

## The Nationwide Rivers Inventory 91 Segments for the State of New Hampshire

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
Ammonoosuc River	Coos	Maplewood Dam near route 302 to Bretton Woods	14	1982/ 1993		R, G, O		
Ammonoosuc River	Coos	From Bretton Woods to the confluence with Jefferson Brook.	3	1995	S	S, G, F	See Ammonoosuc River Comments1	
<b><u>Ammonoosuc River Comments1:</u></b> Fish-River is a regionally popular and significant trout stream. Geologic-Segment includes a unique natural geologic feature, Upper Ammonoosuc Falls.								
Ammonoosuc River	Coos	Maplewood Dam near Rte 302 to Bretton Woods	14	1982		R, G, O	See Ammonoosuc River Comments2	
Zealand River	Coos, Grafton	Confluence with Ammonoosuc River to headwaters	6	1982/ 1993		R, G, O		

Zealand River	Coos, Grafton	Confluence with Ammonoosuc River to headwaters	5	1982		R, G, O	See Ammonoosuc River Comments.	
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**Ammonoosuc River Comments2:** **Hydrologic**-(One of the largest rivers in this section.) **Geologic**-(Segment includes highly diverse and steep channel, with resultant falls and impassible rapids.) **Recreation**-(A regionally significant whitewater canoeing river, with gradients of Class II thorough Class IV. River is noted for some of the finest whitewater canoeing in New England.) **Wild**-(Corridor and surrounding watershed are virtually undeveloped and includes regionally significant Zealand Notch and Zealand Falls.)

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Androscoggin River	Coos	Pontook Reservoir to Errol	13	1982		R, O	See Androscoggin River Comments1	

**Androscoggin River Comments1:** **Recreation**-(Significant segments of whitewater runs which are unique in that they are available during all seasons.) **Hydrologic**-(Largely undeveloped high order river.)

Androscoggin River	Coos	Above Berlin to the Pontook Reservoir	10	1982		F, O	See Androscoggin River Comments2	
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**Androscoggin River Comments2:** **Fish**-(River is an historic Atlantic Salmon fishery.) **Hydrologic**-(One of two remaining sparsely developed free-flowing segments of a unique high order river.)

Androscoggin River	Coos	Above Errol to the Umbagog Lake	3	1982		F, O	See Androscoggin River Comments3	
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**Androscoggin River Comments3:** **Botanic**-(Segment flows from Umbagog Lake, known as the finest wildlife area in New Hampshire and includes Floating Island, an open tamarack-black spruce bog. Area contains many northern bog plants and is a breeding habitat for the Lincoln sparrow.) **Fish**-(River is an historic Atlantic Salmon fishery.)

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Ashuelot River	Cheshire	Shaws Corner to Marlow	8	1982		R, F, C	See Ashuelot River Comments1	

**Ashuelot River Comments1:** **Fish**-(Stream is a regionally significant trout stream supporting native species.) **Recreation**-(Segment includes one of longest continuous series of Class III and Class IV rapids, including a gorge at Gilsum, in the southern part of this section.) **Cultural**-(Segment includes a unique stone arch bridge.)

Ashuelot River	Cheshire and Sullivan	From the confluence with the Connecticut River in Hinsdale to Butterfield Pond in Washington.	64	1995	S	R, G, W, H	See Ashuelot River Comments2	
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**Ashuelot River Comments2:** **Recreational**-Segment contains 4 miles of continuous Class II-III rapids between Gilsum Gorge and Surry, and an area of Class V rapids south of Winchester. **Geologic**-Gilsum Gorge, a significant natural feature, contains numerous waterfalls and potholes. **Wildlife**-One of only three rivers in NH to support the federally-endangered dwarf wedge mussel. **Historic**-Gilsum Stone Arch Bridge and Sawyer's Crossing Covered Bridge are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Baker River	Grafton	Plymouth to headwaters	15	1982		G, F, H	See Baker River Comments	
Baker River, South Branch	Grafton	Confluence with Baker River to 5 miles upstream	6	1982		G, F, H	See Baker River comments.	

**Baker River Comments:** **Geologic**-(Segment includes unique glacially formed Polar caves.) **Historic**-(Segment includes significant Colonial trade route connecting seacoast with northern Connecticut River Valley. Site of the first road built in the State in 1767.) **Recreation**-(River is a regionally significant canoe trail joining in the Pemigewasset River.) **Fish**-(River is a significant Atlantic Salmon fishery under restoration.)

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Cocheco River	Strafford	Rochester (Spaulding Turnpike Bridge) to Farmington	7	1982		F	See Cocheco River Comments1	
<b>Cocheco River Comments1: Fish-</b> (River is an Atlantic Salmon fishery and is undergoing restoration to its anadromous fish runs of shad, brown trout, alewives and blueback herring.)								
Cocheco River	Strafford	Dover to Rochester	11	1982		F	See Cocheco River Comments2	
Isinglass River	Strafford	Confluence with the Cocheco River to Bow Lake	9	1982		F	See Cocheco River Comments2	Isinglass River
<b>Cocheco River Comments2: Fish-</b> (Segment is an historic Atlantic Salmon fishery and is undergoing restorations to its anadromous fish runs of shad, brown trout, alewives and blueback herring.)								
Cold River	Cheshire, Sullivan	Confluence with the Connecticut River to headwaters	18	1982		F, C	See Cold River Comments	
<b>Cold River Comments: Fish-</b> (River is a significant Atlantic Salmon fishery under restoration.) <b>Scenic-</b> (Significant and diverse juxtaposition of land, land uses, water and geologic elements.) <b>Cultural-</b> (Segment includes one covered bridge and one National Historic Register site at Acworth.)								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Israel River	Coos	Confluence with Connecticut River to headwaters	16	1982		F, O	<b>Fish</b> -(River is an historic Atlantic Salmon fishery.)	
Israel River	Coos	Confluence with Connecticut River to headwaters	17	1982/ 1993		F		
Connecticut River	Grafton, Orange	Confluence with the Omponmanoosuc River to South Newbury	37	1982		O	See Connecticut River Comments1	VT
<b><u>Connecticut River Comments1:</u> Hydrologic</b> -(One of the last remaining sparsely developed, free-flowing segments of a high order river in the section.)								
Connecticut River	Coos, Essex	Dalton to North Strafford	40	1982		O	See Connecticut River Comments2	VT
<b><u>Connecticut River Comments2:</u> Hydrologic</b> -(A unique, sparsely developed, high order river. One of the most significant examples of fluvial deposition in the northeast region.)								
Connecticut River	Coos, Essex	North Strafford to Beecher Falls	22	1982		O	See Connecticut River Comments3	VT
<b><u>Connecticut River Comments3:</u> Hydrologic</b> -(A unique sparsely developed high order river.) <b>Scenic</b> -(Segment passes by and provides excellent views of Monadnock Mountain, a regionally unique example of an open low mountain. Possess one of the highest ranges of views in the entire northeast.)								

Connecticut River	Cheshire, Windham	One mile above Rte 9 bridge to Rte 23 bridge at Walpole	18	1982		H, O	See Connecticut River Comments4	VT
<b>Connecticut River Comments4: Hydrologic</b> -(One of three remaining sparsely developed free-flowing segments of a unique high order river in this section.) <b>Botanic</b> -(Segment includes calcareous soils unique to this segment supporting rare plant species unusual to this section of the Connecticut River Valley.) <b>Historic</b> -(Segment includes the site of the first bridge over the Connecticut River, a toll bridge constructed in 1785 in Walpole.)								
Connecticut River	Sullivan, Windham, Windsor	Confluence with the Williams River at South Charlestown to Windsor	24	1982		O	See Connecticut River Comments5	VT
<b>Connecticut River Comments5: Hydrologic</b> -(One of three remaining sparsely developed free-flowing segments in this section.)								
Connecticut River	Grafton, Orange	Confluence with the Omponmanoosuc River to South Newbury	37	1982/ 1995		S, R, O	See Connecticut River Comments6	VT
<b>Connecticut River Comments6:</b> Scenic and recreational resources were found to be outstanding in statewide study by New England River Center in 1983. Segment has been designated into the the New Hampshire River Management and Protection Program (RSA483).								
Connecticut River	Coos, Essex	North Strafford to Beecher Falls	22	1982/ 1995		S, R, F, O	See Connecticut River Comments7	VT
<b>Connecticut River Comments7:</b> Segment has been designated into the New Hampshire River Management and Protection Program (RSA 483). <b>Scenic, Recreational and Fishery</b> resources were also identified as outstanding in a statewide study by the New England River Center in 1983.								

Connecticut River	Cheshire, Windham	One mile above Rte. 9 bridge to Rte. 23 bridge at Walpole.	18	1982/1995		S, R, F	See Connecticut River Comments8	VT
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**Connecticut River Comments8:** Segment has been designated into the New Hampshire River Management and Protection Program (RSA 483). Scenic, recreational and fishery resources were also identified as outstanding in a statewide study by the New England River Center in 1983.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Contoocook River	Hillsborough	From Bennington to Poole Pond in Ridge.	29	1995	S	S, R, F	See Contoocook River Comments1	

**Contoocook River Comments1:** **Recreational**-Class II rapids between Jaffrey and Peterborough offer ideal training for beginning whitewater boaters. **Fish**-Segment is included in the Atlantic Salmon restoration program.

Blackwater River	Merrimack	West of Salisbury to Alleyville	8	1982		S	See Blackwater River Comments	
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**Blackwater River Comments:** **Scenic**-(Significant and diverse juxtaposed combination of water, land, cultural and vegetative elements. Segment includes quickwater, a covered bridge, mill remnants, slackwater and river-related wetlands.)

Contoocook River	Merrimack	Contoocook to Pennacook	9	1982		R, F, H	See Contoocook River Comments2	
Blackwater River	Merrimack	Confluence with the Contoocook River to the dam at Blackwater Reservoir	7	1982		R, F, H	See Contoocook River Comments2	

Warner River	Merrimack	Confluence with the Contoocook River to Bradford	19	1982		R, F, H	See Contoocook River Comments2	
<p><b><u>Contoocook River Comments2:</u></b> <b>Fish-</b>(River is an historic Atlantic Salmon fishery.) <b>Historic-</b>(Segment includes two covered bridges which are being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.) <b>Recreation-</b>(Significant diversity of flow gradients ranging from slackwater to rapids of Class IV gradients.)</p>								
Contoocook River	Merrimack	West Hopkinton Dam to Bennington	26	1982		R	See Contoocook River Comments3	
<p><b><u>Contoocook River Comments3:</u></b> <b>Recreation-</b>(Segment includes some of the most significant white water canoeing in all of New England. Difficulty ranges up to Class IV with large rocks and obstructions adding to the river's turbulence. Segment includes noted areas such as S-turn (Class 3-4) and Freight Train Rapids (Class 4-5) ).</p>								
Contoocook River, North Branch	Hillsborough and Cheshire	From Confluence with Contoocook River in Hillsborough to Rye Pond in Stoddard.	16	1995	S	R, H, O	See Contoocook River Comments4	
<p><b><u>Contoocook River Comments4:</u></b> Recreational-Segment contains an expert whitewater section rated as Class V. Historic-A historically significant arch bridge is located in the segment. Botanic-Three exemplary natural ecological communities are supported by the river including an Atlantic White Cedar Swamp, a Southern New England Level Bog and a Southern New England Acidic Seepage Swamp.</p>								
Dead Diamond River	Coos	Confluence with Magalloway River to headwaters	16	1982		S, R, G	See Dead Diamond River Comments1	
Magalloway River	Coos	Below Aziscohos Dam to Umbagog Lake	16	1982		S, R, G	See Dead Diamond River Comments.	

Magalloway River	Coos	Below Aziscohos Dam to Umbagog Lake.	16	1982/1995		S, R, G, W	Segment supports nesting osprey.	
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**Dead Diamond River Comments1:** Scenic-(One of the highest ranges and diversities of views within the section and the northeast.) **Geologic-** (A significant gorge between Diamond Peaks and Mt. Dustan.) **Recreation-**(A unique diversity of flow gradients.)

Dead Diamond River	Coos	Confluence with Magalloway River to headwaters.	16	1982/1995		S, R, G, F, W	See Dead Diamond River Comments2	
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**Dead Diamond River Comments2:** Fishery and wildlife resources were found to be outstanding in a statewide study by the New England River Center in 1983.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Exeter River	Rockingham	Town of Exeter to headwaters	27	1982		F	See Exeter River Comments1	
Great Brook and Great Meadows	Rockingham	Confluence of Exeter River to headwaters	5	1982		F	See Exeter River Comments1	

**Exeter River Comments1:** Fish-(River is listed by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as a significant anadromous fish spawning river and is currently undergoing restoration.)

Exeter River	Rockingham	Town of Exeter to headwaters.	27	1982/1995		F, H	See Exeter River Comments2	
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**Exeter River Comments2:** Segment contains a nationally listed historic district (see Exeter River Report to General Court, NHDES 1995).

Gale River	Coos	From Confluence with Ammonoosuc River to the Headwaters.	12	1995	S	R, C	See Gale River Comments	
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**Gale River Comments: Recreational**-One of the more undeveloped and scenic river segments in the White Mountains. Contains several miles of Class III-IV rapids. **Cultural**-Relatively undeveloped watershed in the White Mountain National Forest enables the river to serve as a water supply for the Town of Littleton.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Hampton Falls River	Rockingham	Hampton Beach to headwaters	2	1982		R, F, H	See Hampton River Comments.	
Hampton River	Rockingham	Hampton Beach to headwaters	5	1982		R, F, H	See Hampton River Comments.	
Taylor River	Rockingham	Confluence with the Hampton River to headwaters	10	1982		R, F, H	See Hampton River Comments.	

**Hampton River Comments: Historic**-(Segment is adjacent to the landing site of the Old Bay Colonists, who were among the earliest settlers of this region, arriving in 1600.) **Fish**-(River is noted by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for its anadromous fish runs and is presently undergoing habitat restoration.)

Indian Stream	Coos	From Headwaters to the confluence with Connecticut River.	17	1995	W	S, F, W, O	See Indian Stream Comments	
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**Indian Stream Comments: Scenic**-Noted for its unspoiled natural character flowing almost entirely through undeveloped timberland. Fish-Prized trout stream and cold water fishery. **Hydrologic**-Northernmost runnable river in New Hampshire.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Lamprey River	Strafford	From Headwaters in Northwood to West Epping Dam.	20	1995	R	O	See Lamprey River Comments1	

**Lamprey River Comments1:** Hydrologic-Largest tributary to the Great Bay National Estuarine Reserve. Segment is largely undeveloped.

Lamprey River	Rockingham	Newmarket to Town of Epping	18	1982		F	See Lamprey River Comments2	
Beech Hill Brook	Rockingham	Confluence with the Piscassic River to headwaters	4	1982		F	See Lamprey River Comments2	
Fresh River	Rockingham	Confluence with the Piscassic River to headwaters	0	1982			See Lamprey River Comments2.	
Piscassic River	Rockingham	Confluence with the Lamprey River to headwaters	0	1982		F	See Lamprey River comments2.	

**Lamprey River Comments2:** Fish-(River is undergoing restoration of its anadromous fish runs and is noted for its Atlantic and Coho Salmon, brown trout, and shad.)

Lamprey River	Strafford	From Newmarket to West Epping Dam.	22	1995	R	F, H, O	See Lamprey River Comments3	
North River	Strafford	Confluence with the Lamprey to North River Pond	13	1982		F	See Lamprey River Comments3.	

North River	Strafford	Confluence with the Lamprey to North River Pond	13	1982/ 1995		S, F	Scenic resources were found to be outstanding in a statewide study by the New England River Resources Center in 1983.	
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**Lamprey River Comments3:** Fish-Ongoing anadromous fish restoration program for Atlantic Salmon and Shad. **Historic**-Significant archaeological sites including two listed in the National Register. **Ecological Integrity**-Largely undeveloped river corridor. Segment contains significant floodplain communities.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Merrimack		The segment from its origin at the confluence of the Pemigewasset and Winnepesaukee Rivers in Franklin, NH, to the backwater impoundment at Hooksett Dam, excluding Garvins Falls Dam and its impoundment.	0	1982/ 1995			This river is under Congressional study for designation to the Wild and Scenic River System. It is currently under the protection of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act pursuant to Section 7 (b) of the Act.	
Merrimack River	Hillsborough	From Pennichuck Brook in Merrimack to Amoskeag Dam in Manchester.	15	1995	R	R, F, W, H	See Merrimack River Comments2	

**Merrimack River Comments2:** **Recreational**-Segment contains Class II-III whitewater that is passable at most water levels including a racecourse in Manchester. **Fish**-River is a significant Atlantic Salmon fishery under restoration. **Wildlife**-This segment of river corridor provides winter habitat for the federally-listed bald eagle. **Historic**-Lock at Cromwells Falls is the best remaining example of the historic Merrimack River Navigation System of locks and canals.

Merrimack River	Merrimack	Concord Center to Franklin.	26	1982/ 1995		R, G, F, C, O	See Merrimack River Comments3	
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**Merrimack River Comments3:** National Park Service Wild and Scenic River Study was completed in 1993. Segment length increased from eight miles to twenty-six miles as a result of Sewall Falls Dam being breached and restoring free flowing water conditions. The NPS study also found that the previously listed five mile segment from the confluence with Suncook River to the confluence with Soucook River was no longer eligible for listing due to flooding by the Hooksett Dam.

Soucook River	Merrimack	Confluence with Merrimack River to Pearls Corner	22	1982		F	See Soucook River Comments	
Soucook River	Merrimack	Confluence with Merrimack River to Pearls Corner.	22	1982/ 1995		R, F	See Soucook River Comments	

**Soucook River Comments:** Fish-(River is an historic Atlantic Salmon fishery.) **Recreational** resources were found to be outstanding in a statewide study by the New England River Center in 1983.

Merrimack River	Merrimack	West Concord to Franklin	18	1982		R, G, F, C, O	See Merrimack River Comments4	
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**Merrimack River Comments4:** **Hydrologic**-(One of two remaining sparsely developed, free-flowing segments of a unique high order stream.) **Recreation**-(Unique proximity to regionally significant population concentrations in Concord and Manchester.) **Geologic**-(Area is part of Lake Winnepesaukee composite landscape area which includes significant portions of 1 of 7 regionally unique composite landscapes. These areas, where four or more different major landscape patterns- landform, land use, vegetation, water-- come together in juxtaposition, are the most diverse places in the northeast.) **Fish**-(River is a significant Atlantic Salmon fishery under restoration.) **Cultural**-(River is historically reported to be the most noted waterpower stream in the world, during the 19th century industrial era.)

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Nash Stream	Coos	Confluence with Ammonoosuc River to headwaters	14	1982		O	See Nash Stream Comments1	
<b><u>Nash Stream Comments1:</u> Wild-</b> (Corridor and surrounding watersheds are virtually undeveloped and remote.) <b>Hydrologic-</b> (An excellent example of an undeveloped, free-flowing, low order river.)								
Nash Stream	Coos	Confluence with Ammonoosuc River to headwaters	14	1982/ 1995		S, O	See Nash Stream Comments2	
<b><u>Nash Stream Comments2:</u></b> Scenic resources were found to be outstanding in a statewide study by the New England River Center in 1983.								
Nashua River	Hillsborough, Worcester	Above Hollis Depot to East Pepperill	5	1982		G	See Nashua River Comments	MA
<b><u>Nashua River Comments:</u> Geologic-</b> (River exhibits the unique phenomenon of reversed mainstream flow which is attributed to geological uplift or glacial activity.)								
Ossipee River	Carroll	Confluence with Ossipee Lake to headwaters	8	1982		G, F, O	See Ossipee River Comments	
Bearcamp River	Carroll	Ossipee Lake to headwaters	24	1982		G, F, O	See Ossipee River Comments.	
Bearcamp River	Carroll	Ossipee Lake to headwaters	24	1982/ 1993		G, O		

Lovell River	Carroll	Confluence with Ossipee Lake to headwaters	9	1982		F	See Ossipee River Comments.	
Whiteface-Cold River	Carroll	Confluence with the Bearcamp River to headwaters	8	1982		G, F, O	See Ossipee River Comments.	
Whiteface-Cold River	Carroll	Confluence with Bearcamp to headwaters	9	1982/ 1993		G, O		
Wonalancet-Swift River	Carroll	Confluence with the Bearcamp River to headwaters	12	1982		G, F, O	See Ossipee River Comments.	
Wonalancet-Swift River	Carroll	Confluence with Bearcamp to headwaters	13	1982/ 1993		G, O		

**Ossipee River Comments: Hydrologic**-(Unique system of relatively undeveloped river segments hydrologically related to Ossipee Lake.)  
**Geologic**-(Segments include intervals, a regionally unique geographic feature.) **Geologic**-(Area includes significant portions of 1 of 7 regionally unique composite landscapes. These areas, where four or more different major landscape patterns- landform, land use, vegetation, water- come together in juxtaposition, are the most diverse places in the Northeast.)

