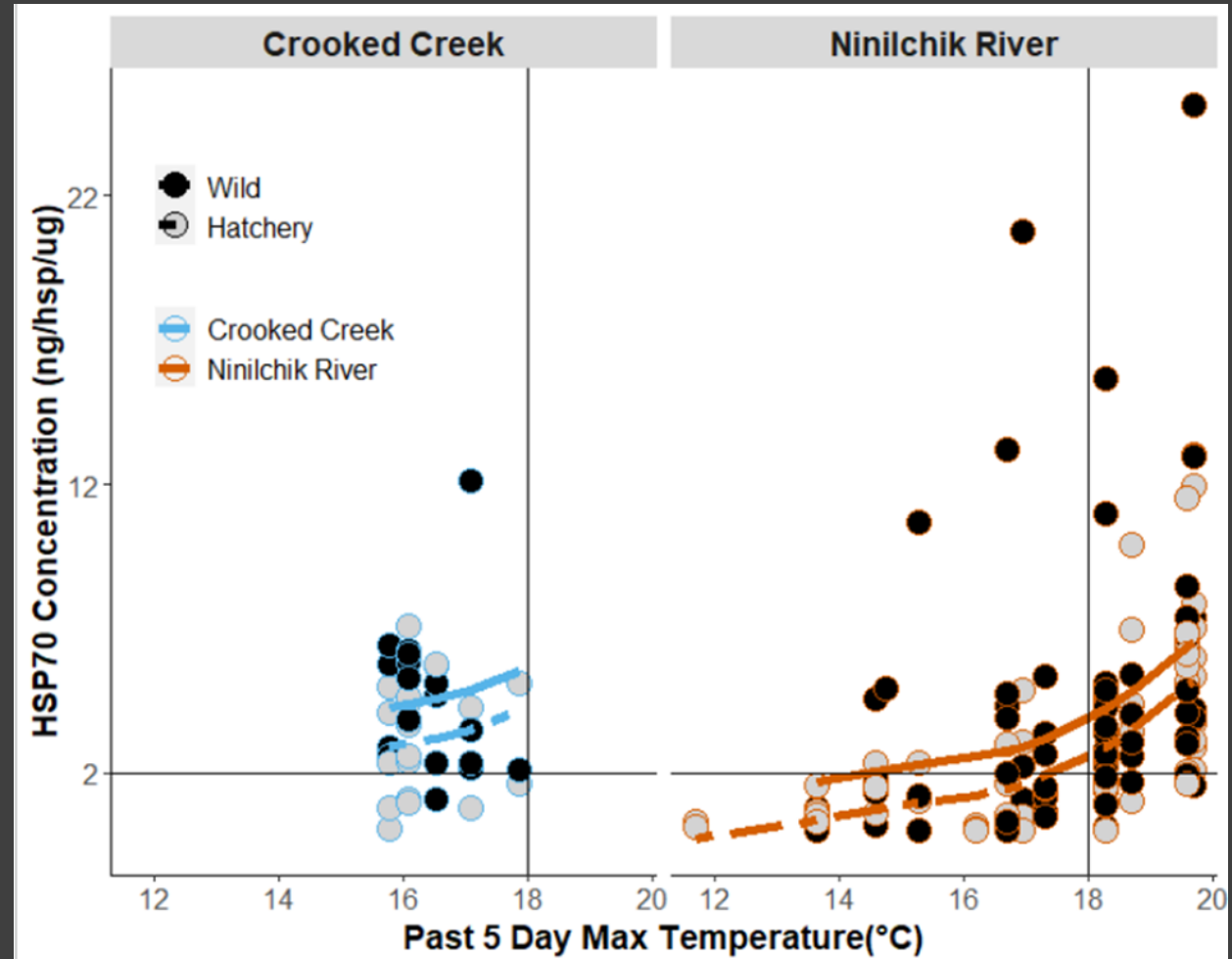
Reduced Generalized Additive Model for Fish Not Used As Broodstock

