



NEW HAMPSHIRE FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT

Angler's Guide to

FRESHWATER FISHING

in New Hampshire



fishnh.com



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Angler's Guide to
**FRESHWATER
FISHING**
in New Hampshire

*Discover the Granite State's
Freshwater Lakes, Ponds,
Rivers and Streams*



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Introduction

“Diversity” is the one word that best describes the physical and biological characteristics of New Hampshire. Our state has tall mountains with alpine plant and animal communities, forested valleys, fast-flowing streams, large lakes and small ponds, species-rich wetlands and a coast with a large estuary and sandy beaches. Diversity also describes the type of fishing anglers will enjoy in N.H.



PHOTO © JOHN SILVA

An Angler’s Guide to Freshwater Fishing in New Hampshire is a guide to some of the state’s

best freshwater lakes, ponds, rivers and streams. With this booklet, you can find mountain streams inhabited by

brook trout, shallow ponds loaded with sunfish, deep lakes with landlocked salmon and more.

Put *An Angler’s Guide to Freshwater Fishing in New Hampshire* in your tackle box, glove compartment, fishing vest or anywhere you can reference it easily — and enjoy the many freshwater fishing opportunities the Granite State has to offer.



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New Hampshire Fish and Game Department

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fishnh.com



Accessible Fishing Access Sites



The New Hampshire Fish and Game Department (NHFG) is pleased to provide access opportunities for people with varied abilities. In that spirit, the Department is working to broaden recreational opportunities for disabled persons.

There are many other access sites around the state that can be used by people with disabilities. Some are owned by municipalities, organizations or other entities. Below is a partial list of access sites that offer fishing opportunities for people with physical disabilities.

South Pond, Stark (US Forest Service, fee)

Features an 888-foot long fishermen's trail that's accessible by people with disabilities. Located in the South Pond Recreational Area.

Archery Pond, Allenstown (NHFG, no fee)

Fly-fishing only pond in Bear Brook State Park offers good trout fishing for people with disabilities.

Hot Hole Pond, Concord (NHFG, no fee)

Features an accessible fishing pier in a popular trout fishery.

Turtletown Pond, Concord (NHFG, no fee)

Universally designed fishing pier accesses good warmwater fishing.

Pemigewasset Lake, New Hampton (NHFG, no fee)

Universally designed fishing pier – good warmwater fishing.

Merrimack River, Concord (NHFG, no fee)

Three universally designed fishing piers (two suitable for fly-fishing) over some of the most productive water in this area of the river. Off Second Street in Concord.

To find other accessible fishing sites in New Hampshire, please visit: fishnh.com/access.

Let's Get the Lead Out!

Loons and other diving waterbirds can die from lead poisoning after swallowing lead fishing sinkers and jigs lost by anglers.

Biologists have studied the effects of lead sinkers and jigs on waterbirds since the 1970s. Their ongoing research has documented that, in the Northeast United States and Canada, where loons breed, lead sinkers or jigs can account for 10 to 50 percent of dead adult loons found by researchers.

A state law prohibits the use of lead sinkers and jigs in all fresh waters in New Hampshire. Specifically, the ban prohibits the use of lead sinkers and jigs weighing 1 ounce or less. These items may not be sold in New Hampshire.

What You Can Do:

- Use non-lead sinkers and jigs. IT'S THE LAW.
- Spread the word. Tell other anglers about the problem with lead.
- Dispose of old lead sinkers and jigs properly. Drop off at local household hazardous waste collection days or at Fish and Game offices.
- For up-to-date information on lead tackle restrictions, visit **fishleadfree.org**.



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Angler's Code

Practice Safe Fishing: Be careful when casting and handling fish hooks. Wear a life jacket when in a boat or near deep water.

Be Courteous: Don't litter. Pick up all extra line, left-over bait and other trash. Respect the rights of other anglers, and always give the other person plenty of room to fish. Respect the wishes of private property owners.

Respect the Outdoors: Observe, but do not disturb wildlife. Keep only the number of fish for which you have a need. Release fish right away if you do not plan to eat it.

Obey Fishing Laws: Buy a license and know the kind, number and size of fish you're allowed to keep. Report fishing law violations to Operation Game Thief at 1(800) 344-4262 or online at **wildnh.com/OGT**.

Consult Fishing Digest for Current Rules

Fishing regulations may change from one water body to the next, and from one year to another. Some streams and ponds, for example, are fly-fishing only, while others have different bag limits.

To ensure that you abide by the law when you're fishing, pick up the current edition of the *N.H. Freshwater Fishing Digest* published by the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department. Copies are available at all Fish and Game offices, license agents and at **fishnh.com**.

Section 1

Lakes and Ponds

Key to Access Codes

- A Accessible by conventional vehicles
- R Remote Pond (walk-in access)
- I Inaccessible by conventional vehicles
- HA Handicapped Accessible
- * Fly-fishing only

Key to Species

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Brook Trout | 10 Pickerel |
| 2 Rainbow Trout | 11 Horned Pout (Bullhead) |
| 3 Brown Trout | 12 White Perch |
| 4 Salmon | 13 Northern Pike |
| 5 Lake Trout | 14 Walleye |
| 6 Whitefish | 15 Black Crappie |
| 7 Splake** | 16 Bluegill |
| 8 Smallmouth Bass | 17 Rock Bass |
| 9 Largemouth Bass | 18 Burbot (Cusk) |

**Note: N.H. Fish and Game no longer manages for splake
(a lake trout-brook trout hybrid).

Lakes and Ponds

Waterbody	Town	Species	Acres	Access
BELKNAP COUNTY				
Bear Pond	Alton	9,10,11	13	-
Belknap Rec. Area	Gilford	1,2	7	A
Brindle Pond	Barnstead	9,10,11,12,15,16	84	A
Crystal Lake	Gilmanton	2,8,9,10,11	441	A
Gilman Pond	Alton	9,10,11,15	32	-
Halfmoon Lake	Alton, Barnstead	8,9,10,11,12,15,16	253	-
Hawkins Pond	Center Harbor	9,10,11,15	93	A
Hermit Lake	Sanbornton	8,9,10,11,15	220	-
Hunkins Pond	Sanbornton	2,3	16	A
Knights Pond	Alton	9,11	32	R
Lily Pond	Barnstead, Pittsfield	9,10,11,16	38	A
Lily Pond	Gilford	3,9,10,11	45	-
Lougee Pond	Barnstead	9,10,11	42	A
Manning Lake	Gilmanton	1,8,9,10,11,15	199	A
Meetinghouse Pond	Gilmanton	9,10,11	26	-
Opechee Lake	Laconia	2,8,9,10,11,12,16	449	-
Pemigewasset Lake	New Hampton	8,9,10,11,15	249	A,HA
Pickereel Pond	Laconia, Meredith	8,9,10,11	77	-
Pout Pond	Belmont	2,10,11	12	-
Rollins Pond	Gilmanton	9,10,11	32	-
Saltmarsh Pond	Gilford	1,2,17	39	A
Shellcamp Pond	Gilmanton	9,10,11,12,16	150	-
Silver Lake	Belmont, Northfield, Tilton	8,9,10,11,12	202	-
Sky Pond*	New Hampton	1	14	A
Spectacle Pond	Meredith	9,10,11,15	30	A
Suncook Lake	Barnstead	2,8,9,10,11,12	697	-
Sunset Lake (Places Pd.)	Alton, Gilmanton	8,9,10,11	253	-
Waukewan Lake	Meredith	2,8,9,10,11,12,18	928	A
Wickwas Lake	Meredith	8,9,10,11,15	350	-

* Fly-fishing only

Lakes and Ponds

Waterbody	Town	Species	Acres	Access
Winnepesaukee Lake	Alton-Gilford-Laconia	2,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,15,16,17,18	44,422	A
Winnisquam Lake	Laconia	2,4,5,8,9,10,11,12,15,16,17,18	4,214	A,HA
Winona Lake	Center Harbor, New Hampton	1,2,8,9,10,11,15	148	A
CARROLL COUNTY				
Balch Pond	Wakefield	9,10,11,15	577	-
Basin Pond	Chatham	1	40	A
Bearcamp Pond	Sandwich	10,11	145	-
Beech Pond (Lower)	Wolfeboro	2,3,9,10,11	159	-
Big Dan Hole Pond	Tuftonboro	1,4,5,10,11	443	A
Black Mt. Pond	Sandwich	1	7	R
Chocorua Lake	Tamworth	3,8,10,11,12	232	-
Connor Pond	Ossipee	1	85	A
Conway Lake	Conway	2,4,8,9,10,11	1,316	A
Copps Pond	Tuftonboro	1,10,11	95	A
Crescent Lake	Wolfeboro	8,9,10,11,12,15	147	A
Crystal Lake	Eaton	3,8,10,11	91	-
Danforth Pond	Freedom	8,9,10,11,15	45	-
Duncan Lake	Ossipee	1,2	83	A
Falls Pond	Albany	1	8	A
Great East Lake	Wakefield	2,3,5,8,9,10,11,12,15,16	1,825	A
Guinea Pond	Sandwich	1	13	R
Hall Pond (lower)	Sandwich	1	13	I
Hall Pond (middle)	Sandwich	1	6	R
Hall Pond* (upper)	Sandwich	1	23	A
Hatch Pond	Eaton	1	19	A
Horn Pond	Wakefield	1,2,3,8,9,10,11,12,16	227	A
Hutchins Mill Pond	Effingham	1	14	A