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Peabody River	Coos	Confluence with Androscoggin River to headwaters	0	1982		O	See Peabody River Comments1	
Peabody River	Coos	Confluence with	12	1982/		O	See Peabody	

		Androscoggin River to headwaters		1993			River Comments1	
<b>Peabody River Comments1: Hydrologic</b> -(A representative low order river in a high mountain area. Headwaters flow through Mt. Washington, the highest peak in the northeast.)								
Peabody River, West Branch	Coos	Confluence with Peabody River to headwaters	16	1982		O	See Peabody River Comments2	
Peabody River, West Branch	Coos	Confluence with Peabody River to headwaters	5	1982/ 1993		O	See Peabody River Comments2	
<b>Peabody River Comments2: Wild</b> -(Corridor and surrounding watersheds are virtually undeveloped and remote.)								
Pemigewasset River	Grafton	Above Shadow Lake to Profile Lake	7	1982		S	See Pemigewasset River Comments1	
<b>Pemigewasset River Comments1: Scenic</b> -(Segment includes Franconia Notch State Park which features Franconia Notch, an 8 mile long mountain pass between the Kinsman and Franconia mountains, some of the state's most spectacular landmarks and scenery, and New Hampshire's trademark, the Old Man of the Mountains.)								
Pemigewasset River	Belknap and Grafton	From New Hampton to Profile Lake.	57	1995	S	S, R, G, F	See Pemigewasset River Comments2	
<b>Pemigewasset River Comments2: Scenic</b> -Segment includes Franconia Notch State Park and the State's most well-known landmark, the Old Man of the Mountains. Livermore Falls, located in Campton, is one of the more spectacular waterfalls in the region. Recreational-Segment contains significant flatwater and quickwater boating opportunities from Class I-III. <b>Geologic</b> -Campronite, a type of rock of unique and unusual chemical composition, was first found near Livermore Falls. <b>Fish</b> -River is part of an ongoing Atlantic Salmon restoration program.								

Pemigewasset River		The segments from Profile Lake downstream to the southern boundary of the Franconia Notch State Park and from the northern Thornton town-line downstream to the backwater of the Ayers Island Dam.	0	1982/ 1995			This river is under Congressional study for designation to the Wild and Scenic River System. It is currently under the protection of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act pursuant to Section 7 (b) of the Act.	
Pemigewasset River, East Branch	Grafton	Boyle Brook to headwaters E. Branch	16	1982		S, G, O	See Pemigewasset River Comments4	
Franconia Branch	Grafton	Confluence with E. Br. to headwaters	6	1982		S, G, O	See Pemigewasset River Comments4	
Franconia Branch	Grafton	Confluence with East Fork to headwaters	5	1982/ 1993		G		
Pemigewasset River, West Fork of the East Branch	Grafton	Confluence with E. Br. to headwaters	8	1982		S, G, O	See Pemigewasset River Comments4	

**Pemigewasset River Comments4:** **Wild-**(Undeveloped character of the corridor and surrounding watersheds combined with ruggedness of the topography make this area inaccessible.) **Geologic-**(Excellent example of a completely undeveloped, open low mountain, low order river.) **Scenic-**(Unique high range and variety of views.)

Hancock Branch	Grafton	Confluence with the East Fork to headwaters	5	1982		S, R, G, O	See Pemigewasset River Comments5	
Hancock Branch	Grafton	Headwaters to confluence with East Fork of Pemigewasset River	5	1982/ 1993	S, R	S, R, F	See Hancock Branch Comments	

**Hancock Branch Comments:** Reintroduction of Atlantic Salmon. Good trout fishing opportunities. Proximity to ski area. Dense forests, views of mountain peaks, and boulder strewn shorelines and river bed.

Pemigewasset River, East Branch	Grafton	Hancock picnic area to headwaters of Norcross Brook	13	1982		S, R, G, O	See Pemigewasset River Comments5	
Pemigewasset River, North Fork	Grafton	Confluence with the East Fork to headwaters	7	1982		S, R, G, O	See Pemigewasset River Comments5	
Franconia Branch	Grafton	Confluence with the East Fork to headwaters	5	1982		S, R, G, O	See Pemigewasset River Comments5	

**Pemigewasset River Comments5:** **Wild-**(Undeveloped character of the corridor and surrounding watersheds combined with the ruggedness of the topography make this area inaccessible.) **Recreation-**(River is the largest in the area and is noted for its continuous rapids which range up to Class IV.) **Geologic-**(Excellent example of a completely undeveloped, open low mountain, low order river.) **Scenic-**(Unique high range and variety of views.)

