

Range Extension of Bull Trout, *Salvelinus confluentus*, to the Central Northwest Territories, with Notes on Identification and Distribution of Dolly Varden, *Salvelinus malma*, in the Western Canadian Arctic

JAMES D. REIST,¹ GEORGE LOW,² JAMES D. JOHNSON¹ and DON McDOWELL³

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ABSTRACT. The presence of bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*) is reported from four locations in the Sahtu Settlement Area of the Northwest Territories centered about 64°30'N and 125°00'W. These reports extend the geographical range of this species approximately 500 km north of the previous northernmost published localities in the southern Northwest Territories (~61°N, 125°W, Prairie Creek, Liard River drainage). The identity of these char is confirmed using quantitative criteria in a linear discriminant function from the literature shown to be 100% effective in distinguishing bull trout from Dolly Varden (*S. malma*). Regular captures of these fish at one location over several years indicate that these records likely represent established populations and not extralimital occurrences. We hypothesize that bull trout are more extensively distributed in high-gradient streams and rivers of the south-central Mackenzie River valley and likely also occur north of this area. Only limited scientific work has been done in the area, and data on taxonomy and distributions of species are generally lacking. In much of the previous literature, reports of char (other than lake trout, *S. namaycush*) have identified the fish as Dolly Varden or arctic char (*S. alpinus*). These identifications are suspect, and care must be taken when interpreting such literature. The presence and vulnerability of bull trout present significant challenges for their conservation and management in this area.

Key words: bull trout, *Salvelinus confluentus*, Mackenzie River, Dolly Varden, char, Great Bear River, Keele River, Northwest Territories

RÉSUMÉ. On a rapporté la présence de l'omble à tête plate (*Salvelinus confluentus*) à quatre endroits de l'établissement du Sahtu (Territoires du Nord-Ouest), dont la position est environ 64° 30' de lat. N. et 125° 00' de long. O. Ces rapports prolongent l'habitat de cette espèce d'environ 500 km au nord des lieux les plus septentrionaux mentionnés précédemment dans la documentation, lieux situés dans la partie sud des Territoires du Nord-Ouest (~ 61° de lat. N., 125° de long. O., bassin de la Liard). L'identité de ces ombles est confirmée grâce à l'utilisation de critères quantitatifs dans une fonction discriminante linéaire qui a été prouvée 100 p. cent efficace pour établir la distinction entre omble à tête plate et Dolly Varden (*S. malma*). Les prises régulières de ce poisson à un endroit au cours de plusieurs années révèlent que ces données représentent probablement des populations établies et non des occurrences hors limites. Nous émettons l'hypothèse que la distribution de l'omble à tête plate est plus large dans les ruisseaux et rivières ayant une pente à forte déclivité situés dans le centre-sud de la vallée du Mackenzie, et qu'on le trouve probablement aussi au nord de cette région. Les travaux scientifiques effectués dans la région sont d'une envergure limitée, et les données sur la classification et la distribution des espèces sont dans l'ensemble inexistantes. Dans un grand nombre de documents publiés, les rapports concernant les ombles (autres que le touladi, *S. namaycush*) ont identifié le poisson comme étant le Dolly Varden ou l'omble chevalier (*S. alpinus*). Ces identifications sont douteuses et il faut interpréter cette documentation avec prudence. La présence et la vulnérabilité de l'omble à tête plate présentent d'importants défis quant à la préservation et à la gestion de l'espèce à l'intérieur de cette zone.

Mots clés: omble à tête plate, *Salvelinus confluentus*, fleuve Mackenzie, Dolly Varden, omble, rivière Great Bear, rivière Keele, Territoires du Nord-Ouest

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INTRODUCTION

The geographical distributions of fish species in the remote areas of northern Canada are poorly known. Increased concern with environmental issues such as possible distributional changes of fish faunas in relation to climate

change (Reist, 1994) and with conservation issues for peripheral populations of fish (e.g., Lesica and Allendorf, 1995) suggests a need for accurate knowledge of northern fish distributions. The quest for such knowledge is often hampered not only by the remoteness of the areas, but also by poor criteria for field identification of closely related

¹ Fisheries and Oceans Canada, 501 University Crescent, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N6, Canada; reistj@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

² Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Box 1008, 42037 Mackenzie Highway, Hay River, Northwest Territories X0E 0R0, Canada

³ Canadian Coast Guard, 42039 Mackenzie Highway, Hay River, Northwest Territories X0E 0R0, Canada

species (especially for application by non-experts), by failure of field workers to recognize the significance of specific geographical occurrences, and by the taxonomic complexity and problems pervasive in some groups of northern fishes (e.g., coregonines and charrs).

