WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-1
Stream: Center Brook
Surveyed Segment begins: Adams Rd
Surveyed Segment ends: Rte 8A

Survey Participant(s): Sadie Stull

PROBLEMS:	ASSETS:	PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION:

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-2
Stream: Drowned Land Brook
Surveyed Segment begins: Headwaters
Surveyed Segment ends: Rte 8A

Survey Participant(s): Stephanie Vidmosko

PROBLEMS:	ASSETS:	PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION:

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-3
Stream: Drowned Land Brook
Surveyed Segment begins: Rte 8A
Surveyed Segment ends: Jackson Rd

Survey Participant(s): Stephanie Vidmosko

PROBLEMS:	ASSETS:	PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION:

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-4
Stream: Drowned Land Brook
Surveyed Segment begins: Jackson Rd
Surveyed Segment ends: Rte 8A

Survey Participant(s): Amy Reifsnyder

PROBLEMS:	ASSETS:	PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION:

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-5
Stream: Drowned Land Brook
Surveyed Segment begins: Rte 8A
Surveyed Segment ends: Haskins Rd

Survey Participant(s): Amy Reifsnyder

PROBLEMS:	ASSETS:	PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION:

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-6
Stream: Savoy Hollow Brook
Surveyed Segment begins: Headwaters
Surveyed Segment ends: Confluence w/ Drowned Land Brook

Survey Participant(s): Jim Lobley

PROBLEMS:	ASSETS:	PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION:

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-7
Stream: East Branch
Surveyed Segment begins: Haskins Rd
Surveyed Segment ends: River Rd

Survey Participant(s): Jan & Gene Chague

PROBLEMS:	ASSETS:	PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:
1) Dump area 2) Water from swimming pool	1) Good coverage along banks, shady for fish 2) Town has designated a picnic area by the river, but left vegetation to river	1) Help boyscouts put new bridge in for access to trails on the mountain

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION:
Starting at Haskins Road in Savoy the Westfield River has a typical New England look with a rocky, gravely bottom. The banks on each side slope down to the river on the left side there is the old stonewall from an old bridge, which has grown up in weeds. A few feet down from the stonewall trees overhand the bank and cools the river. On the right side a resident has lawn, but has maintained a weedy buffer and fence. They have a water pump and hose by the waters edge, which is used to fill their above ground swimming pool. This side of the river along their property line is open without any trees for shade only the weeds as a buffer to the river. At the end of their property line the trees start to shade the river again.

Behind the Church and General Store on Route 116 the river banks become very steep on both sides with many trees and underbrush, the river bottom is rocky and gravely. Down a short ways by the old farm and hotel the banks slope gradually to the river, less rocks and gravel with evidence of some silt, the river becomes wider here. The Snowmobile Association of Massachusetts (S.A.M.) has a bridge across the river to snowmobile trails on the other side. In order to use their trails you need to become a member. Looking up river from the S.A.M. bridge there is a 2 foot diameter cement culvert about 3 feet long lying in the water. Downstream from the bridge the water is still flat with gravel, sand a few rocks the bank is thickly vegetated. In the vegetated area near the river in the picnic area are steel beams and other materials. At Town Hall, we were told the Boy Scouts had built a bridge over the river and made hiking trails on the other side, which is also town land. A few years later a big storm washed away the bridge and Boy Scouts did not have the money to rebuild. Maybe they could get funding through the HCI. Near where the bridge was washed out there is a picnic area with tables and outdoor grill. The picnic area has easier access to the river at this point it is quite beautiful and peaceful.

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION:

Continuing downstream, we saw some rusted springs from a truck. There are paths through the weeds to the river from the picnic area. At the end of the mowed field there is a drainage ditch that runs from Rte 116 to the river; it has tall grasses and weeds on both sides and a small foot bridge on the mowed path. Where the ditch empties into the river it flows through a 2-foot diameter cement culvert about 3 feet long; at this point there is a deep pool. The water from the ditch looked dark and murky, but was clear flowing into the river.

Behind the Town Hall in the river beavers started to build a dam. We mentioned the evidence of beavers at the Town Hall and were told that beavers were taken out last year. They would check out the area again this year.

Down further there is an area of backwash bordered by rocky islands and piles of debris, logs, sticks, brush, clumps of weeds and rock. At one point the river bank was muddy and a deer print was discovered. In this general area an unusual flower was about to open, but was unable to determine its name. After this area of backwashes the river flattens out and the bottom is sandy the area looks marshy. We did not walk this part because it looked like a bog and were afraid to sink into the sand and muck. At this point the mowed path moves away from the river towards the road and eventually comes out on Route 116 before a private home. Right before the private home in a low lying area fill of rocks, cement and metal were deposited. On the other side of the river from the area of fill a horse farm abuts the river. From out vantage point it looked like the horses could walk right down to the river.

On River Road, at the bridge, the river is rocky and gravely with thick vegetation on both sides. The river water was clear all the way down with very little silt or evidence of other pollutants.

SCENIC FEATURES:

This section of the river is in a valley, the town owns the land from Rte 116 over the river up the mountain. The mountains surround you from every direction in this sleepy little dale.

CULTURAL FEATURES:

Old general store, church, large building next to town owned land (may have once been a hotel), Savoy Town Hall.

RECREATIONAL FEATURES:

Town of Savoy mows a large open field and has walking paths from the hotel land down to just before the private property on River Road. In the open field near the river there is a stand of trees with picnic tables and an outside grill. Town provides porta potty by the road near Rte 116.

BIOLOGICAL FEATURES:

Minnows & dace; evidence of beaver; deer tracks; some invasive roses

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-8
Stream: East Branch
Surveyed Segment begins: River Rd
Surveyed Segment ends: 1st River Rd crossing in Windsor

Survey Participant(s): Stephanie Vidmosko

PROBLEMS:	ASSETS:	PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION:

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-9
Stream: East Branch
Surveyed Segment begins: 1st River Rd crossing in Windsor
Surveyed Segment ends: DCR Parking Area

Stream Segment: EB-10
Stream: East Branch
Surveyed Segment begins: DCR Parking Area
Surveyed Segment ends: Windigo Rd

Survey Participant(s): Alison Bowen, Anne Zonomi, Sandy Papurh (sp?)

PROBLEMS:	**ASSETS:**	**PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:**
1) Cluster of dead pines along river; 2) Bank erosion, trees coming down; 3) Tree down, pulling others, bank erosion; 4) Tire rim in river		1) Fish passage at dam

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION:

We walked our segment on a beautiful, clear day. The water was low but clear and clean. Some trash along the grade down to the river, probably thrown from cars, as well as a few old tires. Except for a few areas where trees were down and erosion had occurred, the river seemed excellent to us.

RECREATIONAL FEATURES:

Windsor State Forest: 2540 acres, Contains sandy beach and swimming area, picnic sites and campsites, hiking, cross-country skiing and snowmobiling are allowed on numerous trails and old roads, fishing and hunting; dam constructed by Civilian Conservation Corp.

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-11
Stream: Windsor Jambs Brook
Surveyed Segment begins: Confluence w/ Phelps Brook & Windsor Pond Brook
Surveyed Segment ends: School House Rd

Survey Participant(s): Andi + Simon Lynes

PROBLEMS:	ASSETS:	PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION:

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-12
Stream: Windsor Jambs Brook
Surveyed Segment begins: School House Rd
Surveyed Segment ends: Confluence w/ East Branch

Survey Participant(s): Marc Horchstetter

PROBLEMS:	ASSETS:	PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION:

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-13
Stream: East Branch
Surveyed Segment begins: Windigo Rd
Surveyed Segment ends: West Main St in Cummington

Survey Participant(s): Marc Horchstetter

PROBLEMS:	ASSETS:	PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION:

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-14
Stream: East Branch
Surveyed Segment begins: West Main St
Surveyed Segment ends: Rte 9

Survey Participant(s): Marc Horchstetter

PROBLEMS:	ASSETS:	PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION:

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-15
Stream: East Branch
Surveyed Segment begins: Rte 9
Surveyed Segment ends: Packard St

Survey Participant(s): Marc Horchstetter

PROBLEMS:	ASSETS:	PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION:

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-16
Stream: East Branch
Surveyed Segment begins: Packard St
Surveyed Segment ends: Beechwood Rd

Survey Participant(s): Marc Horchstetter

PROBLEMS:	ASSETS:	PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION:

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-17
Stream: East Branch
Surveyed Segment begins: Beechwood Rd
Surveyed Segment ends: Stage Rd

Survey Participant(s): Bob Copley

PROBLEMS:	ASSETS:	PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION:

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-18A
Stream: East Branch
Surveyed Segment begins: Stage Rd
Surveyed Segment ends: Confluence w/ Rivulet & Roaring Brooks

Survey Participant(s): Bob Copley

PROBLEMS:	ASSETS:	PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION:

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-18B
Stream: East Branch
Surveyed Segment begins: Confluence w/ Rivulet & Roaring Brooks
Surveyed Segment ends: Confluence w/ Mill Brook

Stream Segment: EB-19
Stream: East Branch
Surveyed Segment begins: Confluence w/ Mill Brook
Surveyed Segment ends: Plainfield Rd

Survey Participant(s): Robert Berenson

PROBLEMS:	ASSETS:	PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:
1) Erosion to Dynok property should be investigated for repair	1) Several footpaths on north bank through vegetation to river; 2) large number of pine trees being pruned by someone	

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION:
Shallow flowing water bounded by private property on north bank and Route 9 on south bank. The river bed contains many visible rocks and many large eroded rocks. There is abundant vegetation along both banks. It is a very picturesque river.

