

Attachment B. Worksheet for Fish Breakout Session I (Monday afternoon)				
Species or Species Group	Projected Change in Habitat Availability	Parameter (e.g., distribution, growth rate, etc)	Positive (+) or Negative (-) Effect	Rationale for Strong Response to Predicted Effect
Arctic grayling	Increased water temperature (associated with availability of food)	Growth rate, productivity, age of maturity	Positive - until upper lethal temperature is reached	Sensitive, ubiquitous, at the Northern edge of their range.
Broad whitefish (Freshwater resident forms of fish)	Changes in waterbody connectivity	Growth rate, productivity, age of maturity	Negative - assuming that connectivity is lost	Fish passage will depend on connectivity between lakes, small streams, and other habits
Dolly Varden	Increased water temperature: habitat fragmentation	Population estimates	Negative (assuming that vegetation cover does not shade watercourses)	High site fidelity; specific habitat requirements
All salmon	Increased water temperature	Distribution	Positive	Assume that expansion of range would have a positive effect
Species composition in lagoons	Thermal regime, salinity, turbidity	Distribution; abundance	+ or -	
Aquatic insects / aquatic invertebrates	Changes in water quality; changes in pH (resulting from acidification of terrestrial habitats)	Species abundance and composition	+ or -	Rapid changes in response to environmental changes: easily sampled
Arctic Char and Lake trout	Changes in water quality and increasing temperatures	Distribution	Negative	Perhaps narrow range of temperatures