

Mitigating *Salmo trutta* Invasions: an Evaluation of Conservation Methods to Protect *Salmo* Populations in Europe

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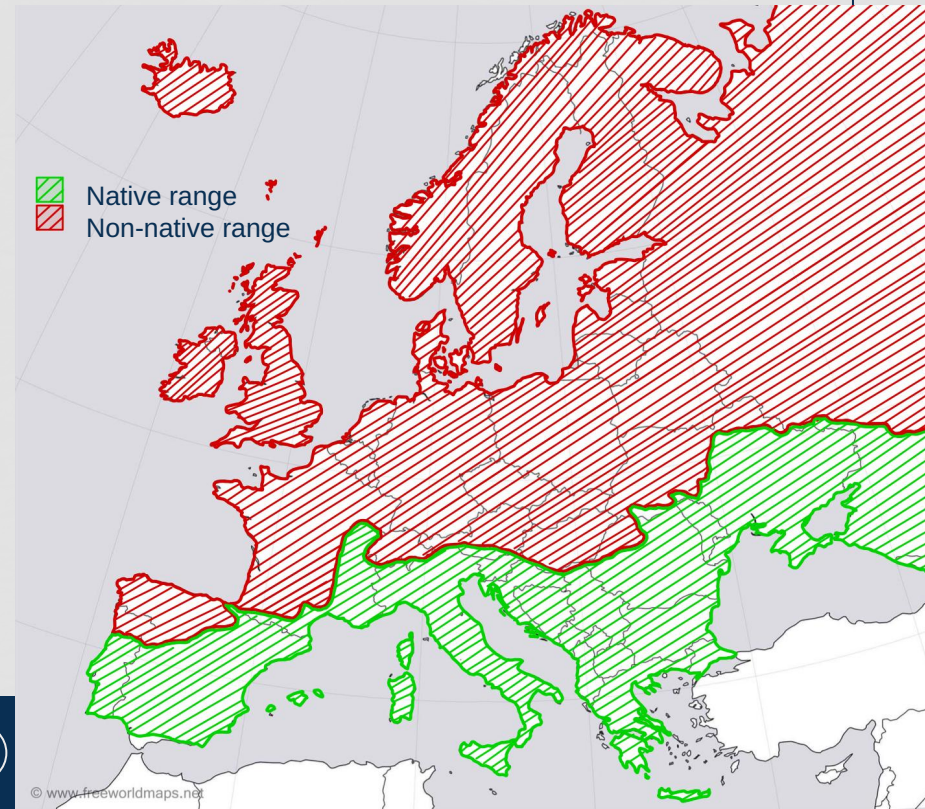
ENV499: thesis defence presentation

Franklin University Switzerland

Background: Brown trout (*Salmo trutta* L.)

- Salmonid species native to Europe
- Consists of 7 evolutionary lineages
- Stocked as gamefish for recreational angling
- Atlantic lineage *S. trutta* range overlaps with other *Salmo* species
- Introgressive hybridization occurring in *Salmo* species → loss of unique adaptations

S. trutta range (based on Kottelat and Freyhof (2007))



Justification

- High evolutionary value of *Salmo* populations → urgent need for conservation efforts
- Many *Salmo* populations are already endangered
- Morphologically similar to each other
- Many threats are trade-offs



Research gap: an up-to-date literature review of the efficacy of management methods, both in isolation and combination, to conserve European *Salmo* populations from introgressive hybridization with *Salmo trutta*

Literature review: management methods

01

**Genetic Refuge
Strategy**

02

**Isolation
Management**

03

**Eradication and
Suppression**

04

Stocking

05

Translocations

06

Angling Restrictions

General recommendation: monitor the managed population for at least two reproductive cycles



