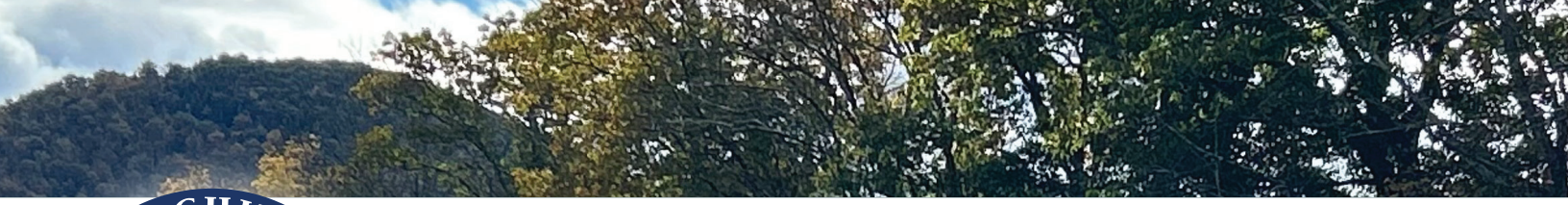

MASSACHUSETTS

WILD TROUT CONSERVATION PLAN

MASSWILDLIFE

Massachusetts Wild Trout Conservation Plan

Massachusetts

Division of Fisheries and Wildlife

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Executive Summary

Despite being a small, densely populated state, Massachusetts is home to an abundance of coldwater streams and rivers that support vibrant populations of wild trout. These self-sustaining populations of brook, brown, and even a few rainbow trout not only represent a critical component of the state's natural heritage but also serve as indicators of ecosystem health and provide exceptional recreational fishing opportunities. Recognizing their ecological, recreational, and cultural significance, MassWildlife has organized, assessed, and summarized available data on wild trout populations in the Commonwealth. The result is the development of the Massachusetts Wild Trout Conservation Plan, which serves as a roadmap for managing, conserving, and restoring wild trout and their habitats. The four objectives of the plan are:

1. **Current Status:** Provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of wild trout populations and their habitats.
2. **Management Objectives:** Outline actionable goals for conserving and managing wild trout fisheries based on their biological and recreational potential.
3. **Research and Monitoring:** Identify additional research and monitoring needs to address knowledge gaps and refine conservation strategies.
4. **Public Engagement:** Make information about wild trout resources accessible to anglers, conservation organizations, government agencies, and the public to inspire greater engagement and stewardship.

This plan builds on decades of dedicated work by MassWildlife biologists and managers. It outlines strategic approaches for conserving coldwater habitats through land acquisition, public outreach and regulations, while addressing emerging threats such as climate change, water withdrawal, pollution, and habitat alteration.

There are currently 1,308 recognized wild trout streams in Massachusetts from the coast to the Berkshires, that range in size from the iconic Deerfield River to brooks only a large step wide. A key feature of the plan is the establishment of the **Wild Trout Stream Classification System**, which categorizes streams based on trout abundance relative to stream order and dominant trout species. This classification system aims to connect Massachusetts residents with the state's rich trout resources and foster public support for conservation efforts.

Wild trout are at the heart of the state's coldwater ecosystems, and their conservation is vital not only for maintaining biodiversity but also for safeguarding Massachusetts' legacy of high-quality fishing opportunities. This plan establishes a framework for adaptive management, ensuring that as new data emerge, strategies evolve to address changing conditions and threats. By conserving wild trout and the habitats on which they depend, this plan secures a future where these important fish continue to thrive in Massachusetts for generations to come.

Introduction

The Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife (MassWildlife) is responsible for the conservation of freshwater fish and wildlife in the Commonwealth, including endangered plants and animals. MassWildlife restores, protects, and manages land for wildlife to thrive and for people to enjoy. An important part of this mandate involves the effective management of wildlife and habitat. MassWildlife also ensures quality outdoor recreational opportunities for hunters, anglers, and outdoor enthusiasts who enjoy the variety of plants, fish, and wildlife found in Massachusetts, including coldwater fish resources such as wild trout.

The first concerted effort at developing a comprehensive trout management plan was in the early 1960s when aquatic biologist James W. Mullan, of what was then called Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Game, wrote the bulletin Trout Stream Management in Massachusetts (Mullan 1961). In it the author provides information on historical and contemporary Massachusetts trout habitat and trout fishing as well as management insights and recommendations that are surprisingly relevant to issues we continue to face in the present day. However, a large portion of the earlier work focused on the role of hatchery trout in streams. Important background for developing the proposed classification system of wild trout fisheries in Massachusetts as well as part of the impetus for creating this plan came from the extensive work done by Halliwell (1989) and by many biologists and managers at MassWildlife since that time.

Prior to the current Wild Trout Conservation Plan (WTCP) outlined in this document there have been many products developed for the conservation of wild trout resources in Massachusetts. MassWildlife has been surveying and identifying trout streams for decades, but in 2006, collaborative efforts between MassWildlife and the Department of Environmental Protection led to updates to the Massachusetts Surface Water Quality Standards (314 CMR 4). This initial change resulted in the number of waterbodies designated as coldwater climbing from 32 reaches to 135 streams and the inclusion of MassWildlife's list of (at the time) roughly 500 streams in the antidegradation language of the Water Quality Standards. Today there are more than 350 streams designated as coldwater in the Massachusetts Surface Water Quality Standards (314 CMR 4). These standards provide protection specifically from surface water discharges but greatly increase the visibility and awareness of all of these resources. MassWildlife's list of Coldwater Fish Resources (CFRs, 321 CMR 5.00) simply defines all waters that have reproducing populations of coldwater fish and that list has climbed to over 1,300 streams. Coldwaters not designated by DEP in the Surface Water Quality Standards still receive some protection by DEP since coldwater is an existing use that cannot be degraded. In 2010, CFRs were also used to revise the Water Management Act regulations to provide more protection in these streams from water withdrawal. CFRs have been used, since the late 2000s, as one of the critical overlays reviewed during the agency's land acquisition process. Most

recently, the Wild Trout Stream Classification System described in this WTCP were used to highlight habitats critical to maintaining biodiversity in the most recent iteration of BioMap. This plan will continue to be used for management, conservation, and restoration and to be able to determine impacts of emerging stressors like climate change.

Vision and Purpose

This Massachusetts Wild Trout Conservation Plan will guide the management of the coldwater fish resources in Massachusetts ensuring self-sustaining populations of wild native Brook Trout, and wild Brown and wild Rainbow Trout for the long-term while simultaneously enhancing the diversity and quality of recreational angling opportunities throughout Massachusetts. Although the primary focus of the WTCP is on wild trout, the conservation of these broader coldwater stream communities will benefit numerous species, including several other species of stenothermic coldwater fishes as well as many critical species of mussels and insects. A key principle of the WTCP is that wild trout fisheries in Massachusetts must be adaptively managed. With this in mind, the purpose of the Plan is to 1) provide a comprehensive summary of the current state of knowledge regarding wild trout populations and the coldwater stream habitats upon which they depend, 2) outline goals and objectives for effective management and conservation of wild trout populations, and 3) detail any additional research or sampling necessary to address critical knowledge gaps and meet management goals and objectives. All of these goals will require an outreach strategy specifically developed for our constituents.

Scope

For the purposes of this WTCP, "wild trout" are defined as native or introduced fishes of the family Salmonidae that successfully complete their annual life cycle unaided, within aquatic environments of Massachusetts. Wild trout in Massachusetts are largely comprised of self-sustaining populations of native Eastern Brook Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) and introduced Brown Trout (*Salmo trutta*) and Rainbow Trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*). Wild trout can be the descendants of hatchery trout if those fish were able to survive and produce viable offspring that went on to complete their own life cycle and contribute to a self-sustaining population. Self-sustaining populations of Lake Trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*) and Landlocked Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*) are present in Massachusetts within the Quabbin and Wachusett Reservoirs but due to their limited range, and distinct life history and habitat differences, they are not included in this management plan. Tiger trout (*Salmo trutta x Salvelinus fontinalis*), the offspring of a female Brown Trout and male Brook Trout are rarely produced in the wild and are sterile and thus not capable of establishing populations. Wild trout fisheries include those with only wild trout as well as those with a mixture of wild and stocked trout. The scope of this plan is limited to flowing waters within Massachusetts and therefore, impoundments, lakes, and ponds are not considered in this WTCP. This plan also excludes detailed discussions about

stocked trout, although they are mentioned in certain situations. Over the last 30 years, MassWildlife has reduced the number of wild trout streams stocked with trout to less than 10 percent and will continue to review stocking practices moving forward.

Massachusetts Wild Trout Conservation Plan: Goals and Objectives

As mentioned in the vision and purpose sections at the beginning of this document, the overall goal of the Massachusetts Wild Trout Conservation Plan is to manage the coldwater fish resources of Massachusetts for the long-term conservation of self-sustaining populations of wild trout while maintaining or enhancing diversity and quality of recreational angling opportunities for wild trout in streams and rivers throughout Massachusetts. To meet this overarching goal MassWildlife will pursue the following:

Goal 1: Protect and enhance Massachusetts wild trout fisheries and their habitats

1. Continue 1) actively exercising MassWildlife's advisory role in supporting critical habitat protections (e.g., Wetlands Protection Act, Rivers Protection Act) for Coldwater Fish Resources, 2) working with water suppliers to mitigate or limit the impact of groundwater withdrawal under the Water Management Act, and 3) informing statewide response to environmental stressors that could impact coldwater fisheries (i.e., participation in the Drought Management Task Force).
2. Continue to identify and designate CFRs that meet the criteria outlined in 321 CMR 5.03. This effort is imperative to provide all the currently available regulatory protection to wild trout and their habitat, including the Massachusetts Surface Water Quality Standards (314 CMR 4). To accomplish this, MassWildlife headquarters staff will work closely with district staff to prioritize and survey potential coldwater streams that have not been surveyed to date or to evaluate the status of an existing CFR in accordance with 321 CMR 5.04.
3. Advocate for protection and restoration of coldwater fisheries, in close coordination with other agencies, and offer guidance and information to interested parties (e.g., town conservation commissions, developers, non-profit conservation organizations, etc.) to promote meaningful habitat protection, dam removal, sound riparian development practices, and culvert replacement in or near coldwater fisheries.
4. Prioritize wild trout streams for protection and/or restoration. Use fish survey data from the MassWildlife fisheries database, the proposed trout stream classification system (outlined in Goal 2.2 below), and wild trout distribution maps to help identify streams or individual stream reaches with robust, high-quality wild trout populations that can be selected for: 1) potential long-term protection through land acquisitions or conservation easements and restrictions, and/or 2) restoration and improvement via dam removal, culvert replacement, and/or instream habitat enhancement. In

contrast, focus can be also placed elsewhere, away from the best quality wild trout streams, with a goal towards protection and/or restoration of populations in danger of extirpation, such as in urban streams and some sea-run Brook Trout streams.

Goal 2: Ensure there is sufficient information available to effectively manage and conserve Massachusetts' unique diversity of wild trout fisheries

Goal 2.1: Assess angler use, desires, and perception of wild trout resources in Massachusetts.

There is a lack of comprehensive and current creel and angler use, attitudes, and preference data available in Massachusetts. This information is necessary to adequately assess fishing effort, catch, harvest, the suitability of fishing regulations for wild trout, and fishing preferences and angler attitudes in Massachusetts. This type of angler use, attitude, and preference research has been undertaken by resource management agencies from other states in the region (Greene et al. 2005, NYSDEC 2007, Responsive Management 2008, Responsive Management 2016, Hagstrom and Machowski 2017, Responsive Management 2019, Responsive Management 2020) and can therefore lend some critical insight into the general characteristics of anglers in Massachusetts wild trout fisheries.

1. Develop a statewide online/phone/mail angler survey to assess and understand how anglers perceive the resource, and what they desire regarding fishing opportunities, regulations, etc. moving forward. Results from the angler survey will be imperative for determining the appropriate regulations and marketing strategies for wild trout fisheries in Massachusetts. A first step to meeting this objective was the recent statewide angler survey developed in conjunction with MassWildlife Human Dimensions staff. This survey, among other things, evaluated anglers 1) preferences for targeting certain species and types of waterbodies, 2) motivations for fishing, and 3) general tendency for harvesting or releasing their catch.
2. Perform targeted creel surveys on select trout fisheries to understand how anglers use the resource and whether angling mortality is a significant source of total mortality for the trout population in question. One initial step towards meeting this objective was an online angler survey developed in partnership with Deerfield River Watershed Trout Unlimited and Trout Unlimited National (Survey can be found here Wild brown trout management in the Deerfield River | Mass.gov). This survey allowed MassWildlife to gather important data on angler effort, location and catch rates of unmarked/untagged Brown Trout, adipose-clipped Brown Trout, and floy-tagged Brown Trout in the upper Deerfield River.

Goal 2.2: Categorize Massachusetts wild trout fisheries to develop and prioritize targeted management approaches and guide angling regulations and angler expectations.

To manage the diversity of wild trout resources efficiently and effectively in Massachusetts, there is a need to make detailed assessments of the available fishery data and develop metrics to classify wild trout streams based on resource category – abundance of trout by species [individuals/kilometer (km)] for example – and longitudinal position and stream size (e.g., stream order). Furthermore, the size structure of the trout population (presence of larger size classes), physical size/width of the stream, and angler access to the stream can be used to further designate higher quality wild trout fisheries that may be of significant interest to anglers or as streams for targeted management.

1. Develop a Massachusetts Wild Trout Stream Classification System. It is necessary to distinguish amongst the multitude of the wild trout streams based primarily on trout species present, trout abundance, presence of stocked trout, and stream size. Currently, all streams where wild trout have been found, regardless of abundance, or presence of stocked trout, are classified as CFRs. Streams classified as CFRs maintain appropriate water temperatures and provide all habitats necessary for successful reproduction and survival of wild trout at least in certain sections, if not their entire length. All CFRs receive the same level of regulatory protection under statewide statutes, yet they are not all equal with respect to wild trout population characteristics or their potential as recreational wild trout fisheries.

   In 1991, D. Halliwell (unpublished report) advocated for management by "resource category" and in so doing began to compile the available trout stream survey data (from 1969-1990) into a stream classification system based on "trout production" or estimated pounds of trout biomass/acre and ability to holdover hatchery trout. In the absence of comprehensive weight data for individual fish across all streams surveyed it is difficult and perhaps unreliable to classify streams based on biomass, although some other states use this measure. Recently, weights of individual fish have been recorded but the data are not extensive enough yet to be incorporated into a rigorous classification system. Abundance or density (number of trout/kilometer) are easily calculated standard measures in all stream surveys and is therefore a more reliable, readily available metric to use in a statewide trout stream classification system for Massachusetts.

   The proposed wild trout stream classification system is based on 1) the relative proportion of individual fish from each of the wild trout species that occur in Massachusetts (e.g., Brook, Brown, or Rainbow), 2) stream order, and 3) trout abundance (trout/km). In this way wild trout streams have been classified as Class A (>90th percentile abundance), Class B (75th-89th percentile abundance), Class C (50th-74th percentile abundance, Class D (<50th percentile abundance), or Unclassified

indicating the abundance of trout relative to other streams of the same stream order and that share the same dominant trout species (Table 1, Table 2, and Table 3). Unclassified wild trout streams consist of Class P=Present (no reach length data available to calculate abundance), Class H=Holdover (only large, presumably holdover stocked trout, present in recent fish surveys; no indication of wild trout present), or Class E=Absent (no evidence of wild trout present in the most recent fish surveys, although still considered a CFR regardless). If applicable, under certain circumstances, some streams or stream reaches will be designated as Class U=Unknown if they have no fish survey data available to designate them otherwise.

Table 1. Trout abundance (trout/km) criteria for classifying (Class A-D) wild trout streams that are dominated by Brook Trout only, by order. See Appendix B for a complete table of wild trout stream classifications.

Classification	1st order	2nd order	3rd order	4th order	5th-6th order*
Class A	>945	>1002	>741	>529	>294
Class B	603-944	705-1001	395-740	182-528	27-293
Class C	341-602	371-704	201-394	82-181	12-26
Class D	<340	<370	<200	<81	<11

**5th-6th order Brook Trout only excludes the Swift River because of the extremely high abundance of Brook Trout found there.*

Table 2. Trout abundance (trout/km) criteria for classifying (Class A-D) wild trout streams that are dominated by Brook Trout and Brown (or Rainbow) Trout, by order. See Appendix B for a complete table of wild trout stream classifications.

Classification	1st order	2nd order	3rd order	4th order	5th-6th order
Class A	>1128	>865	>703	>485	>251
Class B	768-1127	586-864	439-702	280-485	141-250
Class C	449-767	309-585	231-438	143-279	96-140
Class D	<448	<308	<230	<142	<95

Table 3. Trout abundance (trout/km) criteria for classifying (Class A-D) wild trout streams that are dominated by Brown Trout only, by order. See Appendix B for a complete table of wild trout stream classifications.

Brown Trout only	1st order	2nd order	3rd order	4th order	5th-6th order
Class A	>323	>1498	>835	>386	>156
Class B	191-322	557-1497	430-834	207-387	82-155
Class C	90-190	280-556	167-429	79-206	40-81
Class D	<89	<279	<166	<78	<39

2. Integrate recent work on coldwater climate refugia (Quinones and Walker 2023) into the Wild Trout Classification System to help prioritize conservation efforts towards those streams that are anticipated to provide long-term suitable habitat for coldwater fish species like trout. The climate refugia work cited above uses a joint flow and temperature model to predict stream temperatures across Massachusetts under future climate change scenarios. This model will provide managers with important information for where coldwater stream habitat will most likely persist in the future.

Goal 2.3: Prioritize unsurveyed and undersurveyed coldwater fisheries to fill in gaps where fish, habitat, and water quality data are lacking.

1. Perform standard stream surveys for 1) the sections of wild trout streams that have never been surveyed or have not been surveyed in the past 20 years (even if other sections of the same stream have been surveyed) and therefore have unknown wild trout population metrics, and 2) sections of streams that have been surveyed within the past 20 years but are missing critical reach length measurements necessary to classify abundance beyond presence/absence (Class P).

Goal 2.4: Develop a list of special wild trout waters for targeted management and promotion to anglers.

1. Identify and assess potential Premier Wild Trout Fisheries – Premier wild trout fisheries will be a special classification for a select group of the best-of-the-best Class A and Class B wild trout streams in Massachusetts. Fisheries receiving this designation will meet the following desired criteria: high overall trout abundance (Class A or B) and strong presence of larger individuals in the surveyed population [>50th percentile of abundance for Brook Trout >150mm (millimeter) and/or Brown Trout >200mm; Tables 4-6], accessible to anglers (access via public land/unposted private land, available parking), and physically large enough to fish comfortably (channel width >3.5 m).

   The Premier Wild Trout Fisheries are considered the top wild trout fisheries based on the most up-to-date survey results that meet the criteria outlined above and will be managed and promoted as such. However, all classes of wild trout fisheries in Massachusetts will be promoted to some degree so anglers and others interested in these resources can make decisions on where to concentrate their efforts. We are currently in the process of confirming all the wild trout streams that meet the criteria for inclusion as Premier Wild Trout Fisheries. Detailed information will be made available when this process is complete.

   Table 4. Trout size structure (number of trout per km) criteria (50th percentile) for classifying predominantly Brook Trout (>150mm) Premier Wild Trout Fisheries, by order.

Criteria	1st order	2nd order	3rd order	4th order	5th-6th order
50th percentile	>13	>30	>30	>16	>9

   Table 5. Trout size structure (number of trout per km) criteria (50th percentile) for classifying Brook Trout (>150mm) and Brown Trout (>200mm) Premier Wild Trout Fisheries, by order.

Criteria	1st order	2nd order	3rd order	4th order	5th-6th order
50th percentile	>23	>40	>33	>30	>29

Table 6. Trout size structure (number of trout per km) criteria (50th percentile) for classifying predominantly Brown Trout (>200mm) Premier Wild Trout Fisheries, by order.

Criteria	1st order	2nd order	3rd order	4th order	5th-6th order
50th percentile	>13	>2	>13	>9	>20

Goal 2.5: Thoroughly assess wild trout populations and other metrics on large trout rivers as the first steps in developing river-specific trout management plans for each

1. Continue with several Swift River trout projects and develop a Swift River Trout Management Plan.

   The Swift River tailwater between the Windsor Dam at the Quabbin Reservoir outflow and the Bondsville Impoundment Dam downstream is arguably the most popular and heavily fished section of trout stream in Massachusetts. This section of river harbors a unique wild Brook Trout fishery with an extremely abundant population and some truly large individuals. Collecting extensive fishery data from this section of the Swift River is a high priority, with annual surveys starting in 2017. Moving forward, solid baseline data together with ongoing annual fishery data collections will allow monitoring of trends in Brook Trout abundance, size structure, and other critical metrics that are necessary to make informed management decisions and to understand the environmental and/or density-dependent factors that influence Brook Trout population dynamics. The Swift River tailwater is also an excellent candidate for targeted angler surveys and creel surveys to find out what effects angling mortality might have on Brook Trout abundance and size-structure in such a heavily fished stream.

   MassWildlife will continue monitoring the wild Brook Trout population in the Swift River tailwater each year for the next several years as part of a broader long-term monitoring effort on select trout fisheries. A full Swift River tailwater trout management plan will be developed around this ongoing monitoring work but also in conjunction with companion projects, such as our ongoing wild Brook Trout PIT tagging project, designed to understand population dynamics and movement and habitat use of wild Brook Trout in the Swift River tailwater.

   For additional details on past and ongoing research projects on the Swift River visit [Swift River fisheries research | Mass.gov]

2. Monitor the Deerfield River wild Brown Trout fishery and develop a Deerfield River Trout Management Plan

   The Deerfield River is the largest river in Massachusetts that supports a year-round population of wild trout. It is popular with anglers and fly-fishing guides alike who wade and float much of the river. The roughly 13 km section from Fife Brook Dam to the Route 2 crossing, upstream of the town of Charlemont, and especially the very upper 2-3 km, receives the bulk of the recreational angling pressure. It is also this section that benefits from satisfactory year-round water temperatures, ample trout habitat, and good angler access that, taken together, make this tailwater section of the Deerfield one of the most highly regarded coldwater fisheries in Massachusetts, especially for larger Brown Trout. A coldwater fishery exists in this section of the Deerfield primarily because of the cold hypolimnetic water from upstream reservoirs associated with hydropower production. Unfortunately, however, these same power-generating operations also potentially limit the overall success of the Deerfield fishery because of drastic daily flow fluctuations throughout much of the year and less than ideal late fall through early spring baseflow levels during critical trout life stages. Extensive work has been done in this section of the Deerfield River since 2019 leading to a better understanding of the wild Brown Trout population, as well as changes in management.

   Until relatively recently, the Brown Trout fishery on the upper Deerfield River was considered to be mostly supported by stocked Brown Trout. Results have shown that this is not the case with over 80% of Brown Trout in this section of the river being wild fish. This result has led directly to a management change whereby Brown Trout are no longer stocked in the upper river.

   Population estimates indicate that the upper Deerfield River harbors a relatively low abundance of Brown Trout given the amount and quality of habitat available when the river happens to be above minimum baseflow levels. Young-of-the-year Brown Trout surveys suggest that reproduction and recruitment of younger age classes of wild Brown Trout is quite low most years and may be potentially limiting the abundance of adults in the fishery.

   We will continue to monitor the upper Deerfield River fishery following the changes to stocking practices and following the recent relicensing agreement for the Fife Brook Dam, which requires an increase in minimum baseflow over the winter and ramping up and ramping down of flows during water releases.

3. Investigate other large trout rivers

   Rivers like the Hoosic (including North Branch and South Branch Hoosic Rivers), Housatonic, Millers (which is technically not a CFR but may support wild Brown Trout and is an immensely popular stocked trout fishery), and East Branch Westfield (mainstem Westfield above Knightville Dam) are some of the most popular trout fisheries in Massachusetts with the capacity to absorb a high amount of angling pressure while providing opportunities for trophy trout in many cases. They are also very complex systems supporting a mix of trout species, both wild and stocked, throughout a variety of habitat types spanning the mainstem and associated tributaries.

   To better understand these complex systems there is a need for 1) additional and more frequent fish surveys, 2) targeted habitat and water quality surveys to identify areas with appropriate summer water temperatures that may provide thermal refuge in the mainstem or in tributaries, 3) location and amount of overwinter habitat, 4) locations and suitability of spawning habitat in mainstem and tributaries, and 5) location and overall suitability of young-of-the-year and juvenile trout rearing habitat, as well as habitat for adult trout of various size classes. Furthermore, there is a need to develop a better understanding of how trout use different habitats and move throughout the system over their lifetime and over the course of the year to access spawning habitat, thermal refuges, and overwinter habitat. Knowing where critical habitat elements are located and what habitat elements are lacking will create opportunities to prioritize strategies for habitat protection or enhancement.

   While some of these larger wild trout rivers have been surveyed via backpack, and sometimes barge, electrofishing these surveys have been limited in scope. Thus, vast areas of potential trout habitat remain unsurveyed. Filling in survey gaps using raft, barge, or backpack electrofishing where applicable will be a priority.

   For example, the Hoosic and Housatonic rivers suffer from the same lack of information as did the Deerfield River and the Swift River until recently. Abundance and other key metrics (e.g., recruitment, mortality, growth) of the wild trout population are largely unknown and the relative proportion of wild v. hatchery trout in the adult population is not explicitly known. Also like the Deerfield, the Hoosic and Housatonic are Brown Trout fisheries and, considering their size, are both stocked with relatively few Brown Trout. Projects for both rivers should be developed to answer these, and other, questions that are outlined above. Marking hatchery Brown Trout with an adipose clip and surveying the river to assess the proportion of marked and unmarked Brown Trout is the simplest way to evaluate the relative abundance of wild adult trout present in the system. However, a widespread and

rigorous tagging effort would be more informative to uncover the contribution of tributary-stocked fish vs. mainstem-stocked fish and to calculate other important metrics like population size, recruitment, mortality, and growth. Expanded temperature monitoring (e.g., using infrared camera) is also warranted to discover potential summer holdover habitat for wild trout in the mainstem.

