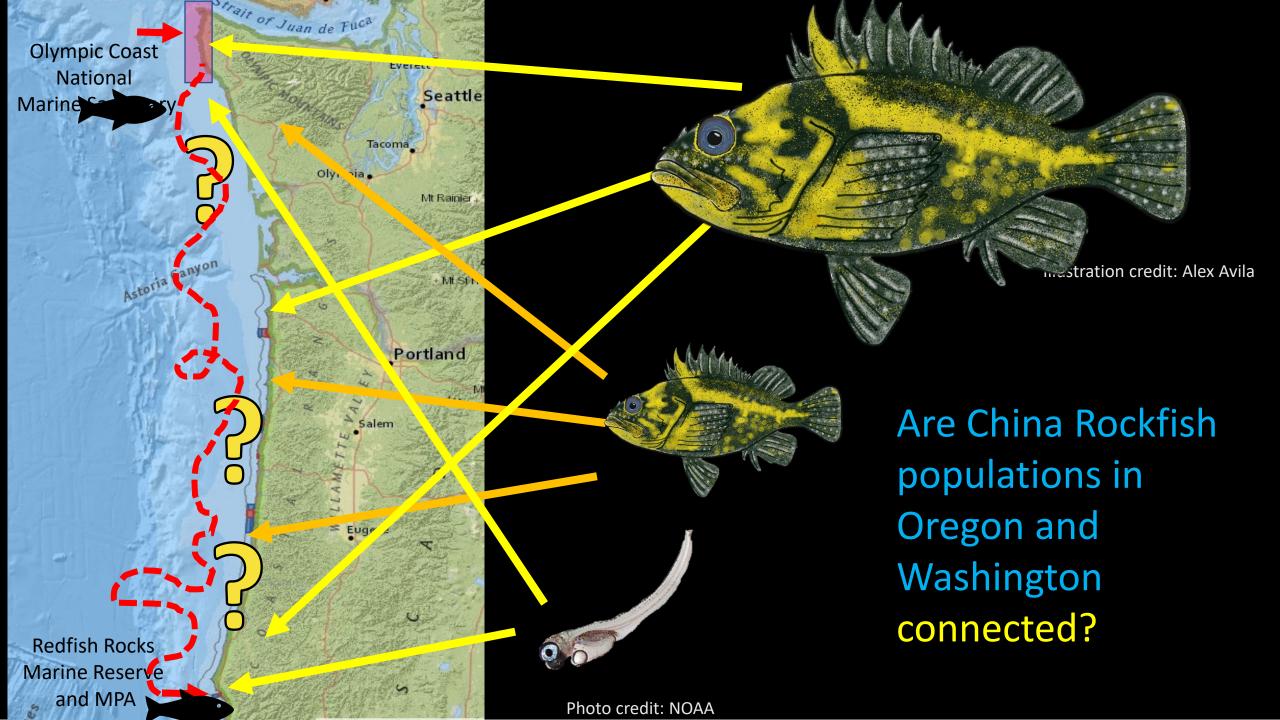
Just going with the flow? How Nearshore Currents affect Larval Dispersal and Genetic Connectivity of China Rockfish (Sebastes nebulosus) Along Oregon and Washington Coasts

> Alexandra M. Avila, PhD Fisheries Science from Oregon State University 2023 Western Groundfish Conference 2023 Juneau, AK

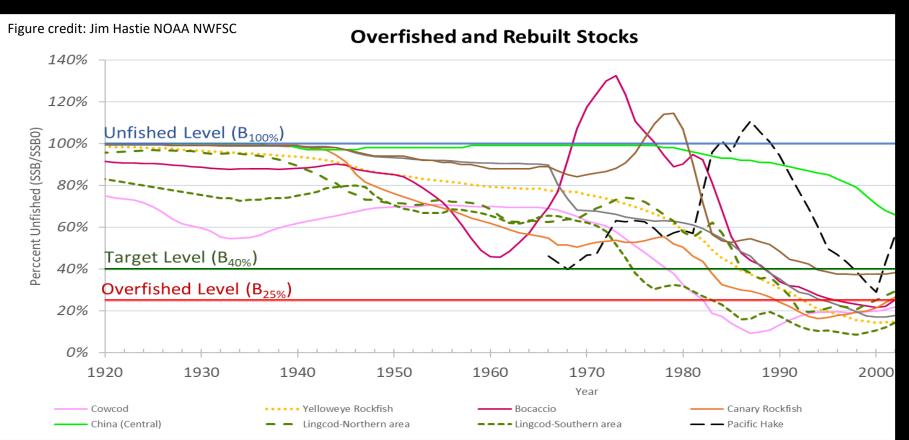


Why Rockfish?

Commercially important (\$140 million USD/yr)

(Caselle et al 2010)

• Previously overfished in 2000s (NMFS 2009)



Certified sustainable fishery by MSC Why Rockfish? Catch shares implemented **Establishment of RCA** Commercially important (\$140 million USD/yr) (Caselle et al 2010) **Declared** overfished • Previously overfished in 2000s (NMFS 2009) Figure credit: Jim Hastie NOAA NWFSC **Overfished and Rebuilt Stocks** 140% 1980 2020