SCENIC FEATURES:
Many scenic vistas with shallow clean flowing water and many eroded large boulders.

CULTURAL FEATURES:
According to local hearsay, the remaining abutments from bridge destroyed by a flood in late 1930s found on both banks.

RECREATIONAL FEATURES:
Former town beach near the Cummington Creamery & Grocery provides "unofficial" swimming opportunities for some residents; however, the discontinued dredging of this area has limited swimming opportunities.

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-20
Stream: East Branch
Surveyed Segment begins: Plainfield Rd
Surveyed Segment ends: Rte 9

Survey Participant(s): Amy Pulley, Matthew Grallert, Andy Liebenow

PROBLEMS:	**ASSETS:**	**PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:**
1) Lots of knotweed on the right bank of the river from the cement bridge to the recreation fields	1) Meadow Brook & mill canal bring cold water and nutrients into river; 2) Whole seg. of river is imp. habitat for wildlife in this developed area; 3) People of Cummington who love the river; 4) Whole segment is a potential conservation area – riverbanks well buffered (in most places) from development by fields -- retains wild appearance, Can we keep it this way?	1) How do we deal with knotweed?; 2) Education of adj. landowners and residents; how to keep river healthy? E.g. Encourage certain kinds of vegetation? Plant more trees? How does water from Main St affect water? How to care for tributaries?; 3) What are consequences to native fish from stocking river with rainbow trout

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION:
Segment begins at the cement bridge on Plainfield Road. The property on the southwest corner of the bridge sits a building which houses a couple apartments and an auto repair garage. This is one of only two businesses located immediately adjacent to the river. A drainage pipe high on the right bank just after the bridge channels storm drainage water from Main St into the river. On our rainy day walk, water gushed from this culvert but on the sunny day it was dry. A large patch of knotweed begins just below the bridge on the right bank and persists in large patches along this bank all the way to the ballfield. We saw no knotweed on the left bank. Several homeowners were battling this invasive and had cut down swaths of it for access and views of the river.

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION (CONT.):

The historic foundation of Cummington's old covered bridge is visible from the cement bridge. There may also be a portion of this old foundation visible on the right bank. It was a beautiful scene looking up the river from on an early summer evening with locust trees in bloom nearby. The portion visible from the bridge was 8"-12" deep on the days we walked. There was some build-up of sediments and what we assumed was algae on the bottom. We noticed black-headed dace, crawdads, song sparrows, robins, mourning doves, and raccoon tracks.

The building closest the river, besides the two by the bridge, is a few properties down on the right. It has recently been renovated into a pottery studio with living quarters above, but historically it has been an important location in Cummington. The thick patch of knotweed on the bank behind this building had recently been cut to the ground. The water was a bit shallower below this old mill with a thicker mat of organic matter.

The water becomes deeper around the rocks, then widens out in a stretch that is about 6"-8" deep. It was in this section we found toad eggs. We saw several dozen strands of them along a 50-foot stretch. This section was the only place we saw toad eggs so it may be an important area for toads.

Continuing down the river on the left bank is a mown field where a resident of Nash Road has a small vegetable garden and keeps some chickens. Chairs and a picnic table sit out along the riverbank. On the right bank is the hayfield of an active small farm on Main St. that also keeps chickens, goats, a horse, and maybe several other animals. This farm has also cut a swath through the knotweed for river access. We saw a merganser with 6 small fluffy chicks swimming behind her. A resident reported frequent ducks, raccoons, and an occasional river otter here.

At the beginning of the mown property on the left bank, a small rocky island has formed in the river. The main vegetation was a kind of willow and clumps of grasses. A bit farther down was an island with greater diversity of vegetation. This island may have formed around a giant rock or chunk of ledge that pokes up in the middle of the island. There were some trees growing on the island, a half dozen over 20' tall. The tallest, an oak, was over 25' tall. Small willows and grasses were abundant; we recognized forget-me-nots and blue iris in bloom. There were animal tracks too – possibly coyote. The river cut through this island in one place, creating a small, protected stream where we saw many dace. Among the rocks on the left side of this island we found reddish pools with oil on the surface. The oil broke up easily when stirred. Past the island was a short run of faster water where we noticed patches of bright green algae clinging sporadically to rocks. The river calmed again for a good long stretch and many insects were flying above the water. Tree swallows and barn swallows were gliding above the water catching their dinner. Red-winged blackbirds and cedar waxwings perched along the banks. A purple finch was singing and roosters were crowing from the farm in the village. We began to notice human-made objects in the water. We came across our first old whetstone with edges rounded by the river. We also found a family of nesting birds.

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION (CONT.):

Just past the island was a stretch where there were 5 trees down along the right bank and some erosion visible. All the trees were tucked up near the bank creating a different kind of habitat for wildlife. This section of trees is growing between the hayfield and ballfield. Trees edge a small drainage stream that flows down from Main St. and enters the river above Pettingill Memorial Field. This is one of the two places where trees grow in any numbers along the right bank. While I was standing by the mouth of this stream, kids floated by on inner tubes. Though the water is fairly shallow, they were having a great ride. They rode the current to the bridge where they gout out and walked to town. I walked this stream up to Main St. and noticed minnows and a few frogs as I walked. The stream is well shaded by thick vegetation to the point where it edges a yard of a Main St. residence.

A bit downstream from the mouth of this drainage stream is a large rock in the middle of the river. It is a local landmark because of its distinctive knob. Another rock just upstream is shaped like a couch. Both of these rocks are favorite sitting stones for children and adults entering the river from the ballfield.

Just downstream from this rock is the mouth of Meadow Brook on the left bank. On our rainy morning walk, the brook was quite deep just upstream from its mouth, deep enough to fish. Knowing that this stream passes through a cow pasture and close to a barn not far upstream, we gave the smell test to the small build-up of organic matter at the mouth of the stream. None of us could detect any bad smells. A riffle downstream on the left side of the river looked like another good nursery for insects that might feed on the organic matter entering from the brook. The brook was also much colder than the river, better habitat for fish.

The town playground and recreational fields are on the right bank of the river downstream from Meadow Brook. There are several paths cutting through the knotweed that lead from the recreation area to the river. Trees continue along this bank about half way along the recreation fields. This is another favorite access point for children to play in the river and we found some evidence of their play.

Past the playground, beginning along the fenced ballfield, many large rocks and boulders have been placed along the right bank to prevent erosion. Someone told us it might have been a Corps of Engineers project that happened after the 1938 hurricane. This riprap continues for a distance along the cornfield downstream from the recreation fields. We noticed some bright green algae pools among the rocks close to the shore. Across the river from the ballfield, we noticed small sections of bank erosion with roots of trees being exposed. This is also where we saw two kingfishers.

Where the riprap ended on the right bank, we saw a few more trees fown in the river and signs of erosion and some beaver activity. The left bank across from this was reinforced with large rocks. Where the river bends towards the steel bridge along the cornfield, there was a section of large rocks in the river. Two spotted sandpipers were flying from rock to rock, busily searching for food.

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION (CONT.):

A wooded section follows the left bank across the river from the ballfield all the way to this bend. Trees edge the cornfield along the right riverbank. We do not know if chemicals are used in this cornfield, but we do know it is spread with manure for fertilizer. From this bend in the river, Lilac Ave. follows the river closely the rest of the way to the bridge. The resident on the corner of Rte 9 and Lilac has set up a hammock down by the water under the trees. The right bank gets steep approaching Rte 9 where the cornfield ends and a small wooded section of very thick vegetation runs between the cornfield and Rte 9. Along this steep bank we began to find the remains of many whetstones. There was a large tree with roots exposed by erosion and entangled in the roots were the remains of many whetstones. A geologist identified this rock as schist. Only One Cummington states the rock came from local quarries.

