

Genetic variation to hypoxia tolerance in developing Atlantic salmon

TAS

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Breeding for Robustness

The ability to continue <u>high production potential</u> with <u>resilience</u> to stressors in a <u>wide variety</u> of environmental conditions (Knap 2005)

- What is the measurement trait?
- How and when can we measure it?
 - Efficiently
 - In large enough numbers
- Is there variation within the population?



Breeding for Robustness

The ability to continue <u>high production potential</u> with <u>resilience</u> to stressors in a <u>wide variety of environmental conditions</u> (Knap 2005)

- Pathogens
- Nutrition
- Production system and management
- Environment
 - temperature
 - dissolved oxygen







Measure under variable conditions



Hypoxia in sea cages







Hypoxia in hatchery





Wood et al, unpublished



How did we measure it?



Closed chamber respirometry



What did we measure?

Analyses

- Full-sib families
 - 32 families eyed-egg stage (312 dd)
 - 26 families yolk-sac alevin stage (504 dd)

- Closed respirometry, multi-well plates
 eyed egg stage n = 14-20
 - yolk-sac alevin stage n = 16-24

• To obtain Pcrit values fitted non-linear (Weibull and logistic) models

Calculating Pcrit

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What did we observe?

Pcrit / hypoxia tolerance variation

Family

 $h^2 = 0.15$

0.60 r_g = (0.34)

 $h^2 = 0.37$ (0.13)

Hypoxia tolerance and robustness

- Genetic variation (in development stage)
- Correlation with age?
- Correlation with other traits?
- Closed chamber respirometry not efficient as a measurement trait

Thank You

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