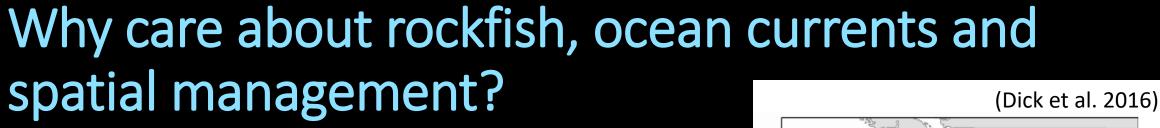
Photo credit: NOAA AFSC

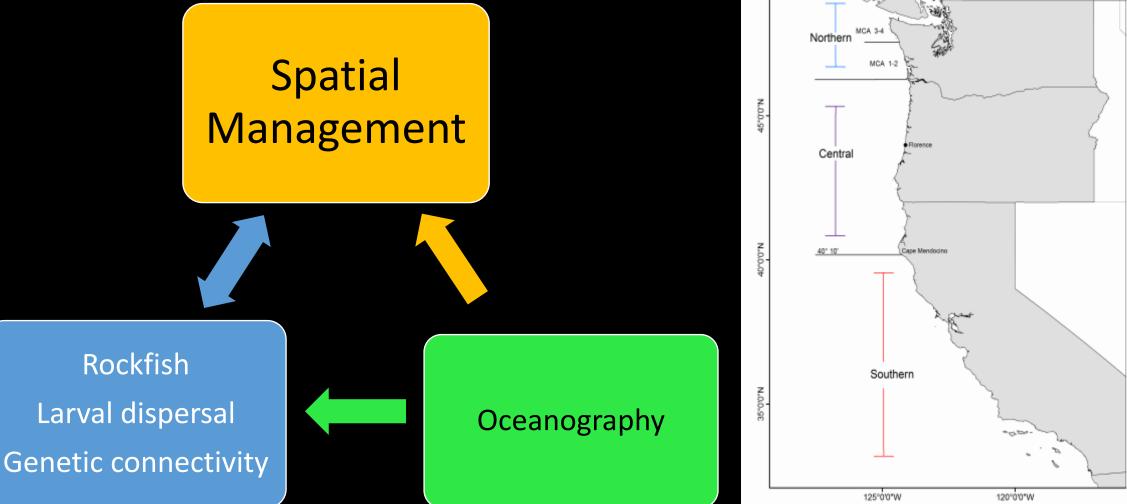
rea

Canary Rockfish

Pacific Hake

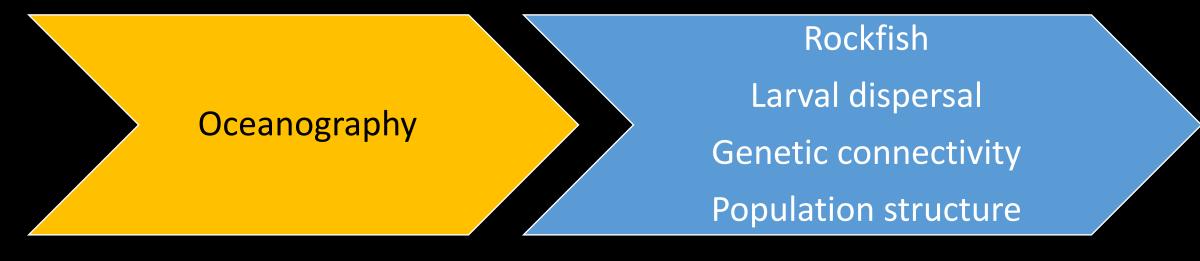
Darkblotched Rockfish
Widow Rockfish



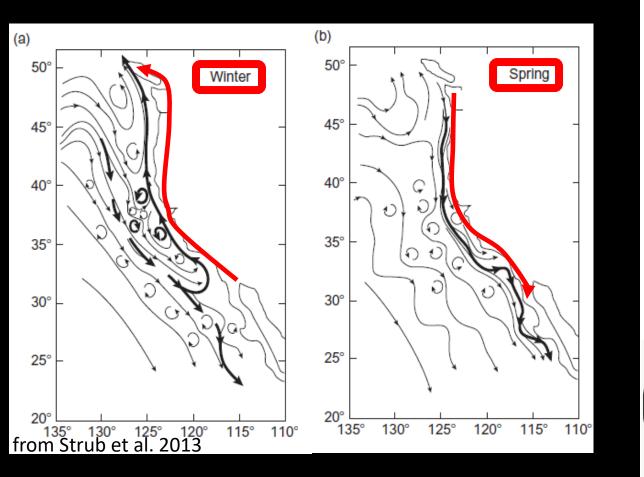


Oceanography and Rockfish Larval Dispersal

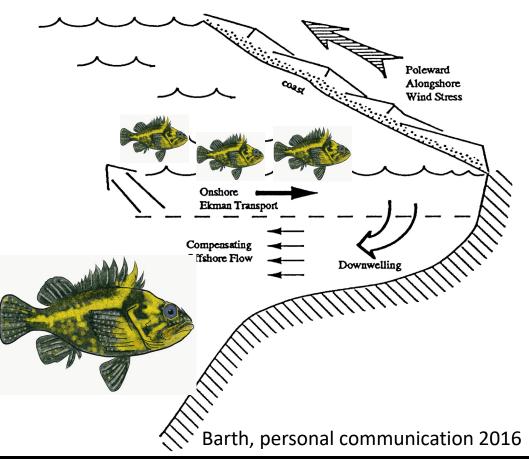
- Recent increase in oceanographic data collected
 - Spatial and temporal scales
- Biological data collection, that is useful to managers, is still costly
 - inter-annual and geographic patterns of larval and pelagic juvenile replenishment

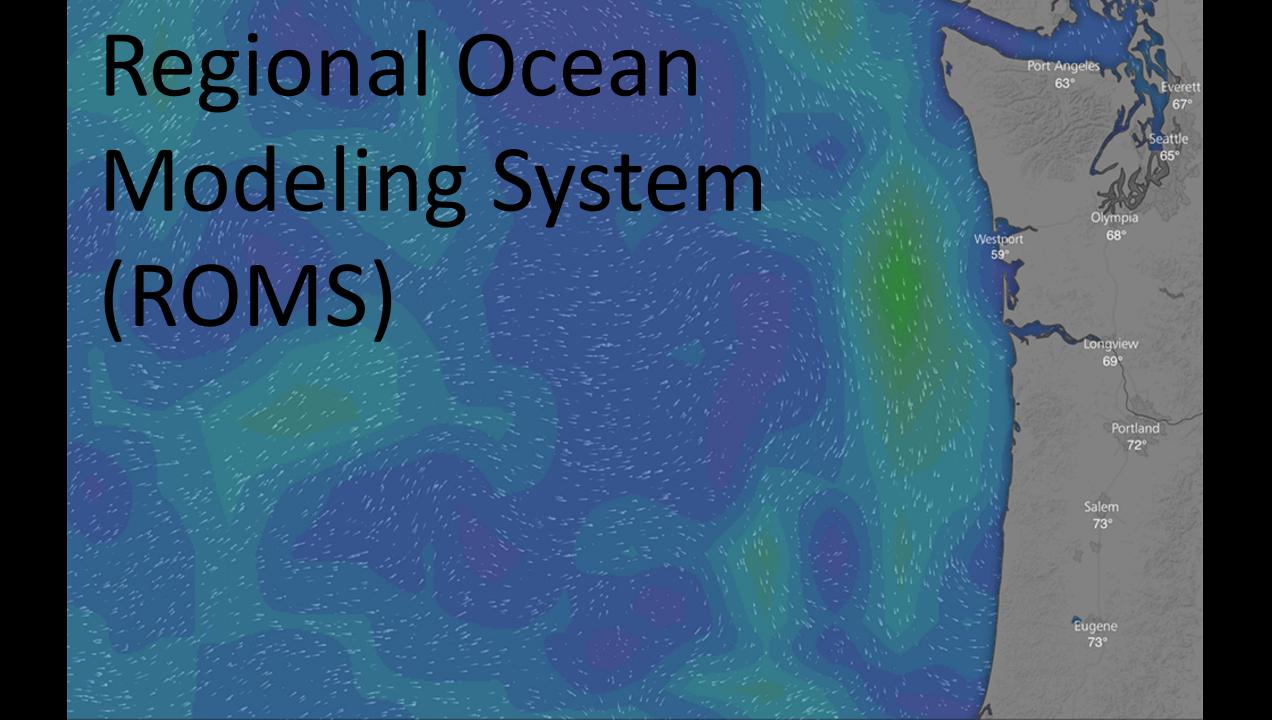


Oceanography and Rockfish in PNW



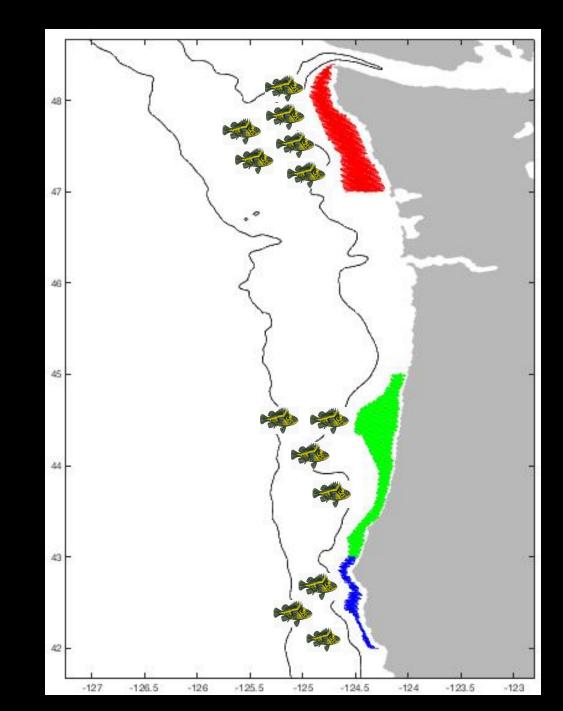
Fall - Winter (Downwelling)