Taxonomic differentiation of charrs (genus *Salvelinus*) has been problematic. Recent work has confirmed that the northern form of Dolly Varden, *Salvelinus malma* (Walbaum), is a distinct species from the arctic char species complex, *S. alpinus* (L.) (e.g., McPhail, 1961; Morrow, 1980; Behnke, 1984; Reist et al., 1997). The taxon previously known as the southern form of Dolly Varden has also been recognized as consisting of two distinct species in North America: Dolly Varden, *S. malma*, and bull trout, *S. confluentus* (Suckley) (Cavender, 1978; Haas and McPhail, 1991). Taxonomic confusion has resulted in ambiguous definition and application of species identification criteria for these charrs, leading to probable misidentification of charrs and poor understanding of their actual distributions.

The objectives of this work are threefold: 1) to clarify geographical distributions of charrs in the area; 2) to document the northern distribution of bull trout in the middle Mackenzie River; and 3) to summarize the characteristics that can easily be used as criteria to distinguish bull trout and Dolly Varden.

In the northwestern portion of North America, four species of char are widely distributed: Dolly Varden, bull trout, arctic char, and lake trout, *S. namaycush* (Walbaum). Although these species co-occur in many areas, their geographical distributions and ecological preferences are generally different. In general, lake trout are found in larger and deeper lakes across the continent from the northern United States to the southern Canadian Arctic Archipelago and west to central Alaska and British Columbia (Lee et al., 1980). Arctic char is a northern taxon, found primarily in coastal rivers and lakes of Arctic North America, although isolated populations occur to the south in eastern areas (Lee et al., 1980).

Dolly Varden is primarily an anadromous coastal taxon of western North America (Figs. 1, 2). A southern taxonomic form is distributed in North America in Pacific drainages from northern Washington north to the Alaska Peninsula (Lee et al., 1980; Haas and McPhail, 1991). A northern taxonomic form is generally considered to be distributed north of the Alaska Peninsula in the Bering, Chukchi, and Beaufort sea drainages east to the Mackenzie River (Lee et al., 1980; Morrow, 1980; Reist et al., 1997). However, recent genetic evidence suggests that an intermediate taxonomic form may also exist in the southern portion of this distribution, around Norton Sound, Alaska (Reist et al., 1997). Interior populations occur in British Columbia, the Yukon Territory, and Alaska in drainages of the Yukon River basin (Morrow, 1980; Haas and McPhail, 1991). Such populations were also assumed to occur in the mountainous drainages throughout the Mackenzie River valley (Hatfield et al., 1972; Dryden et al., 1973; Chang-Kue and Cameron,

