

Population genomics of Pacific cod Sara Michele Schaal¹, Wes Larson², Ingrid Spies¹ ¹Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Seattle, WA ²Alaska Fisheries Science Center, Auke Bay Laboratory, Juneau, AK



Major goal of management

Identify Population Boundaries



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Identify Population Boundaries



Major goal of management

Identify Population Boundaries

Highly mobile species make this difficult







PC1



PC1

PC2

What can genomics tell us?

Populations that reproductively isolated









PC2

Fully Interbreeding Regions



8

What can genomics tell us?

Populations that reproductively isolated



Many Regions



Some Genetic Overlap



PC1

PC2

Fully Interbreeding Regions





PC1

What can genomics tell us?

Populations that reproductively isolated









PC1

PC2

Fully Interbreeding Regions



Many Populations



PC1



- One of the largest and most valuable groundfish fisheries in the Alaska.
- Pacific cod worth \$116 million in 2021





Is there genetic stock structure in Pacific cod?

> Does the genetic stock structure match the management areas?



Pacific cod sampling

Is there genetic stock structure in Pacific cod?

> Does the genetic stock structure match the management areas?



Pacific cod population structure

~3 million markers from throughout the genome (aligned to *new* Pacific cod genome!)

0.05

0.10

PC1 - 4.24%

0.15

0.20



0.00



0	Japan		Unimak		
•	Korea		Shumagins	regi	on
•	Russia		West Kodiak	٠	Bering Sea
•	Zhemchug Canyon	•	Kodiak		Aleutians
0	Pervenets Canyon	•	Cook Inlet	٠	wGOA
0	Pribilof	•	PWS		eGOA
	Near Islands	•	Lynn Canal	*	Eastern Pacific
0	Tanaga Island	•	Hecate Strait		
0	Amchitka Pass				
0	Adak				

 \sim 3 million markers from throughout the genome





0	Janan		Unimak		
	Korea		Shumagins	regi	on
•	Russia		West Kodiak	• €	Bering Sea
•	Zhemchug Canyon	•	Kodiak		Aleutians
•	Pervenets Canyon	•	Cook Inlet	•	WGOA
0	Pribilof	•	PWS		eGOA
•	Near Islands	•	Lynn Canal	*	Eastern Pacific
٠	Tanaga Island	•	Hecate Strait		
•	Amchitka Pass				
•	Adak				
					1.0

 \sim 3 million markers from throughout the genome

Major genetic break between the Eastern and Western Pacific.



Genetic Break 1

0.15

0.20



•	Japan		Unimak		
•	Korea		Shumagins	regi	on
•	Russia		West Kodiak	٠	Bering Sea
•	Zhemchug Canyon	•	Kodiak		Aleutians
•	Pervenets Canyon	•	Cook Inlet	•	WGOA
0	Pribilof	•	PWS		eGOA
٠	Near Islands	•	Lynn Canal	*	Eastern Pacific
•	Tanaga Island	•	Hecate Strait		
•	Amchitka Pass				
۲	Adak				

Low-coverage whole



0.05

00.0 - **23%**

-0.05

-0.10

-0.01

A second genetic break between the Northern Bering Sea and Eastern Bering Sea

Genetic Break 2

0.00



- Pervenets Canyon 🔍 West Kodiak
- Pribilof
- Near Islands
- Tanaga Island
- Amchitka Pass
- Adak

- - Aleutians
 - Bering Sea
 eGOA
- wGOA
- PWS Lynn Canal
- Hecate Strait

Cook Inlet

Kodiak

0.00

-0.01

A second genetic break between the Northern Bering Sea and Eastern Bering Sea



0.01

PC1 - 4.24%



- **Bering Sea** eGOA
- Cook Inlet PWS
 - WGOA
- Lynn Canal

Kodiak

0

Pribilof

Adak

0.02

Near Islands

Tanaga Island

Amchitka Pass

Hecate Strait

0.00

-0.01

A second genetic break between the Northern Bering Sea and Eastern Bering Sea



0.01

PC1 - 4.24%



0.02

A second genetic break between the Northern Bering Sea and Eastern Bering Sea



0.01

PC1 - 4.24%



Genetic Break 3

0.00

0.05

00.0 - **23%**

-0.05

-0.10

-0.01

A third genetic break between the Eastern GOA and Western GOA.



Hecate Strait

Adak

23



0.05

00.0 - **23%**

-0.05

-0.10

-0.01

Genetic Break due to adaptive differences in the Aleutian Islands (happy to talk with anyone about this after).



0.00



Pacific cod



Genetic Breaks

1. Eastern and Western Pacific

2. Northern Bering Sea (but messy) Mixing with EBS

> 3. Aleutian Islands Adaptive differences

4. Eastern GOA from Western GOA



Pacific cod



Genetic Breaks

1. Eastern and Western Pacific

2. Northern Bering Sea (but messy) Mixing with EBS

> 3. Aleutian Islands Adaptive differences

4. Eastern GOA from Western GOA

Four Genetically distinct regions in US waters



Pacific cod summer stock structure

Summer vs. Winter Distributions

Pacific cod spawn from ~midwinter to spring



Summer vs. Winter Distributions



Summer vs. Winter Distributions

Pacific cod spawn from ~midwinter to spring

Winter distribution represents the genetic stock structure

About half of the harvest and population surveys occur in the summer months



GT-seq Panel Development

Step 1

Whole-genome sequencing



Identify outlier loci

Step 2



Step 3

Design a panel using ~300 SNPs that maximize genetic differences

Some individuals from major spawning populations



Linkage Group

Final GT-seq panel

223 High F_{ST} Markers



Final GT-seq panel

223 High F_{ST} Markers



Final GT-seq panel

Four reporting groups



Using baseline samples in Rubias: 93.1% of all samples

	Aleutians	eGOA	NBS	wGOA/EBS
Aleutians	212	0	0	7
eGOA	1	121	0	5
NBS	0	0	44	6
wGOA/EBS	12	1	3	359

Summer caught pacific cod



Summer caught pacific cod



Summer caught pacific cod



What is the genetic stock composition of each individual?

- Fin clips removed and used for DNA extraction
- GT-seq prep and sequencing
- Individual GSI assignment

Genetic stock identification – Eastern GOA



Genetic stock identification – Eastern GOA



Genetic stock identification – Western GOA



Genetic stock identification – Eastern Bering Sea



Genetic stock identification – Northern Bering Sea



Genetic stock identification – Norton Sound



Do summer and winter distributions of Pacific cod vary?



Do summer and winter distributions of Pacific cod vary?

For the most part, no...



Do summer and winter distributions of Pacific cod vary?

For the most part, no...but Norton Sound



The GT-seq panel will be used to determine the population origin of fish in the mixed stock fisheries.

Knowing population of origin will:

- Investigate ontogenetic migratory behavior
- Identify origin of large cod in fishery
- Understand stock specific fishing pressure in mixed stock fisheries



NOAA Fisheries scientists collect Pacific cod samples in the Aleutian Islands. https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/

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