The Millers River is a large and popular stocked trout river with no recent, clear evidence of natural reproduction of wild trout and thus it is not designated as a CFR. However, there is some historical evidence, from 1989 MassWildlife snorkel surveys and electrofishing surveys, of young-of-the-year and juvenile Brown Trout in the river suggesting successful reproduction. Fish surveys at unsurveyed reaches (e.g., much of the Bears Den section) and locations where juvenile and young-of-the-year Brown Trout were observed in 1989 are necessary to confirm the absence of wild Brown Trout. Expanded temperature monitoring is also warranted to discover potential summer holdover habitat for wild trout should they exist in the mainstem.

In addition to the crucial work that needs to be done to understand fishery dynamics in our large trout rivers as a whole, there is also a need to better understand the differences in physical habitat, water temperature, wild fish population metrics, stocking practices, and angler use between standard regulation areas and special regulation areas within the same river or river system. In short, are there fundamental differences in these important characteristics between catch-and-release areas and standard regulation areas? Unraveling the differences or similarities between special regulation areas and adjacent standard regulation areas will help to identify whether discrete areas with special regulations have any noticeable impact on fish populations in these rivers and if the boundaries should be altered or expanded in certain cases or if the need for special regulations themselves should be assessed.

Goal 2.6: Thoroughly assess wild trout populations located within the Boston Metropolitan Area.

There are 23 identified wild trout streams in the Charles, Concord, Neponset, Shawsheen, and Weymouth/Weir river watersheds spread across several towns (Canton, Dover, Hingham, Milton, Needham, Norwood, Sharon, Walpole, Weston, and Weymouth) that form a unique group of wild trout fisheries within a 10-mile radius of the city of Boston and therefore generally within the Boston Metropolitan Area (Figure 1, Table 7).

Figure 1. Wild trout streams (red lines) within an approximately 10-mile radius of Boston city center. Towns within this radius are highlighted in grey.

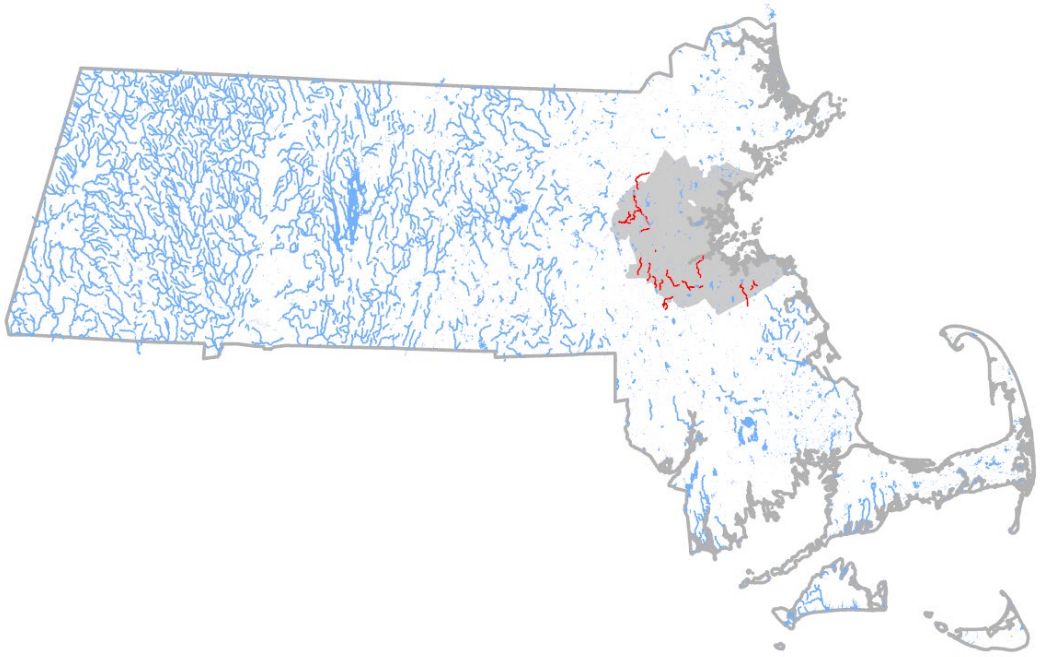


Table 7. List of wild trout streams in the Greater Boston Metropolitan Area, year of last survey, year of last known record of wild trout, and town(s) where they are located.

SARIS	Waterbody name	Last survey	Last record of wild trout	Town(s)
7239200	Stony Brook (1)	2023	2009	Weston, Waltham
7239250	Cherry Brook	2022	1986	Weston
7239300	Seaverns Brook	2020	1987	Weston
7239330	UNT to Rosemary Lake	2020	2020	Needham
7239550	Noanet Brook	2023	1969	Dover
7239575	Trout Brook	2024	2007	Dover
7341075	Pine Tree Brook	2014	2014	Milton
7341200	Ponkapog Brook	2022	2008	Canton
7341210	UNT to Ponkapog Brook	2022	2022	Canton

SARIS	Waterbody name	Last survey	Last record of wild trout	Town(s)
7341250	Purgatory Brook	2020	2006	Westwood, Norwood
7341405	UNT to Beaver Brook	2016	2008	Sharon
7341525	Traphole Brook	2024	2024	Norwood, Walpole
7341535	UNT to Traphole Brook	2023	2023	Walpole
7341536	UNT to Traphole Brook	2023	2023	Walpole
7341575	Germany Brook	2012	2012	Westwood, Norwood
7341600	Mill Brook	2020	2006	Westwood
7341700	Tubwreck Brook	2023	1987	Dover
7442650	Old Swamp River	2023	2009	Weymouth
7442830	UNT to Plymouth River (Learys Brook)	2021	2021	Hingham
7442850	Eel River	2021	2011	Hingham
8247950	Pine Brook	2023	2023	Wayland
8247965	UNT to Pine Brook	2022	2022	Wayland
8248000	Hayward Brook	2013	2001	Wayland
8349375	Elm Brook	2024	2008	Lincoln, Bedford

In general, the Boston Metropolitan Area group of urban wild trout fisheries are fragmented, isolated, sensitive to further disturbance, and unique. There are few places where there are so many streams with naturally reproducing populations of wild Eastern Brook Trout and/or wild Brown Trout in such a densely populated metropolitan area, especially in one of the longest continually inhabited and developed regions of the United States. Though not all of the wild trout streams in the Boston Metropolitan Area are in heavily developed subwatersheds (some drain relatively undeveloped parkland or conservation lands and others drain exceedingly small watersheds with limited area for development), these streams and the trout they support are in

constant danger from expanding development, stormwater runoff, sedimentation, commercial and residential pollutants, and water withdrawals. Though records indicate continued existence of trout in these streams there is a need for more extensive targeted monitoring of fish populations and of water quality, particularly temperature, to be able to make informed management decisions and protect this resource into the future. Recommendations for these streams include:

1. Updated surveys at multiple reaches on all 23 Boston Metropolitan Wild Trout Streams. Collect the full complement of fish, habitat, and water quality data.
2. Survey multiple locations on a subset (4-5) of these streams every year so each stream will be surveyed on a 4-5-year rotation.
3. Expand surveys to include the small, unsurveyed tributaries of known wild trout streams to find out if there is additional coldwater habitat that supports wild trout. Neponset River Watershed Association and Greater Boston Trout Unlimited have plans to use eDNA techniques to identify previously unsurveyed streams in the Neponset River watershed that may potentially harbor wild trout. Results from the eDNA investigations will help to narrow down where to focus survey efforts in the Neponset watershed. Elsewhere digital scouting, on-the-ground scouting, and subsequent surveys of the most likely streams will suffice.
4. Review the need to stock several of the Boston Metropolitan Area Wild Trout Streams that do not support holdover trout. Focus instead on providing a unique wild trout fishery to urban/suburban anglers while also using these streams as 1) classrooms and case studies for the effects of landscape development on sensitive coldwater streams and, 2) as priority areas for restoration and protection for which local groups can rally around.
5. Unfortunately, several of our Boston Metro Area wild trout streams appear to no longer support measurable populations of wild trout as evidenced by their absence in recent surveys (see Table 3). Expand the scope of surveys on these streams to find any remaining wild trout outside of traditional survey locations where they happen to be currently absent. Follow up with an assessment of potential actions necessary to restore suitable water temperature and habitat for wild trout and, if needed, the potential viability of future Brook Trout reintroduction.

Goal 2.7: Thoroughly assess wild trout populations located in all urban wild trout streams across Massachusetts.

There are 73 wild trout streams (10 in the Boston Metropolitan Area and 63 in other heavily developed landscapes across Massachusetts) that can all be considered “urban” wild trout streams based on the amount of impervious cover and development in their watersheds (Figure 2, Table 8). Impervious surfaces are one of the major landscape-scale impacts on the structure

and function of stream ecosystems leading to changes in hydrology, geomorphology, temperature, and water quality, with resulting changes in biotic assemblages (Paul and Meyer 2001, Wang et al. 2001, Stranko et al. 2008, Wenger et al. 2008, Armstrong et al. 2011). A ten-percent impervious cover cutoff, for what we considered to be "urban" wild trout streams, was chosen based partly on the exhaustive work done by Armstrong et al. (2011) where their Brook Trout relative abundance equation showed that a 1% increase in impervious cover led to a mean 8.7% decrease in Brook Trout abundance. At 10% impervious cover Brook Trout would be nearly 90% less abundant than in a least altered watershed with no impervious cover. Other authors found similar levels of impervious cover becoming severely detrimental to trout (e.g., Wang et al. 2003, Stranko et al. 2008). Our selection of Urban Wild Trout Streams therefore includes streams in the most heavily developed watersheds, but which still manage to support wild trout. The larger group of Urban Wild Trout Streams supports abundances relatively close to the statewide mean for each trout species or combination of species, making them potentially important recreational fisheries overall, especially considering their proximity to large concentrations of people in urban centers and high-density suburban areas.

Figure 2. Urban wild trout streams (red lines) characterized by subwatersheds comprised of >10% impervious cover. Towns where these urban wild trout streams are located are highlighted in grey.

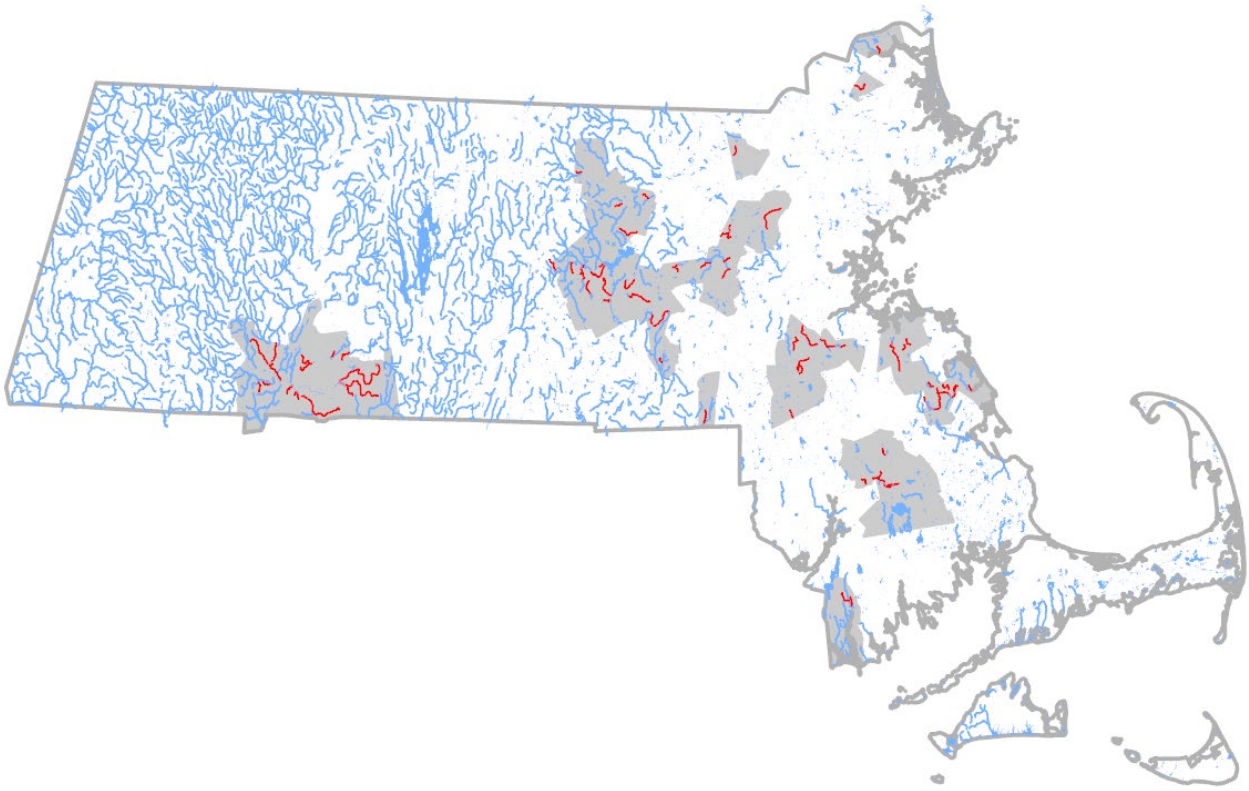


Table 8. Wild trout streams located in subwatersheds characterized by >10% impervious cover (i.e., "urban") including several streams found in the Greater Boston Metropolitan Area.

SARIS	Waterbody name	Last survey	Last record of wild trout	Town(s)
3208300	White Brook	2021	2021	Agawam
3208325	Miller Brook	2001	2001	Agawam
3208335	May Hollow Brook	2021	2021	Agawam
3208575	Powdermill Brook	2022	2022	Westfield
3208700	Arm Brook	2021	2021	Westfield
3208750	Hundred Acre Brook	2018	2018	Westfield
3208800	Ashley Brook	2022	2022	Westfield
3417400	Longmeadow Brook	2002	2002	Longmeadow
3417425	Three Mile Brook	2002	2002	Agawam,
3417650	South Branch Mill River	2015	2015	East Longmeadow
3417675	Schneelock Brook	2023	2023	Springfield
3417700	North Branch Mill River	2023	2023	Springfield
3417775	Goldine Brook	2002	2002	West Springfield
3417800	Schoolhouse Brook	2002	2002	West Springfield
3625055	Morton Brook	2016	2016	Chicopee
3625075	Fuller Brook	2023	2000	Chicopee
5131150	Arnolds Brook	2021	2021	Bellingham
5131995	UNT to Center Brook (4)	2022	2022	Upton
5132550	Coal Mine Brook	2020	2020	Worcester

SARIS	Waterbody name	Last survey	Last record of wild trout	Town(s)
5132555	UNT to Coal Mine Brook	2013	2013	Worcester
5132575	Poor Farm Brook	2019	2019	Shrewsbury, Worcester
5133015	Ararat Brook	2022	2022	Holden, Worcester
6235650	Henkes Brook	2015	2015	Foxborough
6235965	UNT to Dean Brook (Fox Hill Brook)	2022	2005	Raynham
6236030	Box Brook	2013	2013	Lakeville
6236050	Poquoy Brook	2011	2011	Taunton
6236075	Puddingshear Brook	2021	2008	Middleborough
6236085	McGarry Brook	2015	2015	Raynham
6236185	UNT to UNT to Sawmill Brook (2)	2021	2003	Bridgewater
7341200	Ponkapog Brook	2022	2008	Canton
7341210	UNT to Ponkapog Brook	2022	2022	Canton
7341250	Purgatory Brook	2020	2006	Westwood, Norwood
7341525	Traphole Brook	2023	2023	Norwood
7341535	UNT to Traphole Brook	2023	2023	Walpole
7341536	UNT to Traphole Brook	2023	2023	Walpole
7341575	Germany Brook	2012	2012	Westwood, Norwood
7442650	Old Swamp River	2023	2009	Weymouth
7442830	UNT to Plymouth River (Learys Brook)	2021	2021	Hingham

SARIS	Waterbody name	Last survey	Last record of wild trout	Town(s)
7442850	Eel River	2021	2011	Hingham
8144617	UNT to Slaterock Brook	2014	2014	Lancaster, Devens
8144790	Old Mill Brook	2018	2018	Leominster
8145010	UNT to Nashua River (Gagne Brook)	2017	2017	Fitchburg
8145100	Goodridge Brook	2019	2019	Lancaster
8145250	Gates Brook	2022	2022	West Boylston
8145280	West Boylston Brook	2012	2012	West Boylston
8145450	Chaffins Brook	2014	2014	Holden
8145455	UNT to Chaffins Brook	2014	2014	Holden
8145525	Warren Tannery Brook	2009	2009	Holden
8145600	Worcester Brook	2021	2008	Holden, Rutland
8247075	Second Division Brook	2022	2012	Concord, Sudbury
8247076	UNT to Second Division Brook	2011	2011	Concord
8247225	Flagg Brook	2021	2008	Marlborough
8247250	Sheepsfall Brook	2012	2012	Marlborough
8257575	Rawson Hill Brook	2022	2022	Northborough
8247600	Hop Brook (1)	2013	2013	Northborough, Shrewsbury
8247627	UNT to A1 Site (1) (Nourse Brook)	2014	2014	Westborough

SARIS	Waterbody name	Last survey	Last record of wild trout	Town(s)
8247830	UNT to Hop Brook (2, 1; Trout Brook)	2011	2011	Marlborough, Sudbury
8247855	UNT to Hop Brook (2, 3)	2011	2011	Sudbury
8247900	Landham (Allowance) Brook	2018	2018	Framingham
8247965	UNT to Pine Brook	2022	2022	Wayland
8248475	Jackstraw Brook	2022	2022	Westborough
8349375	Elm Brook	2021	2008	Lincoln, Bedford
8450480	Presbys Creek	2021	2021	Amesbury
8450555	Argilla Brook (UNT to Johnson Creek)	2013	2000	Groveland
8451250	Crooked Springs Brook	2021	2021	Chelmsford
9456475	Robinson Brook	2021	2021	Pembroke
9456650	Herring Brook	2021	2021	Pembroke
9456700	Pudding Brook	2021	2021	Pembroke
9456750	Huldah Brook	2022	2022	Pembroke
9456830	UNT to Iron Mine Brook	2013	2013	Hanover
9457160	Marshfield Fairgrounds Brook	2021	2021	Marshfield
9560152	UNT to Bread & Cheese Brook	2019	2019	Westport
9560155	Hemlock Gutter (UNT to Bread & Cheese Brook)	2022	2022	Westport

Because of their relative rarity and the tenuous nature of their continued existence, Urban Wild Trout Streams should be highlighted for instream and riparian habitat restoration projects and prioritized for reconnection of stream reaches through dam removal and culvert replacement.

Using GIS and on-the-ground observations, identify dams, culverts, channelized sections, severely altered riparian areas, improperly designed stormwater inputs, and any other potential negative influences on these urban trout streams. Work with local angling and conservation groups to remove these negative effects to restore stream structure and function and reconnect habitat as much as possible.

Goal 2.8: Conserve and Restore Sea-Run Brook Trout fisheries

There are 47 coastal streams where wild Brook Trout occur and have access to saltwater habitats (Figure 3, Table 9). There are an additional 15 coastal streams where Brook Trout currently do not have access to saltwater but could potentially have access to these habitats with the removal of one or more barriers (Figure 3, Table 10). These sea-run Brook Trout streams are concentrated along the South Shore, Buzzard's Bay, Cape Cod, and Martha's Vineyard, with a few more scattered streams on the North Shore, in the Merrimack River watershed, in the Neponset River and Weymouth/Weir river watersheds in metro Boston, and in the Taunton River watershed. Many are small and isolated, consisting of just a single stream or at most a stream with a few small tributaries. These streams suffer the effects of widespread and long-term change in land cover, especially from development, water withdrawals, and cranberry bog agriculture. Dams, culverts, and degraded water quality in headwater ponds have also led to widespread habitat fragmentation, less than ideal water quality and temperature, and barriers to fish movement in many sea-run streams. Regardless of the issues facing the sea-run streams in Massachusetts, several still retain robust populations of Brook Trout including a handful with documented seasonal movement of exceptionally large individuals to and from saltwater (e.g., Red Brook in the Buzzards Bay Watershed, and Quashnet River, Childs River, and Coonamessett River on Cape Cod). In general, Massachusetts sea-run Brook Trout streams support slightly lower than average abundance of Brook Trout but substantially higher abundance of larger size class individuals making them potentially important destinations for anglers seeking to catch large wild Brook Trout.

Arguably more work has been done to restore Brook Trout streams in Buzzard's Bay and Cape Cod than anywhere else in Massachusetts. Streams such as Red Brook, Quashnet River, Childs River, and Coonamesset River are good examples, where dams and other barriers have been removed, old cranberry bogs and other properties have been purchased and have been (or are in the process of being) restored, and various instream habitat improvement projects have been completed. There is also a relatively long history of extensive fish and temperature monitoring in several streams.

Figure 3. Sea-run Brook Trout streams in coastal eastern Massachusetts. Streams highlighted in red are confirmed, or very likely, to provide Brook Trout relatively uninhibited access to saltwater habitats. Streams highlighted in black have wild Brook Trout present but are currently unlikely to provide access to saltwater habitats because of physical barriers (i.e., dams) limiting movement.

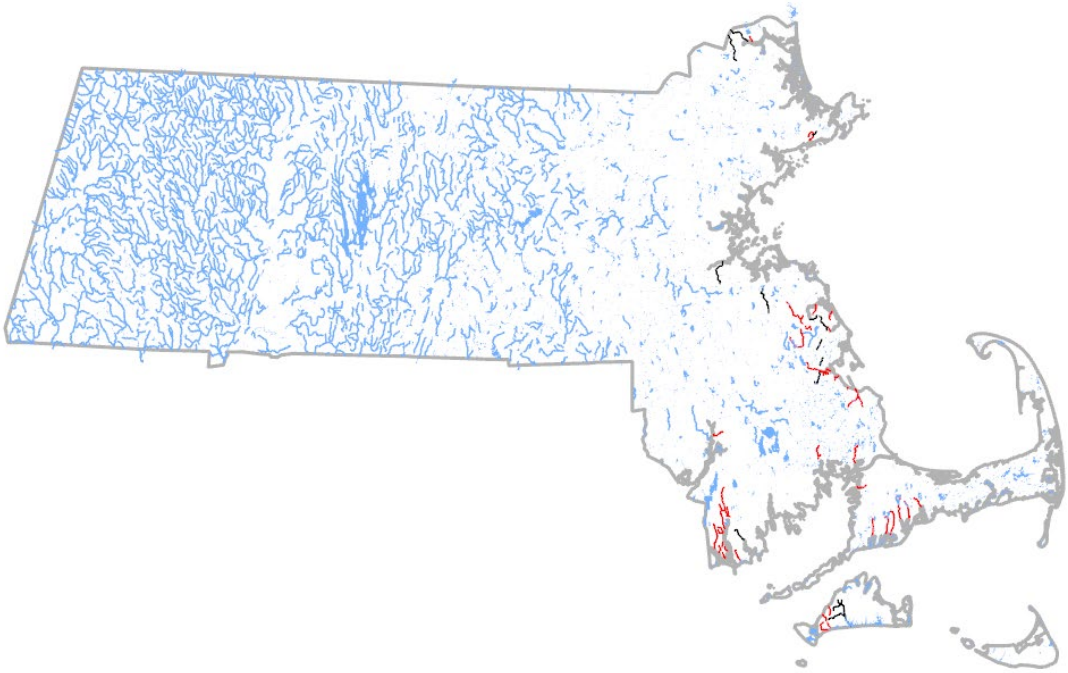


Table 9. Coastal wild Brook Trout streams with (i.e., Sea-run Brook Trout streams) access to saltwater habitats.

SARIS	Waterbody Name
6235340	Berkley Bridge Creek
8450480	Presbys Creek
9355050	Sawmill Brook
9456400	Cove Brook
9456475	Robinson Creek
9456500	Third Herring Brook
9456540	UNT to Third Herring Brook

SARIS	Waterbody Name
9456650	Herring Brook
9457150	Littles Creek
9457160	Marshfield Fairgrounds Brook
9457650	Jones River
9457790	First Brook
9457800	Second Brook
9457810	Third Brook
9457960	Stone Pond Brook (UNT to Plymouth Bay)
9457961	UNT to Spooner Pond
9457990	Holmes Point Brook
9458000	Eel River
9458010	UNT to Eel River
9558500	Red Brook
9559135	Patterson Brook (UNT to Weweantic River)
9559136	UNT to Patterson Brook
9559920	UNT to Allens Pond (Aiken Brook)
9559975	Dunhams Brook
9560000	Angeline Brook
9560026	Boiling Spring Brook
9560065	Pierce Brook
9560070	Sam Tripp Brook

SARIS	Waterbody Name
9560075	Snell Creek
9560076	UNT to Snell Creek
9560125	Kirby Brook
9560150	Bread and Cheese Brook
9560151	Beulah Brook
9560152	UNT to Bread and Cheese Brook
9560155	Hemlock Gutter (UNT to Bread and Cheese Brook)
9560165	UNT to East Branch Westport River
9662675	Marston Mills River
9662725	Santuit River
9662775	Mashpee River
9662925	Quashnet River
9662975	Childs River
9663000	Coonamessett River
9663125	Pocasett River
9763550	Mill River (1)
9763575	Fulling Mill Brook
9763775	Paint Mill Brook
9763800	Roaring Brook

Table 10. Coastal wild Brook Trout streams without (i.e., "potential" Sea-run Brook Trout streams) access to saltwater habitats.

SARIS	Waterbody name
7341075	Pine Tree Brook
7442650	Old Swamp River
8450500	Cobbler Brook
8450525	East Meadow River
9355100	Cat Brook
9456470	UNT to Hatches Pond
9457175	Furnace Brook
9457250	Phillips Brook
9457775	Bassett Brook
9457825	Furnace Brook
9559875	Destruction Brook
9763600	Tiasquam River
9763625	Mill Brook (2)
9763630	UNT to Priesters Pond
9763650	Witch Brook

1. Continue monitoring at the established long-term sites and expand monitoring to other streams, pursue other opportunities and partnerships to restore/enhance or reconnect sea-run Brook Trout fisheries, advocate for more natural habitat management in streams that support runs of river herring (in contrast to the "clear path" management that continues to occur in some streams), partner with Division of Marine Fisheries to identify how anadromous Brook Trout use saltwater habitats and what conditions might support successful habitation.