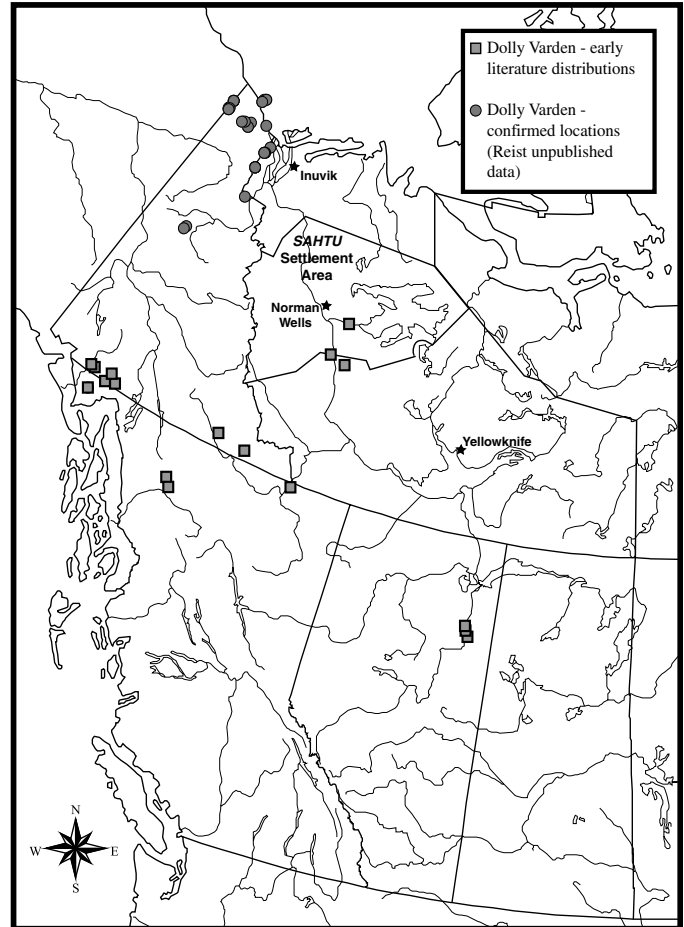


FIG. 1. Western Canadian distribution of Dolly Varden char, showing northern capture locations based on literature records of 1972–91 (■) and confirmed locations (●) (J.D.Reist, unpubl. data). The boundary of the Sahtu Settlement Area is also shown.

1980), but the species identity for these locations is now suspect. Ecologically, Dolly Varden is primarily associated with rivers, especially in the Arctic, although some lacustrine populations are also known (McPhail, 1961; McCart, 1980; Morrow, 1980; Reist et al., 1997).

Bull trout is primarily recognized as a southern taxon found in interior drainages of western North America (Fig. 2). West of the continental divide, this species originally ranged south to 41°N (northern California) and north to northern British Columbia (Cavender, 1978; Haas and McPhail, 1991). In drainages east of the continental divide, bull trout occur from northern Nevada to northern Alberta and British Columbia (Lee et al., 1980; Haas and McPhail, 1991). Populations also occur in British Columbia in the headwaters of the Yukon River and the Liard River (drainage to the Mackenzie River), and a single northern population was identified in the southern Northwest Territories (NWT) (~61°N, 125°W, Prairie Creek) (Haas and McPhail, 1991). Ecologically, bull trout occur in relatively pristine cold waters (Lee et al., 1980), although high sensitivity to environmental disruption has restricted their present range (see below; Fitch, 1997; McCart, 1997; Watson and Hillman, 1997; Chan et al., 1999).

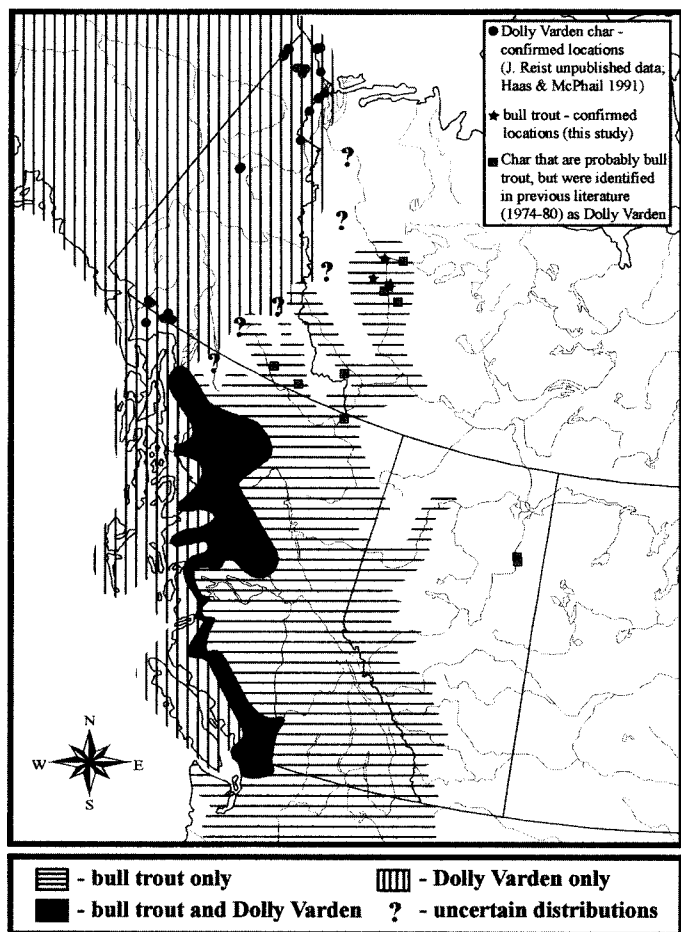


FIG. 2. Western Canadian distribution of bull trout and Dolly Varden, showing the locations of new Northwest Territories bull trout records from this study. General distributions after Morrow (1980), Haas and McPhail (1991), and Baxter and McPhail (1996), but exact distributions require clarification and appropriate sampling.