Just beyond the whetstone tree, the old mill canal enters the river. This cold water flows from the beaver meadow and wetlands on the South side of Rte 9 a few blocks to the west of the bridge. Water flows from wetlands, under Rte 9 and into a small channel on the north side of Rte 9. It then edges a property where it is dammed into a small old millpond. The water then follows the mill canal to the river. A rainbow trout was nosed up to the entrance of this cold canal water into the river. The only hole really deep enough to swim in is right here just above the bridge. A steep path on the west side of the bridge leads down to the river.

CULTURAL FEATURES:

Plainfield Road Bridge built after 1938 hurricane washed away the old one (recently improved).

Remains of stone foundation from the old covered bridge built in 1869. Covered bridge washed downstream during 1938 hurricane and took out the cement bridge at the end of this segment.

Recently renovated mill building on Main S, served as a cotton factory from 1812-1841 when it was converted to a mill to cut whetstones. After 1860 it became a woodworking shop with 35 employees – producing wooden handles for tools. First electricity in Cummington was generated here for the mill by water power from the river. In 1908, it became the Cummington Power Co., which generated additional electricity for town buildings and residences. The building was twice destroyed by fire and rebuilt, the last time in 1932. In 1973 it was still a working brush handle factory with 9 employees. Now being used as a pottery studio and residence.

Pettingill Memorial Field given to town in 1934 for use as a recreation field, includes playground for children, two baseball diamonds, a tennis court, and a large covered picnic area. The pump house for the town water supply is located here. Provides the main public access point to the river via several small footpaths.

Since 1762, when English settlers began to move into Township Number 5, Cummington has had a continuous relationship with the river. Much evidence of that relationship lies buried in the riverbed – old rusted tools, pipes, agricultural and mechanical artifacts, even an old baking sheet.

CULTURAL FEATURES (CONT.):
There were several whetstone mills along the river. Close to the bridge at the end of the segment is the site of the Orcutt whetstone cutting mill. This mill operated from 1860-1870. On the old map, p. 213 in Only One Cummington, it looks as if the mill was on the left bank of the river. It also looks as if Meadow Brook used to enter the river closer to the bridge. In 1813, a dam and canal were built here that carried power to the mill. However, we found many whetstones and pieces of cut stone along the right river bank. Many were entwined in the roots of a large tree on the bank. Further research may need to be done to determine why the stones were found on the right bank – possibly another mill was located there. There is a small canal on the right bank at this location running down from a human-made small pond.

Steel bridge where Rte 9 crosses the river was built in 1938 after the covered bridge from up the river washed down and smashed into the old cement bridge during a hurricane. The cement bridge had been built in 1921 when Rte 9 became the first macadam road in the area.

RECREATIONAL FEATURES:
Swimming and Tubing: Most of the land on both sides of the river is privately owned making access to the river limited for non-residents. There are no public beaches. The main public access is from Pettingill Memorial Field, where the river is fairly shallow. There is one small deep hole by the steel bridge but the path down is narrow and steep. The children of Cummington village seem to know their way to the isolated holes along the river and the tubing routes, even through the shallow runs.

Fishing: Fishing for native brook trout and for stocked salmon is catch and release. Every spring, the river is stocked with farm-raised rainbow trout for anglers that buy Massachusetts fishing licenses for the sport of catching these larger fish.

Birdwatching: We saw 25 species and plenty of evidence of breeding birds.

BIOLOGICAL FEATURES:
Fish: Many small dace,some large-headed minnows (possibly sculpin), and brook trout; places where cold water enters the river are important to fish because of the nutrients they bring to the river and because the cold water carries more oxygen; stocked rainbow trout compete with the native brook trout for meager resources when the river is warm and the water is low; salmon are also stocked and compete for the same resources

Birds: robin, mourning dove, purple finch, goldfinch, barn swallow, tree swallow, catbird, red-winged blackbird, grackle, phoebe, cardinal, crow, kingfisher, chipping sparrow, song sparrow, cedar waxwing, common yellowthroat, yellow warbler, blackburnian warbler, black duck, common merganser, spotted sandpiper, red-eyed vireo, great blue heron, and turkey vultures.

Other wildlife: red squirrels, chipmunks, raccoons, coyote, river otters, beaver, toad eggs, caddis flies, crane flies, and many other insects.

Flora: Locust trees, short willows and thick grasses

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-21
Stream: East Branch
Surveyed Segment begins: Rte 9
Surveyed Segment ends: Old Rte 9

Survey Participant(s): Amy Pulley, Matthew Grallert, Andy Liebenow

PROBLEMS:	**ASSETS:**	**PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:**
1) Two patches of knotweed (invasive iris?); 2) Small patch of oil; 3) Road drainage and salt; 4) Presence of many cars, trucks, and buses of the garage; 5) Build-up of algae	1) Stretch of undeveloped wild woods on right bank is an asset to wildlife	1) Educational programs -- with development pressures in Hilltowns how do we take care of river ecology? What can landowners and townspeople do to help the river?

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION:

We began our downstream walk at the steel bridge where Rte 9 crosses the river. There were children enjoying themselves on the large cobble beach just downstream from the bridge. A half-dozen grackles were searching for food among the rocks and young grackles were begging treats from their parents. A phoebe wagged its tail on a wire strung above the river near the bridge. We saw large boulders along each bank just after the bridge. It looked as if the boulders were placed there at some point to shore up the banks and prevent erosion. A few tall oaks and locust trees grow on the left bank between the river and Old Rte 9. In the spring when the water us high from snowmelt, cars belonging to kayakers can often be seen parked under these trees along the roadside. This is a favorite place to put in for a kayak trip during those few weeks when the water is high and fast on this portion of the river.

Old Rte 9 follows the left bank of the river closely along this whole segment. This used to be the main road until Rte 9 was relocated uphill from the river. Presently, there is only one residence and one business on Old Rte 9 and one residence across the river on the right bank. Historically, this short segment of river was a busy place. A blacksmith shop was built in 1788 on the right bank near the entrance to the bridge. Across the river on the left bank, a general store was in business from 1861 to 1900. Along the right bank further down the river were two sawmills and a gristmill built in the late 1700's. We did not get out of the river to explore cellar holes or remains of these buildings, but that would be a fun project in the future.

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION (CONT.):
Just past the bridge, a house sits about 50 feet from the river. It is the only house on the right bank along this segment. There was a large patch of knotweed where this property edged the river. It was the first of two knotweed patches we saw on this segment. The knotweed ended abruptly at a lush patch of 4' tall ferns. I wondered if the ferns had the tenacity to compete with the knotweed. There was also a grass that was abundant along both banks of the river. This grass grew close to the water and at times ventured out into the river. About halfway down, there was a section of river where it was the dominant vegetation along both sides, spreading six feet from the waters edge up the banks.

The water past the cobble beach was slow and the walking was slippery. Long strands of algae covered the rocks, and sediments were building up along the bottom. The house on the left bank sits close to Old Rte 9 and across the street from this house the homeowner has weed-whacked the vegetation along the bank. A pipe emerges from the bank here. It carries drainage water from the road after a rain. I questioned the homeowner and she said she believed that it also brings drainage water from the busy Rte 9 up the hill behind her house. There is a sign up on Rte 9 that designates this section of road above her house as a low salt area, but recent tests have shown that this homeowner's well water contains high levels of salt.

Along the right bank part the house, a long stretch of woods begins and extends all the way to the end of the segment. There where several trickles of cold water seeping into the river along the bank. There were deer and raccoon and dog tracks in the mud by one of these seeps. The thick vegetation along the banks and the woods beyond offers good access to the river for wildlife. A number of the large rocks in this section were whitewashed with bird droppings. We found two dead dace and a dead crawdad in the river, and a dead blue jay on a rock in the river.

A bit further downriver on the left was a patch of yellow iris in bloom. It was beautiful, but we wondered if this was the invasive kind of iris. Just beyond this iris, I found a small pool of oil on the water surface. I stirred it several times and each time it closed over the surface again immediately and did not break apart into little sections. I noticed nothing on the bank above that might be leaking oil. I was still a little bit upstream from the garage, although I was not far downstream of the drainage pipe.

From this point on, there were numerous large rocks along the banks and in the water. I took pictures of several that had beautiful wavy patterns of erosion. Above these rocks on Old Rte 9 sits a second house on the left bank which is the office for Liebnow's Garage next door. The garage is an active auto repair and towing operation as well as a school bus business. There are often numerous school buses parked on Old Rte 9 above the river and on driveways up behind the garage.

Along the thirty-foot stretch of the left bank below the garage, there were about a dozen patches of reddish puddles of thick slimy stuff. The puddle looked oily but the oil broke apart easily when stirred. Large sections of red-coated rocks showed that the puddles had been more extensive when the water was higher. The red could be buried rusted auto parts or an occurrence of natural bacteria.