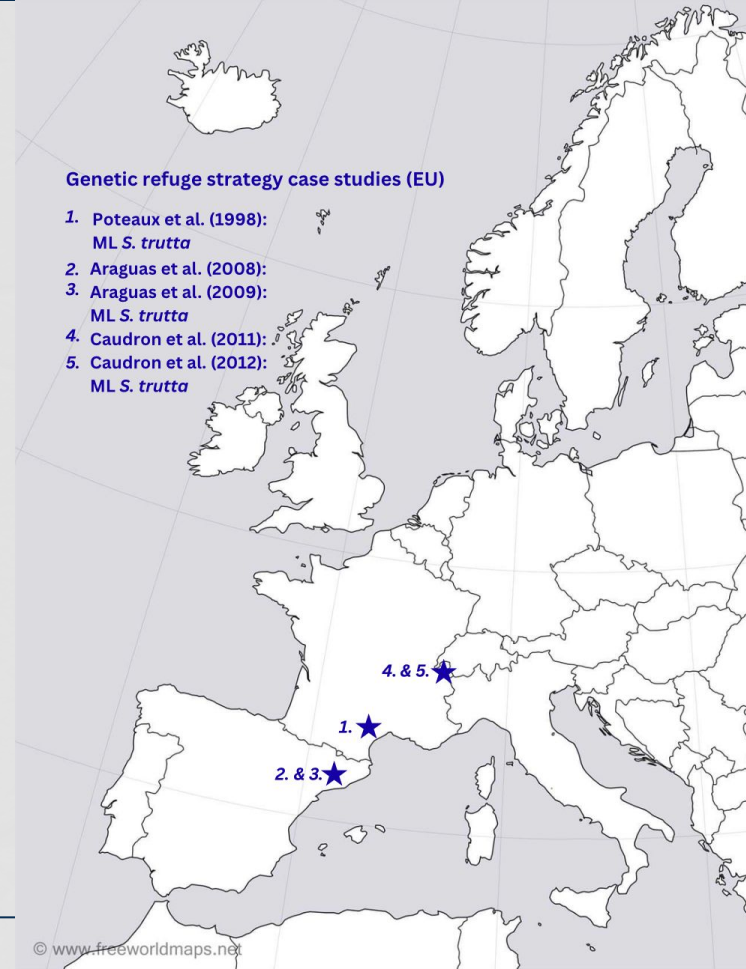


1. Genetic refuge strategy (GRS)

- Establishing areas with ceased stocking of hatchery *S. trutta*
- Stops the flow of foreign genes into the population

Recommendations:

1. Combine with active management methods
2. Choose sites with existing public support
OR create communication plan
3. Utilize barriers to prevent *S. trutta* immigration



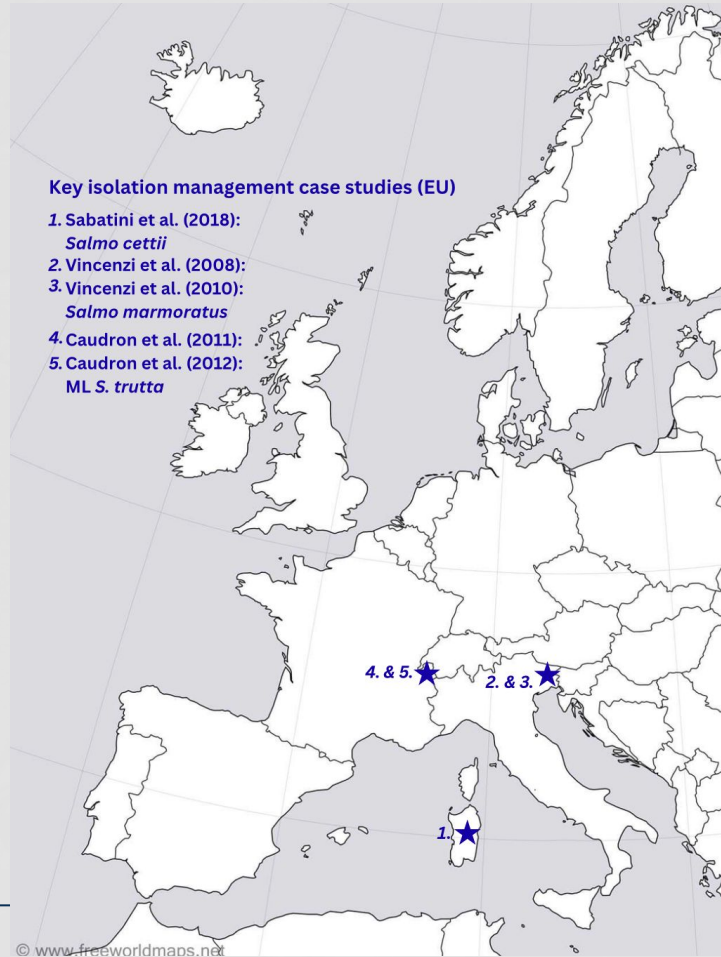


2. Isolation management

- Use of barriers to isolate a native population
- Prevents flow of foreign genes into the population

Recommendations:

1. Choose sites with maximum possible length
2. Implement habitat improvement to support natural recruitment
3. Consider: supplementary stocking





3. Eradication and Suppression

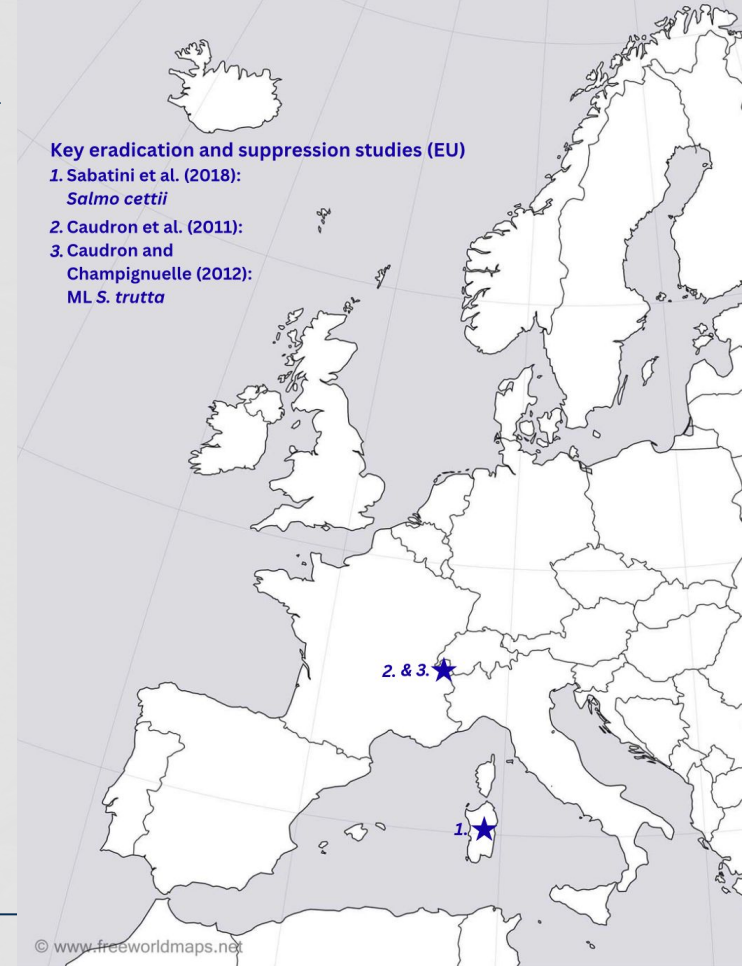
- Removing or suppressing a non-native population via electrofishing
- Used for severely introgressed populations
- Precursor to reintroduction campaigns

Recommendation:

1. Prevent re-invasions with barriers where relevant
2. Pre-empt with genetic refuge strategy

Key eradication and suppression studies (EU)

1. Sabatini et al. (2018):
Salmo cettii
2. Caudron et al. (2011):
3. Caudron and Champignuelle (2012):
ML S. trutta



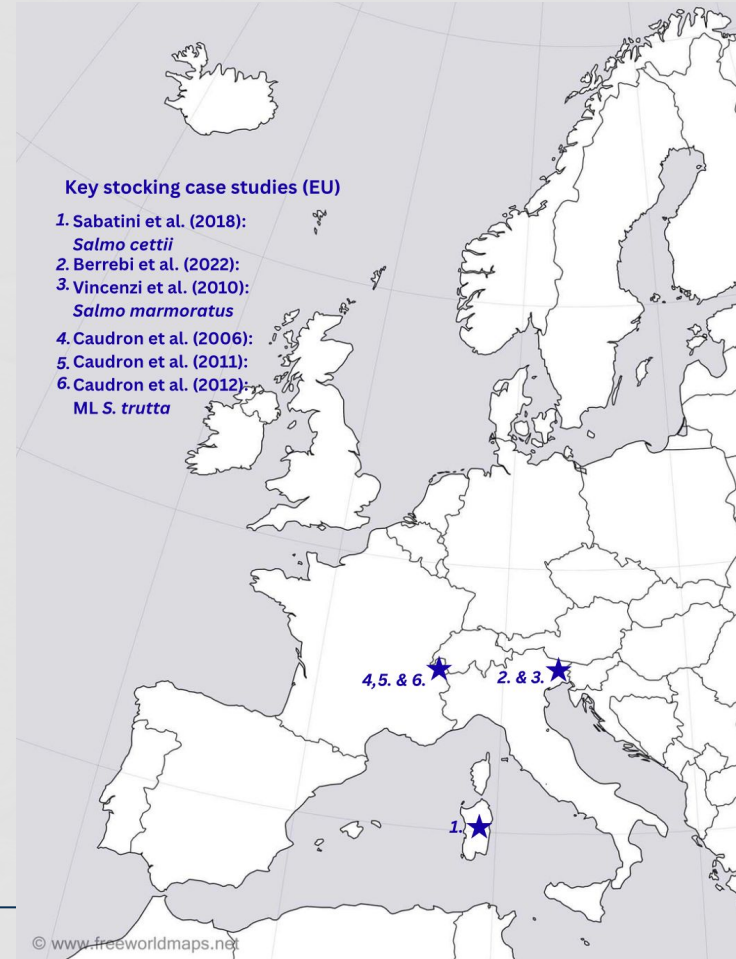


4. Stocking

- Release of native *Salmo* species in the wild
- Used for:
 - Reintroduction campaigns
 - Lowering introgression rates

Recommendations:

1. Use minimally domesticated stocks
2. Tailor age of stocked individuals to the campaign goals
3. Stock 10-100% of the carrying capacity of the site



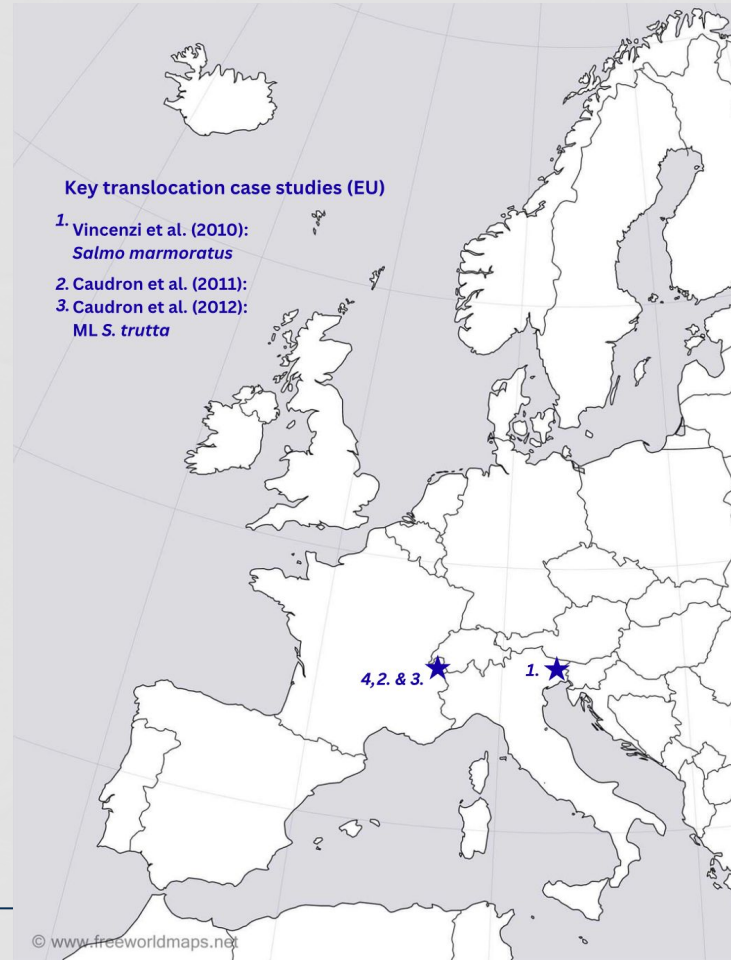


5. Translocations

- Moving individuals from one water body to another

Recommendations:

1. Spread efforts across the entire site
2. Translocate 10-100% of the carrying capacity of the site
3. Source individuals from only one population



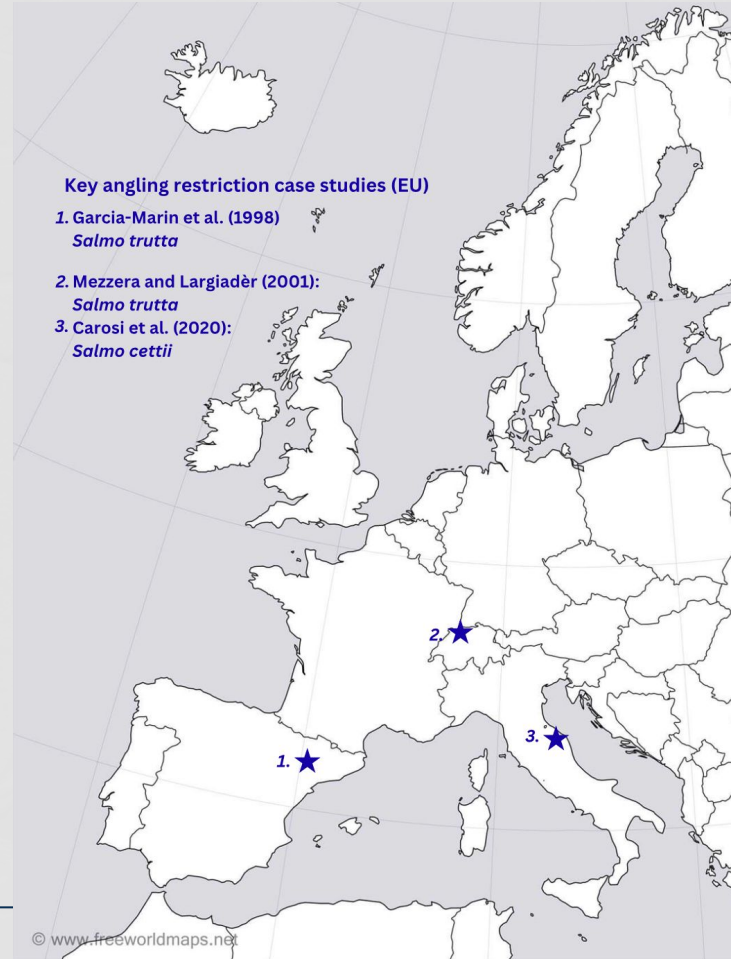


6. Angling Restrictions

- Fishing related regulations

Recommendations:

1. Early stage management:
 - a. establish no-harvest zones
2. Late stage management:
 - a. Implement slot-length restrictions
 - b. Establish catch-and-release zones



Conclusion

Trade-offs between
management strategies

Strategies depend on the goals
and starting point of the
campaign



Conclusion

Trade-offs between
management strategies

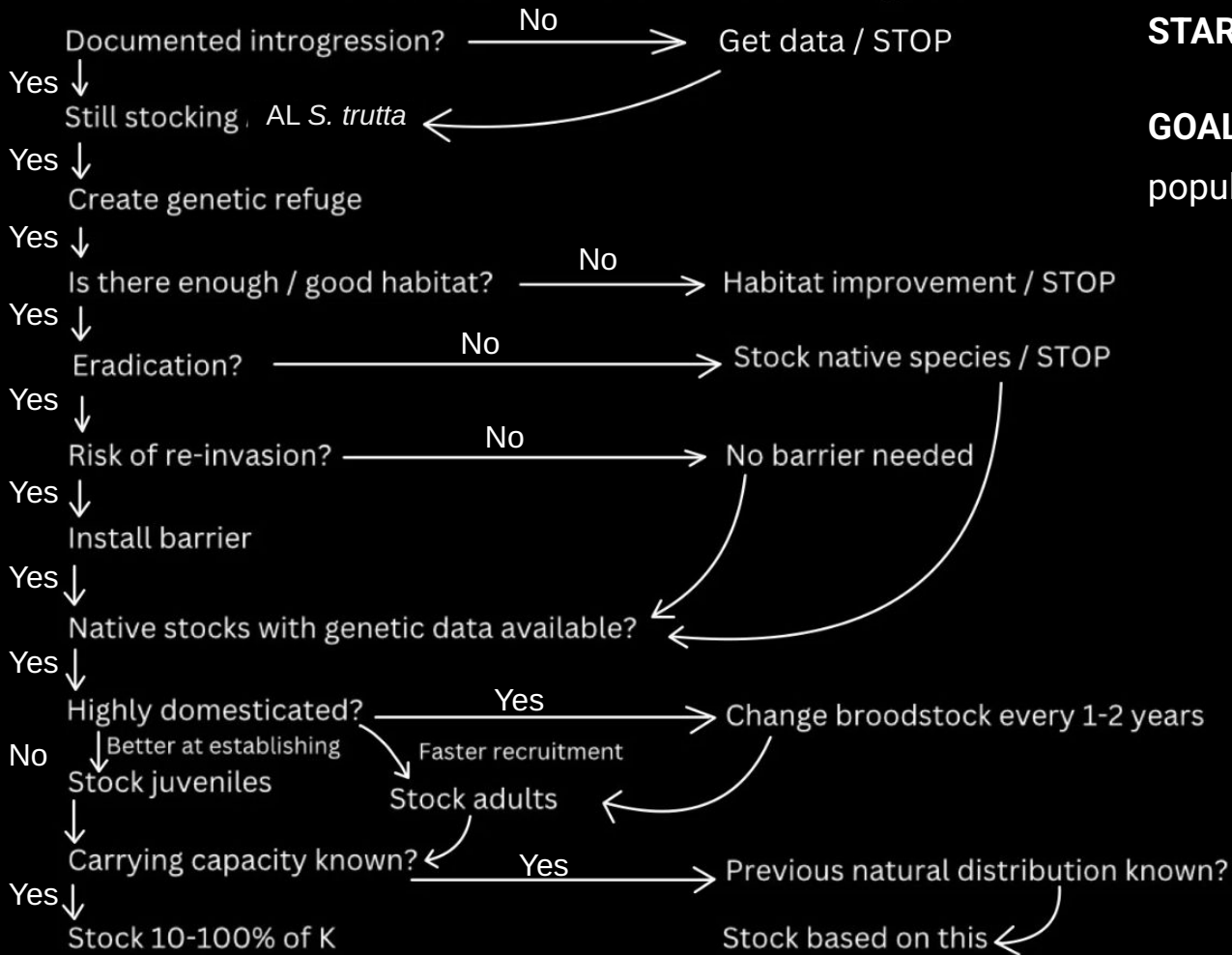
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campaign



Management protocol based on the goals and pre-management status of the population including extent of introgression, habitat size and quality, angling culture etc.



Sabatini et al 2018: decision making tree



START: severely introgressed population

GOAL: self-sustaining, genetically pure population

Monitoring: CPUE estimates

Thank you!

Questions?

