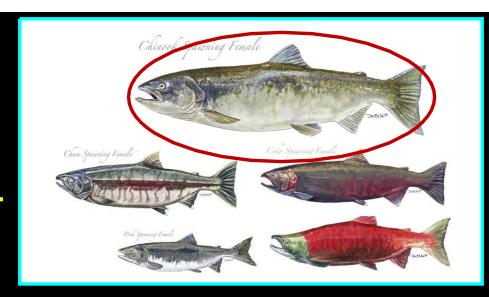
Using chemical fingerprints in salmon and whales to infer prey preferences and foraging habitat of SRKWs.

Sandra O'Neill¹, Gina Ylitalo¹, David Herman¹ & James West¹

¹NOAA Fisheries, Northwest Fisheries Science Center ²WA Department Fish and Wildlife



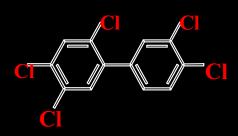
Contaminants levels in fish are determined by...



- · Where they live
- · What they eat
- How long they are exposed
- · How fat they are

Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

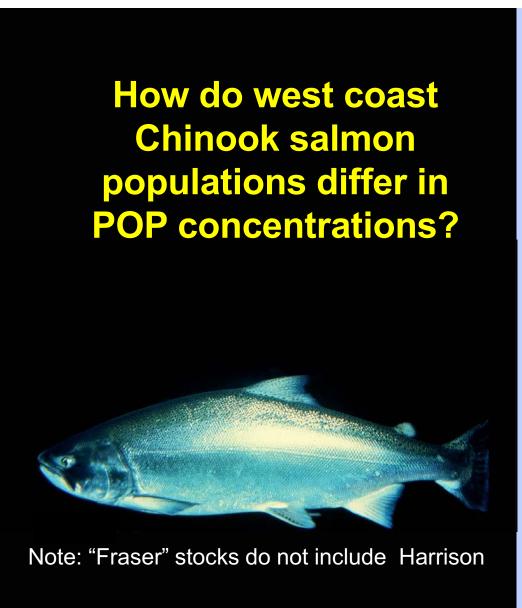
- Synthetic, industrial compounds
- · Highly toxic
- · Resistant to biological degradation
- · Accumulate w/ age
- · Bio-magnify



Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)



Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDES)





4 classes of contaminants were analyzed in 216 whole body salmon samples:

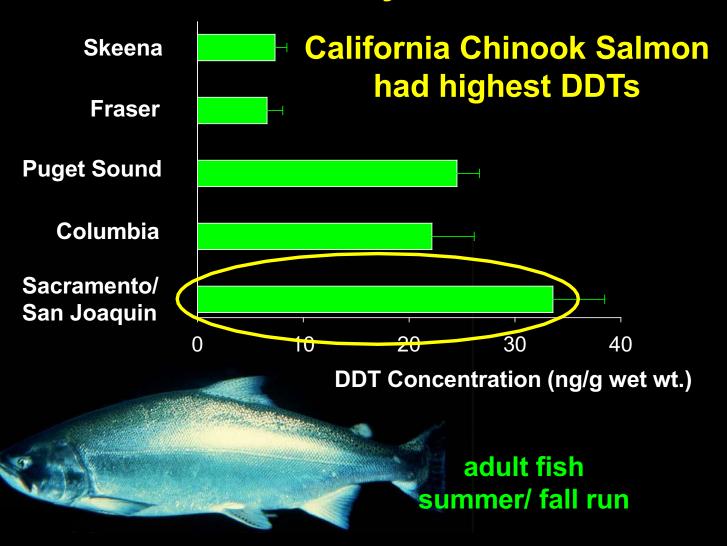
DDTs, HCB, PCBs, PBDEs,



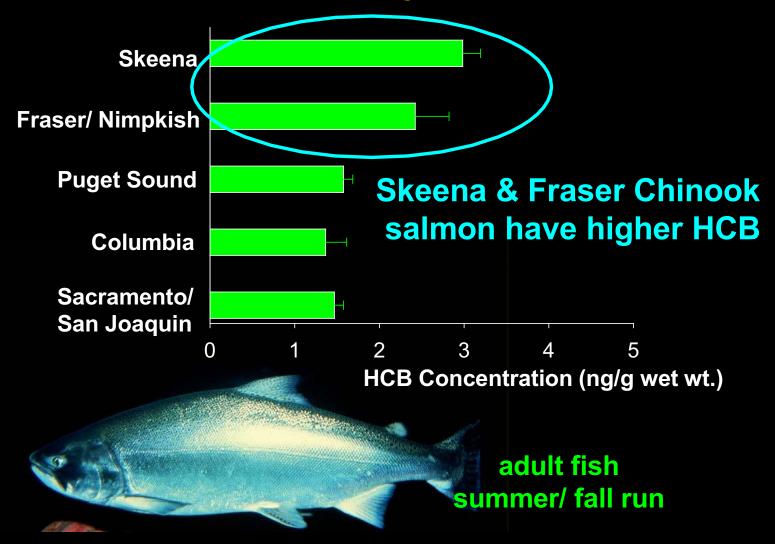




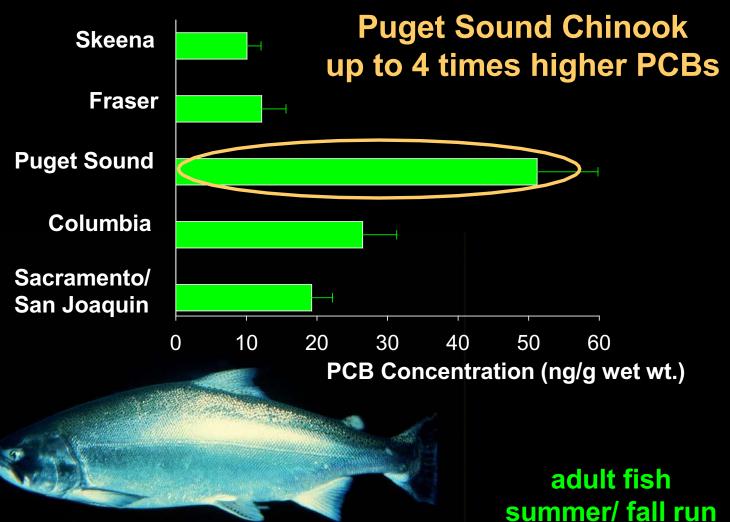
DDTs in Whole-body Chinook Salmon



HCB in Whole-body Chinook Salmon

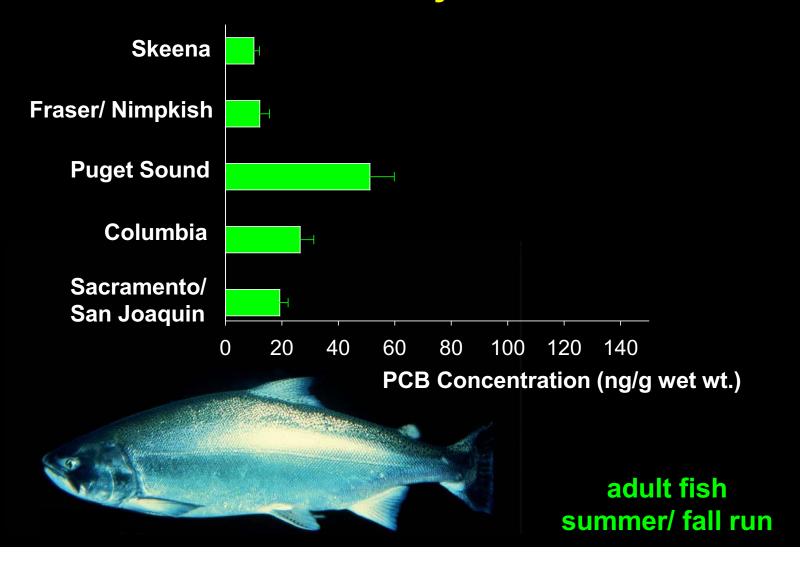


