

Original Research Articles

Morphological variation of endemic *Gymnocypris chilianensis* (Cyprinidae) collected from three inland water systems in Qilian Mountains, China

Biyuan Liu^{1,2}, Zhongyu Lou³, Di Peng¹, Tai Wang³, Dan Song^{1,2}, Qiqun Cheng^{1a}¹ East China Sea Fisheries Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences, Shanghai 200090, China, ² College of Fisheries and Life Sciences, Shanghai Ocean University, Shanghai 201306, China, ³ Gansu Fisheries Research Institute, Lanzhou 730030, ChinaKeywords: *Gymnocypris chilianensis*, morphological differences, truss network, landmark, multivariate statistical analysis<https://doi.org/10.46989/001c.123330>

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To explore the morphological differences among different geographic populations of *Gymnocypris chilianensis*, 29 measurable traits and 13 landmarks on 191 individuals of 10 geographic populations were collected from three different inland water systems, i.e., Shiyang River, Heihe River, and Shule River, in Qilian Mountains, China. Multivariate statistical methods were used to compare morphological differences among the populations, such as principal component analysis, cluster analysis, discriminant analysis, and visual analysis of landmark data. The results showed that: (1) There were significant morphological differences between groups of *G. chilianensis*. The Shiyang River basin differs significantly from populations in the other two basins. (2) The inter-population differences were mainly reflected in the length of the trunk and tail, and the difference between trunk and caudal fin had the most obvious characteristics, proving the tail being the main direction of variation. This research provides an effective theoretical basis for the fine management and accurate protection of *G. chilianensis* germplasm resources.

INTRODUCTION

Gymnocypris chilianensis (Schizothoracinae, Cyprinidae) was first named by Li and Zhang (1974) during a fish survey in the Hexi Corridor area.¹ The distribution of *G. chilianensis* is narrow, distributed only in the three rivers in Qilian Mountains, China, including Shiyang River, Heihe River, and Shule River.¹ In recent years, due to changes in the ecological environment, construction of water conservancy projects, and overfishing, the habitat of *G. chilianensis* has been severely damaged, resulting in a sharp decrease in wild resources.² Therefore, the protection of its wild germplasm resources is particularly important. Based on this point, it is a key protected wild fish species in the Qilian Mountains, China. Meanwhile, it is also an important economic fish species in this era. At present, there is relatively little biological research on the *G. chilianensis*. Most research focuses on domestication, artificial breeding, and gender differences analysis; there have been no reports on the morphological differences between geographical populations of *G. chilianensis*. Some scholars believed that the *G. chilianensis* was a subspecies of the *G. eckloni*, and there was

controversy over whether it was an independent species.³ Based on various molecular evidence, it is shown to be an independent species.⁴ For the convenience of description, this article expresses the *G. chilianensis* uniformly.

Many factors may influence the processes of species and phenotypic diversification. Morphologic differentiation expressed in phenotypic plasticity is an adaptation of the species in the environment.^{5,6} Many fish adapt to their environment by reducing energy consumption during swimming. For example, the speed of water flow is an environmental factor affecting the shape changes of fish bodies and heads.⁷ In contrast, the shape can be changed to achieve unstable swimming efficiency in still water.⁸ In addition, survival pressure and selection pressure can also affect the morphological characteristics of fish.⁹⁻¹¹

Morphological research contributes to the identification and classification of germplasm resources.¹² The classification system, genus division, and geographic population definition of organisms rely on morphology as a basis.¹³ The methods adopted by the author of this article are divided into the truss network method and the landmark method.

Many studies on the differences between geographical groups use fish morphological characteristics. For example,

a Corresponding author: Dr. Qiqun Cheng, 300 Jun Gong Road, Shanghai 200090, China. Tel: 86-21-65807698, e-mail: chengqq@ecsf.ac.cn

researchers have found morphological differences in populations of Marbled Eel (*Anguilla marmorata*),¹⁴ Mediterranean horse mackerel (*Trachurus mediterraneus*),² Bloaters (*Coregonus hoyi*),¹⁵ *Terapon jarbua*,¹¹ Nile perch (*Lates niloticus*),¹⁶ *Coilia nasus*,¹⁷ *Clupisoma garua*.¹⁸ In summary, traditional morphology and framework methods have become commonly used in taxonomic research and are important for studying fish morphology. Therefore, this study uses the framework model method combined with the traditional morphological characteristics, focusing on the Shiyang River, Heihe River, and Shule River, where *G. chilianensis* is mainly distributed in the Qilian mountains.

The morphological variation of *G. chilianensis* reflects their adaptability under different environmental conditions and ecological strategies during evolution, which helps us better understand the diversity of different populations of *G. chilianensis* and their importance in the ecosystem. Selecting three sampling sites in the Shiyang River basin and the Shule River basin and four sampling sites in the Heihe River basin to determine the morphological differences between populations and divide different groups reveals the population composition characteristics and benefits for fine management, thus providing accurate support for the resource dynamic changes of *G. chilianensis* and resource conservation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

SAMPLE COLLECTION AND PREPARATION

All morphological indexes were observed and measured on 191 individuals of *G. chilianensis*. Collected from water bodies in ten sampling sites of three river basins (Shiyang River Basin, Heihe River Basin, and Shule River Basin) in Qilian Mountains, China (Figure 1 and Table 1) from July to August 2023. Given that the *G. chilianensis* is only narrowly distributed in these three river systems—the Shiyang, Heihe, and Shule River Basins¹⁹—We sampled from these three rivers and chose sites from the upper, middle, and lower regions of each to collect samples (three to four points for each river), thereby ensuring comprehensive coverage of the species' distribution range.

At the same time, record the sampling latitude and longitude of each geographical group and ensure that individuals are undamaged during sampling.