Co-occurrence of Dolly Varden and bull trout in the same drainages, as well as strict sympatry, has been noted in northwestern British Columbia (Fig. 2; Cavender, 1978; Haas and McPhail, 1991; Baxter et al., 1996). These findings and the previous scientific submergence of the bull trout taxon into Dolly Varden resulted in confusion in identifications (see Nelson and Paetz, 1992). These facts suggest that 1) work is required to clarify the geographic distribution of the two species, 2) care must be exercised when interpreting previous literature records identified as Dolly Varden, and 3) a summary of easily applied identification criteria would be helpful.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The five “unknown” specimens reported here (41085, 42512, 42513, 43905, and 43906) were angled at the times and locations identified in Table 1. (Locations are also shown by stars in Figure 2.) All were frozen whole after capture, and shipped to the Freshwater Institute lab for processing. Where possible, data collected from indi-

vidual fish included fork length, standard length, weight, gonad weight, sex, maturity, and otolith age (Table 1). Key qualitative identification data from the literature (Table 2) and quantitative identification data known to discriminate statistically between bull trout and Dolly Varden (Haas and McPhail, 1991; Table 3) were also collected.

The lack of clear Dolly Varden characteristics in these fish indicated an identification problem. Initial identities were hypothesized using qualitative key characters from the literature (Cavender, 1978; Page and Burr, 1991; Nelson and Paetz, 1992; Coad et al., 1995). These were confirmed using quantitative criteria provided by Haas and McPhail (1991) that have been shown to discriminate with 100% accuracy between the two most likely species. The identifications were also confirmed by comparison to known bull trout specimens reported in this study (i.e., specimens from Alberta, Tables 1 and 3) as well as specimens from the University of Alberta museum collection.

RESULTS

These “unknown” specimens were captured in a region of the Mackenzie River originally thought to be within the geographical range of Dolly Varden (Fig. 1). However, the few studies conducted in this area have focused on the general biology of fish rather than on formal taxonomy (e.g., Hatfield et al., 1972; Dryden et al., 1973; Chang-Kue and Cameron, 1980). An “unknown” char (41085, Table 1) was angled at the mouth of a small, unnamed creek flowing into the east side of the Mackenzie River immediately north of Birch Island on 8 August 1991. Such fish had been captured at this location in previous years by D. McDowell, and the specimen reported here was retained for further taxonomic examination. Preliminary identification of this specimen as a bull trout prompted further collections in the area on an opportunistic basis, which yielded the remaining four specimens reported here (42512, 42513, 43905, and 43906 in Table 1; Fig. 2). The Birch Island, Saline Creek, and Keele River capture locations are within about 30 km of each other. This area of the Mackenzie River is characterized by relatively high-gradient streams originating in mountainous areas to the immediate west and east of the river. The fourth capture location (Great Bear River) is approximately 80 km farther north (Fig. 2), and similar high-gradient rivers and creeks are present in the immediate vicinity.

The fish were small immature to large, sexually mature individuals that were unlikely to spawn that autumn (i.e., resting), represented both sexes, and ranged in age from 8 to 14 years (Table 1). All fish were characterized by the following colouration (post-freezing). The background body colour was gray dorsally, whereas the ventral surface was cream, orange, or white anteriorly, grading to white posteriorly. Spots approximately the size of the pupil were present over much of the body and were slightly larger

TABLE 1. Collection and biological data for bull trout reported herein. The first five specimens are the new NWT records for bull trout, and the last two refer to known specimens from Alberta used to confirm identifications.