2. Scout and observe the mouth of all the less-well-known and -monitored sea-run Brook Trout streams to see if they indeed offer access to saltwater or access to a connecting body of water that allows unobstructed access to saltwater habitats.
3. Complete surveys below downstream-most barriers, in streams without complete connectivity, to find out if wild Brook Trout (presumably the only trout in the system with access to saltwater) exist in those sections and/or if the temperature and habitat is appropriate to support wild trout if connectivity were to be restored. Consider prioritizing certain streams for dam removal to allow sea-run life histories to be restored.

Goal 2.9: Assess the viability of self-sustaining wild Rainbow Trout fisheries in western Massachusetts

Wild Rainbow Trout are uncommon in Massachusetts. They are currently, and consistently, found in only seven streams in the Deerfield River watershed. Important questions regarding population size and annual and long-term population fluctuations, spawning locations, movement, use of the mainstem Deerfield River, and other factors remain unanswered. There are also unanswered questions regarding the presence of potential wild Rainbow Trout in other streams outside of the Deerfield River watershed including North Branch Hoosic River, Flat Brook, and UNT to Freeman's Brook where adults have been observed there in the absence of recent stocking. Churchill Brook and Depot Brook are also interesting cases with presence of juvenile Rainbow Trout.

1. Design surveys to gather more detailed data on basic population metrics for wild Rainbow Trout as well as information on water quality and summer, winter, and spawning (e.g., spring redd surveys) habitat in streams where these fish are known to occur.
2. Survey North Branch Hoosic River, Flat Brook, UNT to Freeman's Brook, Churchill Brook, and Depot Brook to assess presence or absence of wild Rainbow Trout.

Goal 3: Provide a diversity of recreational angling opportunities for wild trout, including evaluating existing trout fisheries regulations and suggesting potential updates

1. Current trout fishing regulations need to be assessed to determine 1) if the current statewide general regulations provide the necessary level of protection to wild trout populations from their potential overexploitation under future climate change scenarios and increasing watershed disturbance and/or 2) if current regulations are meeting the expectations of anglers.
2. Wild trout stream fisheries: Although there is an abundance of wild trout streams throughout Massachusetts, they are not all created equal in terms of trout

population abundance and size structure or angler access. Also, currently the information on wild trout populations, access, and stream size is not readily available to the public, making it challenging for anglers to explore new waters. It seems likely then that the average or casual angler, or visiting anglers, will simply focus their efforts on the well-known fisheries and not necessarily explore some of our other high-quality wild trout streams. Under the proposed Wild Trout Stream Classification System (see Goal 2b above), anglers will have access to information on trout streams which they can use to select a fishing destination to meet their desires. This should encourage anglers to explore many fisheries across the state. At the very least this information will help make anglers and the public more aware of the status and distribution of wild trout resources beyond simply their presence or absence in a stream.

3. Urban Wild Trout fisheries: The existence of wild trout stream fisheries in the sprawling and densely populated Greater Boston Metropolitan Area, and in other highly developed urban and suburban landscapes across eastern and central Massachusetts, is a unique situation for anglers. These streams can serve as important recreational wild trout fisheries as well as classrooms or models of the effects of anthropogenic development on coldwater streams and how conservation works in general. These fisheries are important in that they allow the anglers who live and work in urban areas to fish for wild trout near their home or work. Furthermore, the existence of these fisheries creates an opportunity for the urban population as a whole to develop an appreciation for wild trout and the habitats that support them.
4. Sea-run Brook Trout: The sea-run Brook Trout streams in Massachusetts are unique and fragile fisheries and should be promoted and treated accordingly. The streams with documented sea-run fish are intriguing in that they give anglers the opportunity to catch some of the largest wild Brook Trout in Massachusetts. There is also the rich angling history for sea-run Brook Trout that is an enjoyable and interesting element for some anglers. To expand this fishery, pursuing opportunities for restoration and reconnection between freshwater and saltwater habitats should be a focus, especially those streams outside of the core areas of upper Buzzards Bay and Cape Cod where most attention has traditionally been focused.
5. Promote and advertise Massachusetts wild trout fisheries to non-resident anglers and tourists. Anecdotally it seems Massachusetts is not generally well-known, or highly regarded for its wild trout fishing, and outside of some broader interest in the sea-run Brook Trout fisheries, it is really only the Swift River and the Deerfield River that are well-known entities among anglers in neighboring states or elsewhere in the country. Connecticut's Farmington River, small wild Brook Trout streams in the

Vermont and New Hampshire mountains, and the wild Brook Trout fisheries in ponds, lakes, and larger streams in Maine all receive more widespread acclaim than the fisheries here in Massachusetts. Nearby, New York and Pennsylvania also garner attention for their high-quality trout fisheries. What Massachusetts wild trout fisheries may lack in acclaim they make up for in quality and abundance of fish (which both compare favorably to neighboring states), aesthetic beauty, variety, accessibility, and proximity. There is a need to develop outreach strategies to promote wild trout fisheries not only to our resident anglers but especially to trout anglers throughout the Northeast region and beyond. To this end it may be beneficial to advertise Massachusetts wild trout fishing opportunities to a broader audience such as in regional and national outdoors-themed magazines, fishing shows/conventions, and certainly online in various contexts, including social media.

Goal 4: Communicate the value and sensitivity of wild trout and their habitats and encourage working partnerships with conservation and angling groups

Goal 4.1: Continue and expand upon communication and partnerships with established groups but make effort to reach out to others.

It is relatively easy and straightforward to interact and communicate with organized conservation and/or angling groups. MassWildlife conducts a number of in-person and virtual presentations for the many local chapters of Trout Unlimited, established angling groups, organized gatherings at local fly shops, and conservation-minded organizations such as the various watershed groups across the state. This communication is important because many of these groups sincerely want to develop relationships with MassWildlife while working on local citizen-science projects, facilitating funding opportunities and support for larger projects, and generally just keeping an eye on the status of local wild trout streams so town Conservation Commissions and the appropriate authorities can be notified when potential issues arise. However, there needs to be a greater emphasis on engaging constituents outside of these organized groups.

Goal 4.2: Inform the public on threats to trout and their habitat.

It may seem obvious that trout and their habitat are fragile resources that need to be actively managed and protected to ensure survival of the resource, but not everyone is aware of this. In fact, a surprisingly large number of people, anglers included, are not even aware that there are wild trout populations in Massachusetts. It is a crucial task to make sure the general public, as well as sportsmen and women, are aware of the existence of wild trout, what constitutes a threat to their well-being, and what can be done to ensure their continued existence.

One ongoing strategy to reach groups that are not specifically anglers, but which might become anglers or conservation-minded citizens in the future, is the Teaching with Trout program (Teaching with Trout | Mass.gov). In short, this program is designed to introduce students of various ages, from very young preschool and kindergarten to teenagers in high school, to the biology of Brook Trout and their life cycle as well as to gain some insight into the ecological role of Brook Trout in coldwater streams. The hope is that this program will instill an appreciation for trout and their habitats in the students that participate. The current program reaches 68 schools and over 1500 students in various communities across the entire state.

Status and Distribution of Wild Trout in Massachusetts

As of 2024, Massachusetts has 1,318 designated Coldwater Fish Resources (*see definition below).

[*Coldwater Fish Resource (CFR) 321 CMR 5.00: A waterbody that contains Coldwater Fish that reproduced in that waterbody or a tributary thereto and use such waters to meet one or more of their life history requirements. Coldwater fish are Slimy Sculpin (*Cottus cognatus*), Longnose Sucker (*Catostomus catostomus*), Lake Chub (*Couesius plumbeus*), American Brook Lamprey (*Lampetra appendix*), Burbot (*Lota lota*), Brook Trout, Brown Trout, Rainbow Trout, Landlocked Atlantic Salmon, Lake Trout, and Rainbow Smelt (*Osmerus mordax*)]

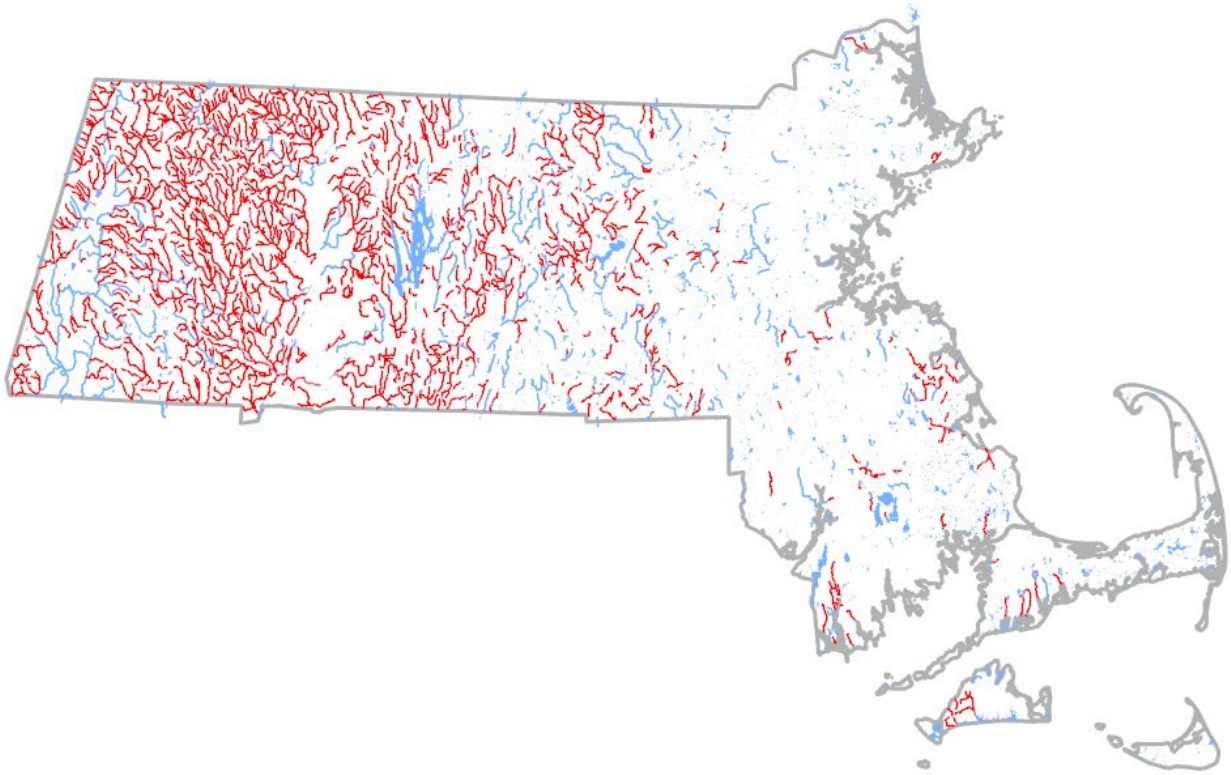
Most of these streams (1,308 of 1,318; 99%) have been identified as supporting populations of wild trout, determined via standardized stream surveys done over the past 25 years or based on historic presence of wild trout. Data for assessing the status and distribution of wild trout resources in Massachusetts specifically for this WTCP come from nearly 4,500 individual statewide stream surveys conducted on CFRs by MassWildlife staff since 2000.

Brook Trout

Eastern Brook Trout are the only trout native to Massachusetts and wild populations are common and widespread, currently occupying 1112 streams and rivers in 29 of the 32 major watersheds across Massachusetts (Figure 4; Appendix A, Table A 1 through Table A 13).

Brook Trout are by far the most abundant and widespread species of wild trout found in Massachusetts. They tend to occur most frequently in relatively small 1st and 2nd order headwater streams, usually 5 m or less in channel width. These small streams are common throughout much of Massachusetts and are generally characterized by their cold water temperatures and a low diversity of fish species. These small streams can vary considerably in their physical characteristics – rocky, high-gradient streams in the western mountains, low gradient sandy groundwater-fed streams in the coastal plains, Cape Cod, and Martha's Vineyard, or brushy nondescript little streams within the central regions of the state. Small, 1st and 2nd order, wild Brook Trout streams tend to support only a single species of wild trout,

Figure 4. Wild trout streams with wild Brook Trout present 2000-2023 (red lines). Wild trout streams with wild Brook Trout present in surveys prior to 2000 but with no post-2000 fish survey data or no post-2000 evidence of wild Brook Trout are excluded (until updated survey data become available).



along with just a few other species of common stream fishes such as Blacknose Dace (*Rhinichthys atratulus*), Longnose Dace (*Rhinichthys cataractae*), Slimy Sculpin (*Cottus cognatus*) and/or White Sucker (*Catostomus commersonii*). Not all small streams have ideal temperature regimes for coldwater fishes like Brook Trout and, as water temperatures become more marginal for Brook Trout other species are added to the assemblage including Creek Chub (*Semotilus atromaculatus*), Fallfish (*Semotilus corporalis*), and Common Shiner (*Luxilus cornutus*).

Where water temperatures are appropriate (i.e., less than about 20 C in general), wild Brook Trout can also be found in larger, 3rd-4th order streams (up to 20 m channel width). Brook Trout tend to coexist with Brown Trout, as well as a more diverse assemblage of non-salmonid species, in 3rd order and higher stream reaches in Massachusetts. Larger rivers (5th-6th order) make up less than 1% of wild Brook Trout habitat in Massachusetts, however, cold tailwater sections of certain larger rivers like the Swift River provide ideal habitat and harbor some of the most abundant populations of wild Brook Trout in the state. Wild Brook Trout do not commonly occur in lakes and ponds in Massachusetts as they do in some other, typically more northern,

parts of their range. The lack of lentic populations of wild Brook Trout in Massachusetts is likely from the lack of suitable spawning habitat in most lakes and ponds in the state, competition with, or predation by, abundant warmwater fish in most ponds, and most notably the lack of cold, oxygenated, habitat in our lentic water bodies over the critical summer months.

Mean population density for Brook Trout in Massachusetts streams is 345 Brook Trout/km and ranges from very low abundances (<1/km) to extremely high abundances (>4,000/km). On average, density is substantially higher in allopatric (i.e., only Brook Trout, no Brown or Rainbow Trout) Brook Trout streams (388/km) and lower in streams where they share habitat and resources with either wild Brown Trout (169/km) or wild Rainbow Trout (189/km). However, many factors, other than direct competition with Brown and Rainbow Trout, are likely contributing to lower Brook Trout abundance in sympatric (i.e., co-occurring) assemblages, such as habitat quality, water temperature and chemistry, and stream size. Few larger streams (4^{th}-6^{th} order) where wild Brown Trout, and to a lesser extent wild Rainbow Trout, are found more frequently, support robust Brook Trout populations. Those that do support only relatively low densities of wild Brook Trout. The one notable exception to this is the 5^{th} order Swift River tailwater downstream of Quabbin Reservoir, which offers nearly ideal conditions for Brook Trout and supports upwards of 4,000/km in some sections. Wild Brown and Rainbow Trout do not co-occur with Brook Trout in the Swift River tailwater, although both species are heavily stocked here.

In Massachusetts wild Brook Trout streams, individuals over 150 mm (~6 inches) are widespread and found in 81% of surveyed Brook Trout streams. However, these fish are not very abundant in most streams where they are present (41/km, or only about 12% of the total Brook Trout population in a stream, on average). Mean abundance of Brook Trout >150 mm ranges from 0/km to 1490/km. Brook Trout >150 mm are generally 2- to 3-year-old sexually mature individuals in most streams in Massachusetts. Brook Trout over 200 mm (~8 inches) are less common, found in only 38% of surveyed Brook Trout streams, and less abundant (8/km, or only about 2% of the total Brook Trout population in streams where they are present, on average). Mean abundance of Brook Trout >200 mm in Massachusetts wild Brook Trout streams ranges from 0 to 680/km. Although there are a handful of streams in Massachusetts that consistently produce wild Brook Trout over 250 mm and larger, individuals around 200 mm are generally considered the top end for wild Brook Trout in most Massachusetts streams and about the largest size an angler could expect to catch on the vast majority of wild trout streams here. The abundance of both 150mm+ and 200mm+ size classes of Brook Trout peaks in the 5^{th}-6^{th} order Swift River tailwater. Over the past 25 years of surveys wild Brook Trout >250mm have been found in 105 streams, or less than 10% of all streams in Massachusetts with populations of wild Brook Trout. Oftentimes these large Brook Trout are a record of single individual making them exceedingly rare.

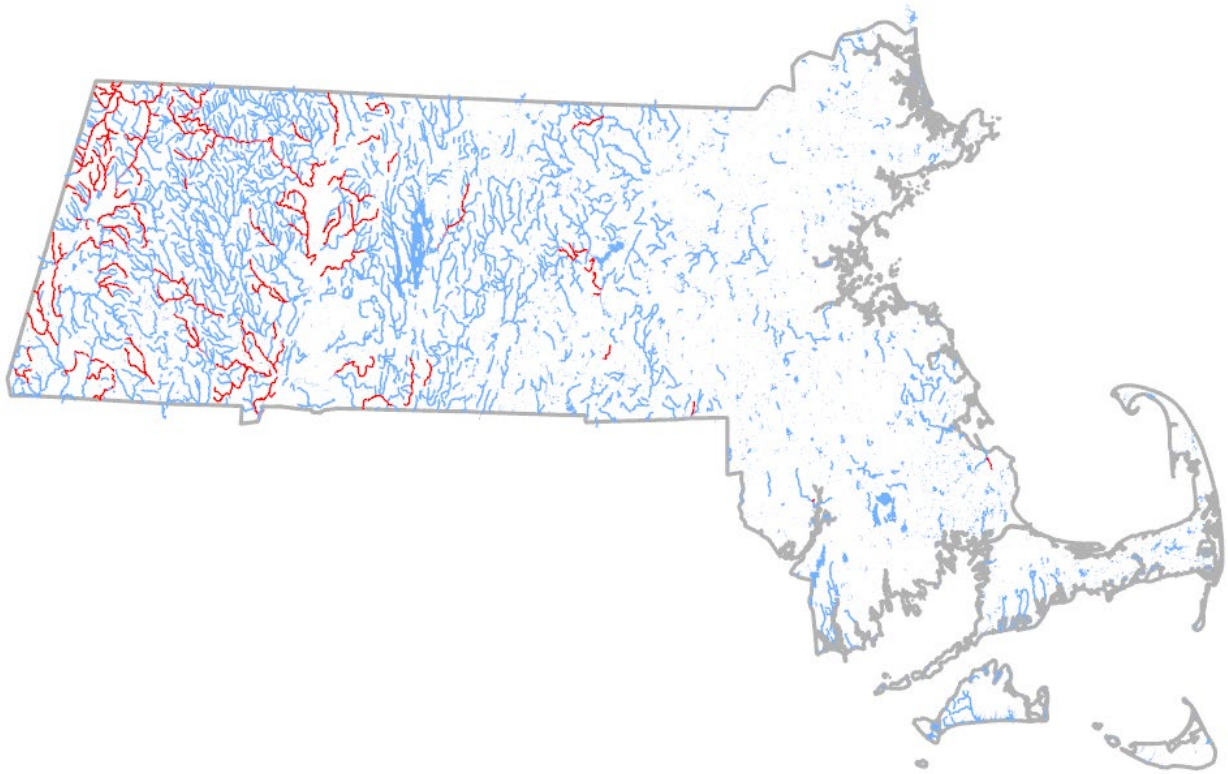
Though wild Brook Trout remain widespread and abundant in much of Massachusetts, their current distribution and abundance are reduced from historic levels largely as a result of anthropogenic disturbances including historic forest clearing, agriculture and livestock grazing, along with more recent threats such as urbanization and global climate change, which has led to sedimentation, loss of instream habitat, warming water temperatures, loss of connectivity, and competition with introduced species (EBTJV 2006).

See Appendix A, Table A 1 through Table A 13, for additional information on the status and distribution of wild Brook Trout in Massachusetts.

Brown Trout

Brown Trout are not native to North America. They were introduced into Massachusetts from western Europe in the late 1800's to provide a recreational fishery at a time of reported declines in native Brook Trout and other recreationally important fish. Although Brown Trout

Figure 5. Wild trout streams with wild Brown Trout present 2000-2023 (red lines). Wild trout streams with wild Brown Trout present in surveys prior to 2000 but with no post-2000 fish survey data or no post-2000 evidence of wild Brown Trout are excluded (until updated survey data become available). In addition, streams with wild Brown Trout recorded from only a single survey or very low abundance to suggest that they are not an established population are excluded.



have been observed in over 200 Massachusetts streams and rivers, established naturally reproducing wild populations of Brown Trout are found in only 117 streams and rivers in 18 of 32 major watersheds (Figure 5; Appendix A, Table A 14 through Table A 24). Most of these wild Brown Trout populations share habitat with Brook Trout. Only 23 streams and rivers are Brown Trout-only trout fisheries, with most of those being found in watersheds west of the Connecticut River. Brown Trout are, and will continue to be, an important recreational species, in part because Brown Trout can tolerate slightly higher water temperatures and are able to thrive in habitats where temperatures become marginal for Brook Trout.

In general, Brown Trout are less abundant and much less widespread than are Brook Trout in Massachusetts. Wild Brown Trout populations can be found in small headwaters streams (1st and 2nd order; generally <5 m channel width), but unlike Brook Trout, are also commonly found in mid-size streams (3rd-4th order; 5-15 m channel width) and larger river systems in Massachusetts. Wild Brown Trout are relatively abundant in larger river systems that maintain appropriate water temperatures year-round or have available thermal refuges either in localized areas in the mainstem or in coldwater tributaries.

Mean population density for Brown Trout in Massachusetts streams is 198 Brown Trout/km and ranges from 7 to 2940 Brown Trout/km. In general, wild Brown Trout attain slightly larger sizes than Brook Trout in most places in Massachusetts. Therefore, 200 mm and 250 mm Brown Trout are considered large, rather than 150 mm and 200 mm as indicated for Brook Trout. Individual Brown Trout over 200 mm (~8 inches) and over 250 mm (~10 inches) have been found in 67% and 53% of surveyed Brown Trout streams, respectively. Mean density of Brown Trout >200 mm in Massachusetts wild Brown Trout streams is 21/km, or approximately 11% of the Brown Trout population in a given stream on average (range = 0-640/km). Mean density of Brown Trout >250 mm is 9/km, or approximately 5% of the Brown Trout population in a given stream on average (range = 0-570/km). These two size classes were selected for closer inspection because they generally represent sexually mature 2-year-old and 3-year-old age classes for wild Brown Trout in Massachusetts streams. For comparison, in Wisconsin streams, approximately 70% of female Brown Trout at 2 years old were sexually mature and 95% were sexually mature at 3 years (Avery 1985). Also, outside of only a few of our larger trout rivers, a 250 mm individual is near the upper limit of what anglers might reasonably expect to catch in most Massachusetts wild Brown Trout streams.

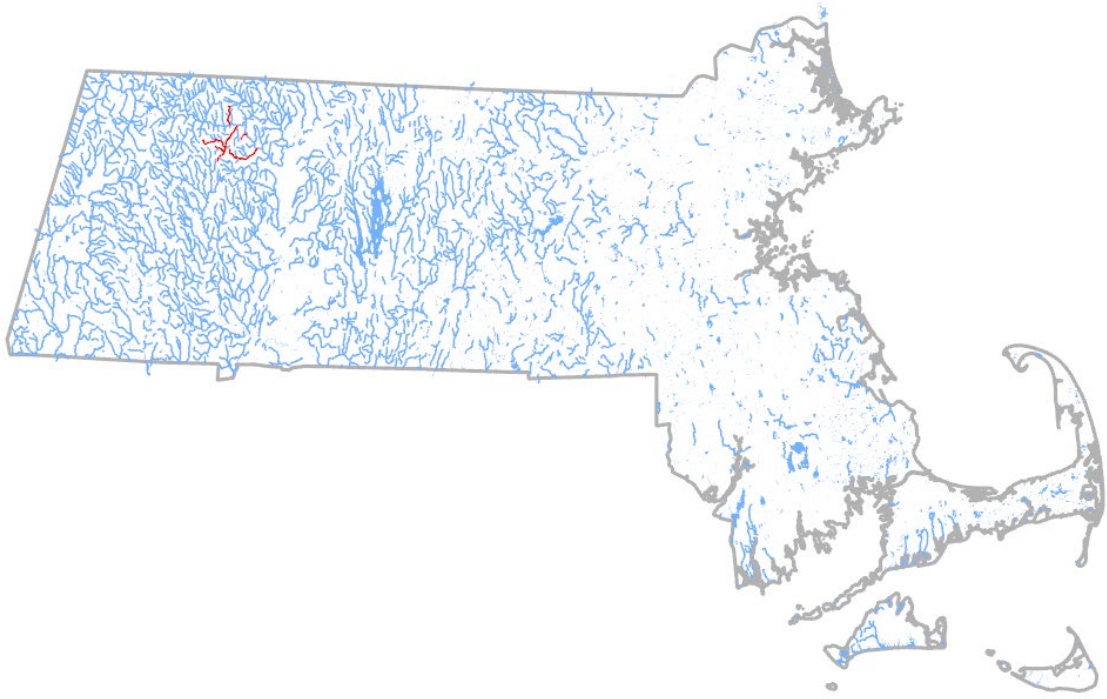
See Appendix A, Table A 14 through Table A 24 for additional information on the status and distribution of wild Brown Trout in Massachusetts.

Rainbow Trout

Rainbow Trout are native to the western North America and Far East Asia. They were introduced into Massachusetts waters early in the 20th century as an additional recreational

species for anglers. Habitat in Massachusetts is largely unsuitable for the establishment of wild Rainbow Trout. Only 15 streams across 4 major watersheds have any recorded survey history of wild Rainbow Trout. Only about half of these streams show consistent abundance of wild rainbows over more than a single survey suggesting that these streams are the only ones with established, self-sustaining wild populations (Figure 6). On average these streams support wild Rainbow Trout at densities of 222/km (range = 25-1318/km). Wild Rainbow Trout size distribution in streams is similar to that of wild Brook Trout in Massachusetts. Approximately 90% of wild Rainbow Trout are less than about 150 mm and a very small proportion (~2%) attain lengths >200 mm in these small-medium sized streams.