SAMPLE PROCESSING AND MEASUREMENT

After sampling, the samples were placed on the experiment table in the field, the digital camera (model: SM-S9180) was fixed at 50 cm away from the experiment table, the focal length was fixed in the appropriate light environment for shooting, and two side photos of each sample fish were taken at the same angle for geometric analysis.²⁰ The same experimenter completed all the above operations, thereby minimizing the errors caused by human operation.²¹

The traditional morphology and geometric morphology data of *G. chilianensis* were measured by using a ruler ($\pm 0.01\text{mm}$) and Digimizer application (version 5.4.4), and the

body mass ($\pm 0.01\text{g}$) was measured by electronic balance. Using traditional morphological measurement methods (Figure 2),^{22,23} 8 measurable traits, including total length (TL), body length (BL), body height (BH), head length (HL), snout length (SL), eye diameter (ED), caudal peduncle length (CPL), and caudal peduncle height (CPH) were measured using a vernier caliper ($\pm 0.01\text{mm}$). A total of 11 coordinate points from A to K are selected on the side of the sample, and 23 frame parameters are measured (Figure 3),²² including AB, AC, BC, BD, CE, DE, CD, DE, DF, EG, DG, EF, FG, FH, GI, FI, GH, HI, HJ, IK, HK, IJ, JK were measured with Digimizer program.

DATA PROCESSING ANALYSIS

To eliminate the influence of fish size difference and improve the data accuracy, the formula $M_s = M_0(L_s/L_0)^b$ was used for correction. Where M_s = standardized measurement value, M_0 = unit length of measurement, L_s = overall (arithmetic) average length of all fish in all samples, L_0 = standard length of the sample, and b is each character estimated according to the allometric growth equation $M = aL^b$ based on the observed data.²⁴ Through the analysis of standardized multivariate data, statistical methods such as Principal Component Analysis (PCA) are employed to compare morphological patterns and discern the primary sources of variation in morphology.

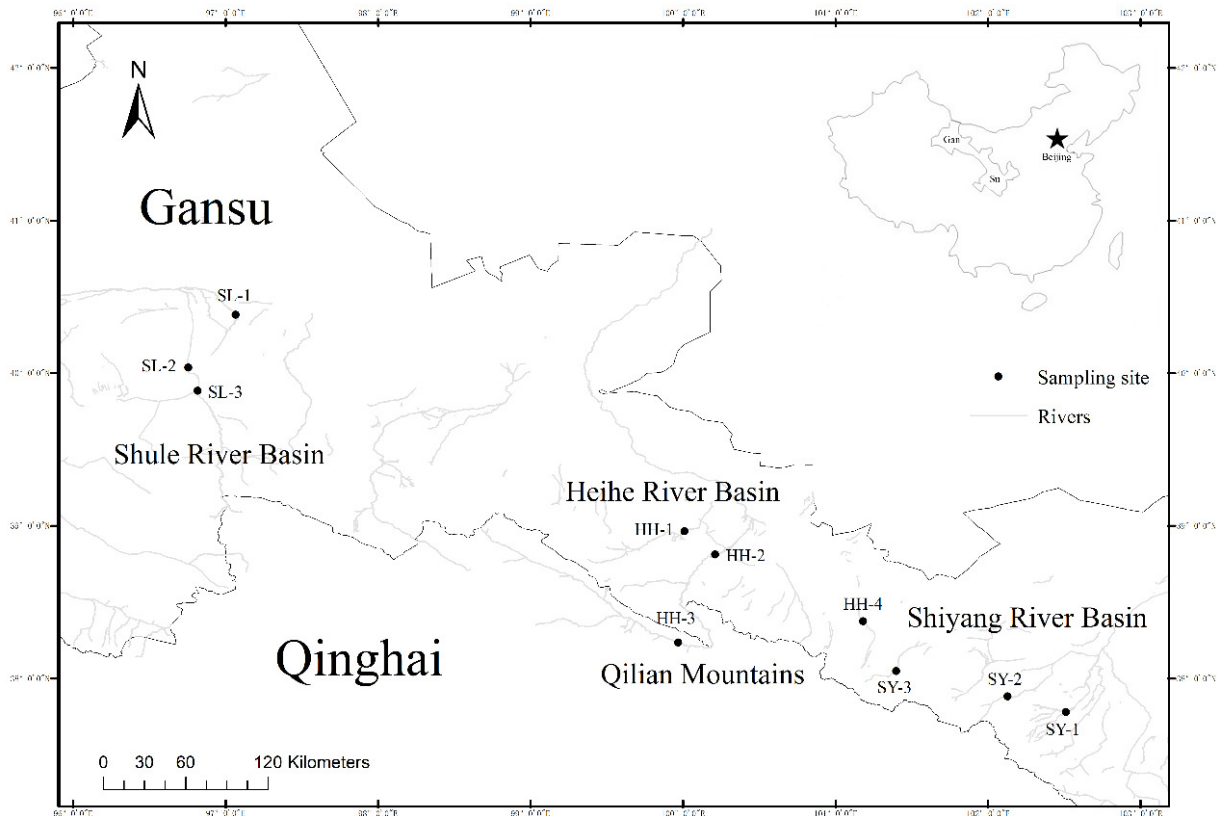
After standardization, the variables of full length and body length are removed. 29 measurable traits were obtained after formula correction (Table 2). SPSS software was used to perform one-way ANOVA on the eigenvalues of the 29 measurable traits, and LSD and Tamhane's T multiple comparisons were used to analyze the morphological differences among different populations.²⁵ Principal component analysis was performed on all morphological characteristics data of all populations to obtain the load value and contribution rate of each principal component, and the principal component dispersion map was drawn according to the score of the principal component with greater contribution. Cluster analysis was performed on 29 measurable traits corrected by 10 populations using the cosine distance coefficient because cosine distance has high efficiency in analyzing large datasets.²⁶ The clustering relationship diagram of 10 geographical populations was drawn.

