Assessments of genetic and reproductive health in Canada's endangered Oregon Spotted Frog (Rana pretiosa)

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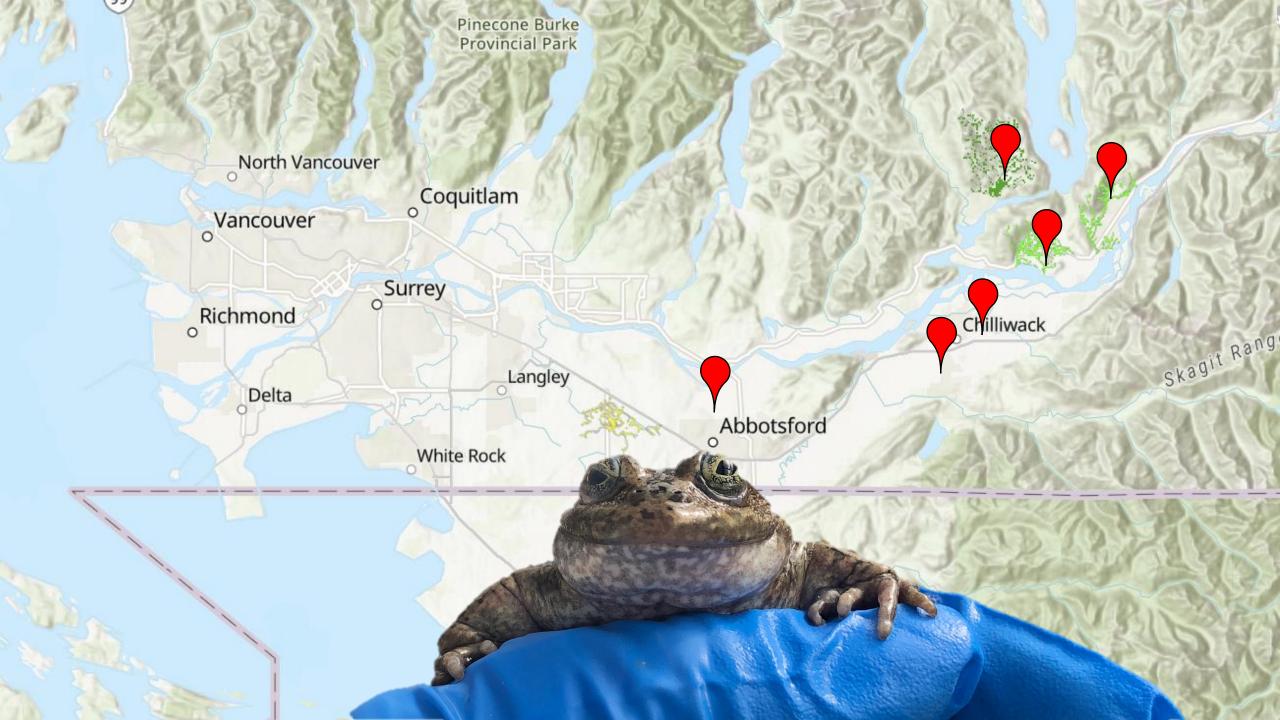