Fish Number	Date	Location	Fork Length (mm)	Weight (g)	Sex	Maturity	Gonad Weight (g)	Age (years)
41085	8 August 1991	Mackenzie River (Km 700) at Birch Island (64°12'N, 124°25'W)	513	–	female	–	–	8+
42512	17 July 1996	Mackenzie River (Km 828)	642	3531	male	resting	47.0	14+
42513		at Great Bear River (64°55'N, 125°39'W)	602	2976	male	resting	25.7	8+
43905	26 May 1998	Keele River, 15 km upstream of Mackenzie River (Km 736) (64°13'N, 125°47'W)	333	351	unknown	immature	0.0	8+
43906	28 June 1998	Saline Creek (at Km 715 of Mackenzie River) (64°17'N, 124°31'W)	473	1000	female	immature	0.0	8+
43716	1993	Clearwater River, Alberta (52°31'N, 114°43'W)	481	1175	female	immature	2.0	10+
43717	1993	Wapiti River, Alberta (55°04'N, 118°48'W)	680	3805	male	resting	6.4	12+

below the lateral line and on the caudal peduncle. Spots on the operculum and the dorsal portion of the body tended to be whitish, while spots on the sides of the body tended to be pinkish, white, or pale orange. Generally no spots were present on the fins: the exception to this was light spotting in some fish on the fleshy, scaled base of the caudal fin. The pectoral fins were unspotted, with orange-yellow as a ground colour and a white leading edge, typically followed by a strong, black line, or in some cases a smudge. The pelvic fins similarly were unspotted and yellowish in ground colour, with a white leading edge, and either no black colour or a light, blackish smudge of colour proximally in some individuals. The anal fin tended to be yellow-orange with white leading edges, occasionally followed by a black smudge in some individuals. The dorsal fin generally was uncoloured, unspotted, and semitransparent. This general description is consistent with the descriptions of bull trout in the literature (e.g., Nelson and Paetz, 1992).

Several qualitative characteristics have been advanced as key characters for use in distinguishing between Dolly Varden and bull trout (Table 2) (Cavender, 1978; Nelson and Paetz, 1992; McPhail and Carveth, 1993; Coad et al., 1995; W. Roberts, University of Alberta, pers. comm. 1998). For all such criteria, the five “unknown” specimens in this study exhibited values consistent with bull trout rather than Dolly Varden. Thus, using dichotomous keys (e.g., Nelson and Paetz, 1992; McPhail and Carveth, 1993), we identified all five fish as bull trout. The initial identification of the Birch Island specimen was also confirmed by comparison of its character values with those from known bull trout specimens at the University of Alberta Museum of Zoology. Furthermore, all “unknowns” were compared to two known bull trout from northern Alberta (43716 and 43717, Table 1) and exhibited similar qualitative characters (Table 2). Therefore, we conclude that the “unknown” specimens from the Northwest Territories are bull trout.

Haas and McPhail (1991) developed and tested the efficacy of a linear discriminant function for distinguishing between Dolly Varden and bull trout using three quantitative external characters: total branchiostegal ray count, principal anal ray count, and the ratio of upper jaw length to standard length. They demonstrated that this function was 100% accurate in discriminating the two species. This function correctly classified our known Alberta specimens (Table 3). Individual character values, as well as the discriminant score (which ranged from 1.886 to 4.007), confirmed the identification of all five “unknown” fish from the Northwest Territories as bull trout (Table 3).

DISCUSSION

The extension of the geographic range of bull trout north by approximately four degrees of latitude (~500 linear or 800 river km) is a considerable addition to the published range of this species. The repeated capture of these bull trout over a wide geographic area (and over time in at least one location) and the range of ages observed all indicate that these fish are not simply strays from known southern populations, but rather likely represent self-sustaining populations in this area. The size and remoteness of this area, its relatively pristine habitats, and the relatively light exploitation of fish resources are favourable to the presence of widespread, healthy populations of bull trout. However, both the full distribution and the actual status of the populations are unknown, and thus work is required to establish this information, especially in view of impending industrial development along the Mackenzie Valley.

Bull trout have been shown to be highly sensitive to a variety of individual and cumulative anthropogenic impacts (e.g., McCart, 1997). Many populations in the southern areas of distribution are threatened, and some are extinct. Bull trout are slow-growing fish that mature late,

TABLE 2. Qualitative characteristics that generally distinguish Dolly Varden and bull trout. Identifications based on these characteristics should be confirmed using other criteria (e.g., quantitative characters; Haas and McPhail (1991); Table 3).

Character	Dolly Varden	Bull trout ¹	NWT "Unknown" Fish ²
Position of eye relative to dorsal surface of head	well below	near top	near top
Distance from center of eye to dorsum, relative to distance from center of eye to nostril	equal	shorter	shorter
Upper jaw shape	straight	decurved	decurved
Upper jaw length	just past eye	well past	well past
Head shape	laterally compressed	laterally broad	laterally broad
Head size	intermediate	large	large
Gill raker size	long, thin	short, stout	short, stout
Gill raker shape	compressed	oval	oval
Presence of teeth on inner margin of gill raker	none	present	present
Dorsal fin height	low	high	high
Dorsal fin notch	absent	present	present
Transparency of dorsal fin	no	yes	yes
Presence of symphyseal knob	absent	present	present
Body form in cross-section	compressed	round	round

¹ Literature description and characters of Alberta bull trout (43716, 43717: Table 1).

² Values for the five "unknown" fish (41085, 42512, 42513, 43905, 43906: Table 1).

spawn in nonconsecutive years, and likely have small population sizes (Haas and McPhail, 1991; McCart, 1997); all these characteristics heighten their sensitivity to impacts and complicate management. Thus, despite the remote locations of these northern populations, the extreme sensitivity to perturbation and the biological characteristics of this species raise conservation concerns. Impacts demonstrated as contributing to the decline of southern bull trout populations include restriction of migration by man-made structures; high susceptibility to overfishing; habitat disturbance from industrial activities, such as seismic, pipeline, forestry, and mining work; fragmentation of metapopulations through isolation of previously contiguous populations; and interaction with exotic species (McCart, 1997). Because the geographic extent of bull trout in the Northwest Territories is unknown, the real or potential negative impact of these factors cannot be assessed at this time. Furthermore, peripheral populations are more likely to be imperiled than those in central areas of the distribution; yet it is peripheral populations that may be genetically distinct, and thus most deserving of conservation (Lesica and Allendorf, 1995). Appropriate conservation and management measures need to be adopted in this area.

The finding that bull trout likely exist as self-sustaining populations in the central portion (Sahtu Settlement Area) as well as southern areas of the Northwest Territories raises several issues that require comment. It calls into question the validity of many of the previous literature records for Dolly Varden in the Mackenzie River basin (squares in Fig. 1). Dolly Varden is recorded as occurring in the Athabasca, Slave, Liard, and Great Bear Rivers and in the upper main stem reaches of the Mackenzie River basin (Hatfield et al., 1972; Dryden et al., 1973; Chang-Kue and Cameron, 1980; McCart, 1986). Voucher specimens from these studies are not available, but given previous research (Haas and McPhail, 1991) and our findings, it is likely that these records represent bull trout. Thus, care

must be exercised when interpreting literature records and accounts of Dolly Varden in this area, as is the case elsewhere in the ranges of these species (Haas and McPhail, 1991). This situation also points out the need for proper taxonomic research, as well as the need for deposition of voucher specimens, especially from studies conducted in remote and poorly studied areas.

Bull trout are likely more widely distributed in this area. They should occur in more upstream areas of the rivers and streams reported here and likely also in other similar systems draining into the Mackenzie River, both south and north of the locations we have documented. There is a need for widespread research and characterization of chars in this area to establish the true range of both bull trout and Dolly Varden. The nearest confirmed Dolly Varden within the Mackenzie River drainage are found along western, mountainous tributaries to the lower Mackenzie River (i.e., Rat River, Vittrekwa River tributary to the Peel River, Big Fish River) and the Yukon North Slope rivers (i.e., the Babbage and Firth Rivers) (Reist, 1989; Reist et al., 1997; J.D. Reist, unpubl. data). Thus, assuming that the chars in the south and central portions of the Mackenzie River are largely bull trout, there is the possibility of an area of sympatry between the two species in the region between the Great Bear and Peel Rivers.

This range extension must also be considered in view of anticipated effects of climate change. This approach raises three possibilities (Reist, 1994): a) loss of critical thermal habitat could directly impact the bull trout in this area; b) bull trout from this area could extend their range north from wherever the northern boundary now is and come into sympatry with northern Dolly Varden (if the two species are not already sympatric); and c) other species could move north into this area and constitute a threat to these populations of bull trout. Any combination of these events will generally have negative consequences for these populations of bull trout. Bull trout are cold-water fish and require water temperatures of less than 13°C for much of

TABLE 3. Quantitative identification of “unknown” fish.

Taxon/Fish	Branchiostegal Ray Count	Principal Anal Ray Count	Upper Jaw Length (mm)	Standard Length (mm)	Discriminant Score ¹
Dolly Varden	17–25 (22) ²	9–13 (11) ²	–	–	< 0
Bull trout	22–31 (27) ²	9–15 (12) ²	–	–	> 0
43716	27	10	66.2	431	2.693
43717	29	10	114.1	610	5.200
Unknowns					
41085	28	9	67.0	462	2.825
42512	28	9	91.8	574	3.381
42513	29	9	87.6	548	4.007
43905	26	9	45.1	294	1.886
43906	29	10	63.4	420	3.853

¹ Linear discriminant function (LDF) from Haas and McPhail (1991): LDF Score = 0.629 (total branchiostegal ray count) + 0.178 (principal anal ray count) + 37.310 (upper jaw length/standard length) – 21.8. Scores less than zero identify Dolly Varden; those greater than zero identify bull trout.

² Ranges including outliers and (medians) of characters from Haas and McPhail (1991).

their life history (e.g., Baxter and McPhail, 1996 and references therein); thus, an increase in water temperatures as a result of climate change is likely to have a direct negative impact. Similarly, contact between bull trout and northern-form Dolly Varden raises the possibilities of hybridization and competition. Hybridization in natural strict sympatry in northern British Columbia does not widely occur, but natural hybrids between bull trout and Dolly Varden have been recorded (Haas and McPhail, 1991; Baxter et al., 1996). Since such an event would be more likely for taxa that have not naturally been in contact and have not developed relevant isolating mechanisms (McCart, 1997), this would be a future concern. Finally, as other fish species extend their distributions northwards under warming scenarios, competition or predation (or both) may affect these populations of bull trout.

The presence of a previously unknown species in this area raises fishery management concerns. Bull trout are sensitive to exploitation (McCart, 1997), but are not presently listed in the sport fishery regulations for the Northwest Territories (although this will change as of 1 April 2002; J. Tiemessen, Dept. of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development, Government of the NWT, Yellowknife, pers. comm. 2002). Dolly Varden are listed, but no size or other restrictions are imposed (Northwest Territories and Nunavut Sport Fishing Guide, 2001). Similarly, bull trout are not recognized in the Sahtu Harvest Study, a legislated requirement to establish basic subsistence needs for the Dene of the area under the Sahtu Land Claim. All chars except lake trout are recorded as arctic char, which, as far as is known, do not occur in the area. Locally, such fish are referred to as red fish, silvers, or trout, or by their Slavey name, *tuewa*. The unknown distribution, status of populations, and local use in sport and food fisheries preclude proper fishery management. Bull trout need to be listed in appropriate management documents, formal guidelines must be created for fisheries targeting this species, and proper record keeping must be

established. Similarly, managers of aquatic habitat in this area, at present the responsibility of Fisheries and Oceans Canada, must take into account the extreme vulnerability of this species to impacts that directly or indirectly affect aquatic habitat. Local activities include stream crossings by winter roads, exploration and related activities for mining, forestry activity, oil and gas extraction, potential pipeline construction along the Mackenzie River Valley, and dredging along the Mackenzie River. Upstream activities, the effects of which could be transported downstream to this area, include the above activities, as well as potential construction of large dams (e.g., on the Liard River) and climate change (Bodaly et al., 1989; Reist, 1994).

In part as a result of this research, bull trout have been included in the recent assessment of status of species in the Northwest Territories and assigned the status of “may be at risk” (NWT Species 2000, 2001). Despite their remote location, bull trout in this area may experience a number of adverse impacts in the future. Clearly, appropriate research and management activities must be conducted to mitigate impacts and ensure conservation of these fish over the long term.

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