LANDMARK DATA PROCESSING

Landmark points are selected within the morphological body structure of fish. Variations in body structure among different individuals can be discerned through these points. However, variations in the placement, orientation, and scale of punctuation on specimens can alter the relevance of direct analysis. Therefore, it is essential to eliminate the interference of non-morphological variation in the analysis. While several methods have been applied, they employ slightly differing theories and optimization principles. Currently, the overlay method remains the most widely used.²⁷ This experiment also uses the tps series program to establish landmark.²⁰ Use the tpsSmall program to measure the regression coefficient to verify the validity of landmarks

Table 1. Summary information of *G. chilianensis* samples (location, number of fish, average body length and weight, geographic area and altitude) used in morphometric analysis

Geographic stocks	Number	Mean body length/mm	Sampling site	Altitude/m
Shiyang River SY-1	20	96.6±17.9	102.50E, 37.78N	1927
Shiyang River SY-2	11	133.59±16.8	102.06E,37.87N	2243
Shiyang River SY-3	20	135.3±25	101.38E, 38.05N	2844
Heihe River HH-1	20	94.3±26.66	100.00E, 38.97N	1772
Heihe River HH-2	20	74.35±13.52	100.20E, 38.82N	1655
Heihe River HH-3	20	132.5±13.87	99.95E, 38.24N	2881
Heihe River HH-4	20	118.05±11.12	101.17E, 38.38N	2409
Shule River SL-1	20	88.4±11.8	97.05E, 40.39N	1424
Shule River SL-2	20	29.4±2.62	96.74E, 40.04N	1857
Shule River SL-3	20	70.94±26.21	96.80E, 39.89N	2010

**Figure 1. The geographic coordinates of the sample location.**

and the tpsRelw program to calculate the mean morphology of landmarks in different sample groups. The tpsRegr program is used to analyze the landmarks that draw the grid diagram of the *G. chilianensis* in different sample groups and visualize the morphology difference.

RESULTS

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to analyze the eigenvalues of 29 measurable traits of *G. chilianensis* from 10 populations (Table 3). The results showed that the differences in measurable traits among 10 populations were significant or extremely significant.

PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS

After standardization in different point populations, principal component analysis (PCA) was performed on the ratios of 29 measurable traits of all *G. chilianensis*. KMO and Bartlett test showed that KMO was $0.652 > 0.6$, indicating that the data were suitable for factor analysis; Bartlett's spherical significance $P=0.00$, indicating that this case variable can provide a reasonable basis for factor analysis. Results of eight principal components were extracted (Table 4), and the cumulative contribution rate of the eight principal components was 79.679%. The variance contribution rates of the first three principal components were 24.809%, 13.355%, and 10.061%, respectively, and the cumulative contribution rate was 48.225%.

The principal component analysis showed that (Table 5) the factor load value of principal component 1 ranged from -0.443 to 0.771, and the ratios of measurable traits greater than 0.7 were M14, M24, M27, M28, which were mainly concentrated in the morphological differences of the trunk and tail of the fish. The factor load value of principal component 2 ranged from -0.525 to 0.706, and the ratios of measurable traits greater than 0.6 were M7 and M8, mainly concentrated in the morphological differences of the head and

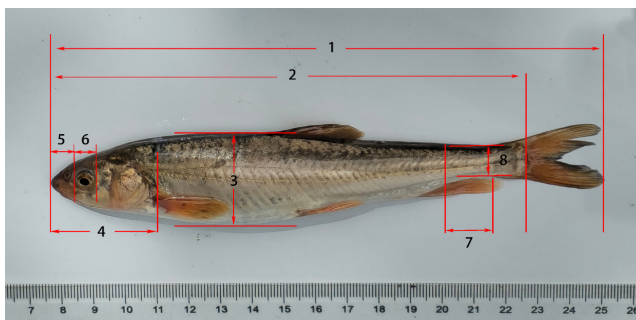


Figure 2. Traditional morphological measurement of *G. chilianensis*

(1. Total Length-TL; 2. Body Length (BL); 3. Body Height (BH); 4. head length (HL); 5. snout length (SL); 6. eye diameter (ED); 7. caudal peduncle length (CPL); 8. caudal peduncle height (CPH)).

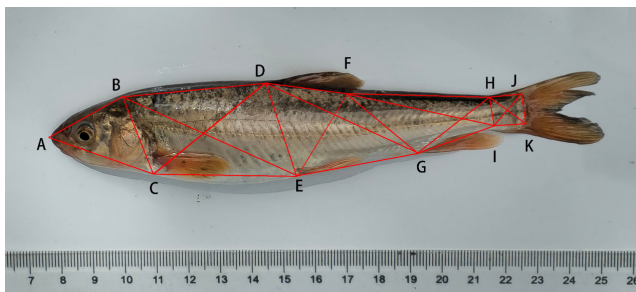


Figure 3. Geometric morphological measurement of *G. chilianensis*

(A. snout; B. the upper-end point of gill cover; C. the starting point of pectoral fin; D. the starting point of the dorsal fin; E. the starting point of ventral fin; F. the end of dorsal fin; G. the starting point of anal fin; H. the starting point of the upper lobe of caudal fin; I. the starting point of the lower lobe of caudal fin; J. the point of upper caudal fin base; K. the point of lower caudal fin base;).

caudal fin. The load values of the principal component 3 factors ranged from -0.240 to 0.760, and the ratios of measurable traits greater than 0.6 were M10, M12, and M13, which were mainly related to the morphological differences of the trunk parts of fish. The head and tail exhibit significant load on the first three principal components, suggesting that evolutionary forces may primarily act on these regions.

A scatter plot is constructed using the first and second principal components (Figure 4). To facilitate distinction, points within the same watershed are represented by the same color in Figure 4. The scatter plot reveals that the Heihe River basin, situated in the central region, and the Shule River basin, located in the western part, are densely distributed and overlap in their distribution patterns. The boundaries between these groups are not distinct, suggesting that the individual features of the Heihe River and Shule River basins are relatively similar. The distribution of the Shiyang River basin located in the east is relatively independent, and the individuals in the Shiyang River basin are different from the other two basins.