Pemigewasset River, East Branch	Grafton	Junction of Norcross and Anderson Brooks to Hancock Picnic/Campground Area	13	1982/ 1993	W, S	S, R	See Pemigewasset River Comments6	
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**Pemigewasset River Comments6:** Important anadromous and trout fishery. Reintroducing Atlantic salmon. Dense undisturbed forests and mountain slopes are varied by small tag alder semi open bottoms.

Pemigewasset River, North Fork	Grafton	Confluence with East Fork of Pemigewasset River to headwaters	6	1982/ 1993	W, S	S, R	See Pemigewasset River Comments7	
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**Pemigewasset River Comments7:** Bordered by dense undisturbed forests and mountain slopes. Important anadromous and trout fishery. Atlantic salmon are being reintroduced.

Perry Stream	Coos	Confluence with Lake Francis to headwaters	18	1982		O	See Perry Stream Comments	
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**Perry Stream Comments:** **Wild-**(Corridor and surrounding watershed are virtually undeveloped and remote.) **Hydrologic-**(An excellent example of an undeveloped, free-flowing low order river.)

Phillips Brook	Coos	Confluence with Ammonoosuc River to headwaters	16	1982		O	See Phillips Brook Comments	
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**Phillips Brook Comments:** **Wild-**(Corridor and surrounding watersheds are virtually undeveloped and remote.) **Hydrologic-**(An excellent example of an undeveloped, free-flowing, low order river.)

Pine River	Carroll	Confluence with Ossipee Lake to Pine River Road	15	1982		G, F, O	See Pine River Comment1	
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**Pine River Comment1:** **Botanic-**(Segment is adjacent to Ossipee Lake and Heath Pond Bog which are distinctive for their natural sand and moist peaty soil plant communities, and is being preserved as an example of natural beach habitat. Heath Pond Bog is also a National Natural Landmark. It is a classic example of bog succession and contains the greatest variety of plant species of any peat bog in the state.)

**Geologic-**(Segment includes a mile long esker which is a glacially deposited stratification of gravels, sands and stones.) **Fish-**(Segment is a noted trout breeding habitat.)

Pine River	Carroll	Confluence with Ossipee Lake to Pine River Road	15	1982/ 1995		R, G, F, O	See Pine River Comment2	
<b><u>Pine River Comment2:</u></b> Recreational resources were found to be outstanding in a statewide study by the New England Rivers Center in 1983.								
Piscataquog River, Middle Branch	Hillsborough	Outlet of Scobie Pond in Francestown to confluence of South Branch in New Boston	12	1995	S	R, F, O	See Piscataquog River, South Branch comments.	
Piscataquog River, North Branch	Hillsborough	From the outlet of Deering Lake in Deering (omitting Lake Horace and Everett Flood Control Area) to the confluence of South Branch in Goffstown.	22	1995	S	R, F, O	See Piscataquog River, South Branch comments.	
Piscataquog River, South Branch	Hillsborough	From Confluence of Merrimack River in Manchester to the outlet of Pleasant Pond in Francestown.	28	1995	S	R, F, O	See Piscataquog River, South Branch Comments	

**Piscataquog River, South Branch Comments:** Recreation-Segment contains an 8-mile stretch of Class II rapids that is often used by beginning whitewater boaters as a training ground. **Fish-**River is considered to be one of the two most important salmon nursery tributaries in southern NH. **Botanic-**Segment supports a significant and unusually large ironwood (*Carpinus carolinana*) community.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Saco River	Carroll, Coos	North Conway to headwaters	27	1982		S, R, G, F, O	See Saco River Comments1	
<b><u>Saco River Comment1: Recreation-</u></b> (One of the most significant whitewater runs in central New England. Segment includes a significant section of Class IV gradient.)								
Saco River	Carroll, Coos	New Hampshire/Maine State line to headwaters	42	1982		G	See Saco River Comments2	
Saco River	Carroll, Coos	New Hampshire/Maine State line to headwaters	41	1982/ 1993		G		
Saco River, East Branch	Carroll	Confluence with the Saco River to headwaters	21	1982		S, R, G, F, O	See Saco River Comments2	
Dry River	Coos	Confluence with the Saco River to headwaters	10	1982		S, R, G, F, O	See Saco River Comments2	
Dry River	Coos	Confluence with Saco River to headwaters	8	1982/ 1993		S, R, G, O		
Ellis River	Carroll	Confluence with the Saco River to headwaters	13	1982		S, R, G, F, O	See Saco River Comments2	
Saco River, East	Carroll	Confluence with	12	1982/		S, R, F		

Branch		Saco River to headwaters		1993				
Saco River, Rocky Branch	Carroll	Confluence with the Saco River to headwaters	12	1982		S, R, G, F, O	See Saco River Comments2	
Saco River, Rocky Branch	Carroll	Confluence with Saco River to headwaters	11	1982/ 1993		S		
Ellis River	Carroll	Confluence with Saco River to headwaters	16	1982/ 1993		S, R, F		
Sawyer River	Grafton	Confluence with the Saco River to headwaters	8	1982		S, R, G, F, O	See Saco River Comments2	
Sawyer River	Grafton	Confluence with Saco River to headwaters	7	1982/ 1993		S, R		
Swift River	Carroll, Coos	Confluence with the Saco River to headwaters	42	1982		S, R, G, F, O	See Saco River Comments2	

Swift River	Carroll, Coos	Confluence with Saco River to headwaters	24	1982/ 1993		S, R, F		
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**Saco River Comment2:** **Geologic**-(Segment includes a 10 mile scenic gorge, Crawford Notch, and site of Crawford Notch State Park, formed during the passage of Pleistocene ice through a narrow pass.) **Recreation**-(One of the most popular and significant whitewater runs in central New England. Segment includes a significant section of Class IV gradient.) **Fish**-(River is an historic Atlantic Salmon fishery.) **Recreation**-(A regionally significant whitewater stream possessing Class IV and V rapids, and easy access. River has been rated one of the five best whitewater rivers in New England.) **Botanic**-(Segment flows through Big Pines, a National Natural Landmark.) **Scenic**-(Significant and diverse juxtaposition of landforms, water, and vegetation elements, including a unique rock gorge.) **Geologic**-(Segment includes a regionally unique 65 foot Glen Ellis Falls.)

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Souhegan River	Hillsborough	Wildcat Falls near Rte 3 to Milford	11	1982		F	<b>Fish</b> -(River is an Atlantic Salmon fishery restoration.)	
Souhegan River	Hillsborough	From Wilton to Greenville.	7	1995	S	S, R	See Souhegan River Comments	

**Souhegan River Comments:** **Recreation**-Segment contains a 6-mile stretch of Class II-III rapids which are significant because of their consistent difficulty.

Sugar River	Sullivan	Two miles east of Claremont to North Newport	8	1982		H	See Sugar River Comments	
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**Sugar River Comments:** **Historic**-(Segment includes two covered railroad bridges, one of which is a National Historic Register site.)

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Suncook River	Merrimack	Route 3 bridge above the Town of Suncook to dam in Pittsfield	21	1982		R	<b>Recreation</b> -(A diversity of whitewater, including rapids of Class II through Class IV gradient.)	
Swift Diamond River	Coos	Confluence with Dead River.	18	1982/ 1995		S, R, F, O	See Swift Diamond River Comments1	
<b><u>Swift Diamond River Comments1:</u></b> Fishery resources were found to be outstanding in a statewide study by the New England River Center in 1983.								
Swift Diamond River	Coos	Confluence with Dead River	18	1982		S, R, O	See Swift Diamond River Comments2	
<b><u>Swift Diamond River Comments2:</u></b> <b>Recreation</b> -(A unique diversity of flow gradients on a seasonal basis.) <b>Hydrologic</b> -(An undeveloped outstanding example of a free-flowing low order river.) <b>Scenic</b> -(A regionally unique diversity of views of open low mountains.) <b>Wild</b> -(Within an extremely undeveloped watershed the topography of which makes the area inaccessible.)								
Wild Ammonoosuc River	Grafton	Confluence with Ammonoosuc River to Beaver Pond at headwaters	14	1982/ 1993		S, F		

Wild Ammonoosuc River	Grafton	Confluence with Ammonoosuc River to Beaver Pond at headwaters	14	1982		S, F	See Wild Ammonoosuc River Comments	
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Wild Ammonoosuc River Comments: Fish-(River is an Atlantic Salmon fishery restoration.) Scenic-(Segment includes a culturally significant covered bridge and waterfall in the Town of Stillwater.)

## 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.

**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.