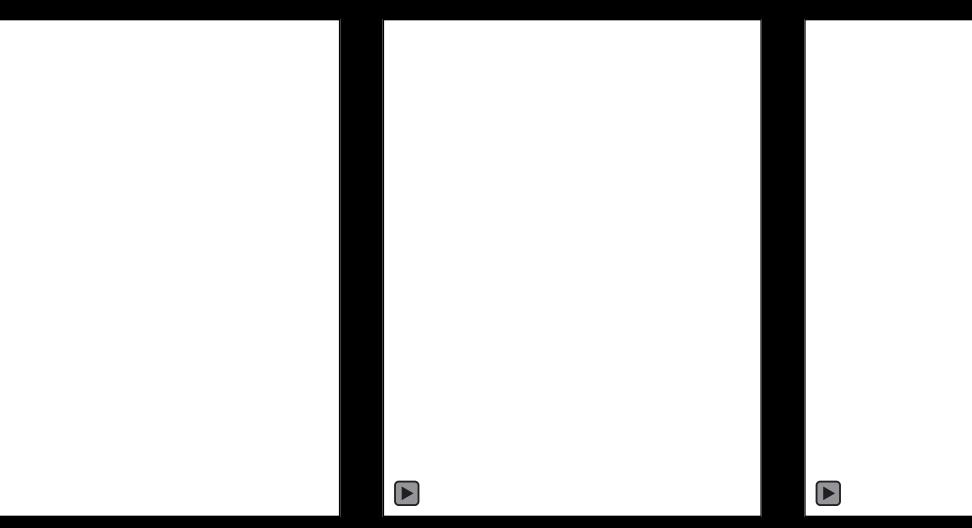


Oceanography Methods:

- ROMS models modified by Alexander Kurapov
 - West Coast Operational Forecast System (WCOFS)
- Overlay a Lagrangian particles simulation
 - Passive particle tracking



Oceanography Methods:

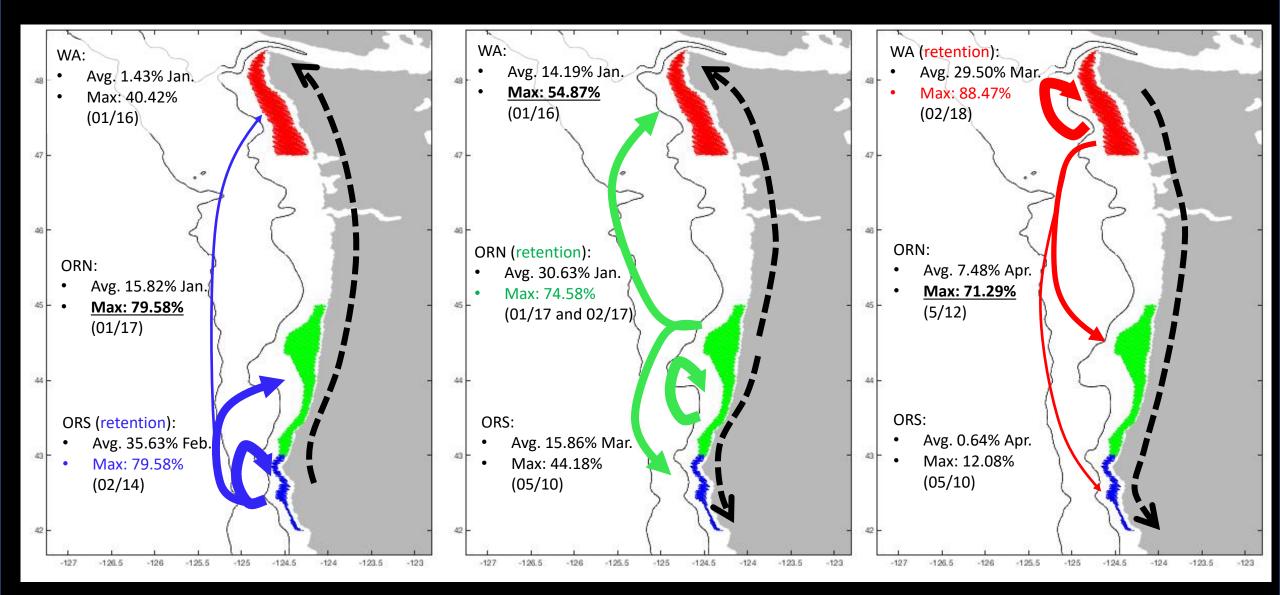


Oceanography Results:

Connectivity <u>from</u> ORS

Connectivity <u>from</u> **ORN**

Connectivity <u>from</u> WA

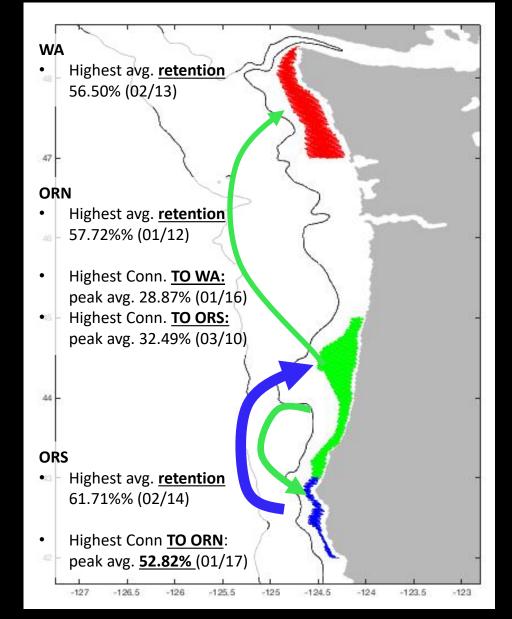


Oceanography Results:

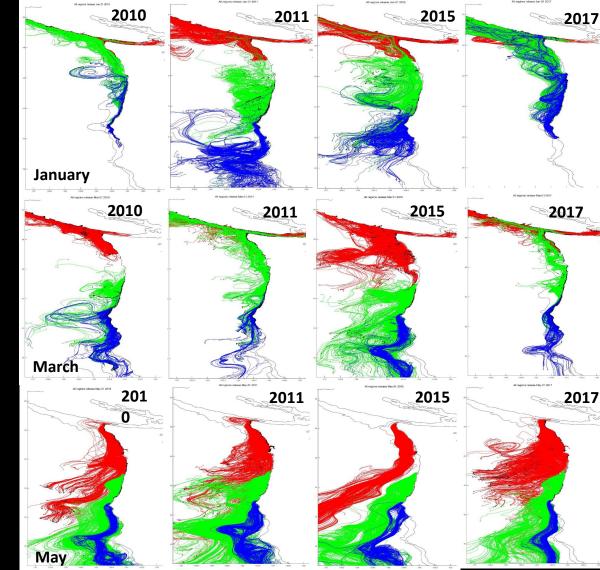
Connectivity TO:

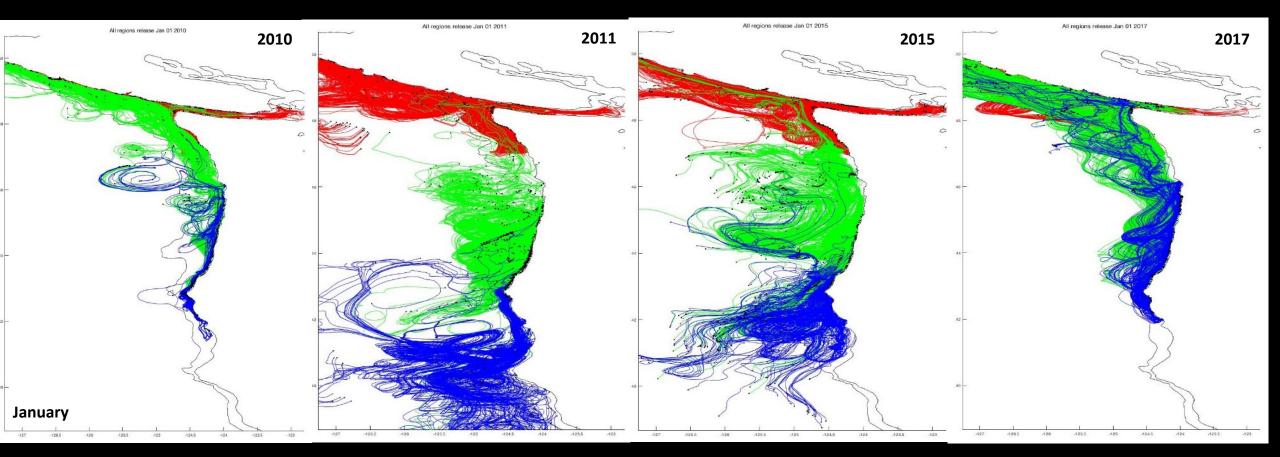
- Washington came from Oregon North
- Oregon North came from Oregon South
- Oregon South came from Oregon North

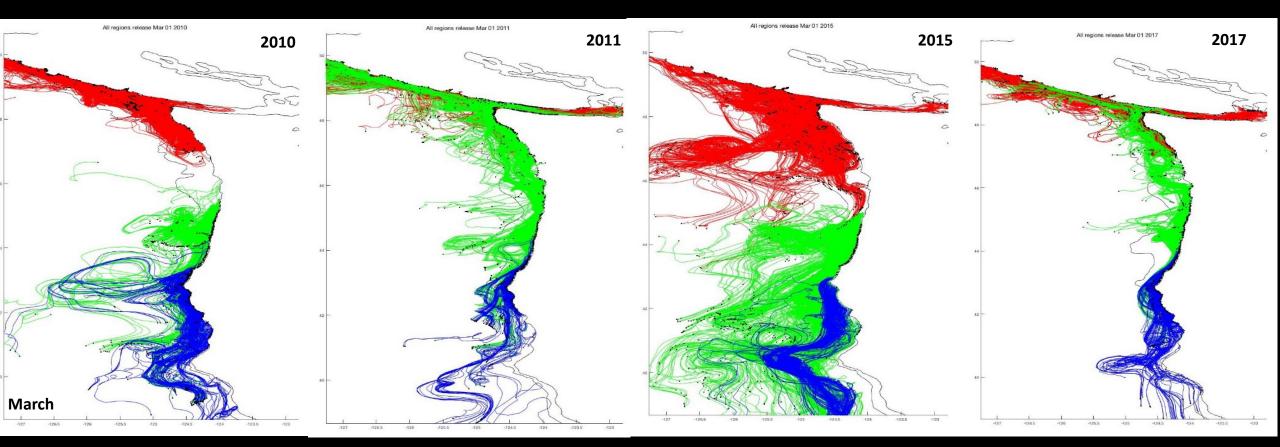
Nearshore currents max connectivity to all sites