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION (CONT.):
We noticed the second patch of knotweed on the bank across from the garage. There were no large trees for a stretch along here but there was lots of poison ivy. The bank is fairly high and steep all along the road so access is difficult.

Just past the garage is a section of large boulders that is one of the scenic highlights of this section. There are sections of deeper water here. Mergansers climbed up onto these rocks both times we walked this section. It was here, along the left bank, that we found another seep pouring cold water into the river. One of the rocks in the river had a very clear water level marks that showed how much the level of the water in the river changes with the rains over short periods of time.

Past the boulders, the water widens and is shallower. Algae along the bottom continues to make slippery walking conditions. The woods thicken on the right bank and there is a section of trees on the left as Old Rte 9 sweeps uphill away from the riverbank to join Rte 9 at the end of this segment.

CULTURAL RESOURCES:
Steel bridge where Rte 9 crosses the river was built in 1938 after the covered bridge from up the river washed down in a hurricane and destroyed the old cement bridge. This bridge was painted green when it was built and for about 60 year was known to locals as "the green bridge." It has been repainted red in the past decade, but many folks are still in the habit of calling it the green bridge. Newcomers to the area know it as "the red bridge."

Near the bridge on the left bank is the site of an old blacksmith shop built around 1788.

On the left bank, to the north side of Rte 9, is the site of the old Orcutt General Store. The store was built in 1861 and operated until its location was moved in 1900.

Site of an old sawmill built before 1781 is now overgrown with woods.

Liebenow's Garage is the only active business on this segment. It is an active auto repair garage, towing service, and school bus business. Located on Old Rte 9 very close to the river.

In the wooded section on the right bank is the site of another historical sawmill and gristmill built by Nehemiah Joy around 1800.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES:
Fish: Dace and other minnows; native brook trout and stocked rainbow trout; there are a few deep holes near the large rocks and the trees on the right bank offer shade that helps keep the water cooler on hot days.

Birds: song sparrow, pigeon, grackle, phoebe, cardinal, common merganser, yellow-bellied sapsucker, Baltimore oriole, common yellowthroat, American robin, catbird and blue jay.

Other wildlife: crawdads, footprints of deer, raccoon and other mammals.

Flora: large oaks, locusts, ferns, elderberries, maples, ash trees, poison ivy; knotweed and yellow iris (invasive?)

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-22
Stream: East Branch
Surveyed Segment begins: Old Rte 9
Surveyed Segment ends: Paved Pullout across from Wilder Rd

Survey Participant(s): Stan & Linda Warren

PROBLEMS:	ASSETS:	PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:
1) Some mineral seepage (naturally occurring); 2) Rigosa Rose & Knotweed growing, minor at present	1) Extremely pristine section; 2) Water quality seemed good; 3) Many deer trackes, nesting mallards in grass, and lots of crayfish and minnows	1) Some clean-up of trash, all can be seen from Rte 9 -- very little trash due to lack of use; 2) Some fishing, but limited

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION:
Water quality very clean and gravel substrate throughout river segment. No land use along this section, except for Route 9 highway on the river left bank. No follow-up necessary except for trash pick up along the highway.

SCENIC FEATURES:
Scenic vistas of river from Route 9.

RECREATIONAL FEATURES:
Swimming, fishing and kayaking (during higher spring flows).

BIOLOGICAL FEATURES:
Crayfish, nesting mallards, native grasses and ferns, deer & raccoon tracks.

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-23
Stream: East Branch
Surveyed Segment begins: Paved Pullout across from Wilder Rd
Surveyed Segment ends: Confluence w/ Swift River

Survey Participant(s): Stan & Linda Warren

PROBLEMS:	ASSETS:	PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:
1) Some tall non-native weeds, but not too bad; 2) Some monitoring should be done to ensure that trash is picked up when there is access at roadside areas	1) Fishing occuring; 2) People wading in water to keep cool; 3) Fawn & Doe at riverside; 4) Access good with roadside rest area; 5) Fisherman trail along stream indicating use	1) Pollution by visitors -- should be monitored where there is access

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION:
Throughout the segment, water clarity is excellent and substrate all gravel with some sandy areas. Confluence with Swift River picturesque with lots of interesting rocks along shoreline. Some trash found where people accessed the river by trails. No follow-up necessary.

SCENIC FEATURES:
Rock cliffs. In general, very beautiful stretch of river.

CULTURAL FEATURES:
Stone walls built for retention of roadside park.

RECREATIONAL FEATURES:
Swimming, fishing and kayaking (during higher spring flows).

BIOLOGICAL FEATURES:
Evidence of minnows, crayfish, deer (young fawn)

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-23 B & C
Stream: East Branch
Surveyed Segment begins: Confluence with Swift River
Surveyed Segment ends: Route 143

Survey Participant(s): John & Joyce Follet (conducted survey in Fall 2006)

PROBLEMS:	ASSETS:	PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:
1) Trespassing on private property to access beach area 2) Occasional trash and emergency access issues at beach	1) Wild, primitive area 2) Wildlife habitat, especially for bird migrations	1) Explore idea for primitive trail along sections 2) Include old mill remains under historic district designation

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION:
This segment is wild and beautiful. Its uniqueness is its rugged shoreline and therefore its lack of accessibility. The steep hillside makes trails near the river impossible. The best way through is in a kayak or a whitewater canoe during high water. The area is generally abandoned by all except the boaters, bathers and ardent fisherman. Maybe this is best, especially sine much of the land along the way is protected.

I believe however, that a trail could travel through this wild country – laid out from the bridge in Cummington to Tower Brook in Chesterfield along the west bank.

SCENIC FEATURES:
Wild, remote, spectacular scenery along entire length.

CULTURAL FEATURES:
Eastern bank near Route 143 bridge are remnants of old mill. An old mill race extends upstream. The hillsides are peppered with old stonewalls and cellar holes.

GELOGICAL FEATURES:
Bends in river are defined by rock ledge which gives "gorge" like appearance.

RECREATIONAL FEATURES:
Beach goers access the area by trail which crosses private property and is posted by the landowner. The sandy beach is adjacent to a deep pool. Possibility for a remote, rugged, primitive trail on west bank.

BIOLOGICAL FEATURES:
Deer, bear, fisher, coyote, otters, hawks and bald eagle. Great birding and migration area – e.g. sanderlings in winter plumage.

Stream Segment: EB-23 B
Stream: East Branch
Surveyed Segment begins: Confluence with Swift River
Surveyed Segment ends: Confluence with Jewel Brook

Survey Participant(s): John Anderson Wurster (conducted survey in Fall 2007)

PROBLEMS:	ASSETS:	PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:
1) Inadequate parking (only 12 spaces currently) 2) Inadequate signage (no clear indication of trail head leading to public section of forest and river)	1) A core of about 50 current users who cherish wilderness, clean-up litter (rare) and deter vandalism and antisocial behavior (also rare).	1) Better parking – remove signs from Rte 9 grassy rest area at Swift River that currently limits parking to "30 minutes only"; 2) Better trail signs – so that visitors do not trespass on private property due to ignorance.

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION:
To paraphrase John Muir, "Everyone needs beauty as well as bread." Since 1973, I've been hiking the Westfield to receive its good tidings. Here nature's peace flows into you, as sunshine flows into trees, and cares drop-off autumn leaves.

We need access to the Westfield for much more than hiking and fishing; it's a spiritual and cultural matter, a place for chance encounters with other creatures of nature, a family of wild merganser ducks, for example, so we can begin to understand that we, too, are creatures of nature, a significant yet insignificant part of the land and air, the soil and climate. This is what the Westfield Wild & Scenic River is all about and why it is so important we have continued access to it at Swift River.

For more than three decades I've been hiking this section of the Westfield, and have come to recognize about 50 other frequent visitors from the Hilltowns, Pioneer Valley and Berkshires.

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION (CONT.):
Together we monitor trash and trail conditions, and provide a safety net of assistance in case of accidents or injury – for example, wasp stings and sprained ankles. We find that 99.9% of visitors are respectful; the area is almost completely free of litter. Some of the visitors are naturalists who prefer textile-free sunbathing, but this has never been a problem, because the beach is one mile from road, and neither children nor casual visitor make the long trek in, over the rocky trail, up over the hill from the parking area to the beach.

The only problems have been (1) inadequate signage to indicate correct trail on state lands leading to beach, so that new visitors do not wander into private land nearby, principally owned by the Schultz family; and (2) occasional vandalism to parked cars in the too small, inadequate current parking area that is always full very early on most summer days. Presently there is only parking for 12 cars for entire state forest at Swift River – totally inadequate, and unfair to wilderness lovers.