CLUSTER ANALYSIS

The clustering analysis results are shown in Figure 5. Determine the clustering threshold based on the elbow rule; thresholds can effectively categorize individuals, which greatly aids in the clustering of groups at the distance of 5; the four groups of the Heihe River basin gathered into one branch. At a distance of 15, 10 different geographical groups are divided into three clusters: HH-1, HH-2, HH-3, HH-4, SL-1, SL-2, and SL-3, and grouped together. SY-3 is an independent group, while SY-1 and SY-2 are combined together. The results showed that the populations in the Heihe River and Shule River were significantly clustered, while the population in the Shiyang River was distributed in another group. This indicates that the populations in the Heihe River and Shule River are relatively similar, while there are significant differences between the Shiyang River and the other two basins. In addition, the populations of SY-3 and the other two points in the Shiyang River did not cluster together, indicating significant genetic differences and distant genetic relationships between populations in the same basin of the Shiyang River, which is consistent with the results of the principal component analysis.

DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS

Stepwise discriminant analysis was conducted on 29 morphological proportional traits in 10 populations, and 12 feature values with high contribution rates were selected: M3, M4, M8, M9, M10, M12, M13, M16, M19, M21, M28, M29. These were used for stepwise discriminant analysis of morphological variables in different populations of *G. chilianensis* and to construct discriminant equations for each population. The main results are shown in Table 6.

The discriminant analysis results (Table 7) indicated that the stepwise discrimination achieved a comprehensive discriminant rate of 95.30%, while the cross-validation produced a rate of 84.30%. SY-1 demonstrated the highest ac-

Table 2. Code and comparative information of 29 measurable characteristics

Measurable characteristics code	Meaning of some measurable codes	Measurable characteristics code	Meaning of some measurable codes
M1	Body height	M16	EG
M2	Head length	M17	DG
M3	Snout length	M18	EF
M4	Eye diameter	M19	FG
M5	Caudal peduncle length	M20	FH
M6	Caudal peduncle height	M21	GI
M7	AB	M22	FI
M8	AC	M23	GH
M9	BC	M24	HI
M10	BD	M25	HJ
M11	CE	M26	IK
M12	BE	M27	HK
M13	CD	M28	IJ
M14	DE	M29	JK
M15	DF		

Table 3. ANOVA analysis of 29 measurable characteristics among ten different stocks

Measurable characteristics	P	Measurable characteristics	P	Measurable characteristics	P
M1	0.000	M11	0.000	M21	0.000
M2	0.000	M12	0.000	M22	0.000
M3	0.000	M13	0.000	M23	0.000
M4	0.000	M14	0.000	M24	0.000
M5	0.000	M15	0.000	M25	0.000
M6	0.000	M16	0.000	M26	0.000
M7	0.000	M17	0.000	M27	0.000
M8	0.000	M18	0.000	M28	0.000
M9	0.000	M19	0.000	M29	0.000
M10	0.000	M20	0.000		

Table 4. Characteristic value, contribution rate and cumulative contribution rate of the correlation matrix of 10 groups

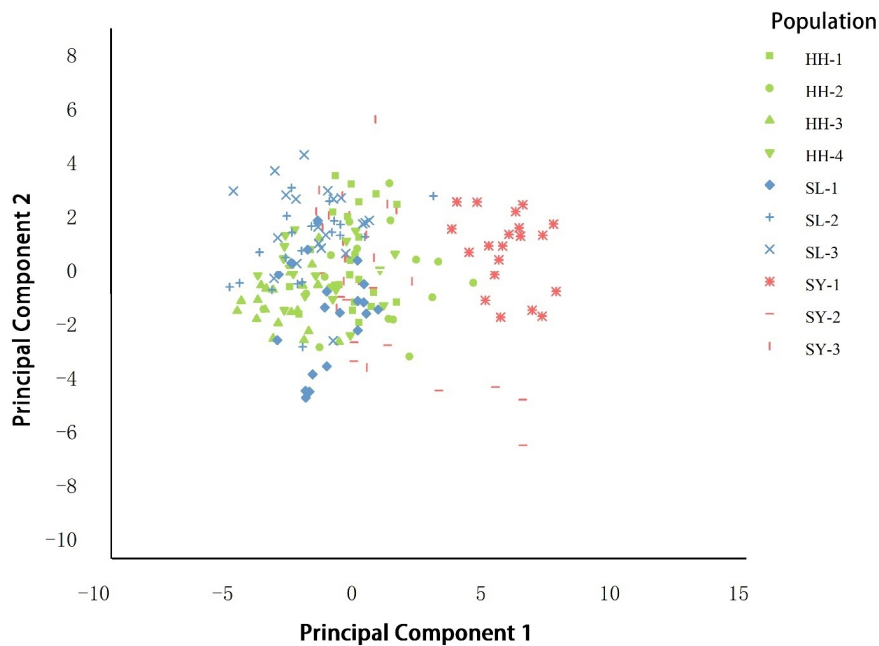
Principal component	Characteristic value	Contribution rate	Cumulative contribution rate
1	7.195	24.809	24.809
2	3.873	13.355	38.164
3	2.918	10.061	48.225
4	2.383	8.219	56.444
5	2.320	8.001	64.445
6	1.964	6.772	71.217
7	1.424	4.909	76.125
8	1.031	3.554	79.679

curacy of 100% in both stepwise discrimination and cross-validation. The accuracy of discrimination for SL-1 is low. The scatter plot of discriminant analysis showed that the Shiyang River populations were largely separated from the

other two populations, consistent with the cluster analysis results. The overlap between Heihe River and Shule River points is large, indicating similar morphology.

Table 5. Factor load values of principal component analysis of morphological characteristics among ten stocks

Characteristics of measurable traits	Principal component 1	Principal component 2	Principal component 3	Characteristics of measurable traits	Principal component 1	Principal component 2	Principal component 3
M1	0.694	0.003	0.341	M16	0.379	-0.265	0.274
M2	-0.443	0.530	0.328	M17	0.622	-0.337	-0.127
M3	-0.297	0.441	0.124	M18	0.556	0.317	0.478
M4	-0.301	0.413	0.281	M19	0.605	-0.440	-0.318
M5	0.342	0.224	0.014	M20	0.282	-0.472	-0.142
M6	0.684	0.099	-0.082	M21	0.498	0.340	0.025
M7	-0.195	0.706	0.026	M22	0.483	-0.413	-0.240
M8	-0.179	0.692	0.039	M23	0.578	0.313	0.088
M9	0.337	0.452	0.237	M24	0.761	0.177	-0.085
M10	-0.230	-0.286	0.773	M25	0.567	0.226	0.053
M11	0.024	-0.525	0.540	M26	0.557	0.236	0.034
M12	0.019	-0.418	0.675	M27	0.722	0.210	-0.121
M13	0.290	-0.246	0.760	M28	0.715	0.245	0.062
M14	0.771	-0.022	0.043	M29	0.578	0.111	-0.192
M15	0.402	0.228	0.191				

**Figure 4. Scatter plot of the first and second principal components of ten different *G. chilianensis* populations.**

LANDMARK DIFFERENCE VISUAL ANALYSIS

Using the tps series program, the tpsDig2, to choose 13 landmarks and verify the regression coefficient by the tpsSmall to get the regression coefficient greater than 0.99, it's proved that the selected landmarks are valid. Overlap effect of vectorization of mean shape and all landmarks of different *G. chilianensis* populations in [Figure 6](#), most differences are embodiment in 1, 5, 7, 10 points, mouth, pelvic fin, and caudal fin. By vectorization and meshing mean shape in

[Figure 7](#), most differences are embodiment in 3, 5, 6, and 7, where there are the trunk and caudal fin.

DISCUSSION

Based on the truss network method and landmark method, 29 measurable traits were compared and analyzed among 10 geographic populations, effectively contrasting the trait differences between individuals. This method has the advantages of simple operation, high efficiency, minimal

Table 6. Classification function coefficients of the ten populations of *G. chilianensis*

variable	Group									
	SY-1	SY-2	SY-3	HH-1	HH-2	HH-3	HH-4	SL-1	SL-2	SL-3
M1	20.872	21.068	20.162	20.920	22.736	20.521	20.903	22.483	20.754	21.813
M2	3.705	3.565	3.548	4.311	4.575	3.731	2.670	4.237	4.976	4.518
M3	1.703	1.953	2.679	2.391	0.518	2.294	2.286	-1.039	-3.004	-0.111
M4	18.424	17.255	17.128	18.585	19.912	16.833	16.711	20.027	19.977	20.341
M5	8.067	7.338	7.896	7.026	6.265	6.084	7.111	6.059	7.381	6.319
M6	-11.037	-9.845	-10.767	-11.894	-12.477	-11.373	-11.027	-12.662	-11.121	-12.449
M7	20.190	22.303	20.152	20.708	21.030	19.657	21.932	21.534	21.933	21.288
M8	1.132	-0.521	2.952	0.795	1.084	1.053	0.905	0.610	-0.299	0.917
M9	3.029	1.609	-0.887	0.673	1.660	-0.117	1.413	2.820	4.508	3.789
M10	27.627	30.194	28.044	28.046	30.806	27.136	28.884	31.825	31.150	30.270
M11	15.646	16.557	15.592	16.036	19.437	15.810	15.594	18.743	17.875	18.626
M12	-6.740	-6.268	-6.159	-4.494	-7.511	-5.170	-5.438	-7.739	-8.839	-7.891
M13	-11.326	-14.691	-12.936	-12.776	-16.074	-13.450	-13.381	-17.211	-16.283	-15.807
M14	-7.187	-5.664	-4.809	-6.709	-3.861	-6.529	-4.961	-4.361	-4.618	-4.480
M15	4.280	2.804	4.151	4.526	4.440	4.211	3.712	5.975	8.701	5.735
M16	-1.589	-2.687	-1.434	-2.127	-1.246	-3.107	-1.895	-0.652	-1.194	0.213
M17	18.533	19.171	17.294	16.423	15.378	16.110	17.184	14.677	12.395	14.672
M18	-0.682	1.582	-0.852	0.982	1.202	1.184	-0.816	-0.041	-0.576	-0.569
M19	6.357	4.977	5.709	3.882	1.921	4.707	3.244	3.889	4.855	3.765
M20	-25.276	-22.625	-23.173	-22.984	-22.688	-20.455	-23.135	-20.029	-20.155	-22.970
M21	-12.251	-10.496	-12.854	-14.010	-14.015	-11.976	-11.804	-11.217	-11.630	-12.564
M22	30.364	28.756	28.648	30.643	31.828	27.540	29.209	28.502	29.845	30.260
M23	30.311	25.744	28.639	28.582	26.495	24.824	26.117	24.177	23.913	26.781
M24	-9.180	-10.015	-8.670	-10.120	-10.023	-7.724	-8.144	-6.902	-7.561	-9.480
M25	-6.704	-6.974	-5.770	-6.152	-7.162	-6.432	-8.639	-8.077	-6.711	-6.749
M26	2.059	1.072	2.410	-1.030	0.904	0.827	0.679	1.200	2.238	0.932
M27	10.814	8.194	9.907	10.950	10.570	9.607	10.675	10.132	9.181	10.011
M28	13.400	14.830	10.708	15.225	16.916	13.740	13.810	14.409	10.994	13.498

variable	Group									
	SY-1	SY-2	SY-3	HH-1	HH-2	HH-3	HH-4	SL-1	SL-2	SL-3
M29	4.712	3.953	3.682	2.889	0.535	2.673	3.209	-0.037	3.282	0.354
Constant	-1528.407	-1467.151	-1402.234	-1468.217	-1506.794	-1260.625	-1374.770	-1454.534	-1388.710	-1449.129

Table 7. Discriminant results of ten populations of *G. chilianensis*(*:It refers to the accuracy with which the discriminant function classifies samples)

Method	Population	Predicted group membership										Discriminant accuracy*	Integrated discriminant accuracy
		SY-1	SY-2	SY-3	HH-1	HH-2	HH-3	HH-4	SL-1	SL-2	SL-3		
Stepwise discriminant	SY-1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.00%	95.30%
	SY-2	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.00%	
	SY-3	0	1	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95.00%	
	HH-1	0	0	0	18	1	0	0	0	0	1	90.00%	
	HH-2	0	0	0	1	19	0	0	0	0	0	95.00%	
	HH-3	0	0	1	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	95.00%	
	HH-4	0	0	1	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	95.00%	
	SL-1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	18	0	1	90.00%	
	SL-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	100.00%	
	SL-3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	19	95.00%	
Cross-validation	SY-1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.00%	84.30%
	SY-2	1	8	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	72.70%	
	SY-3	0	1	18	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	90.00%	
	HH-1	0	0	1	15	3	0	0	0	0	1	75.00%	
	HH-2	0	0	0	1	19	0	0	0	0	0	95.00%	
	HH-3	0	0	1	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	95.00%	
	HH-4	0	0	1	0	0	1	18	0	0	0	90.00%	
	SL-1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	13	0	5	65.00%	
	SL-2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	16	1	80.00%	
	SL-3	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	15	75.00%	

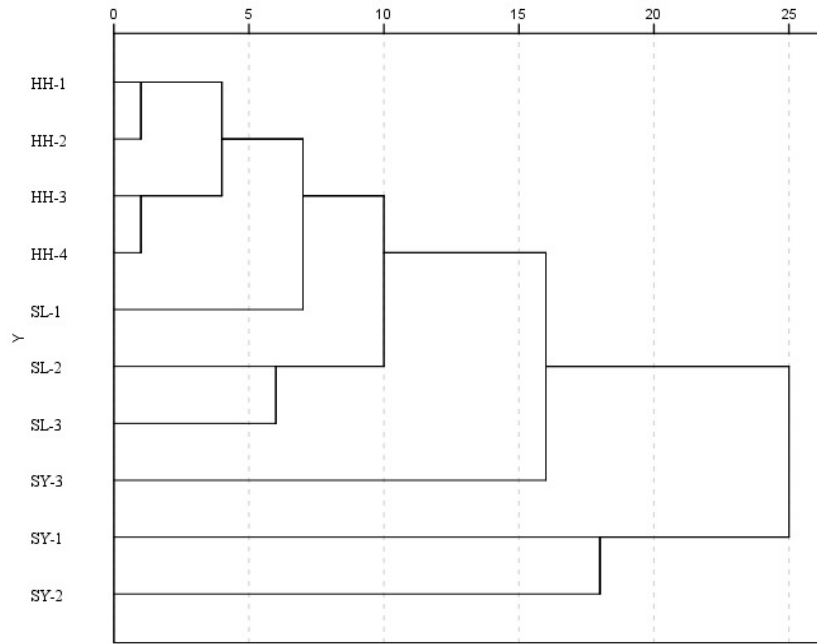


Figure 5. The pedigree chart among the populations of *G. chilianensis*

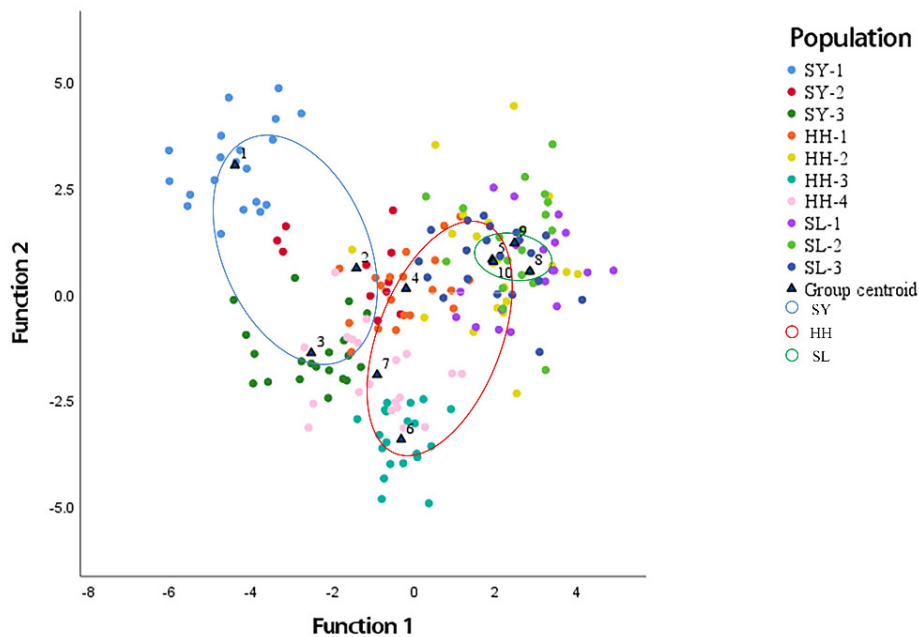


Figure 6. Discriminant function analysis for morphological traits in ten populations of *G. chilianensis*.

damage to fish bodies, and significant comprehensive effects.²⁸

Cluster analysis classifies different groups, directly reflecting the size of differences between groups.¹⁵ The results show significant differences among the three river basin groups, and Shiyang River basin groups are the most different from other groups.

In this study, 29 morphological proportional traits were analyzed by cluster analysis, which reflected the similarity

of morphological characteristics of the *G. chilianensis* populations at the overall level. According to the clustering results, the morphological differences in distance among populations in the Heihe River basin were the smallest, and then clustered into a large group with the Shule basin three populations at the distance of 10; SY-3 as a separate group SY-1 and SY-2 populations were clustered into one group respectively, and there were significant differences among the three groups, with large morphological differ-

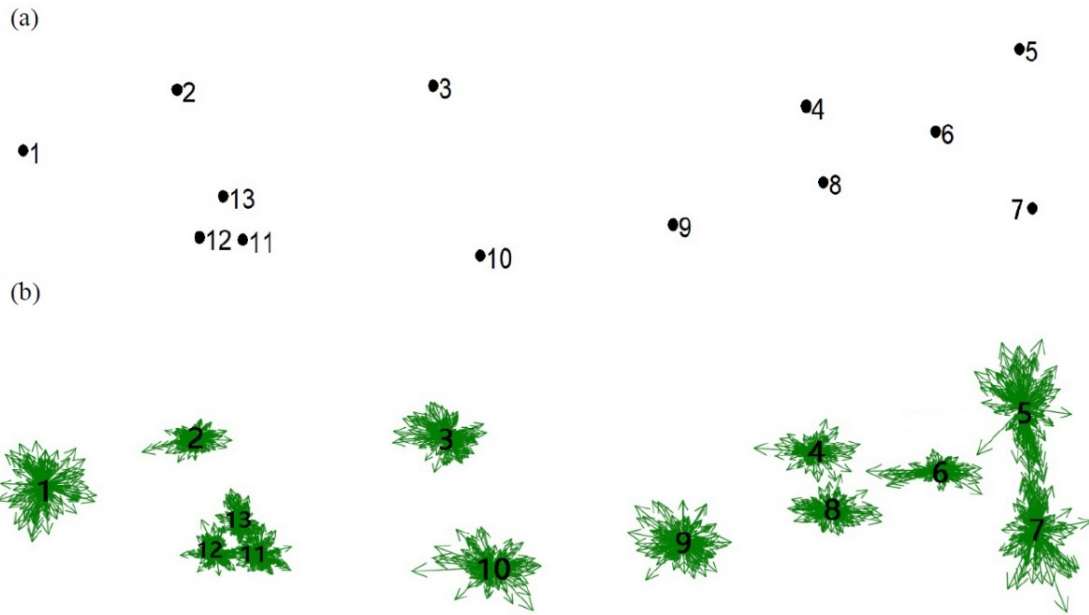


Figure 7. Overlap effect of vectorization of mean shape and all landmarks of different *G. chilianensis* populations. (a. average shape of *G. chilianensis*; b. overlapping effect of vectorization of all landmarks and 1-19 landmarks.)

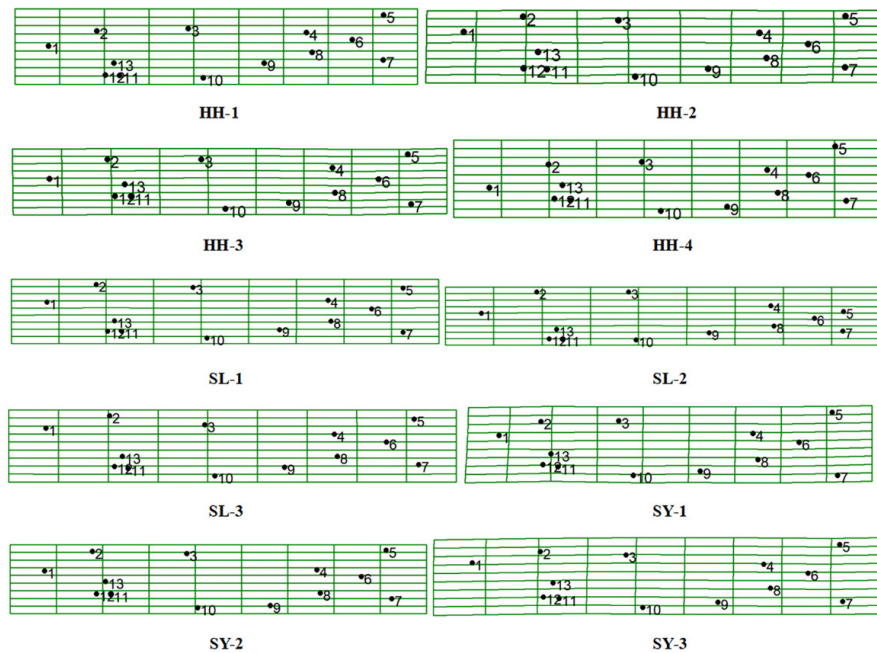


Figure 8. Mesh deformation maps of 10 populations of *G. chilianensis* (variation enlargement by 10 times).

ences and distant genetic relationships, which conformed the research laws that the same species with long geographical distances and geographical barriers may have large morphological differences.^{28,29} In cluster analysis, in addition to slope, the Pearson correlation coefficient, Euclidean distance, and Chebyshev distance were also chosen for analysis. However, the results showed that cosine distance was more explanatory, and the Pearson correlation

coefficient also yielded similar results. If you have any questions about the selection method, you can discuss it with the author later.

Landmark results show that the trunk and caudal fin had the most obvious characteristics. A similar finding is presented in some species, such as *Coilia nasus*.¹⁷ Principal component analysis can reflect the degree of morphological differences among different populations. In this study, 7

principal components were extracted, and the cumulative contribution rate was 80.752%. Generally, it is necessary to extract 85% of the common factor cumulative contribution to make sense, but the sample size of this study is large, and the common factor is extracted according to the cumulative contribution rate of more than 70%.³⁰ Principal component 1 mainly reflects the difference in caudal fin. The mean height of the caudal fin of the ten populations in descending order was: SY-1, SY-2, SY-3, HH-1, HH-2, HH-3, HH-4, SL-1, SL-3, SL-2, the population of Shiyang River is generally larger than that of the other two Rivers. This result once again proves that the population of Shiyang River differs significantly from the populations of the other two watersheds, while the other two populations are more similar.

Different populations grew and developed in different environments and were easily affected by the environment and selection pressure, resulting in environment-induced morphological variation.^{31,32} On the contrary, morphological features can also be reversed to reflect the adaptation of fish to the environment^{30,31,32}. On the other hand, it may be related to the swimming ability of *G. chilianensis*; the swimming ability of fish can be described by durable swimming speed, sustained swimming speed, and explosive swimming speed.¹⁷ Explosive swimming is a short-term anaerobic exercise carried out by fish, mainly through their trunk and caudal fins, to engage in life activities such as foraging and avoiding enemies. It is an important swimming method for fish and occurs at every stage of life.³³ One of the most important morphological features of explosive swimming is its wide trunk and caudal fins.³²

The Shiyang River Basin has yielded a smaller number of individuals than other basins, with analyses revealing significant differences. It is hypothesized that the basin may have encountered bottleneck effects (such as droughts, floods, or human fishing), leading to a drastic reduction in the number of individuals. The genes of the surviving individuals differ markedly from the original population, leading to genetic drift in subsequent generations.³⁴ Additionally, the varied environmental conditions within rivers may have enhanced the adaptability of fish within their distinct environments, thereby increasing the likelihood of genetic drift.³⁵ Given that the strength of genetic drift increases as population size decreases, management activities have focused on increasing population size through preserving habitats to preserve genetic diversity.³⁶

The difference in tail reflects the adaptation of *G. chilianensis* to motion and maneuverability. The strong tail is a very important condition for the long-distance reproductive migration of *G. chilianensis*.³⁷ For the morphological differences of the *G. chilianensis* in different water systems (Shiyang River system, Shule River system, Heihe River System), the morphological variables related to tail differences were screened out in the first component of principal component analysis, showing significant tail differences. Based on this, the author believes that the differentiation may occur due to the different geographical locations of the three rivers and the great differences in the hydrological environment and natural environment.³⁸

The truss network can better compare the characteristics between ten different populations. The discriminant analysis and cluster analysis results are homogeneous, and a stable discriminant function is established by combining the best factor of stepwise discriminant analysis with the ability to screen variables.³⁹ The discrimination accuracy of the three populations in Shiyang River is the highest, with 100.00%, 90.00%, and 72.70%, respectively, proving that the degree of mixing is the lowest, significantly different from the other two populations. The discrimination accuracy of the three populations in the Shule River is lower, with 65.00%, 80.00%, and 75.00%, respectively, and the individuals who made discrimination errors in the Shule River basin are all considered to be from the Heihe River basin (Table 7.), which the unique geographical factors of Heihe River may cause. The upper reaches of the Heihe River are located in Qinghai Province on the other side of the Qilian Mountains, with high altitudes, and the vegetation in the basin is mainly grassland and river valley; numerous tributaries and rich water sources promote gene exchange among populations.³ The comprehensive discrimination rate of the discriminant function based on 29 main eigenvalues is 95.30%, which shows that the formula is reliable in distinguishing the differences in population characteristics. and the truss network can better compare the differences between different populations.

Based on these results, the differences between populations of the *G. chilianensis* in this study are mainly reflected in the differences in tail stalk and trunk. Among them, the caudal fin is the main variation direction in different populations of *G. chilianensis*, and the trunk is the secondary variation direction, mainly related to ecological habits such as habitat utilization and feeding. Among the three river basins, the differences between the populations in the Heihe River basin and the Shule River basin are relatively small, while the differences between the populations in the Shiyang River basin are the largest. It means that the population structure of the Heihe River and the Shule River basin are similar. Due to the differences between groups in the Shule River basin and the Heihe River basin are small, based on this, the Heihe River basin and Shule River basin can be managed as a unified group, while the Shiyang River basin can be managed as a separate group for more detailed management. Meanwhile, the more independent Shiyang River basin groups should be further analyzed in the next step to reveal the specificity of the three populations in this watershed.

This study provides an effective theoretical basis for the division and fine management of the protection of *G. chilianensis* germplasm resources, but there are still some limitations. Specifically, the morphological characteristics of fish are highly variable, and sometimes, these variations may be due to environmental changes rather than genetic relationships. Morphological changes are generally a slow process, and some features may respond to environmental changes but may not conform with the genetic outcomes. Additionally, there are other limitations as well. Consequently, it is necessary to combine these methods with molecular biol-

ogy to distinguish more accurately between different populations to achieve this objective.

In the future, it is necessary to comprehensively explore the population composition and life history differences of the *G. chilianensis* population from multiple perspectives (such as otolith microchemistry, molecular biology, etc.). This can provide a theoretical basis for the function of the main river basins and the protection of the *G. chilianensis* germplasm resources.

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AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

Data curation: Biyuan Liu (Equal), Qiqun Cheng (Equal). Formal Analysis: Biyuan Liu (Equal), Qiqun Cheng (Equal). Investigation: Biyuan Liu (Lead), Qiqun Cheng (Lead), Tai Wang (Lead), Zhongyu Lou, Di Peng, Dan Song. Resources: Biyuan Liu (Lead), Qiqun Cheng (Lead), Zhongyu Lou, Tai Wang. Software: Biyuan Liu (Equal), Qiqun Cheng (Equal). Validation: Biyuan Liu (Lead), Qiqun Cheng (Lead), Zhongyu Lou, Di Peng, Tai Wang, Dan Song. Visualization: Biyuan Liu (Equal), Qiqun Cheng (Equal). Writing – original draft: Biyuan Liu (Lead). Writing – review & editing: Biyuan

Liu (Lead), Qiqun Cheng (Lead), Zhongyu Lou, Di Peng. Methodology: Biyuan Liu (Lead), Qiqun Cheng (Lead), Zhongyu Lou, Di Peng, Tai Wang, Dan Song. Conceptualization: Qiqun Cheng (Lead). Funding acquisition: Qiqun Cheng (Lead). Project administration: Qiqun Cheng (Lead). Supervision: Qiqun Cheng (Lead)

COMPETING OF INTEREST – COPE

No competing interests were disclosed.

ETHICAL CONDUCT APPROVAL – IACUC

All animal experiments in this study followed the relevant national and international guidelines. The East China Sea Fisheries Research Institute's Institutional Animal Care & Use Committee (IACUC) approved our project.

INFORMED CONSENT STATEMENT

All authors and institutions have confirmed this manuscript for publication.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

All are available upon reasonable request.

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