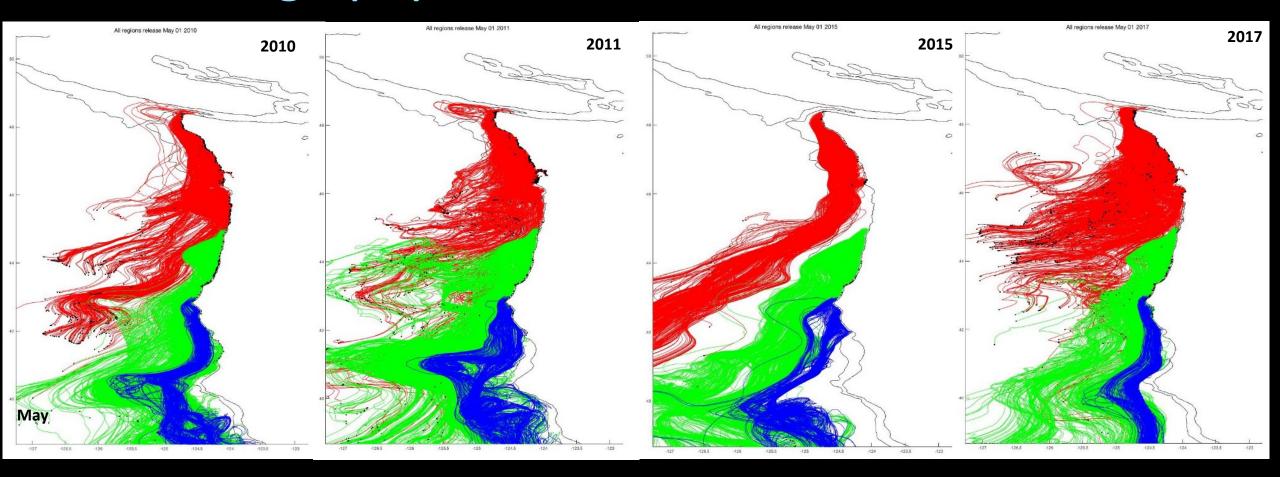


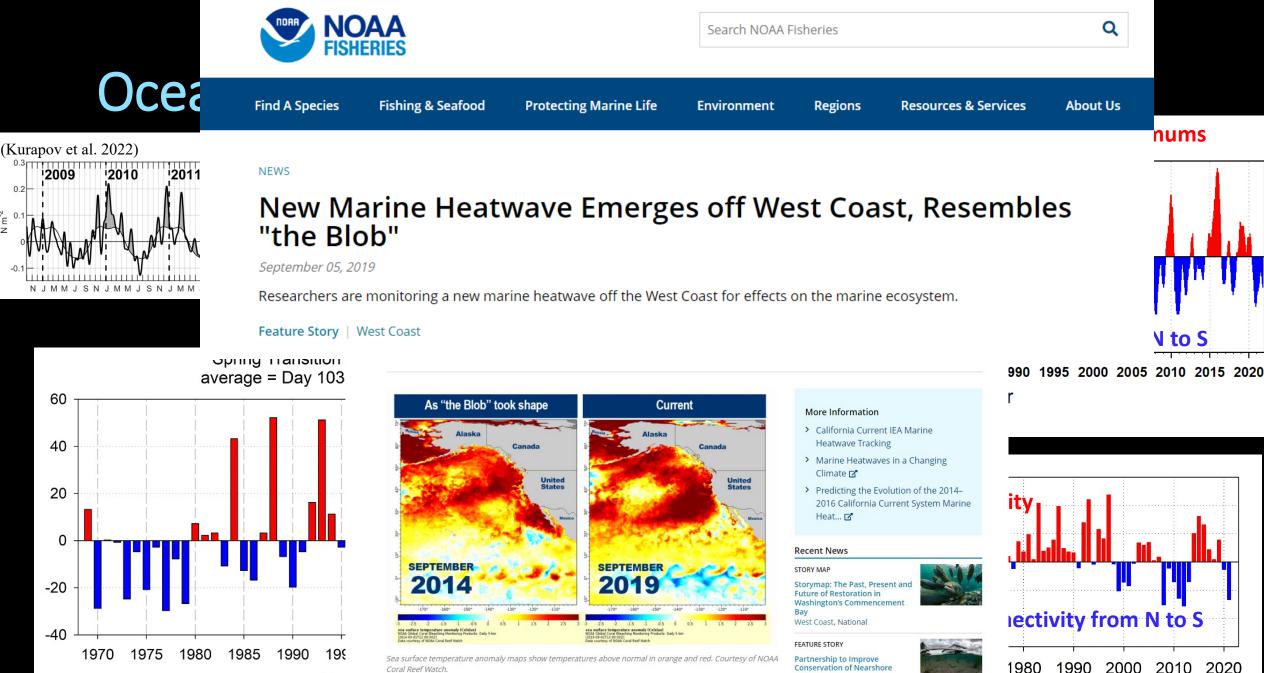
Inter-annual variability











Conservation of Nearshore

Habitat

Year

Coral Reef Watch.

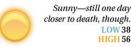
2000 2010 1990

Oceanogranhy Discu



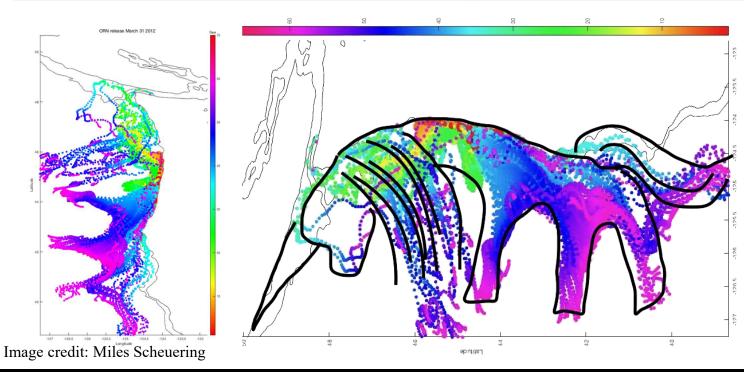
Øthe ONION





• VOL. 56 ISSUE 44

AMERICA'S FINEST NEWS SOURCE · ONION.COM



'GROUND BREAKING DISCOVERY' as marine unicorn discovered off Oregon and Washington coast

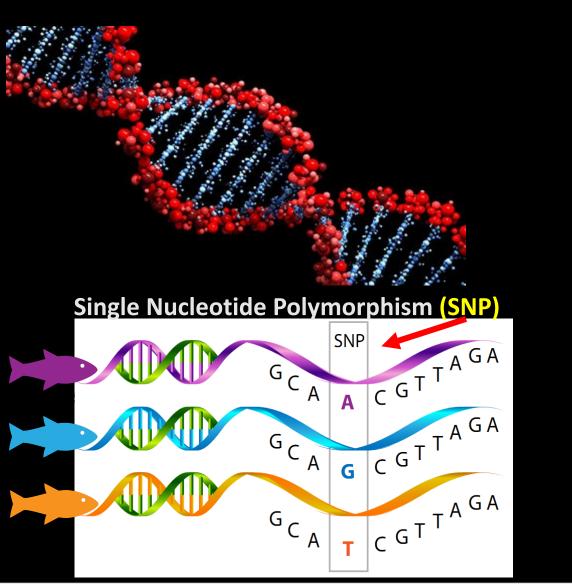
An OSU researcher has stunned the scientific community this week with the first documentation of a marine unicorn. This finding provides a huge boost of credibility to the MEIUP (Mythical Equines In Unexpected Places) hypothesis, which was previously <u>derid</u>ed as 'ridiculous.' While the cubboard pegasus and other species remain undiscovered

27 -126.5 -126 -125.5 -125 -124.5 -124 -123.5 -123 Longitude

ays 70

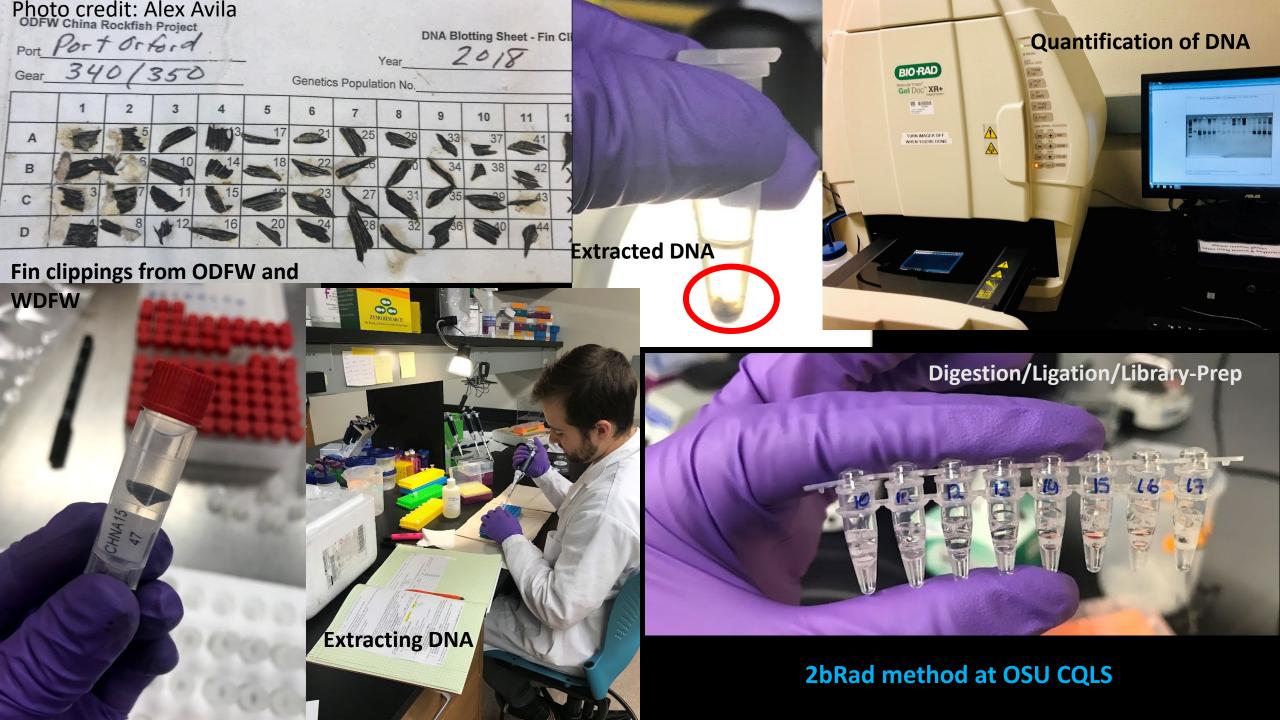
Population Genetics

Population Genetics is the study of genetic differences or variation within populations, and changes in frequencies of genes/alleles over space and time



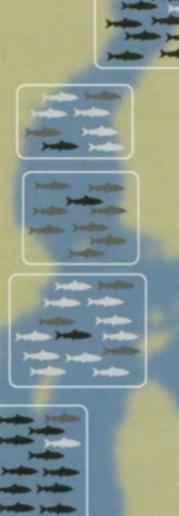


Population Genetics Methods:



Population Genetics Results:

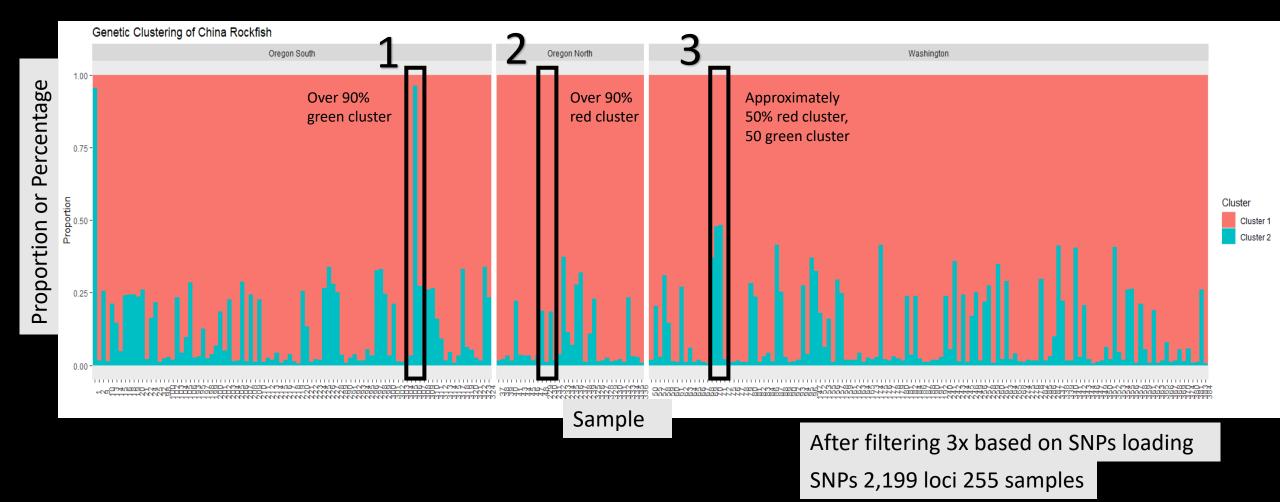
Distinct populations



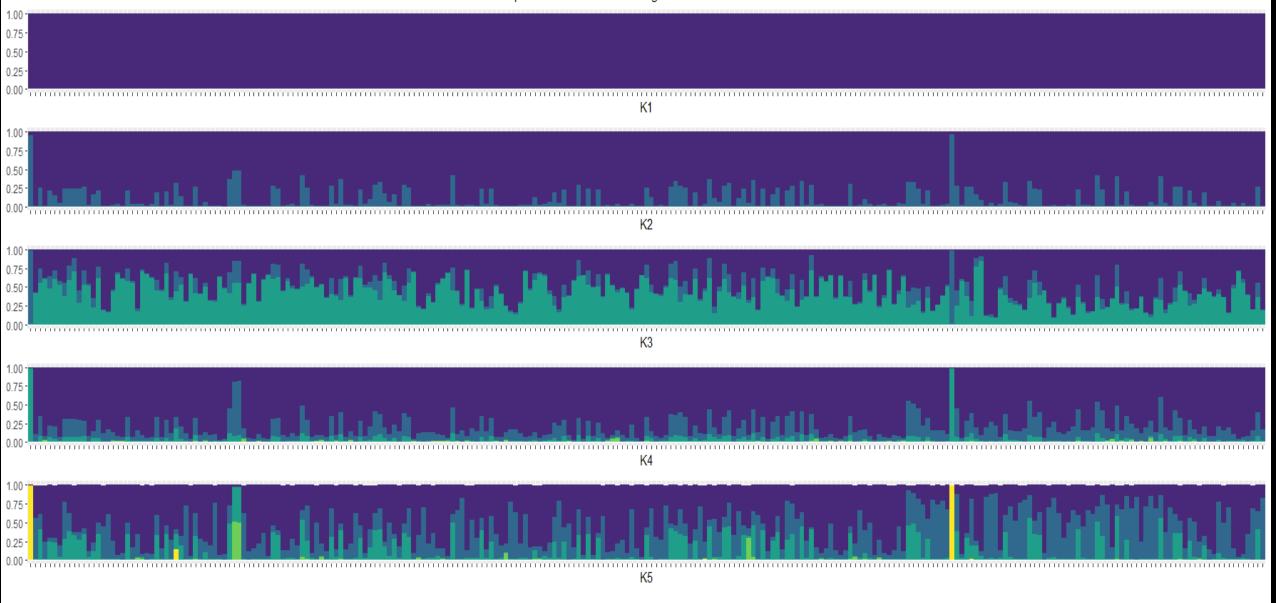




Population Genetics Results: Population Structure



Companyon of Cenetic Oldstering of China Rockish R-1-5

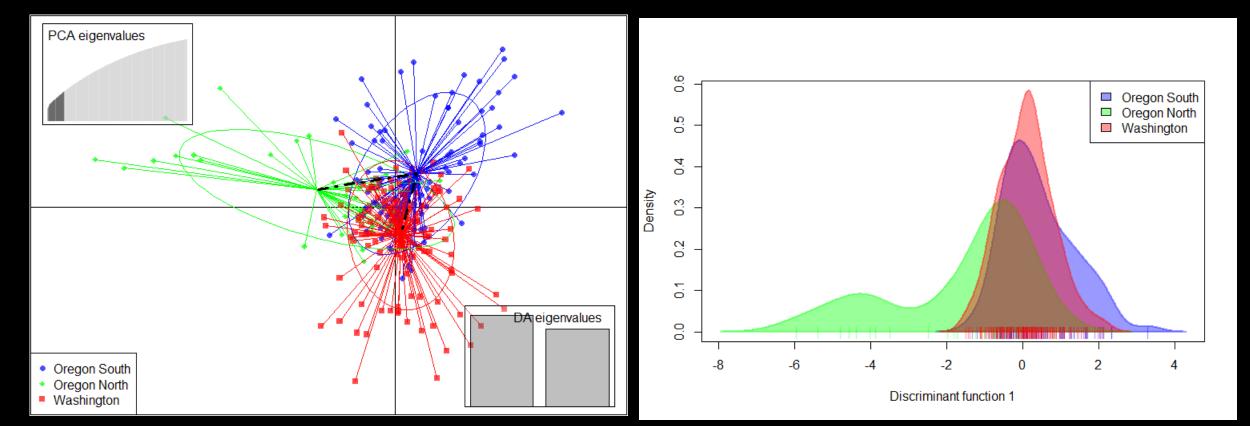


Cluster Cluster 1 Cluster 2 Cluster 3 Cluster 4 Cluster 5

Population Genetics Results: Population Structure

Discriminant Analysis of Principal Components (DAPC)

One Discriminant Function

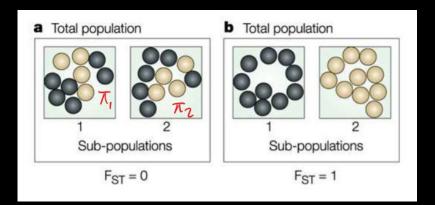


Results: Population Structure

Summary of Analysis of MOlecular VAriance (AMOVA)

Summary AMOVA Table					
Source	DF	SS	MS	Est. Var.	% Var.
Among Pops	2	764.665	382.333	0.06	0%
Among Indiv.	252	93762.260	372.072	5.11	1%
Within Indiv.	255	92268.500	361.837	361.83	99%
Total	509	186795.425		367.02	100%

