

The Nationwide Rivers Inventory 64 Segments for the State of Maine

Reference Source: <http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/rtca/nri/> Note: Outstanding Resource Values (ORVs) Definitions at List Bottom

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River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Allagash River	Aroostook	Confluence with the St. John River to Twin Brook rapids.	6	1982		O	See Allagash River Comments	
<u>Allagash River Comments:</u> Wild-(System includes two of the 10 least developed, low order rivers within entire northeast region.)								
Androscoggin River	Oxford	South of Rumford Center to Hastings Island	14	1982		F, O	See Androscoggin River Comments	
Androscoggin River	Oxford	Bean Island to southeast of Dixfield.	10	1982		F	See Androscoggin River Comments	
Ellis River	Oxford	Confluence with the Androscoggin River to the headwaters.	19	1982		F, O	See Androscoggin River Comments	

Sunday River	Oxford	Confluence with the Androscoggin River to the headwaters.	14	1982		F, O	See Androscoggin River Comments	
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Androscoggin River Comments: **Hydrologic**-(A sparsely developed high order river. Segments include the Lovejoy Bridge and the Sunday River Bridge. Both are National Historic Register Sites.) **Fish**-(Segment is an historic Atlantic Salmon fishery.)

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Aroostook River	Aroostook	Washburn to Sheridan.	17	1982		O	See Aroostook River Comments1	

Aroostook River Comments1: **Hydrologic**-(Largely undeveloped high order river.)

Aroostook River	Aroostook, Penobscot	Confluence with the Machias River to Millinocket Stream.	42	1982		O	See Aroostook River Comments2	
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Aroostook River Comments2: **Hydrologic**-(Undeveloped high order river the extent and size of which is rare in the region.)

Baker Branch	Aroostook	St. John River to headwaters	46	1982		S, O		
Big Black River	Aroostook	St. John River to Canadian Border.	29	1982		O	See Big Black River Comments	

Big Black River Comments: **Wild**-(System includes two of the 10 least developed low order rivers within entire northeast region.)

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Damariscotta River	Lincoln	Farnham Point to Damariscotta.	10	1982		W, O	See Damariscotta River Comments	

Damariscotta River Comments: **Archeologic**-(The shell heaps within the segment represent the largest aboriginal accumulation of oyster shells in the world.) **Wildlife**-(Segment includes a rare and endangered eagle's nest.)

Cathance Stream	Washington	Confluence with Dennys River to Lake Cathance.	13	1982		F	See Denny's River comments.	
Dennys River	Washington	Hinkley Point to the dam at Meddybemps Lake.	22	1982		F	Fish -(Segment is one of 6 current Atlantic Salmon fisheries.)	
East Machias River	Washington	Hadley Lake to Pokey Dam (on Crowford Lake).	24	1982		F	Fish -(Segment is one of 6 Atlantic Salmon fisheries.)	
Fish River	Aroostook	Fort Kent Mills to the headwaters at Mud Pond.	60	1982		S, R, O	See Fish River Comments	
Mosquito Brook	Aroostook	Confluence with the Fish River to the headwaters.	9	1982		S, R, O	See Fish River comments.	

Fish River Comments: **Hydrologic**-(A regionally unique combination of undeveloped free-flowing river and 5 large naturally occurring lakes, two of which are within the upper third of the area.) **Scenic**-(A wide variety of and diversity of views related to the steep topography, diversity of channel pattern and lake configurations.) **Recreation**-(Segment includes two areas of Class 4 rapids.)

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Katahdin Stream	Oxford	Confluence with the West Branch of the Penobscot River to the headwaters.	8	1982		R	See Katahdin Stream Comment	
<u>Katahdin Stream Comment: Recreation</u> -(Segment includes a unique diversity of flow gradients including waterfalls, Class 3-4 rapids, flatwater and an impassible narrow gorge.)								
Kennebec River	Sagadahoc	Bay Point to Bath.	11	1982		S, G, H, O	See Kennebec River Comments1	
<u>Kennebec River Comments1: Geologic</u> -(Mouth of river is typical portion of a nationally unique coastline.) <u>Botanic</u> -(Regionally rare areas of tidal marsh are present.) <u>Historic</u> -(Numerous National Historic Register Sites at Bath and at Popham Beach.) <u>Scenic</u> -(Diverse juxtaposition and combination of land, water and vegetational elements.)								
Kennebec River	Somerset	Madison to Solon	12	1982		S, F	See Kennebec River Comments2	
Carrabasset River	Somerset	Confluence with the Kennebec to the headwaters.	45	1982		S, F	See Kennebec River Comments2	
<u>Kennebec River Comments2: Historic</u> -(Segment was a portion of the route of Benedict Arnold's abortive invasion of Canada in 1775. Arnold's Trail to Quebec is a National Historic Register Site.) <u>Fish</u> -(Segment is an historic Atlantic Salmon fishery.)								
Kennebec River	Sagadahoc	Merrymeeting Bay to Bath.	3	1982		R, F, W, H, O	See Kennebec River Comments3	