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The Oregon Spotted Frog





Capture-Mark-Recapture

Established in 2011 at two OSF populations Added a third site in 2019



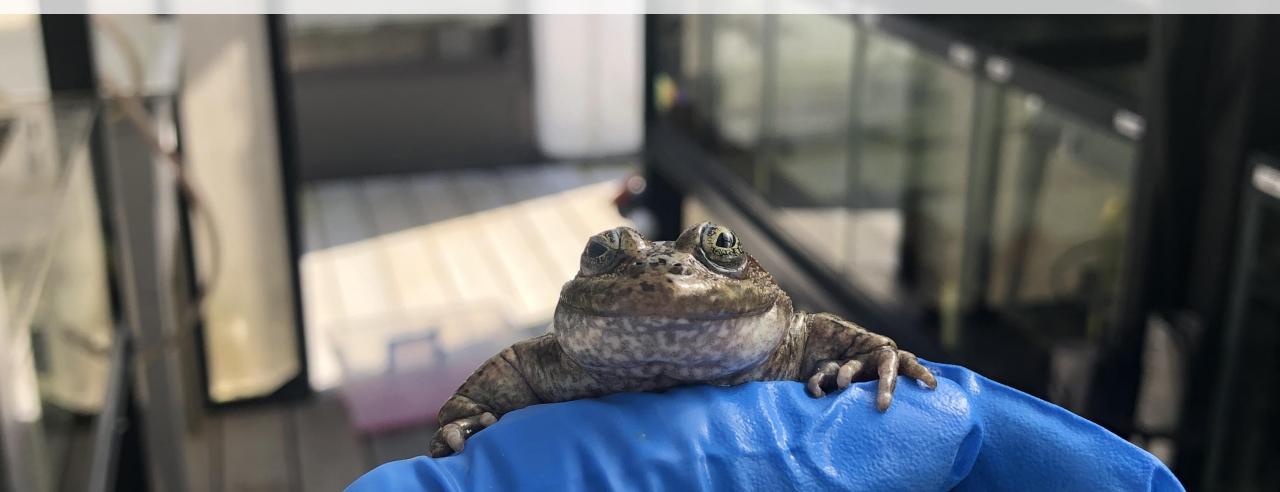




VONCOUVER ZOO









Objectives

 Assess the genetic makeup of zoo (ex situ) and wild (in situ) populations to determine genetic sustainability

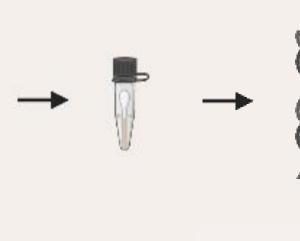
2. Investigate potential causes of egg binding

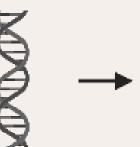
1. Genetic Health

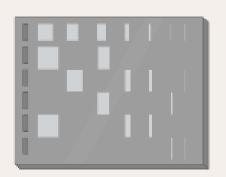








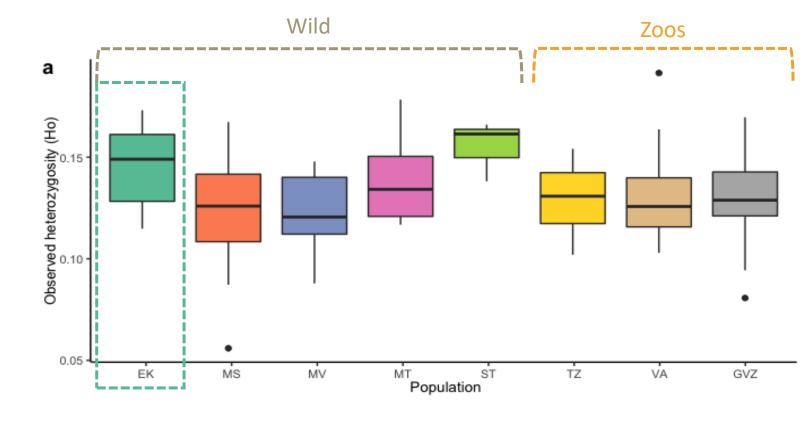




406 DNA samples

from 5 wild & 3 zoo populations

Genetic Diversity



No significant differences in wild vs. zoo

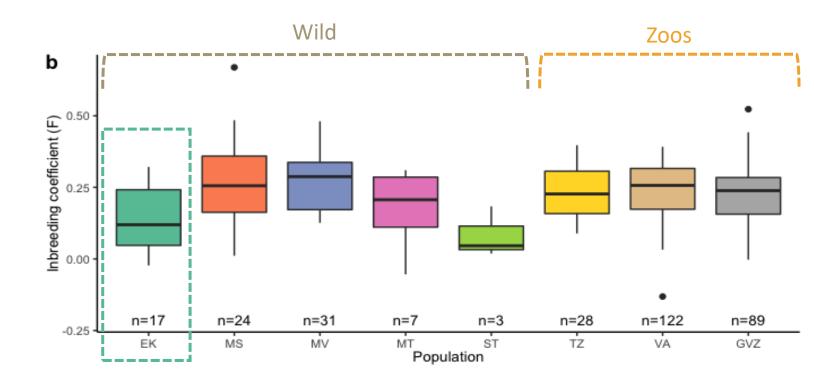
EK has significantly higher Ho than: MS, MV, VA, GVZ

No other significant differences.