Figure 6. Wild trout streams with wild Rainbow Trout present 2000-2023 (red lines). Wild trout streams with wild Rainbow Trout present in surveys prior to 2000 but with no post-2000 fish survey data or no post-2000 evidence of wild Rainbow Trout are excluded (until updated survey data become available). In addition, streams with wild Rainbow Trout recorded from only a single survey are excluded.



Water Quality and Habitat Characteristics for Massachusetts Wild Trout Streams

Temperature

Temperature, specifically summer (i.e., maximum) water temperature, is arguably the most critical factor limiting distribution and abundance of wild trout throughout most of their range

(Picard et al. 2003, Wehrly et al. 2007, Isaak et al. 2012, Kratzer et al. 2013, DeWeber and Wagner 2015), including in Massachusetts.

Based on thousands of single point measurements taken in summer months, wild trout streams in Massachusetts maintain an average summer water temperature of 17.6 C (63.7 F). This is well within the temperature tolerance of all three species of wild trout although each species does have a slightly different tolerance and a distinct temperature range where their growth and survival are optimized (Taniguchi et al. 1998, Baird and Krueger 2003, Wenger et al. 2011). Mean water temperatures in Massachusetts wild trout streams differ by less than 3 C across watersheds with the lowest mean temperatures occurring for streams in the Deerfield River Watershed (16.1 C; 61.0 F) and the highest mean temperatures occurring in the Nashua River Watershed (18.7 C; 65.7 F).

For Brook Trout, temperatures exceeding 20 C (68 F) are considered physiologically stressful and detrimental to growth, reproduction, and survival, whereas temperatures between 11-16 C (52-61 F) are considered ideal for growth and survival (Raleigh 1982). Temperatures in excess of 25 C (77 F) for more than just a few hours are lethal to Brook Trout. Mean water temperature in sections of streams and rivers that have been found to support wild Brook Trout in Massachusetts was 16.9 C (62.4 F) and ranged from 5 C (41 F) to 29 C (84 F). Forty percent of stream surveys with wild Brook Trout were within the ideal 11-16 C temperature range, 12% exceeded 20 C, and only 0.4% of surveys had temperatures exceeding upper potentially lethal limits for Brook Trout. The extremely high temperatures in some survey sections should have precluded Brook Trout from inhabiting these reaches. However, Brook Trout survival was very likely supported by localized thermal refuge areas of coldwater inputs that were not captured by a single temperature reading.

Brown Trout can tolerate warmer water than both Brook and Rainbow Trout. Their upper lethal temperature is 27.2 C (81 F), and optimal temperatures of growth and survival are 12-19 C (54-66 F) (Raleigh et al. 1986). Mean water temperature in sections of streams and rivers supporting wild Brown Trout was 17.5 C (63.5 F) and ranged from 6.5 C (43.7 F) to 26.5 C (79.7 F). Sixty-eight percent of stream reaches with wild Brown Trout had temperatures within the optimal range for their growth and survival, while 20% had temperatures above 20 C and none exceeded the upper lethal limit of 27.2 C. Streams where wild Brown Trout were the only trout species present were substantially warmer, 18.4 C (65.1 F) on average, than streams where both Brook and Brown Trout coexisted (16.8 C; 62.2 F).

Rainbow Trout can survive in water temperatures up to 25 C (77 F) although their optimal temperature range is 12-18 C (54-64 F) (Raleigh et al. 1984). Mean temperature in wild Rainbow Trout streams in Massachusetts was 15.9 C (60.6 F) and ranged from 12.8 C (55 F) to 18.8 C (66 F), well within the tolerances of the species. Ninety percent of the streams had water temperatures in the optimal range for Rainbow Trout.

pH

Low pH can be an important determinant of presence, relative abundance, and growth of different species of wild trout (Baker et al. 1996, Simmons et al. 1996, Kocovsky and Carline 2005), although no streams surveyed to date have pH low enough to eliminate Brook Trout. Mean pH for Massachusetts wild trout streams was 7.1 based on 1853 individual measurements at 877 streams.

Brook Trout are more tolerant of low pH than are other species of trout and have been found to be tolerant of pH 3.5-9.8 in laboratory settings (Raleigh 1982). Although Brook Trout are able to survive in a wide range of pH, egg survival, hatching success, and subsequent growth are decreased at pH less than about 6.5 (Raleigh 1982, Marschall and Crowder 1996). Mean pH (during fish surveys in sections of streams and rivers supporting wild Brook Trout was 7.1 and ranged from 4.6 to 8.9, although 70% of survey reaches had pH levels in the optimal range 6.5-8.

Brown Trout tolerate pH 5-9.5 but survival and growth are optimal in a range from 6.8-7.8 (Raleigh et al. 1986). Mean pH in sections of streams and rivers supporting wild Brown Trout was 7.5 and ranged from 5.9 to 9.0. Over half of the survey reaches had pH in the optimal range for Brown Trout.

Rainbow Trout are more sensitive to low pH than are Brown Trout and especially Brook Trout. A pH range of 6.5-8 is considered optimal for Rainbow Trout and though the species can tolerate pH down to 5.5, reproduction is negatively impacted below pH 6 (Raleigh et al. 1984). Mean pH in Massachusetts wild Rainbow Trout streams was 7.6 and all streams fell within a very narrow range from 7.1-8.4.

Physical habitat

Given adequate water temperatures, cover and other physical habitat characteristics, including structure such as wood and substrate, and depth, become some of the most essential components of trout habitat (Stoneman and Jones 2000, Armstrong et al. 2003, Kratzer and Warren 2013). Cover provides protection from water current and places to hide from predators or safely forage for prey. Cover for trout can be rocky substrate, deep water pools and eddies, stumps, logs, root wads, undercut banks, surface water disturbance (such as in turbulent riffles), overhanging vegetation or submerged vegetation. In addition, deep, low current velocity pools are critical refuges for trout, especially during winter.

Aside from the necessity of cold water, trout are adaptable and able to survive in a range of conditions. However, preferred habitat conditions differ somewhat among the three species of wild trout present in Massachusetts.

Optimal Brook Trout habitat in streams consists of a mixture of rocky substrate relatively free of fine sediment in riffles and runs interspersed with slow, deep pools, clear water, abundant instream cover (e.g., undercut banks, large wood), stable vegetated banks, and relatively stable discharge regimes (Raleigh 1982). In Massachusetts, Brook Trout tend to occupy smaller, headwater streams where their strict temperature requirements are met. Unfortunately, these small streams often do not offer optimal habitat conditions other than temperature. Small headwaters in most of the Brook Trout range in Massachusetts tend to have large fluctuations in flow (both short and long term) and lack extensive pool habitat and cover such as undercut banks and woody structure. Optimal Brown Trout and Rainbow Trout habitat in streams is similar to that for Brook Trout but Brown Trout tend to occupy habitats which are lower in the watershed or lower gradient sections of smaller streams with and more slow-moving pool habitat (Raleigh et al. 1984, Raleigh et al. 1986).

Habitat assessments

MassWildlife fisheries staff use the United States Environmental Protection Agency Rapid Habitat Assessment form to quickly and efficiently, with a minimum of training, assess the overall objective quality of fish habitat in streams. This assessment protocol consists of visually evaluating and scoring ten categories of physical habitat parameters. Parameters are scored on a 20-point scale with higher numbers indicating better quality habitat for fish. Scores in the range of 16-20 are considered “optimal” habitat, 11-15 “suboptimal” habitat, 6-10 “marginal” habitat, and 0-5 “poor“ habitat. The specific categories and parameters assessed differ somewhat between High Gradient and Low Gradient stream reaches.

The Rapid Habitat Assessment is designed to evaluate not only in-stream habitat but also bank, nearshore, and riparian habitats. Intact riparian habitat is critical for trout and coldwater streams. Streambank trees provide shade to moderate water temperatures, large wood habitat as they fall into the stream channel, and important energy resources such as leaves for aquatic macroinvertebrates or terrestrial invertebrates for fish. Trees and other vegetation also stabilize the banks limiting bank erosion, sedimentation, and changes in planform or stream channel width. Extending beyond the immediate streambank, intact, functioning riparian zones intercept and lessen the impacts of overland flow of water, sediment, and other materials that might be harmful to trout and trout habitat.

<u>High-gradient Streams</u>

Overall, based on 1,308 habitat assessments on 715 streams by MassWildlife staff from 2000-2024, the stream reaches assessed on high-gradient wild trout streams in Massachusetts provide habitat for trout and other aquatic organisms that falls between suboptimal and optimal. Some areas of the state provide high-gradient stream habitat in the optimal range. This includes streams in the Hoosic and Farmington Watersheds, the Westfield River

Watershed, the Millers River Watershed, the Northeast region watersheds, and the watersheds of Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod, and Martha's Vineyard. High-gradient streams in the Connecticut River Watershed and the Southeast region watersheds generally provide only suboptimal stream habitat. In general, habitat alterations leading to lower than optimal habitat scores in Massachusetts high gradient wild trout streams tend to be due to excessive sediment deposition and/or low water flow and exposed channel substrate, likely from over-widening or aggradation in the stream channel in many cases.

Low-gradient Streams

Overall, the stream reaches assessed on low-gradient wild trout streams in Massachusetts provide trout and other aquatic organisms habitat in the suboptimal range based on 723 habitat assessment surveys across 420 streams. Habitat quality of low-gradient wild trout streams is variable across the state with some regions or specific watersheds providing habitat at the upper end of suboptimal (e.g., Housatonic River/Farmington River Watersheds, Deerfield River Watershed, Millers River Watershed, Chicopee River Watershed, and Nashua River Watershed) and in one case nearly reaching the optimal range (e.g., streams in the Northeast region watersheds). In contrast, low-gradient wild trout streams from the Hoosic/Kinderhook/Bash Bish River Watersheds, the Connecticut River Watershed, streams in the Southeast region watersheds, and streams from Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod, and Martha's Vineyard provide habitat quality in the suboptimal range. Suboptimal habitat scores for low gradient wild trout streams tend to stem largely from excessive sediment deposition and lack of variability in pool habitat.

Watershed-scale Land Use and Land Cover

On average, based on 2011 land cover data for drainage area upstream from fish survey locations, the watersheds of wild trout streams in Massachusetts are predominantly forested (76% forest). Add wetlands, grasslands, shrub/scrub, and open water and the proportion of the landscape that is undeveloped is nearly 86%. Development of any kind is relatively uncommon in watersheds of wild trout streams accounting for only about 9% of the total area, on average. Half of the developed land cover in these watersheds consists of (developed) open space such as lawns, parks, and golf courses. The remainder is generally residential. Agriculture comprises a very small proportion of the landscape in coldwater stream watersheds, as it does throughout much of the rest of Massachusetts. Pasture and hay operations are far more common land cover types than is row-crop agriculture. Land cover across all survey locations in Massachusetts, including both warmwater streams and coldwater streams, is 16% development, and only about 66% being forested, on average. Clearly, and not surprisingly, drainages with intact coldwater fisheries tend to be more forested and less developed overall.

The drainages of coldwater streams west of the Connecticut River Valley (Hoosic, Kinderhook, Bash Bish, Housatonic, Farmington, Westfield, Deerfield) are more heavily forested (85%) on average than are those in the central part of the state (Connecticut, Millers, Chicopee, Blackstone, French, Quinebaug, Nashua; 70%) and especially those in the eastern part of the state (Concord, Charles, Weymouth and Weir, Neponset, Ipswich, Merrimack, North Coastal, Shawsheen, Mount Hope-Narragansett, South Coastal, Taunton, and Buzzards Bay but excluding Cape Cod and the Islands; 45%). The opposite trend is evident in terms of the amount of developed land cover with western, central, and eastern Massachusetts having development cover of 4%, 11%, and 32%, respectively.

Overall, there have been relatively minor changes in land cover for coldwater stream watersheds in the decade between 2001 and 2011 (our most recent year of analysis), however, there has been an obvious trend in loss of undeveloped land and a concurrent increase in development across the state. The greatest loss was of forested land (-0.78%) with additional minor losses of agriculture, both pasture/hay and row crops, and wetlands. There was a concurrent increase in developed land (+0.58%) over this timeframe and a slight shift to more early-successional or open, non-forested habitat including shrub/scrub (+0.26%) and grassland (+0.08%). Landscapes in western Massachusetts' coldwater drainages have undergone far less land cover changes in the 10 years from 2001 to 2011, only a 0.2% increase in developed land cover and a 0.4% loss of forest cover, than coldwater stream drainages in central Massachusetts (+0.8% development, -1.1% forest) and especially eastern Massachusetts (+3.3% development, -2.2% forest).

Similar to the relationships outlined for habitat and trout, there are relationships between land cover attributes and trout population metrics in Massachusetts wild trout streams. Also, as outlined for habitat-trout relationships, the simple, broad-scale, land cover variables explored as a first-pass investigation show very weak relationships with trout population metrics (e.g., abundance). The likely importance of multiple variables, interactions, and non-linear relationships all support undertaking a far more thorough exploration of the complex relationship between land cover (as well as habitat and water quality) and wild trout fisheries in Massachusetts.

Management of Massachusetts Wild Trout Fisheries

Threats to wild trout and their habitat

Trout are dependent upon a complex suite of habitat and water quality attributes. When these conditions are not met there can be detrimental consequences affecting growth, reproduction, and outright survival. In Massachusetts, as well as across the region, major threats to trout habitat and persistence of trout include increased water temperature, increased sediment input or reduced sediment movement, flow alterations, and loss and fragmentation of habitat

by dams and road crossings (EBTJV 2006). Threats to wild trout, and their coldwater habitats, are well known and well documented. A brief summary of these threats as they pertain to Massachusetts wild trout fisheries is outlined below

Temperature and flow

Being coldwater fish, temperature is the single most important factor when considering the status and distribution of wild trout. Flow is another critical factor in determining the amount, and relative suitability, of habitat for trout in streams and rivers. Both water temperature and flow are interrelated and can be impacted by similar stressors.

There are a number of factors that can affect water temperatures and flow and which, in turn, can have consequences for the characteristics and persistence of wild trout populations. These include global climate change (Wenger et al. 2011, Isaak et al. 2012, Mitro et al. 2019), loss of nearshore riparian vegetation (Broadmeadow et al. 2011, Sievers et al. 2017), runoff from impervious surfaces (Wang et al. 2001, Wang et al. 2003, Hester and Bauman 2013), groundwater withdrawals (Waco and Taylor 2010, Nuhfer et al. 2017) and presence of dams (Morita and Yamamoto 2002, Lessard and Hayes 2003, Maheu et al. 2016). Climate change is a significant factor for coldwater fisheries with models projecting substantial rise in air temperature (with a corresponding rise in water temperatures) and concurrent shifts in the amount and timing of precipitation (IPCC 2014). The myriad effects of nearshore riparian vegetation loss, particularly trees, includes the resulting loss of shade, loss of large wood for recruitment into stream channels as habitat, buffering ability to slow surface runoff, and anchor to hold banks in place for minimizing erosion (Gregory et al. 1991). Impervious surfaces play a profound role in warming water temperatures and altering flow regimes (Paul and Meyer 2001, Walsh et al. 2005, Armstrong et al. 2011). Impervious surfaces limit infiltration of precipitation into groundwater and can lead to excessively warm runoff entering directly into stream channels via storm drains or overland flow. Groundwater inputs during the heat of the summer are integral to maintaining appropriate water temperatures for trout (Snyder et al. 2015, Carlson et al. 2019). Groundwater withdrawal for commercial and residential water use can have a potentially serious impact on baseflow as well as water temperature (Waco and Taylor 2010, Nuhfer et al. 2017). Dams (at least top-release dams) themselves are problematic to the function of stream ecosystems for a variety of reasons but the effect impoundments have on flow and water temperature is particularly noteworthy in the case of downstream coldwater fisheries (Lessard and Hayes 2003, Hayes et al. 2008).

Sedimentation

The stream channel and adjacent stream banks consist of sediment of various sizes, shapes, and materials. The regular distribution of this sediment creates complex and important habitat for all stream organisms including substrate for benthic algae to grow, interstitial spaces for

macroinvertebrates (a major food resource for trout) and pools, riffles, and other cover for fish. Excessive sediment, especially fine sediment, can be problematic for stream organisms (Kemp et al. 2011). Suspended sediment increases turbidity, which can limit the effectiveness of visual predators such as trout. Deposition of fine sediments fills in interstitial spaces among larger sediment particles thereby limiting habitat for aquatic macroinvertebrates, smothering trout eggs, or eliminating productive spawning habitat, and fills in pool habitat (Wood and Armitage 1997, Acornley and Sear 1999, Jensen et al. 2009).

Erosion and sediment movement are natural processes in stream ecosystems, but excessive inputs of sediment can be a consequence of land use change and associated poor land use practices. A variety of sources can provide sediment to streams including sand used in winter to treat roads being washed into storm drains and subsequently into streams, bank erosion from excessive storm flows resulting from runoff from impervious surfaces, removal or alteration of riparian buffers, poor farming, construction, and logging practices adjacent to streams.

Habitat fragmentation

Habitat fragmentation leads to myriad problems for stream fish. Physical barriers like dams and culverts limit or exclude movement of stream fish to access thermal refugia, spawning habitat, and create barriers to gene flow leading to potential declines in genetic diversity all with concurrent effects on fish abundance, size structure, and assemblage diversity (Deiner et al. 2007, Letcher et al. 2007, Nislow et al. 2011). Furthermore, these small, isolated populations of Brook Trout are at a higher risk of local extirpation from natural occurrences such as periodic extreme floods or droughts that kill all the individuals in the population with barriers preventing recolonization from elsewhere (EBTJV 2006).

Habitat protection and restoration

Wild trout, and other coldwater fish species, are sensitive to increases in temperature and are a priority for protection from activities that might have negative effects on water temperature and other of their habitat and water quality requirements.

The waterbodies occupied by wild trout and other coldwater fishes are considered CFRs (see definition for Massachusetts General Law Chapter 131 regulation 321 CMR 5.00 on page 31 of this document). In the late 1990's MassWildlife began a concerted effort to document all the waterbodies with coldwater fishes to facilitate monitoring, management, and protection by MassWildlife, other state agencies, and local regulatory authorities including conservation commissions and planning boards.

MassWildlife's determination of whether a waterbody should be designated as a CFR is based on the official definition of the regulation, as well as the following considerations:

1. sampling conducted by MassWildlife for the presence of Coldwater Fish in the waterbody in accordance with stream survey and inventory protocols established by MassWildlife;
2. for any trout captured in a waterbody, MassWildlife will review one or more of the following:
    a. stocking records for that species into that or nearby waterbodies,
    b. liberation permits issued for that or nearby waterbodies, and
    c. the sizes of trout encountered.
3. non-trout coldwater fish are presumed by MassWildlife to be reproduced in the waterbody of capture or nearby tributaries to the waterbody of capture.

Waterbodies that MassWildlife has determined meet the definition of a CFR are posted on MassWildlife's website (Coldwater Fish Resources | Mass.gov).

Aquatic habitats, including CFRs, other streams and rivers, wetlands, and groundwater, throughout Massachusetts are afforded several protections through regulatory authority, including the following:

The Wetlands Protection Act (Massachusetts General Law Chapter 131, section 40) protects wetlands and the public interests they serve, including, among other things, fisheries and wildlife habitat. These public interests are protected by requiring a careful review of proposed work that may alter wetlands, including provisions for regulating negative impacts of potential alterations to thermal, sediment, and discharge regimes. This law protects not only wetlands, but lands subject to flooding (100-year floodplains), the riverfront area (see Rivers Protection Act), and lands under waterbodies.

The Rivers Protection Act, an important amendment to the broader Wetlands Protection Act, extends the same protections to include a new wetland resource category known as the Riverfront Area. The Riverfront Area is a 200-foot buffer (measured from the mean annual high-water line) on both sides of stream or river. The protected Riverfront Area is narrower in some special cases.

Local conservation commissions have the authority to administer the Wetlands Protection Act and Rivers Protection Act by determining whether proposed activities will alter resources as well as the public interests tied to these resources.

In addition to the protections outlined above, Best Management Practices for stormwater mitigation are required for development projects near CFRs under Massachusetts Surface

Water Quality Standards. In short, these standards grant CFRs critical area status and call for regulating activities that may impair their existing use as a coldwater fishery.

The Massachusetts Water Management Act is intended to establish enforceable standards, criteria, and procedures to manage water withdrawals to ensure a balance among competing uses of water and the preservation of the resource. The Water Management Act also includes a comprehensive environmental review process for renewals, revisions, or new water withdrawal permits. This review process explicitly states that permitees must develop a plan to minimize or mitigate for any adverse effects that groundwater withdrawal might have on nearby coldwater fisheries.

There are approximately 720 registered dams on 395 wild trout streams in Massachusetts, and likely many more dams that are not in the Office of Dam Safety database. This means that approximately 30% of all wild trout fisheries have at least one dam and many have multiple dams. Dams are ubiquitous across the state although, like development and other anthropogenic disturbances, dams become more prevalent moving from western to eastern Massachusetts. There are dams on less than one-third of coldwater fisheries in western Massachusetts; one exception being the Housatonic River Watershed where almost half of the coldwater fisheries have their flow interrupted by dams. Thirty-seven and forty percent of coldwater streams in central Massachusetts and eastern Massachusetts, respectively, have one or more dams disrupting their flow and temperature regimes, and creating a barrier to fish movement.

Most of the dams in Massachusetts are relatively small structures built in the 1700's and 1800's to power mills. Many of these structures are no longer in use and in disrepair. The Massachusetts Division of Ecological Restoration (Mass DER) assists interested parties with the process of dam removal and stream restoration including leveraging funding sources, and project design and permitting.

There are over twenty-thousand culverts in Massachusetts. Many are undersized, creating barriers to fish movement and altered flow regimes and sediment distribution both up and downstream of the culvert. To protect natural stream function, culverts must meet regulatory standards established in the Massachusetts Stream Crossing Standards (MA Streamcrossing Handbook (mass.gov)). Mass DER works with municipalities throughout Massachusetts offering technical expertise and grant assistance to identify, design, and construct viable road-stream crossings that meet these standards.

Other MassWildlife Tools to Protect Wild Trout

One of MassWildlife's goals is to manage and conserve wild, self-sustaining populations of Brook, Brown, and Rainbow Trout as a renewable resource that provides a quality experience

for a diversity of anglers. The most effective way to achieve these goals is to address hundreds of years of habitat alteration to coldwater streams (See above). There are, in addition, regulatory and operational changes that can be made to enhance these habitat restoration efforts. These options include regulatory changes like creel and season limits and the modification of stocking practices. Since the late 1990's, MassWildlife staff have reviewed stocking practices and informally monitored angling activity. More recently, we have also formally monitored angler attitudes and behavior. This has resulted in the removal of more than 80 wild trout streams from our stocked waters list. The streams were removed for two reasons: 1) angler activity has moved away from small streams for a variety of reasons; and 2) many streams have adequate habitat and water quality to sustain a wild trout fishery without supplementation. In addition, MassWildlife has learned that anglers statewide, but especially in small streams, voluntarily catch and release at a much higher rate than in decades past.

In certain cases, there are angler expectations for higher trout abundance and larger fish, especially during the traditional spring trout fishing season, than cannot be expected in most wild trout fisheries in Massachusetts. Because of this we will continue to stock hatchery trout into select wild trout fisheries and will encourage those anglers that would like to keep their fish to target these and other areas where stocking is more prevalent. The Trout stocking report | Mass.gov web page is perfectly suited to this purpose and has been one of the top five mass.gov web pages during the stocking season since it began. Hatchery trout, other than the exceptions mentioned above, are largely stocked into lakes, ponds, impoundments, and larger rivers subject to higher angler effort and often with marginal coldwater fisheries.

The focus of this plan is to identify, classify and subsequently conserve habitat for wild trout and other coldwater species in Massachusetts. However, a variety of fishing regulations have historically been the primary tool used to control harvest of fish species and drive population characteristics. Regulations are used in several ways to regulate the number of fish harvested by an angler (i.e., creel limit, bag limit), the size of fish harvested by anglers (i.e., minimum length limit, slot limit), when and where anglers can pursue or harvest fish (i.e., open/closed season, closed waterbodies), and how anglers can fish (i.e., gear restrictions).

For regulations to have any substantial biological effect on the characteristics of a given fish population, angling mortality, whether through harvest or inadvertent hooking mortality, must be a substantial portion of total mortality, and furthermore, anglers must comply with the regulation. Regulations will have little if any impact in fish populations where natural mortality is the significant source of mortality. It is likely that natural mortality drives population dynamics in most, if not all, wild trout fisheries in Massachusetts. MassWildlife will continue to explore conservative regulations, particularly in light of climate change scenarios and their impact to coldwater habitat, to protect wild trout resources into the future. When and if regulations are proposed for wild trout, they will be set in the context of this plan.

Conclusion

The MassWildlife Wild Trout Conservation Plan identifies and classifies wild trout streams across the Commonwealth, provides detailed information on current status and distribution of wild trout, and sets goals and objectives for the conservation of wild trout and their habitat. It is the first document to provide this level of information for some of our most sensitive habitats and species. The plan focuses on trout due to their sensitivity to habitat and water quality alteration in the face of climate change and other human impacts but also because of the importance of these fish to the angling public and the value placed on their continued survival. The habitats that support wild trout are also critical to the protection of many other coldwater species of fish, invertebrates, plants, and mammals, which is why many of them are included in the State Wildlife Action Plan. Trout are one component of broader conservation efforts aimed at conserving or restoring all of the diverse community of species associated with coldwater habitats in Massachusetts.

This plan sets a conservation direction for coldwater species, wild trout in particular, but the work is only getting started. Elements of the WTCP have already been incorporated into other regulatory frameworks to help protect water quality and quantity in streams and rivers and, although more needs to be done in this area, there also needs to be a renewed focus on restoring or improving physical habitat in many coldwater streams and rivers. Restoring connectivity needs to be at the forefront as well so that fish and other organisms can freely move across the landscape, so streams can reconnect with their floodplains to slow the flow of water and increase groundwater infiltration, and to enhance habitat complexity to foster biodiversity. All of these restoration actions are needed if wild trout and the associated community of species that use coldwater habitats are to expected to persist in the face of climate change and expanding human development.