Kennebec River (Merrymeeting Bay/River System)	Lincoln, Sagadahoc	Merrymeeting Bay to South Bardiner.	9	1982		R, F, W, H, O	See Kennebec River Comments3	
Abagadasset River	Sagadahoc	Merrymeeting Bay to headwaters.	13	1982		R, F, W, H, O	See Kennebec River Comments3	
Androscoggin River	Cumberland, Sagadahoc	Merrymeeting Bay to Brunswick.	5	1982		R, F, W, H, O	See Kennebec River Comments3	
Cathance River	Sagadahoc	Merrymeeting Bay to Bradley Pond.	13	1982		R, F, W, H, O	See Kennebec River Comments3	
Eastern River	Lincoln, Kennebec	Merrymeeting Bay to the Kelly Road Bridge.	10	1982		R, F, W, H, O	See Kennebec River Comments3	
Muddy River	Sagadahoc	Merrymeeting Bay to headwaters.	4	1982		R, F, W, H, O	See Kennebec River Comments3	

Kennebec River (Merrymeeting Bay/River System) Comments3: **Fish-**(Segments are historic Atlantic Salmon fisheries. The Eastern, Cathance and Abagadasset Rivers are the only rivers in Maine where Atlantic sturgeon annually run. Shortnose sturgeon, an endangered species, are found in the Kennebec River. The State of Maine has identified the Kennebec River as having the best potential for an anadromous fishery of any river in Maine.) **Wildlife-**(The Bay has the largest spring concentration of Canada geese in Maine. Segments are a portion of the northernmost stop-over on the Atlantic flyway in the U.S. Bald Eagles nest near Sivan Island on the Kennebec River.) **Botanic-**(Segments comprise one of the few areas in Maine that supports significant occurrences of wild rice.) **Hydrologic-**(Segments are integral parts of the largest freshwater tidal bay on the eastern seaboard north of Chesapeake Bay. The Kennebec and Androscoggin River segments are the downstream portions of the second and third largest rivers in Maine.) **Recreation-**(The Eastern, Abagadasset and Cathance River segments host large members of winter smelt, which are popular for ice-fishing. About 36% of all Maines's waterfowlers hunt in Merrymeeting Bay. The area is in proximity to the urban population of Portland.) **Historic-**(The Kennebec River segment includes Richmond, an old ship building village which has more Greek Revival homes than any other town in Maine, as well as several buildings on the National Historic Register. The Androscoggin River segment is adjacent to Brunswick which contains a 19th century National Historic District. The Kennebec River segment is adjacent to Bath which contains a 19th century National Historic District. In the late 19th century tidewater ice from the Kennebec River was known as "white gold" and was famous throughout the country and shipped as far as the West Indies.)

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Kennebec River	Somerset	Wyman Lake to Harris Dam.	25	1982		S, R, O	See Kibby Stream, Spencer Stream and the Dead River comments.	
Kibby Stream, Spencer Stream, and the Dead River	Franklin, Somerset	The Forks to the headwaters of Kibby Stream.	42	1982		S, R, O	See Kibby Stream, Spencer Stream, and the Dead River Comments	
<u>Kibby Stream, Spencer Stream, and the Dead River Comments:</u> Hydrologic -(Grand Falls is a regionally unique high flow falls.) Scenic -(An unusually high diversity of views due to variations in land forms, topography and water features.) Recreation -(Extremely high diversity of stream gradients, including approximately 20% of which is class IV gradient.)								
Little Black River	Aroostook	St. John River to headwaters.	27	1982		O	See Little Black River Comments	
<u>Little Black River Comments:</u> Wild -(System includes two of the 10 least developed, low order rivers within entire northeast region.)								
Machias River	Hancock, Washington	Whitneyville Reservoir to Third Machias Lake.	45	1982		F, W	See Machias River Comments1	
<u>Machias River Comments1:</u> Geologic -(Formations, the result of glaciation, unique to the eastern coast.) Fish -(A regionally and nationally significant Atlantic Salmon and other anadromous habitat.)								
Machias River	Aroostook	Aroostook River to Big Machias Lake.	32	1982		G, O	See Machias River Comments2	
<u>Machias River Comments2:</u> Geologic -(Unique gorge near Carry Brook.) Wild -(One of the least developed rivers in the entire northeast region.)								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Macwahoc Stream	Aroostook	Confluence with Mattawamkeag.	0	1982		O	See Mattawamkeag River comments.	
Mattawamkeag River	Penobscot, Aroostook	Mattawamkeag to Haynesville	46	1982		O	Wild-(Corridor and surrounding watersheds are essentially undeveloped.)	
Moose River	Franklin and Somerset	Attean Pond to Canada	38	1982		R, G, O	See Moose River Comments:	

Moose River Comments: **Botanic**-Regionally unique predominance of extensive wetlands. **Geologic**-Regionally unique Holeb Falls. **Wild**-Within an extremely undeveloped corridor and watershed, the topography of which makes the area inaccessible. **Recreation**-Segment includes regionally significant recreation, such as the Bow Trip, which provides a 24-mile circuit canoe and camping trip.

Narraguagus River and Schoodic Brook	Washington, Hancock	Narraguagus River from Milbridge to E. Br. headwaters. Schoodic Brook from confluence with Narraguagus River to Route 193.	54	1982		G, O	See Narraguagus River and Schoodic Brook Comments	
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Narraguagus River and Schoodic Brook Comments: **Geologic**-(Formations, the result of glaciation and unique to the eastern coast.) **Botanic**-(Blueberry barrens within corridor are unique to eastern region).

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Nezinscot River, East Branch	Oxford, Androscoggin	Buckfield to headwaters.	17	1982		S, G		
<u>Nezinscot River, East Branch Comments:</u> Scenic -(Diverse juxtaposition and combination of land, water and vegetation elements. High range and variety of views.) Geologic -(Excellent example of an undeveloped, open, low mountain, low order river.)								
Ossipee River	Oxford, York	Confluence with the Saco River to Kezar Falls.	7	1982		R	See Ossipee River Comments	
<u>Ossipee River Comments:</u> Recreation -(Regionally popular river canoeable throughout the entire recreation season. Easily accessible.)								
Passadumkeag River	Penobscot, Hancock	Passadumkeag to headwaters.	41	1982		G, O	See Passadumkeag River Comments	
Cold Stream		Passadumkeag River to Enfield	4	1982		G, O	See Passadumkeag River comments.	
Little Cold Stream		Cold Stream to headwaters	3	1982		G, O	See Passadumkeag River comments.	
<u>Passadumkeag River Comments:</u> Geologic -(A prominent horseback ridge.) Botanic -(A huge expanse of heath and marsh land which supports a variety of plant and animal habitats. Nearly 100% of the corridor possesses significant amounts of wetland and/or water features, the extent and distribution of which is unique to the section.)								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Penobscot River	Penobscot	Socks Island to Passadunkeag.	16	1982		G, O	See Penobscot River Comments	
Hoyt Brook	Penobscot	Confluence with Penobscot River to headwaters.	9	1982		G, O	See Penobscot River comments.	
Pollard Brook	Penobscot	Confluence with Penobscot River to headwaters.	5	1982		G, O	See Penobscot River comments.	
Stillwater River	Penobscot	Socks Island to Stillwater.	8	1982		G, O	See Penobscot River comments.	
Sunkhaze Stream	Penobscot	Confluence with Penobscot River to headwaters.	12	1982		G, O	See Penobscot River comments.	

Penobscot River Comments: **Geologic-**(Segment includes a unique variety and distribution of significant islands, including Orson Island, Sugar Island, And Olamon Island.) **Hydrologic-**(A high order relatively undeveloped river.)

Penobscot River, West Branch	Oxford	Ambajejus Lake to the Ripogenus Dam.	21	1982		S, F	See Penobscot River, West Branch Comments	
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Penobscot River, West Branch Comments: **Scenic-**(Segment includes a spectacular, narrow, impassible gorge and regionally unique views to Mt. Katahdin, a rare open low mountain area.)

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Piscataquis River	Penobscot, Piscataquis	Confluence with the Penobscot River to east of Dover Foxcroft.	37	1982		F	Fish-(Segment is currently being restored as an Atlantic Salmon fishery.)	
Piscataquis River	Penobscot, Piscataquis	West of Dover Foxcroft to Builford.	6	1982		R, F, H	See Piscataquis River Comments	
<p><u>Piscataquis River Comments:</u> Historic-(Segment includes Low's Bridge, a National Historic Register Site.) Fish-(Segment is currently being restored as an Atlantic Salmon fishery.) Recreation-(Recognized as a significant sport fishing river.)</p>								
Pleasant River	Washington	Seavy Point to Columbia Falls.	9	1982		F, H, O	See Pleasant River Comments1	
<p><u>Pleasant River Comments1:</u> Historic-(Segment flows through Columbia Falls, which is located on 3 National Historic Register Sites.) Ecologic-(Segment flows through a region remarkable for its diversity of ecosystems. Representative and unique areas include a bird island, broadworm and clam flats, extensive salt marshes, eelgrass bottoms, kelp beds, rocky sea frontage and numerous beaches.) Fish-(Segment is one of 6 regionally unique current Atlantic Salmon fisheries.)</p>								
Pleasant River	Washington	Columbia Falls to Pleasant River Lake.	30	1982		F, O	See Pleasant River Comments2	
<p><u>Pleasant River Comments2:</u> Fish-(Location of significant runs of Atlantic salmon and other anadromous fish.) Botanic-(Segment includes the Great Heath which is possibly the largest open heath in the northeast. The area, which is over 6,000 acres in size, has flora generally similar to that found in subarctic regions and occurs in a depression made by a glacial tongue.)</p>								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Saco River	Cumberland, York	Steep Falls to Great Falls.	12	1982		R	See Saco River Comments1	
<u>Saco River Comments1:</u> Recreation- (Regionally popular river canoeable throughout the entire recreation season. Easily accessible.)								
Saco River	Oxford	East Hiram to Fryeburg.	22	1982		S, R, O	See Saco River Comments2	
<u>Saco River Comments2:</u> Recreation- (Highly used recreational river canoeable throughout the entire year.) Hydrologic- (Unique undeveloped high order river.) Scenic- (Unique and diverse juxtaposition and combination of land, water and vegetation elements.) Botanic- (Vast area of wetlands and forest wetlands adjacent to river.) Geologic- (One of the most significant examples of a meandering river channel in the region.)								
Seboeis River	Penobscot	Wast Branch Penobscot to Snoeshoe Lake.	27	1982		G, O	See Seboeis River Comments	
<u>Seboeis River Comments:</u> Wild- (One of the least developed rivers in the entire northeast region.) Geologic- (A regionally significant waterfall at Grand Pitch.)								
Sheepscot River	Sagadahoc, Lincoln	Isle of Springs to Fort Edgecomb.	9	1982		F	See Sheepscot River Comments1	
Back River	Lincoln	Clough Point to Yount Pt.	4	1982		F	See Sheepscot River Comments1	
Cross River	Lincoln	Confluence with the Sheepscot River to north of Adams Pond.	4	1982		F	See Sheepscot River Comments1	
<u>Sheepscot River Comments1:</u> Fish- (Segment is one of 6 regionally unique current Atlantic Salmon fisheries.)								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Sheepscot River	Lincoln, Waldo	North of Wiscasset to headwaters.	32	1982		S, R, F, H, O	See Sheepscot River Comments2	
Sheepscot River, West Branch	Lincoln	Confluence with Sheepscot River to southwest of Windsorville.	4	1982		S, R, F, H, O	See Sheepscot River Comments2	
Dyer River	Lincoln	Confluence with Sheepscot River to North New Castle.	4	1982		S, R, F, H, O	See Sheepscot River Comments2	
Marsh River	Lincoln	Confluence with Sheepscot River to New Castle.	7	1982		S, R, F, H, O	See Sheepscot River Comments2	
<p><u>Sheepscot River Comments2:</u> Fish-(The northernmost natural population of the American Oyster in the U.S. and the only significant oyster bed entirely within Maine waters. The southernmost well established Atlantic Salmon run in the region.) Historic-(National Historic Registries present in Alna.) Hydrologic-(Reversible falls below Village of Sheepscot.) Recreation-(Diverse range of gradients and water environments.) Scenic-(Extremely diverse juxtaposition and combination of land, water and vegetational elements.)</p>								
St. Croix River	Washington	Grand Falls flowage to Vanceboro.	28	1982		W, O	See St. Croix River Comments	
<p><u>St. Croix River Comments:</u> Wildlife-(Identified winter habitat for the Bald Eagle.) Hydrologic-(Unique largely undeveloped high order river.)</p>								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
St. Francis River	Aroostook	Estcourt to confluence with St. John River.	56	1982		O	See St. Francis River Comments	
<u>St. Francis River Comments:</u> Wild-(Corridor and surrounding area is one of the largest and least accessible and most primitive geographical units east of the Mississippi River.)								
St. George River	Waldo	Sennebec Pond to headwaters of the Dead River.	17	1982		F, O	See St. George River Comments	
<u>St. George River Comments:</u> Botanic- (Segment flows through the 451 acre Appleton Bog, which contains 230 acres of virgin Atlantic White Cedar. This stand is the northern and eastern most extensive growth of that species. Fish- (Segment is an historic Atlantic Salmon fishery.)								
St. John River	Aroostook	Dickey to confluence with Baker Br.	77	1982		O	See St. John River Comments1	
<u>St. John River Comments1:</u> Botanic- (Rare and endangered Furbist Lousewort present.) Wild- (Largest and longest least developed rivers in one of the largest, least accessible and most primitive geographic units east of the Mississippi River.)								
St. John River, Southwest Branch	Somerset	Baker Br. confluence to Little St. John Lake.	35	1982		O	See St. John River Comments2	
<u>St. John River Comments2:</u> Wild- (Within largest, least accessible and most primitive geographical units east of the Mississippi River.)								
Union River, West Branch	Hancock	Route 181 bridge to Great Pond.	15	1982		F	Fish-(Segment is an historic Atlantic Salmon fishery.)	

