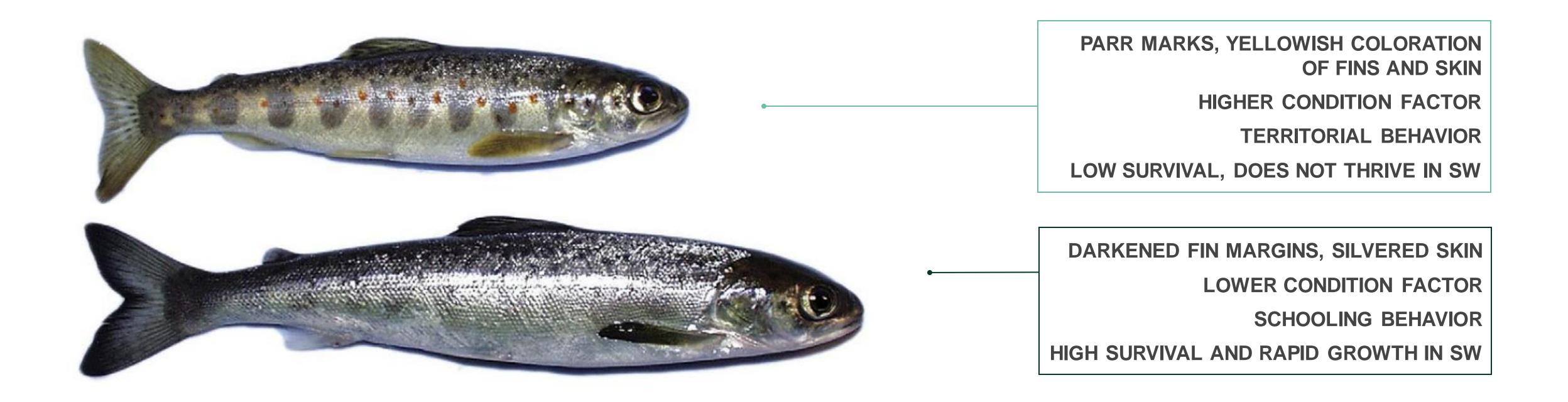


Other changes that accompany smoltification and influence salmon performance



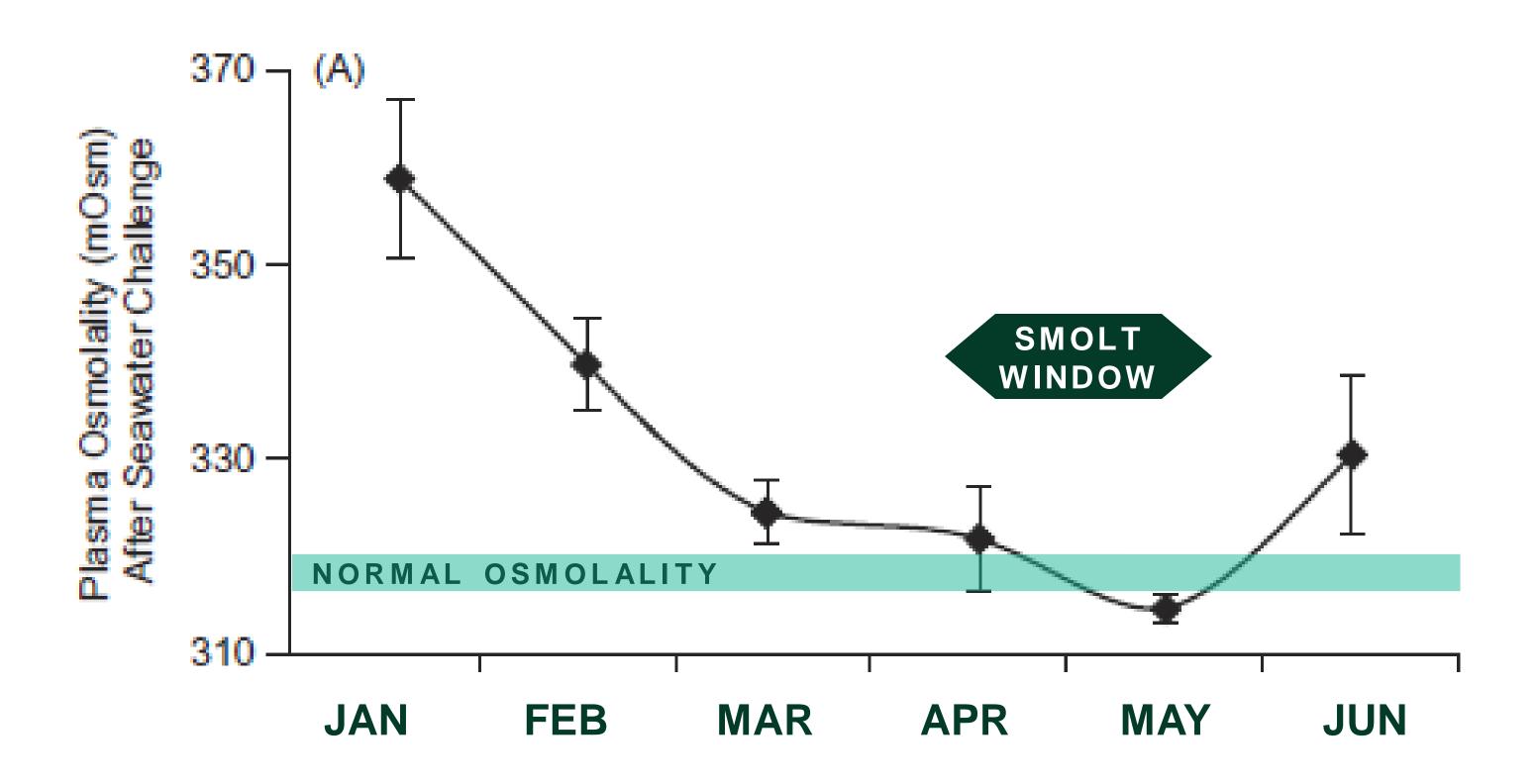
Smoltification—a unique feature of salmonid biology



Smoltification is a profound change in morphology, physiology, and behavior that is necessary for successful anadromous life histories



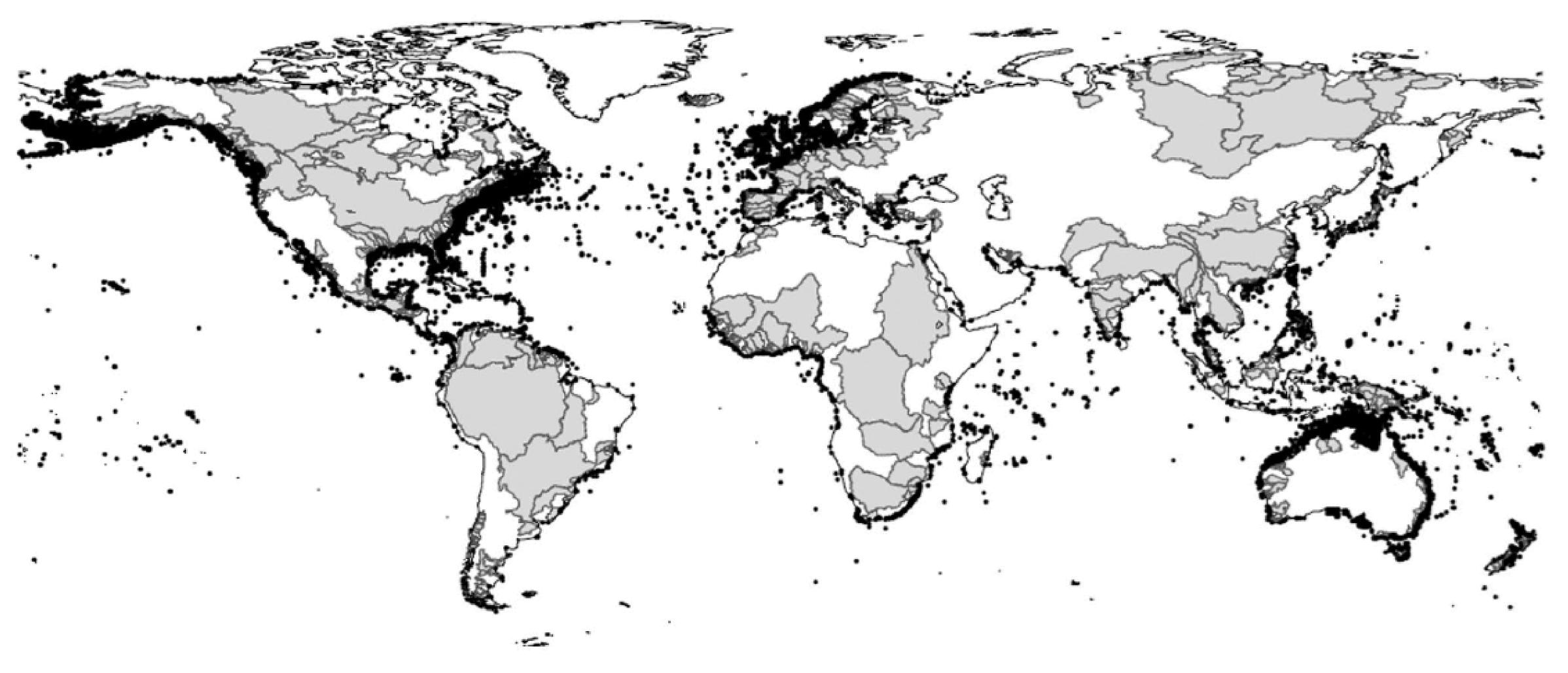
Osmoregulatory dysfunction is easily identified