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Appendix A: Additional information regarding status and distribution of wild trout in Massachusetts

Streams from nearby watersheds with similar underlying geological and environmental conditions are grouped for analysis and display purposes in the tables found below. The Hoosic River watershed is adjacent to the Kinderhook River watershed and both share similar underlying geology with the Bash Bish Brook watershed. Furthermore, all three are the only basins in Massachusetts that drain west and/or north as part of the Hudson River watershed. The Housatonic and Farmington river watersheds are adjacent and share similar geology, topography, and land cover attributes. A similar situation exists for grouping together the Blackstone-French-Quinebaug river watersheds, the watersheds in the Northeast (Charles, Concord, Ipswich, Merrimack, Neponset, North Coastal, Shawsheen, and Weymouth and Weir), the watersheds in the Southeast (Mount Hope-Narragansett, South Coastal, Taunton, and Buzzards Bay), and Cape Cod-Islands group of watersheds.

Tables A 1 through A 13 give the watershed name, the total number of streams therein, the number of streams with Brook Trout as the only trout species, and the number of streams with mixed trout assemblages, for the major watersheds (or groups of major watersheds) in Massachusetts. Each table also gives the mean (and range) of total Brook Trout abundance (number/km), abundance of Brook Trout >150mm, and abundance of Brook Trout >200mm for Brook Trout only streams and mixed trout assemblages for the watersheds (or groups of major watersheds). Given the extreme abundance of wild Brook Trout in the Swift River tailwater, results with and without data from the Swift River are provided for comparison.

Table A 1. Hoosic-Bash Bish-Kinderhook watershed Brook Trout streams.

Hoosic-Bash Bish-Kinderhook Watershed Streams	Number of streams	Brook Trout/km	Brook Trout >150mm/km	Brook Trout >200mm/km
Total streams	63	445 (10-1707)	45 (0-240)	6 (0-60)
Brook Trout only	43	540 (10-1707)	50 (0-240)	6 (0-50)
Brook Trout and Brown Trout	20	216 (10-1020)	32 (0-190)	7 (0-60)

Table A 2. Housatonic-Farmington watershed Brook Trout streams.

Housatonic-Farmington Watershed Streams	Number of streams	Brook Trout/km	Brook Trout >150mm/km	Brook Trout >200mm/km
Total streams	119	441 (10-1966)	43 (0-298)	5 (0-171)
Brook Trout only	93	491 (10-1966)	42 (0-298)	5 (0-171)
Brook Trout and Brown Trout	26	267 (10-1167)	46 (0-250)	8 (0-48)

Table A 3. Westfield watershed Brook Trout streams.

Westfield Watershed Streams	Number of streams	Brook Trout/km	Brook Trout >150mm/km	Brook Trout >200mm/km
Total streams	181	383 (10-2260)	37 (0-280)	5 (0-90)
Brook Trout only	169	407 (10-2260)	38 (0-280)	4 (0-90)
Brook Trout and Brown Trout	12	220 (10-1050)	30 (0-158)	6 (0-53)

Table A 4. Deerfield watershed Brook Trout streams.

Deerfield Watershed Streams	Number of streams	Brook Trout/km	Brook Trout >150mm/km	Brook Trout >200mm/km
Total streams	171	372 (5-2031)	29 (0-270)	3 (0-90)
Brook Trout only	158	414 (5-2031)	30 (0-270)	3 (0-90)
Brook Trout and Brown Trout	6	133 (9-709)	15 (0-133)	6 (0-58)
Brook Trout and Rainbow Trout	7	189 (10-453)	28 (0-67)	11 (0-37)

Table A 5. Connecticut watershed Brook Trout streams.

Connecticut Watershed Streams	Number of streams	Brook Trout/km	Brook Trout >150mm/km	Brook Trout >200mm/km
Total streams	146	299 (10-2478)	39 (0-528)	7 (0-254)
Brook Trout only	125	356 (10-2478)	44 (0-528)	8 (0-254)
Brook Trout and Brown Trout	21	170 (10-1633)	27 (0-260)	6 (0-130)

Table A 6. Millers watershed Brook Trout streams.

Millers Watershed Streams	Number of streams	Brook Trout/km	Brook Trout >150mm/km	Brook Trout >200mm/km
Total streams	55	316 (10-2237)	34 (0-250)	5 (0-61)
Brook Trout only	54	326 (10-2237)	35 (0-250)	5 (0-61)
Brook Trout and Brown Trout	1	62 (20-110)	23 (10-40)	13 (0-20)

Table A 7. Chicopee watershed Brook Trout streams.

Chicopee Watershed Streams	Number of streams	Brook Trout/km	Brook Trout >150mm/km	Brook Trout >200mm/km
Total streams	136	399 (7-4180)	54 (0-667)	13 (0-253)
Total streams minus Swift River	135	322 (8-1600)	41 (0-667)	7 (0-156)
Brook Trout only	134	404 (0-4180)	54 (0-667)	13 (0-253)
Brook Trout only minus Swift River	133	323 (8-1600)	42 (0-667)	7 (0-156)
Brook Trout and Brown Trout	2	211 (87-328)	19 (0-45)	2 (0-7)

Table A 8. Blackstone-French-Quinebaug watershed Brook Trout streams.

Blackstone-French-Quinebaug Watershed Streams	Number of streams	Brook Trout/km	Brook Trout >150mm/km	Brook Trout >200mm/km
Total streams	62	327 (5-2560)	63 (0-853)	13 (0-192)
Brook Trout only	61	338 (5-2560)	65 (0-853)	14 (0-192)
Brook Trout and Brown Trout	1	135 (48-243)	29 (0-48)	4 (0-19)

Table A 9. Nashua watershed Brook Trout streams.

Nashua Watershed Streams	Number of streams	Brook Trout/km	Brook Trout >150mm/km	Brook Trout >200mm/km
Total streams	78	310 (7-2029)	41 (0-345)	7 (0-105)
Brook Trout only	74	326 (7-2029)	42 (0-345)	7 (0-105)
Brook Trout and Brown Trout	4	132 (10-414)	32 (0-121)	9 (0-52)

Table A 10. Northeast watershed Brook Trout streams.

Northeast Watershed Streams	Number of streams	Brook Trout/km	Brook Trout >150mm/km	Brook Trout >200mm/km
Total streams	38	327 (8-2700)	56 (0-556)	16 (0-361)
Brook Trout only	38	327 (8-2700)	56 (0-556)	16 (0-361)

Table A 11. Southeast watershed Brook Trout streams.

Southeast Watershed Streams	Number of streams	Brook Trout/km	Brook Trout >150mm/km	Brook Trout >200mm/km
Total streams	48	235 (6-2548)	59 (0-1490)	21 (0-680)
Brook Trout only	47	236 (6-2548)	59 (0-1490)	21 (0-680)
Brook Trout and Brown Trout	1	175 (-)	63 (-)	13 (-)

Table A 12. Cape Cod-Islands watershed Brook Trout streams.

Cape Cod-Islands Watershed Streams	Number of streams	Brook Trout/km	Brook Trout >150mm/km	Brook Trout >200mm/km
Total streams	15	276 (1-1560)	83 (0-1040)	29 (0-580)
Brook Trout only	15	276 (1-1560)	83 (0-1040)	29 (0-580)

Table A 13. All wild Brook Trout Coldwater Fisheries Resources in Massachusetts.

All Wild Brook Trout CFRs	Number of streams	Brook Trout/km	Brook Trout >150mm/km	Brook Trout >200mm/km
Total streams	1112	345 (1-4180)	41 (0-1490)	8 (0-680)
Total streams minus Swift River	1111	340 (1-2700)	40 (0-1490)	7 (0-680)
Brook Trout only	1011	388 (3-4180)	44 (0-1490)	8 (0-680)
Brook Trout only minus Swift River	1010	346 (3-2700)	42 (0-1490)	7 (0-680)
Brook Trout and Brown Trout	94	169 (1-1633)	24 (0-260)	7 (0-130)

All Wild Brook Trout CFRs	Number of streams	Brook Trout/km	Brook Trout >150mm/km	Brook Trout >200mm/km
Brook Trout and Rainbow Trout	7	189 (10-453)	28 (0-67)	11 (0-37)

Tables A 14 through A 24 give the number of streams with Brown Trout as the only trout species, and the number of streams with mixed trout assemblages, for the major watersheds (or groups of major watersheds) in Massachusetts. Each table also gives the mean (and range) of total Brown Trout abundance (number/km), abundance of Brown Trout >200mm, and abundance of Brown Trout >250mm for Brown Trout only streams and mixed trout assemblages for the major watersheds (or groups of major watersheds) in Massachusetts.

Note that there are no Brown Trout streams in Northeast or Cape Cod-Islands watersheds.

Table A 14. Hoosic-Bash Bish-Kinderhook watershed Brown Trout streams.

Hoosic-Bash Bish-Kinderhook Watershed	Number of streams	Brown Trout/km	Brown Trout >200mm/km	Brown Trout >250mm/km
Total streams	22	207 (10-1136)	28 (0-250)	12 (0-120)
Brown Trout only	2	205 (10-1136)	33 (0-250)	15 (0-120)
Brown Trout and Brook Trout	20	210 (20-690)	23 (0-200)	9 (0-63)

Table A 15. Housatonic-Farmington watershed Brown Trout streams.

Housatonic-Farmington Watershed	Number of streams	Brown Trout/km	Brown Trout >200mm/km	Brown Trout >250mm/km
Total streams	34	374 (15-2640)	43 (0-640)	19 (0-570)
Brown Trout only	8	436 (15-1800)	47 (0-640)	26 (0-570)
Brown Trout and Brook Trout	26	334 (30-2640)	40 (0-270)	16 (0-110)

Table A 16. Westfield watershed Brown Trout streams.

Westfield Watershed	Number of streams	Brown Trout/km	Brown Trout >200mm/km	Brown Trout >250mm/km
All streams	14	130 (8-510)	12 (0-77)	5 (0-40)
Brown Trout only	2	140 (8-389)	12 (0-77)	6 (0-27)
Brown Trout and Brook Trout	12	129 (11-510)	13 (0-67)	5 (0-40)

Table A 17. Deerfield watershed Brown Trout streams.

Deerfield Watershed***	Number of streams	Brown Trout/km	Brown Trout >200mm/km	Brown Trout >250mm/km
All streams	7	197 (9-2940)	11 (0-130)	5 (0-44)
Brown Trout only	1	498 (10-2940)	38 (0-130)	13 (0-40)
Brown Trout and Brook Trout	6	79 (9-638)	7 (0-120)	3 (0-44)

****Data from raft electrofishing mark-recapture studies on the Deerfield River tailwater downstream from Fife Brook Dam are not included in the final results shown here.*

Table A 18. Connecticut watershed Brown Trout streams.

Connecticut Watershed	Number of streams	Brown Trout/km	Brown Trout >200mm/km	Brown Trout >250mm/km
All streams	24	171 (8-1244)	17 (0-221)	6 (0-97)
Brown Trout only	3	248 (8-1244)	32 (0-221)	11 (0-97)
Brown Trout and Brook Trout	21	147 (11-1233)	13 (0-104)	4 (0-90)

Table A 19. Millers watershed Brown Trout streams.

Millers Watershed	Number of streams	Brown Trout/km	Brown Trout >200mm/km	Brown Trout >250mm/km
All streams	1	60 (10-129)	20 (10-30)	3 (0-10)
Brown Trout and Brook Trout	1	60 (10-129)	20 (10-30)	3 (0-10)

Table A 20. Chicopee watershed Brown Trout streams.

Chicopee Watershed	Number of streams	Brown Trout/km	Brown Trout >200mm/km	Brown Trout >250mm/km
All streams	2	123 (45-167)	5 (0-20)	7 (0-22)
Brown Trout and Brook Trout	2	123 (45-167)	5 (0-20)	7 (0-22)

Table A 21. Blackstone-French-Quinebaug watershed Brown Trout streams.

Blackstone-French-Quinebaug Watershed	Number of streams	Brown Trout/km	Brown Trout >200mm/km	Brown Trout >250mm/km
All streams	5	125 (7-543)	15 (0-38)	3 (0-25)
Brown Trout only	4	159 (11-543)	10 (0-35)	0 (-)
Brown Trout and Brook Trout	1	65 (7-139)	25 (0-38)	9 (0-25)

Table A 22. Nashua watershed Brown Trout streams.

Nashua Watershed	Number of streams	Brown Trout/km	Brown Trout >200mm/km	Brown Trout >250mm/km
All streams	6	115 (10-910)	20 (0-120)	7 (0-33)
Brown Trout only	2	43 (21-64)	0 (-)	0 (-)

Nashua Watershed	Number of streams	Brown Trout/km	Brown Trout >200mm/km	Brown Trout >250mm/km
Brown Trout and Brook Trout	4	117 (10-910)	21 (0-120)	7 (0-33)

Table A 23. Southeast watershed Brown Trout streams.

Southeast Watershed	Number of streams	Brown Trout/km	Brown Trout >200mm/km	Brown Trout >250mm/km
All streams	2	117 (38-197)	7 (0-13)	0 (-)
Brown Trout only	1	197 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)
Brown Trout and Brook Trout	1	38 (-)	13 (-)	0 (-)

Table A 24. All wild Brown Trout Coldwater Fisheries Resources.

All wild Brown Trout CFRs	Number of streams	Brown Trout/km	Brown Trout >200mm/km	Brown Trout >250mm/km
Total streams	117	198 (7-2940)	21 (0-640)	9 (0-570)
Brown Trout (only)	23	240 (8-1800)	25 (0-640)	13 (0-570)
Brown Trout and Brook Trout	94	194 (7-2940)	19 (0-270)	7 (0-110)

Appendix B: Classifications for All Massachusetts Wild Trout Streams

For simple visual analysis, each wild trout stream in the table below is highlighted in the color corresponding to the predominant wild trout species (if applicable) in the waterbody:

- RED: Brook Trout
- BROWN: Brown Trout
- PURPLE: Brook and Brown Trout
- BLUE: Brook and Rainbow Trout
- BLACK: Only holdover stocked trout present in recent surveys (no indication of wild juvenile trout)
- GREEN: No wild trout (or stocked trout) present in recent surveys. Streams highlighted in green and classified as Class E wild trout streams are still officially designated as CFRs but have not turned up any records of wild trout in the most recent survey efforts.

Refer to Goal 2.2 and Goal 2.4 for descriptions of the Wild Trout Stream Classification System (i.e., abundance class column in the above table).

- EBT: Eastern Brook Trout
- BT: Brown Trout
- RT: Rainbow Trout
- H: Holdover stocked trout

The first 3 numbers of the SARIS (Stream and River Identification System) refer to the watershed:

- 110: Hoosic
- 130: Hudson
- 210: Housatonic
- 310: Farmington
- 320/321: Westfield
- 331: Deerfield
- 341/342: Connecticut
- 352: Millers
- 362: Chicopee
- 412: Quinebaug
- 423: French
- 513: Blackstone
- 533: Mount Hope/Narragansett
- 623: Taunton
- 723/724: Charles

- 734: Neponset
- 744: Weymouth and Weir
- 814: Nashua
- 824: Concord
- 834: Shawsheen
- 845: Merrimack
- 925: Ipswich
- 935: North Coastal
- 945: South Coastal
- 955: Buzzards Bay
- 966: Cape Cod
- 976: Islands

Table B 1. List of all Massachusetts wild trout streams, with SARIS number, name, district, class, description, predominant trout species present, and the year of the last survey.

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
1100500	South Branch Hoosic River	W	D4	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT/BT	2023
1100500	Hoosic River	W	B5	Wild Premier	BT	2017
1100525	Broad Brook	W	C3	Wild	EBT/BT	2017
1100550	Hemlock Brook	W	C3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2002
1100550	Hemlock Brook	W	A4	Wild-stocked Premier	EBT/BT	2017
1100575	Buxton Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT/BT	2018
1100600	Birch Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT/BT	2006
1100625	Sweet Brook	W	B2	Wild	EBT	2014
1100640	Haley Brook (South Branch Hemlock Brook)	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2014
1100650	Green River (1)	W	A4	Wild-stocked Premier	BT	2017
1100655	Wing Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2016

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
1100675	Hopper Brook	W	B2	Wild Premier	EBT	2017
1100700	Money Brook	W	B1	Wild Premier	EBT	2017
1100725	West Branch Green River	W	A3	Wild Premier	EBT/BT	2017
1100730	UNT to West Branch Green River	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2016
1100733	Comstock Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2016
1100734	UNT to Comstock Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2016
1100740	Dickenson Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2016
1100742	Bentley Hollow Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2015
1100745	Forbush Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2015
1100750	Roaring Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT/BT	2013
1100775	Thompson Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT/BT	2006
1100800	East Branch Green River	W	C3	Wild	EBT/BT	2017
1100825	Mitchell Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2013
1100842	UNT to Green River (3)	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2014
1100875	Sherman Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2006
1100900	Notch Brook	W	A1	Wild Premier	EBT	2017
1100925	North Branch Hoosic River	W	C5	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT/BT	2020
1100950	Hunterfield Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2010
1100975	Wheeler Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2010
1101000	Hudson Brook	W	C4	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2021
1101025	Bear Swamp Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2010
1101050	Cowan Brook	W	B4	Wild	EBT	2023
1101075	Canyon Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2010

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
1101080	McNamara Br (UNT to Canyon Brook)	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2013
1101125	Phillips Creek	W	B3	Wild	EBT/BT	2021
1101150	Tunnel Brook	W	B2	Wild Premier	EBT	2023
1101225	Southwick Brook	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2010
1101250	Tophet Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2017
1101250	Tophet Brook	W	A3	Wild Premier	EBT	2017
1101275	Miller Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2008
1101300	Reed Brook	W	B2	Wild	EBT	2010
1101325	Patton Brook	W	B2	Wild	EBT	2013
1101350	Hoxie Brook	W	B2	Wild Premier	EBT	2018
1101375	Pecks Brook	W	C3	Wild	EBT/BT	2018
1101390	Gould Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2016
1101400	Dry Brook	W	D2	Wild-stocked	EBT	2019
1101425	Bassett Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2007
1101450	Penniman Brook	W	A1	Wild Premier	EBT	2023
1101475	South Brook	W	D2	Wild-stocked	EBT/BT	2019
1101500	McDonald Brook	W	B2	Wild	EBT	2023
1101525	Kitchen Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2017
1101525	Kitchen Brook	W	C3	Wild	EBT	2018
1101550	Thunder Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2019
1101575	Collins Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2010
1101600	Pettibone Brook	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2010
1101625	Gore Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2007
1202150	Kinderhook Creek	W	A4	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT/BT	2018
1202175	Berry Pond Creek	W	B2	Wild	EBT/BT	2019
1202225	Bentley Brook	W	C3	Wild	EBT/BT	2021
1202250	Whitman Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT/BT	2008

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
1202275	Jones Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2011
1202300	Rathburn Brook	W	B2	Wild	EBT/BT	2011
1302800	Bashbish Brook	W	A4	Wild Premier	BT	2019
1302850	Wright Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2006
1302875	City Brook	W	B3	Wild	EBT/BT	2017
1302900	Guilder Brook	W	A2	Wild	EBT/BT	2007
1302925	Ashley Hill Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2019
1302925	Ashley Hill Brook	W	B3	Wild Premier	EBT	2017
1302950	Lee Pond Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2006
2103450	Housatonic River	W	H5	Stocked holdover	BT-H	2020
2103475	Whiting River	W	D3	Wild	BT	2009
2103500	Ginger Creek	W	D2	Wild	EBT/BT	2009
2103525	Konkapot River	W	H4	Stocked holdover	BT-H	2022
2103575	Umpachene River	W	C3	Wild	EBT/BT	2018
2103595	UNT to Umpachene River	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2015
2103598	UNT to Konkapot River	W	C1	Wild	EBT/BT	2015
2103600	Swann Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2006
2103625	Rawson Brook	W	D3	Wild	EBT	2006
2103675	Loom Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2008
2103700	Ironwork Brook	W	D2	Wild	BT	2008
2103750	Hubbard Brook	W	E4	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2007
2103775	Schenob Brook	W	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2010

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
2103800	Dry Brook	W	A2	Wild	EBT	2009
2103825	Race Brook	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2008
2103850	Bear Rock Stream	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2008
2103860	UNT to Sages Ravine Brook	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2021
2103865	UNT to UNT to Sages Ravine Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2016
2103900	Karner Brook	W	A2	Wild	EBT	2017
2103925	Fenton Brook	W	B2	Wild	EBT/BT	2006
2103950	Green River	W	A3	Wild-stocked Premier	EBT/BT	2017
2103975	Seekonk Brook	W	A3	Wild Premier	EBT/BT	2022
2104025	Alford Brook	W	A3	Wild Premier	EBT/BT	2017
2104050	Tom Ball Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2009
2104075	Scribner Brook	W	B2	Wild Premier	EBT/BT	2017
2104085	Thomas & Palmer Brook (UNT to Housatonic River)	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2008
2104100	Williams River	W	D4	Wild-stocked; Holdover	BT	2007
2104125	Cone Brook	W	B3	Wild Premier	EBT/BT	2018
2104150	Lenox Mountain Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2008
2104155	UNT to Cone Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT/BT	2018
2104225	Flat Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT/RT-H	2014
2104250	Baldwin Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2009
2104275	Furnace Brook	W	B3	Wild Premier	EBT/BT	2018
2104300	Mohawk Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT/BT	2017
2104360	UNT to Lily Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2016

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
2104375	Marsh Brook (1)	W	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2016
2104400	Konkapot Brook	W	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2007
2104450	Stony Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2017
2104475	Muddy Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2009
2104550	Beartown Brook	W	H3	Stocked holdover	BT-H	2018
2104575	West Brook	W	C2	Wild-stocked	EBT	2017
2104600	East Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2009
2104625	Hop Brook	W	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2012
2104675	Merry Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2021
2104685	Taylor Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2016
2104690	Shaker Brook (UNT to Hop Brook)	W	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2007
2104700	Crystal Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2009
2104725	Camp Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2023
2104730	Tytus Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2023
2104735	UNT to Tytus Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2023
2104775	Goose Pond Brook	W	A3	Wild Premier	BT	2017
2104800	Greenwater Brook	W	A2	Wild Premier	BT	2017
2104825	Basin Pond Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2009
2104850	Cooper Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2009
2104875	Higley Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2014
2104885	Footes Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT/BT	2016

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
2104925	Codding Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2016
2104950	Commons Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2009
2104975	Washington Mountain Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT/BT	2022
2104980	Mooseyard Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2016
2105010	Felton Brook (UNT from Felton Lake)	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2008
2105050	Sawmill Brook	W	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2019
2105075	Yokun Brook	W	D2	Wild-stocked; Holdover	BT	2017
2105075	Yokun Brook	W	C3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	BT	2017
2105100	Mill Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT/BT	2017
2105125	Roaring Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2008
2105150	Sykes Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2009
2105175	Sackett Brook	W	C2	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT/BT	2018
2105200	Ashley Brook	W	B2	Wild Premier	EBT/BT	2018
2105225	Hathaway Brook	W	B2	Wild	EBT	2019
2105275	East Branch Housatonic River	W	C4	Wild-stocked; Holdover	BT	2020
2105300	Brattle Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2009
2105350	Barton Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2009
2105400	Wahconah Falls Brook	W	B3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2022
2105425	Anthony Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2009

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
2105430	Egypt Brook (UNT to Waconah Falls Brook)	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2014
2105450	Weston Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2023
2105460	North Windsor Reservoir Brook(1; UNT to Windsor Reservoir)	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2019
2105475	Windsor Brook	W	D3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2021
2105500	Tyler Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2022
2105525	Cady Brook (1)	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2021
2105550	Cleveland Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2018
2105560	UNT to Cleveland Brook	W	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2018
2105575	Frisell Brook	W	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2009
2105600	Welch Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2009
2105600	Welch Brook	W	A3	Wild	EBT	2009
2105610	UNT to Welch Brook (Belmont Brook)	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2018
2105625	Russo Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2009
2105650	Bennett Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2008
2105660	UNT to Ashmere Lake	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2014
2105675	Tracy Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2009
2105700	Kilburn Brook	W	A1	Wild	EBT	2008
2105725	Cady Brook (2)	W	B2	Wild	EBT	2013
2105750	Bilodeau Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2009

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
2105825	Parker Brook	W	B3	Wild	EBT/BT	2007
2105850	Lulu Cascade Brook	W	A1	Wild	EBT	2022
2105900	Churchill Brook	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2022
2105925	Daniels Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2006
2105925	Daniels Brook	W	A2	Wild	EBT/BT	2005
2105950	Secum (Sechum) Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT/BT	2021
2105975	Hollow Brook	W	C3	Wild	EBT/BT	2009
2106000	Town Brook	W	C3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT/BT	2017
2106005	UNT to Town Brook (Dainty Brook)	W	A1	Wild	EBT	2015
2106010	Pratt Hill Brook (UNT to Town Brook (1))	W	B2	Wild	BT	2007
2106020	UNT to Town Brook (2)	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2006
2106025	Southwest Branch Housatonic River	W	H4	Stocked holdover	BT-H	2022
2106060	Wild Acre Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT/BT	2016
2106075	Smith Brook	W	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2012
2106100	Jacoby Brook	W	A3	Wild	EBT/BT	2022
2106125	May Brook	W	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2019
2106150	Lilly Brook	W	A2	Wild	EBT	2014
2106175	Shaker Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2009

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
1100500	South Branch Hoosic River	W	D4	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT/BT	2023
1100500	Hoosic River	W	B5	Wild Premier	BT	2017
1100525	Broad Brook	W	C3	Wild	EBT/BT	2017
1100550	Hemlock Brook	W	C3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2002
1100550	Hemlock Brook	W	A4	Wild-stocked Premier	EBT/BT	2017
1100575	Buxton Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT/BT	2018
1100600	Birch Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT/BT	2006
1100625	Sweet Brook	W	B2	Wild	EBT	2014
1100640	Haley Brook (South Branch Hemlock Brook)	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2014
1100650	Green River (1)	W	A4	Wild-stocked Premier	BT	2017
1100655	Wing Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2016
1100675	Hopper Brook	W	B2	Wild Premier	EBT	2017
1100700	Money Brook	W	B1	Wild Premier	EBT	2017
1100725	West Branch Green River	W	A3	Wild Premier	EBT/BT	2017
1100730	UNT to West Branch Green River	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2016
1100733	Comstock Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2016
1100734	UNT to Comstock Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2016
1100740	Dickenson Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2016
1100742	Bentley Hollow Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2015
1100745	Forbush Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2015
1100750	Roaring Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT/BT	2013

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
1100775	Thompson Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT/BT	2006
1100800	East Branch Green River	W	C3	Wild	EBT/BT	2017
1100825	Mitchell Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2013
1100842	UNT to Green River (3)	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2014
1100875	Sherman Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2006
1100900	Notch Brook	W	A1	Wild Premier	EBT	2017
1100925	North Branch Hoosic River	W	C5	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT/BT	2020
1100950	Hunterfield Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2010
1100975	Wheeler Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2010
1101000	Hudson Brook	W	C4	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2021
1101025	Bear Swamp Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2010
1101050	Cowan Brook	W	B4	Wild	EBT	2023
1101075	Canyon Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2010
1101080	McNamara Br (UNT to Canyon Brook)	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2013
1101125	Phillips Creek	W	B3	Wild	EBT/BT	2021
1101150	Tunnel Brook	W	B2	Wild Premier	EBT	2023
1101225	Southwick Brook	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2010
1101250	Tophet Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2017
1101250	Tophet Brook	W	A3	Wild Premier	EBT	2017
1101275	Miller Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2008
1101300	Reed Brook	W	B2	Wild	EBT	2010
1101325	Patton Brook	W	B2	Wild	EBT	2013
1101350	Hoxie Brook	W	B2	Wild Premier	EBT	2018
1101375	Pecks Brook	W	C3	Wild	EBT/BT	2018

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
1101390	Gould Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2016
1101400	Dry Brook	W	D2	Wild-stocked	EBT	2019
1101425	Bassett Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2007
1101450	Penniman Brook	W	A1	Wild Premier	EBT	2023
1101475	South Brook	W	D2	Wild-stocked	EBT/BT	2019
1101500	McDonald Brook	W	B2	Wild	EBT	2023
1101525	Kitchen Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2017
1101525	Kitchen Brook	W	C3	Wild	EBT	2018
1101550	Thunder Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2019
1101575	Collins Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2010
1101600	Pettibone Brook	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2010
1101625	Gore Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2007
1202150	Kinderhook Creek	W	A4	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT/BT	2018
1202175	Berry Pond Creek	W	B2	Wild	EBT/BT	2019
1202225	Bentley Brook	W	C3	Wild	EBT/BT	2021
1202250	Whitman Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT/BT	2008
1202275	Jones Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2011
1202300	Rathburn Brook	W	B2	Wild	EBT/BT	2011
1302800	Bashbish Brook	W	A4	Wild Premier	BT	2019
1302850	Wright Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2006
1302875	City Brook	W	B3	Wild	EBT/BT	2017
1302900	Guilder Brook	W	A2	Wild	EBT/BT	2007
1302925	Ashley Hill Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2019
1302925	Ashley Hill Brook	W	B3	Wild Premier	EBT	2017
1302950	Lee Pond Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2006
2106200	Mount Lebanon Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2008
2106225	Seace Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2009

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
2106250	North Branch	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2009
3106750	East Branch Salmon Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2008
3106875	Sandy Brook	W	D3	Wild	EBT	2019
3106900	North Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2013
3106925	Riiska Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2001
3106975	Slocum Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2012
3107000	Taylor Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2007
3107050	Thorp Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2007
3107075	Moody Brook	W	A2	Wild	EBT	2013
3107100	Richardson Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2013
3107125	Clam River	W	D2	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT/BT	2012
3107150	Silver Brook	W	D3	Wild	EBT	2001
3107175	North Branch Silver Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2023
3107200	South Branch Silver Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2023
3107225	Buck River	W	D3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT/BT	2005
3107260	Morley Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2016
3107270	Soule Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2016
3107275	Haley Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2013
3107300	Miner Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2013
3107325	Fall River	W	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2019
3107350	Wheeler Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2005
3107375	Benton Brook	W	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2005

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3107400	Dimmock Brook	W	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2023
3107425	Cone Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2005
3107525	Shales Brook	W	B2	Wild	EBT	2005
3107535	Morse Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2016
3107550	Hubbard River	W	D3	Wild-stocked	EBT	2019
3107575	Pond Brook (1)	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2019
3107585	UNT to Pond Brook	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2005
3107600	Halfway Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2001
3107625	Babcock Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2013
3107630	UNT to Babcock Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2005
3107700	Valley Brook	W	C3	Wild	EBT	2017
3107700	Valley Brook	W	B2	Wild	EBT	2020
3208250	Westfield River	W	D3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2019
3208250	Westfield River	W	D4	Wild-stocked	EBT	2019
3208300	White Brook	CV	D2	Wild; Urban	EBT	2021
3208325	Miller Brook	CV	B1	Wild; Urban	EBT	2001
3208335	May Hollow Brook	CV	D2	Wild; Urban	EBT	2021
3208350	Paucatuck Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2014
3208365	UNT to Paucatuck Brook	CV	C2	Wild	EBT	2006
3208375	Great Brook	CV	A3	Wild Premier	EBT/BT	2020
3208400	Kellog Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2020
3208431	UNT to Great Brook (2)	CV	D2	Wild	EBT/BT	2011
3208450	Johnson Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2023
3208475	Pearl Brook	CV	C2	Wild	EBT	2015

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3208500	Tuttle Brook (1)	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2001
3208575	Powdermill Brook	CV	D2	Wild-stocked; Holdover, Urban	EBT	2006
3208575	Powdermill Brook	CV	D3	Wild-stocked; Holdover, Urban	EBT/BT	2022
3208600	Pond Brook (1)	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2001
3208600	Pond Brook (1)	CV	D3	Wild	EBT/BT	2018
3208625	Bush Brook	CV	C1	Wild	EBT	2001
3208650	Barry Brook	CV	B1	Wild	EBT	2001
3208675	Trask Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2008
3208700	Arm Brook	CV	D1	Wild; Urban	EBT	2021
3208725	Little River (1)	CV	A5	Wild Premier	EBT/BT	2022
3208750	Hundred Acre Brook	CV	D2	Wild; Urban	EBT	2018
3208775	Jacks Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2011
3208800	Ashley Brook	CV	C2	Wild; Urban	EBT	2022
3208825	Munn Brook	W	C3	Wild-stocked	EBT	2018
3208825	Munn Brook	CV	B4	Wild-stocked Premier	EBT/BT	2019
3208900	White Brook	W	A1	Wild	EBT	2015
3208975	Dickinson Brook	W	B3	Wild Premier	EBT/BT	2019
3209025	Trumble Brook	W	A2	Wild	EBT/BT	2016
3209050	Seymour Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT/BT	2010
3209075	Tillotson Brook	W	B2	Wild	EBT	2006
3209100	Hollister Brook	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2010
3209105	Narrows Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2016
3209125	Cook Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2011
3209150	Sodum Brook	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2013
3209155	UNT to Sodum Brook	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2012

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3209175	Pitcher Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2007
3209200	Exit Brook	W	A1	Wild	EBT	2008
3209225	Phelon Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2007
3209250	Borden Brook	W	A1	Wild	EBT	2008
3209325	Middle Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2007
3209350	Peebles Brook	W	D3	Wild	BT	2006
3209375	Pond Brook (2)	W	D3	Wild	EBT	2012
3209375	Pond Brook (2)	W	C4	Wild	BT	2012
3209400	Case Brook	W	D3	Wild	EBT	2006
3209475	Watson Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2011
3209500	Bedlam Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT/BT	2008
3209525	Tannery Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2008
3209550	Tiffany Brook	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2021
3209575	Pixley Brook	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2011
3209600	Wheeler Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2008
3209625	Falls Brook	W	A1	Wild	EBT	2012
3209650	Richards Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2007
3209675	Birch Meadow Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2010
3209700	Moose Meadow Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2014
3209700	Moose Meadow Brook	CV	C3	Wild	BT	2001
3209710	Cooley Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2011
3209720	UNT to Westfield Reservoir	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2007
3209725	Potash Brook	W	C3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2019
3209750	Pond Brook (3)	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2018
3209800	Bradley Brook	W	C4	Wild	EBT	2021

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3209825	Black Brook	W	C3	Wild	EBT	2010
3209850	Stage Brook	W	B3	Wild Premier	EBT	2019
3209875	Wigwam Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2010
3209900	Freeland Brook	W	A3	Wild Premier	EBT	2019
3209925	Nye Brook	W	A2	Wild Premier	EBT	2020
3209950	Gibbs Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2021
3209975	Bearden Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2007
3210000	Roaring Brook (1)	W	A3	Wild Premier	EBT	2019
3210025	Crow Brook	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2010
3210050	Horse Hill Brook	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2013
3210055	UNT to Horse Hill Brook	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2013
3210075	West Branch Westfield River	W	D4	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT-H/BT	2019
3210080	UNT to Westfield River (1)	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2010
3210100	Cold Brook	W	B2	Wild	EBT	2010
3210125	Roaring Brook (2)	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2019
3210150	Mica Mill Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2011
3210175	Goldmine Brook	W	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2006
3210200	Sanderson Brook	W	B3	Wild	EBT	2019
3210225	Griffin Brook	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2016
3210250	Abbott Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2021
3210275	Blair Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2010
3210300	Walker Brook (2)	W	D3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT/BT	2019
3210325	Austin Brook	W	A1	Wild	EBT	2010

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3210335	Finley Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2017
3210350	Cushman Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2008
3210360	Horn Pond Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2016
3210400	West Branch Walker Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2007
3210425	Hamilton Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2010
3210450	Otis Wait Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2007
3210460	UNT to West Branch Westfield River	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2021
3210475	Factory Brook	W	D2	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2019
3210500	Geer Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2021
3210505	Turner Brook	W	B2	Wild	EBT	2016
3210525	Coles Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2021
3210540	Outflow of Center Pond	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2008
3210550	Yokum Brook	W	B3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2019
3210575	Rudd Pond Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2010
3210600	Depot Brook	W	D3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2019
3210625	Shaker Mill Brook	W	B2	Wild Premier	EBT	2019
3210650	Morgan Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2006
3210675	Savery Brook	W	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2018
3210700	Watson Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2006
3210710	UNT to Depot Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2006

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3210720	UNT to Westfield River (2)	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2010
3210725	Middle Branch Westfield River	W	D4	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2017
3210760	Still Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2012
3210775	Day Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2007
3210800	Kinne Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2020
3210800	Kinne Brook	W	D3	Wild	EBT	2013
3210825	Moss Meadow Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2010
3210850	Skunk Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2018
3210855	UNT to Kinne Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2023
3210875	Smith Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2011
3210900	Glendale Brook	W	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2006
3210905	UNT to Glendale Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2007
3210923	UNT to Middle Branch Westfield River	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2010
3210930	UNT to Tuttle Brook	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2015
3210950	Cone Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2006
3210960	UNT to Middle Branch Westfield River	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2021
3210975	Fuller Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2007
3210975	Fuller Brook	W	C3	Wild	EBT	2001
3211000	Pierce Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2007
3211025	Trout Brook	W	C2	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2019

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3211030	UNT to Trout Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2021
3211050	Pond Brook (4)	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2019
3211075	Sykes Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2010
3211100	Little River (2)	W	C3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2018
3211150	Watts Stream	W	C3	Wild	EBT	2023
3211155	UNT to Watts Stream (1)	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2011
3211160	UNT to Watts Stream (2)	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2011
3211165	UNT to Watts Stream (3)	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2011
3211175	Wards Stream	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2018
3211180	UNT to Wards Stream	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2011
3211200	Florida Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2010
3211225	Dead Branch	W	C4	Wild	EBT	2016
3211250	Chauncey Branch	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2022
3211275	Pittsinger Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2013
3211300	Shop Brook	CV	B1	Wild	EBT	2010
3211350	Baker Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2012
3211375	Page Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2010
3211400	Webster Brook	W	D3	Wild	EBT	2012
3211405	UNT to Webster Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2011
3211430	UNT to Fuller Brook	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2012
3211450	Holly Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2016
3211475	Rocky Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2017
3211525	West Branch Brook	W	B3	Wild-stocked Premier	EBT	2019

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3211530	UNT to West Branch Brook	W	A1	Wild	EBT	2016
3211550	Bronson Brook	W	B2	Wild-stocked Premier	EBT	2018
3211550	Bronson Brook	W	B3	Wild-stocked Premier	EBT	2018
3211555	UNT to Bronson Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2021
3211575	Steven Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2021
3211600	Childs Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2023
3211625	Kearney Brook	W	B2	Wild Premier	EBT	2019
3211650	Powell Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2021
3211675	Whitmarsh Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2021
3211680	UNT to Whitmarsh Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2010
3211700	Tower Brook (1)	W	B2	Wild Premier	EBT	2019
3211710	UNT to Tower Brook	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2013
3211775	Swift River	W	C4	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2020
3211800	North Branch Swift River	W	B2	Wild	EBT	2019
3211800	North Branch Swift River	W	D3	Wild	EBT	2019
3211805	UNT to North Branch Swift River	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2013
3211825	Stones Brook	W	D3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2019
3211850	Taylor Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2011
3211855	UNT to Stones Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2013

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3211856	UNT to Stones Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2013
3211865	UNT to Swift River	W	B3	Wild	EBT	2006
3211875	Ford Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2023
3211900	Billings Brook	W	B2	Wild	EBT	2020
3211925	Meadow Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2006
3211950	Mill Brook	W	C3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2019
3211970	UNT to Mill Brook	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2006
3211973	UNT to UNT to Mill Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2006
3212005	UNT to Westfield River (3)	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2010
3212025	Bartlett Brook	W	B2	Wild	EBT	2011
3212030	UNT to Westfield River (4)	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2010
3212050	Westfield Brook	W	D2	Wild-stocked	EBT	2011
3212050	Westfield Brook	W	D3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2018
3212075	Wolf Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2010
3212100	Alder Meadow Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2010
3212125	Mongue Meadow Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2010
3212150	Shaw Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2006
3212175	Hume Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2006
3212185	Crane Brook (UNT to Westfield River)	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2018
3212200	Windsor Jambs Brook	W	D3	Wild	EBT/BT	2018

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3212205	UNT to Windsor Jambs Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2008
3212225	Tower Brook (2)	W	B2	Wild	EBT	2016
3212250	Clear Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2008
3212275	Phelps Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2001
3212310	Crooked Pond Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2016
3212315	Mason Brook	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2016
3212325	Steep Bank Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2001
3212327	UNT to Westfield River	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2018
3212330	UNT to Westfield River (6)	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2018
3212350	Center Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2008
3212375	Drowned Land Brook	W	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2006
3212375	Drowned Land Brook	W	D3	Wild	EBT	2001
3312900	Deerfield River	W/CV	B6	Wild-stocked Premier	BT	2023
3312925	Green River (1)	CV	D4	Wild-stocked	EBT	2019
3312925	Green River (1)	CV	E5	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2012
3313000	Smead Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2007
3313075	Mill Brook (1)	CV	B1	Wild-stocked	EBT	2006
3313075	Mill Brook (1)	CV	P2	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2018
3313075	Mill Brook (1)	CV	H3	Stocked holdover	EBT-H	2014
3313100	McCard Brook	CV	C1	Wild	EBT	2006

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3313125	Allen Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2007
3313150	Punch Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2007
3313175	Hinsdale Brook	CV	C3	Wild	EBT/BT	2019
3313200	Stewart Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2005
3313210	UNT to Hinsdale Brook	CV	A3	Wild	EBT	2011
3313212	UNT to Hinsdale Brook (2)	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2012
3313225	Glen Brook	CV	B4	Wild Premier	EBT	2021
3313230	UNT to Glen Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2006
3313250	East Glen Brook	CV	B2	Wild	EBT	2012
3313275	Brandy Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2005
3313300	Workman Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2023
3313375	Stafford Brook	CV	C4	Wild	EBT	2023
3313400	Johnson Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2005
3313425	Hibbard Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2005
3313475	Thorne Brook	CV	C3	Wild	EBT	2012
3313500	Borden Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2005
3313525	Miller Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2005
3313550	Sheldon Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2005
3313625	Hawks Brook (1)	CV	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2007
3313650	South River	W	C3	Wild-stocked	EBT	2019
3313650	South River	CV	C4	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2019
3313680	UNT to South River	CV	B1	Wild	EBT	2012
3313700	Pumpkin Hollow Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT/BT	2008
3313725	Johnny Bean Brook	CV	A2	Wild	EBT	2006

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3313750	Poland Brook	CV	D2	Wild-stocked	EBT	2020
3313755	UNT to Poland Brook	CV	C2	Wild	EBT	2012
3313775	Nye Brook	CV	B1	Wild	EBT	2005
3313790	UNT to Poland Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2012
3313800	Chapel Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2006
3313823	UNT to South River	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2011
3313825	Creamery Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2007
3313825	Creamery Brook	W	C3	Wild	EBT	2020
3313830	UNT to Creamery Brook	W	B2	Wild	EBT	2011
3313840	UNT to Creamery Brook (2)	W	B2	Wild	EBT	2012
3313850	Shingle Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2005
3313875	Dragon Brook	CV	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2006
3313900	Hawkes Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2011
3313900	Hawkes Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2011
3313925	Great Brook	CV	A2	Wild	EBT	2005
3313935	Johnson Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2016
3313950	Bear River	W/CV	B3	Wild-stocked Premier	EBT	2019
3314000	Drakes Brook	CV	A3	Wild	EBT	2006
3314025	Sids Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2005
3314035	UNT to Drakes Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2006
3314040	UNT to Bear River	W	A1	Wild	EBT	2013
3314043	UNT to Bear River	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2018

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3314050	Schneck Brook	CV	C2	Wild	EBT	2011
3314075	Sluice Brook	CV	A1	Wild	EBT	2005
3314085	UNT to Deerfield River	W	C1	Wild	EBT/RT	2005
3314100	North River	CV	H5	Stocked holdover	BT-H/RT-H	2020
3314125	Houghton Brook	CV	C1	Wild	EBT	2005
3314175	Meadow Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2005
3314195	UNT to North River	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2013
3314200	Johnson Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2010
3314225	Fox Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2005
3314250	McClellan Brook	CV	P2	Wild	EBT	2005
3314275	East Branch North River	CV	D5	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2019
3314300	Foundry Brook	CV	C2	Wild	EBT	2012
3314305	UNT to East Branch North River (1)	CV	C1	Wild	EBT	2012
3314310	City Mountain Brook	CV	B2	Wild	EBT	2016
3314320	UNT to East Branch North River (2)	CV	C1	Wild	EBT	2012
3314323	UNT to East Branch North River (4)	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2012
3314324	UNT to East Branch North River	CV	C1	Wild	EBT	2013
3314325	Spur Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2005
3314375	West Branch North River	W/CV	D3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2019

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3314375	West Branch North River	CV	E4	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2008
3314400	Cary Brook	CV	P2	Wild	EBT	2005
3314425	Taylor Brook (1)	CV	A3	Wild	EBT	2008
3314430	UNT to Taylor Brook (1)	CV	A2	Wild	EBT	2012
3314435	UNT to Taylor Brook (2)	CV	A2	Wild	EBT	2012
3314450	Kinsman Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2021
3314475	Davenport Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2008
3314490	UNT to West Branch North River (1)	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2010
3314495	UNT to West Branch North River (2)	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2018
3314500	Tissdell Brook	CV	C1	Wild	EBT	2005
3314525	Roberts Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2005
3314550	Vincent Brook	CV	B1	Wild	EBT	2007
3314575	Sanders Brook	W	A2	Wild Premier	EBT	2019
3314600	West Branch Brook	W	C3	Wild	EBT	2019
3314625	Burrington Brook	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2006
3314650	Underwood Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2021
3314675	Dickenson Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2011
3314700	Carley Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2011
3314725	Burton Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2007
3314750	Clesson Brook	W	C4	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT/RT	2022
3314775	Clark Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2007

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3314775	Clark Brook	W	C3	Wild	EBT	2011
3314776	Hog Hollow Brook	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2007
3314780	UNT to Clesson Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2011
3314800	Smith Brook	W	D3	Wild	EBT/RT	2014
3314805	UNT to Smith Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2016
3314825	Upper Branch	W	D3	Wild-stocked	EBT	2012
3314830	UNT to Upper Branch Clesson Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2007
3314850	Sheperd Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2021
3314860	UNT to Clesson Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2022
3314875	Ruddock Brook	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2006
3314875	Ruddock Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2000
3314900	Cooley Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2023
3314925	East Oxbow Brook	W	C	Wild	EBT	2007
3314950	Wilder Brook	W	A2	Wild	EBT/RT	2004
3314965	UNT to Wilder Brook (1)	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2011
3314970	UNT to Wilder Brook (2)	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2011
3314975	Third Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2023
3315000	Second Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2008
3315005	UNT to Second Brook	W	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2023
3315025	Avery Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2011
3315050	First Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2008
3315075	Hartwell Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2007
3315100	Willis Brook	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2021

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3315125	Albee Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2007
3315150	Wheatherby Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2007
3315175	Mill Brook (2)	W	A2	Wild Premier	EBT	2019
3315175	Mill Brook (2)	W	A3	Wild Premier	EBT	2019
3315185	Fuller Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2016
3315200	Maxwell Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2019
3315250	Davis Mine Brook	W	B2	Wild	EBT	2016
3315275	Heath Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2007
3315300	Rice Brook (1)	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2021
3315325	Bozrah Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2021
3315340	Temple Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2016
3315350	Hawks Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2007
3315375	Legate Hill Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2005
3315400	Patch Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2011
3315425	Chickley River	W	B1	Wild-stocked	EBT	2012
3315425	Chickley River	W	A2	Wild-stocked	EBT	2012
3315425	Chickley River	W	B3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2019
3315425	Chickley River	W	D4	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT/BT	2019
3315440	UNT to Chickley River	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2011
3315450	Mill Brook	W	C3	Wild	EBT	2023
3315475	Potash Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2006
3315478	UNT to Mill Brook	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2023
3315500	North Brook	W	B2	Wild	EBT	2021
3315525	King Brook	W	D3	Wild	EBT	2007
3315550	Basin Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2006
3315575	Fuller Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2011

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3315585	UNT to Chickley River	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2015
3315590	Horton Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2022
3315600	Brown Brook	W	B2	Wild	EBT	2005
3315625	Tilton Brook	W	A1	Wild	EBT	2022
3315650	Horsefords Brook	W	A1	Wild	EBT	2005
3315675	Cold River	W	D1	Wild-stocked	EBT	2006
3315675	Cold River	W	D4	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT/BT	2016
3315700	Trout Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2006
3315725	Wheeler Brook (2)	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2012
3315750	Black Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2006
3315750	Black Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2004
3315775	Manning Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2023
3315800	Gulf Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2006
3315825	Tannery Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2004
3315850	Ross Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2007
3315875	Baker Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2016
3315950	Tower Brook (1)	W	B3	Wild Premier	EBT	2019
3315960	Mossy Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2013
3315975	Staples Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2011
3315980	North Pond Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2016
3315985	Hathaway Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2016
3316000	White Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2011
3316025	Green River (2)	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2007
3316050	Todd Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2023
3316075	Pelham Brook	W	C3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2018
3316100	Steele Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2005

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3316125	Taylor Brook (2)	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2008
3316150	County Brook	W	A1	Wild	EBT	2023
3316175	Rice Brook (2)	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2007
3316200	Shipee Brook	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2016
3316225	Potter Brook	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2023
3316250	Tuttle Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2007
3316265	Bear Swamp Outflow	W	B1	Wild	EBT	2000
3316275	Reed Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT/BT	2007
3316300	Whitcomb Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT/BT	2007
3316325	Cascade Brook	W	A1	Wild	EBT	2007
3316325	Cascade Brook	W	D2	Wild	EBT	2000
3316350	Fife Brook	W	A2	Wild	EBT	2007
3316370	UNT to Deerfield River	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2023
3316375	Hunt Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2011
3316400	Smith Brook	W	A1	Wild	EBT	2011
3316425	Dunbar Brook	W	A3	Wild-stocked Premier	EBT	2004
3316425	Dunbar Brook	W	A4	Wild-stocked Premier	EBT/BT	2019
3316450	Haley Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2007
3316475	Parsonage Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2011
3316480	UNT to Dunbar Brook	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2006
3316500	Granger Brook	W	C2	Wild	EBT	2005
3316525	Phelps Brook	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2007
3316575	Tower Brook (2)	W	D1	Wild	EBT	2018
3316600	Wheeler Brook (3)	W	C1	Wild	EBT	2013
3417125	Scantic River	CV	A2	Wild-stocked	EBT	2002

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3417125	Scantic River	CV	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2011
3417125	Scantic River	CV	B4	Wild-stocked	EBT/BT	2002
3417155	UNT to Watchaug Brook	CV	B3	Wild	EBT	2014
3417175	Thrasher Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2012
3417200	West Brook (1)	CV	A2	Wild	EBT	2002
3417225	Big Brook	CV	A2	Wild	EBT	2005
3417250	East Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2005
3417275	Temple Brook	CV	B3	Wild	EBT	2013
3417290	UNT to Temple Brook	CV	B2	Wild	EBT	2013
3417300	Rockadundee Brook	CV	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	EBT	2023
3417400	Longmeadow Brook	CV	D1	Wild; Urban	EBT	2002
3417425	Three Mile Brook	CV	B3	Wild; Urban	EBT	2002
3417450	Worthington Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2002
3417650	South Branch Mill River	CV	D3	Wild-stocked; Urban, Holdover	EBT	2016
3417650	South Branch Mill River	CV	E4	No trout; Urban	NA	2015
3417675	Schneelock Brook	CV	C3	Wild; Urban	EBT	2023
3417700	North Branch Mill River	CV	C3	Wild-stocked; Urban, Holdover	EBT/BT	2023
3417705	UNT to North Branch Mill River	CV	D1	Wild; Urban	EBT	2023
3417775	Goldine Brook	CV	C2	Wild; Urban	EBT	2002

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3417800	Schoolhouse Brook	CV	A2	Wild; Urban	EBT	2002
3418025	Elmer Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2020
3418027	UNT to Elmer Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2022
3418030	UNT to Bachelor Brook	CV	B2	Wild	EBT	2013
3418040	UNT to Bachelor Brook	CV	C1	Wild	EBT	2013
3418045	UNT to Bachelor Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2013
3418075	Turkey Hill Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2002
3418100	Weston Brook	CV	D3	Wild	EBT	2008
3418125	Lampson Brook	CV	D3	Wild	EBT	2002
3418135	UNT to Lake Bray	CV	C1	Wild	EBT	2019
3418175	Manhan River	CV	D3	Wild-stocked	EBT	2019
3418175	Manhan River	CV	H4	Stocked holdover	RT-H	2019
3418300	Broad Brook (1)	CV	D2	Wild-stocked	EBT	2013
3418325	Bassett Brook	CV	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2019
3418350	Parsons Brook	CV	B2	Wild	EBT	2010
3418360	UNT to Parsons Brook	CV	C1	Wild	EBT	2007
3418375	Hannum Brook	CV	D3	Wild	EBT/BT	2019
3418400	North Branch Manhan River	CV	C2	Wild-stocked	EBT/BT	2016
3418400	North Branch Manhan River	CV	D3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT/BT	2019
3418450	Sodom Brook	CV	B3	Wild	EBT/BT	2019
3418475	Rice Brook	CV	A2	Wild	EBT/BT	2002

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3418480	UNT to Rice Brook	CV	C1	Wild	EBT	2013
3418500	Lyman Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2014
3418505	UNT to North Branch Manhan River	CV	B1	Wild	EBT	2013
3418525	Tripple Brook	CV	B1	Wild	EBT	2002
3418575	Moose Brook	CV	C2	Wild	EBT/BT	2019
3418600	Red Brook (1)	CV	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2019
3418650	Alder Meadow Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2019
3418675	Sacket Brook	CV	C2	Wild	EBT	2019
3418700	Tucker Brook	CV	B2	Wild	EBT	2013
3418725	Breakneck Brook	CV	B1	Wild	EBT	2002
3418750	Red Brook	CV	C1	Wild	EBT	2013
3418775	Blue Meadow Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2002
3418780	UNT to Manhan River	CV	C2	Wild	EBT	2013
3418825	Mill River (2)	CV	D4	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2019
3418850	Day Brook	CV	C2	Wild	EBT	2010
3418875	Clark Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2010
3418900	Roberts Meadow Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2023
3418900	Roberts Meadow Brook	CV	D3	Wild	EBT	2023
3418925	Marble Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2010
3418950	Brewer Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2023
3418975	Beaver Brook	CV	D3	Wild	EBT	2007
3419000	Grass Hill Brook	CV	A1	Wild	EBT	2007

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3419050	Potash Brook (2)	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2016
3419100	Joe Wright Brook	CV	B3	Wild	EBT	2020
3419125	Potash Brook	CV	C2	Wild	EBT	2011
3419150	East Branch Mill River	CV	C3	Wild-stocked	EBT	2019
3419155	UNT to East Branch Mill River	CV	B1	Wild	EBT	2013
3419175	Bradford Brook	CV	D1	Wild-stocked	EBT	2007
3419200	Cold Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2012
3419225	West Branch Mill River	CV	D2	Wild-stocked	EBT/BT	2019
3419225	West Branch Mill River	CV	D3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT/BT	2023
3419250	Meekin Brook	CV	B1	Wild	EBT	2010
3419275	Town Lot Brook	CV	C1	Wild	EBT	2012
3419300	Nichols Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2011
3419305	UNT to Nichols Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2010
3419350	Granny Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2011
3419375	Rogers Brook	CV	A1	Wild	EBT	2007
3419375	Rogers Brook	CV	C2	Wild	EBT	2007
3419425	Fort River	CV	C4	Wild-stocked; Holdover	BT	2019
3419425	Fort River	CV	H5	Stocked holdover	EBT-H/BT-H/ RT-H	2019
3419456	UNT to Harts Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2013
3419457	UNT to Harts Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2013
3419475	Plum Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2008

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3419475	Plum Brook	CV	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2022
3419500	Hop Brook	CV	A3	Wild	EBT	2002
3419505	UNT to Hop Brook (1; Baby Carriage Brook)	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2008
3419510	UNT to Hop Brook (2)	CV	B3	Wild	EBT	2008
3419512	UNT to UNT to Hop Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2023
3419525	Scarboro Brook	CV	D2	Wild-stocked	EBT	2022
3419535	UNT to Scarboro Brook	CV	B1	Wild	EBT	2014
3419550	Adams Brook	CV	D3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2018
3419575	Hearthstone Brook	CV	C2	Wild	EBT	2013
3419600	Dean Brook	CV	C3	Wild	EBT	2018
3419650	Nurse Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2018
3419675	Amethyst Brook (1)	CV	D3	Wild-stocked	EBT/BT	2020
3419700	Buffum Brook	CV	C2	Wild	EBT	2003
3419710	UNT to Buffum Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2003
3419725	Gates Brook	CV	C1	Wild	EBT	2014
3419750	Harris Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2018
3419750	Harris Brook	CV	D3	Wild	EBT	2008
3419775	Dunlop Brook	CV	D3	Wild	EBT	2008
3419800	Amethyst Brook (2)	CV	D3	Wild-stocked	EBT	2011
3419809	UNT to Hawley Reservoir	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2008

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3419825	Mill River (4)	CV	C3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT/BT	2020
3419825	Mill River (4)	CV	E4	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2019
3419850	Running Gutter Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2013
3419895	UNT to Running Gutter	CV	C2	Wild	EBT	2006
3419900	West Brook (2)	CV	D3	Wild	EBT/BT	2023
3419950	Mitchell Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2014
3419975	Ground Brook	CV	C1	Wild	EBT	2007
3420000	Jimmy Nolan Brook	CV	C2	Wild	EBT	2007
3420005	UNT to Northampton Reservoir	CV	A2	Wild	EBT	2007
3420025	Avery Brook	CV	B2	Wild	EBT	2015
3420030	Sinkpot Brook	CV	A1	Wild	EBT	2016
3420055	UNT to Avery Brook	CV	C1	Wild	EBT	2014
3420100	Esther Brook	CV	B2	Wild	EBT	2007
3420125	Roaring Brook (1)	CV	C1	Wild	EBT	2007
3420125	Roaring Brook (1)	CV	C2	Wild	EBT/BT	2014
3420165	UNT to Mill River	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2023
3420175	Mill River (5)	CV	H4	Stocked holdover	BT-H/RT-H	2022
3420200	Cushman Brook	CV	C4	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT/BT	2020
3420220	Outflow of Atkins Reservoir	CV	D2	Wild	EBT/BT	2018
3420225	Doolittle Brook	CV	D4	Wild-stocked	EBT/BT	2019

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3420250	Roaring Brook (2)	CV	C2	Wild-stocked	EBT/BT	2019
3420250	Roaring Brook (2)	CV	B3	Wild-stocked	EBT/BT	2017
3420275	Mountain Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2013
3420325	Russellville Brook	CV	D3	Wild	BT	2019
3420350	Long Plain Brook	CV	A2	Wild	EBT	2014
3420400	Mohawk Brook	CV	A1	Wild	BT	2007
3420425	Dry Brook (2; Dug Brook)	CV	B1	Wild	EBT	2004
3420425	Dry Brook (2; Dug Brook)	CV	C2	Wild	EBT	2004
3420435	UNT to Dry Brook (Dug Brook)	CV	B1	Wild	EBT	2004
3420525	Cranberry Pond Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2004
3420525	Cranberry Pond Brook	CV	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2014
3420530	UNT to Cranberry Pond	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2004
3420550	Sawmill River	CV	D3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2023
3420550	Sawmill River	CV	B4	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT/BT	2019
3420575	Pond Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT/BT	2011
3420600	Hannigan Brook	CV	C1	Wild	EBT	2008
3420625	Goddard Brook	CV	B1	Wild-stocked	EBT	2006
3420650	Spaulding Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2017
3420675	Chestnut Hill Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2023
3420700	Williams Brook	CV	B3	Wild	EBT	2006

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3420715	UNT to Sawmill River	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2006
3420720	Dudleyville Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2013
3420721	UNT to Dudleyville Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2006
3420725	Gardner Brook	CV	C1	Wild	EBT	2014
3420750	Red Brook (3)	CV	C2	Wild	EBT	2014
3420910	UNT to Connecticut River	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2013
3420912	UNT to Connecticut River	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2013
3420925	Fall River	CV	B4	Wild-stocked Premier	EBT/BT	2019
3420960	UNT to Fall River	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2014
3420975	Couch Brook	CV	B2	Wild	EBT	2014
3421000	Shattuck Brook	CV	C3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2019
3421025	Beaver Meadow Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2023
3421055	UNT to Barton Cove (3) (UNT to Connecticut River)	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2013
3421075	Fourmile Brook (2)	CV	A3	Wild-stocked	EBT/BT	2010
3421150	Dry Brook (3)	CV	A1	Wild	EBT	2006
3421150	Dry Brook (3)	CV	C3	Wild	EBT	2020
3421160	UNT to Dry Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2023
3421250	Merriam Brook	CV	C1	Wild	EBT	2015
3421275	Bennett Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2015

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3421325	West Wait Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2016
3421375	Millers Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2023
3421400	Roaring Brook (4)	CV	D2	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2007
3421450	Mill Brook	CV	C3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT/BT	2020
3421475	Minot Brook	CV	B1	Wild	EBT	2015
3421485	UNT to Mill Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2023
3421525	Pauchaug Brook	CV	C3	Wild-stocked	EBT	2005
3421550	Louisiana Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2023
3421700	Mountain Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2017
3421725	Kidder Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2023
3522175	Lyons Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2001
3522175	Lyons Brook	CV	C3	Wild	EBT	2007
3522200	Schoolhouse Brook	CV	C1	Wild	EBT	2015
3522225	Mormon Hollow Brook	CV	D2	Wild-stocked	EBT	2007
3522230	UNT to Mormon Hollow Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2023
3522275	Gates Hill Brook	CV	B1	Wild	EBT	2014
3522300	Wickett Brook	CV	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2020
3522325	Briggs Brook	CV	B1	Wild	EBT	2013
3522350	Packard Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2013
3522375	Keyup Brook	CV	D1	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2006
3522375	Keyup Brook	CV	C2	Wild-stocked	EBT	2019
3522400	Jacks Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2011

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3522425	Osgood Brook	CV	D3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT/BT	2019
3522450	Whetstone Brook	CV	C2	Wild	EBT	2007
3522450	Whetstone Brook	CV	B3	Wild	EBT	2020
3522475	Moss Brook	CV	D2	Wild-stocked	EBT	2006
3522475	Moss Brook	CV	D3	Wild-stocked	EBT	2000
3522525	Wilson Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2013
3522550	Grace Brook	CV	B1	Wild	EBT	2016
3522575	Orcutt Brook	CV	D3	Wild-stocked	EBT	2007
3522700	North Pond Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2011
3522705	UNT to North Pond Brook	CV	A2	Wild	EBT	2007
3522725	Coolidge Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2014
3522750	Fall Hill Brook	CV	B2	Wild	EBT	2008
3522760	Gulf Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2016
3522850	Ellinwood Brook	C	D2	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2020
3522875	Thrower Brook	C	C1	Wild	EBT	2006
3522900	Riceville Brook	C	D3	Wild	EBT	2020
3523010	Shingle Swamp Brook	CV	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	EBT	2020
3523025	West Brook (2)	CV	D3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2020
3523050	Cheney Brook	CV	C2	Wild	EBT	2008
3523075	Poor Farm Brook	CV	B2	Wild	EBT	2006
3523155	UNT to Sportsman Pond	C	A1	Wild	EBT	2011
3523175	West Branch Tully River	CV	D2	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2020

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3523175	West Branch Tully River	CV	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2021
3523175	West Branch Tully River	CV	H4	Stocked-holdover	EBT-H	2011
3523200	Collar Brook	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2020
3523225	Fish Brook	CV	C2	Wild	EBT	2008
3523250	Tully Brook (1)	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2006
3523260	UNT to Tully Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2023
3523275	East Branch Tully River	C	D3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2021
3523280	UNT to East Branch Tully River (1)	C	C1	Wild	EBT	2006
3523290	UNT to East Branch Tully River (2)	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2015
3523325	Lawrence Brook	C	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2019
3523325	Lawrence Brook	C	E4	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2020
3523397	UNT to Long Pond	D	D1	Wild	EBT	2022
3523400	Boyce Brook	C	B3	Wild	EBT	2020
3523402	UNT to Boyce Brook	C	A1	Wild	EBT	2014
3523425	Tully Brook (2)	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2007
3523425	Tully Brook (2)	C	P3	Wild	EBT	2008
3523475	West Gulf Brook	C	C1	Wild	EBT	2012
3523500	Gulf Brook	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2021
3523505	UNT to Millers River	C	P1	Wild	EBT	2021

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3523525	Buckman Brook	C	C1	Wild	EBT	2012
3523550	Rich Brook	C	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2020
3523575	Thousand Acre Brook	C	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2021
3523580	UNT to Millers River (2)	C	C1	Wild	EBT	2008
3523600	Beaver Brook (2)	C	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2013
3523625	Hoyt Brook	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2021
3523626	UNT to Hoyt Brook	C	C1	Wild	EBT	2012
3523700	Chickering Brook	C	P1	Wild	EBT	2020
3523725	Dunn Brook	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2019
3523750	Kenny Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2021
3523875	Norcross Hill Brook	C	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2008
3523900	Crow Hill Brook	C	B2	Wild	EBT	2007
3523910	Mellen Brook	C	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2007
3523925	Bailey Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2020
3524030	Bennett Brook	C	C1	Wild	EBT	2016
3524085	UNT at Ellis Road	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2006
3524125	Templeton Brook	C	D3	Wild	EBT	2021
3524130	Cold Meadow Brook	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2021
3625050	Cooley Brook	CV	C2	Wild	EBT	2023

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3625055	Morton Brook	CV	D1	Wild; Urban	EBT	2016
3625075	Fuller Brook	CV	E4	CFR (No recent records of wild trout); Urban	NA	2023
3625100	Higher Brook (1)	CV	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2023
3625129	UNT to Higher Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2012
3625130	UNT to Higher Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2020
3625175	Spear Brook	CV	C2	Wild	EBT	2023
3625200	Twelve Mile Brook	CV	B2	Wild	EBT	2022
3625225	Calkins Brook	CV	C2	Wild	EBT	2006
3625226	UNT to Calkins Brook	CV	A1	Wild	EBT	2015
3625250	Maxwell Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2011
3625275	Cadwell Brook	CV	B1	Wild	EBT	2020
3625300	Thayer Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2011
3625310	Edson Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2016
3625320	UNT to Twelvemile Brook	CV	C1	Wild	EBT	2005
3625325	Pinnacle Creek	CV	A1	Wild	EBT	2005
3625346	UNT to Red Bridge Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2015
3625350	Broad Brook (2)	CV	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2020
3625400	Roaring Brook	CV	C2	Wild	EBT	2005
3625465	UNT to Quaboag River (State Hospital Brook)	CV	C1	Wild	EBT	2006
3625475	Chicopee Brook	CV	B3	Wild-stocked	EBT	2017

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3625475	Chicopee Brook	CV	D4	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT/BT	2021
3625480	UNT to Chicopee Brook (Kidd Brook)	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2006
3625490	UNT to Chicopee Brook (Granite Brook)	CV	B2	Wild	EBT	2005
3625497	Branch Mill Brook	CV	C2	Wild	EBT	2015
3625520	UNT to Vinica Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2023
3625525	Vinica Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2013
3625525	Vinica Brook	CV	D3	Wild	EBT	2013
3625530	UNT to Vinica Brook (1)	CV	C2	Wild	EBT	2006
3625531	UNT to Vinica Brook (Schoolhouse Brook)	CV	A2	Wild	EBT	2006
3625539	Bannard Brook	CV	A1	Wild	EBT	2015
3625540	UNT to Quaboag River (Wellman Brook)	CV	B1	Wild	EBT	2005
3625550	Foskett Mill Stream	CV	D2	Wild-stocked	EBT/BT	2013
3625550	Foskett Mill Stream	CV	C3	Wild-stocked	EBT/BT	2013
3625555	UNT to Foskett Mill Stream (Smith Brook)	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2005
3625568	UNT to Foskett Mill Stream	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2023
3625575	Bottle Brook	CV	C2	Wild	EBT	2005
3625600	Kings Brook	CV	D3	Wild	EBT	2022

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3625605	UNT to Kings Brook (Cardinal Brook)	CV	C3	Wild	EBT	2022
3625625	Penny Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2005
3625650	Turkey Brook	CV	B1	Wild	EBT	2013
3625675	Blodgett Mill Brook	CV	C3	Wild	EBT	2020
3625700	Tufts Brook	C	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2023
3625710	UNT to Tufts Brook	C	C1	Wild	EBT	2020
3625725	Taylor Brook	CV/C	D3	Wild	EBT	2018
3625740	UNT to Tufts Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2011
3625760	UNT to Quaboag River (Patch Brook)	C	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2021
3625775	O'Neil Brook	C	D3	Wild	EBT	2021
3625825	Sullivan Brook	C	C2	Wild	EBT	2021
3625850	Naultaug Brook	C	C3	Wild	EBT	2021
3625852	UNT to Naultaug Brook	C	C1	Wild	EBT	2015
3625925	Bradish Brook	C	C2	Wild	EBT	2010
3625950	Mill Brook (1)	C	D4	Wild	EBT	2013
3626000	Meadow Brook	C	P2	Wild	EBT	2020
3626025	Sucker Brook (2)	C	D4	Wild	EBT	2020
3626035	UNT to Sucker Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2006
3626036	UNT to Sucker Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2012
3626050	Coys Brook	C	D3	Wild	EBT	2023
3626060	UNT to Coys Brook (1)	C	C2	Wild	EBT	2022

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3626210	UNT to Quaboag Pond	C	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2022
3626275	Sevenmile River	C	H3	Stocked-holdover	BT-H	2020
3626285	UNT to Browning Pond (Rutland Poor Farm Brook)	C	C2	Wild	EBT	2009
3626285	UNT to Browning Pond (Rutland Poor Farm Brook)	C	D3	Wild	EBT	2009
3626300	Cranberry River	C	D3	Wild	EBT	2020
3626301	UNT to Howe Pond	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2020
3626305	UNT to Cranberry River	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2019
3626325	Turkey Hill Brook	C	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2009
3626325	Turkey Hill Brook	C	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2023
3626325	Turkey Hill Brook	C	H5	Stocked-holdover	BT-H	2020
3626385	UNT to Sevenmile River (2)	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2005
3626400	Fivemile River	C	D3	Wild	EBT	2020
3626400	Fivemile River	C	E4	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2005
3626435	UNT to Fivemile River	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2023
3626450	North Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2005

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3626460	UNT to Brooks Pond	C	C3	Wild	EBT	2007
3626465	UNT to Fivemile River	C	C2	Wild	EBT	2010
3626470	UNT to Fivemile River	C	D3	Wild	EBT	2010
3626475	Maynard Brook	C	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2021
3626525	Swift River	CV	A5	Wild-stocked Premier	EBT	2019
3626535	Chambray Brook	CV	C1	Wild	EBT	2016
3626550	Jabish Brook	CV	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2006
3626550	Jabish Brook	CV	D3	Wild-stocked	EBT	2022
3626553	Murdock Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2020
3626555	UNT to Jabish Brook (1)	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2007
3626560	Pudding Mill Brook (UNT to Jabish Br)	CV	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2007
3626575	Cadwell Creek	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2011
3626600	Chaffee Brook	CV	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2020
3626650	Purgee Brook	CV	C2	Wild	EBT	2005
3626675	Briggs Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2019
3626700	Atherton Brook	CV	C3	Wild	EBT/RT	2019
3626725	Town Farm Brook	CV	B2	Wild	EBT	2015
3626775	Cobb Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2008
3626785	UNT to Quabbin (Dickey Brook)	CV	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2005

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3626785	UNT to Quabbin (Dickey Brook)	CV	C4	Wild	EBT	2021
3626800	West Branch Swift River	CV	D2	Wild-stocked	EBT	2006
3626800	West Branch Swift River	CV	D3	Wild-stocked	EBT	2020
3626800	West Branch Swift River	CV	A4	Wild-stocked Premier	EBT	2020
3626815	UNT to West Branch Swift River (Cranberry Meadow Brook)	CV	C2	Wild	EBT	2006
3626825	Camel Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2006
3626850	Rocky Run	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2010
3626865	Swift River Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2023
3626875	Thurston Brook	CV	C1	Wild	EBT	2015
3626925	Prescott Brook	CV	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2020
3626950	Egypt Brook	CV	A2	Wild	EBT	2005
3626975	Underhill Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2008
3627000	Hop Brook	CV	D3	Wild	EBT	2021
3627025	Giles Brook	CV	B2	Wild	EBT	2020
3627050	Moosehorn Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2007
3627075	Manning Brook	CV	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2020
3627125	Middle Branch Swift River	CV	C1	Wild-stocked	EBT	2006
3627125	Middle Branch Swift River	CV	D3	Wild-stocked	EBT	2006

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3627190	UNT to Pottapaug Pond	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2019
3627190	UNT to Pottapaug Pond	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2008
3627195	Raccoon Hill Brook	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2020
3627200	East Branch Swift River	C	D3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	BT	2006
3627200	East Branch Swift River	C	H4	Stocked holdover	EBT-H/BT-H	2020
3627205	UNT to East Branch Swift River (Munberry Brook)	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2008
3627210	UNT to East Branch Swift River (2)	C	P3	Wild	EBT	2019
3627215	UNT to East Branch Swift River (3)	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2019
3627225	Silver Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2019
3627230	Parlan Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2023
3627245	UNT to East Branch Swift River (McManus Brook)	C	C1	Wild	EBT	2021
3627250	Rutland Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2019
3627275	Moccasin Brook	C	D3	Wild	EBT	2022
3627325	Stony Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2019
3627350	Bigelow Brook	C	A2	Wild	EBT	2019
3627375	Popple Camp Brook	C	A1	Wild	EBT	2019
3627405	Moores Brook	CV	C1	Wild	EBT	2015
3627410	UNT to Ware River (1)	CV	B2	Wild	EBT	2010

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3627410	UNT to Ware River (1)	CV	B3	Wild	EBT	2016
3627415	UNT to Ware River	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2016
3627425	Sunk Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2013
3627430	Sheldon Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2020
3627480	Peppers Mill Brook (UNT to Beaver Br)	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2007
3627495	Dugan Brook (UNT to Ware River)	CV	C1	Wild	EBT	2005
3627547	Timmins Brook	CV	C2	Wild	EBT	2015
3627550	Muddy Brook	C	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2013
3627550	Muddy Brook	C	H3	Stocked holdover	EBT-H	2020
3627550	Muddy Brook	CV	E4	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2005
3627570	UNT to Muddy Brook (2)	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2005
3627575	Newton Brook	C	B2	Wild	EBT	2007
3627645	UNT to Muddy Brook	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2013
3627652	Marsh Brook	CV	C2	Wild	EBT	2015
3627662	UNT to Ware River	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2021
3627675	Danforth Brook (2)	C	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2020
3627695	UNT to Ware River (Barlow Brook)	C	C2	Wild	EBT	2010
3627700	Fish Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2020

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3627725	Moose Brook	C	H2	Stocked holdover	EBT-H/BT-H	2020
3627738	UNT to Moose Brook	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2020
3627740	UNT to Moose Brook	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2011
3627750	Winimusset Brook	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2007
3627750	Winimusset Brook	C	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2019
3627800	Pine Hill Brook	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2009
3627800	Pine Hill Brook	C	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2011
3627825	Pratt Brook	C	C4	Wild	EBT	2020
3627850	Burrow Brook	C	P3	Wild	EBT	2009
3627850	Burrow Brook	C	C4	Wild	EBT	2020
3627875	Bell Brook	C	C3	Wild	EBT	2023
3627880	UNT to Bell Brook	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2023
3627890	UNT to Ware River (Stetsons Brook)	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2007
3627900	Prince River	C	D3	Wild-stocked	EBT	2020
3627925	Smith Brook	C	C2	Wild	EBT	2010
3627950	Galloway Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2023
3628000	Pleasant Brook	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2019
3628000	Pleasant Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2023
3628010	Parkers Brook	C	C3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2020
3628012	UNT to Parkers Brook	C	B3	Wild	EBT	2020
3628050	Canesto Brook	C	C1	Wild-stocked	EBT	2020

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3628050	Canesto Brook	C	D2	Wild-stocked	EBT	2020
3628050	Canesto Brook	C	D3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2019
3628075	Burnshirt River	C	D3	Wild-stocked	EBT	2023
3628100	Steep Gutter Brook	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2009
3628135	UNT to Burnshirt River (Ford Brook)	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2006
3628150	Natty Pond Brook	C	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2020
3628155	UNT to Natty Pond Brook	C	B1	Wild	EBT	2008
3628175	West Branch Ware River	C	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2007
3628175	West Branch Ware River	C	H4	Stocked holdover	BT-H	2019
3628225	Joslin Brook	C	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2007
3628250	East Branch Ware River	C	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2018
3628250	East Branch Ware River	C	E4	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2020
3628260	UNT to East Branch Ware River	C	D3	Wild	EBT	2014
3628345	UNT to East Branch Ware River	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2014

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
3628365	UNT to East Branch Ware River	C	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2020
3629000	Meecham Brook	CV	B2	Wild	EBT	2016
4128925	Sawmill Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2009
4129000	Delphi Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2009
4129020	UNT to Delphi Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2007
4129025	Rocky Brook	C	C3	Wild	EBT	2022
4129050	Tufts Branch	C	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2022
4129055	UNT to Tufts Branch	C	A2	Wild	EBT	2022
4129060	Keenan Brook (UNT to Quinebaug River)	C	H4	Stocked holdover	BT-H	2009
4129175	McKinstry Brook	C	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2021
4129192	UNT to McKinstry Brook (2)	C	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2009
4129200	Hatchet Brook	C	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2010
4129200	Hatchet Brook	C	B4	Wild	EBT	2011
4129225	Breakneck Brook	C	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2019
4129275	Hamant Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2004
4129275	Hamant Brook	C	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2019

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
4129276	UNT to Hamant Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2018
4129278	UNT to Cedar Pond	C	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2022
4129280	Freeman's Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2012
4129280	Freeman's Brook	C	A3	Wild Premier	EBT	2020
4129281	UNT to Freeman's Brook (1)	CV	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2007
4129281	UNT to Freeman's Brook (1)	CV	D3	Wild	EBT	2007
4129295	UNT to Freemans Brook	C	C1	Wild	EBT	2012
4129302	UNT to Mill Brook (Hall Brook)	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2009
4129320	UNT to Mill Brook (2)	CV	D3	Wild	EBT	2005
4129325	Wales Brook	CV	D2	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2022
4129328	Needham Brook	CV	B1	Wild	EBT	2015
4129335	Lamphier Brook	CV	C1	Wild	EBT	2016
4129354	Little Sherman Brook	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2016
4129356	UNT to Little Sherman Brook	CV	C1	Wild	EBT	2015
4129375	Sessions Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2013
4129400	West Brook	CV	C1	Wild	EBT	2007
4129400	West Brook	CV	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2011
4129450	Charles Brook	CV	C2	Wild	EBT	2007
4129475	Hollow Brook	CV	A1	Wild	EBT	2005