No significant differences in wild vs. zoo

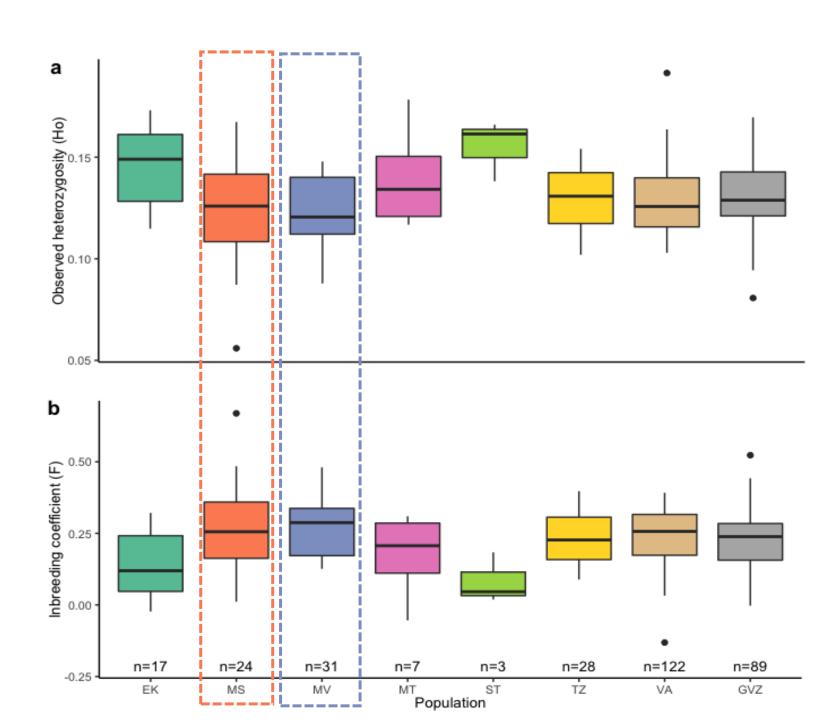
EK significantly lower than all populations except MT and ST.

Inbreeding Coefficient



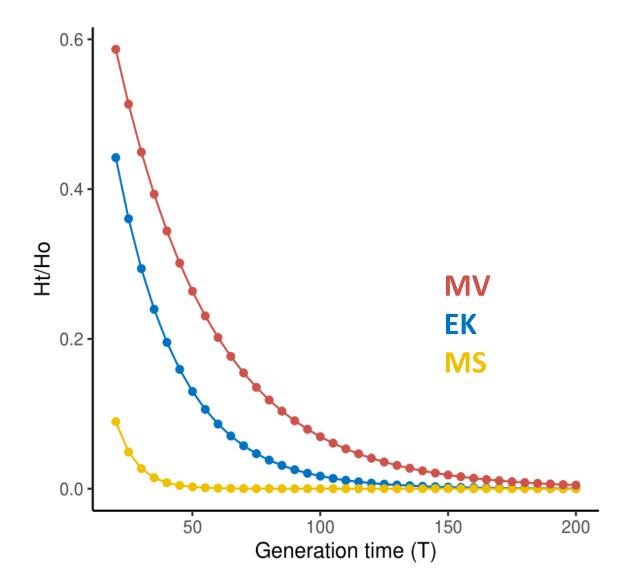
Similar population trends

MS and MV are primary source populations for the zoos





Predicted declines in genetic diversity



Population Structure

MS shows a lot of admixture

EK and ST show recent or ongoing connectivity

Zoos are harbouring frogs with ancestral genetics



Discussion

Wild populations may have existed with poor genetic health (low Ho, high F) for generations

