



May 2nd, 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

High connectivity among brown rockfish (*Sebastes auriculatus*) populations in Puget Sound: evidence from genetic parental identification, otolith microchemistry and oceanographic models

Lorenz Hauser
University of Washington, lhauser@uw.edu

Maureen Hess
Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission

Larry LeClair
Washington (State). Department of Fish and Wildlife

Raymond Buckley
University of Washington

Mitsuhiro Kawase
University of Washington

Follow this and additional works at: <https://cedar.wvu.edu/ssec>



Part of the [Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecology Commons](#)

Hauser, Lorenz; Hess, Maureen; LeClair, Larry; Buckley, Raymond; and Kawase, Mitsuhiro, "High connectivity among brown rockfish (*Sebastes auriculatus*) populations in Puget Sound: evidence from genetic parental identification, otolith microchemistry and oceanographic models" (2014). *Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference*. 123.

<https://cedar.wvu.edu/ssec/2014ssec/Day3/123>

This Event is brought to you for free and open access by the Conferences and Events at Western CEDAR. It has been accepted for inclusion in Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference by an authorized administrator of Western CEDAR. For more information, please contact westerncedar@wvu.edu.

Dispersal in brown rockfish (*Sebastes auriculatus*) in Puget Sound: evidence from genetic parental identification, otoliths and oceanographic models

Lorenz Hauser, Maureen Hess

School of Aquatic & Fishery Sciences
University of Washington



Larry Leclair, Raymond Buckley

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife



Mari Kuroki

University of Tokyo, Japan



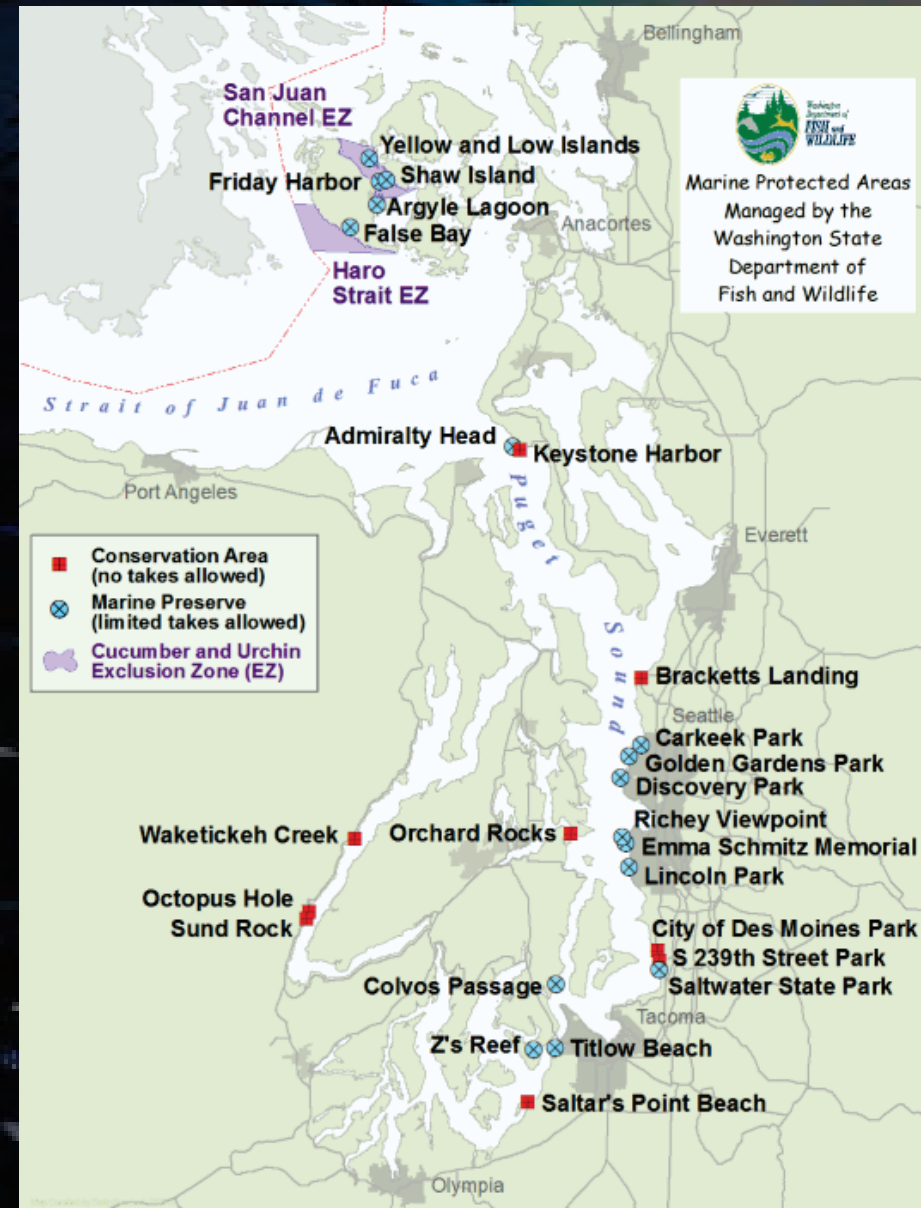
Mitsuhiro Kawase

School of Oceanography, University of Washington



Why are connectivity and dispersal important?

- **Marine Protected Areas**
 - Self recruitment
 - Export
 - Connectivity
- **Population resilience**
 - Does local perturbation affect other stocks?
- **Evolution**
 - Inbreeding and local adaptation
 - How important are local populations?
- **Problem**
 - Larval dispersal
 - Low genetic differentiation