* Fly-fishing only

Lakes and Ponds

Waterbody	Town	Species	Acres	Access
Iona Lake	Albany	3,8,10,11	68	-
Kanasatka Lake	Moultonboro	8,9,10,11,12	358	A
Kiah Pond	Sandwich	1	8	A
Kingswood Lake	Brookfield	2,8,10,11	247	-
Kusumpe Pond	Sandwich	8,10,11	56	-
Ledge Pond	Madison	1	14	A
Lees Pond	Moultonboro	8,9,10,15,16	154	A
Little Pond	Sandwich	1,9,10,11	21	A
Long Pond	Eaton	1	24	A
Loon Lake	Freedom	1,2,8,10,11	188	A
Lovell Lake	Wakefield	8,9,10,11,12,14,18	554	A
Mountain Pond	Chatham	1	83	R
Ossipee Lake	Ossipee	2,3,4,5,8,9,10,11, 12,15,18	3,250	A
Pea Porridge Pond	Madison	2,3,8,10,11	157	A
Pine River Pond	Wakefield	8,9,10,11,15	570	-
Province Lake	Effingham	8,9,10,11	968	-
Province Pond	Chatham	1	10	R
Purity Lake	Madison	2,8,9,10,11	96	A
Red Hill Pond	Sandwich	10,11	172	-
Round Pond	Wakefield	8,10,11	21	-
Rust Pond	Wolfeboro	8,10,11	239	-
Shawtown Pond*	Freedom	1,9	13	A
Silver Lake	Madison	2,5,6,8,10,11,18	969	A
Wentworth Lake	Wolfeboro	2,8,9,10,11,12, 15,18	3,097	A
White Lake	Tamworth	1,10,11	126	A
White Pond*	Ossipee	1,2	47	A
CHESHIRE COUNTY				
Center Pond	Nelson	1,2,9,11	33	A
Center Pond	Stoddard	8,9,10,11,16	82	A
Chapman Pond	Sullivan	1	26	A
Chesham Pond	Harrisville	8,9,10,11,16	91	A
Cheshire Pond	Jaffrey	9,10,11,15,16	38	A

* Fly-fishing only

Lakes and Ponds

Waterbody	Town	Species	Acres	Access
Childs Bog	Harrisville	9,10,11,16	115	A
Cold Spring Pond	Stoddard	1	31	A
Contoocook Lake	Jaffrey, Rindge	8,9,10,11,12,15,16	343	A
Damon Res. (Lower)	Rindge, Fitzwilliam	9,10,11,16	25	A
Damon Res. (Upper)	Rindge, Fitzwilliam	9,10,11,16	49	I
Dublin Lake	Dublin	1,8,9,11	236	A
Ellis Reservoir	Sullivan	10,11	10	-
Forest Lake	Winchester	1,2,3,9,10,11,15,16	85	A
Frost Pond	Dublin, Jaffrey	9,10,11,16	63	A
Fullam Pond	Chesterfield	10,11	21	A
Gilmore Pond	Jaffrey	1,2,3,8,9,10,11, 12,17	125	A
Granite Lake	Stoddard, Nelson	1,2,5,8,10,11,17	233	A
Grassy Pond	Rindge	9,10,11,16	128	A
Gustin Pond	Marlow	1,2,3,8,11	10	A
Harrisville Pond	Harrisville	8,9,10,11,15,16	138	A
Highland Lake	Stoddard	8,9,10,11,12,15	697	A
Howe Reservoir	Dublin, Harrisville	9,10,11,16	168	A
Hubbard Pond	Rindge	9,10,11	181	A
Island Pond	Stoddard	8,9,10,11,12,15, 16,17	179	A
Laurel Lake	Fitzwilliam	2,3,8,9,10,11,12	180	A
Meetinghouse Pond	Marlboro	9,10,11,12,15,16	46	A
Monomonoc Lake	Rindge	9,10,11,12,15	1,048	A
Mountain Brook Reservoir	Jaffrey	9,10,11,15,16	234	-
Mud Pond	Dublin	9,10,11,16	61	A
Newell Pond	Alstead	1,3,9,11	14	A
Nubanusit Lake	Nelson, Hancock	2,5,8,10,11	718	A
Pearley Lake	Rindge	9,10,11,16	192	A
Pisgah Reservoir	Winchester	8,9,10,11,15,16	115	-
Pool Pond	Rindge	9,10,11,12,16	141	A

Lakes and Ponds

Waterbody	Town	Species	Acres	Access
Sand Pond	Marlow	1,3,8,9,11	155	A
Sandy Pond	Richmond	9,10,11,15	24	-
Scott Pond	Fitzwilliam	9,10,11,15	151	-
Silver Lake	Harrisville, Nelson	2,5,8,10,11	346	A
Skatutakee Lake	Harrisville	8,9,10,11,13,15,16	236	A
Spofford Lake	Chesterfield	2,8,9,10,11,12,13, 16,17	732	A
Spoonwood Pond	Nelson	1,5,8,10,11	159	R
Stone Pond	Marlboro	1,8,11	79	A
Stone Pond	Marlow	9,10,11	25	A
Surry Mtn. Pond	Surry	2,3,8,9,10,11,15	358	A
Swanzy Lake	Swanzy	1,2,8,10,11,16	108	A
Thorndike Pond	Dublin, Jaffrey	8,9,10,11,16	252	A
Warren Lake	Alstead	2,3,8,9,10,11,16	195	A
Wilson Pond	Swanzy	9,10,11,13,15,16	72	A
COOS COUNTY				
1st Conn. Lake	Pittsburg	4,5,18	3,071	A
2nd Conn. Lake	Pittsburg	1,4,5,18	1,102	A
3rd Conn. Lake	Pittsburg	2,5,18	231	A
Airport Pond	Whitefield	1,11	12	A
Akers Pond	Errol	2,9	276	A
Back Lake	Pittsburg	1,2,3,8,9,11	347	A
Big Bear Brook Pond	Errol	1	12	A
Big Brook Bog*	Pittsburg	1	36	A
Bog Pond (Little)	Odell	1	34	A
Boundary Pond*	Pittsburg	1	20	R
Burns Pond	Whitefield	8,9,10,11	128	A
Carr Pond	Clarksville	1	11	I
Carter Pond	Beans Purchase	1	3	R
Cedar Pond	Milan	2,8,9,10,11	80	A
Christine Lake	Stark	1,3,8	197	A
Clarksville Pond*	Clarksville	1,11	22	A
Coon Brook Bog*	Pittsburg	1	19	A

* Fly-fishing only

Lakes and Ponds

Waterbody	Town	Species	Acres	Access
Corser Pond	Errol	1	5	R
Diamond Pond (Big)	Stewartstown	2,5,9	181	A
Diamond Pond (Little)	Stewartstown	1,2	61	A
Dummer Pond (Big)	Dummer	1	114	A
Dummer Pond (Little)	Dummer	1,3	31	A
Dustan Pond	Wentworth's Loc.	1	5	R
East Inlet	Pittsburg	1	92	A
Fish Pond	Columbia	1,2,9	39	A
Forest Lake	Dalton, Whitefield	8,9,10,11,17	196	A
Four Mile Pond	Dix's Grant	1	4	R
Greenough Pond (Big)	Wentworth's Location	1,5	234	R
Greenough Pond (Little)	Wentworth's Location	1	42	R
Harris Pond	Pittsburg	1	3	R
Head Pond	Berlin	9,10,11	90	R
Jaquith Pond	Pittsburg	1	1	R
Jericho Lake	Berlin	8,9,11,13,15	127	A
Judd Pond	Clarksville	1	3	A
Lake Francis	Pittsburg	2,3,4,5,10,18	1,934	A
Lime Pond*	Columbia	1	14	A
Little Bear Brook Pond*	Wentworth's Location	1	5	R
Long Pond	Errol	1	33	A
Long Pond	Millsfield	1	28	I
Martin Meadow Pond	Lancaster	2,8,9,10,11,13	128	A
Middle Pond	Pittsburg	1	8	A
Millsfield Pond (Big)	Millsfield	1,8	165	A
Millsfield Pond (Little)* (Moose Pond)	Millsfield	1	29	R
Mirror Lake	Whitefield	1,2,3,8,9,10,11	54	A

* Fly-fishing only

Lakes and Ponds

Waterbody	Town	Species	Acres	Access
Moore Reservoir	Littleton, Dalton	1,2,3,8,9,10,11, 13,17	3,168	A
Moose Falls Flowage	Pittsburg	1	25	A
Moose Pond*	Pittsburg	1	10	A
Mud Pond	Dummer	1	9	R
Munn Pond	Errol	1	45	I
Nathan Pond	Dixville	1	22	I
Nay Pond	Milan	8,9,10,11,15,17	50	A
Perry Pond*	Pittsburg	1	12	R
Pike Pond	Stark	1	14	A
Pontook Reservoir	Dummer	1,2,4,8,9,10,11	379	A
Rock Pond	Millsfield	1	7	R
Round Pond	Errol	1	42	I
Round Pond	Pittsburg	1	59	A
Saco Lake*	Carroll	1	7	A
Scott Bog*	Pittsburg	1	88	A
Sessions Pond	Dummer	1	41	I
Shehan Flowage	Clarksville	1	19	I
Signal Pond	Errol	1	5	R
South Pond	Stark	1,2,5,8,9,10,11,18	109	A,HA
Stub Hill Pond	Pittsburg	1	3	R
Success Pond	Success	1,2,3,8,9	282	A
Sweat Pond	Errol	1	10	R
Terrill Pond (West Br. Pond)	Pittsburg	1	18	A
Trio Pond (Lower)	Odell	1	69	R
Trio Pond (Upper)	Odell	1	20	R
Umbagog Lake	Errol	1,4,8,9,10,11	7,628	A
Unknown Pond*	Pittsburg	1	3	R
Whitcomb Pond	Odell	1	19	R
Wright Pond*	Pittsburg	1	5	R

* Fly-fishing only

Lakes and Ponds

Waterbody	Town	Species	Acres	Access
GRAFTON COUNTY				
Armington Lake	Piermont	2,3,8,10,11	152	A
Baker Pond (lower)	Orford	8,9,10,11,12,13	120	-
Baker Pond (upper)	Orford	8,9,10,11,12,13	166	-
Beaver Lake	Woodstock	1,11	13	A
Black Pond	Lincoln	1	5	R
Cole Pond*	Enfield	1	17	R
Crystal Lake	Enfield	2,8,9,10,11,15,17	401	A
Dodge Pond	Lyman	8,9,10,11,13	39	A
Echo Lake	Franconia	1	38	A
Ethan Pond	Bethlehem	1	5	R
Flat Mt. Pond	Waterville Valley	1	28	R
George Pond	Enfield	9,10,11	49	A
Goose Pond	Canaan	8,9,10,11,12,17	625	-
Grafton Pond	Grafton	8,9,10,11	319	-
Greeley Ponds	Livermore	1	5	R
Halfmile Pond	Enfield	1	8	R
Higher Ground Pond	Wentworth	1	31	A
Hildreth Pond	Warren	1,3	38	A
Indian Pond	Orford	8	151	A
Joe Coffin Pond	Sugar Hill	1,2	16	A
Kilton Pond	Grafton	10,11	66	A
Lily Pond	Livermore	1	4	A
Lonesome Lake	Lincoln	1	12	R
Long Pond	Benton	1	96	A
Mascoma Lake	Enfield	2,3,8,9,10,11,12, 15,17	1,158	A
Meador Pond (Wachipauka)	Warren	1	28	I
Mirror Lake	Woodstock	1,2,3,8,10	38	A
Moore Reservoir	Littleton	1,2,3,8,9,10,11,13, 15,17	3,168	A
Newfound Lake	Bristol	2,4,5,6,8,10,11,17, 18	4,451	A
Ogontz Pond	Lyman	3,9,10,11,13	74	A

* Fly-fishing only

Lakes and Ponds

Waterbody	Town	Species	Acres	Access
Oliverian Pond	Benton	1	33	A
Orange Pond	Orange	1,2	24	A
Partridge Lake	Littleton	2,8,9,10,11,13,17	99	A
Peaked Hill	Thornton	1	15	R
Pearl Lake	Lisbon	2,8,10,11	61	A
Perch Pond	Campton	1,2,11,12	45	A
Perch Pond	Lisbon	2,13	16	A
Post Pond	Lyme	2,10,11,14	114	A
Profile Lake*	Franconia	1	13	A
Rocky Pond	Wentworth	1	28	R
Russell Pond	Woodstock	1	41	A
Sawyer Pond (Big)	Livermore	1	40	R
Sawyer Pond (Little)	Livermore	1	6	R
Shoal Pond	Lincoln	1	5	R
Spectacle Pond	Groton, Hebron	1,2	53	A
Squam Lake (Big)	Holderness	2,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,15,18	6,785	A
Squam Lake (Little)	Holderness	2,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,15,18	454	A
Stinson Lake	Rumney	1,2,5,8,10,11	342	A
Streeter Pond	Sugar Hill	1,2,3	55	A
Tarleton Lake	Piermont	2,3,5,8,10,11	334	A
Tewksbury Pond	Grafton	1,2,3,11	47	A
Three Ponds	Ellsworth	1	16	R
Trout Pond	Lyme	1	12	I
Weeks Crossing Pond	Warren	1	9	A
Zealand Pond	Bethlehem	1	2	R
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY				
Baboosic Lake	Amherst	9,10,11,12,16	228	-
Crystal Lake	Manchester	8,9,10,11,15	21	-
Darrah Pond	Litchfield	10,11,16	18	A
Deering Reservoir	Deering	2,8,9,10,11,12	323	A

* Fly-fishing only

Lakes and Ponds

Waterbody	Town	Species	Acres	Access
Dudley Pond	Deering	8,9,10,11	34	A
Ferrin Pond	Weare	3,9	18	R
Franklin Pierce Lake	Hillsborough	2,3,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,16	483	A
Gould Pond (Emerald Lake)	Hillsborough	2,3,8,9,10,11	59	A
Gregg Lake	Antrim	8,9,10,11,16	201	-
Halfmoon Pond	Hancock	9,10,11,16	59	A
Harris Pond	Pelham	9,10,11,16	47	A
Haunted Lake (Scobie Pond)	Francestown	9,10,11	139	A
Horseshoe Pond	Merrimack	9,10,11,12,15,16	44	A
Hunts Pond	Hancock	1,3,8,9,10,11	50	A
Lovewell Pond	Nashua	10,11,15	14	-
MacDowell Lake	Peterborough	9,10,11,16	104	A
Mt. William Pond	Weare	1,2,8,9	32	A
Naticook Lake	Merrimack	9,10,11,15,16	62	A
Norway Pond	Hancock	8,9,10,11,16	40	A
Otter Lake	Greenfield	8,9,10,11,16	135	A
Otternick Pond	Hudson	9,10,11,15,16	40	A
Perkins Pond	Weare	1	55	A
Pleasant Lake	Francestown	8,9,10,11,12	198	A
Potanipo Lake	Brookline	9,10,11,15,16	136	A
Powdermill Pond	Greenfield, Bennington	8,9,10,11,15,16	419	A
Robinson Pond	Hudson	8,9,10,11,15,16	129	A
Rocky Pond	Hollis	8,9,10,11,15,16	64	A
Shattuck Pond	Francestown	9,11	30	-
Stevens Pond	Manchester	8,9,10,11	15	-
Sunset Lake	Greenfield	8,9,10,11	33	-
Waterloom Pond	New Ipswich	9,10,11,16	61	A
Weare Reservoir (Horace Lake)	Weare	3,8,9,10,11,15,16	268	-
Whittemore Lake	Bennington	1,2,3,11	41	A
Willard Pond*	Antrim	1,2,8	110	A

* Fly-fishing only

Lakes and Ponds

Waterbody	Town	Species	Acres	Access
MERRIMACK COUNTY				
Archery Pond*	Allenstown	1	1	A,HA
Blaisdell Lake	Sutton	8,10,11	161	-
Blake Pond	Pittsfield	10,11	16	A
Bradley Lake	Andover	8,10,11	165	-
Butterfield Pond	Wilmot	1	12	R
Catamount Pond	Allenstown	1	16	A
Chestnut Pond	Epsom	9,11	28	-
Clement Pond/ Joe Silvia Lake	Hopkinton	8,9,10,11,15,16	112	A
Clough Pond	Loudon	1,2,3	44	A
Crooked Pond	Loudon	9,10,11,15,16	29	A
Drew Lake	Hopkinton	8,9,10,11,12,16,15	48	A
Dubes Pond	Hooksett	10,11	94	A
Forest Pond	Canterbury	9,11	22	R
French Pond	Henniker	1,2,11,16	39	A
Gorham Pond	Dunbarton	9,10,11,12	97	A
Heads (Lakins) Pond	Hooksett	9,10,11,16	57	-
Highland Lake	Andover	1,2,8,9,10,11,15	206	A
Hopkins Pond	Andover	1,2	27	A
Horseshoe Pond	Concord	9,10,11,16	47	A
Hothole Pond	Loudon, Concord	1,2,9	27	A,HA
Kezar Lake	Sutton	2,3,8,9,10,11,15	170	-
Kimball Pond	Dunbarton	9,10,11,16	91	A
Little Sunapee Lake	New London	2,8,10,11	486	A
Massasecum Lake	Bradford	8,9,10,11,15	409	A
Morey Pond	Andover	1	7	A
Morrill Pond	Canterbury	9,10,11	20	R
Odiorne Pond	Epsom	9,10,11	18	-
Pleasant Lake	Henniker	9,10,11	85	-
Pleasant Lake	New London	1,4,8,10,11,17	602	A

* Fly-fishing only

Lakes and Ponds

Waterbody	Town	Species	Acres	Access
Rocky Pond	Gilmanton, Canterbury	8,9,10,11,15	83	A
Sanborn Pond	Loudon	10,11	87	-
Simmons Pond	Warner	1	22	R
Solitude Pond	Newbury	1	6	R
Stirrup Iron Pond*	Salisbury	1	2	A
Hopkinton Lake (Stumpfield Marsh)	Hopkinton	9,10,11,15,16	458	A
Todd Lake	Newbury, Bradford	9,10,11,15	168	A
Turkey Pond (Big)	Concord	9,10,11,15	168	-
Turtle-town Pond	Concord	9,10,11,15,16	159	A,HA
Waukena Lake (Pleasant Pond)	Danbury	1,2	56	A
Webster Lake	Franklin	2,3,8,9,10,11,12,15	606	A
White Pond	Wilmot	1	11	A
Wild Goose Pond	Pittsfield	9,10,11,16	118	-
Winnepocket Lake	Webster	2,8,9,10,11	229	-
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY				
Angle Pond	Sandown	8,9,10,11,15	161	A
Arlington Mill Reservoir	Salem	8,9,10,11,12,15,16	238	A
Beaver Lake	Derry	1,2,8,9,10,11,15,16	137	A
Big Island Pond	Atkinson, Derry, Hampstead	1,2,3,8,9,10,11,12, 15,16	532	A
Canobie Lake	Windham	8,9,10,11,15	375	A
Cobbetts Pond	Windham	8,9,10,11,12,15,16	302	-
Country Pond	Kingston, Newton	8,9,10,11,12,15,16	306	A
Eel Pond	Rye	12	39	A
Exeter Reservoir	Exeter	1,2	20	A
Ezekiel Pond	Derry	9,10,11	12	R
Freeses Pond	Deerfield	9,10,11	55	A

* Fly-fishing only

Lakes and Ponds

Waterbody	Town	Species	Acres	Access
Great Pond	Kingston	8,9,10,12,15,16,	268	A
Greenwood Pond	Kingston	8,9,10,11,15	50	A
Harvey Lake	Northwood	9,10,11,12,15	116	A
Hood Pond	Derry	1,10,11,16	5	A
Jeness Pond	Northwood	8,9,10,11	267	A
Kendall Pond	Londonderry	9,10,11,16	8	A
Little Bow Lake	Northwood	9,10	39	-
Lucas Pond	Northwood	1,2,3,9	40	A
Massabesic Lake	Auburn	1,2,3,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,16	2,560	A
North River Pond	Northwood, Barrington, Nottingham	8,9,10,11	84	-
Northwood Lake	Northwood	8,9,10,11,12,15,16	653	A
Onway Lake	Raymond	8,9,10,11,16	179	A
Pawtuckaway Lake	Nottingham	1,8,9,10,11,12,15	784	A
Phillips Pond	Sandown	8,9,10,11	95	A
Pleasant Lake	Deerfield	1,2,3,8,9,10,11,12	479	A
Pow Wow Pond	East Kingston	8,9,10,11,15,16	348	A
Scobie Pond	Londonderry	8,9,10,11,15,16	24	A
Shingle Pond	Deerfield	9,10,11,15	62	-
Taylor Pond	Hampton	9,10,11,15	47	R
Wash Pond (Sunset Lake)	Hampstead	8,9,10,11	171	A
World End Pond	Salem	9,10,11	97	A
STRAFFORD COUNTY				
Ayers Pond	Barrington	8,9,10,11,12,15	236	-
Barbadoes Pond	Madbury	1,2	16	A
Baxter Lake	Rochester, Farmington	8,9,10,11	302	A
Bellamy Reservoir	Madbury	9,10,11,15	333	-
Bow Lake	Strafford	2,3,8,9,10,11,12	1,148	A
Chalk Pond	New Durham	8,9,10,11,12	53	-

* Fly-fishing only

Lakes and Ponds

Waterbody	Town	Species	Acres	Access
Club Pond	New Durham	1,2,9,10,11	40	A
Coldrain Pond*	New Durham	1	18	R
Hoyt's Pond*	Madbury	1	1	R
Lily Pond	Somersworth	8,10	36	-
March Pond	New Durham	9,10,11,12	74	-
Mendums Pond	Barrington	8,9,10,11,15	265	-
Merrymeeting Lake	New Durham	2,4,5,8,10,11,18	1,233	A
Milton Watershed	Milton	2,3,8,9,10,11,12,15	1,062	A
Shaw Pond	New Durham	9,10,11,12	68	A
Stonehouse Pond*	Barrington	1	13	A
Sunrise Lake	Middleton	8,9,10,11,12,16	247	A
Swain's Pond	Barrington	8,9,10,11,16	341	A
Wheelwright Pond	Lee	8,9,10,11,12,15	102	-
Willand Pond	Somersworth	2,9,10,11,12,15	66	-
SULLIVAN COUNTY				
Ashuelot Lake	Washington	8,9,10,11	368	A
Bolster Pond	Sullivan	9,10,11,15	33	A
Chapin Pond*	Newport	1	15	I
Crescent Lake	Acworth,Unity	8, 9, 10,11	127	A
Dodge Pond	Lempster	9,10	20	A
Halfmoon Pond	Washington	9,10,15	75	
Island Pond	Washington	3,8, 9,10,11,15	192	-
Kolelemook Lake	Springfield	3,8,10,11	94	-
Long Pond (Coniston)	Croydon	1,2	129	A
Long Pond	Lempster	1,9,11	114	A
May Pond	Washington	9,10,11	152	A
Millen Pond	Washington	1,2,3,8,10,11	143	A
Perkins Pond	Sunapee	8,10,11	157	A
Rand Pond	Goshen	1,2	48	A
Smith Pond	Washington	1,11	29	A
Sunapee Lake	Sunapee, Newbury, New London	4,5,8,10,11,17,18	4,125	A

* Fly-fishing only

See Fish Up Close...

Visit New Hampshire Fish and Game's Hatcheries

From Coos County to Hillsborough County, Fish and Game operates six fish hatcheries that contribute significantly to the fishing pleasure of resident and nonresident anglers. In addition to raising fish for stocking the state's many water bodies, hatcheries offer people an opportunity to view coldwater fishes and learn about fisheries management.

The hatcheries are open to the public year-round, M-F, 8:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.



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Berlin Hatchery

York Pond Road, Berlin
(603) 449-3412

Twin Mountain Hatchery

Route 3, Twin Mountain
(603) 846-5429

Milford Hatchery

North River Road, Milford
(603) 673-1416

Warren Hatchery

Fish Hatchery Road, Warren
(603) 764-8593

New Hampton Hatchery

204 Main Street, New Hampton
(603) 744-3709

Powder Mill Hatchery

288 Merrymeeting Road
New Durham
(603) 859-2041

For more information visit: fishnh.com

Discover Fish and Game's Visitor Centers

Discovery Room

N.H. Fish and Game Department
11 Hazen Dr., Concord
(603) 271-3211
Open year-round, M-F, 8:15 a.m.-
4:00 p.m., except for holidays.
Groups by appointment.

Great Bay Discovery Center

89 Depot Road, Greenland, NH
(603) 778-0015
Open to the public 10 a.m.-4
p.m., Wed.-Sun, May-Sept. Open
weekends only in October. The
grounds and boardwalk are open
year round, dawn to dusk.
Groups by appointment.

Section 2

Rivers and Streams

* Fly-fishing only

Key to Species

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----|-------------------------|
| 1 | Brook Trout | 10 | Pickereel |
| 2 | Rainbow Trout | 11 | Horned Pout (Bull-head) |
| 3 | Brown Trout | 12 | White Perch |
| 4 | Salmon | 13 | Northern Pike |
| 5 | Lake Trout | 14 | Walleye |
| 6 | Whitefish | 15 | Black Crappie |
| 7 | Splake** | 16 | Bluegill |
| 8 | Smallmouth Bass | 17 | Rock Bass |
| 9 | Largemouth Bass | 18 | Burbot (Cusk) |

**Note: N.H. Fish and Game no longer manages for Splake (a Lake Trout-Brook Trout hybrid).

Rivers and Streams

Waterbody	Town	Species
BELKNAP COUNTY		
Beaver Brook	Alton, New Durham	1
Big River	Barnstead, Strafford	1
Coffin Brook	Alton	1
Farrar Brook	Belmont, Gilmanton	1
Gunstock Brook	Gilford	1,2
Hurd Brook	Alton	1
Merrymeeting River	Alton, New Durham	1,2,4,9,10,11,12
Nighthawk Hollow Brook	Gilmanton	1
Pemigewasset River	New Hampton	2,3,8
Post Office Brook	Alton	1
Salmon Brook	Sanbornton	1,2
Suncook River	Barnstead	1,2,3,9,10,11,15,16
Watson Brook	Alton	1
Winnepesaukee River	Belmont, Tilton	1,2,3
CARROLL		
Bearcamp River	Sandwich, Tamworth	1,2,3,4
Beech River	Ossipee	1
Branch River	Wakefield	1,3
Chocorua River	Tamworth	1
Churchill Brook	Brookfield	1
Cold River	Sandwich	1
Dry River	Hart's Location	1
East Branch (Saco River)	Bartlett, Jackson	1
Ellis River	Bartlett, Jackson	1,2
Lovell River	Ossipee	1
Melvin River	Tuftonboro	1
Pike Brook	Brookfield	1
Pine River	Wakefield, Ossipee	1,10
Pond Brook	Sandwich	1
Rocky Branch (Saco R.)	Bartlett, Sargents Purchase	1
Saco River	Bartlett, Conway	1,3

Rivers and Streams

Waterbody	Town	Species
Salmon Falls River	Wakefield	1,2,3
Sawyer River	Hart's Location	1
Shannon Brook	Moultonboro	1
Swift River	Albany, Passaconaway	1,2
Swift River	Tamworth	1,2
Weed Brook	Sandwich, Moultonboro	1
Whiteface River	Sandwich, Waterville	1
Wildcat River	Jackson	1
Wiley Brook	Wolfeboro	1
CHESHIRE COUNTY		
Ashuelot River	Marlow, Gilsum, Surry	2,3
Ashuelot River (lower)	Swanzey, Winchester, Hinsdale	2,3,8,9,15
Ashuelot R. (So. Branch)	Troy, Marlboro	1,3,18
Cold River	Alstead, Walpole	1,2,3
Connecticut River	Hinsdale/Chesterfield/ Westmoreland/Walpole	1,2,3,8,9,10,11,12,13, 14,15,16,17
Contoocook River (Upper)	Jaffrey	1,2,3
Martin Brook	Richmond, Swanzey	1
Mill Brook	Westmoreland	1
Otter Brook	Nelson, Sullivan, Roxbury, Keene	1,2
Partridge Brook	Chesterfield, Westmoreland	1
Rice Brook	Richmond	1
Roaring Brook	Richmond	1,18
Shaker Brook	Marlboro	1
Spaulding Brook	Sullivan	1
Stanley Brook	Dublin	1
COOS		
Ammonoosuc River	Carroll	1,2,3
Androscoggin River	Berlin, Cambridge, Dummer, Errol, Gorham, Shelburn	1,2,3,4,8,10,11
Beaver Brook	Colebrook	1

Rivers and Streams

Waterbody	Town	Species
Big Brook	Pittsburg	1
Bishop Brook	Stewartstown	1,3
Bog Brook	Stratford	1
Carroll Stream	Carroll	1
Cedar Brook	Stewartstown	1,2
Chickwolnepy Stream	Success	1
Clear Stream	Dixville, Errol, Millsfield	1,2
Connecticut River	Pittsburg, Stratford	1,2,3,4
Connecticut River	Groveton, Lancaster	1,2,3,8,9,10,11,15,17
Coon Brook	Pittsburg	1
Dead Diamond River	Second College Grant	1,8
Dry River	Cutts Grant, Harts Location	1
Hall Stream	Pittsburg	1,2
Indian Stream	Pittsburg	1
Israel River	Jefferson, Lancaster	1,2,3,18
Johns River	Whitefield, Dalton	1,2,3,9,10,13
Lyman Brook	Columbia	1,2,3
Mill Brook	Jefferson, Burbank Grant	1,2
Millsfield Pond Brook	Millsfield	1
Mohawk River	Dixville, Colebrook	1,2,3,18
Mohawk R. (E. Branch)	Colebrook	1
Mohawk R. (W. Branch)	Colebrook	1
Mollidgewock Brook	Errol, Cambridge	1
Moose River	Randolph, Gorham	1,2
Nash Stream	Odell, Stark	1
Peabody River	Greens Grant, Gorham	1,2,3
Perry Stream	Pittsburg	1
Phillips Brook	Dummer, Odell, Stark	1
Simms Stream	Columbia	1,2,3
Swift Diamond River	Dixville, Second College Grant	1
Upper Ammonoosuc R.	Stark, Milan, Berlin	1,3,11
West Inlet Brook	Pittsburg	1

Rivers and Streams

Waterbody	Town	Species
Wild River	Beans Purchase	1,2
GRAFTON		
Ammonoosuc River	Bethlehem, Woodsville	1,2,3
Baker River	Warren, Wentworth	1,2,3
Baker River (So. Branch)	Orange, Dorchester, Wentworth	1,3
Beebe River	Campton, Sandwich	1
Blood Brook	Lebanon, Plainfield	1
Cockermouth River	Groton	1
Connecticut River	Littleton, Lebanon	1,2,3,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 15,16,17
Eastman Brook	Piermont	1
Fowler River	Alexandria	1
Gale River	Franconia, Bethlehem	1,3
Grants Brook	Lyme	1
Great Brook	Lebanon	1
Halls Brook	Groton	1
Ham Branch River	Easton, Franconia	1
Hancock Brook	Lincoln	1
Hewes Brook	Hanover	1
Indian River	Canaan	1,2
Lovejoy Brook	Enfield	1
Mad River	Waterville, Thornton, Campton	1,2
Mascoma River	Enfield, Lebanon	1,2,3
Mill Brook	Orange, Grafton	1
Mink Brook	Hanover	1
Newfound River	Bristol	1,2,4
Oliverian Stream	Haverhill, Benton	1
Pemigewasset River	Bristol	2,3,8
Pemigewasset River	Lincoln, Franconia, Thornton, Campton	1,2
Pemigewasset River (E. Branch)	Lincoln	1

Rivers and Streams

Waterbody	Town	Species
Salmon Hole Brook	Lisbon	1
Sawyer River	Hart's Location, Livermore	1
Smith Brook	Grafton	1
Smith River	Grafton, Danbury, Hill, Alexandria	1,2
Stinson Brook	Rumney	1,2
Tunnel Brook	Benton	1
Wild Ammonoosuc River	Landaff, Bath	1,8
Zealand River	Bethlehem, Carroll	1
HILLSBOROUGH		
Baboosic Brook	Merrimack	1,2
Beards Brook	Hillsborough, Washington	1,2,3
Beaver (Quominny) Brook	Mont Vernon, Amherst	1
Blood (Gambel) Brook	Wilton, Temple	1,2
Brickyard Brook	Litchfield, Londonderry	1,2
Chase Brook	Hudson, Litchfield	1
Contoocook River	Hillsborough, Bennington, Peterborough	1,2,3,8
County Farm Brook	Wilton, Temple	1
Ellingwood Brook	Hillsborough	1
Ferguson Brook	Hancock	1
Flints Brook	Hollis	1
Merrimack River	Merrimack, Nashua	4,8,9,10,11,12,14, 15,16
Moose Brook	Hancock	1
Nashua River	Hollis, Hudson	8,9,10,11,15,16,17
Nissitissit River	Brookline	1,2,3
North Branch River	Antrim, Stoddard	1,2
Osgood Brook	Milford	1
Piscataquog River	Goffstown	1,2,3
Piscataquog River (Middle Branch)	New Boston	1,2,3
Piscataquog River (So. Branch)	Goffstown, New Boston	1,2,3

Rivers and Streams

Waterbody	Town	Species
Piscataquog River (West Branch)	Weare	1,2,3
Riddle Brook	Bedford	1
Shedd Brook	Hillsborough, Windsor, Washington	1
Souhegan River	Merrimack, Greenville, Wilton	1,2,3,14
Spaulding Brook	Brookline, Milford	1
Stony Brook	Greenfield, Wilton, Lyndeboro	1,2
Town Line Brook	Peterborough	1
Watts Brook	Litchfield, Londonderry	1
MERRIMACK		
Academy Brook	Loudon	1
Bear Brook	Allenstown	1
Beehole Brook	Loudon, Chichester	1
Blackwater River	Webster, Wilmot, Andover	2,3
Burnham Brook	Canterbury	1
Cascade Brook	Wilmot	1
Contocook River	Henniker, Concord	1,2,3,8,9,10,11,12,14,15,16,17
Hackett Brook	Canterbury	1
Kelly Brook	Pittsfield	1
Kimpton Brook	Wilmot	1
Lane River	Sutton	1,3
Little Suncook River	Epsom	1,3
Merrimack River	Franklin, Boscawen, Canterbury, Concord, Pembroke	1,2,3,4,8,9,10,11,12,14,15,16,17
Mountain Brook	Newbury	1
Needle Shop Brook	Hill	1
Pemigewasset River	Franklin	2,3,4,8
Pickard Brook	Canterbury	1
Punch Brook	Salisbury	1
Rum Brook	Canterbury	1
Sanborn Brook	Chichester	1

Rivers and Streams

Waterbody	Town	Species
Smith River	Hill	1
Soucook River	Loudon, Pembroke	1,2,3
Stevens Brook	Warner	1
Stirrup Iron Brook	Boscawen	1
Sucker Brook	Andover, Franklin	1
Suncook River	Barnstead, Chichester, Pittsfield, Epsom, Allenstown, Pembroke	1,2,3,9,10,11,15,16
Walker Brook	Danbury, Wilmot	1
Warner River	Warner	1,2
ROCKINGHAM		
Beaver Brook	Derry, Pelham	1,2,3,9,10,11,16
Cohas Brook	Auburn, Londonderry	1
Dudley Brook	Brentwood, Exeter	1
Exeter River	Chester, Exeter	1,2,3,15
Great Brook	Kensington	1
Hartford Brook	Deerfield	1
Lamprey River	Deerfield, Raymond, Epping, Newmarket	1,2,3,8,9,10,11,15,16
Little Cohas Brook	Londonderry, Auburn	1
Little River	Exeter	1
Little River	No. Hampton	1
Little River	Nottingham	1
North River	Northwood, Nottingham	1,2,3
Piscassic River	Fremont, Epping, Newfields, Newmarket	1,2
Pow Wow River	East Kingston	8,9,10,11,15,16
Winkley Brook	Hampton Falls, Seabrook	1,2
Winnicut River	Greenland, Stratham	1,2,11
Yorks Brook	East Kingston, Kensington	1,2
STRAFFORD		
Bellamy River	Madbury	1,2
Branch River	Milton, Wakefield	1,3

Rivers and Streams

Waterbody	Town	Species
Cocheco River	Dover, Farmington, Rochester	1,2,3,8,10
Ela River	New Durham	1
Hayes Brook	New Durham, Middleton, Farmington	1
Horse Hill Brook	Kensington	1
Isinglass River	Barrington	1,2
Jones Brook	Middleton, Milton	1
Lamprey River	Lee, Durham	1,2,3,8,9,10,11,15,16
Little River	Lee	1
Mad River	Farmington	1,3
Mallego Brook	Barrington	1
Merrymeeting River	Alton, New Durham	1,2,4,9,10,11,12
North River	Lee	1
Oyster River	Durham, Lee	1
Salmon Falls River	Milton, Rochester	1,3
SULLIVAN		
Blow-Me-Down Brook	Plainfield	1
Cold River	Lempster, Walpole	1,2,3
Connecticut River	Plainfield, Charlestown	1,2,3,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17
Dodge Brook	Lempster, Croydon, Newport	1
Great Brook	Langdon, Walpole	1
Little Sugar River	Unity	1,2
Redwater Brook	Claremont, Cornish	1
Sand Hill Brook	Springfield	1
Skinner Brook	Grantham	1
Sugar River	Claremont, Sunapee	1,2,3
Sugar River (No. Branch)	Grantham, Croydon	1,2,3
Sugar River (So. Branch)	Newport, Lempster	1,2,3

Fish Consumption Guidelines

Studies conducted by the Department of Health and Human Services indicate that some freshwater fish in New Hampshire contain varying levels of **mercury** and pose a potential health risk. Because of this, please follow these general fish consumption guidelines:

- **Pregnant and nursing women, and women who may get pregnant** CAN SAFELY EAT one 8-oz. (227 g.) meal per month of freshwater fish.
- **Children under age 7** CAN SAFELY EAT one 4-oz. (113 g.) meal per month of freshwater fish.
- **All other adults and children age 7 and older** CAN SAFELY EAT four 8-oz. (227 g.) meals per month of freshwater fish.
- **When eating bass, pickerel, white perch and yellow perch** limit consumption to fish 12 inches or less in length while following the above guidelines.