$$HSP70 = s(\text{Temperature}) + \text{River} + \text{Rearing}$$

Terms	<i>---- Step 1</i>		<i>---- Step 2</i>		<i>---- Step 3</i>	
	Coefficient	P	Coefficient	P	Coefficient	P
River (Ninilchik)	-1.73	0.02	-1.85	<0.01	-1.85	<0.01
Rearing (Wild)	1.09	0.07	1.09	0.06	1.35	<0.01
Body Size	<0.01	0.43	<0.01	0.41		
Day of Year	<0.01	0.69				

Cold Adapted Fish Population & Wild Reared Increases HSP70

- Cooler river and wild fish are more thermally sensitive



Simplified Equation Showing the Variables Included in our Generalized Additive Model for Fish Used As Broodstock

$$HSP70 = s(\textit{Temperature}) + \textit{Broodstock} + \textit{Rearing} + \textit{Size}$$

- Same approach as previous model

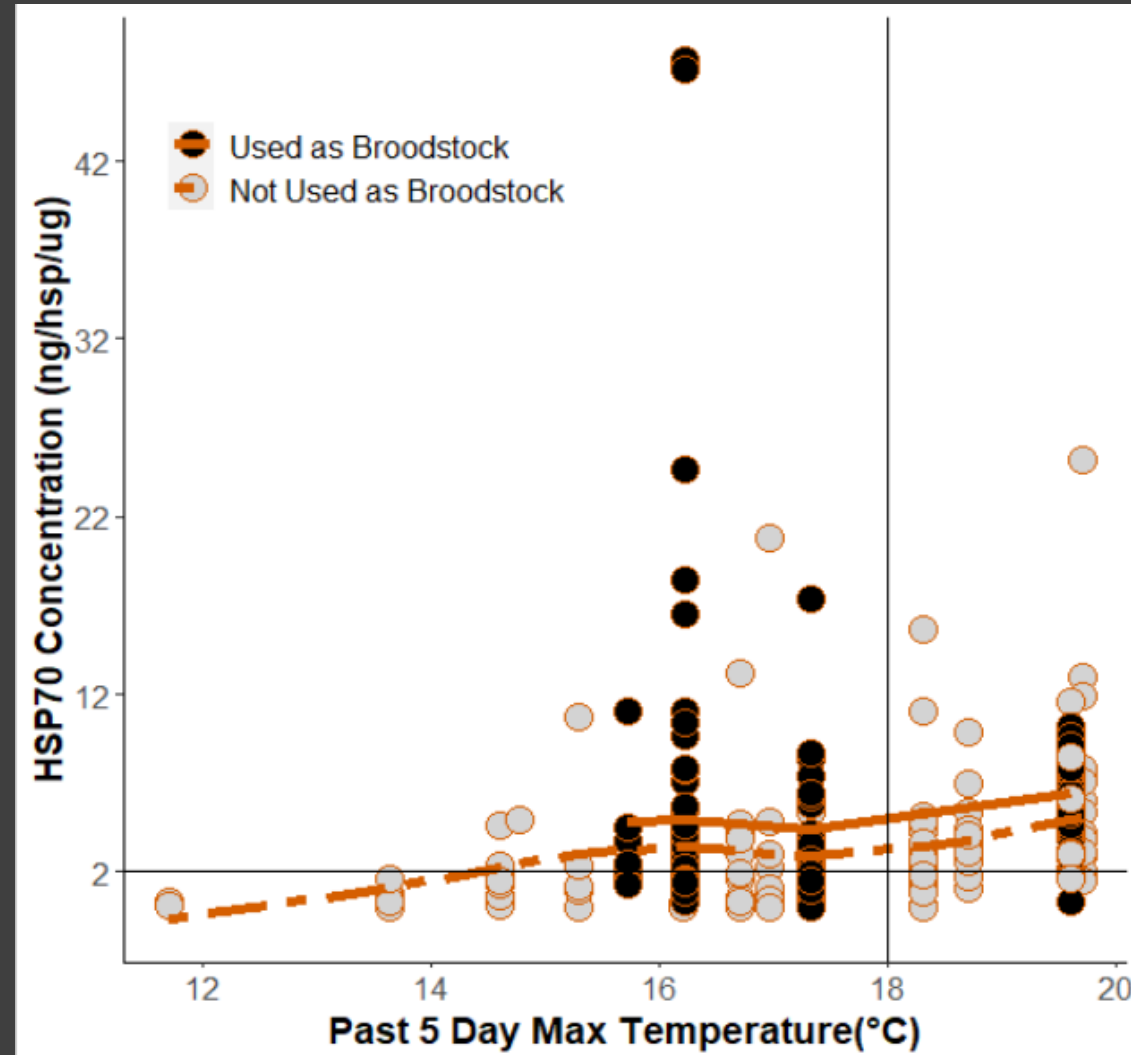
Reduced Generalized Additive Model for Fish Used As Broodstock