SCENIC FEATURES:
Very precious and unusual long stretch, over 5 miles, of uninterrupted, undeveloped riverscape free of human development – no noise from traffic, no chain saws, no noisy groups of people – and a beautiful sandy beach 50 yards long and 10 yards wide, deep in forest, one mile from roads, a favorite of nature lovers for generations, always quiet and peaceful.

CULTURAL FEATURES:
19th Century stone farm wall remnants, particularly along main access trail.

GELOGICAL FEATURES:
Many massive, giant glacial and riverine rocks.

RECREATIONAL FEATURES:
For working people who live in the increasingly urban areas of the Pioneer Valley and the Berkshires, this section of the Westfield River near Rte 9 Rest Stop at Swift River is one of the few close by wilderness experiences available, and the best place to cool-off on hot summer days in an uncrowded, non-commercial, quiet, forest.

BIOLOGICAL FEATURES:
Deer, bear, moose, otter, mergansers, turkeys, singbirds, woodpeckers, and good trout fishing.

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-24
Stream: East Branch
Surveyed Segment begins: Rte 143 Bridge
Surveyed Segment ends: Chesterfield Gorge

Survey Participant(s): Sarah Prince & Sharon Powers

PROBLEMS:	ASSETS:	PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:
1) Small areas of oil sheen seen in several spots, particularly in places where other trash seen; 2) Some sort of odor near Rte 143 Bridgeas we climbed the bank -- could not find any pipe or source; 3) Lots of undercut banks erosion & trees fallen into river – from Spring flood?	1) Beautiful vistas, rocks, flowers, frogs, roads, trees; 2) Couple in photo just walked into riverside; landowners seem to be absent in area	1) Mill/Barn building falling into river; 2) Reduce knotweed (possibly hogweed); 3) Trash pick-up -- some large items bed spring, etc. where people use to throw stuff over the bank

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION:
This section of the river is generally buffered from development – falling in building one exception – and is very rocky with frequent steep banks and ledge and outcroppings. The water was clear everywhere with just a few very small spots alongside with oil sheen. Water seemed very warm for the beginning of June. The knotweed and possible hogweeds are taking over in a few areas.

SCENIC & GEOLOGICAL FEATURES:
The Trustees of Reservation's owns the 166 acre Chesterfield Gorge Reservation. Gorge surrounded by 75 foot sheer granite cliffs topped with hemlock and beech forest.

CULTURAL FEATURES:
High Bridge: Built by Benjamin Bonney in the 1760's; served as a link along the Boston Albany Post Road. During the Revolutionary War, redcoats marched across the bridge after their defeat in Saratoga, NY. In 1793 a stage coach road was established and a gatehouse was erected on the eastern end to collect tolls; the settlement became known as the Gate. In 1835, floodwaters swept away the bridge along with nearby gristmills and sawmills. All that remains today is the eastern abutment.

RECREATIONAL FEATURES:
Chesterfield Bend: 4 Acres; swimming hole owned by the Chesterfield Bend Conservation Trust; river makes a sharp bend, due to the confinement of a large granite wall on its east side formed deep pool; picnic tables and firepits.

Trustees of Reservation's Chesterfield Gorge: Hiking, picnicking, wildlife viewing.

BIOLOGICAL FEATURES:
Minnows, tadpoles, frogs, and toads. Wildflowers, including blue flag iris, asters, marsh marigold, bluets (quaker ladies), violets, butter cups, etc.

Surrounding forest features hemlock, ash, and oak and is home to bears, bobcats and turkeys.

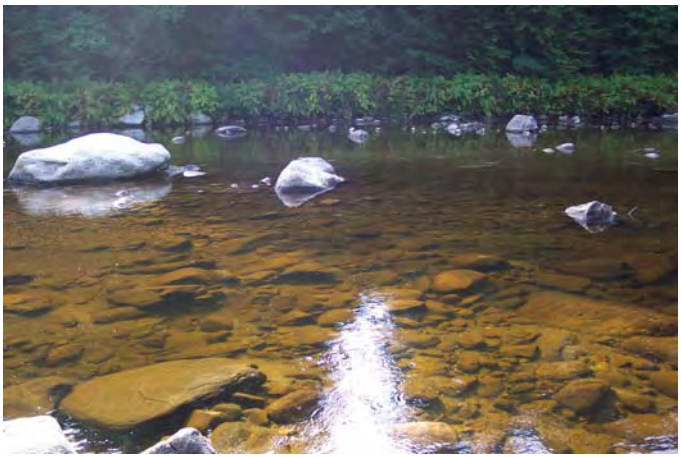
WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-25
Stream: East Branch
Surveyed Segment begins: Chesterfield Gorge
Surveyed Segment ends: DCR Gate on River Rd

Survey Participant(s): Eugene Bishop

PROBLEMS:	ASSETS:	PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:
1) Low water levels	1) Controlled Habitat Area -- Chesterfield Gorge Reservation	

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION:
Segment in very good condition, has easy access, protected land use, very good water quality and no obvious pollution issues.



SCENIC FEATURES:
Excellent views of Chesterfield Gorge and Smith Pyramid.

RECREATIONAL FEATURES:
The East Branch Trail, or former River Road, makes access very easy. Recreational opportunities include trout fishing (Catch & Release with artificial lures only), wildlife viewing, hiking, mountain biking, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing and horseback riding.

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-26
Stream: East Branch
Surveyed Segment begins: DCR Gate on River Rd
Surveyed Segment ends: Old Mill Site

Survey Participant(s): Nancy Rich

PROBLEMS:	ASSETS:	PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:
1) Knotweed & poison ivy; 2) Minor erosion where streams cross the road without adequate culverts. River not impacted yet by erosion but could have impact if allowed to continue	1) Clear water, no pipes, no trash, riparian zones in excellent condition; 2) Woods, wetlands -- excellent habitats. Have seen beaver, moose, deer, fox, etc.; 3) Good access for fishing, hiking, horseback riding, In winter used for skiing, snowmobiling.	1) Invasive species; 2) minor culvert work, drainage work along road 3) Erosion at "Lunch Rocks" may be addressed by placing stone steps

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION:
Here the East Branch is in excellent condition, with grass, wildflowers and ferns carpeting the banks right down to the waterline. The water is clear and free-flowing, with fish, salamanders, dragonflies, and darting birds. This segment, just below the steep-sided, more dramatic Chesterfield Gorge, is a good section in which to notice the more subtle shifts and changes in the forest and in the river. Each bend in the river is marked by deposition of river stones and sediment on the inner side of the curve. In places, the rounded river stones give way to bedrock, fantastically smoothed and carved by the water. The forest alternates between shady hemlock groves on steeper slopes; riverine species such as witchhazel, basswood, ironwood, and occasional sycamores; and hardwood forests of different ages. Near the lower end is an area of large (30-36" diam.) red oaks.

The outstanding cultural feature is the old mill site at the lower end, its enormous carefully-fitted stone blocks still in place. Here, the river is wide, with shapely bedrock slabs sloping into it from the mill-side bank.

Access is easy along River Road, a dirt track navigable by 4WD vehicles with high clearance, from the parking lot at the Trustees of Reservations site until the closed gate marking the entrance to Gilbert Bliss State Forest. From this gate until a second gate further downstream,

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION (CONT.):
there is no vehicular access except for maintenance vehicles, so there is a quieter and less traveled feeling. The road is used by walkers, horseback riders, intrepid bicyclists, anglers (catch and release only), skiers, and snowmobilers. Tracks of moose and otter may be found, and beaver swim along certain sections. At several points, signs indicate safe river crossings for snowmobilers.

The road is muddy in places, and crossed by numerous small rivulets and a couple of small streams. Some of the culverts have collapsed, and while it is easy to step across, there is the potential for erosion that damages the road or moves sediment down the slope toward the river.

Grassy debris hanging on tree branches some eight feet above the normal water levels suggests the degree of flooding this area often receives, in part due to its large watershed basin, but also due to the occasional closing of the Knightville Dam farther downstream during heavy rains in order to prevent flooding of the Connecticut River below the dam.

Invasive species such as Japanese knotweed can be found in places where the water moves more slowly and is shallower.

Note about the segment just north of this one: There is one area of private land along River Road, just south of the TTOR parking lot. A couple of years ago, the owner wanted to put a home on this spot and began clearing trees. I believe he was told that it would be very expensive for the town to provide electric service to the site. Nothing has happened since, but this spot should be watched closely. Development would change the character of this road dramatically.

SCENIC FEATURES:
Beginning of segment provides picturesque view upstream. Many "little views" throughout segment.

CULTURAL FEATURES:
Old mill site at the lower end includes huge, carefully-fitted stone blocks are still in place.