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- **For additional guidelines,** contact NHDES Environmental Health Program. Although these guidelines have been issued, **the public is encouraged to continue eating fish** as part of a healthy diet.

For additional guidelines on freshwater and saltwater fish consumption and specific waterbody advisories, contact:

N.H. Department of Environmental Services
(603) 271-1370
des.nh.gov

Section 3

Profiles of Major Game Species

found in New Hampshire Water Bodies

Brook Trout	34
Lake Trout	36
Rainbow Smelt	37
Landlocked salmon	38
Brown Trout	39
Rainbow Trout	40
Whitefish	41
Smallmouth Bass	42
Largemouth Bass	43
Brown Bullhead (Horned Pout)	44
White Perch	45
Chain Pickerel	46
Northern Pike	47
Walleye	48
Yellow Perch	49
Bluegill	50
Pumpkinseed	51
Black Crappie	52
Rock Bass	53
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BROOK TROUT

Salvelinus fontinalis



Also called “squeartail” or “speckled trout,” the brook trout requires well-oxygenated cold water, 68 degrees or less. It can be found in meadow brooks, rivers, streams and ponds. Native to eastern North America, the brookie is New Hampshire’s official state fish and favorite game fish. It is easily caught with flies or small spinners. Earthworms are the most effective live bait.

In the wild, brook trout spawn in the fall. They head up streams and seek gravel-bottom sections, where the female digs small spawning pits by lying on her side and vibrating her tail rapidly. Meanwhile, the males court the female by approaching and touching her side. When ready, the female drops to the deepest part of the pit (called a redd) and spawns with a male, depositing 40 to 80 eggs. Both partners spawn repeatedly during a season. In hatcheries, spawning times



Fish illustrations are public domain; brook trout, brown trout, rainbow trout, smallmouth bass, largemouth bass, brown bullhead, white perch, bluegill, pumpkinseed, and black crappie are by Duane Raver; lake trout, rainbow smelt, landlocked salmon, lake whitefish, round whitefish, chain pickerel, northern pike, walleye, yellow perch, rock bass and burbot are by Ellen Edmonson. American shad © Victor Young.

can be manipulated by temperature, day length and hormone injections.

Brook trout are voracious carnivores, feeding on all sorts of aquatic insects and other invertebrates. As stream-dwellers, they eat many terrestrial insects that fall into the water. Brook trout also occasionally eat fish and other vertebrates, such as salamanders, tadpoles, snakes and other small animals.

Brook trout account for approximately 50 percent of all yearling trout stocked each year in the state's water bodies. Wild populations of brook trout can be found in many northern and mountain streams. Due to the low levels of nutrients in these streams, the trout are short-lived and rarely exceed 6 inches in length. An 8- or 9-inch brookie in these streams is a real trophy!

Sixty remote ponds are stocked with fingerling brook trout and are managed for put-grow-and-take. It is possible to catch a 4-pound trout in some of these ponds, due to the light fishing pressure they receive.



Eastern Brook Trout
JOINT VENTURE
A Fish Habitat Partnership

The **Eastern Brook Trout Joint Venture** fosters a conservation strategy for restoring healthy, fishable populations of brook trout throughout their eastern native range. Active partners include fish and wildlife agencies from 17

states, federal agencies, conservation organizations and academic institutions. Each of the Joint Venture states has a specialized plan, based on that state's existing brook trout populations and dominant threats, to help prioritize protection and restoration efforts. In New Hampshire, one of the priorities has been the protection and restoration of brook trout habitat. Learn more at easternbrooktrout.org.

LAKE TROUT

Salvelinus namaycush



The lake trout is native to several of our deep, cold-water lakes. Through past hatchery stocking, the range of the “laker” or “togue” has been expanded to several other lakes. Today, they are managed as a self-sustaining fishery. The ideal temperature for lake trout is near 50 degrees. That means they will often be found on or near the bottom of a water body.

The lake trout is prized as a game fish mainly because of its size and power. Fish weighing between 3 and 6 pounds are caught regularly, and individuals as large as 10 pounds are not uncommon. In early spring, just after “ice out,” it is generally taken by trolling near the surface with spoons or wobblers and natural bait, such as shiners or suckers. In summer, troll deep with wire or lead core lines or downriggers, with sewn-on bait or spoons. The key word in trolling for lake trout is slow.

Winter ice fishing in New Hampshire on the big lakes centers around bobhouse colonies. Jigging with lures or cut sucker bait are effective ways of catching lakers through the ice.

RAINBOW SMELT

Osmerus mordax



The rainbow smelt is an anadromous species living in saltwater for part of its life and reproducing in freshwater. In New Hampshire, smelt can also be found landlocked in larger freshwater lakes. The smelt is a slender, elongated fish with a bright silvery stripe along the side of its body, presence of an adipose fin, deeply forked tail and large teeth. Upon removal from the water, smelt give off a cucumber-like odor. Rainbow smelt are sometimes called icefish or frostfish.

Smelt are an essential forage fish for landlocked salmon, lake trout and other game fish, as well as being an important species for commercial fishermen in Great Bay. Smelt are taken by commercial fishermen by netting under the ice. Anglers take smelt through the ice with hook and line and by dip netting during the spawning run. Smelt are also the preferred bait when ice fishing for lake trout.

Rainbow smelt feed on mysis, a freshwater shrimp, small crustaceans, small fish and the eggs of other fish.

LANDLOCKED SALMON

Salmo salar



The landlocked salmon was originally an ocean fish (Atlantic salmon) that became trapped in inland lakes. They were introduced in the state from New Brunswick, Canada, in 1866. They are stocked in larger lakes, and prefer water temperatures in the mid-50s. During summer, landlocked salmon are found below the thermocline – the area of water where temperatures drop rapidly – usually 30 feet below the surface.

Early spring and the end of September are the best times to catch salmon. In the spring, they follow smelt when these bait fish spawn. During the day, salmon cruise the shallow water of lakes near stream mouths. Salmon can be caught on streamer flies trolled close behind a boat at a rapid pace. Trolled spoons, wobblers and sewn-on bait are also excellent.



Landlocked Salmon Angler's Pledge

By pledging to be dedicated stewards, landlocked salmon anglers can make a critical difference in sustaining this valuable fishery.

Help prevent hook wounding. Learn more at:
fishnh.com/fishing/salmon-pledge.html

BROWN TROUT

Salmo trutta



A native of western Europe and the British Isles, the brown trout was first introduced in New Hampshire in 1885. Like the rainbow trout, it adapts more easily to warm water than the brook trout. Temperatures between 65 and 75 degrees are best for the brown trout. Although it does well in turbulent, fast-flowing streams, the brown trout is characteristically found in deep, quiet pools or in the lower sections of streams that are slower moving and usually warmer.

Brown trout are hard to catch and, therefore, are difficult to “fish out.” They are able to withstand heavy fishing pressure. After reaching about 12 inches, they feed almost solely on baitfish during twilight and nighttime hours. Live bait, spinners and flies fished at dusk are equally effective on brown trout.

The brown trout caught in New Hampshire water bodies range between 7 and 14 inches in length and usually weigh less than a pound. However, 2- to 4-pound fish are not uncommon, particularly in larger water bodies.

RAINBOW TROUT

Oncorhynchus mykiss



The rainbow trout thrives best in cold water, but it can withstand temperatures up to 77 degrees if the water is well aerated. This species is well adapted to lakes and streams.

Introduced to New Hampshire in 1878 from California, the rainbow is a popular sport fish among many anglers. When hooked, it will jump repeatedly out of the water before coming to the net. Any trout fishing method can be used to catch rainbows. Spinners, flies, small spoons and bait are effective.

Natural reproduction is minimal in New Hampshire; therefore, the rainbow trout fishery is maintained primarily by hatchery production. They are stocked annually by the Fish and Game Department in many suitable water bodies throughout the state.

The usual size of rainbows found in streams and ponds is between 6 and 12 inches and less than 1 pound. In larger lakes, however, 3- to 5-pound rainbows can be caught.

LAKE WHITEFISH

Coregonus clupeaformis



ROUND WHITEFISH

Prosopium cylindraceum



There are two species of whitefish, or shad, in a few New Hampshire lakes, the lake whitefish and round whitefish. Neither species is generally sought by anglers. The lake whitefish typically inhabits deep, clear, cold lakes. The round whitefish does well in cold lakes, but in shallower water.

Lake whitefish can be taken almost any time of year, though most fishing is done through the ice. Summer or winter, the usual method is baiting the location with chum (cut-up fish) several days before fishing, then bobbing a light sinker and small hook baited with a piece of cut-up fish near the bottom. During ice out, lake whitefish may be taken with flies at the surface. These fish put up a strong fight. Both species are superb table fare.

SMALLMOUTH BASS

Micropterus dolomieu



The smallmouth bass is a member of the black bass family. It prefers lakes and streams with cool, clear water, a gravelly or rocky bottom, and scant vegetation. One might expect to find this fish in lakes near submerged reefs or ledges in water 3 to 20 feet deep.

All bass are spring spawners, with nest building occurring in mid-May when water temperatures are in high 50s and low 60s. Spawning smallmouths are found in areas with gravel and boulder bottoms. In the summer, they will stay in deeper water than largemouths, because they like the cooler temperatures. Look for smallmouths along rocks near dropoffs. On summer nights, smallmouths will head to shallow water looking for crayfish.

Several methods may be used to take smallmouths, including fly casting with floating bugs, and trolling or casting with a plug or spinner. The most common and successful method is still fishing with live bait such as worms, minnows, hellgrammites and crayfish. Fall brings them back into shallower water, which awakens a drive to eat and put on weight for the winter.

LARGEMOUTH BASS

Micropterus salmoides



The largemouth bass closely resembles the smallmouth in general appearance. The jaw of the largemouth, when the mouth is closed, extends well beyond the eye. The largemouth also exhibits a horizontal dark band or stripe along its side.

In contrast to the smallmouth bass, the largemouth thrives best in warm, shallow, mud-bottomed lakes, ponds or streams with plenty of weeds. It is a solitary fish. Most of its time is spent lurking among aquatic vegetation, beneath an overhanging branch or under a brush-covered bank, waiting for prey to swim by. Its diet consists of frogs and bait fish, though almost anything can become a meal: snakes, mice, snails and worms.

Though not as spectacular a fighter as the smallmouth, the largemouth is best caught by fishing the open places among lily pads, around sunken logs or stumps or along a stream bank. Surface poppers and plastic worm lures probably take most bass, but live minnows and crayfish, artificial flies and streamers, and trolled lures will all work.

BROWN BULLHEAD

Ameiurus nebulosus



The brown bullhead, also known as “horned pout,” is found chiefly in small lakes, ponds and the sluggish parts of streams and rivers. It also inhabits large lakes, where it is most abundant in sheltered bays.

A brown bullhead prefers a mud bottom, but does well with or without vegetative growth. It is a hardy fish and can survive extreme conditions that cause other fish to perish, such as water temperatures of 90 degrees and oxygen levels as low as one part per million.

The brown bullhead is a favorite among New Hampshire anglers. It can be caught by any angler, skilled or unskilled, using most any type of tackle. Earthworms are probably the most common bait. Yet live minnows, crayfish, corn kernels, hellgrammites and dough balls are also good, if fished near the bottom. Fishing in the evening, at night or early morning hours is usually best. The brown bullhead, many claim, is the best eating fish found anywhere.

WHITE PERCH

Morone americana



Although superficially resembling both the yellow perch and black basses of the sunfish family, this species is more closely related to the sea basses. It is typically a silvery to silvery-green fish, dark green on top and light underneath. The spines on the back are sharp, and these fish should be handled with care.

White perch originally ranged in coastal waters from South Carolina to Nova Scotia. It has been successfully introduced into many New Hampshire inland waters.

The white perch is a determined fighter when hooked and one of our tastier and more popular panfishes. It is an easy fish to catch and will accept most any kind of bait: worms, live minnows, pork rind, artificial flies, and spoons. White perch fishing is best at dusk, when schools of feeding fish tend to move into shallows near shore. This fish, unfortunately, often becomes overcrowded and stunted in fresh water.

CHAIN PICKEREL

Esox niger



Like other members of the pike family, the chain pickerel (also called Eastern pickerel), has a slender, elongated body, large mouth with formidable teeth, and dorsal and anal fins placed far back near the tail. A characteristic pattern of dark, chain-like markings on the sides distinguishes it from other members of the pike family.

Any quiet, shallow water with a mud bottom, an abundance of aquatic vegetation and food fishes is ideal habitat for the chain pickerel. Their optimum water temperature is apparently 80 to 90 degrees. Pickerel like to hide in weeds waiting for a meal to swim by.

The chain pickerel is a voracious carnivore. Its diet includes golden shiners, brown bullheads, yellow perch and sunfish. The pickerel's popularity peaks during the winter, when considerable numbers are taken with ease through the ice. The usual method is fishing with a "tip-up" device, using a live minnow. Pickerel fishing in open water is also profitable. Trolling, still fishing with a live minnow or frog, or spincasting with plugs, spinners or spoons all produce good results.

NORTHERN PIKE

Esox lucius



The northern pike is a fast-growing, voracious predator that is highly prized as a sport fish. It is gaining popularity among anglers in New Hampshire, particularly those who want to catch a trophy-sized fish through the ice. Northern pike can only be found in a few select water bodies in the state.

Northern pike may be distinguished from chain pickerel by the scaleless lower halves of the gill plates and the yellowish bean-shaped marks on its sides. Northerns can grow much larger than pickerel.

A northern pike, like a pickerel, eats other fish. As the pike gets bigger, other animals such as frogs, ducklings, and even small muskrats are also consumed. Although the northern pike prefers cooler waters than the pickerel, both fish are usually found in quiet, shallow, weedy areas.

Northern pike are generally fished in the same manner as chain pickerel.

WALLEYE

Sander vitreus



A member of the perch, not the pike, family, the walleye is sometimes mistakenly called “walleyed pike.” Not native to New Hampshire, this fish occurs in the Connecticut, Merrimack and Contoocook rivers.

The walleye has a long cylindrical body, elongated conical head, large mouth with sharp canine teeth, large milky eyes and two well-separated dorsal fins — one with sharp spines, the other soft-rayed.

Both lakes and large streams serve as walleye habitat.

It thrives best in clean water and prefers areas with a firm bottom, such as gravel or bedrock. It is a nocturnal fish, moving onto sandbars or rocky shoals at night to feed and remaining in deeper water during the day.

The fish is prized by sports fishermen throughout its range. Angling methods include still fishing with live minnows or by trolling or casting almost any artificial lure, spoon, spinner or minnow and spinner combination. The most productive fishing is generally in the evening and early morning. Spring fishing below dams and at the mouths of tributaries can also be productive.

YELLOW PERCH

Perca flavescens



The yellow perch is easily recognized by its golden-yellow body crossed by six to eight broad dark vertical bands. In New Hampshire, it occurs in any warmwater environment. As a rule, they do not occur where there is a strong current.

Yellow perch are a schooling fish and can be located in relatively shallow weedy water. They spawn in April or early May in sheltered coves and backwaters. These fish feed mainly on small aquatic insects, crustaceans and small fishes.

Yellow perch appeal to young and old anglers. They are not difficult to catch and can be taken year round. In the summer, an artificial fly, spinning lure, trolling spoon and live minnow work well. In winter, the tip-up or handline with live minnows are good methods for catching yellow perch. The white meat is firm, very good and fillets nicely. Fishing for yellow perch is fun and encouraged. They often compete with game fish for habitat and need to be harvested to keep numbers manageable.

BLUEGILL

Lepomis macrochirus



The bluegill's distinguishing characteristics are the conspicuous dark blotches at the back of the soft-rayed portion of the dorsal fin; the large, square-shaped, blue-black flap behind the eye; and the slate-blue lower jaw and cheek.

Not a New Hampshire native, the bluegill, sometimes called "Kibbee," has extended its range into the Granite State. The bluegill is at home in quiet, warm, weedy waters similar to those inhabited by other sunfish, such as the pumpkinseed.

This is a much esteemed and highly valued panfish throughout much of its range. Like other sunfish, the bluegill is easily caught with simple tackle. Small flies and panfish poppers and live bait such as grubs and worms all work well.

PUMPKINSEED

Lepomis gibbosus



Like the bluegill, the pumpkinseed lives in many of New Hampshire's lakes, ponds and streams. The pumpkinseed can be distinguished from the bluegill by the bright orange spot at the tip of the ear flap and lack of dark spot on the soft portion of the dorsal fin. Breeding males are especially colorful with iridescent blue radiating lines on their cheeks and gill covers.

The preferred habitat of the pumpkinseed is slow-moving water and protected coves with a mucky or sandy substrate and beds of submerged aquatic vegetation.

Pumpkinseeds spawn from May into August, frequently nesting in groups of bluegill colonies, which can be seen close to shore. The male guards the nest and the newly hatched fry for a week.

The preferred food of the pumpkinseed is aquatic insects, snails, small fish and fish eggs.

BLACK CRAPPIE

Pomoxis nigromaculatus



The body of the black crappie, or “calico bass,” is deep and thick. The forehead is depressed, resulting in a noticeably turned-up snout. Crappies are an attractive silvery fish with numerous black or black-green mottlings scattered over its body and fins.

Introduced to New Hampshire waters, crappies are now commonly found from the central lakes region east to the Maine border, west to the Connecticut River, and south to the Massachusetts border. As its range has expanded, the black crappie has become a favorite of New Hampshire anglers. It inhabits the quiet, weedy waters of lakes, ponds and rivers. Small jigs or minnows fished in open water or through the ice are successful tactics to catch crappies. Crappies are low-light feeders, try late afternoon to dark and early morning for the best action. One- to two-pound black crappies are common in many New Hampshire waters.

ROCK BASS

Ambloplites rupestris



The rock bass is originally a resident of the Mississippi Valley, Great Lakes and Lake Champlain. Its range has expanded into New Hampshire waters. Rock bass can be found along rocky shores in lakes and rocky streams – some of the same habitat of the smallmouth bass – and can compete heavily with the smallie for food.

The rock bass is a member of the sunfish family, but is easily distinguished from its smaller cousin by the horizontal stripes on its side and large blood red eye.

Rock bass can be caught with a variety of tackle. Small lures, flies and jigs work well. Small bass lures are also effective. The rock bass is a strong and determined fighter when hooked.

Rock bass rarely exceed 12 inches and the average weight is about a half pound.

BURBOT (CUSK)

Lota lota



Burbot, known by a variety of names including ling, cusk, lawyer and eelpout, are the sole freshwater representative of the cod family. The almost eel-shaped burbot has a broad flattened head with a large mouth and single barbell beneath the lower lip.

Burbot can be found in large, cold, deep lakes. They go into semi-hibernation during the hot summer months.

Burbot are particularly lively when the ice cover forms. Ice anglers have long sought burbot for its firm, white flesh sometimes referred to as “poor man’s lobster.” The usual method of fishing for it is through the ice with a baited set line. The usual bait is a minnow or cut-bait that is fished on the bottom. Since burbot feed actively after dark, lines are generally left unattended through the night.

AMERICAN SHAD

Alosa sapidissima



American shad is an anadromous fish belonging to the herring family. Shad spend much of their lives in the ocean, but migrate to freshwater to spawn. They are native to our coastal rivers and the Merrimack and Connecticut rivers, where efforts are underway to restore and enhance its populations, with support from the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Program.

Restoration of American shad to our river systems is occurring in the Exeter/Squamscott, Merrimack and Connecticut rivers. Residual populations exist in the Cocheco, Salmon Falls and Lamprey rivers. Cooperative efforts between neighboring states and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have produced healthy expanding populations in the Merrimack and Connecticut rivers.

Shad start their spawning migration from the ocean into freshwater from May through July. The adults spawn then return to the ocean quickly, whereas the young will migrate out later in the fall. Adult shad usually mature to spawn in 4-5 years for males and 5-6 years for females. The males are smaller (3-4 pounds) than the females (4-7 pounds). Many older shad are repeat spawners, returning to their natal rivers to spawn more than once in their lives.

Shad are an exciting sport fish providing lots of action at the end of a line and can be caught using shad darts (small weighted bucktails) and flies. Try fishing below dams or natural obstacles.

Trophy Fish and Catch/Release Program

If you believe a big fish you catch measures up to other large fish caught in New Hampshire, you should consider entering it into the Fish and Game Department's **Trophy Fish and Catch/Release Program**.

This program recognizes the skilled and lucky anglers who catch exceptionally large fish in the state. The fish must exceed the minimum weight listed below. To enter one in the catch-and-release category, a fish must meet the minimum length listed below.

Freshwater Fish

Species	Minimum Weight	Minimum Length
Black crappie	2 lbs.	14"
Bluegill	1 lb.	10"
Brook trout	2 lbs.	16"
Brown bullhead	2 lbs.	14"
Brown trout	5 lbs.	25"
Chain pickerel	4 lbs.	24"
Channel catfish	6 lbs.	24"
Common carp	20 lbs.	30"
Cusk (burbot)	6 lbs.	28"
Fallfish	2 lbs.	15"
Lake trout	10 lbs.	30"
Lake whitefish	4 lbs.	20"
Landlocked salmon	5 lbs.	24"
Largemouth bass	5 lbs.	20"
Northern pike	15 lbs.	38"
Pumpkinseed	10 oz.	8"
Rainbow trout	4 lbs.	20"
Rock bass	1 lb.	10"
Smallmouth bass	4 lbs.	19"
Walleye	6 lbs.	26"
White catfish	4 lbs.	18"
White perch	3 lbs.	16"
Yellow perch	2 lbs.	14"

Saltwater Fish

Species	Minimum Weight	Minimum Length
Atlantic mackerel	3 lbs.	17"
Bluefish	15 lbs.	34"
Cod	40 lbs.	44"
Haddock	10 lbs.	30"
Pollock	30 lbs.	40"
Striped bass	40 lbs.	45"
Winter flounder	2 lbs.	17"

Eligible Categories

The person catching the heaviest fish, or releasing the longest in a particular species category, will receive a certificate. All qualifying applicants will also receive a trophy fish arm patch.

If you catch a fish weighing over the minimum qualifying weight for a particular species category, go to your nearest supermarket which has certified scales. (Do not freeze fish before certifying weight. This will reduce the weight.) Ask the counter person to certify the weight. Send in the certified weight slip along with a completed official entry blank (download one at fishnh.com/fishing/trophy.html).

Avery Traffie displays his 11.14 lb. brown trout.



COURTESY PHOTO

Trophy Fish Program Rules

No person shall submit more than three entries for any one species category during a program year. These may include one entry for kept fish and two for catch and release.

1. Weigh the fish as soon as possible on scales certified by the NH Bureau of Weights and Measures. Two witnesses must be present and both must sign the official entry form.

2. Before the entry form can be accepted, the truth of the statement must be attested by a qualified officer such as a notary public, justice of the peace, town clerk, postmaster, member of the state or local law enforcement agency, or Fish and Game employee. Note their title and telephone number on the form.

3. All entries must be on an official entry form (download one at **fishnh.com/fishing/trophy.html**). Forms are also available from any conservation officer or by writing to:

Trophy Fish Program
N.H. Fish and Game Department, Region 2
PO Box 417
New Hampton, NH 03256-0417

4. Entrants must have a current resident or nonresident New Hampshire fishing license.

5. Fish must be taken on legal sporting tackle and must be hooked and landed or hooked, boated and landed in the state of New Hampshire by the entrant during the legal season for the species taken.

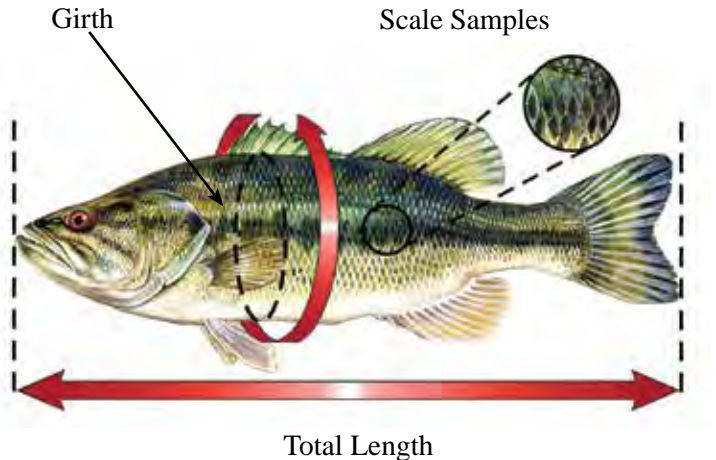
6. The Department reserves the right to question any witness, examine the scales used for weighing any entry and to refuse any incomplete application.

7. The program runs from January 1 to December 31 each year. Completed applications must be received within 30 days from date of landing fish. No entries will be accepted later than January 30 for the year prior. Winners will be notified by February 15.

8. A clear side view photo (color or black and white print) must be submitted with all applications. **Catch and release fish shall be photographed at the site of catch. If the fish shows any signs of improper handling prior to release, it shall be disqualified.**

9. Fish scale samples are required for smallmouth and largemouth bass.

How to Measure a Trophy Fish



For a Trophy Fish Entry Form, please go to
fishnh.com/fishing/trophy.html

Tips for Releasing Fish

- When returning a fish to the water, time is most important. Land the hooked fish and release it as quickly and carefully as possible. An overplayed fish may become too weak to recover.
- Use a net with a fine mesh when landing the fish. A net is not necessary on small fish. Keep the fish in the water as much as possible. Out of water, a fish suffocates and can be injured.
- Touch the fish as little as possible when removing the hook. Keep fingers, pliers, etc., away from its gills and eyes. Don't squeeze or let it flop on the ground. To calm the fish, hold it gently around the middle and upside down to remove hook.
- Remove the hook with small pliers, or thumb and forefinger, by shaking and backing the hook out. If hook cannot be easily removed, cut the leader as close as possible to the hook. The hook will rust or fall out in a short time.



PHOTO © MERRILL DICK, DREAMSTIME.COM

To revive a tired fish, hold it in a swimming position with one hand under the bottom jaw and the other grasping it in front of tail. Move the fish back and forth gently through the water, facing into the current, until it is able to swim away.



Let's Go Fishing Program

Whether you're a seasoned angler or a beginner seeking instruction, New Hampshire Fish and Game's **Let's Go Fishing Program** is for you!

Let's Go Fishing Program courses and clinics are offered free of charge by trained volunteer instructors. They share their knowledge and experience of fishing, ethics, responsible outdoor behavior and aquatic ecology.

Courses and clinics offered by Let's Go Fishing include basic freshwater fishing, saltwater fishing, fly fishing, fly tying and ice fishing. During the classes, participants learn the basics of fishing and get practical experience while enjoying a hands-on field trip.

Join our team, become a volunteer instructor and share your love of fishing with others. For information, contact N.H. Fish and Game's Aquatic Resources Education Program at (603) 271-3212 or visit: fishnh.com/fishing/lets-go-fishing.html.

Public Access To New Hampshire's Waters

New Hampshire's lakes, ponds, rivers and streams are a tremendous public asset to communities and visitors. Providing access to New Hampshire's waters, while safeguarding the environment, is a crucial and challenging task.

The New Hampshire Fish and Game Department's **Statewide Public Access Program** identifies waterbodies needing access from a variety of sources, including a recent statewide public survey, the Public Water Access Advisory Board, interested citizens and Fish and Game staff.

Once a waterbody is identified, land suitable for an access facility is carefully sought and evaluated. Only then can the Department proceed with plans to buy and develop a site, while protecting that waterbody's environmental conditions. Regional planning commissions, municipal governments, river and lake associations, sporting clubs, and shorefront property owners are a few of the groups that help guide the Department's access initiatives. A variety of state and federal permits must be secured to protect water quality, endangered species, wetlands and other natural resources before a project can proceed. A management plan is developed for the operation, inspection, maintenance and enforcement needs of each site.



*For more information on the
Statewide Public Access Program, visit:*

fishnh.com/access

Search for over 600 boating and fishing access sites,
listed alphabetically by town; includes maps.

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FFG

Free Fishing Day

On the first Saturday in June each year, N.H. Fish and Game offers the public an opportunity to fish for free!

Residents and nonresidents may fish in water bodies throughout the state – both freshwater and saltwater – without purchasing a license.

While the fishing may be free, the day is not a free-for-all. Participants must abide by all current N.H. fishing regulations.



PHOTO © YOBRO10_DREAMSTIME.COM

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consult the *Shoreline
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fishnh.com

or call 603-271-3211 and
we'll send you one

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