PCBs in Whole-body Chinook Salmon

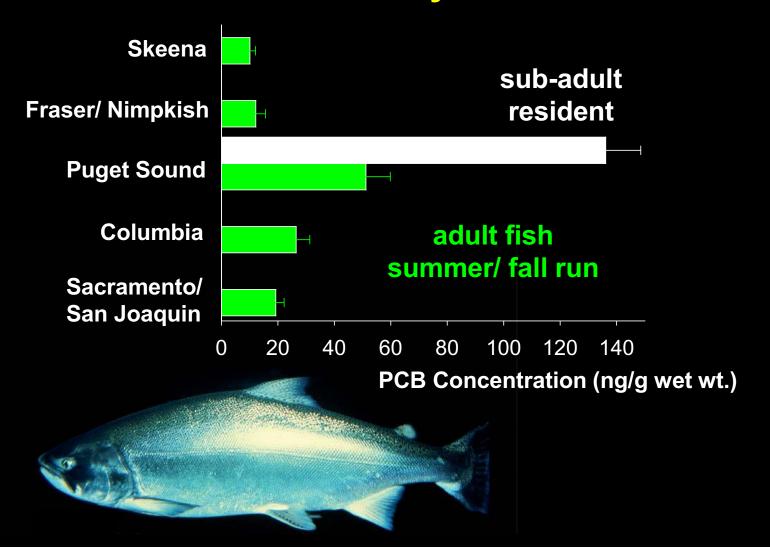


summer/ fall run

PCBs in Whole-body Chinook Salmon



PCBs in Whole-body Chinook Salmon



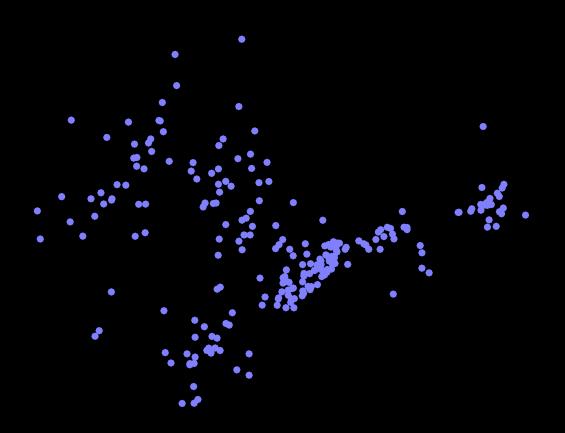
Salmon have chemical fingerprints

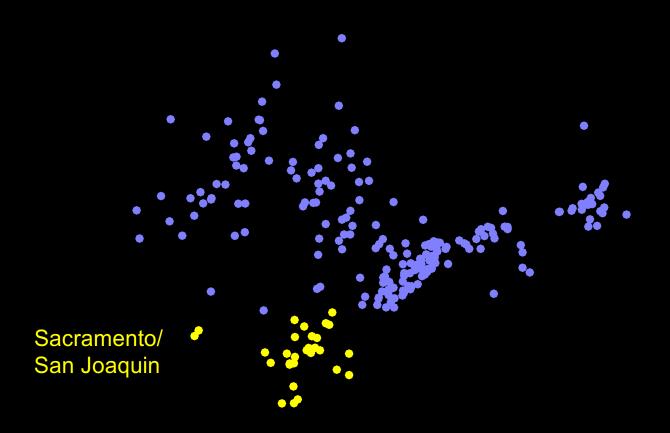


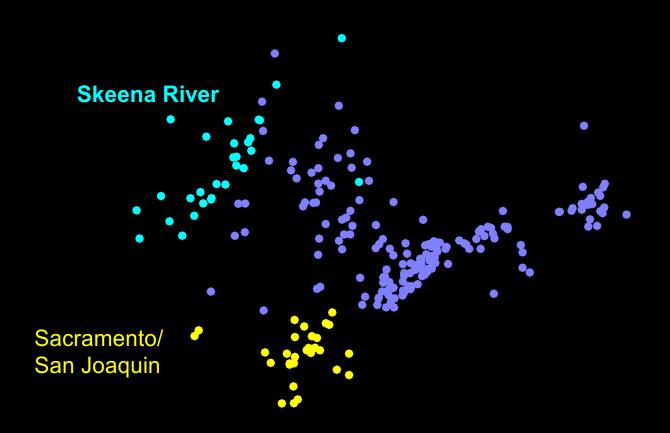
PCBs, PBDEs, DDTs, HCB,

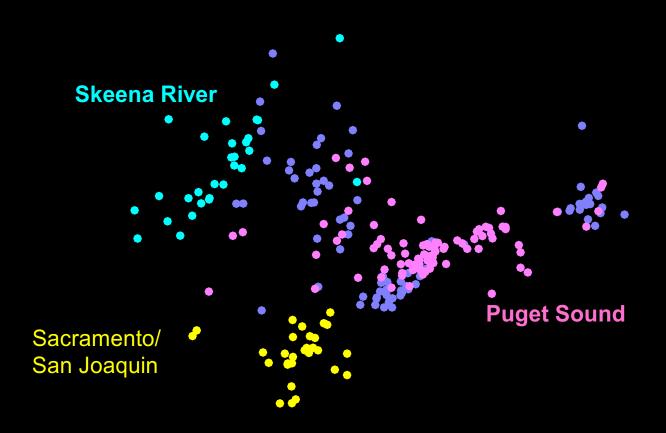
Contaminant patterns vary by Chinook population reflecting difference in their marine distribution.





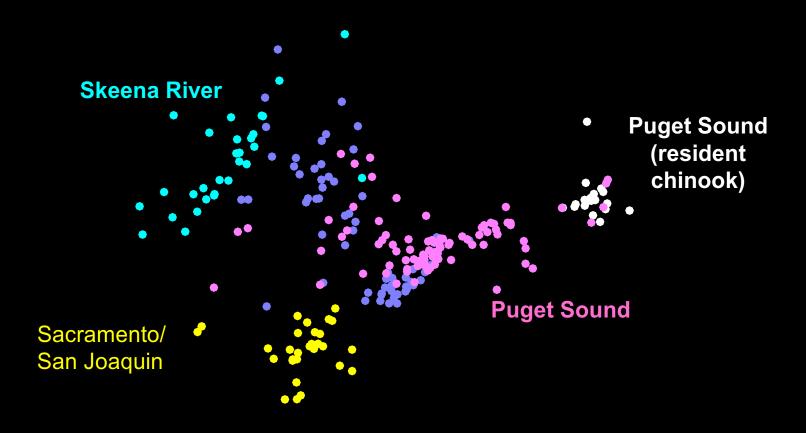


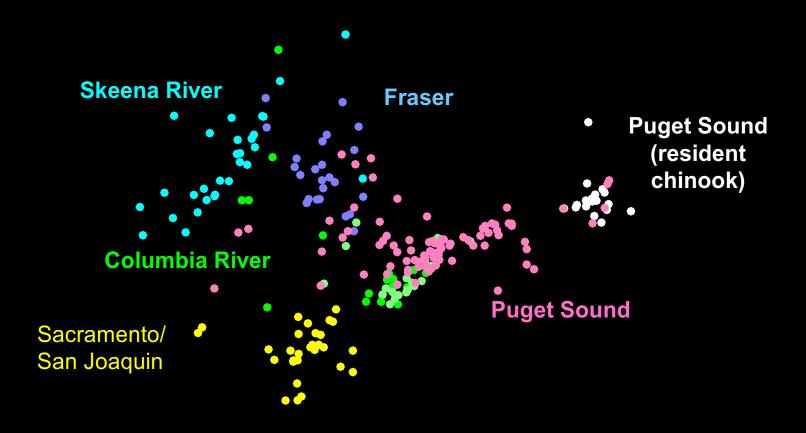




Multi-dimensional Scaling Plot of Four POPs Stres

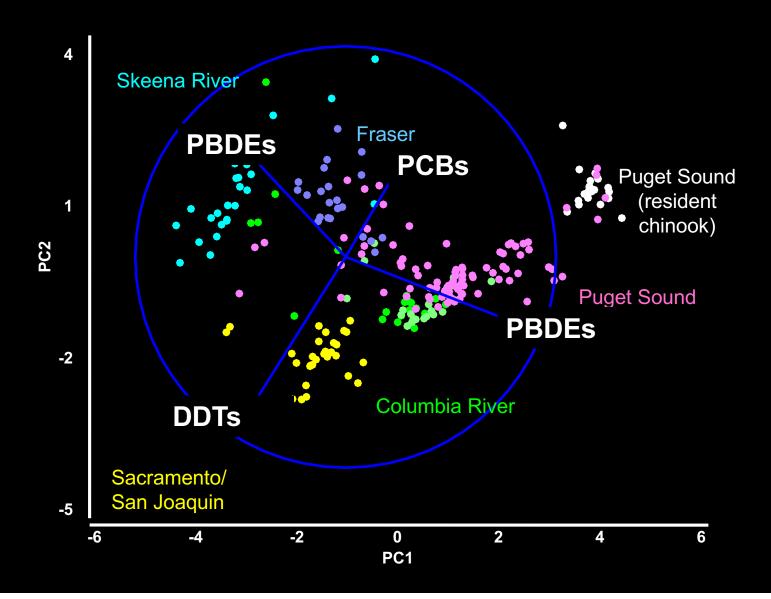
Stress=0.05

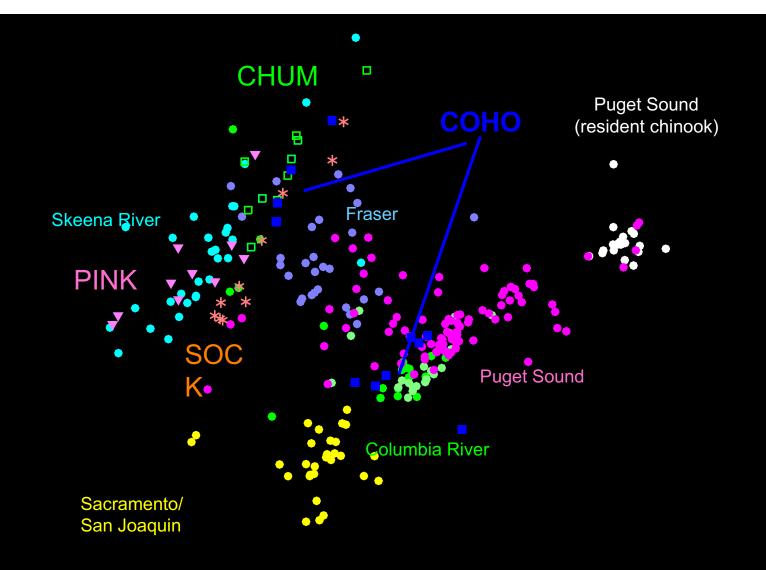


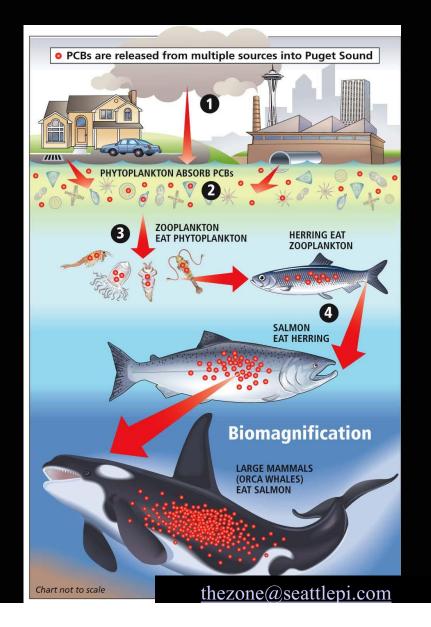


Multi-dimensional Scaling Plot of Four POPs

Stress=0.05





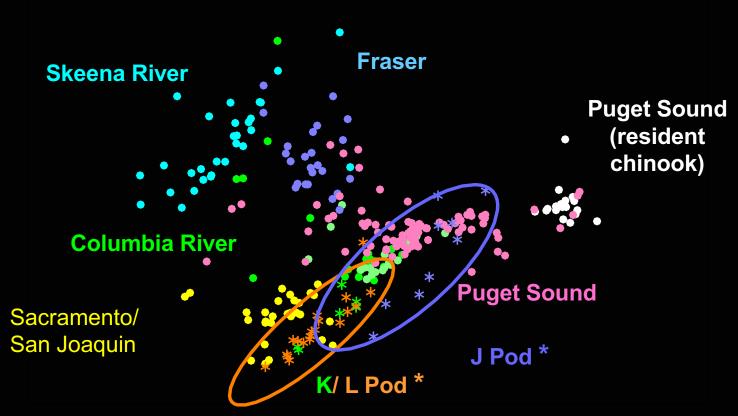


Chinook salmon populations distributed near land-based sources of contaminants have elevated POPs.

POP concentrations in Chinook salmon vary regionally with distinct chemical fingerprints associated with each population.

Marine distribution is the main factor affecting POP levels in Chinook salmon.

What does this mean for SRKW?

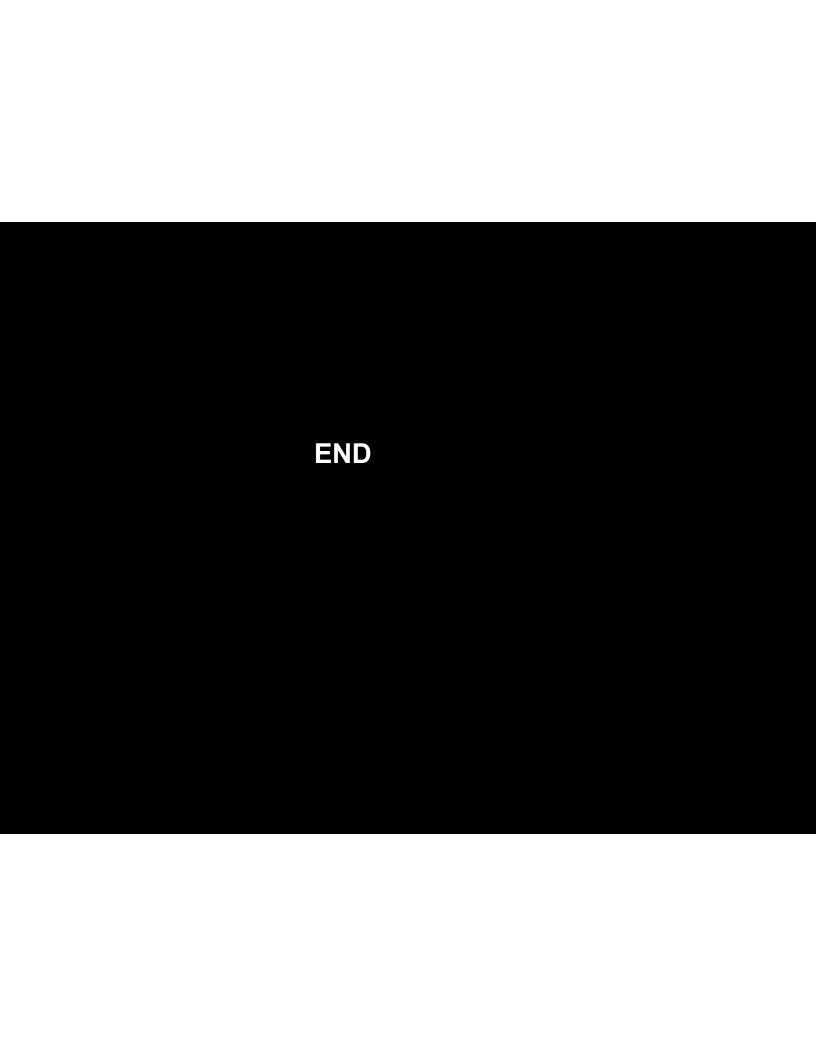


Fingerprint Summary

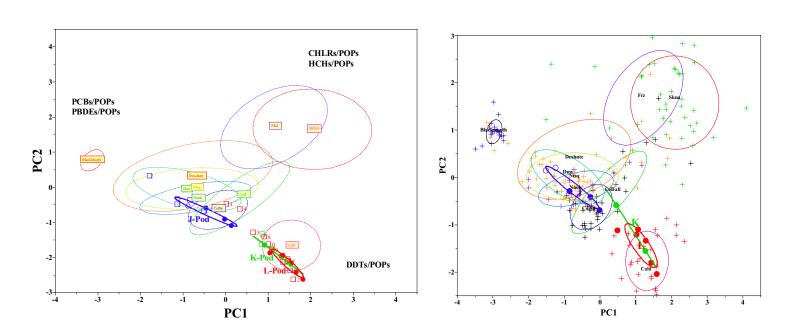
- J Pod killer whales fingerprint overlap with Puget Sound (Harrison) and Columbia River, suggesting substantial portion of their contaminants originate from those source – a more "Salish Sea signal" + Columbia
- K and K Pod killer whales fingerprint overlap more with Sacramento/ San Joaquin and Columbia River – a more "California signal"

Other factor affecting fingerprints

- Contaminant fingerprints in whales and salmon reflect different time scales.
 - Long-term trends in PBDE alter fingerprints over time
 - BUT, fingerprints with and without PBDEs are similar.
- Contaminant bioaccumulation factors for individual contaminants differ between whales and fish, altering fingerprints.
 - Preliminary corrections for bioaccumlation factors
 - dampens "California signal" for K and L pods
 - enhances "Salish Sea" signal for J pod
- 3. Contaminant fingerprints reflect qualitative differences in source of contaminants in diet
 - Quantitative assessment require mass-balance bioconcentration models.

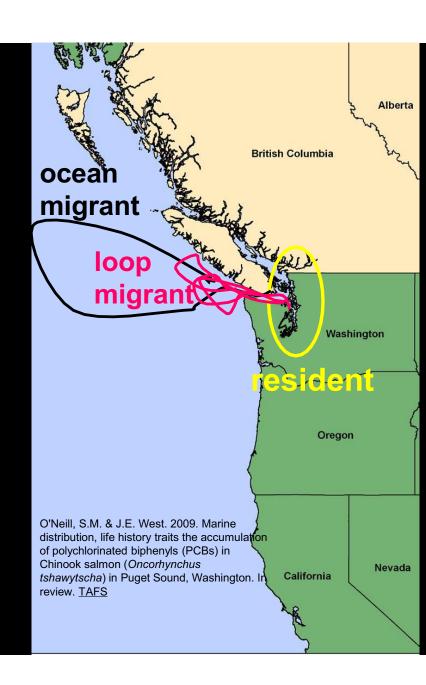


Correction for bioaccumaltion rates shifts whales' fingerprint toward Columbia River populations



Migration patterns of Puget Sound Chinook salmon

Percent of recreational and commercial catch of Puget Sound Chinook salmon displaying resident behavior 29 % of sub-yearling smolts 45 % of yearling smolts



POP Fingerprints