Along west side of River Road, there are many stone walls and bits of barbed wire.

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES:
Riverbed reveals smoothly sculpted, fantastically shaped bedrock. Enormous boulders and rounded river stones.

RECREATIONAL FEATURES:
The East Branch Trail, or former River Road, makes access very easy – runs approx. 6 miles from TTOR parking lot to Knightville Dam. Recreational opportunities include trout fishing (Catch & Release with artificial lures only), wading, "Lunch Rocks", wildlife viewing, nature study, hiking, mountain biking, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing and horseback riding.

BIOLOGICAL FEATURES:
Fish, stocked salmon, salamanders, moose, deer, otter, beaver, fox, fisher, coyote, porcupines, and black bear.

The forests have grown up since they were last logged and now form some stands of dense saplings, others with 12-15" diameter hardwoods interspersed with saplings, and in some areas, trees of 24-36" diameter. Hardwoods are most commonly American beech; sugar, striped, and red maple; yellow and black birch; and red oak. Along the riverbanks are occasional American basswood, ironwood, sycamores, witchhazel. Hemlock grows throughout.

Flora includes trillium, jack-in-the-pulpit, wild iris, numerous ferns, nettles.

Poison ivy and Japanese knotweed seem to occur simultaneously.

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-27
Stream: East Branch
Surveyed Segment begins: Old Mill Site
Surveyed Segment ends: ACOE Gate

Survey Participant(s): William Guidi

PROBLEMS:	ASSETS:	PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:
1) Start of a glossy buckthorn area found near end of Section 27B, not well located	1) Attractive to fishing enthuisasts; 2) Some great swimming areas with large rocks and deep water; 3) Excellent wildlife observation -- bring your own bug spray!	1) It might be worthwhile to map all of the glossy buckthorn sites to assess feasibility of removal. The buckthorn has not yet pentrated the shady riverbank but it will in time. Biggest area of concern would be wetland area where several species depend on diversity of vegetation

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION (SECTIONS 27A-29):
A large portion of these river sections are characterized by the absence of heavy human utilization in the upstream areas contrasted with extreme manipulation downstream in the form of flood control devices and private bank side habitation. Despite the contrasting usage, the river health observed would deservedly be characterized as 'very good' to 'excellent'. A large part of the credit for this rating level must go to those parties interested in the well being of the river. In particular, the U.S. Corp of Engineers, while not primarily in the business of river and riparian protection, performs a huge positive presence and benefit to the river through its normal maintenance functions. In addition, the quality of the upstream water supply to these sections is remarkably high due to local meteorological and topographical conditions – namely, fairly high quantities of low-level pollution water that has to travel short distances in highly wooded habitats.

There are some significant negative impacts that the watershed experiences along the reported sections (see below), but for as long as river usage continues at present levels there are no overwhelming issues that require intervention in the immediate future. The continued use of locked gates along the road appears essential to prevent illegal dumping that is rampant in other hilltown areas where automobiles have unmonitored access.

SCENIC FEATURES:

Wealth of scenic opportunities enhanced by the presence of a maintained dirt road that generally follows the river from Chesterfield to Huntington. The road does not permit through vehicular traffic and mid-point sections are not readily accessible due to the overall distance between the two ends. This may be a long-term strategy to maintain wild character of parts of the river, including its scenic portions.

Scenic highlights include striking rock formations, steep and treed river banks, and perhaps some of the least disturbed wetlands and river side in Massachusetts. Mammalian wildlife observation opportunities are perhaps topped only by the extensive populations of birds along the river.

CULTURAL FEATURES:

Early settlers used the rich floodplain areas for farming and the river water as source of energy at the mill sites. Many of these still remain in some form and make for exciting 'discoveries'. Through the center of the valley, and bounded by the river, there was a road that crossed the river in several locations. When the Corps of Engineers launched the flood control project (completed in 1941) it was necessary to abandon former activities along the river up to six mile upstream of the dam location. Even today there are artifacts of former activities that remain to be observed and serve as reminders to past lives and efforts.

The most notable historic remains consist of stone walls and stone foundations. In addition, old farm sites provide clues to former agricultural activities and some of the early implements remain. Following flood events, the river banks continue to give up chards of pottery that no doubt stored some farm product many years ago. One former farm site still boasts a drinking water well and there are several farm sit water storage and control devices that stretch the imagination for their ingenuity.

Some of the original fields used for farming have been preserved by Mass. DFW with a simple annual mowing, making it much easier to picture the possibility of the former agricultural existence.

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES:

Rivers sourced by water from nearby mountainous or hilly areas are subject to feast and famine flows. This leads to river bank areas revealing much activity. When bank edges consist of large stone and ledge outcroppings, these edges record the history of flow activity and events. This section of the Westfield is best understood in the early spring when snow melt is occurring. During this period, stones and considerable sized boulders are forced downstream with incredible water force. If one stands along the river bank the sounds of moving rocks, crashing their way downstream, is audible over the roar of the river flow itself. Usually the water is turbid at these times so one has to rely on sound instead of sight. When the 'dust' settles each year the rock lined walls and sandy banks of the river tell a story.

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES:
A walk along the immediate riverbed, wherever possible, provides the visitor some striking examples of water carved rock surfaces. In one location the substantial bank side formations reveal a tendency to form 'pot rocks'. While in their infant stage, these formations provide an on-going example of river water and river bed cooperating to create whimsical art.

RECREATIONAL FEATURES:
All of the land along the river from 27A through 28F is owned by the federal government and is operated by the Army Corp of Engineers. The land was originally acquired in order to help control downstream flooding. Currently, the land from the Knightville Dam and upstream about three miles is leased by the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife (DFW). DFW supports hunting and fishing activities in this area as well as providing regulatory controls for these activities. DFW signage clearly posts areas for fishermen interested in 'catch and release' fishing. In addition, DFW stocks fish in the river annually along with support from Trout Unlimited.

Hunting activities are encouraged by the release of game birds and strip mowing is performed annually. This provides important habitat for birds and hunters alike. Sections 28A through 28F are heavily used by deer hunters from both in and out of state during the months of November and December.

During the spring, summer and fall months the river and adjacent road are used for many activities. These activities are largely unmonitored and some, like various types of motor vehicle use, are prohibited by DFW or the Corps of Engineers. To some extent the river roadway gates that are locked provide a degree of control, particularly by preventing automobiles full access.

Spring, summer and fall recreational activities include swimming, picnicking, hiking, horseback riding, birding, and photography. In addition, some visitors collect edible plants. The Corps also runs campground (Indian Hollow) in section 27B where trailers are allowed and supervised.

Fall visitors are treated to flocks of migrating birds and a wealth of dying vegetation that is used by collectors for dried arrangements. To the west of the road there are some old logging and other trails that lead to former farm sites and some dramatic cliff areas. Because human activity is so limited in these areas, there are large populations of mammals that may easily be viewed.

Winter season brings out highest usage of ATVs and snowmobiles. Some ATV use is blamed for road closings by DFW and ACOE, but some of this is exacerbated by automobile use where permitted.

Both cross country skiing and snowshoeing are enjoyed winter activities. The flat roadway in Section 28 has even been used for sled dog exercise in recent years. Snowmobile usage depends on amount of snow coverage. During the 2006/2007 winter the frozen river was used by snowmobile operators, which seems a risky venture.

RECREATIONAL FEATURES:
The section of river immediately south of the Knightville Dam (Section 29) has fewer recreational opportunities. The Corp of Engineers has a comfortable pavilion and picnic area with tables here but below this point the land is heavily posted by private landowners all the way to the bridge where the river passes under Rte 112. In addition, the river banks in this section have been built up by the Corps of Engineers with the use of medium size to very large boulders. This bank treatment helps stabilize the dam outflow area to accommodate the extreme springtime water flow conditions. These boulders make travel along the river problematic due to difficult footing.

BIOLOGICAL FEATURES:
In addition to benefiting from limited human activities, the watershed in this area is enriched by a number of localized or micro-climates. These localized climates are created by the presence of the river and the protective hills to either side. As a result, there are plant and animal populations one does not expect to see this far north in Massachusetts at an elevation of 1000 feet. Of course, the river bed itself is 500-575 feet and gives an idea of how well the nearby hills protect the valley containing the river.

One example of unexpected flora is the presence of a few large stands of healthy sycamore trees in sections 28 A, B and C. These sycamores are likely the most northerly to be found in western Massachusetts.

During the winter of 2006/2007 Segment 28 B, west of the river in an area of small beaver-made ponds, was host to a flock of eastern bluebirds for all but a few weeks of very cold weather. The lack of snow cover and steep rising hills with a partial southern exposure provided conditions for nearly a continuous supply of insects during the winter as well as a large variety of uncovered wild fruits.