Evidence for limited dispersal

Brown rockfish

- **Adults**

- Small home ranges
- Long lived (~20 y)
- Live bearing

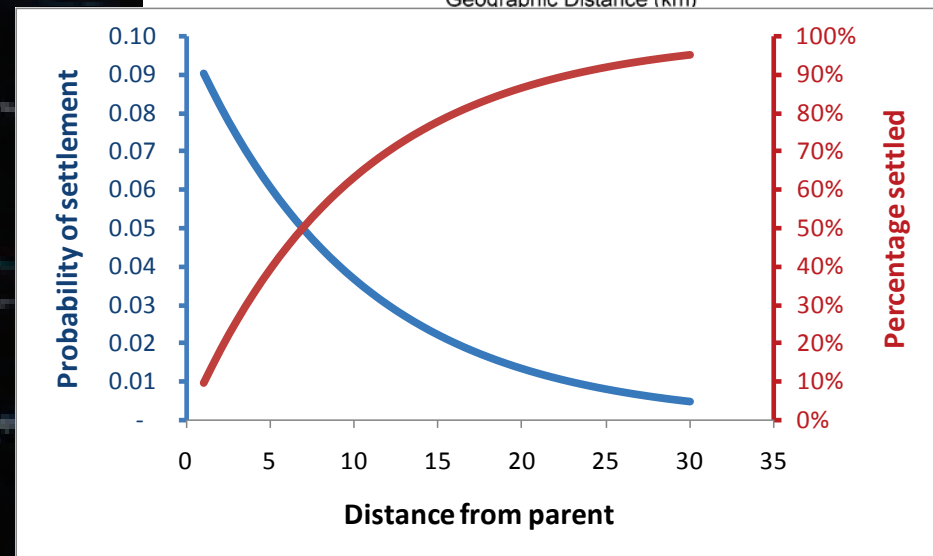
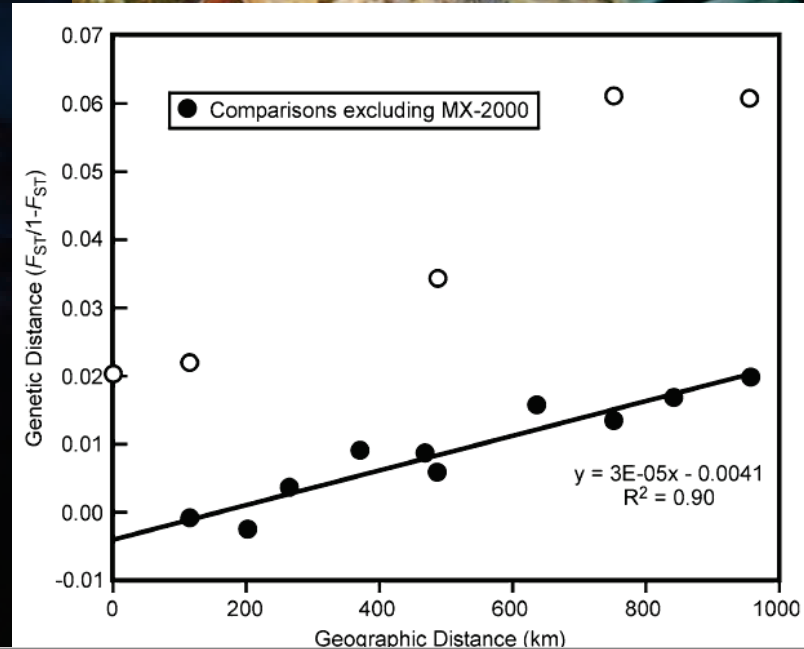
- **Larvae**

- 3 months pelagic

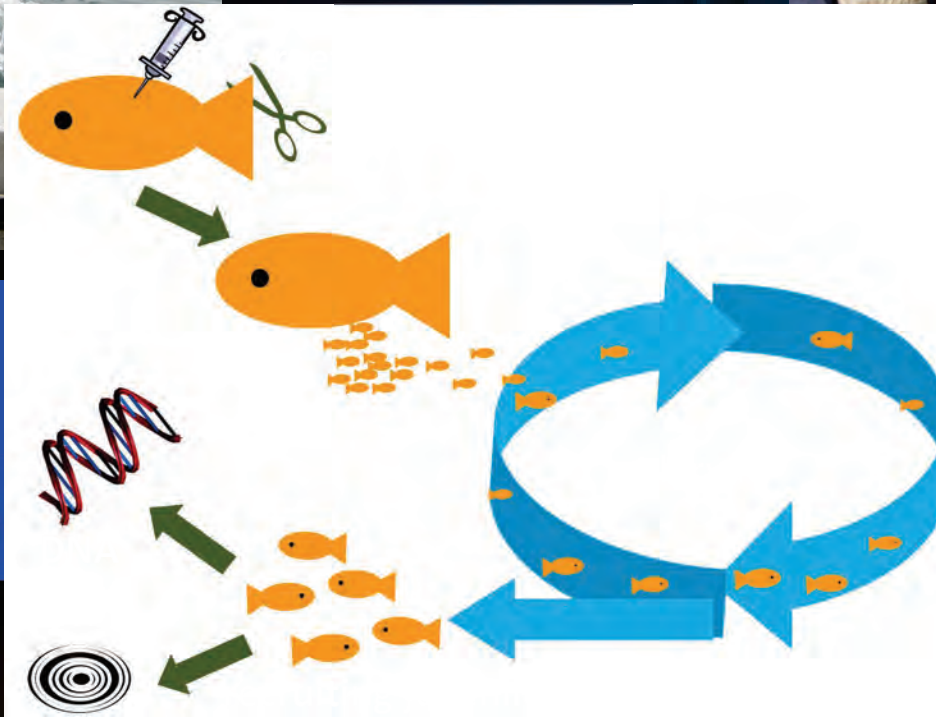
- **Genetic differentiation in CA**

- **Buonaccorsi et al 2005**

- Isolation by distance
- Mean dispersal ~ 10 km
- 40% of larvae should settle within 5 km



How to find Nemo



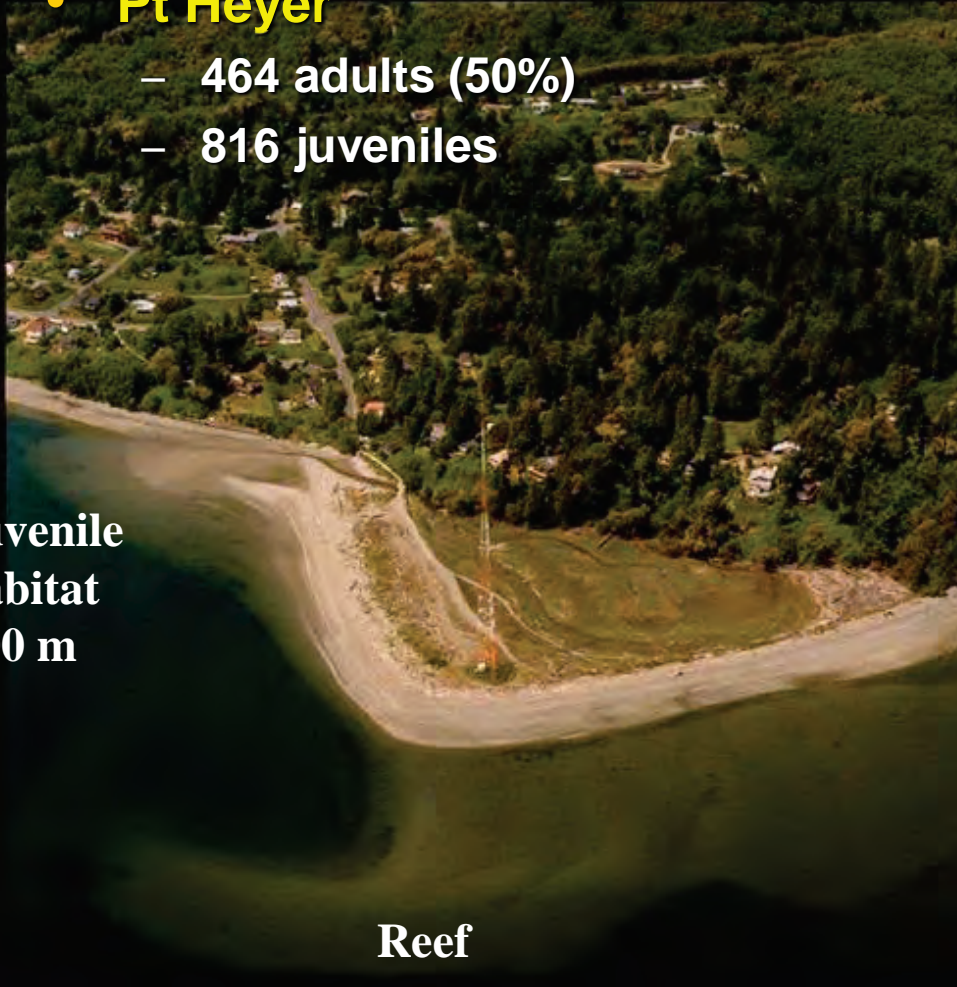
Genetics
Otoliths
Oceanography



otolith
(SrCl)

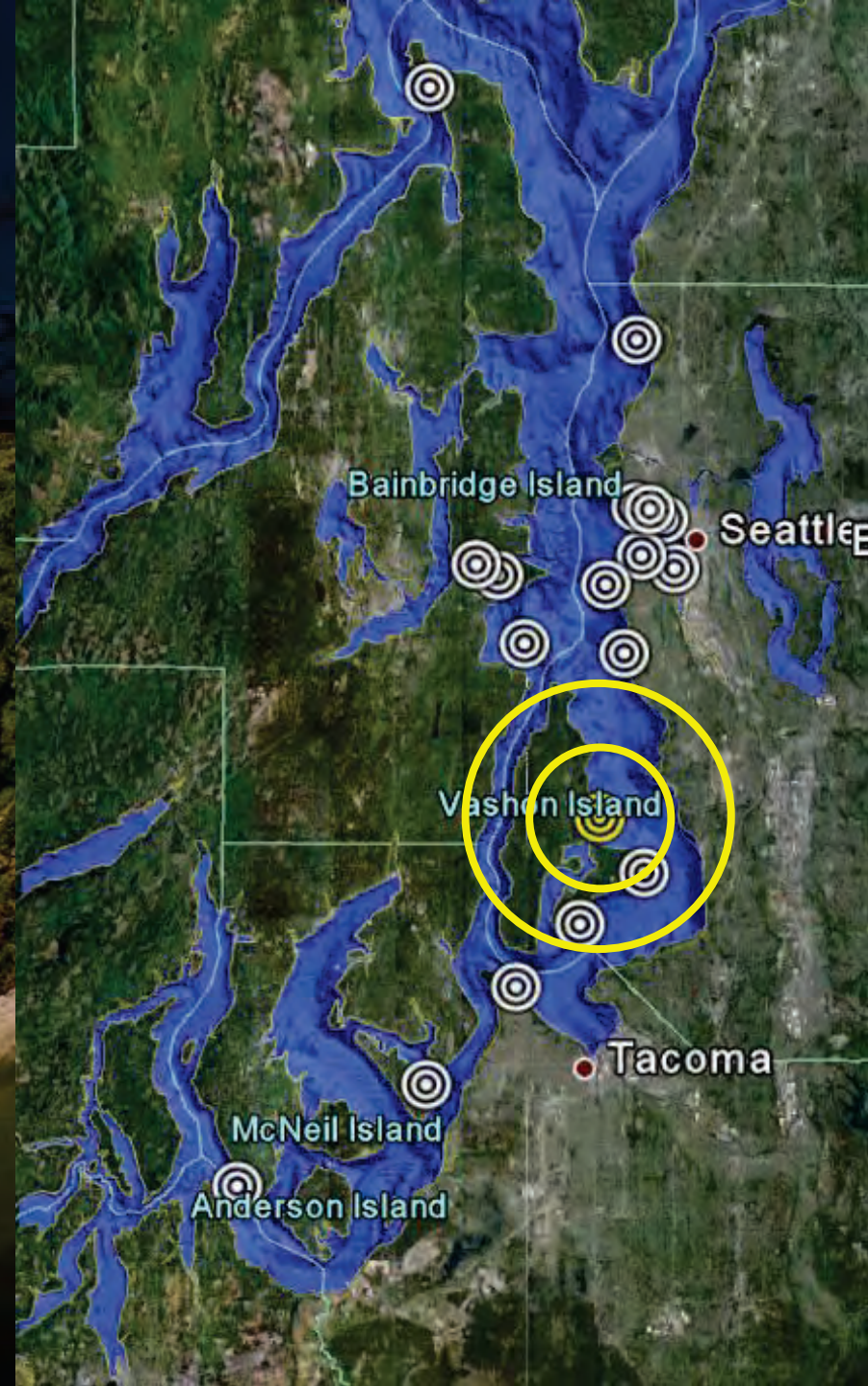
Sampling

- **1835 fish sampled**
 - 874 adults, 961 offspring
- **3 years, 18 sites**
- **Pt Heyer**
 - 464 adults (50%)
 - 816 juveniles



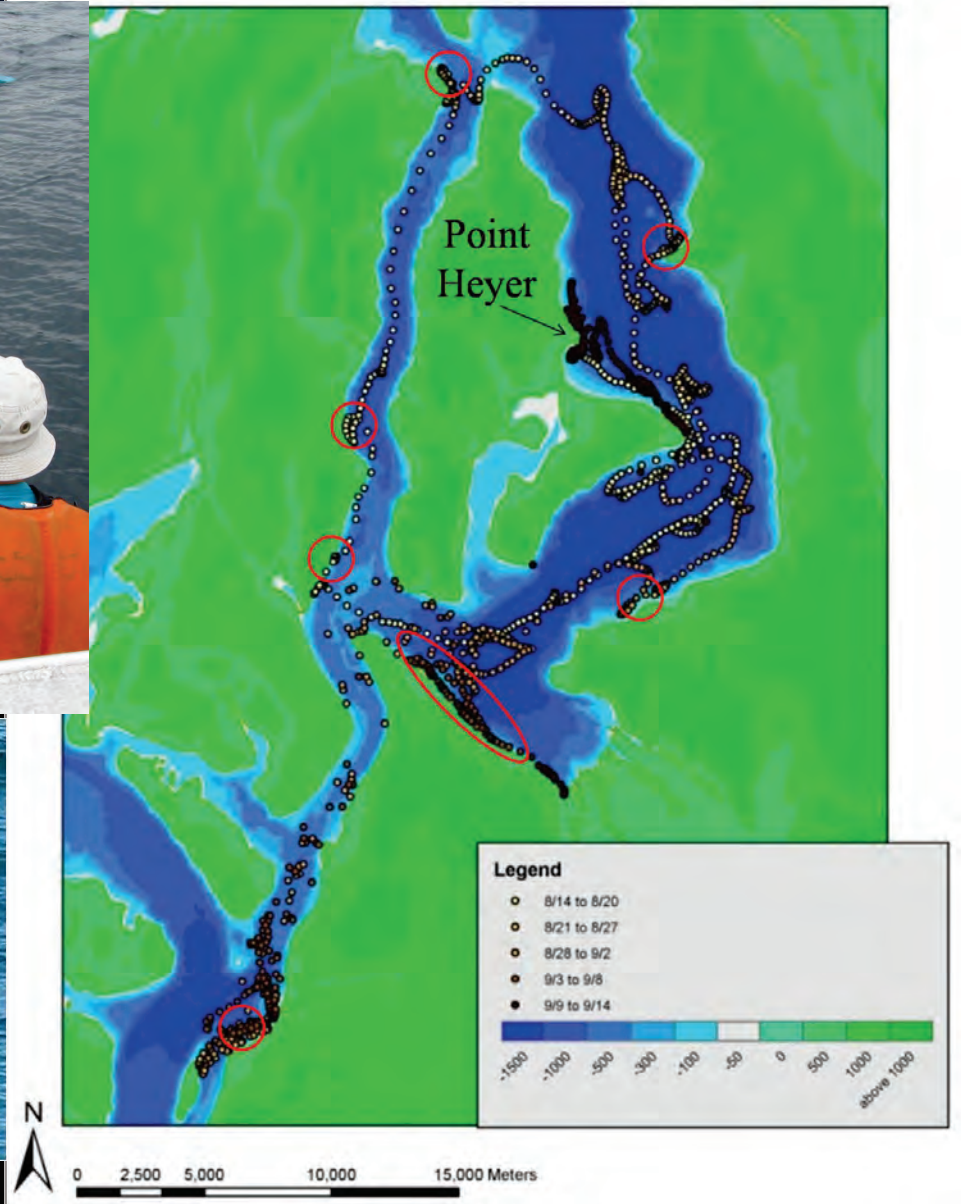
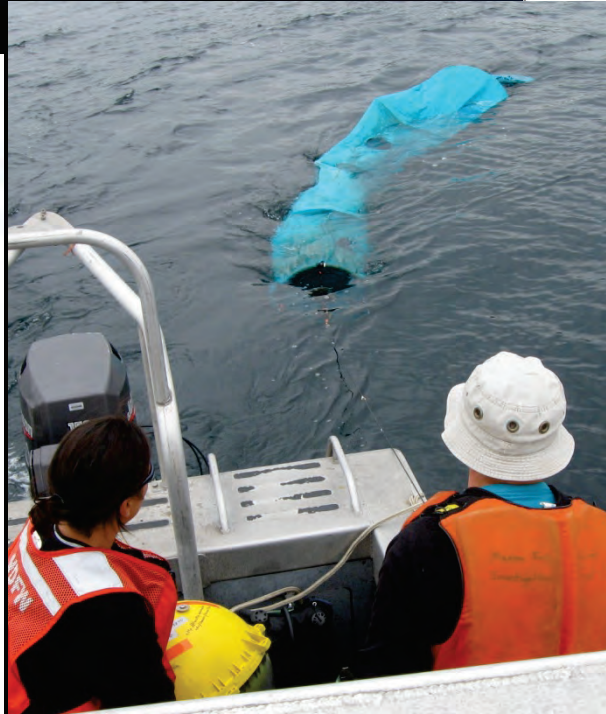
Juvenile
habitat
100 m

Reef

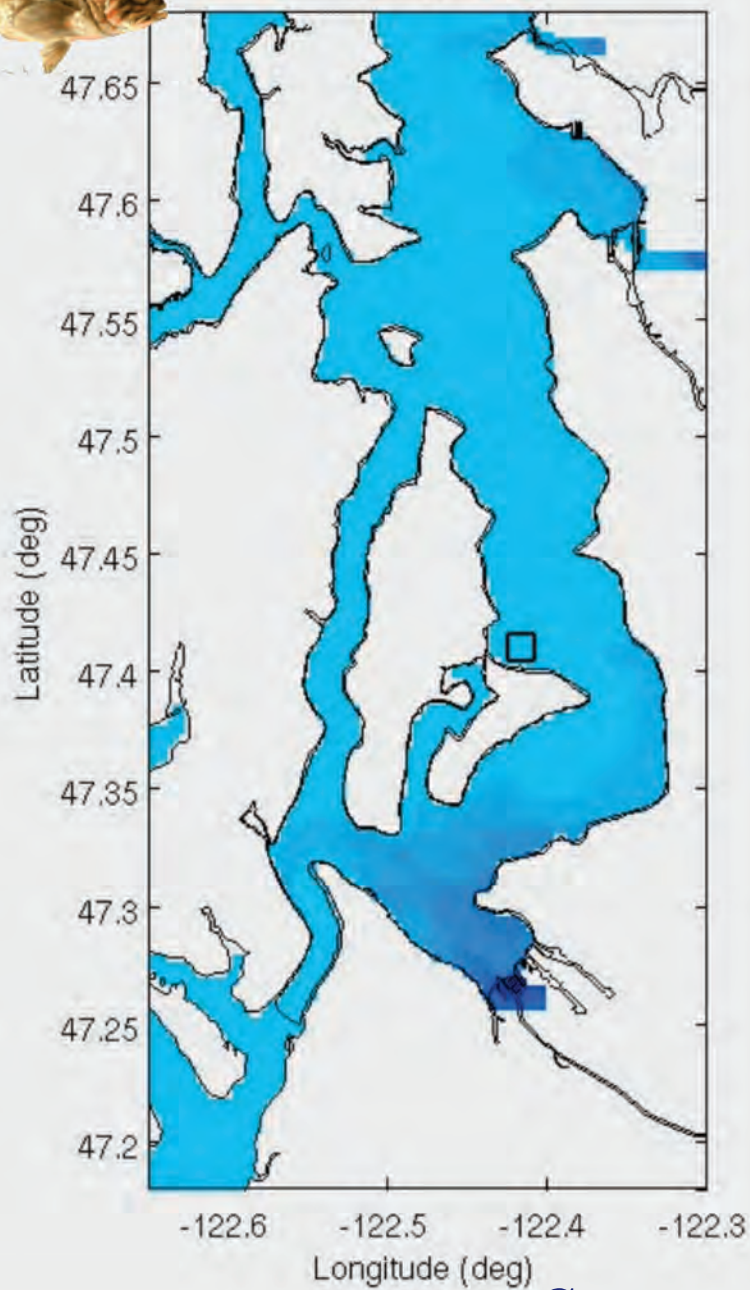




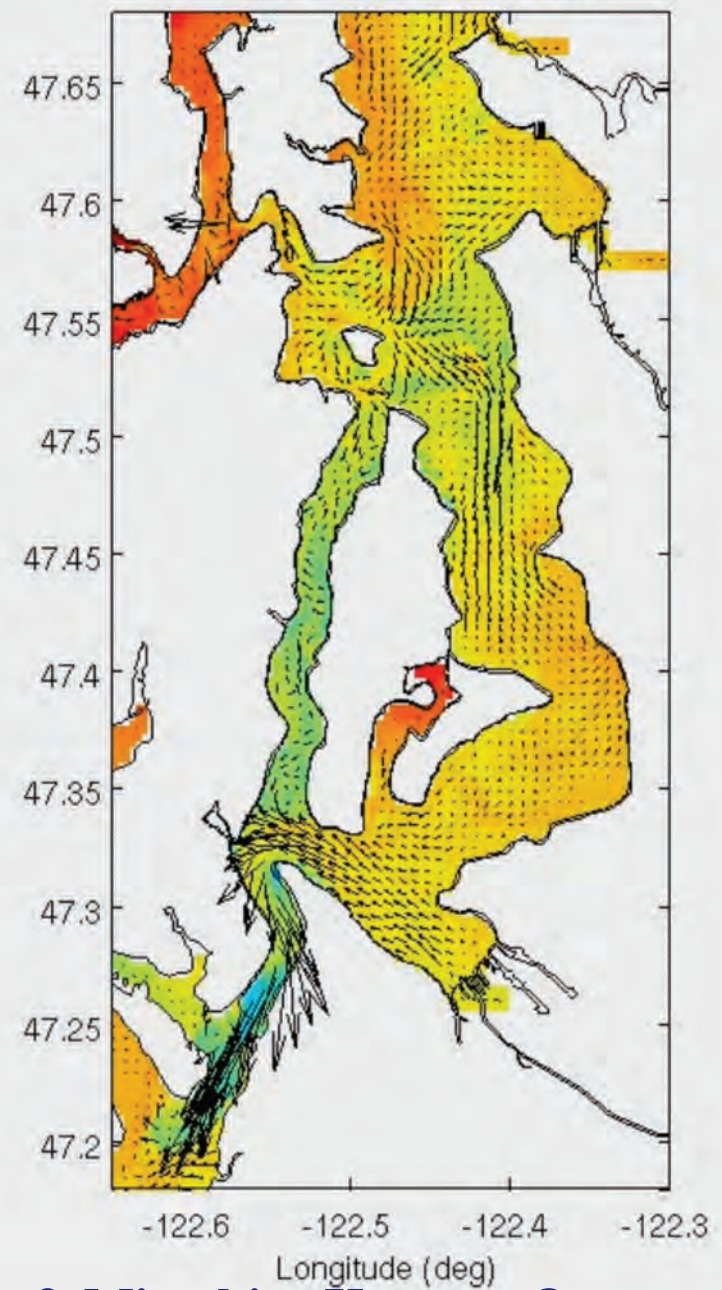
Drifter experiments



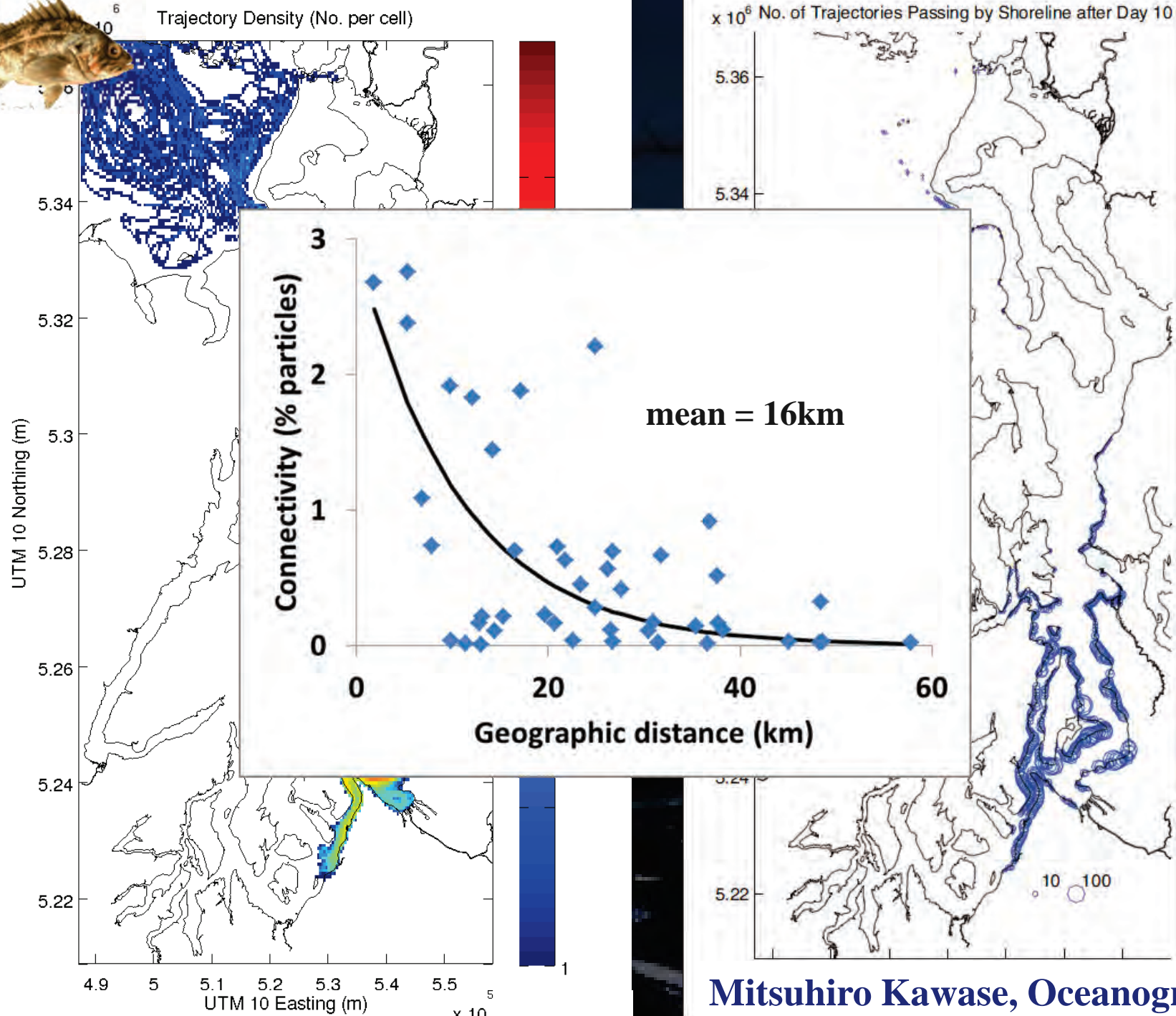
Case 0
15-Aug-2007



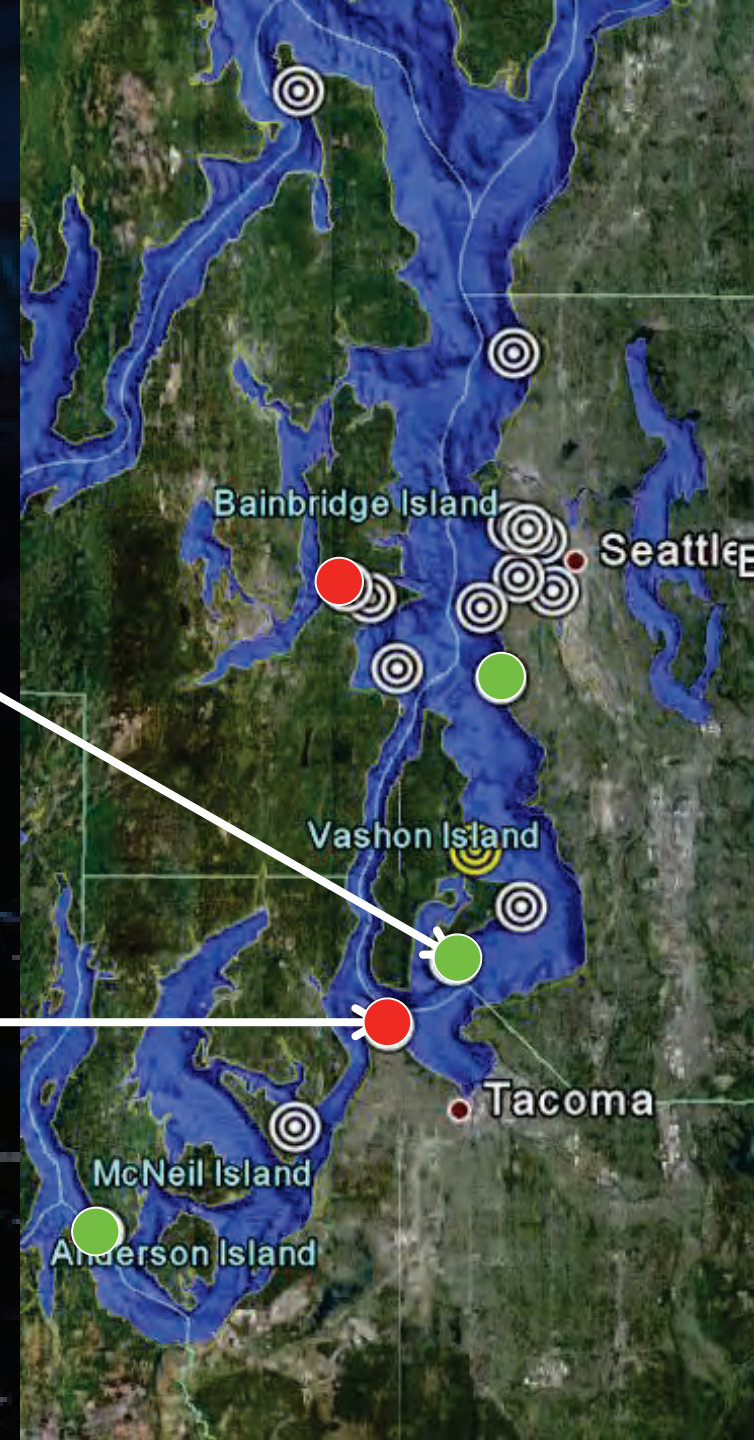
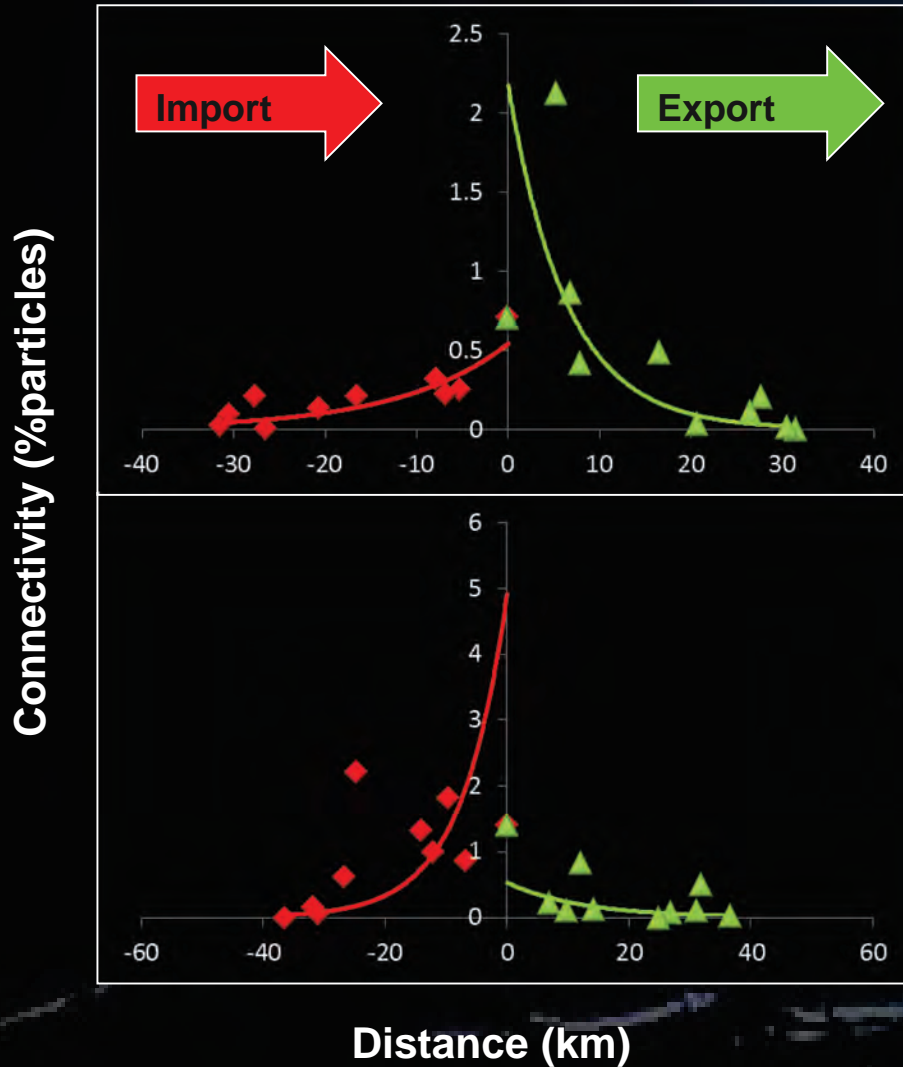
Temperature & Velocity



Cameron Sparr & Mitsuhiro Kawase, Oceanography



Sources and sinks





Genetic Analyses

- **16 microsatellites**

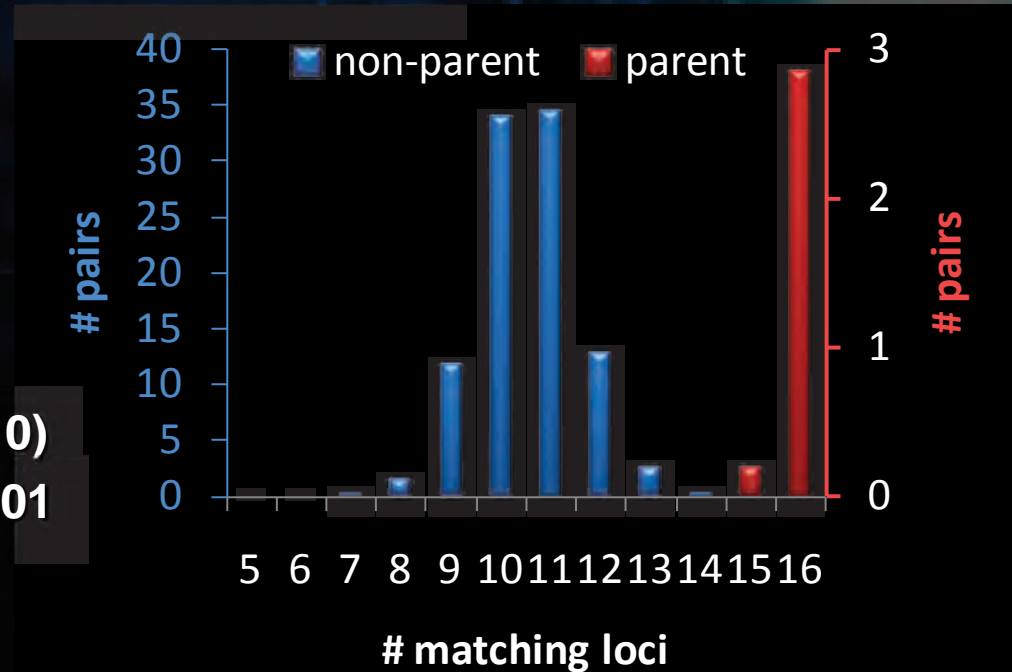
- $H_E = 0.87$
- ~ 1% error rate

- **Simulations**

- Cervus 3 and Christie (2010)
- # false pairs in data set: 0.01

- **Matching pairs**

- 8 parent-offspring pairs
- 1 with two parents

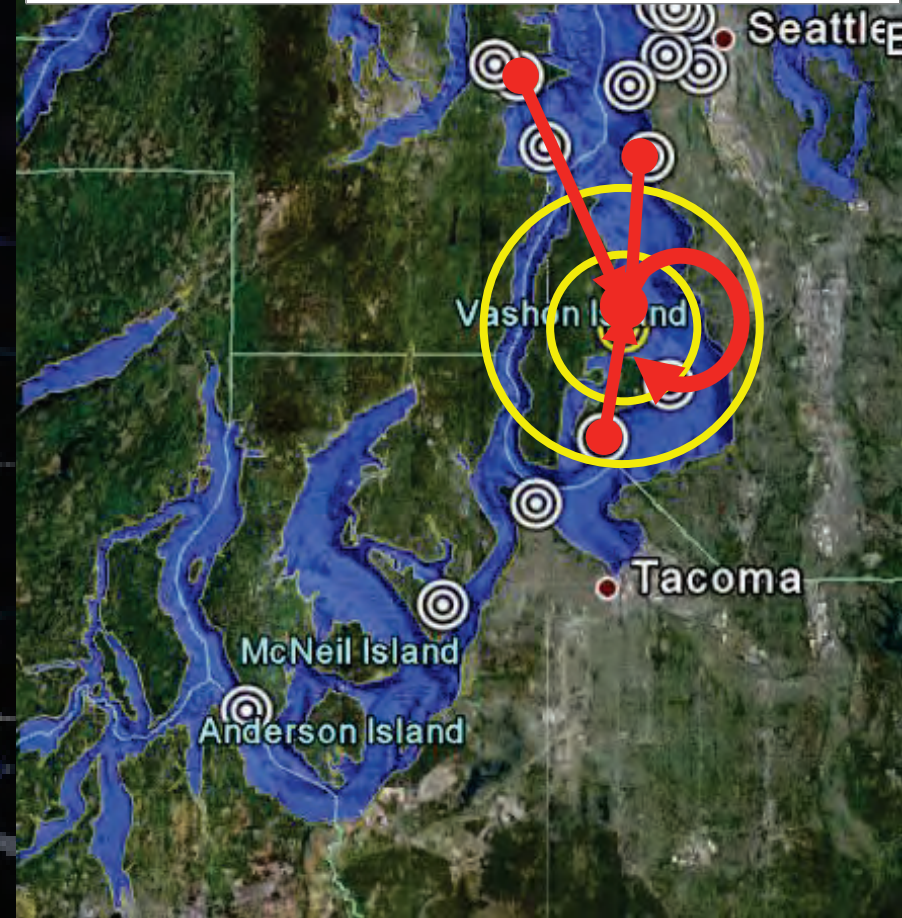
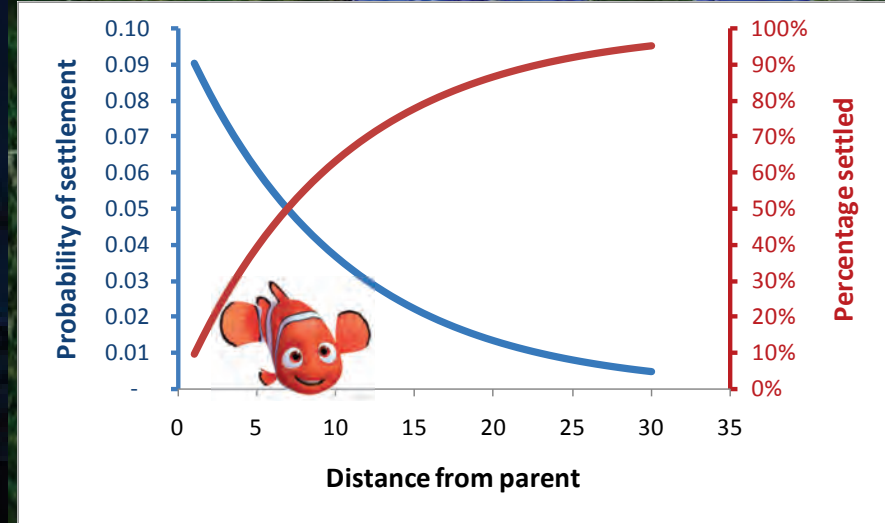


- **None from injected parents**
 - No positive otoliths



We found Nemo!

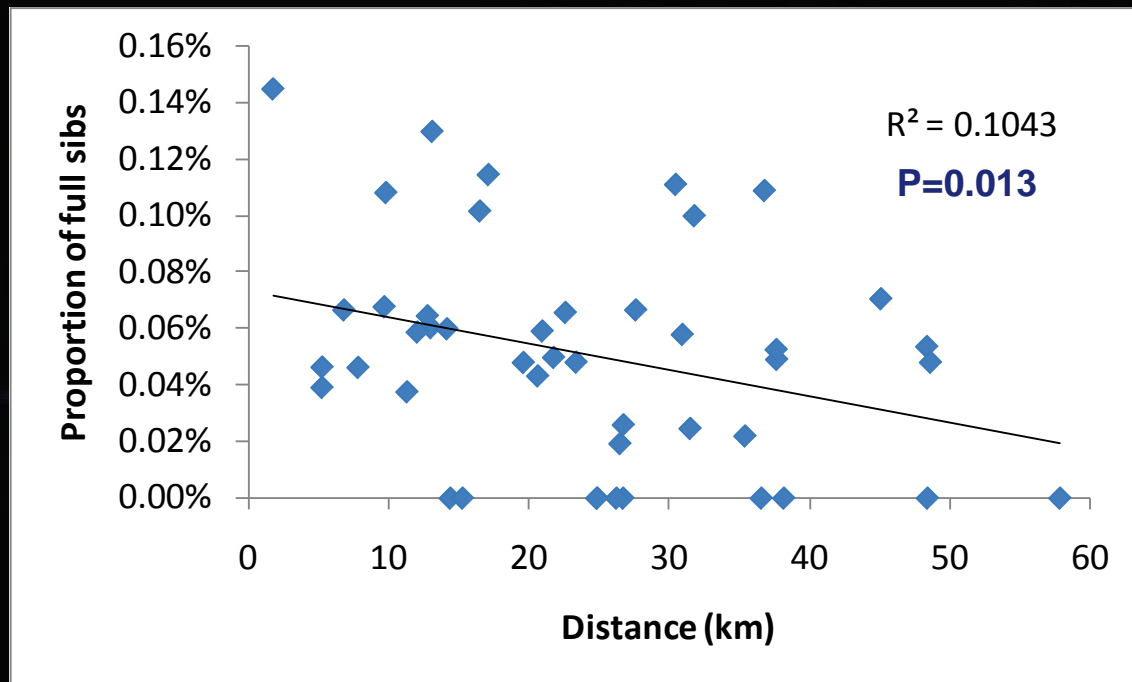
- **8 offspring from known parents**
 - 4 from parents at Point Heyer
 - 1 with both parents
 - 4 from elsewhere
- **816 juveniles sampled**
 - 0.5% of juveniles
 - 50 % parents sampled
 - 1% locally produced
- **40% self-recruitment expected within 5 km**
 - Random recruitment in PS
 - Pt Heyer is a sink population
 - Lots of rockfish nearby





Random recruitment?

- **10 sites with $N > 20$**
 - $F_{ST} = 0$
- **No evidence for sweepstakes recruitment**
 - Genetic variation within and between samples similar between adults and offspring
- **Proportion of full sibs in pairwise comparisons**
 - Isolation by distance





Conclusion

- **Low self recruitment**
 - 40% expected vs 1% observed
- **Oceanography**
 - Low mean dispersal distance
 - Sources and sinks
- **Population structure**
 - No sign differentiation
 - But some evidence for isolation by distance from kinship
- **Implication**
 - Some evidence for limited dispersal
- **To do**
 - Oceanographic predictions vs suitable settlement habitat
 - Oceanographic model: newer and better
 - Demographic model including adjacent habitats



Acknowledgements

- **Funding**

- Washington Sea Grant
- SeaDoc Society
- School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences

- **Sampling**

- Ocean Eveningsong, Jesse Schultz

- **Otoliths**

- Point Defiance Aquarium
- K. Tsukamoto (Tokyo), Anne Dougherty

- **Laboratory**

- James Rhydderch, Lindsay Newton, Melissa Baird, Daniel Peterson