$$HSP70 = s(\text{Temperature}) + \text{Broodstock}$$

	---- Step 1		---- Step 2		---- Step 3		---- Step 4	
Terms	Coefficient	P	Coefficient	P	Coefficient	P	Coefficient	P
Broodstock (Yes)	2.28	0.01	2.26	0.01	2.19	0.01	1.50	0.03
Rearing (Wild)	0.29	0.72	0.22	0.76				
Body Size	-0.00	0.83						

Broodstock Handling Increases HSP70

- Below 18°C ↑ HSP70 not temperature related but stress related



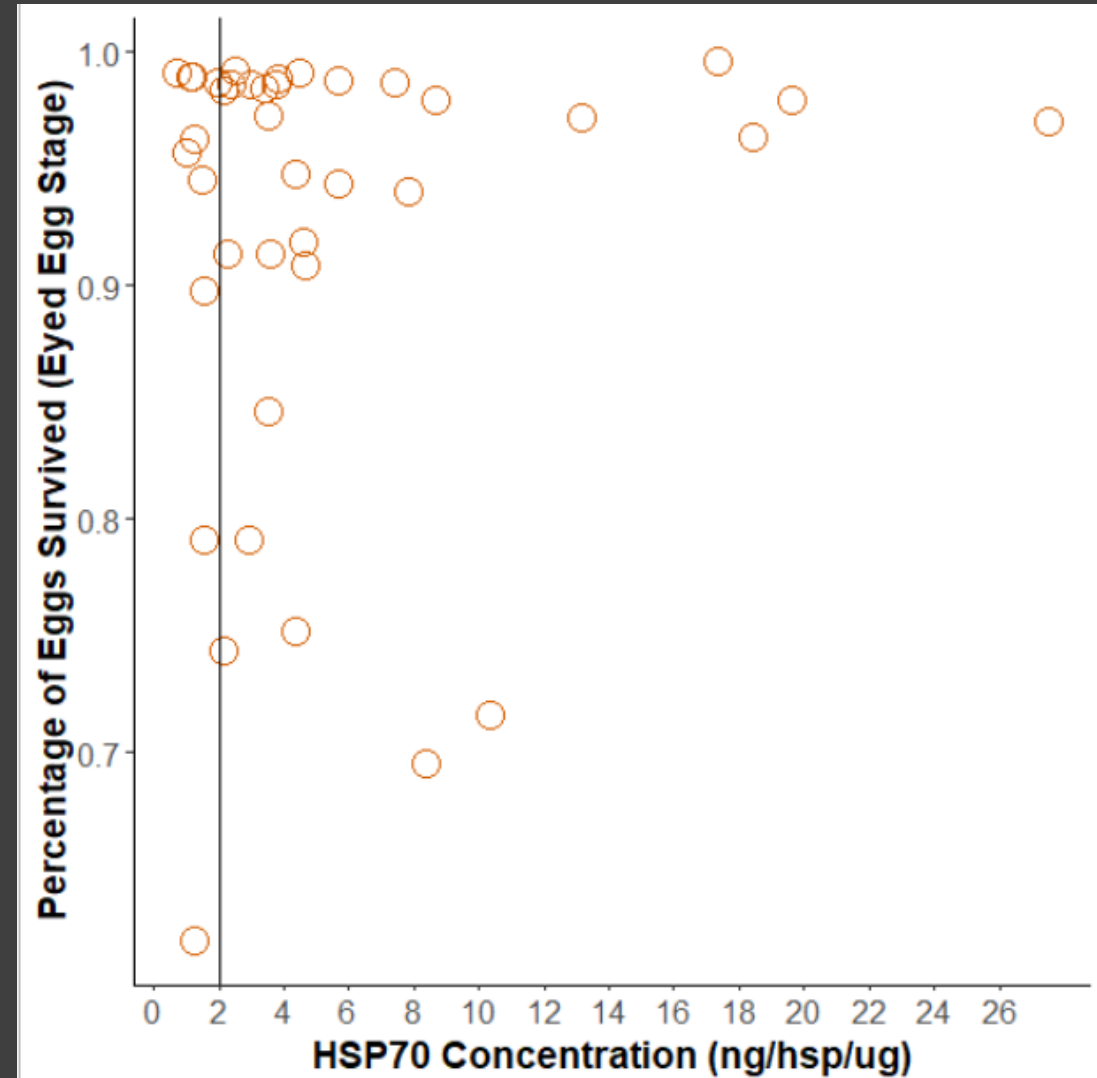
Simplified Equation Showing the Variables Included in Our Global Generalized Linear Model for Egg Survival to the Eyed Stage in the Hatchery