The summer of 2007, following the 2006 population rise of the eastern tent caterpillar and gypsy moth caterpillar, experienced a welcome increase of northern orioles along the river. In sections 28B through 28D alone, fifteen pairs or orioles nested and appear to be providing extensive caterpillar control.

The river bank from section 27A through 28D is excessively populated with Japanese knotweed. This invasive species appears to be beyond control, at least by means of conventional methods. Knotweed makes a poor bank side plant as it offers only minor resistance to erosion during flooding. Of more concern is that knotweed offers little animal food or protective habitat. Very few birds avail themselves to knotweed for nesting as it offers scant isolation from ground predators. There is some daytime use of the dense green foliage during hot summer days by birds, toads and frogs but at night the relatively open area at the plant bases is not sufficiently safe.

It was observed that sections 28E and 28F are relatively free of knotweed. This may be explained by the fact that each winter, following deer hunting season, the Corp of Engineers raises river level by 30 feet at the Knightville Dam. Water is raised to be well above the outlet

BIOLOGICAL FEATURES:

gate controls so they do not freeze during the cold winter months. The water that backs up from the dam during this period roughly corresponds to the area that is relatively free of knotweed -- perhaps a lack of oxygen or the promotion of anaerobic bacteria that attack the dormant knotweed roots.

This observation could lead to a possible remedy for a much larger section of the river that is being overrun with knotweed. It might be of interest to investigate an occasional river level raising of sufficient duration to combat knotweed along the more heavily used sections of the river. It should be pointed out that during the late winter flood of 2006/2007 water backed up about six miles upstream. This water, as measured by the Knightville Dam, was well below the spillway and presumably entailed little or no risk to downstream interests.

The list of animals or animal tracks observed during the survey along these sections is too extensive to include. Highlights include vesper sparrow, indigo bunting, great blue heron, black bear, moose (track), bobcat (track), mink, otter, weasel (track), and fisher. There is a large deer population frequently observed and an equally larger deer tick population.

Most of the river bottom in the survey sections is free of problematic plankton and macro vegetative plants. This is attributable to strong intermittent surges of water from mountain sources and river bed geometries. Approximately 1/3 mile from the Knightville Dam, the river rocks are covered by various plankton species. The bottom in this section is darker in color but the river is probably no less healthy. The river here is routinely subject to siltation when the water level is raised by the outlet gate flow reduction. During these periods, upstream silt is delivered to this section and has no place to go.

Arguably, the most negative aspect of the dam is its complete blockage of upstream travel to fish and other fauna that rely on river way peregrinations. In addition, it is probable that downstream travel entails high fish mortality and can be nonexistent when flood gates are nearly closed. There has been discussions and cost analysis for a fish ladder since the 1990's but recent Corp of Engineers budgets have not been funded for anything more than basic operation and essential maintenance.

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-28A
Stream: East Branch
Surveyed Segment begins: ACOE Gate
Surveyed Segment ends: Knightville Dam

Survey Participant(s): William Guidi

PROBLEMS:	ASSETS:	PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:
1) Glossy buckthorn as noted; 2) Westerly bridge abuttment is in some danger of damage due to tree roots	1) Attractive for fishing when water depth is sufficient; 2) The old bridge abuttements	1) About 2-4 hours of chainsaw work would lengthen life of the westerly bridge abuttment

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-28B
Stream: East Branch
Surveyed Segment begins: ACOE Gate
Surveyed Segment ends: Knightville Dam

Survey Participant(s): William Guidi

PROBLEMS:	ASSETS:	PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:
1) No particular water problems were noted except it is speculated last summer (low volume) water conditions may result in excessive water temperature rises. The river is broad, shallow and fairly slow here. It is likely fish requiring colder water head upstream in July-August; 2) Invasive Knotweed	1) Nearly perfect wildlife habitat for this lat/long; 2) River is clean and subject to very little abuse	1) Current use of snowmobiles & ATVs, while prohibited, does not appear to be creating serious problems. Usuage and impacts should be monitored for any large change in use level. Snowmobiles and ATVs have been staying on specific trails with very rare travel over river ice in recent winters. Of course, stream crossings and river ice riding have the potetnial for accidental pollution.

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-28C-E
Stream: East Branch
Surveyed Segment begins: ACOE Gate
Surveyed Segment ends: Knightville Dam

Survey Participant(s): William Guidi

PROBLEMS:	**ASSETS:**	**PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:**
1) No top level problems requiring immediate attention; 2) There are about a half dozen auto tires that could be removed from the river and river banks during low flow periods in early spring or fall; 3) Also this being a downflow section there is a little more trash here but in fact most trash gets all the way to and through the dam itself	1) Between the state and federal agencies these river segments are managed effectively -- the results of which there is substantial human activity coincident with a high level of conservation; 2) Since access to the eastern bank of the river is limited by the river itself – that area remains essentially pristine	1) Except for the probability of a study to see if flooding could reduce or limit knotweed distribution there are not other immediate priorities

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-28F
Stream: East Branch
Surveyed Segment begins: ACOE Gate
Surveyed Segment ends: Knightville Dam

Survey Participant(s): William Guidi

PROBLEMS:	**ASSETS:**	**PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:**
1) Lack of shade throughout segment; 2) Purple loosestrife on either side of ACOE access road	1) Excellent access for recreation; 2) Highly varied plant and bird species; 3) A lot of historic structures for the hardy hiker	1) Tree planting should be discussed for this section; 2) It would be of value to re-assess the purple loosestrife for a few years to determine its distribution, i.e. stable or growing?

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-29
Stream: East Branch
Surveyed Segment begins: Knightville Dam
Surveyed Segment ends: Worthington Rd

Survey Participant(s): William Guidi

PROBLEMS:	ASSETS:	PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:
1) None specific other than river bottom is much more silted and plankton ricj than all segments surveyed before Knightville Dam	1) Picnic Area; 2) Fishing Opportunities; 3) Flood Control; 4) Water source for boat races; 5) Wildflower Rich	1) Better survey in the fall may be warrented as this one was not thorough

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-30
Stream: East Branch
Surveyed Segment begins: Worthington Rd
Surveyed Segment ends: Rte 66

Survey Participant(s): Amy Reifsnyder

PROBLEMS:	ASSETS:	PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:
1) Oil residue below bridge; 2) Occasional bits of old trash, bottles, metal, cloth, etc. 3) Private beach appears to have been sprayed -- ferns dead, other plant life brown	1) View at bend one of the reasons to spend a day on the Westfield; 2) Lack of garbage so close to residential area -- segment well-maintained by landowners	1) Would not encourage public use despite its accessibility and beauty; 2) Whirly gig population by The Rapids worth investigating; 3) Find out what spray was used along river bank and educate and/or fine for use of herbicides

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION:
The water was clear, riffly, comfortable temperature to walk in. No signs of oil in river or bubbles. Side pool with oil residue below bridge, possible road runoff. The riverbed was sandy with intermittent rocks; occasional pools between rapids.

The riverbank had occasional bits of old trash, bottles, metal, cloth, etc. Not a dumping ground, looks more like wash down from higher flows. There is an accessible trail with "No Tresspassing" signs adjacent to river from beneath bridge. The beach above the east tributary appears to have been sprayed with herbicides; the ferns were dead and other plant life was brown. The beach is maintained for private use and included fire rings, barbeque grill, tables, campsite, cut vegetation, sandbags, and "granny hopper" with Bird I.D. book (appears to be there for educational purposes). The hopper was encased in plastic and looks like they take refuse out – no signs of recent trash.

Behind the Rapids is an old and rusty barrel on the bank and what appear to be barrel rings as part of the embankment. No problems with foul odors.

The view of the river bend, below the downstream house, is one of the reasons to spend the day on the Westfield. There is a patch of overgrowth along both banks, and absolutely no view of habitation, roadways, bridges, etc. Near the west bank is a ledge overfall with a lovely pool trimmed in an overhang of green and leafy ferns and other vegetation.

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION (CONT.):
This green screen is decidedly more attractive than the campsites and backyards further downstream, although I was impressed by the lack of garbage below the entire residential section.

Overall, this segment appears well-maintained by landowners. I would not encourage public use of the riverbank despite its accessibility and beauty.

SCENIC FEATURES:
Green screen, ledge overfall and impressive view near house downstream of the Rapids.

BIOLOGICAL FEATURES:
Wildlife: Duck, brown snake, water snake, may fly larvae, caddis flies, stone masons and leaf rollers, skates, whirligigs, dragonfly cases, springtails and mosquitoes (with really sharp teeth), butterflies, tent caterpillars.

Vegetation: Ferns, wildflowers, willow, black locust, iris, and plenty of poison ivy.