Outstanding Resource Values (ORV) Definitions:

Scenery (S): The landscape elements of landform, vegetation, water, color, and related factors result in notable or exemplary visual features and/or attractions. When analyzing scenic values, additional factors -- such as seasonal variations in vegetation, scale of cultural modifications, and the length of time negative intrusions are viewed -- may be considered. Scenery and visual attractions may be highly diverse over the majority of the river or river segment.

Recreation (R): Recreational opportunities are, or have the potential to be, popular enough to attract visitors from throughout or beyond the region of comparison or are unique or rare within the region. Visitors are willing to travel long distances to use the river resources for recreational purposes. River-related opportunities could include, but are not limited to, sightseeing, wildlife observation, camping, photography, hiking, fishing and boating.

- Interpretive opportunities may be exceptional and attract, or have the potential to attract, visitors from outside the region of comparison.
- The river may provide, or have the potential to provide, settings for national or regional usage or competitive events.
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Geology (G): The river, or the area within the river corridor, contains one or more example of a geologic feature, process or phenomenon that is unique or rare within the region of comparison. The feature(s) may be in an unusually active stage of development, represent a "textbook" example, and/or represent a unique or rare combination of geologic features (erosional, volcanic, glacial, or other geologic structures).

Fish (F): Fish values may be judged on the relative merits of either fish populations, habitat, or a combination of these river-related conditions.

- *Populations:* The river is nationally or regionally an important producer of resident and/or anadromous fish species. Of particular significance is the presence of wild stocks and/or federal or state listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Diversity of species is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of "outstandingly remarkable."
- *Habitat:* The river provides exceptionally high quality habitat for fish species indigenous to the region of comparison. Of particular significance is habitat for wild stocks and/or federal or state listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Diversity of habitats is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of "outstandingly remarkable."

Wildlife (W): Wildlife values may be judged on the relative merits of either terrestrial or aquatic wildlife populations or habitat or a combination of these conditions.

- *Populations:* The river, or area within the river corridor, contains nationally or regionally important populations of indigenous wildlife species. Of particular significance are species considered to be unique, and/or populations of federal or state listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Diversity of species is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of "outstandingly remarkable."
- *Habitat:* The river, or area within the river corridor, provides exceptionally high quality habitat for wildlife of national or regional significance, and/or may provide unique habitat or a critical link in habitat conditions for federal or state listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Contiguous habitat conditions are such that the biological needs of the species are met. Diversity of habitats is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of "outstandingly remarkable."

Prehistory (P): The river, or area within the river corridor, contains a site(s) where there is evidence of occupation or use by Native Americans. Sites must have unique or rare characteristics or exceptional human interest value(s). Sites may have national or regional importance for interpreting prehistory; may be rare and represent an area where a culture or cultural period was first identified and described; may have been used concurrently by two or more cultural groups; and/or may have been used by cultural groups for rare sacred purposes. Many such sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, which is administered by the NPS.

History (H): The river or area within the river corridor contains a site(s) or feature(s) associated with a significant event, an important person, or a cultural activity of the past that was rare or one-of-a-kind in the region. Many such sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. A historic site(s) and/or features(s) is 50 years old or older in most cases.

Cultural (C): The river or area within the river corridor contains archaeological sites or areas significant to traditional cultures. Examples might be American Indian burial grounds, petroglyphs, the oldest known human use site in a region, or streams that support traditional agriculture, subsistence fishing, or religious ceremonies.

Other Values (O): While no specific national evaluation guidelines have been developed for the "other similar values" category, assessments of additional river-related values consistent with the foregoing guidance may be developed -- including, but not limited to, hydrology, paleontology and botany resources.