$$\mathit{EggSurvival} = \mathit{Temperature} + \mathit{HSP70} + \mathit{Rearing} + \mathit{Size} + \mathit{Day}$$

- Same approach as previous model
- No significant effects

HSP70 Doesn't Decrease Egg Survival

- Lowest percentages of egg survival have low HSP70 expression, hovering around the thermal threshold for juvenile salmon (2 ng/hsp/ug)



Concluding Remarks

☑ ↑ HSP70 ↑ temperature

- 18°C threshold (controlling for broodstock stress)

Concluding Remarks

☑ ↑ HSP70 ↑ temperature

- 18°C threshold (controlling for broodstock stress)

☑ ↑ HSP70 expression

- **Crooked Creek (Cooler)** than Ninilchik River (Warmer)

Concluding Remarks

☑ ↑ HSP70 ↑ temperature

- 18°C threshold (controlling for broodstock stress)

☑ ↑ HSP70 expression

- **Crooked Creek (Cooler)** than Ninilchik River (Warmer)

- **Wild reared** than hatchery reared

Concluding Remarks

☑ ↑ HSP70 ↑ temperature

- 18°C threshold (controlling for broodstock stress)

☑ ↑ HSP70 expression

- **Crooked Creek (Cooler)** than Ninilchik River (Warmer)

- **Wild reared** than hatchery reared

- **Used as broodstock** than not used as broodstock

Concluding Remarks

☑ ↑ HSP70 ↑ temperature

- 18°C threshold (controlling for broodstock stress)

☑ ↑ HSP70 expression

- **Crooked Creek (Cooler)** than Ninilchik River (Warmer)

- **Wild reared** than hatchery reared

- **Used as broodstock** than not used as broodstock

☑ HSP70 expression does not influence egg survival

Suggestions for Hatchery Managers

- Rear hatchery fish with varying temperatures to mimic wild rearing
- Reduce unnecessary handling and holding stress when possible
- Track HSP70 expression from the spawning adults to the fry stage

Acknowledgements



**Woodwell
Climate
Research
Center**



Ninilchik
Natives Association, Inc
To Enhance the Pride of Our People