Highest variation came from within individuals (99%)



F-Statistics

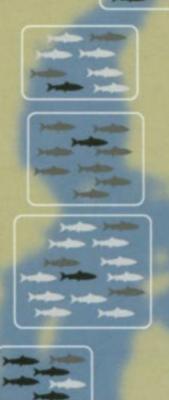
F-Statistics	Value	P(rand >= data)
Fst	0.000	0.319
Fis	0.014	0.127
Fit	0.014	0.123

- F_{ST} (within subpopulations relative to the total)
- F_{IS} (within individuals relative to the subpopulation)
- F_{IT} (within individuals relative to the total)

Hartl and Clark (1997) had some classes for FST.					
<0.05 = little genetic diff.					
0.05-0.15 = moderate genetic diff.					
0.15-0.25 = great genetic diff.					
>0.25 = very great genetic diff.					
Frankham et al. (2002; 2010) had FST>0.15 = significant differentiation					

Distinct populations

FST= >0.25

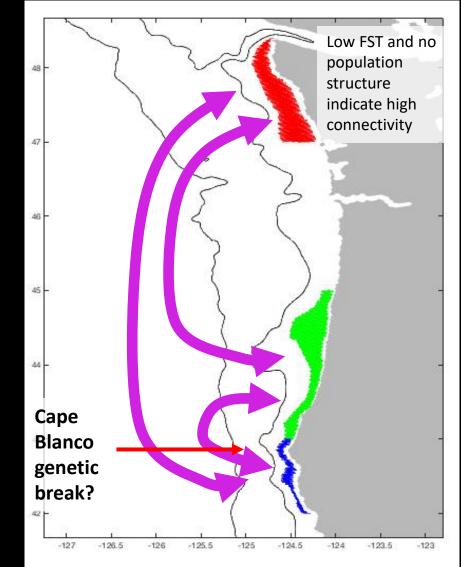


Continuous change FST= 0.05



Population Genetics Discussion:

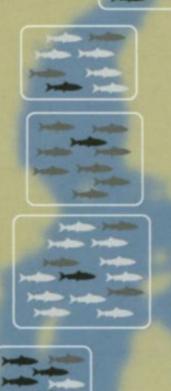
- Identified two distinct genetic clusters and high connectivity
 - Verified by :
 - FST
 - No population structure
- Other studies Rockfishes population genetics
 - Vermillion Rockfish (Hyde and Vetter 2009)
 - Canary Rockfish (Wishard et al. 1980)
 - Blue Rockfish (Berntson and Moran 2009, Hyde and Vetter 2009)



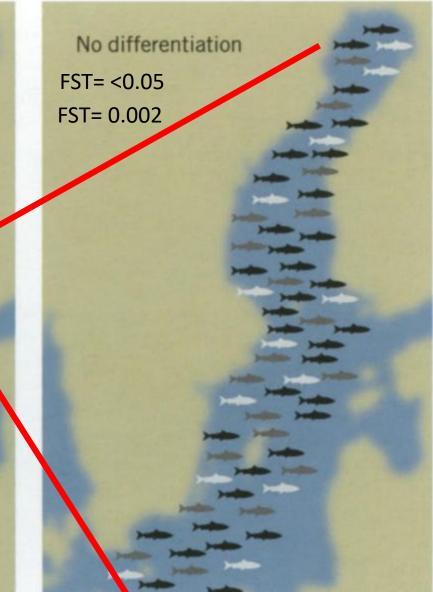
Population Genetics Discussion:

 Recommend population genetic study along the entire West Coast (including Alaska and Canada) **Distinct** populations

FST= >0.25

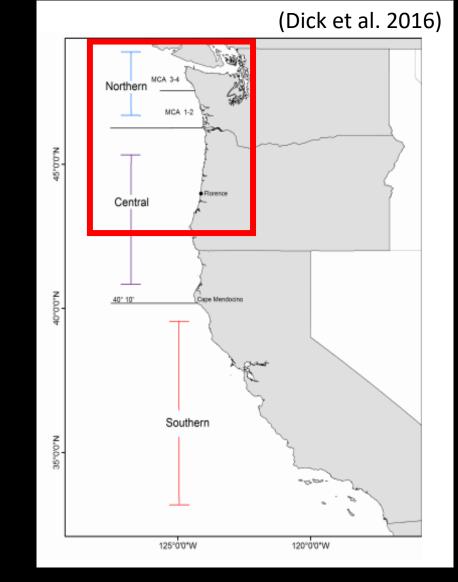


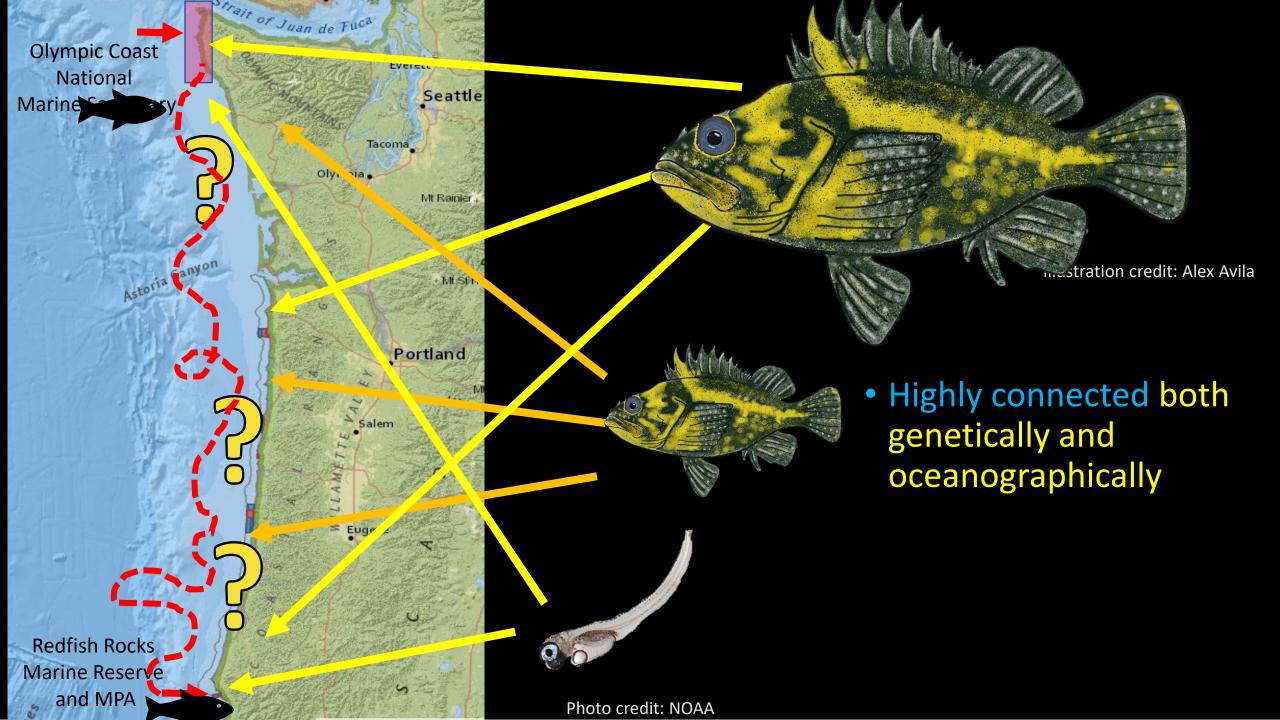
Continuous change FST= 0.05



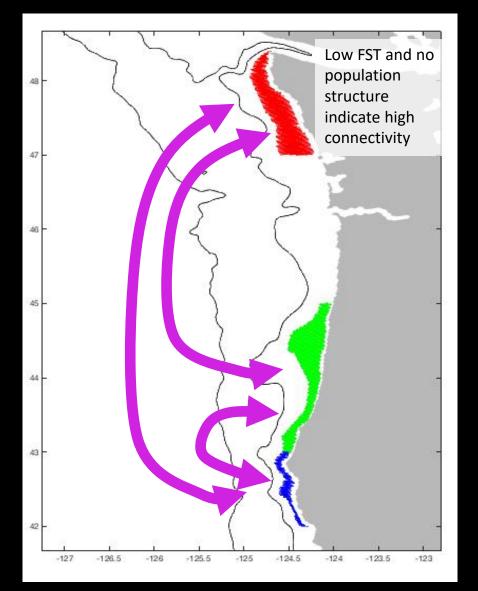
Population Genetics Discussion:

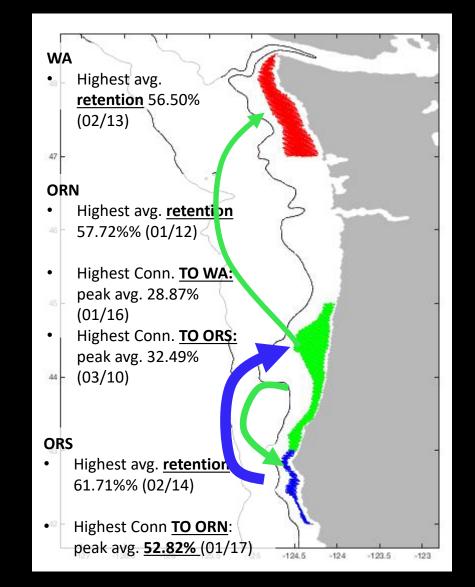
- Recommend population genetic study along the entire West Coast (including Alaska and Canada)
- 2 genetics clusters
 - Population structure might become apparent if larger sampling area
- Defining stock boundaries for PFMC
 - More near shore/shallow water trawl surveys
 - Coordination between states
- OR and WA could be managed as one population





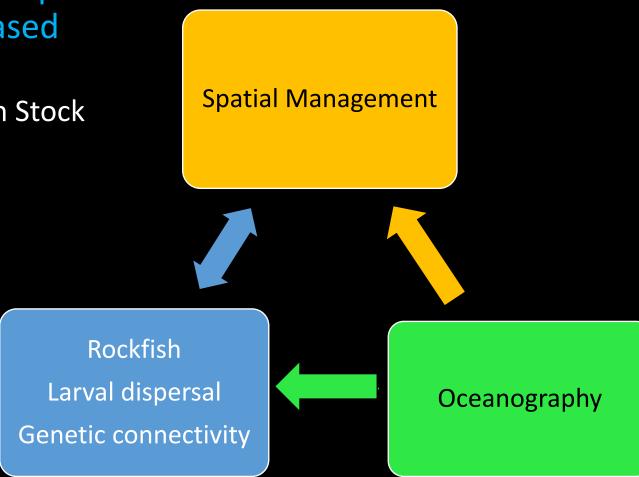
Population Genetics vs Oceanography





Broader Impacts

- Help improve future management plans in moving towards Ecosystem Based Fishery Management (EBFM)
 - Include environmental variables in Stock assessments
 - Spacing/size of RCAs or MPAs





Acknowledgements

Funding Sources

- Nancy Foster Scholarship from NOAA's Office of National Marine Sanctuaries (ONMS)
- Holt Marine Education Fund & Bill Wick Marine Fisheries Award from HMSC
- Robert E. Malouf Marine Studies Scholarship from Oregon Sea Grant





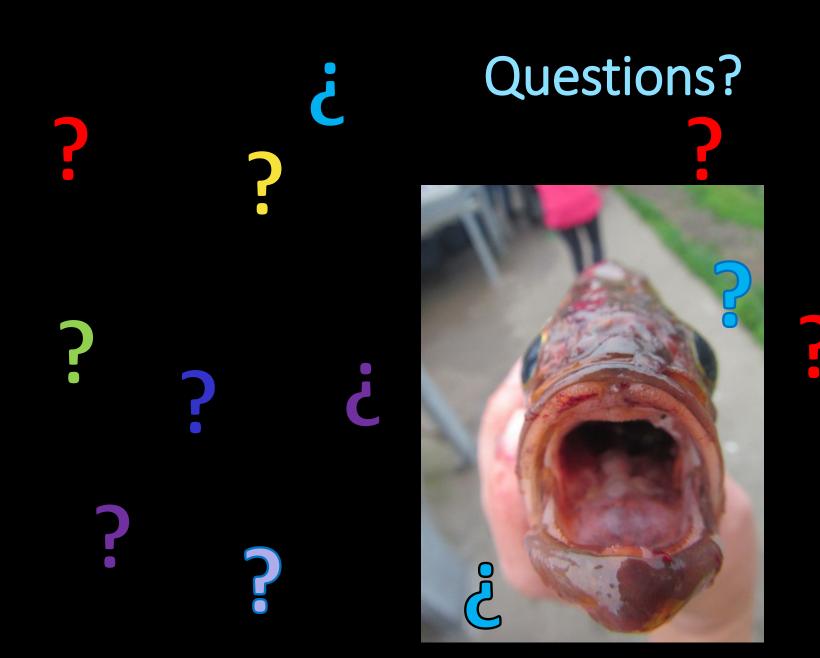


People

- All committee members for valuable feed back: Scott Heppell, Felipe Barreto, Michael Harte, Will White, Gregg Walker
- Heppell Lab members: Brittany Schwartzkopf, Tom Calvanese, Patricia Rincon Díaz, Andrea Jara, Brandon Chasco, Matt Ramirez, Claire Rosemond, Samara Haver, Olivia Boisen, Mee-ya Monneedy, Melissa Head, Janelle Layton, Jill Munger, Selina Heppell
- WDFW: Dayv Lowry, Rob Davis, WDFW hook and line sampling crew, Windsong Charters
- ODFW: Cameron Sharpe, ODFW port sampling crew, Kathleen O'Malley, Lief Rasmuson
- OSU: Michael Banks, Dave Jacobs, Amanda Polley, Amber Algren, Scarlett Arbuckle
- NMFS NWFSC: Gary Longo, James Selleck, Jim Hastie
- NOAA ONMS: All OCNMS staff and all the Nancy Foster Scholars, Kate Thompson, Seaberry Nachbar, Claire Fackler, Tracy Hadjuck, Steve Gittings, Mitchel Tart, David Ruck, Marlies Tumolo, Liz Weinberg, Dana Wilkes, Jacqueline Laverdure, Nicole Harris, Jenny Wadell.
- Genetics: Mark Philips, Barreto Lab, Andrea Burton, Rebecca Mostow, Richard Coleman, Javi Tambia, Stan Piotrowski, John Barnes
- Oceanography: Alexander Kurapov, Vincent Combs, Maria Jose Marin Jarrin
- Coding: Josh Stewart, Vic Quennessen, Kenneth Loonam, Mario Gomez



FIN



<u>Contact:</u> <u>Alexandra.M.Avila@gmail.com</u>

Twitter/Instagram: @MarineBioAlex