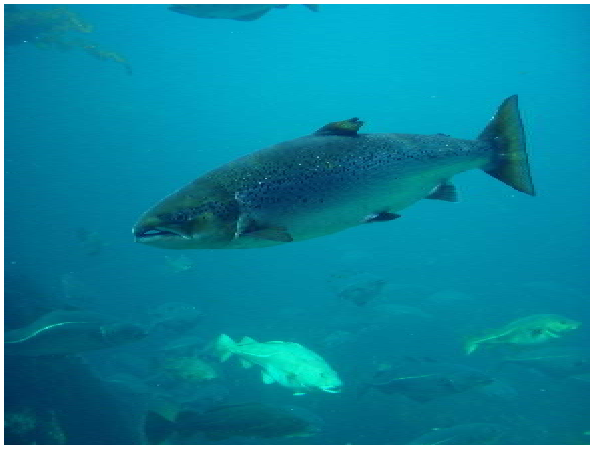
Salmo salar

Atlantic salmon



Threat scores

1. Ecological impacts
    - "In 1996 Atlantic salmon escapees = 0.004% of yearly Pacific salmon catch. Fear of genetic alteration of native populations that may threaten viability, reduce fitness & disrupt genetic diversity. Possibility of interbreeding, competition, disease, parasitism, but these have not occurred yet" (Molnar 2008).
2. Invasive potential
    - "Repeated failures to introduce Atlantic Salmon in this region and continued high mortality suggest that there is little threat either of interbreeding or challenging indigenous populations" (Molnar 2008).
3. Geographic extent
    - Regionally pervasive

Geography and Habitat

1. Origin: Northern Atlantic Ocean
2. First introduction: 1990's
3. Planned escapes to study viabililty of hybrid progeny. Population not successful.
4. Marine, coastland, water courses
5. Rivers and streams along Pacific Coast

Invasion Pathways

1. Enclosed Facilities
    - Accidental known
    - Cause- Aquaculture escape
    - Grown in floating net pens in fish farms
2. Enclosed Facilities
    - Intentional probable
    - Deliberate releases from fish farms
    - Deliberate releases from fish farms of "non-performing" (small) fish

Non native locations

1. 54- Gulf of Alaska
2. 56- Puget Trough/Georgia Basin
3. 57- OR, WA, Vancouver Coast and Shelf
4. 58- Northern California

Sources

1. Molnar, Jennifer, et al. 2008. "Assessing the global threat of invasive species to marine biodiversity." *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment*. 6 (9), pp. 485-492.
2. http://conserveonline.org/workspaces/global.invasive.assessment
3. http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/b4/Salmo_salar-Atlantic_Salmon-Atlanterhavsparken_Norway.JPG