The lack of clear genetic declines points to the effectiveness of current ex situ management

Breeding programs may be essential to combat the loss of genetic diversity predicted in coming generations

External supplementation should be diversified (more EK / ST, less MS / MV)





Egg Retention

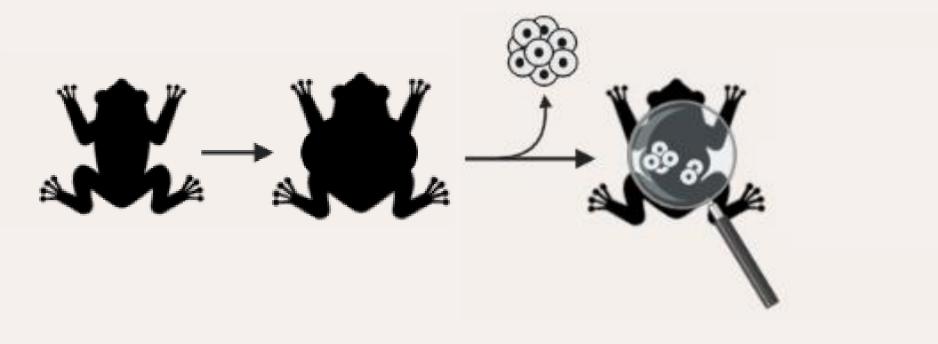
A bearded dragon (Pogona vitticeps) with postovulatory egg retention.

Untreated egg retention can lead to inflammation, infections, and death

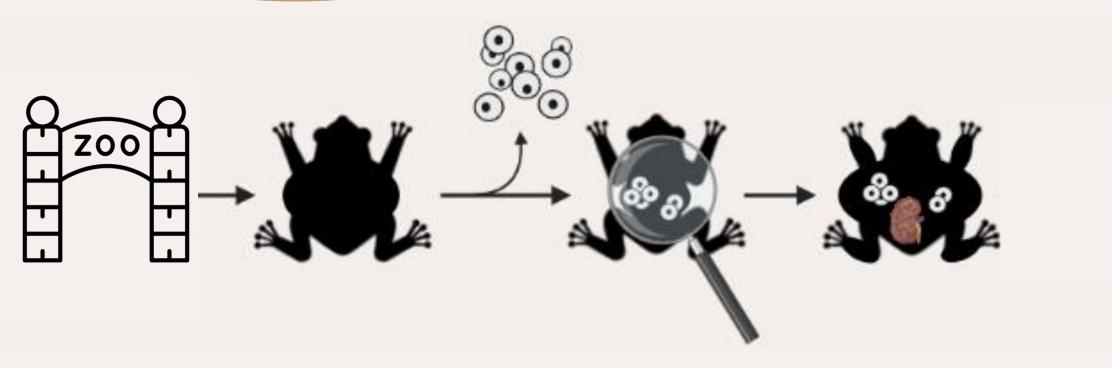
Efendic M, Samardzija M, Capak H, Bacic G, Zaja IZ, Magas V, Macesic N (2019) Induction of the oviposition in bearded dragon (Pogona vitticeps) with postovulatory egg retention (dystocia) - a case report. *Veterinarski Arhiv* 89: 133–143.

Egg retention

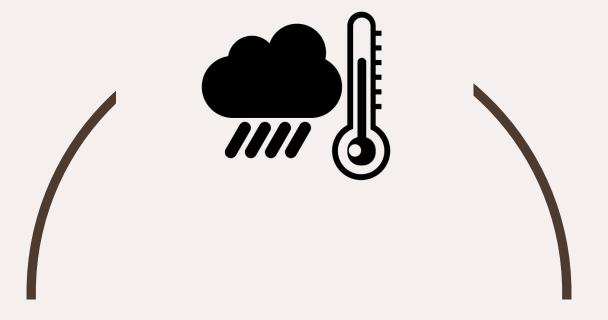
Reabsorption



"Egg Binding"



Environment / Stimuli



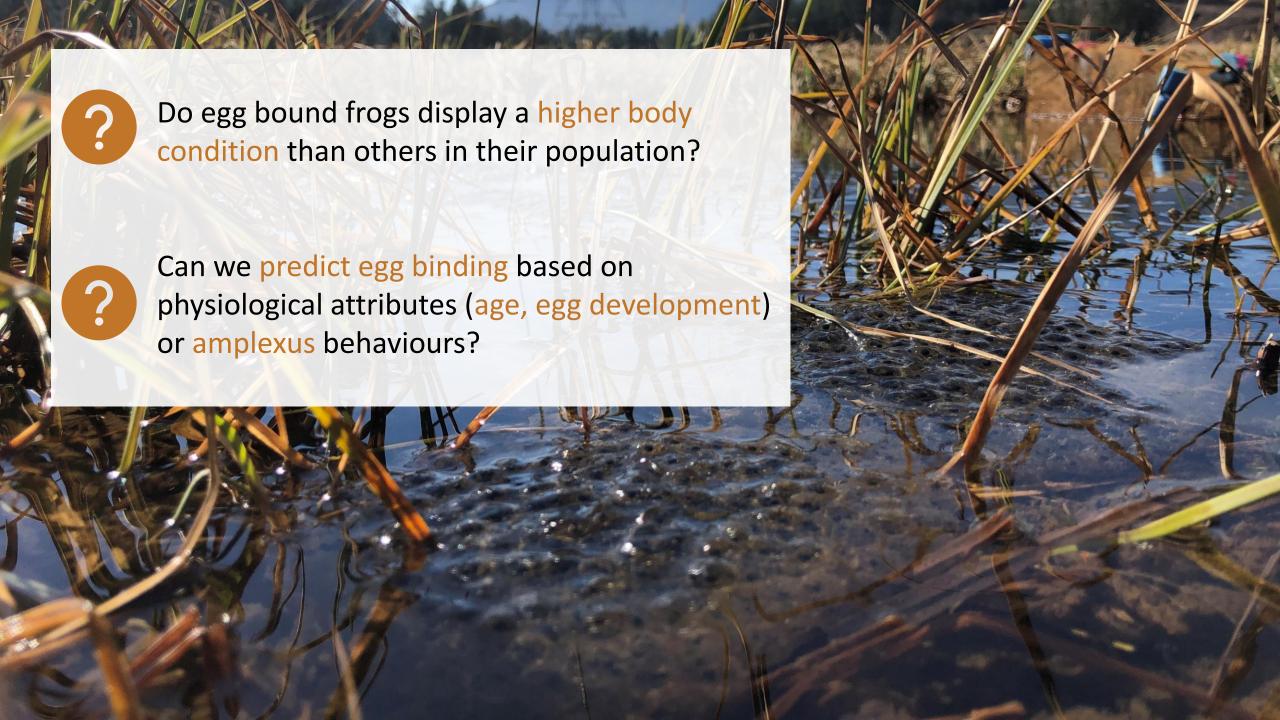
Body Condition





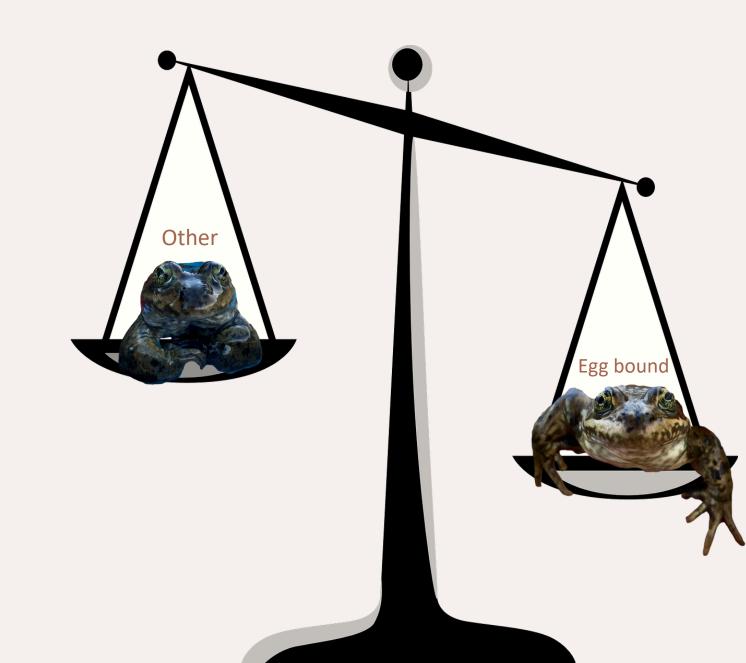
Age / Maturity





Body Condition

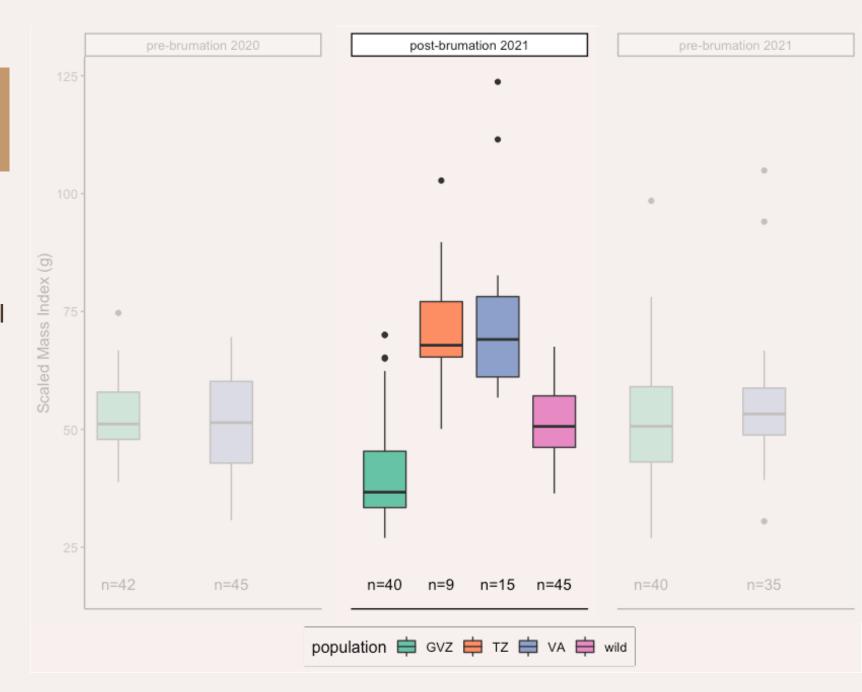
via Scaled Mass Index (SMI)



Zoos vs Wild

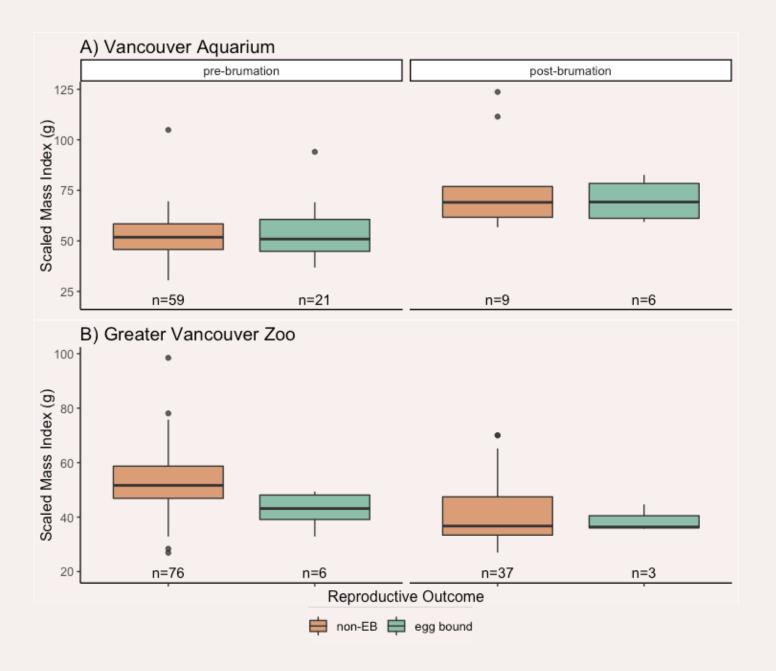
GVZ has **significantly lower** SMI than wild

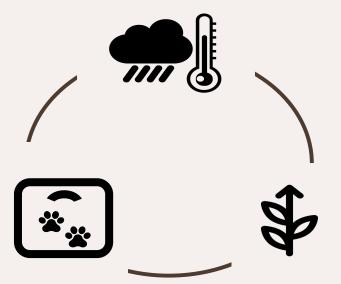
TZ and VA have **significantly higher** SMI than wild



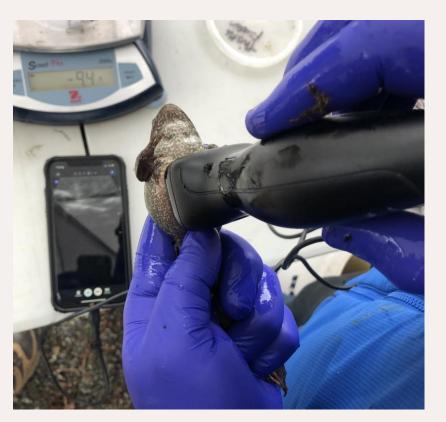
Egg bound vs Not

No significant differences



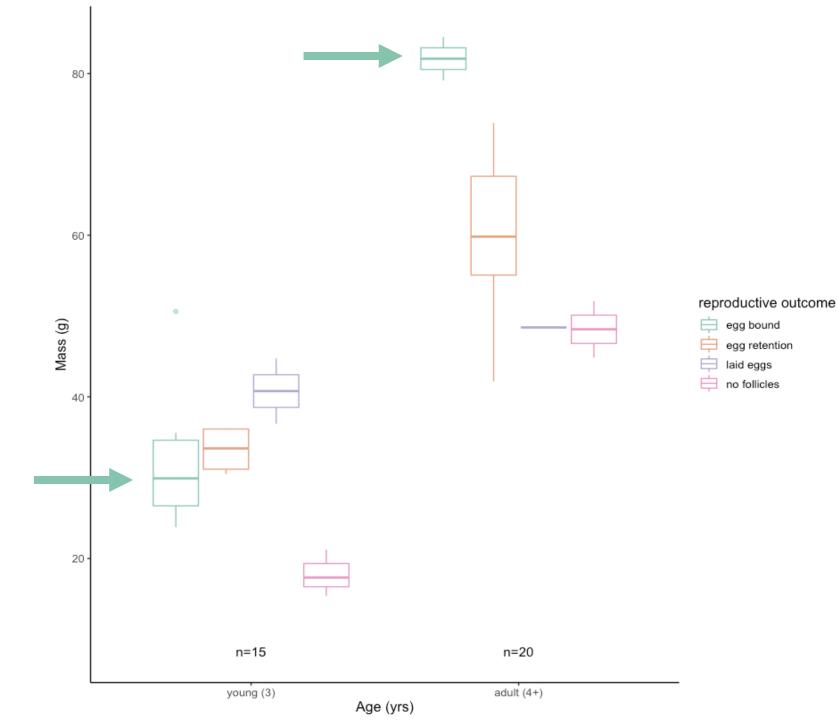


Vancouver Aquarium 2022









Young egg bound females had lower mass than egg retention females.

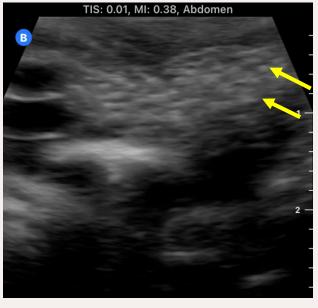
Older egg bound females had significantly higher mass than all others.



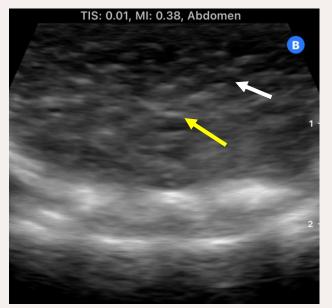
Follicular development grading scheme for the Oregon Spotted Frog



Grade 0 - Non-gravid ovary



Grade 1 - Early gravid

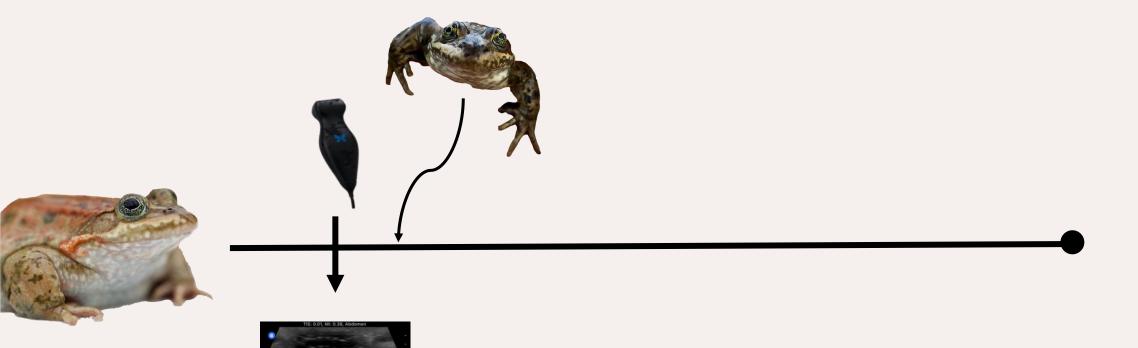


Grade 2: Mid-gravid



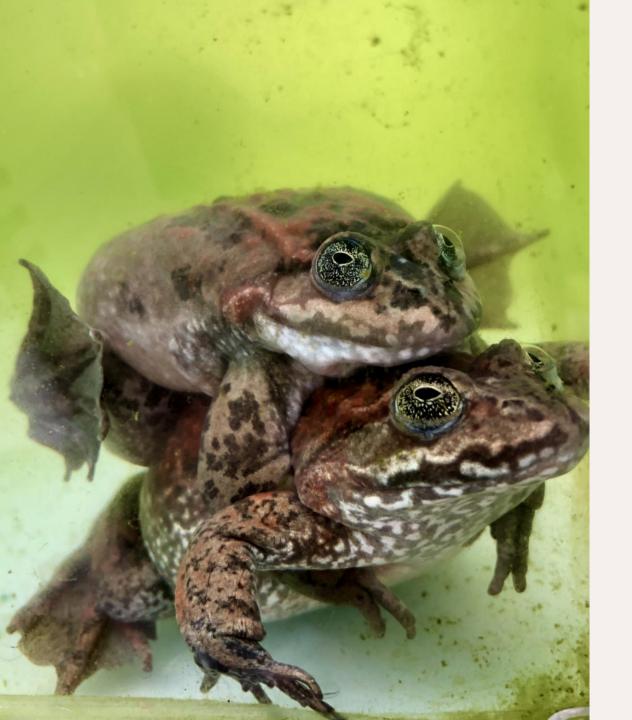
Grade 3: Late-gravid

Initial follicular grade was the only significant predictor of egg binding in a Generalized Linear Model of life history characteristics





Increasing follicular grade increased the chance of egg binding



Discussion

We need standardized measurement methodology across organizations

Increased body condition increases the risk of egg binding for older frogs but not first-time breeders

Egg binding risk in first-time breeders should be further investigated

Mature eggs (grade 3) are more difficult to reabsorb if retained – retention due to unsuitable conditions?



(Re-)Assess

Breeding and reintroduction programs

- Consider supplementing declining wild populations
- Move towards communal, naturalized breeding tanks

CMR programs

OSF Recovery Strategy





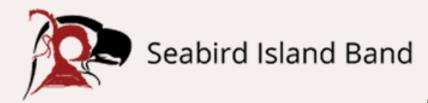






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References

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