Fish unable to osmoregulate in SW are physiologically compromised and will die if homeostatic balance is not restored

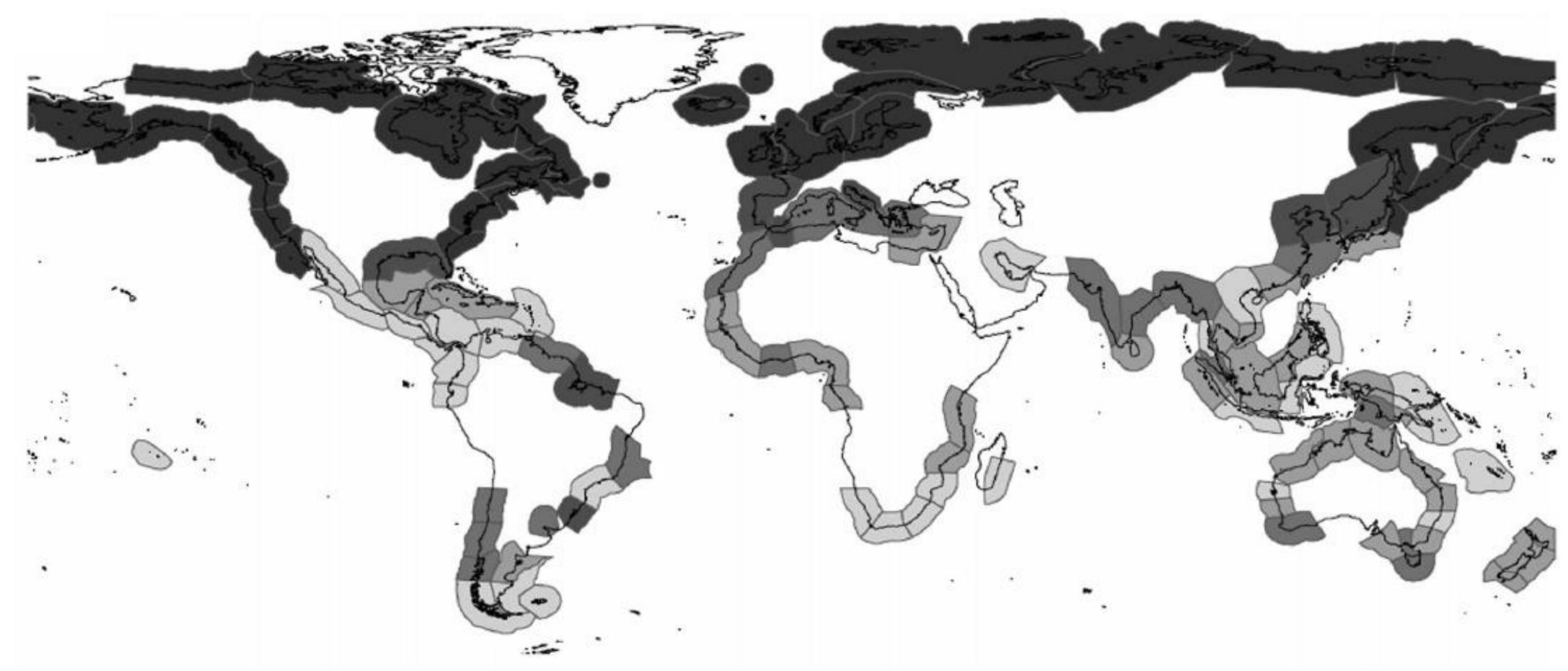


Diadromy is common



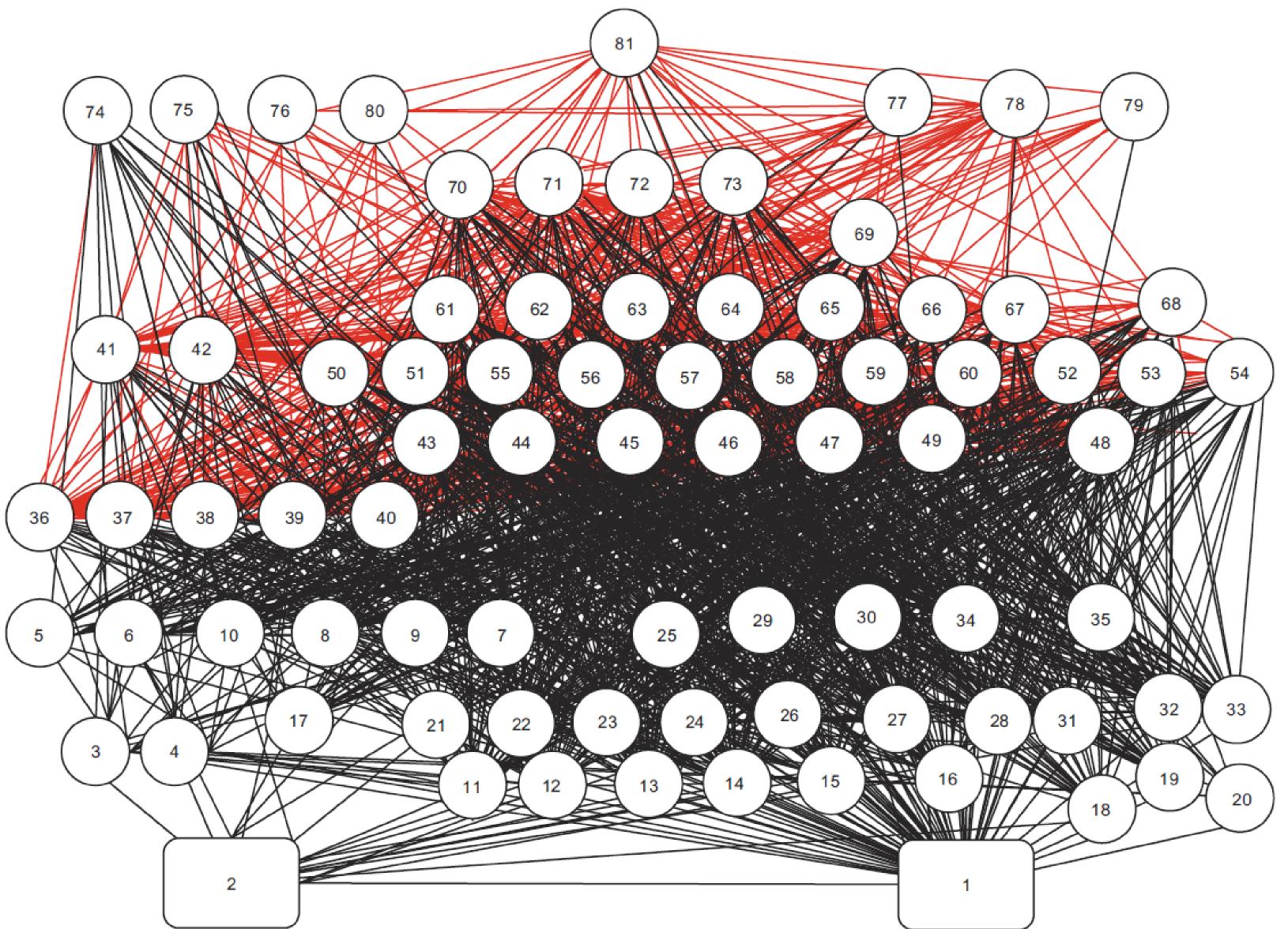


Why be anadromous?



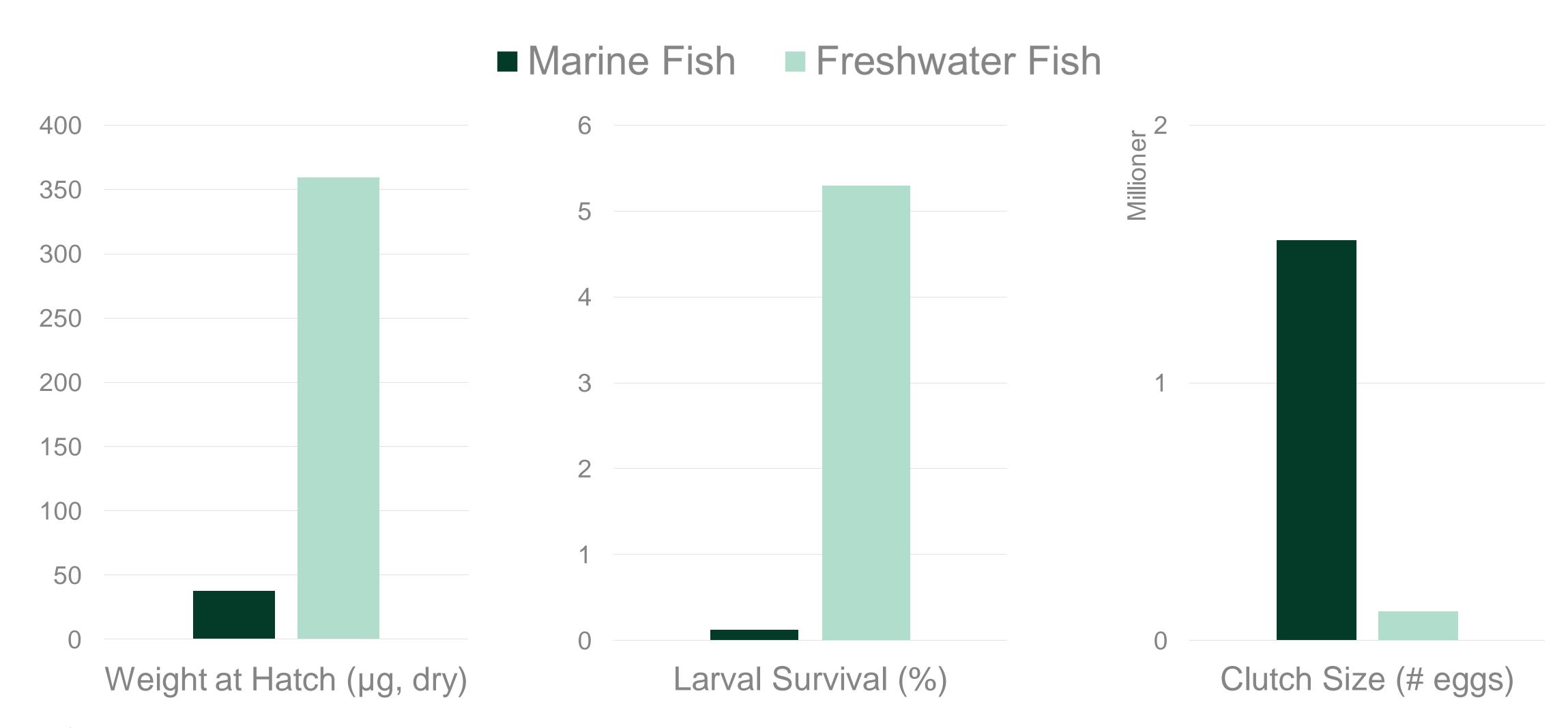


Why be anadromous?



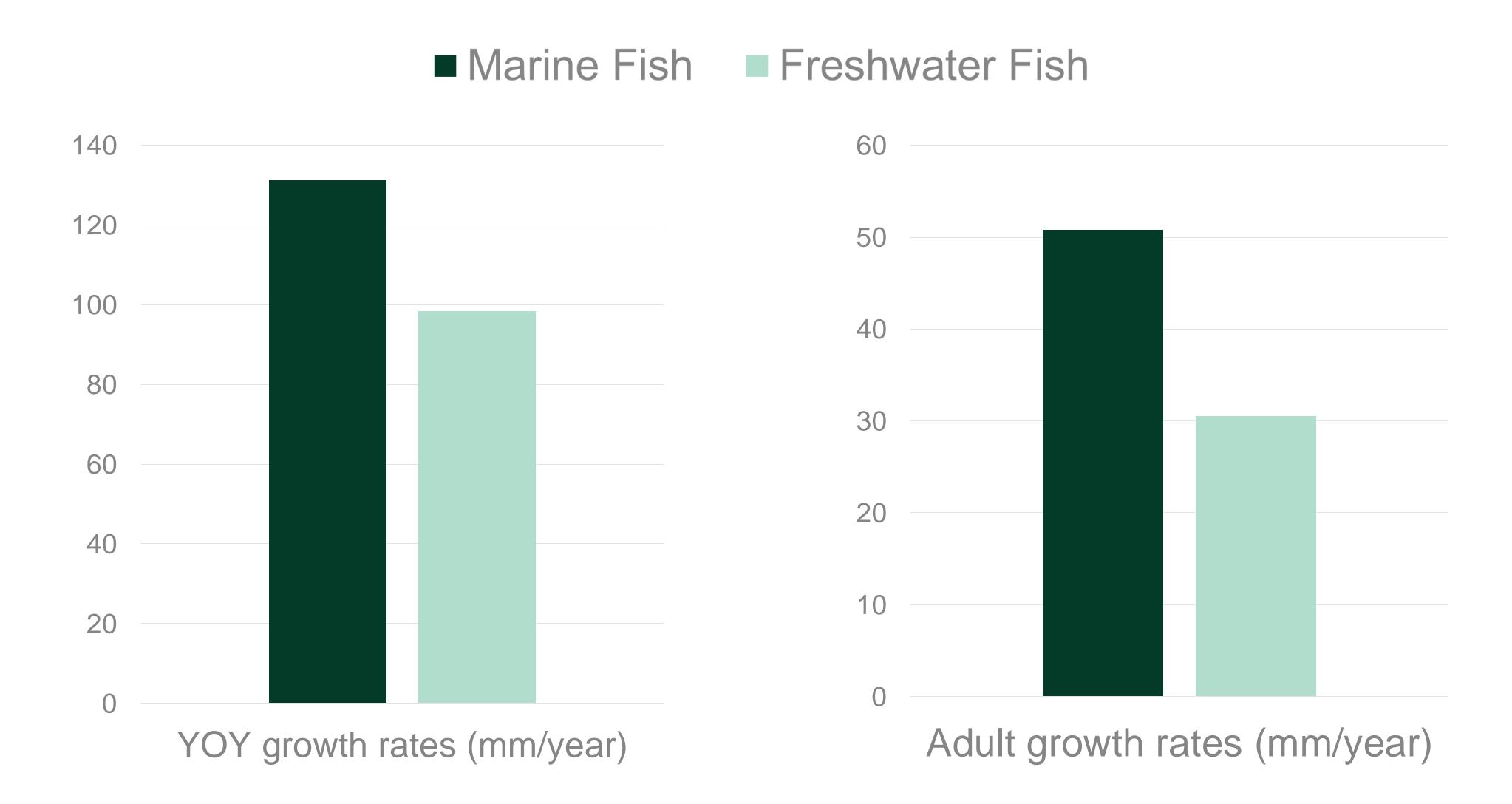


The ocean is a bad place to be small...



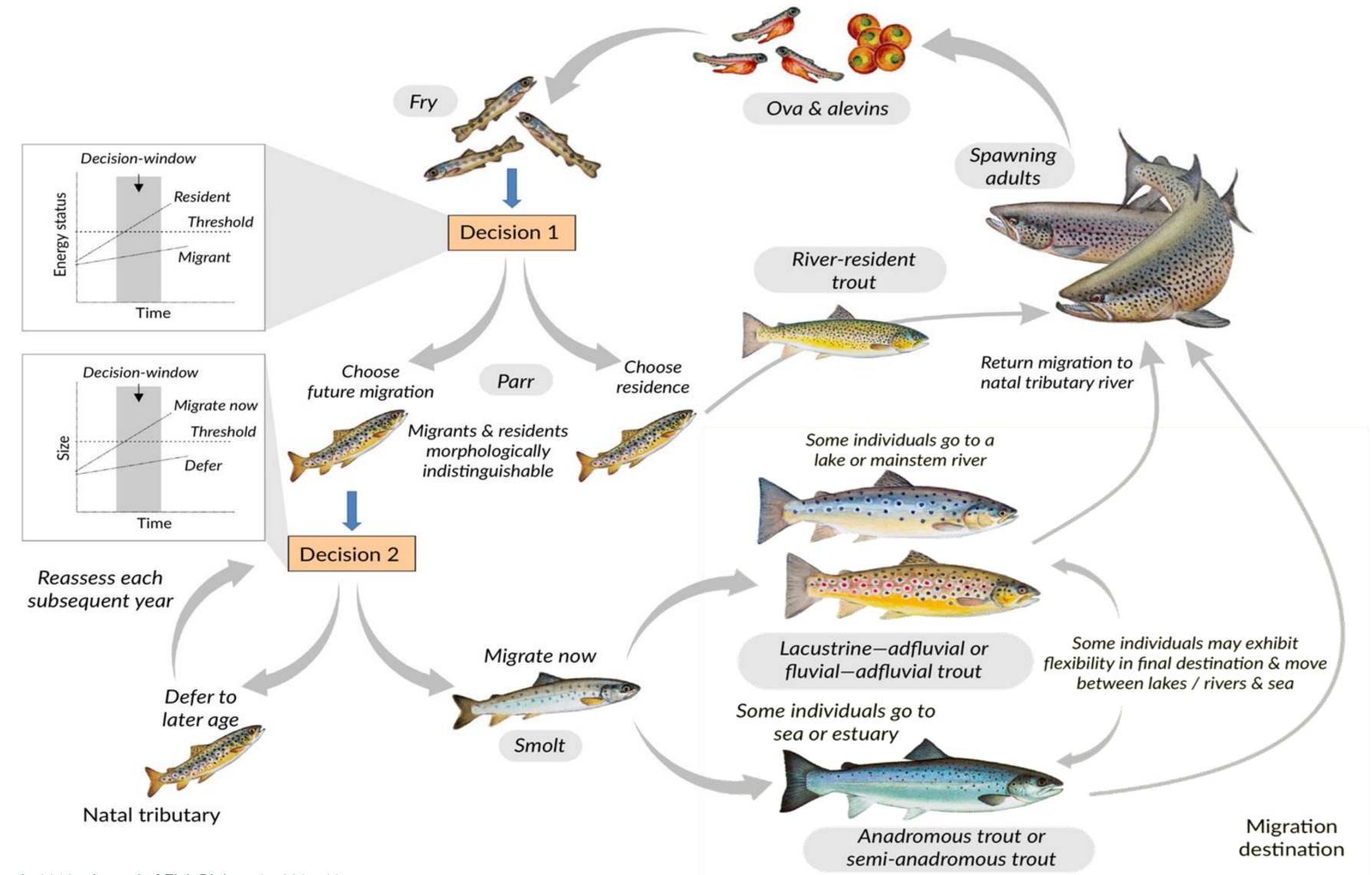


...but it's a good place to get bigger

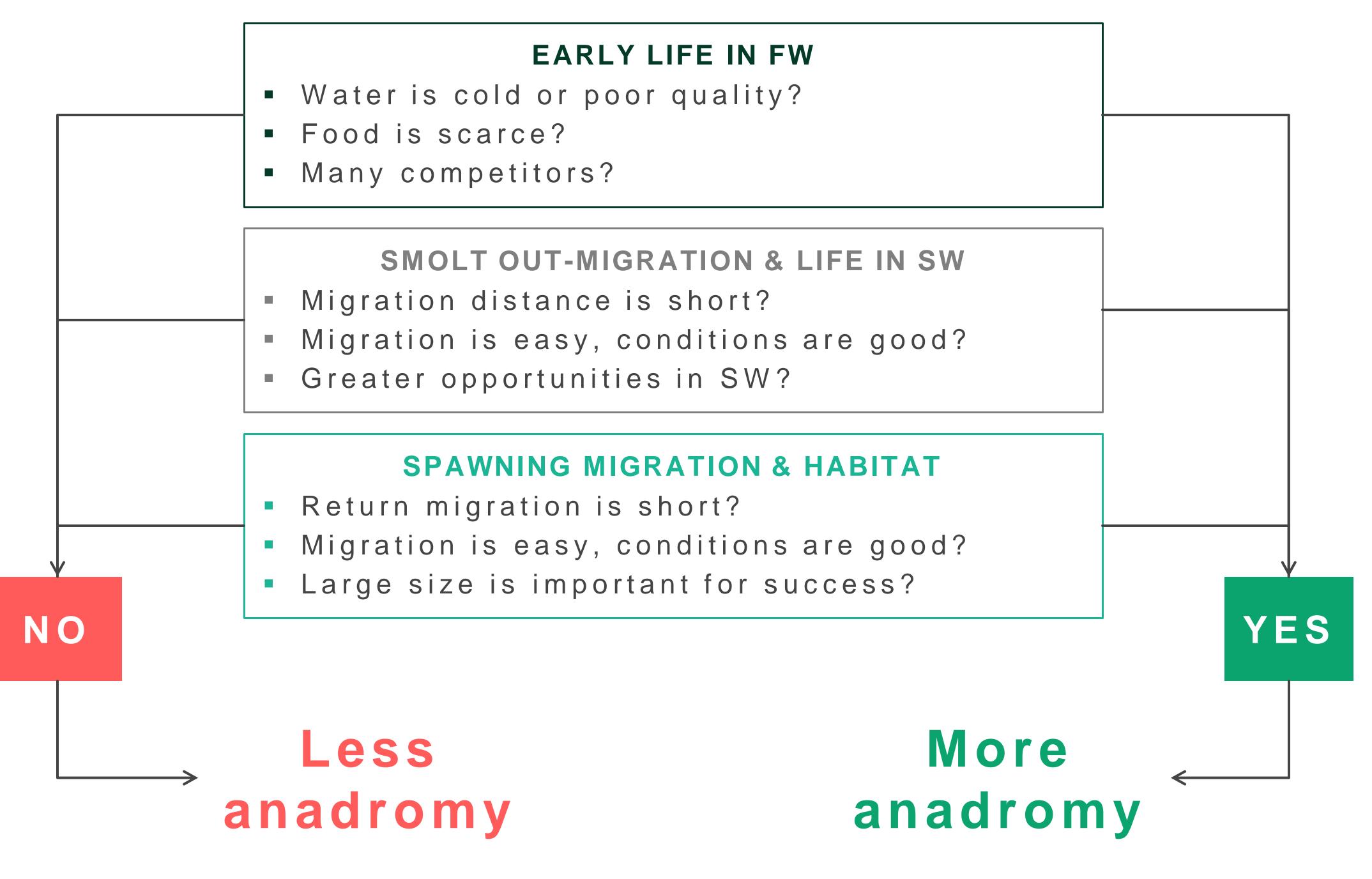




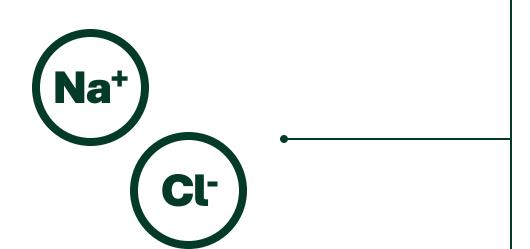
Some fish *choose* an anadromy when FW food resources are limiting—if food is plentiful in FW, there is no reason to migrate





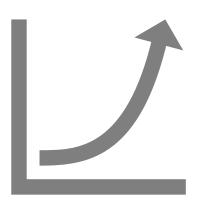


How is the marine environment different?



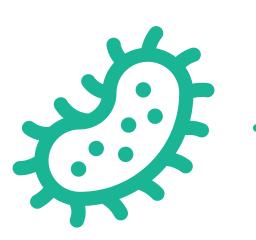
OSMOREGULATION IN SW

Remodeling of gill Increase in ATPase activity Increase in drinking behavior Excretion of excess ions



INCREASED GROWTH CAPACITY

Metabolic upregulation
Increased feed intake
Increased growth hormone, IGF-1

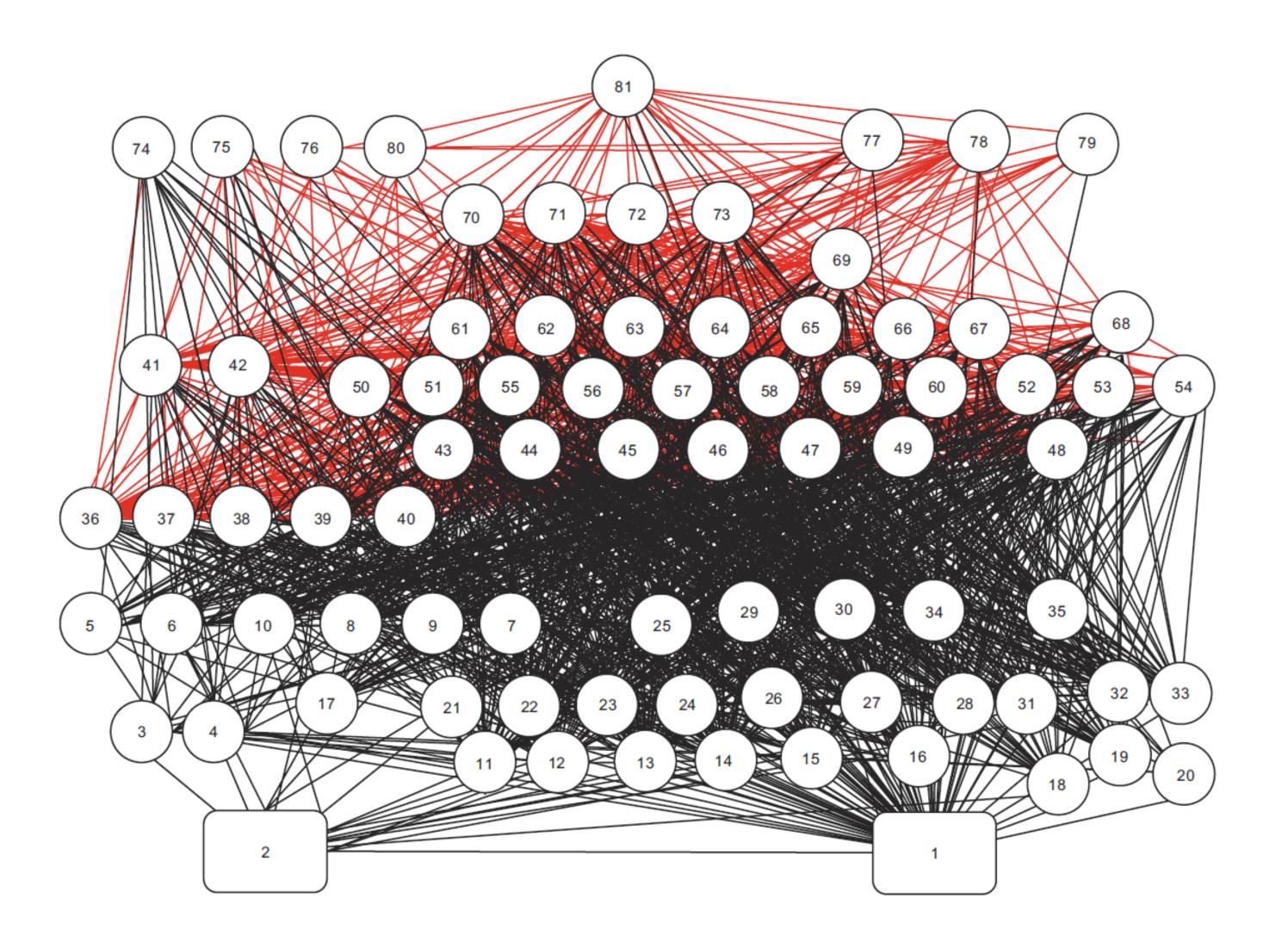


IMMUNOLOGICAL RESET

'Stress' related immunosuppression Reduction of antiviral protections Increase in nonspecific protections

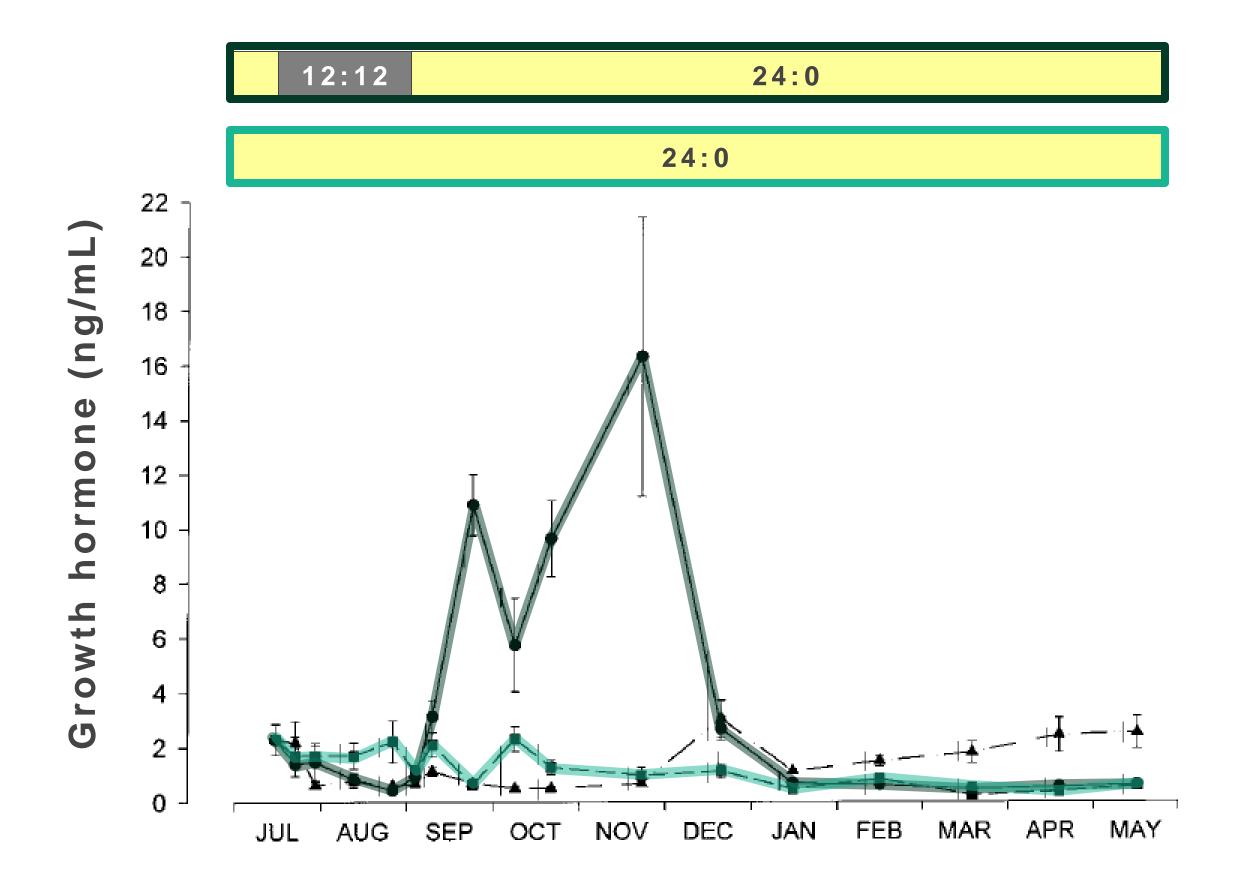


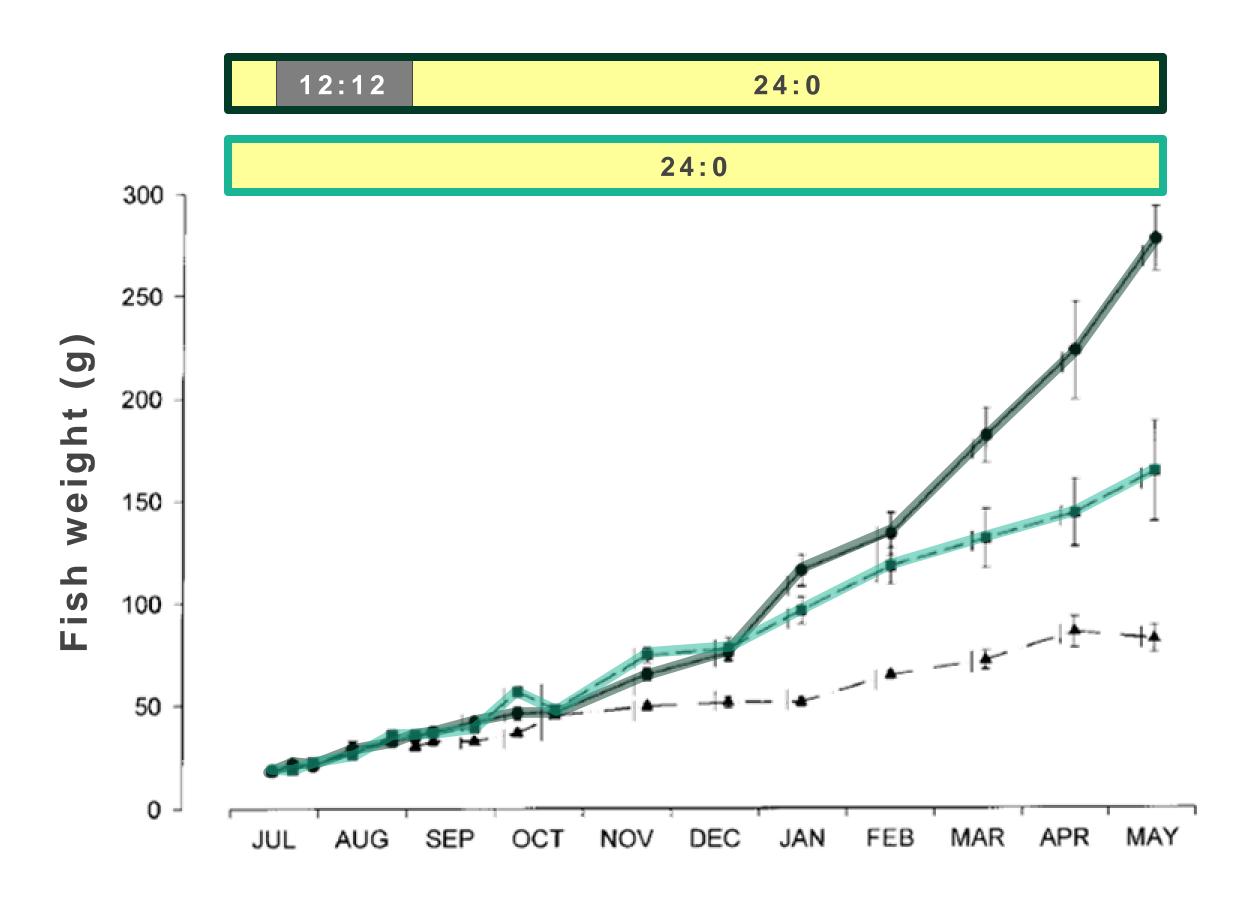
Anadromy means a change in food availability and growth potential





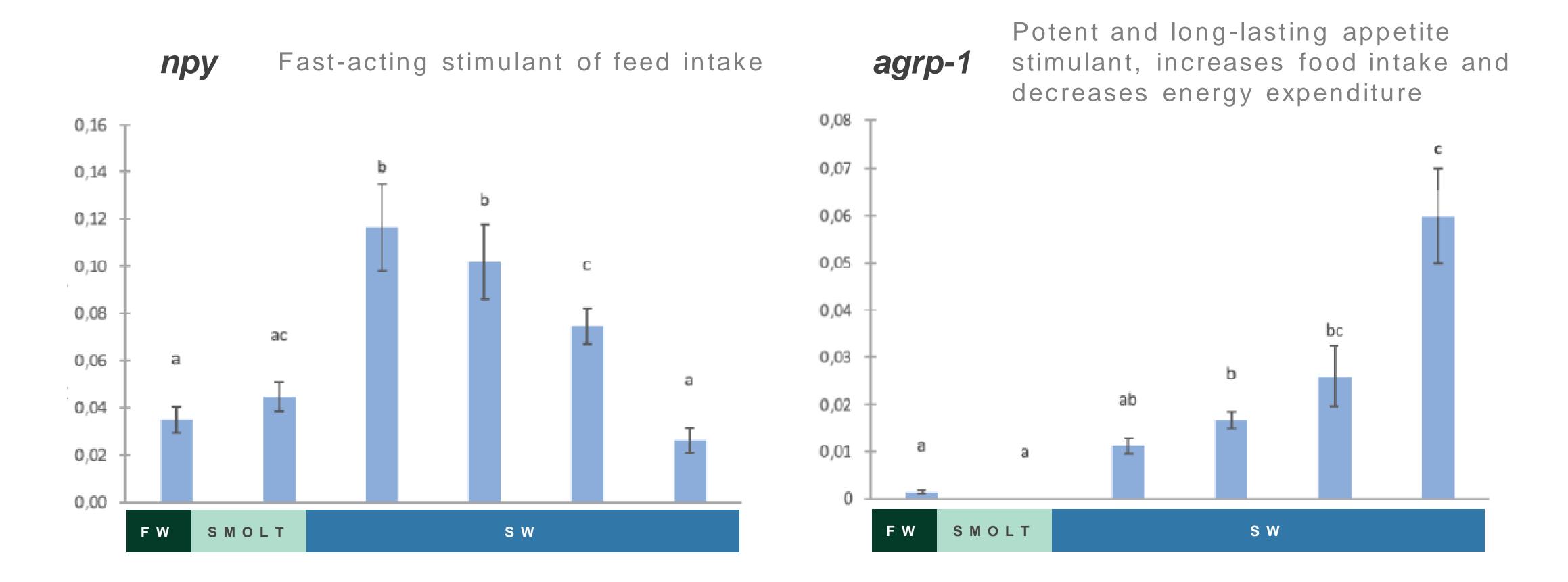
Smoltification influences growth







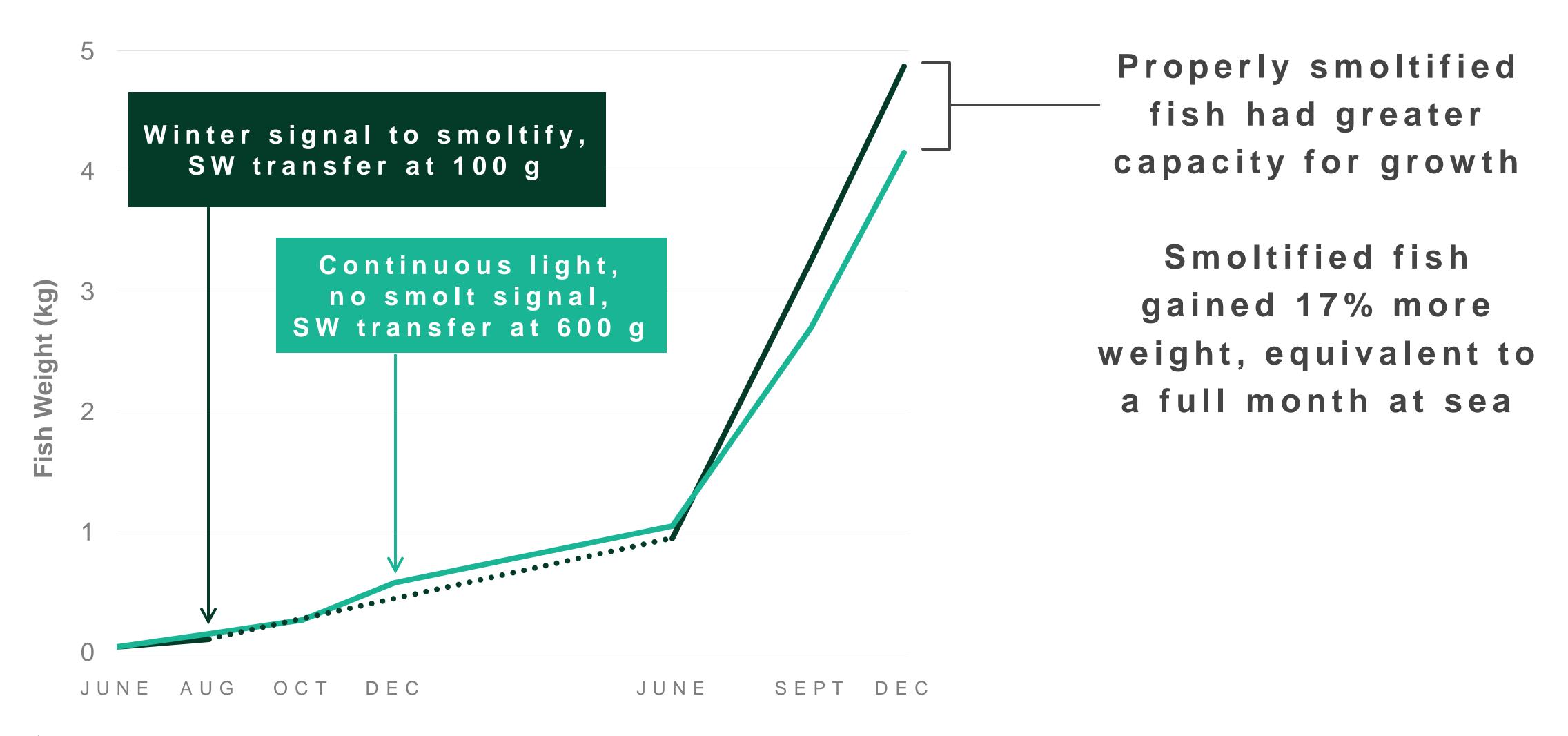
Smoltification influences appetite



Feed intake increases following smoltification and seawater transfer in anticipation of greater feeding opportunities

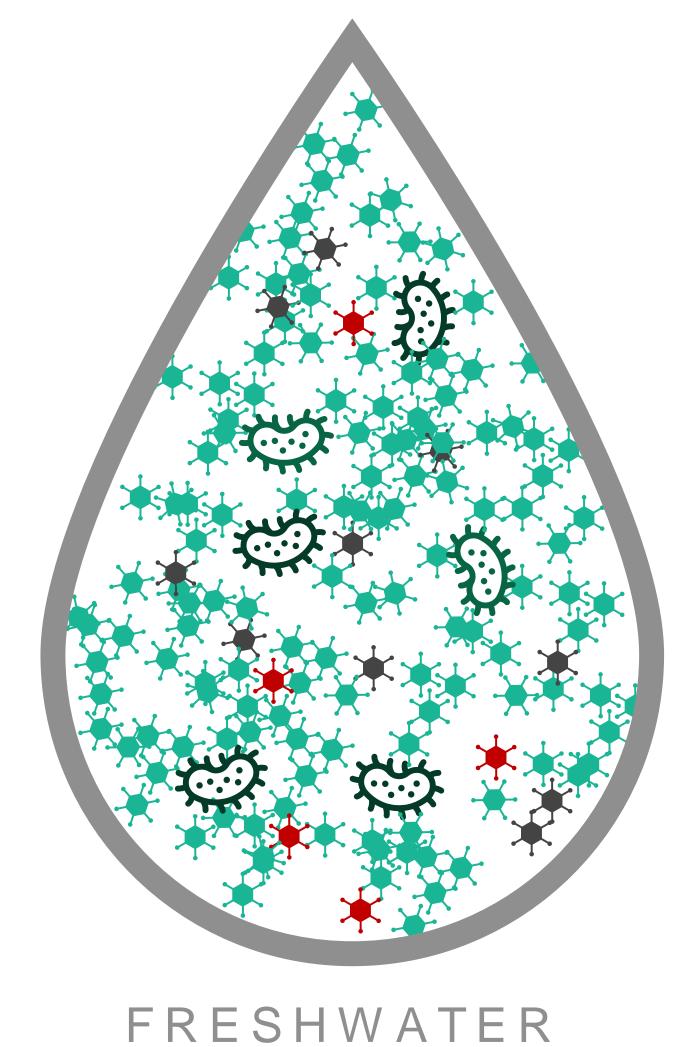


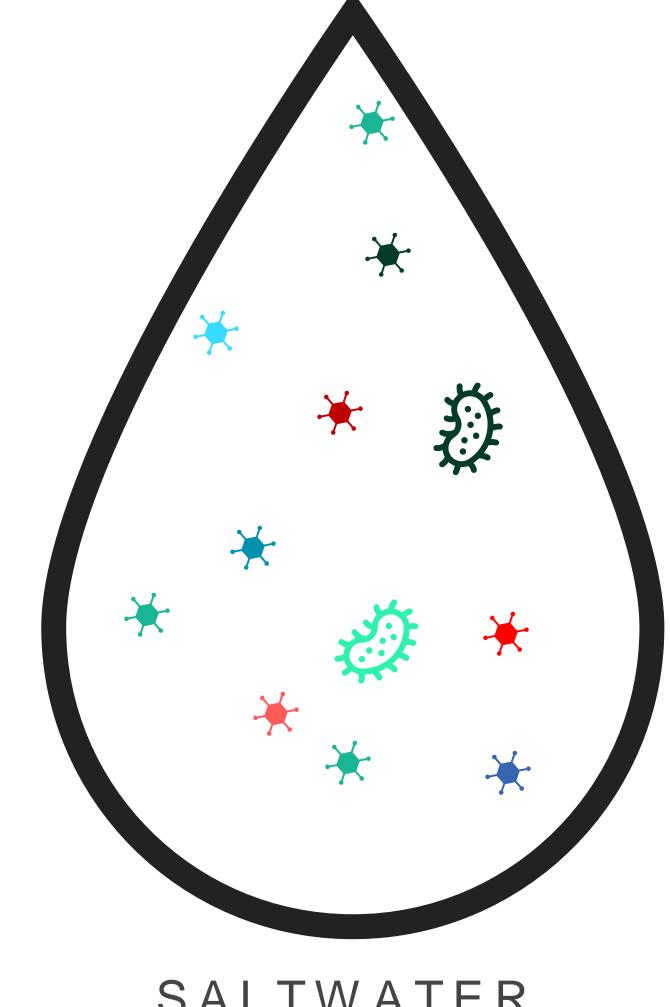
Smoltification primes salmon for growth





Anadromy means a change in the abundance and diversity of pathogens

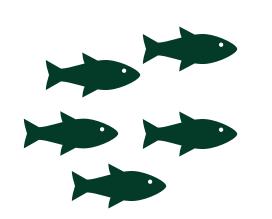




SALTWATER

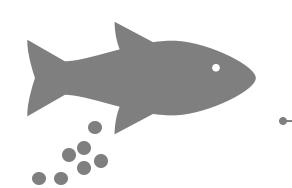


Routes of pathogen transmission are also different



HORIZONTAL TRANSMISSION

Infected individuals or carriers transmit pathogens via shedding or physical contact



DIRECT VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

Infected parents transmit pathogens via gametes or sexual fluids



INDIRECT VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

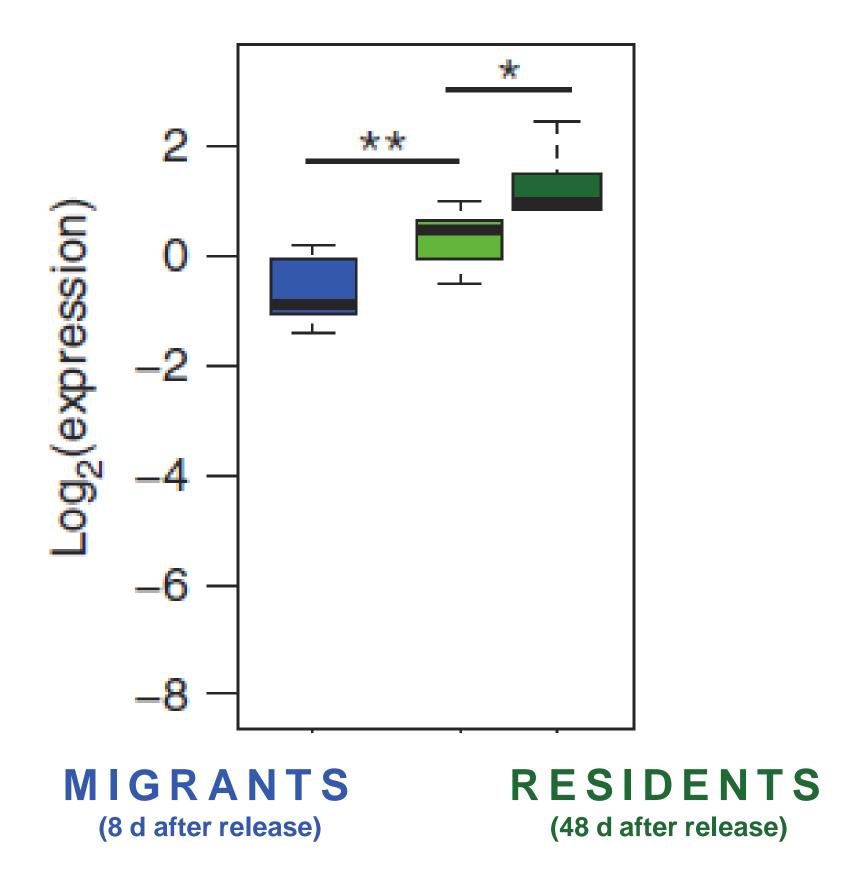
Infected parents transmit pathogens via post-mortem shedding

Pathogen community is likely to be more stable in freshwater and dominated by pathogens that can persist in adults in a carrier state



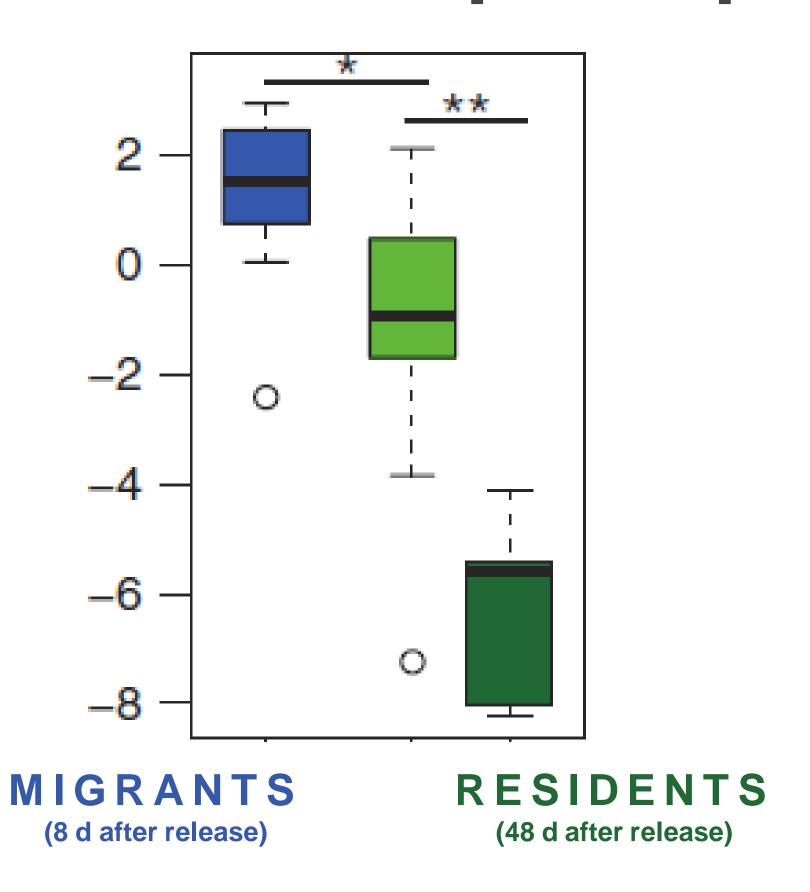
The immune system changes in anticipation of SW entry

ANTIVIRAL IMMUNITY [cd83]



RESIDENTS
(8 d after release)

PATHOGEN RECOGNITION [clec4m]



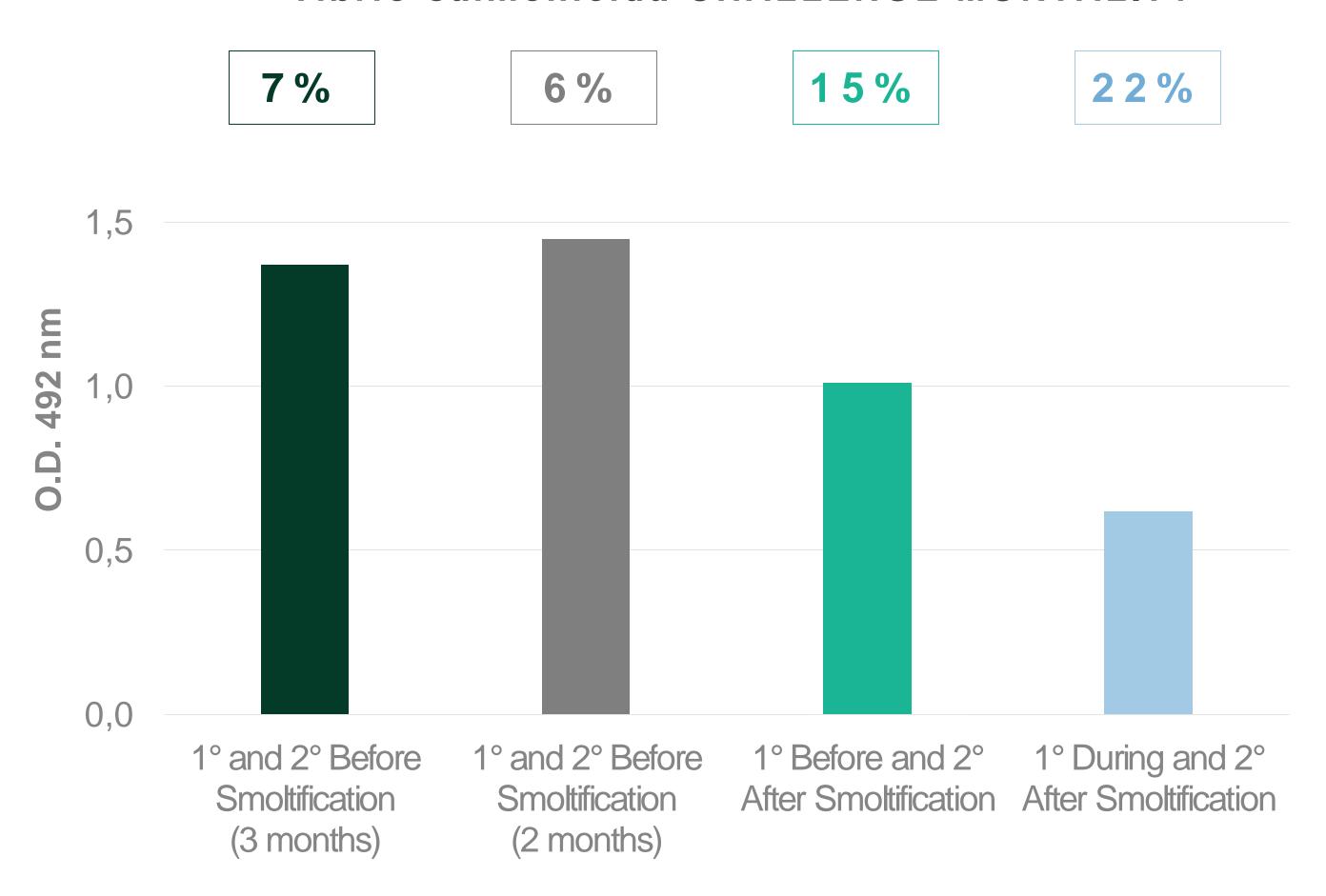
RESIDENTS

(8 d after release)



Vaccination during smoltification is less protective

Vibrio salmonicida CHALLENGE MORTALITY

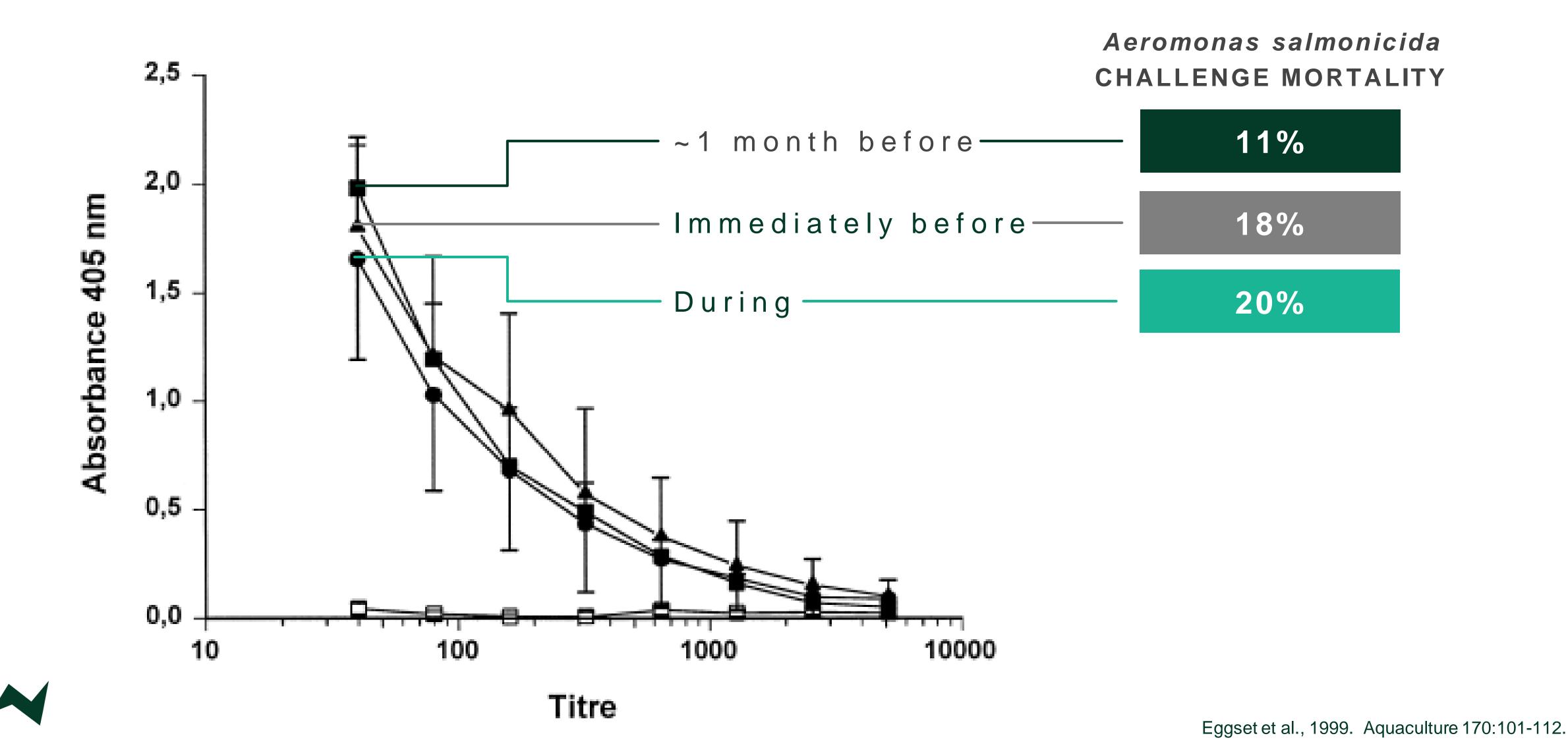


seawater transfer period were an unfavorable time for vaccination of salmon... 99





Vaccination during smoltification is less protective



The sea is more than just salty





There is more to

SMOLTIFICATION

than just seawater tolerance.