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
4129500	Stevens Brook	CV	D2	Wild	EBT	2006
4129500	Stevens Brook	CV	D3	Wild	EBT	2011
4129520	UNT to Hamilton Reservoir	CV	D1	Wild	EBT	2007
4129525	Browns Brook	CV	D3	Wild	EBT	2018
4230075	French River	C	E5	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2018
4230200	Sucker Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2020
4230258	UNT to French River	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2009
4230277	UNT to Buffumville Reservoir (1)	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2013
4230310	UNT to Baker Pond (Potter Brook)	C	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2011
4230325	Wellington Brook	C	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2011
4230327	UNT to Wellington Brook	C	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2011
4230329	Piggery Creek (UNT to UNT to Wellington Brook)	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2014
5131025	Abbott Run	C	E5	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2022
5131125	Peters River	NE	D3	Wild-stocked	EBT	2001
5131125	Peters River	NE	E4	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2011

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
5131130	UNT to Peters River	C	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2021
5131150	Arnolds Brook	C	D1	Wild; Urban	BT	2021
5131225	Quick Stream	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2015
5131250	Hop Brook	C	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2015
5131300	Muddy Brook	C	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2001
5131300	Muddy Brook	C	D3	Wild	EBT	2010
5131300	Muddy Brook	C	C4	Wild	EBT	2001
5131325	Spring Brook	C	D3	Wild	EBT	2008
5131400	Fox Brook	C	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2015
5131475	Round Top Brook	C	D3	Wild	EBT	2020
5131500	Tinkerville Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2006
5131625	Bacon (Ironstone) Brook	C	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2019
5131626	Balm of Life Spring Brook	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2015
5131700	Emerson Brook	C	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2020
5131725	Happy Hollow Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2004
5131775	Laurel Brook	C	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2004
5131775	Laurel Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2019

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
5131780	UNT to Blackstone River	C	C1	Wild	EBT	2006
5131800	West River	C	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2013
5131800	West River	C	E4	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2006
5131900	Rock Meadow Brook	C	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2020
5131925	Tafft Pond Brook	C	B3	Wild	EBT	2008
5131950	Miscoe Brook (1)	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2020
5131975	Center Brook	C	D3	Wild	EBT	2016
5131976	UNT to Center Brook (1)	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2001
5131977	UNT to Center Brook (2)	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2006
5131995	UNT to Center Brook (4)	C	C1	Wild; Urban	EBT	2022
5132000	Warren Brook	C	D3	Wild	EBT	2022
5132001	UNT to Warren Brook (Mechanic Street Brook)	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2004
5132025	Miscoe Brook (2)	C	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2020
5132075	Cold Spring Brook (1)	C	D3	Wild	EBT	2023
5132075	Cold Spring Brook (1)	C	E4	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2022

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
5132080	UNT to Mumford River (New Canal Brook)	C	D4	Wild	EBT	2015
5132100	Farrell Brook	C	B1	Wild	EBT	2022
5132150	Cook Allen Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2005
5132175	Steamburg Brook	C	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2020
5132240	UNT to Wellman Brook	C	C1	Wild	EBT	2007
5132250	Wellman Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2020
5132300	Centerville Brook	C	D3	Wild	EBT	2014
5132302	UNT to Centerville Brook	C	A2	Wild	EBT	2014
5132355	UNT to Wallis Pond	C	D3	Wild	EBT	2006
5132418	UNT to Ellis Pond Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2009
5132419	UNT to Manchaug Pond	C	A1	Wild	EBT	2008
5132450	Axtell Brook	C	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout); Urban	NA	2020
5132550	Coal Mine Brook	C	C1	Wild; Urban	BT	2020
5132550	Coal Mine Brook	C	C2	Wild; Urban	BT	2013
5132555	UNT to Coal Mine Brook	C	C1	Wild; Urban	BT	2013
5132575	Poor Farm Brook	C	D2	Wild; Urban	BT	2020
5132600	Sewall Brook	C	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2013

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
5132605	UNT to Sewall Pond	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2007
5132625	Cronin Brook	C	D3	Wild	EBT	2013
5132650	Cold Spring Brook (2)	C	D3	Wild	EBT/BT	2013
5132761	UNT to Blackstone Aqueduct	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2008
5132925	Chapin Brook	C	B2	Wild	EBT	2005
5132925	Chapin Brook	C	C3	Wild	EBT	2015
5133015	Ararat Brook	C	A2	Wild Premier	EBT	2020
5133015	Ararat Brook	C	B1	Wild Premier	EBT	2022
5133050	Tatnuck Brook	C	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2022
5133050	Tatnuck Brook	C	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2022
5133100	Silver Spring Brook	C	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2020
5133125	Scott Brook	C	C1	Wild	EBT	2006
5334275	West Branch Palmer River	SE	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2006
5334275	West Branch Palmer River	SE	D3	Wild	EBT	2014
6235300	Segreganset River	SE	H4	Stocked holdover	BT-H	2021
6235310	UNT to Segregansett River	SE	D1	Wild	BT	2005
6235340	Berkley Bridge Creek	SE	D2	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2021
6235650	Henkes Brook	SE	C2	Wild; Urban	EBT	2015

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
6235860	UNT to Taunton River (Hawes Brook)	SE	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2021
6235965	UNT to Dean Brook (Fox Hill Brook)	SE	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout); Urban	NA	2022
6236000	Spring Brook	SE	D1	Wild	EBT	2002
6236030	Box Brook	SE	D1	Wild; Urban	EBT	2013
6236030	Box Brook	SE	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout); Urban	NA	2013
6236050	Poquoy Brook	SE	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout); Urban	NA	2013
6236050	Poquoy Brook	SE	D3	Wild; Urban	EBT	2011
6236075	Puddingshear Brook	SE	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout); Urban	NA	2021
6236085	McGarry Brook	SE	D1	Wild; Urban	EBT	2015
6236095	Leonard Washburn Brook	SE	D2	Wild	EBT	2022
6236100	Basset Brook	SE	D1	Wild	EBT	2021
6236185	UNT to UNT to Sawmill Brook (2)	SE	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout); Urban	NA	2021
6236196	Tucker Brook (UNT to Ice Pond)	SE	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2021
6236260	Fords Brook	SE	C1	Wild	EBT	2015
6236260	Fords Brook	SE	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2006
6236265	Pratts Brook	SE	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2015

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
6236275	Fall Brook	SE	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2015
6236435	Mullein Hill Brook	SE	D3	Wild	EBT	2016
6236765	UNT to Fuller Street Bog Reservoir	SE	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2022
7239200	Stony Brook (1)	NE	H3	Stocked holdover; Boston	EBT-H	2023
7239200	Stony Brook (1)	NE	E4	CFR (No recent records of wild trout); Boston	NA	2023
7239250	Cherry Brook	NE	H3	Stocked holdover; Boston	EBT-H	2022
7239300	Seaverns Brook	NE	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout); Boston	NA	2020
7239330	UNT to Rosemary Lake	NE	C1	Wild; Boston	EBT	2020
7239550	Noanet Brook	NE	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout); Boston	NA	2023
7239575	Trout Brook	NE	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout); Boston	NA	2023
7239575	Trout Brook	NE	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout); Boston	NA	2022
7240150	Shepards Brook	NE	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2023
7240150	Shepards Brook	NE	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2023

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
7240225	Dix Brook	NE	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2021
7240250	Miscoe Brook	NE	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2021
7341075	Pine Tree Brook	NE	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout); Boston	NA	2002
7341075	Pine Tree Brook	NE	C2	Wild; Boston	EBT	2014
7341200	Ponkapog Brook	NE	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout); Urban, Boston	NA	2022
7341200	Ponkapog Brook	NE	D3	Wild; Urban, Boston	EBT	2008
7341210	UNT to Ponkapog Brook	NE	A1	Wild; Boston	EBT	2022
7341250	Purgatory Brook	NE	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout); Urban, Boston	NA	2020
7341405	UNT to Beaver Brook	NE	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout); Boston	NA	2016
7341525	Traphole Brook	NE	D2	Wild; Urban, Boston	EBT	2023
7341535	UNT to Traphole Brook	NE	C1	Wild; Urban, Boston	EBT	2023
7341536	UNT to Traphole Brook	NE	B1	Wild; Urban, Boston	EBT	2023
7341575	Germany Brook	NE	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout); Boston	NA	2012
7341575	Germany Brook	NE	D2	Wild; Urban, Boston	EBT	2012

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
7341600	Mill Brook	NE	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout); Boston	NA	2020
7341700	Tubwreck Brook	NE	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout); Boston	NA	2023
7442650	Old Swamp River	NE	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout); Urban, Boston	NA	2023
7442650	Old Swamp River	NE	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout); Urban, Boston	NA	2002
7442830	UNT to Plymouth River (Learys Brook)	NE	P1	Wild; Urban, Boston	EBT	2010
7442830	UNT to Plymouth River (Learys Brook)	NE	D2	Wild; Urban, Boston	EBT	2021
7442850	Eel River	NE	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout); Urban, Boston	NA	2021
8143525	Unkety Brook	NE	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2020
8143550	Reedy Meadow Brook	NE	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2020
8143575	Nissitissit River	NE	H4	Stocked holdover	EBT-H/BT-H/ RT-H	2022
8143600	Mine Brook	NE	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2021
8143625	Sucker Brook	NE	D3	Wild	EBT	2022

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
8143675	Gulf Brook	NE	B1	Wild	EBT	2007
8143675	Gulf Brook	NE	D2	Wild	EBT	2021
8143675	Gulf Brook	NE	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2022
8143840	UNT to Robinson Brook	NE	D1	Wild	EBT	2022
8143950	Squannacook River	NE	H5	Stocked holdover	EBT-H/BT-H	2022
8144010	Flat Pond Brook	NE	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2019
8144100	Bayberry Hill Brook	NE	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2021
8144125	Mason Brook	NE	H3	Stocked holdover	EBT-H	2019
8144175	Willard Brook	NE	D3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2019
8144175	Willard Brook	NE	D4	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT/BT	2019
8144200	Pearl Hill Brook (1)	NE	D3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2019
8144205	UNT to Pearl Hill Brook	NE	C1	Wild	EBT	2022
8144215	UNT to Pearl Hill Brook	NE	D3	Wild	EBT	2021
8144225	Locke Brook	NE	D2	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2021
8144250	Trapfall Brook	NE	D2	Wild-stocked	EBT	2019
8144250	Trapfall Brook	NE	D3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2019
8144253	UNT to Trapfall Brook	NE	D1	Wild	EBT	2018

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
8144255	UNT to Trapfall Brook	NE	C1	Wild	EBT	2018
8144275	Mulpus Brook	C	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2019
8144275	Mulpus Brook	NE	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2021
8144450	Walker Brook (2)	NE	D1	Wild	EBT	2021
8144475	Morse Brook	NE	C1	Wild	EBT	2012
8144525	Catacoonamug Brook	C	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2002
8144525	Catacoonamug Brook	C	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2022
8144525	Catacoonamug Brook	NE	E4	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2014
8144550	Bow Brook	C	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2008
8144550	Bow Brook	C	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2020
8144600	Easter Brook	C	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout); Urban	NA	2022
8144615	Slaterock Brook	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2007
8144617	UNT to Slaterock Brook	C	B1	Wild; Urban	EBT	2014
8144625	Still River	C	C2	Wild	EBT	2020
8144625	Still River	C	A3	Wild	EBT	2002
8144675	Ponakin Brook	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2007
8144700	Spectacle Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2014

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
8144750	Wekepeke Brook	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2013
8144750	Wekepeke Brook	C	A3	Wild Premier	EBT	2002
8144750	Wekepeke Brook	C	A4	Wild Premier	EBT	2022
8144760	UNT to Wekepeke Brook	C	C2	Wild	EBT	2022
8144776	UNT to Lynde Brook (1)	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2013
8144790	Old Mill Brook	C	B1	Wild; Urban	EBT	2020
8144800	Fall Brook	C	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2006
8144800	Fall Brook	C	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2006
8144827	Slack Brook	C	C2	Wild	EBT	2018
8144830	UNT to Slack Brook	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2009
8144840	UNT to Monoosnuc Brook (1)	C	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2014
8144845	UNT to Monoosnuc Brook (2)	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2007
8144850	Fallulah Brook	C	D2	Wild-stocked	EBT	2010
8144850	Fallulah Brook	C	B3	Wild-stocked	EBT	2018
8144850	Fallulah Brook	C	E4	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2020
8144875	Pearl Hill Brook (2)	C	D3	Wild	EBT	2022
8144905	UNT to Falulah Brook (1)	C	C2	Wild	EBT	2010

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
8144950	Phillips Brook	C	D2	Wild-stocked	EBT	2016
8144950	Phillips Brook	C	D3	Wild-stocked	BT	2020
8144965	UNT to Phillips Brook	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2016
8144970	UNT to Phillips Brook	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2020
8144975	Laws Brook	C	C2	Wild	EBT	2014
8145000	Brown Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2021
8145005	Cushing Brook	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2019
8145010	UNT to Nashua River (Gagne Brook)	C	D1	Wild; Urban	EBT	2017
8145040	Burnt Mill Pond Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2020
8145050	Smith Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2018
8145060	UNT to Wyman Pond	C	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2018
8145061	Bolton Brook	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2016
8145075	Whitman River	C	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2023
8145075	Whitman River	C	E4	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2021
8145076	UNT to Whitman River (1)	C	C1	Wild	EBT	2012
8145077	UNT to Whitman River (2)	C	B1	Wild	EBT	2012
8145078	UNT to Whitman River (3)	C	C1	Wild	EBT	2013
8145080	Carlson Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2007
8145080	Carlson Brook	C	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2015

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
8145081	Lemerise Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2007
8145085	UNT to Round Meadow Pond	C	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2022
8145090	Willow Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2022
8145100	Goodridge Brook	C	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout); Urban	NA	2019
8145100	Goodridge Brook	C	D2	Wild; Urban	EBT	2019
8145125	South Meadow Brook	C	C2	Wild	EBT	2002
8145126	UNT to South Meadow Pond (Mudgett Brook)	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2003
8145250	Gates Brook	C	D2	Wild; Urban	EBT/BT	2022
8145280	West Boylston Brook	C	D2	Wild; Urban	BT	2012
8145300	Malden Brook	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2011
8145300	Malden Brook	C	C2	Wild	EBT	2022
8145325	Quinapoxet River	C	E4	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2015
8145325	Quinapoxet River	C	D5	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT/BT	2019
8145330	UNT to Quinapoxet River (1)	C	C1	Wild	EBT	2009
8145335	UNT to Quinapoxet River (2)	C	C1	Wild	EBT	2020
8145350	Trout Brook (3)	C	D2	Wild-stocked	EBT/BT	2017
8145350	Trout Brook (3)	C	B3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2017

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
8145355	UNT to Quinapoxet River (3)	C	C1	Wild	EBT	2020
8145375	Ball Brook	C	C1	Wild	EBT	2012
8145425	Cold Brook	C	A1	Wild	EBT	2010
8145445	Tide Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2008
8145447	UNT to Tide Brook	C	A1	Wild	EBT	2020
8145450	Chaffins Brook	C	D3	Wild; Urban	EBT	2014
8145455	UNT to Chaffins Brook	C	D1	Wild; Urban	EBT	2014
8145475	Poor Farm Brook	C	C1	Wild	EBT	2010
8145500	Asnebumskit Brook	C	B4	Wild Premier	EBT	2020
8145510	UNT to Asnebumskit Brook	C	B1	Wild	EBT	2020
8145525	Warren Tannery Brook	C	A3	Wild; Urban	EBT	2009
8145530	UNT to Eagle Lake	C	B2	Wild	EBT	2011
8145550	Bumbo Brook	C	C1	Wild	EBT	2010
8145575	Turkey Brook	C	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2011
8145580	UNT to Pine Hill Reservoir	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2011
8145585	UNT to Pine Hill Reservoir (Fessenden Brook)	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2011
8145600	Worcester Brook	C	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout); Urban	NA	2021

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
8145615	UNT to Quinapoxet River	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2011
8145620	UNT to Quinapoxet Reservoir	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2011
8145625	Muschopauge Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2021
8145635	UNT to Quinapoxet Reservoir (Brooks Station Brook)	C	B1	Wild	EBT	2022
8145650	South Wachusett Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2020
8145650	South Wachusett Brook	C	B3	Wild Premier	EBT	2020
8145675	Cobb Brook	C	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2021
8145700	Stillwater River	C	D3	Wild-stocked; Holdover	EBT	2021
8145800	Scanlon Brook	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2008
8145825	Ball Brook	C	A1	Wild	EBT	2010
8145875	East Wachusett Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2021
8145900	Babcock Brook	C	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2020
8145925	Rocky Brook	C	C2	Wild	EBT	2006
8146025	Steam Mill Brook	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2006
8146025	Steam Mill Brook	C	B2	Wild	EBT	2006

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
8246800	Dakins Brook	NE	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2016
8246876	UNT to Nashoba Brook	NE	B2	Wild	EBT	2012
8246900	Nagog Brook	NE	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2006
8246900	Nagog Brook	NE	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2021
8247075	Second Division Brook	NE	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout); Urban	NA	2022
8247076	UNT to Second Division Brook	NE	D1	Wild; Urban	EBT	2011
8247175	Great Brook	C	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2011
8247180	UNT to Great Brook	C	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2014
8247225	Flagg Brook	NE	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout); Urban	NA	2021
8247250	Sheepsfall Brook	NE	D1	Wild; Urban	EBT	2012
8247260	UNT to Assabet River	NE	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2013
8247260	UNT to Assabet River	NE	D3	Wild	EBT	2013
8247275	Danforth Brook	C/NE	E4	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2022
8247325	Hog Brook	NE	D2	Wild-stocked	EBT	2013

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
8247327	UNT to Hog Brook (Fosgate Brook)	C	B1	Wild	EBT	2001
8247375	North Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2013
8247375	North Brook	C	D3	Wild	EBT	2016
8247375	North Brook	C	E4	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2013
8247435	UNT to North Brook	C	A2	Wild	EBT	2013
8247440	Wrack Meadow Brook	C	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2022
8247525	Howard Brook	C	D2	Wild	EBT	2013
8247575	Rawson Hill Brook	C	D2	Wild; Urban	EBT	2022
8247600	Hop Brook (1)	C	A4	Wild; Urban	EBT	2013
8247627	UNT to A-1 Site (1) (Nourse Brook)	C	D2	Wild; Urban	EBT	2014
8247628	UNT to A-1 Site (2) (Nourse Brook)	C	A2	Wild	EBT	2014
8247825	Hop Brook (2)	NE	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout); Urban	NA	2011
8247830	UNT to Hop Brook (2, 1; Trout Brook)	NE	D2	Wild; Urban	EBT	2011
8247855	UNT to Hop Brook (2, 3)	NE	D2	Wild; Urban	EBT	2011
8247875	Run Brook	NE	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2020
8247879	UNT to Hop Brook	NE	D1	Wild	EBT	2012

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
8247885	Cranberry Brook	NE	D2	Wild	EBT	2011
8247886	UNT to Cranberry Brook	NE	C1	Wild	EBT	2011
8247900	Landham (Allowance) Brook	NE	D2	Wild; Urban	EBT	2018
8247950	Pine Brook	NE	A1	Wild; Boston	EBT	2013
8247950	Pine Brook	NE	B2	Wild; Boston	EBT	2023
8247965	UNT to Pine Brook	NE	B1	Wild; Urban, Boston	EBT	2022
8248000	Hayward Brook	NE	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout); Boston	NA	2013
8248450	Piccadilly Brook	C	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2022
8248475	Jackstraw Brook	C	A2	Wild; Urban	EBT	2022
8248530	UNT A1 Site	C	D1	Wild	EBT	2022
8349150	Content Brook	NE	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout); Urban	NA	2021
8349375	Elm Brook	NE	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout); Urban, Boston	NA	2021
8349375	Elm Brook	NE	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout); Urban, Boston	NA	2021
8450480	Presbys Creek	NE	B1	Wild; Urban, Sea run	EBT	2021
8450500	Cobbler Brook	NE	D2	Wild	EBT	2021
8450525	East Meadow River	NE	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2023

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
8450555	Argilla Brook (UNT to Johnson Creek)	NE	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout); Urban	NA	2013
8451250	Crooked Springs Brook	NE	D2	Wild-stocked; Urban	EBT	2021
8451450	Reed Brook	NE	D1	Wild	EBT	2022
8451525	Bennetts Brook	NE	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2019
8451550	Deep Brook	NE	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout); Urban	NA	2011
8451645	UNT to Merrimack River (Johnson Brook)	NE	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2013
8451850	South Branch Souhegan River	NE	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2018
8451860	Bennetts Brook (UNT to South Branch Souhegan River)	NE	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2020
8451865	UNT to Bennetts Brook	NE	A1	Wild	EBT	2012
9253725	Gravely Brook	NE	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2019
9253750	Howlett Brook	NE	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2020
9355050	Sawmill Brook	NE	D3	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2022
9355100	Cat Brook	NE	D2	Wild	EBT	2022
9456400	Cove Brook	SE	D2	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2015

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
9456405	UNT to Cove Brook	SE	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2015
9456470	UNT to Hatches Pond	SE	D1	Wild	EBT	2015
9456475	Robinson Creek	SE	D1	Wild; Urban, Sea run	EBT	2021
9456500	Third Herring Brook	SE	D2	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2019
9456540	UNT to Third Herring Brook	SE	C1	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2019
9456650	Herring Brook	SE	D3	Wild; Urban, Sea run	EBT	2021
9456700	Pudding Brook	SE	D2	Wild; Urban	EBT	2021
9456725	McFarland Brook	SE	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2022
9456750	Huldah Brook	SE	C1	Wild; Urban	EBT	2022
9456830	UNT to Iron Mine Brook	SE	D1	Wild; Urban	EBT	2013
9456840	UNT to Indianhead River	SE	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout); Urban	NA	2016
9456875	Indian Head Brook	SE	E4	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2021
9457150	Littles Creek	SE	D2	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2012
9457160	Marshfield Fairgrounds Brook	SE	D1	Wild; Urban, Sea run	EBT	2021
9457175	Furnace Brook	SE	D1	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2015
9457250	Phillips Brook	SE	C2	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2022
9457650	Jones River	SE	D5	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2020
9457775	Bassett Brook	SE	D1	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2022

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
9457790	First Brook	SE	D1	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2023
9457800	Second Brook	SE	D1	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2023
9457810	Third Brook	SE	D1	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2023
9457825	Furnace Brook	SE	D2	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2015
9457905	Spring Brook	SE	D1	Wild	EBT	2023
9457960	Stone Pond Brook (UNT to Plymouth Bay)	SE	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2023
9457961	UNT to Spooner Pond	SE	C1	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2023
9457990	Holmes Point Brook	SE	D1	Wild; Sea run	EBT/BT	2020
9458000	Eel River	SE	D1	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2020
9458000	Eel River	SE	D2	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2006
9458010	UNT to Eel River	SE	B1	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2019
9458010	UNT to Eel River	SE	D2	Wild; Sea run	EBT/BT	2006
9500000	UNT Halfway Pond	SE	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2019
9558500	Red Brook	SE	C3	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2020
9559135	Patterson Brook (UNT to Weweantic River)	SE	D3	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2014
9559136	UNT to Patterson Brook	SE	D3	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2014
9559550	Spring Brook	SE	D1	Wild	EBT	2002
9559875	Destruction Brook	SE	D2	Wild	EBT	2003
9559920	UNT to Allens Pond (Aiken Brook)	SE	D2	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2022

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
9559975	Dunhams Brook	SE	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2023
9560000	Angeline Brook	SE	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2015
9560000	Angeline Brook	SE	A3	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2016
9560026	Boiling Spring Brook	SE	D1	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2022
9560065	Pierce Brook	SE	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2022
9560070	Sam Tripp Brook	SE	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2023
9560075	Snell Creek	SE	E3	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2021
9560076	UNT to Snell Creek	SE	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2021
9560125	Kirby Brook	SE	D3	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2021
9560138	Lyons Brook	SE	D1	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2008
9560150	Bread and Cheese Brook	SE	D3	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2023
9560151	Beulah Brook	SE	D1	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2023
9560152	UNT to Bread & Cheese Brook	SE	D1	Wild; Urban, Sea run	EBT	2019
9560155	Hemlock Gutter (UNT to Bread & Cheese Brook)	SE	D3	Wild; Urban, Sea run	EBT	2022
9560165	UNT to East Branch Westport River	SE	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2023

SARIS	Waterbody	District	Class	Description	Predominant trout species	Last survey
9662675	Marston Mills River	SE	D2	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2015
9662725	Santuit River	SE	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2016
9662775	Mashpee River	SE	D2	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2015
9662925	Quashnet River	SE	D1	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2022
9662925	Quashnet River	SE	D2	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2022
9662975	Childs River	SE	D2	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2019
9663000	Coonamessett River	SE	D1	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2018
9663000	Coonamessett River	SE	D2	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2019
9663055	UNT to Herring Brook	SE	D1	Wild	EBT	2011
9663055	UNT to Herring Brook	SE	E2	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2018
9663125	Pocasett River	SE	C1	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2015
9763550	Mill Brook (1)	SE	C2	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2011
9763575	Fulling Mill Brook	SE	C2	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2016
9763600	Tiasquam River	SE	D2	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2016
9763625	Mill Brook (2)	SE	D2	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2012
9763630	UNT to Priesters Pond	SE	D1	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2012
9763650	Witch Brook	SE	D1	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2012
9763750	Blackwater Brook	SE	E1	CFR (No recent records of wild trout)	NA	2011
9763775	Paint Mill Brook	SE	C3	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2011
9763800	Roaring Brook	SE	B2	Wild; Sea run	EBT	2016

WILD TROUT CONSERVATION PLAN

MASS**WILDLIFE**