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-31A
Stream: East Branch
Surveyed Segment begins: Rte 66
Surveyed Segment ends: Rocky Brook Drive

Survey Participant(s): Amy Reifsnyder

PROBLEMS:	ASSETS:	PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:
1) Tree infestation; 2) Road runoff; 3) Poison Ivy; 4) Erosion Control slabs with construction refuse; 5) Culvert outlet drop	1) Wildlife; 2) Culvert pool seemed to be liked by trout	

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION:
The water is clear, mild riffles, water level to bank edge (i.e. not low into the sand pits, not over the edge vegetation, steady flow). Temperature varies with river bottom, but noticeably warmer than the culvert pool, which was cool and refreshing.

River bed variations include slippery boulder bottom, making walking in river difficult; silty edges with some deep pools of muck to sink into. Ledges below the Rapids were easier to traverse; then rocky bottom followed with deeper pools between bigger rocks, faster flow, and intimidating dark places.

There is an island in the middle of the stream which supports healthy-looking vegetation, including several tall trees.

Dense vegetation along the riverbank made passage difficult, especially along the river edge where rocks have become overgrown, and rivulets pass unseen beneath the thick plant life. No easy river access until near the park. Upper area rocky with erosion control slabs and construction refuse. It appears the erosion control techniques along the bank work. There were some drying ferns which had been bent by what may have been stronger and higher river flows. Along west bank, cutting obvious behind green screen along river edge. Very little trash.

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION (CONT):
Culvert along east bank which passes under Rte 112 is very beautiful, and supports a pool over 5 feet deep, approximately 10 X 16 feet wide, with several tributaries which flow into the river at various rain depths and distances. It does little to support cross-road traffic of mammals or fish who do not enjoy a good leap into the unknown, as the drop is of several feet… for that matter, no one from the river side is going east this way unless they fly or slither. The trout seem to like it, and there are a number of fingerlings darting about.

I continued downstream until I reached the deep rocky area with the dense side vegetation. From Rte 66, the river appears to be much the same as from down below. On the way back north, I noticed the road cuts on the west side for run-off are in need of attention. Several are silted shut, making it impossible for run-off to flow over the bank, possibly creating mosquito pools in rainy weather, and/or ice patches during intermittent weather.

Roadside plants include yarrow, berrying ivy. There is a dead tree which may prove to be problematic during a windstorm. A highway sign is down at the intersection of Rte 66.

BIOLOGICAL FEATURES:

Wildlife: Ducks, fish fingerlings and fry, trout, Whirly gigs, skates, dragonflies, damselflies, bees.

Vegetation: ferns, wildflowers, iris, buttercups, late forget-me-nots, red clover, maples, black birch, and poison ivy.

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-31B
Stream: East Branch
Surveyed Segment begins: Rte 66
Surveyed Segment ends: Rocky Brook Drive

Stream Segment: EB-32
Stream: East Branch
Surveyed Segment begins: Rocky Brook Drive
Surveyed Segment ends: County Rd

Survey Participant(s): Amy Reifsnyder

PROBLEMS:	**ASSETS:**	**PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:**
1) Poison Ivy; 2) Occassional bits of trash, bottles, metal, cloth, etc. -- especially down by Gardner Park		

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION:
Water is clear, riffly, comfortable temperature to walk in. No odors dectected.

From Gardner State Park moving downstream, there is a swimmable pond area with sandy beach followed by riffles which become trenched rapids that rush through upturned ledge area and around islands of varying dimensions in mid-stream. Downstream of the ledges, there are pockets of $+ feet deep between flat stones and cobbles. Silt edges with some seriously deep mucky areas.

East river bank had occasional bits of trash, bottles, metal, cloth, etc., especially by sheer cliff downstream of the park. Clear and easy access through the park, followed a sheer wall with a slippery footpath, obviously used by riverusers who do not know how to remove trash, or t-shirts.

Moving downstream, the bank is a wooded area with an angled cliff which may make for a fun climb. Between the rapids and the populated area is the most beautiful collection of pools, channels and rivulets between eroding upturned ledge edges. The moss was dry, and the plants were in flower and fern, but what a place to spend some time. Concentration on walking is necessary, minding the mosquitoes is necessary, and just taking in the colors of grey stone, brown and white water, blue sky, light-filled clouds and green surroundings is well worth the trip.

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION (CONT.):
The sound of rapids is comforting in this area, and someone on the west bank has a camp site setup.

Further downstream, private use beaches/fire rings/ camp sites of varying degrees of maintenance behind houses. Some quite tailored, especially the lawn of the house on the cul-de-sac. These folks used local vegetation in an artful manner, creating a creative and lovely collection of nooks to use as educational and/or recreational nooks. Dip nets and trays of bark samples, as well as other sorts of "experiment" and observation set-ups.

Semi-passable river-side pathways run between most of the houses, although not consistent. Public access is not encouraged.

West bank has area of exposed sand bank across from the grey house with a shed, and someone's campsite, otherwise, view from east is of lush, green woods.

Found fabulous collection of adults and larvae mosquitoes in side channel pools, especially among the tilted ledge sections. Note: It is not recommended to wax poetic while in the mosquito nursery, however:

It is not wise to stop and gaze
At clouds of 'skeeters in a haze
As they are all attending school
Now that they've hatched from yonder pool
For they will nibble here and there
And torment you as you swear
Yet they must learn what tastes the best
Or otherwise they fail their test.

BIOLOGICAL FEATURES:
Wildlife: crayfish, duck, fish (fry, fingerlings 3-5 inches), raccoon (prints), deer, frogs, beaver.

Vegetation: Ferns, wildflowers, sumac, sycamore, maple, birch, pine, juniper, oak, lilies, berry bushes, loosestrife and poison ivy.

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-33
Stream: East Branch
Surveyed Segment begins: County Rd
Surveyed Segment ends: Rte 112 Bridge

Survey Participant(s): Margaret McClamroch & Deborah Okey

PROBLEMS:	ASSETS:	PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:
1) Invasive species: bittersweet, honeysuckle, phragmites, and Japanese knotweed; 2) Quarry pond and outlet down by river need investigation	1) Local highschool students can use river area for study and conservation projects. Students could be enlisted as volunteer monitors, e.g song birds, invasive plants, etc.; 2) Very little trash observed	1) Invasive Species; 2) Quarry Pond and Outlet need investigation

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION:
The early Summer 2007 survey provided a view of the river which on the whole is unblemished by recreational users. The impacts of invasive species (several) along with a quarry are listed as problems to investigate. Scenic opportunities include certain old buildings both in use. One is a Country Store and the other is a school house (now the Historic Society). There are also very large rocks and trees (hemlock & oak).

Recreational experiences are possible by walking on the bridge and taking advantage of a pull-over for fishing and swimming.

A local high school, very close, could serve as a watershed resource. The river, no doubt, is an opportunity for explorations of all kinds of learning.

CULTURAL FEATURES:
Country Store & Old School House

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES:
Quarry. Large rocks and deep pool for swimming.

BIOLOGICAL FEATURES:
Large hemlocks & oaks.

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-34
Stream: East Branch
Surveyed Segment begins: Rte 112 Bridge
Surveyed Segment ends: Pine St

Survey Participant(s): Tim & Justin Vogal

PROBLEMS:	ASSETS:	PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:
		1. Hillgate Park could use some attention, clean and access to the river

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION:
This area is very nice. It could use a river clean-up for some debris along the shoreline.

This section of river has a stretch in it called 'Boulder Patch' – a great class III whitewater section. Towards the end is an overhead suspension bridge. Flag Rock provides great fishing opportunity,

SCENIC FEATURES:
'Boulder Patch'

CULTURAL FEATURES:
Stone foundation near town dump.

RECREATIONAL FEATURES:
Class III whitewater for canoes and kayaks, fishing, birding, swimming holes.

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-35
Stream: East Branch
Surveyed Segment begins: Pine St
Surveyed Segment ends: Confluence w/ West Branch

Survey Participant(s): Stephanie & JJ Bustos

PROBLEMS:	ASSETS:	PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:
1) Trash	1) Wildlife footprints	1) Trash around the bridge

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION:

Stonewall located at end of Mill Street near the Huntington DPW. Raccoon footprints were seen. In addition, we saw lots of debris from recent highwater. Trash located near the suspended bridge.

WALKIN THE WATERSHED – *STREAM TEAM 2007*
Shoreline Survey Findings

Stream Segment: EB-36
Stream: Bartlett Brook
Surveyed Segment begins: Headwaters
Surveyed Segment ends: Confluence w/ East Branch

Survey Participant(s): Andrea + Simon Lynes

PROBLEMS:	ASSETS:	PROIRITIES FOR ACTION:

OVERALL SEGMENT DESCRIPTION: