Past and Present Distribution of Lake Trout (*Salvelinus namaycush)* in the Canadian Maritime Provinces

Running head: **Lake Trout in the Canadian Maritime Provinces**

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Abstract

Lake Trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*) occupy a patchwork distribution across their eastern-most native range of the Canadian Maritime Provinces. Historically, there was a sparse post-glacial distribution of Lake Trout in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, but as early as 1886, stocking was used to spread Lake Trout across lakes in the Maritime Provinces to bolster existing, and to create new populations. Most stocking efforts were not well documented, and many failed. Stocking created variable origin populations of Lake Trout that intermingled with and obscured the few occurrences of the potentially native stock. After the early stocking effort from which some populations persist, little effort has been invested in understanding the ecology and distribution of this species in the region. This review is a complete synthesis of the Lake Trout distribution in the Canadian Maritime Provinces, including a comprehensive account of stocking history, native population occurrence, and identification populations with variable ancestry. By improving the understanding of population structure and origins, our goal is to generate the critical information necessary for the effective conservation of native Lake Trout in this region.

Introduction

The Lake Trout, *Salvelinus namaycush*, is native to many freshwater systems of eastern North America and broadly distributed across Canada (Muir et al. 2021, Scott and Crossman 1973). Lake Trout have also been introduced into Europe, South America, and New Zealand (CABI 2020). With a few exceptions, Lake Trout inhabit lacustrine habitats where they complete their life cycle. Some Arctic Lake Trout make anadromous trips to brackish water; and Lake Trout in the Great Lakes occasionally spawn in adjacent rivers, but these habits are uncommon for the species (Scott and Crossman 1973, Swanson et al. 2010).

In the Canadian Maritime Provinces of New Brunswick (NB), Nova Scotia (NS), and Prince Edward Island (PEI), all known populations of Lake Trout inhabit deep (>15 meters), cold-water lakes, probably because these systems provide this trout's preferred thermal habitat (6 - 13°C) and satisfy their high oxygen demand (>6 mg/l; Snucins and Gunn 1995). Lake Trout populations generally require thermally stratified lake basins where they reside in cooler water below the thermocline in summer, rocky shallows or shoals for spawning in autumn, and a secure and productive forage base consisting of fish and sometimes invertebrates (Scott and Crossman 1973). Lake Trout are often associated with deep lakes where a consistent hypolimnion will form, however, they can survive in shallower systems if other persistent sources of cold water occur and may also persist in warmer waters (Sellers et al. 1998, Snucins and Gunn 1995). Because most lakes in the Maritime Provinces are shallow, they are generally unsuitable as Lake Trout habitat.

The contemporary distribution of Lake Trout, like many freshwater obligate species in North America, resulted from the glacier coverage that once eliminated most freshwater environments in Canada, pushing species south (Lindsey 1964). The re-watering of the landscape

during the post-glacial retreat started ~10,000 years ago (Curry 2007, Lindsey 1964). During this period, many freshwater systems were created and interconnected by glacial meltwater (Curry 2007), then subdivided into lake basins following continental re-bound (Lindsey 1964). These conditions enabled Lake Trout to access many of North America's distantly separated inland waters, establishing their native distribution (Bernatchez and Wilson 1998, Wilson and Hebert 1998). The most up-to-date native range of Lake Trout in North America has recently been mapped by Muir et al. (2021).

Native species are important to the health and integrity of local biodiversity through a shared evolutionary and biogeographic history with other species in their ecosystem (Buckley and Catford 2016). The health of freshwater biodiversity specifically provides important ecological services, such as buffering against environmental impacts while providing resiliency to ecosystem collapse, and it is valued as a storehouse of genetic information (Dudgeon et al. 2007). It also provides services to human society, such as a source of stable natural resources (Covich et al. 2004, Dudgeon et al. 2007, Heal 2000, Pearce 1998). The conservation of native fish species is important to maintaining freshwater biodiversity, however, the natural distribution of many native North American fish species, including Lake Trout, has been greatly altered by human introductions, otherwise known as fish stocking (Evans and Willox 1991, Morissette et al. 2018, Muir et al 2021). These manipulations include both new introductions and supplementation of existing populations by government and private organizations to bolster or establish populations for commercial and recreational fisheries. These introductions have blurred our understanding of the edge of post-glacial, or native, distribution ranges of many freshwater fishes, including the south-eastern extent of Lake Trout in the Canadian Maritimes Provinces.

Lake Trout are sparsely distributed and largely undocumented and unstudied across the Canadian Maritime Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and they are absent from Prince Edward Island (Gautreau and Curry 2020). Some of the few potentially native Lake Trout populations were enhanced/seeded with hatchery-origin fish of diverse ancestry beginning in 1886 by Canadian federal agencies including the Department of Marine Fisheries (DMF) (DMF 1887). Lake Trout were also frequently introduced into unsuitable lakes throughout the region with mostly poor, though infrequently documented success. Across Nova Scotia and New Brunswick there exists a patchwork of potentially native, variable introduced/native, and introduced populations that are poorly described. Additionally, while the native range of Lake Trout extends through New Brunswick, it is unknown whether this range also originally included Nova Scotia. Herein, we update the distribution and ancestry of self-sustaining Lake Trout populations in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick based on scientific reports, historical and current naturalist records, public angling records, grey literature, and stocking records for the region. Our goal is to provide a comprehensive synthesis of Lake Trout distribution in the Maritime Provinces to support effective management and conservation of Lake Trout populations by newly identifying potentially native populations, and by describing changes in Lake Trout historical abundance and distribution throughout history.

Methods

Study Species Morphology

Lake Trout grow to large body sizes and are characterised by orange-red anal, pelvic, and pectoral fins with a *Salvelinus*-distinctive white leading edge and a deeply forked caudal fin. White or yellow spots cover the body and caudal and dorsal fin, which is darkly shaded grey or

green, fading to a lighter belly (Gautreau and Curry 2020, Scott and Crossman 1973). Range-wide, Lake Trout mature at six to seven years old, reaching an average of ~3 kg in weight and 30 to 50 cm in total length; they can then live to >25 years, grow to >45 kg, and attain lengths of >125 cm (Johnson 2001, Scott and Crossman 1973). Size and age at maturity for Lake Trout in the Maritime Provinces are not documented except in the sparse records of provincial biologist offices.

Description of the Study Area

The provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are located on the Atlantic coast of Canada at the south-eastern extent of the native Lake Trout range within the Atlantic Maritime Ecozone (Scott and Crossman 1973). This is the warmest ecozone in Atlantic Canada, where mild winter temperatures are generally -8 ºC to -2 ºC, and usual summer temperatures range from 13 ºC to 15.5 ºC (NRCan 2019). The climate of Nova Scotia is almost entirely coastal, and the areas close to the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean are milder in winter and cooler in summer (NRCan 2019).

In Nova Scotia, lakes are shallow and often humic (darkly coloured) with low pH (NSMNH 1996). Bedrock is dominated by granite and metamorphic rock, producing waters low in conductivity and buffering capacity (NSMNH 1996). Most Nova Scotia lakes have a low level of dissolved solids, low primary productivity, and trend toward mesotrophic to oligotrophic conditions (NSMNH 1996). Lakes of southwestern New Brunswick are like Nova Scotian Lakes, particularly in the Magaguadavic and St. Croix catchments. Northern New Brunswick lakes lie in the Edmundston Highlands, a higher relief zone, which hosts deeper lakes suitable for Lake

Trout (Gautreau and Curry 2020, NBDNRED 2003). Prince Edward Island lacks large or deep lakes and Lake Trout have not been reported on the island (Gautreau and Curry and 2020).

Review Methods

To determine present and historical distribution of Lake Trout in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, all known available government reports, historical naturalist writings, and provincial and federal fish stocking records were compiled. Publicly available documents were collected from online government databases (i.e., the Fisheries and Oceans Canada Library: a member of the Federal Science Libraries Network), by making public library requests, by obtaining physical books and pamphlets online, and by using internet search engines (i.e. Google.com). Non-public government documents and data were collected by contacting regional professionals and government agencies. Lake Trout species identification and nomenclature has varied throughout historical documentation, so Lake Trout nomenclature had to be defined for each document to confirm positive records. Unfamiliar nomenclature or unnamed species identification were confirmed as Lake Trout when appropriate morphological and natural history descriptions matched those of the species. We also compiled personal catch records from a selected group of anglers with photographic documentation of Lake Trout, which were contacted using social media platforms, such as Facebook.com. Additionally, First Nations representatives in Nova Scotia were consulted in a search of potential local and historical TEK (traditional ecological knowledge) that might be indicative of Lake Trout being a native species to the Maritimes. We recognise, however, that this effort was minimal, and consultation that would likely be deemed more meaningful, thorough, and appropriate would be a task larger than the working timeframe of this review.

From the collected reports for all identified lakes, we extracted the earliest reported and most recent year of confirmed Lake Trout capture and all available stocking records including the origin and life stage of stocked fish. These data were then compiled to identify the locations of extant populations and determine their status, including the identification of population ancestry for each stocked lake. The compiled data is presented in **Tables 1** and **2** for New Brunswick, and **Tables 3** and **4** for Nova Scotia.

Lakes were classified as confirmed, potential, or unlikely to support an extant population of Lake Trout based on the most recent confirmation of occurrence including angling captures, general observations, and/or government survey records. There were also some exceptions to this classification. The period of assessment for Maritime Lake Trout records for this synthesis began in 2020. Some more recent (2021) records of Lake Trout, however, have emerged after the 2020 assessment period, and have been included to ensure the most up-to-date records. A confirmed Lake Trout population was classified as Lake Trout being confirmed within the last five years (2015 – 2020). An extant Lake Trout population was considered to potentially exist if a capture/general observation was reported from 1995-2015, i.e., within 5-25 years, which reflects a typical Lake Trout lifespan as reported from Maine (~25 years; Johnson 2001). The presence of an extant Lake Trout population was considered unlikely if available observations only occurred prior to 1995 or if no capture of Lake Trout or general observation records were available post stocking. In many such cases, single historical stocking events were never followed by a confirmed capture, or rather, sparse observations occurring no later than 1995 suggested species absence. Still, due to limited recent surveys it remains a possibility that some lakes in which Lake Trout were stocked could sustain undocumented populations, but in the absence of evidence of their persistence those lakes have been marked “unlikely” to host the species.

Populations were determined to either be of native, variable, or introduced ancestry within a lake through a comparison of original dates of observation and capture (**Appendix Table 1,** for New Brunswick, and **Appendix Table 3** for Nova Scotia) and the stocking records (**Appendix Table 2** for New Brunswick, and **Appendix Table 4** for Nova Scotia) thus determining if native occurrence preceded stocking. Lake Trout were considered native if historical capture records existed in absence of stocking records, variable if hatchery fish were introduced over a documented native population confirmed by historical observations and/or captures, and introduced if stocking occurred in lake with no known Lake Trout population. In instances where Lake Trout were introduced over an existing native population (*i.e.,* variable), it remains to be determined if hatchery origin individuals survived or spawned with native fish, i.e., native populations may exist under the guise of a variable stock if the hatchery stock failed to become established.

Results

Nomenclature

Common names referring to Lake Trout in Maritime literature include laker, togue, grey trout, great grey trout, landlocked salmon (not referring to Atlantic Salmon: *Salmo salar*), makinaw trout, big-eye trout, pickerel (not referring to Chain Pickerel: *Esox niger*), and salmon trout (only in DMF 1887-1957) (Hebda 2019). The use of the term “salmon trout” by all authors other than DMF (1887-1957) is a misnomer for Landlocked Salmon (*Salmo salar*) or anadromous Brown Trout (*Salmo trutta*; see Adams 1873, Perley 1852), however, it is unlikely that Brown Trout were introduced into the Maritimes prior to 1921 (DMF 1922). An alternative scientific name once used for Lake Trout in Nova Scotia was *Cristivomer namaycush* (Brenna

Frasier, Museum Curator, Nova Scotia Museum of Natural History, Halifax, Nova Scotia, unpubl. data.)

Historically, Lake Trout were referred to by several different common and scientific names, varying between regions and the period in which they were described (Hebda 2019, Scott and Crossman 1959). Across early literature, the strongest driver of this inconsistency was misidentification and the presumed occurrence of multiple Lake Trout species. Adams (1873) describes congeners of the Lake Trout such as "Namaycush" and "Siscowet" as ranging from the northern United States to the Arctic Sea, and the "Togue" as that which occupied the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the State of Maine. This varied nomenclature was most likely derived from observed differences in regional morphology and limited ability for morphometric comparisons (see Yarrell 1836). The use of local colloquialisms such as “laker”, “grey trout”, or “togue” remain common in the Maritime Provinces today.

Names, such as “salmon trout” or “silvery salmon trout” were used in historical literature as placeholders to describe still unidentified salmonids in the early days of European colonisation. Prior to 1886, references to these terms were not linked to the Lake Trout as confirmed by clear differences in described morphometrics, such as pyloric cecae and gill raker counts (see Adams 1873). Renditions of “salmon trout”, specifically, have been used to describe several fish other than Lake Trout. These include Landlocked Salmon being called the “silvery salmon trout” by Adams (1873), or anadromous Brown Trout referred to as “salmon trout” by Perley (1852). These misidentifications were likely derived from a lack of modern taxonomical data, particularly in relation to seasonal morphology of anadromous fish, or morphological differences between “landlocked” salmonids and their anadromous counterparts.

Early nomenclature therefore poses a problem for reliably identifying Lake Trout records within historical literature. For instance, stocking data reported by the DMF used "salmon trout" to identify Lake Trout from 1886 (DMF 1887) until 1956 (DMF 1957), contrary to all other historical documentation. Following 1956, DMF transitioned from "salmon trout" to the currently used name of "Lake Trout" after 70 years of stocking. Due to this discrepancy, it had to be confirmed that "salmon trout," as reported by DMF, was not in fact the Landlocked Salmon described by Adams (1873) or any other salmonid species.

Records indicate that the DMF assigned the species name *Salvelinus namaycush* to both "salmon trout" and Lake Trout in 1892 (DMF 1893), and the name "*Salmo namaycosh*" appears in 1885 (DMF 1886) presenting a bridge between names. Also, true landlocked Atlantic Salmon were collected in Ontario waters and reported simultaneously as "landlocks" in DMF reports, providing a distinction between that species and prior uses of "salmon trout" (see Adams 1873). Finally, the "salmon trout" described by the DMF were reported as caught on their fall spawning grounds in areas such as Colpoy's Bay, Lake Huron (DMF 1895). This area is likely a suitable spawning area for Lake Trout, and thus the fish in question are also unlikely to have been anadromous Brown Trout based on life history and spawning characteristics (Scott and Crossman 1973).

A persistent mistake in Lake Trout nomenclature in the Maritime Provinces is the use of the term "lake trout" when referring to the more common lake-dwelling Brook Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*). In these instances, lake depth (>15 m), and on rare occasion, photographic evidence are the only means by which to separate inaccurate species identification.

New Brunswick Lake Trout Distribution

In New Brunswick, 13 lakes are identified by the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources and Energy Development (NBDNRED) to contain self-sustaining populations of Lake Trout (indicated with a "*" in **Table 1**; NBDNRED pers. comm. 2020). Among these lakes, States Lake (Restigouche County) may be the only confirmed lake to contain a historically native population which has remained untouched by hatchery introductions. Twelve lakes, including Ayers Lake, Beau Lake, Baker Lake, Chamcook Lake, Little Chamcook Lake, Loch Alva, First Lake, Long Lake, Mud Lake, Square Lake, Third Lake, and Trousers Lake, which includes lakes not identified by the NBDNRED, contain Lake Trout populations which are most likely the product of stocking as no evidence of pre-existing populations in those locations exist (see **Table 1**). Although Little Chamcook Lake was never reported as stocked, it is connected to Chamcook Lake via a short and shallow creek, therefore, Lake Trout stocked in Chamcook Lake may have travelled to Little Chamcook. A similar case exists between Beau Lake and Glazier Lake. Glazier Lake was known to sustain native Lake Trout, and Beau Lake was not, however, Beau Lake is part of the same system, suggesting that it may also contain a native population. Additionally, although Mud Lake and Square Lake were never stocked, they are directly and closely connected by streams to Long Lake, Victoria County, suggesting that stocked Lake Trout from Long Lake make up the populations of Mud Lake and Square Lake. In the case of West Long Lake, Glazier Lake, Serpentine Lake, and East Grand Lake, hatchery origin Lake Trout were stocked over a pre-existing native population, though the success of these introductions and the potential occurrence of intermixing between the native and introduced stock remains unknown (see **Table 1**).

In addition to those lakes identified by NBDNRED to contain Lake Trout in New Brunswick, Robin Hood Lake potentially contains a native Lake Trout population (capture reported in 1995, **Table 1**). While now extirpated, the Tobique Headwaters (likely referring to Nictau Lake; Restigouche County) most likely contained native Lake Trout (observed in 1936). Both Williamstown Lake (max depth < 4 m) and Loch Lomond are reported to have once contained native Lake Trout and later received hatchery introductions, but due to an absence of captures within the last 25 years these lakes are unlikely to presently support the species (see **Table 1**). A Lake Trout catch was reported for Grand Lake, Queens County, in 1995 (**Table 1**), but the fish may have been a splake (a hatchery-reared hybrid of a Lake Trout and a Brook Trout) remaining from historical stocking in that location (NBDNRED, unpubl. data). If Lake Trout did occur in Grand Lake, occasional capture would likely be observed in the gaspereau trap net fishery conducted in spring, from which no Lake Trout have been reported (S. Young, commercial trap net operator, pers comm).

Stocking programs conducted by DMF, by Provincial and State hatcheries in New Brunswick and along the borders of Québec (QC), and Maine from 1938 to present - introduced Lake Trout (*i.e.,* fry, fingerlings, and adults) to an additional 55 lakes in New Brunswick (71 lakes in total) on at least one occasion (see **Appendix Table 2**). The introduced Lake Trout originated from multiple stocks and hatcheries throughout Ontario, Manitoba, New York State, Michigan State, and the State of Maine (see **Table 1**). In the most extreme cases, lakes such as Glazier Lake, a New Brunswick/Maine-border lake, received stocked Lake Trout from 13 different origins over a span of 61 years (New Brunswick and Maine records, see **Appendix Table 2**). Apart from successful virgin introductions in Baker Lake, Chamcook Lake, and Third Lake (see note in **Table 1)**, stocking efforts including Loch Alva, First Lake, Long Lake, and

Trousers Lake stocking spanning 134 years was by all accounts unsuccessful (see **Table 1**). Unsuccessful stocking efforts were likely due to the lack of appropriate knowledge of physical lake habitats (*i.e.,* depth, area, see **Table 2**) or productivity and availability of suitable prey.

All lakes that contain or once contained potentially native or variable Lake Trout populations in New Brunswick are summarized in **Table 5**. Potentially native (native or variable) Lake Trout populations that are confirmed or those that may have been extirpated (potential or unlikely populations) are presented on a map of the Maritimes in **Figure 1**. All lakes that contain confirmed or potential Lake Trout populations in New Brunswick are summarized in **Table 6**, and presented on a Map of the Maritimes in **Figure 2**.

New Brunswick Recreational Angling Regulations

In New Brunswick, the summer recreational fishing season of inland lakes extends from May 1 – Sept 15 during which daily angler retention includes two Lake Trout ≥ 45 cm total length. During the winter ice fishing season (January 1 – March 31), only Baker Lake, Trousers Lake and East Grand Lake are open to angling within which Lake Trout can be captured. During this time, the same daily limit and minimum length as the summer season is maintained. Baker Lake, however, is only fishable on Saturday and Sunday during the winter season (Government of New Brunswick 2020).

Baker Lake, Beau Lake, and Third Lake are located on the New Brunswick/Québec provincial border, meaning that the lakes have varying recreational fishing regulations depending on provincial jurisdiction. In Québec's fishing Zone 2, a daily limit of two Lake Trout >60 cm total length can be retained by anglers. New Brunswick and Québec share the same season and regulations for Baker Lake, but Beau Lake's Québec summer season takes place from April 24 –

September 15. Beau Lake has an open winter fishing season, but Lake Trout are non-targetable, and only fishing in depths of 3 m or less is permitted.

Beau Lake, East Grand Lake, and Glazier Lake fall on the International New Brunswick/Maine Border and are included under the general Maine "North Zone" regulations, being open from April 1 to September 30, and the same period for the New Brunswick winter season regulations open from January 1 to March 31. Glazier Lake also has a fall season extension from October 1 to November 30 in Maine where only Smallmouth Bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*) and Muskellunge (*Esox masquinongy*) can be targeted. Both Beau and Glazier Lakes have a Lake Trout bag limit of two fish, and East Grand a limit of one. All lakes in Maine have a minimum Lake Trout retention size of 46 cm total length (Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife 2020).

See **Table 7** for summarized regulations that affect lakes that contain confirmed or potential Lake Trout populations in New Brunswick.

Nova Scotia Lake Trout distribution

In Nova Scotia, five lakes are identified by the Nova Scotia Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture (NSDFA) in their trout management plan and current anglers handbook as either containing known Lake Trout populations (*i.e.,* Dollar Lake and Sherbrooke Lake), or being rumored to contain Lake Trout (*i.e.,* Lochaber Lake, Big Indian Lake, and Pockwock Lake) (Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture and Fisheries 2005; Nova Scotia Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture 2020). Amongst these locations, Dollar Lake and Sherbrooke Lake are the only lakes from which recent captures of Lake Trout were reported, and Sherbrooke Lake is the only source of consistent captures (**Table 3**). In Sherbrooke Lake, Lake Trout fry and

fingerlings originating from Ontario, Manitoba, and the states of New York, Vermont, and Minnesota were stocked over an existing ancestral population (see **Table 3**) though it remains unknown if intermixing ever occurred between the native and introduced fish (see **Table 3**). Dollar Lake was never reported to have been stocked with Lake Trout, and therefore likely contains a purely native Lake Trout population, though population abundance is suspected to be low based on sparce capture records by anglers.

Big Indian Lake is rumoured to support a Lake Trout population, but as the most recent capture was reported in 1968, the continued presence of an extant population is unlikely. The exact location of Big Indian Lake is also unclear in historical reports as two lakes bearing that name occur in Halifax County, however, the lake in question is most likely the larger of the two (Lat: 44.79, Long: -63.93) being part of the Indian River watershed. The smaller of the two Big Indian Lakes (44.60, -63.71) is not likely suitable habitat for Lake Trout (depth <15 m) and no Lake Trout were captured during an extensive sampling effort for Brook Trout in 1967 (Alexander and Merrill 1976). This evidence does not clarify which of the two Big Indian Lakes were stocked with Lake Trout, however, if Lake Trout were stocked in the smaller lake, no population was established. The rumoured Lake Trout population of Lochaber Lake has yet to be confirmed, however, it is heavily rumored to contain an active recreational Lake Trout fishery, and the lake is likely suitable habitat for Lake Trout. It will be marked as a potential population, despite a lack of tangible evidence. If a population in Lochaber is present, it is likely the product of stocking Ontario, Manitoba, and New York State origin fish beginning in 1887, and occurring most recently in 1958 (seven individual years of stocking, **Table 3**). Pockwock Lake was never stocked with Lake Trout and likely contained a native Lake Trout population (most recent capture 1969; Ken Coley, recreational angler, pers. comm.). Since Pockwock Lake was

designated a reservoir for Halifax City drinking water, angling has been prohibited thereby precluding capture since 1972 (Barry Geddes, Watershed Manager, Halifax Water, Nova Scotia, pers. Comm.; see **Table 3**). Due to historical captures (see **Table 3**) and the protection and closure of Pockwock Lake preventing recent confirmations, we have retained Pockwock Lake as a potential location (see **Table 6**). We are optimistic that Pockwock could sustain a Lake Trout population protected through the creation of the Halifax reservoir. Simultaneously, we acknowledge that the presence and impacts of dams on the watershed, particularly in their function of impeding migrations of Alewife (*Alosa pseudoharengus*), may negatively impact Lake Trout habitat and forage which may threaten persistence.

Several lakes have been identified to have once supported native Lake Trout in Nova Scotia, including Cloud Lake, Peter Lake, Wrights Lake, Green Harbour Lake (Canada Hill Lake), and Tangier Grand Lake, however, these lakes are unlikely to currently support Lake Trout (see **Table 6**). Canada Hill Lake is shallow (>2 m) and would not be suitable for the species despite repeated presence in historic documents. This is likely an example of how miscommunication and inconsistency of nomenclature could have caused a population of lake-dwelling Brook Trout to be reported as Lake Trout, which was perpetuated without verification. While the Nova Scotia Provincial Government (1949, 1955) remarked that Lake Trout could be caught in Tangier Lake (Halifax), it is more likely they were referring to Tangier Grand Lake (Halifax) (Lat: 44.88, Long: -62.82) within the Tangier River watershed if the account is accurate. Tangier Lake may be unsuitable Lake Trout habitat (max depth <15 m), while Tangier Grand Lake with a max depth of ~30 m may be suitable. The modern Lake Rossignol (an amalgamation of > 12 lakes including the former Lake Rossignol following dam construction and flooding in 1929) is now unlikely to contain Lake Trout, but once supported both a native

population and hatchery introductions. The former Lake Rossignol is also recognized as the location of the earliest record of native Lake Trout in Nova Scotia, reported in 1849 (see **Table 3**). Lake Trout in the modern Lake Rossignol likely disappeared after it was dammed and flooded in the late 1920s (Mersey Tobeatic Research Institute 2009).

Stocking programs conducted by DMF from 1886 to 1963 introduced Lake Trout of numerous life stages (fry and fingerlings) to 31 lakes in Nova Scotia in an effort that, apart from Sherbrooke Lake, and potentially Lochaber Lake and Lake Thomas, appears to have been unsuccessful (see **Table 4**). Introduced Lake Trout originated from multiple stock and hatchery origins ranging from Ontario, Manitoba, and the states of New York, Michigan, and Vermont (see **Table 4**). Some lakes were stocked several times with fish from several sources, such as Sherbrooke Lake, in which Lake Trout of eight different stock origins were introduced over a span of 31 years (see **Appendix Table 4**).

All lakes that contain or once contained potentially native or variable Lake Trout populations in Nova Scotia are summarized in **Table 5**. Potentially native (native or variable) Lake Trout populations that are confirmed or those that may have been extirpated (potential or unlikely populations) are presented on a map of the Maritimes in **Figure 1**. All lakes that contain confirmed or potential Lake Trout populations in New Brunswick are summarized in **Table 6**, and presented on a Map of the Maritimes in **Figure 2**.

Nova Scotia Recreational Angling Regulations

Confirmed and potential Lake Trout supporting regions in Nova Scotia in designated recreation fisheries areas 2 (Antigonish and Pictou counties) and 3 (Halifax and Lunenburg counties) are open for recreational angling in summer from April 1 to September 30 (NSDFA

2021). No ice fishing is allowed in any confirmed Lake Trout supporting lake in Nova Scotia (see **Table 7**). No angling is permitted in Pockwock Lake, Halifax County. Until 2020, a daily retention limit of five Lake Trout was permitted in Area 3 (season: April 1 – September 30) which encompassed the known populations in Sherbrooke Lake and Dollar Lake (**Table 3**). In November 2020, the Nova Scotia Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture proposed a regulation that would prohibit the retention of Lake Trout throughout the province. This regulation was implemented for the 2021 angling season and is still persistent (NSDFA 2021).

See **Table 7** for summarized regulations that affect lakes that contain confirmed or potential Lake Trout populations in Nova Scotia.

Discussion

Lake Trout remain a relatively uncommon, or in some cases, rare species in the Maritime Provinces, but their patchy distribution, a lack of current survey data, few native populations, and the likely occurrence of genetically mixed stocks renders them an interesting species to study. Most historical stocking records appear to be thoroughly documented in annual succession from both federal and provincial sources, illustrating the consistent Lake Trout stocking effort that began in 1886 (DMF 1887), which continues in New Brunswick today, and halted in Nova Scotia in 1963 (DMF 1964). There does, however, remain likely missing documentation and missing stocking details within available sources. Most notably, many lakes stocked by DMF remain unidentifiable (n= 45 **Table 2**) due to changes in lake names since historical stocking events, or incorrect reporting of those lake names. Gaps also exist within the annual DMF reports and separate New Brunswick reports (reported in DMF 1892). According to literature regarding

Newcastle hatchery, Ontario-sourced eyed Lake Trout eggs were distributed first to the Bedford Hatchery, and then on to several smaller Nova Scotia provincial hatcheries including Lochaber Hatchery, Kempt Hatchery, Tusket Hatchery, Sheet Harbour Hatchery, and Kentville Hatchery, following which no stocking locations were detailed. These Nova Scotia hatcheries are no longer in service, and any records of their possible introduction were likely lost. Similarly, it is stated in the DMF reports of 1927 and 1928 that eyed Lake Trout eggs were sent to the Saint John Hatchery from external sources, but no New Brunswick stocking locations of those fish were reported. Finally, within a New Brunswick provincial report for Ayers Lake, Lake Trout were reported stocked, though stock of origin is unreported (Washburn & Gillis Associates Ltd. 1986; **Fig 1)**.

The earliest documented observations and capture records of Lake Trout in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia pre-date the earliest Maritime Lake Trout stocking records (DMF 1887) suggesting the occurrence of ancestral native stock. Lake Trout stocking may have occurred prior to 1868 (DMF 1869), when the DMF reports began, however, undocumented introductions does preclude the existence of native populations. Nonetheless, the nature of early observations clearly depicts Lake Trout as a native species in the maritime provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Adams (1873) describes being guided by a local First Nations man in New Brunswick to fish for Lake Trout, or “togue”, in East Grand Lake. Thus, First Nations peoples evidently possessed knowledge of the species and pre-existing knowledge of how to identify and capture the “togue” in East Grand Lake, which lends support to the occurrence of ancestral Lake Trout populations within the region. In a similar instance, Gilpin (1867) mentioned Lake Trout samples sourced from Pockwock Lake being obtained from local First Nations at the time suggesting that

these fish were historically present and readily captured. No Mi'kmaw TEK has been identified yet regarding Lake Trout in Sherbrooke Lake (Joe Beland, Manager of Ocean Science, Mi'kmaw Conservation Group [MCG], Nova Scotia, pers. comm.) though upcoming Mi'kmaw knowledge studies may uncover historical connections between the Mi'kmaw and Lake trout. Lack of TEK in Nova Scotia may be due to Lake Trout's low abundance and elusive nature in the Maritimes.

In 1879, C. E. Goddard, overseer of the Bedford Hatchery in Halifax, Nova Scotia, reported that "*persons have been in the habit of taking large quantities of fish called "togue" out of Sherbrooke Lake*", Nova Scotia (DMF 1880). The wording of this statement suggests that Lake Trout, or "togue", was not a familiar fish species to the Nova Scotia Inspector of Fisheries, W. H. Rogers, who reported for DMF in Nova scotia (DMF 1880). Although this lack of familiarity with this fish by C. E. Goddard could have resulted from an unfamiliarity with the local name "togue", its documented use at least 31 years prior by Genser (1849) could suggest otherwise.

In lakes where Lake Trout do occur, hatchery fish of various ancestries were frequently stocked over existing native populations, likely to bolster native stocks. The addition of fish from multiple source populations and their potential for mixing could complicate the identification of native ancestry. Because Lake Trout are far less common in the Maritime Provinces than throughout other parts of their range, it is critical that self-sustaining populations be identified so they may be effectively managed. If native populations in the Maritimes prove to be of unique ancestry from those in other parts of the Lake Trout range, the evident decline in Lake Trout abundance within the maritime region, especially in Nova Scotia, indicates that the identification of native Maritime populations and their protection may soon become a critical management issue.

Conclusion

The results of this review suggest that Lake Trout are native to both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia as evidenced by the earliest documented accounts of the species pre-dating the first records of stocking (see DMF 1887). Currently the species persists in seven of 11 New Brunswick lakes and two of six Nova Scotia lakes which contained ancestral Lake Trout populations, though six of these lakes in New Brunswick and one lake in Nova Scotia were seeded with introduced stock. The most notable and earliest observations of native Lake Trout were described by Perley (1852) in New Brunswick, Gilpin (1867), Jones (1879), and C. E. Goddard in DMF (1879) in Nova Scotia, and Gesner (1849) and Adams (1873) across both provinces. Results of the current study describe the likely occurrence of Lake Trout (including native, variable, and introduced) in 18 lakes in the New Brunswick (17 confirmed and one potential), and four lakes in Nova Scotia (two confirmed and two potential). These numbers exceed the 13 Lake Trout supporting lakes listed by New Brunswick provincial documentation (NBDNRED pers. comm. 2021). The presence of Lake Trout in Pockwock and Lochaber Lakes in Nova Scotia has not been confirmed, however, there is still potential for both lakes to contain Lake Trout due to special circumstances detailed above. Lake Trout may also occur in other lakes subject to historic introductions, however, the lack of recent comprehensive assessment precludes robust conclusions on current species distribution.

Of the lakes that most likely contain Lake Trout in both provinces, two lakes in New Brunswick, and two in Nova Scotia still contain native Lake Trout independent of introduced hatchery stock. Therefore, further study is required for the identification and preservation of true, native Lake Trout in the Maritime Provinces. To achieve this management objective, we propose

a series of future research recommendations resulting from the findings of this study so that gaps in the current Lake Trout literature may be filled.

Further Questions

- Is there evidence of introgression between ancestral Lake Trout populations and individuals which were introduced through hatchery stocking?
- Are ancestral Lake Trout populations in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick genetically distinct from each other, or from those in other North American Lakes? If so, do these Lake Trout represent a distinct population worthy of protection?
- Can Lake Trout presence be confirmed in additional lakes where they were historically documented to exist or were once introduced?
- Do any un-surveyed lakes or lakes with suspected Lake Trout population contain yet to be identified extant populations of the species? eDNA sampling of lake water may provide a rapid tool to identify novel populations (Jerde 2011).
- What is the abundance of Lake Trout in identified lakes, and can these populations sustain current levels of harvest and recreational pressure under current provincial recreational harvest regulations? This is of particular interest for New Brunswick where retention remains in the recreational fishery.
- What are the habitat characteristics of Lake Trout in the Maritime Provinces?
- In lakes where ancestral Lake Trout populations have been extirpated, can disappearances be linked to any probable cause such as habitat alteration, changes to fish community structure, construction of hydro-regulation structures, or elimination of marine derived nutrient flux (Durbin 1979, Nau 2018)?

519 • What are the impacts of aquatic invasive species on Lake Trout and the forage species on
520 which they rely?
521
522

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Figures and Tables

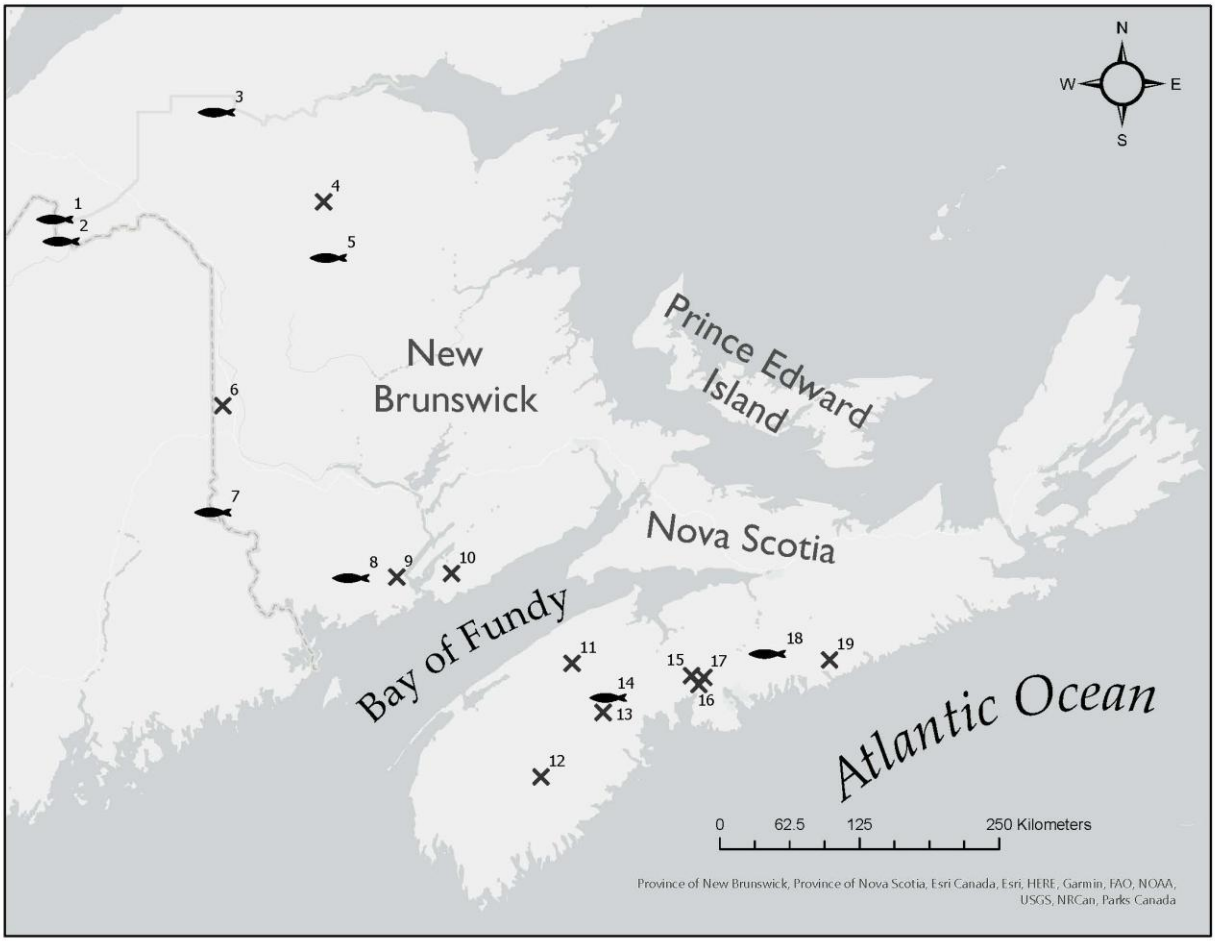

Figure 1: The historical native distribution of Lake Trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*) in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia corresponding to Table 5. Black fish symbols indicate extant native populations (native or variable ancestry) while the "X" symbols represent native populations presumed to have been lost (no Lake Trout since 2015 or earlier). Lake location and native Lake Trout presence were determined from observational records preceding the first recorded instances of stocking by the Department of Marine and Fisheries in 1886 (see text for full explanation).

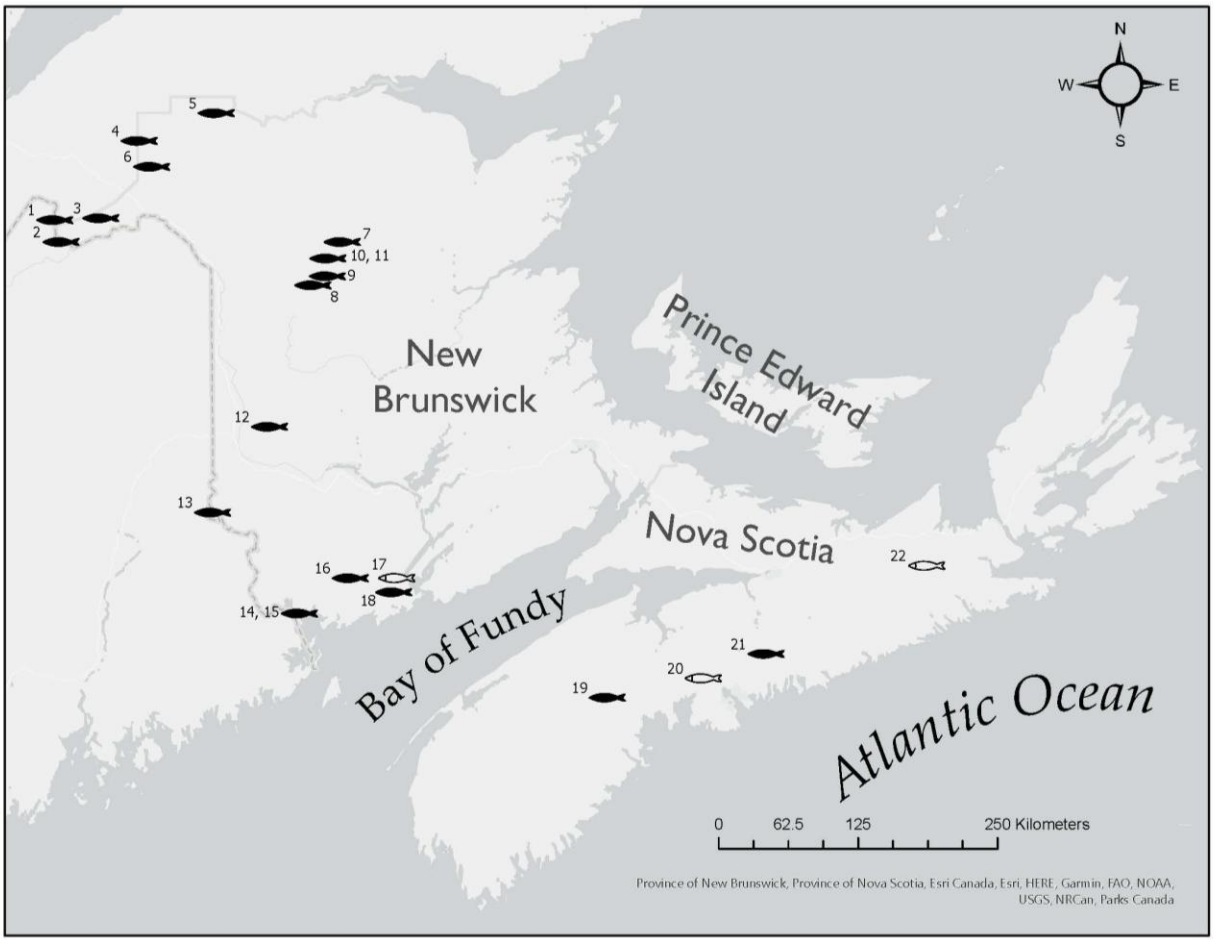

Figure 2: Present distribution of confirmed Lake Trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*) lakes (black fish symbols) and lakes of potential Lake Trout occurrence (white fish symbols) in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia from both native and introduced sources with numbers corresponding to Table 6. Confirmed locations were identified based on confirmed capture of the species occurring in the past 5 years (i.e., 2015 – 2020). Potential locations were identified based on confirmed captures of the species occurring in the past 5-25 years (i.e., 1995-2015). Only States Lake in New Brunswick (5) is known to support native Lake Trout populations untouched by stocking introductions. Robin Hood (17) may potentially support Lake Trout, and if so, those individuals would be of native ancestry. In Nova Scotia, only Dollar Lake (21), and potentially Pockwock Lake (20) may have native Lake Trout populations untouched by stocking (see text for full explanation).

Table 1: New Brunswick lakes listed alphabetically by county where ancestral native populations of Lake Trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*) have been identified or where the species has been introduced by stocking. In many cases, lakes with native Lake Trout populations were supplemented with hatchery fish from numerous stock origins. In lakes where stocking occurred, the initial and most recent year of stocking is listed along with all origins of stocked fish and number of stocking years within the stocking period (see **Appendix Table 1** for detailed stocking records), lakes that were never stocked are indicated as (NS). Stocked life stages are marked as fry (FR), fingerling (FI), single year (SY), or Adult (AD). The most recent confirmed capture or general record (Lake Trout observed or reported anecdotally) is also listed to form an index of population ancestry or identify the potential of an extant Lake Trout population. Populations are listed as "confirmed" indicating a Lake Trout capture in the last five years (i.e., 2015 – 2020), "potential" indicating a capture in the last 5-25 years (*i.e.,* 1995-2015), or "unlikely" when >25 years had elapsed since the last observation. Lakes with confirmed or potential populations are marked with a "#" and are summarised in **Table 5**. In regions with confirmed past or present Lake Trout occurrence, the population ancestry of those individuals is also included as either "introduced", "native", or "variable" when stocked fish were seeded over an existing native population (*i.e.,* when stocking occurred after initial observations of the species), occurrences of ancestral native Lake Trout populations are marked with a "%" and are summarized in **Table 6**. Lakes marked with a "*" (n=13) are cited by the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources as the lakes that currently contain Lake Trout (NBDNRED 2018 – 2019). The geographic location of lakes listed can be found in **Table 2**, **Fig. 1, 2**.

	Lake name		County	Presence of Native Lake Trout population	Earliest recorded capture/general	Initial year of stocking	Most recent year of stocking	# of years stocked	Origin of stocked fish	Stocked fish life stage	Most recent confirmed capture	Extant population	Population ancestry	
	McFadden Lake		Albert	No	NA	1898	1898	1	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Petitcodiac River		Albert	No	NA	1899	1899	1	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
[1]	Ayers Lake	*	Carleton	No	1976	1888	<1986	?	LH, LO	FR	2021	Confirmed	Introduced	#
	Boundary Lake		Carleton	No	NA	1887	1887	1	LO	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Debec Lake		Carleton	No	NA	1887	1887	1	LO	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Becaguimec Lake		Carleton	No	NA	1893	1893	1	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Jones Lake		Carleton	No	NA	1890	1893	4	LH, LO	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Lakeville Lake		Carleton	No	NA	1887	1896	6	LH, LO	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	River de Chute Lake		Carleton	No	NA	1886	1886	1	LO	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Williamstown Lake		Carleton	Yes	1888	1890	1913	2	LH	FR	1888	Unlikely	Variable	%
[2]	Chamcook Lake	*	Charlotte	No	1893	1886	1890	3	LH, LO	FR	2021	Confirmed	Introduced	#
	Foster Lake		Charlotte	No	NA	1887	1891	4	LH, LO	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
[2]	Little Chamcook Lake	*	Charlotte	No	1995	NS	NS	0	-	-	2021	Confirmed	Introduced	#
	Mobanneous Lake		Charlotte	No	NA	1901	1901	1	LH	-	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Utopia Lake		Charlotte	No	NA	1888	1888	1	LH, LO	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	West Long Lake	*	Charlotte	Yes	1970	1982	1990	4	CL, EG, LS	FR	2021	Confirmed	Variable	# %

	Belleisle Bay		Kings	No	NA	1905	1984	4	CL, EG	-	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Butler Lake		Kings	No	NA	1897	1898	2	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Conners Lake		Kings	No	NA	1898	1898	1	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Dick's Lake		Kings	No	NA	1897	1897	1	LH, NS	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Dunn Lake		Kings	No	NA	1898	1898	1	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Loch Alva	*	Kings	No	2005	1976	2003	12	CL, EG, LS, MS	-	2021	Confirmed	Introduced	#
	Pleasant Lake		Kings	No	NA	1897	1898	2	LH, NS	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Robin Hood Lake		Kings	Yes	1995	NS	NS	0	-	-	1995	Potential	Native	# %
	Smith's Lake		Kings	No	NA	1897	1897	1	LH, NS	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Baker Lake	*	Madawaska	No	1974	1958	2004	22	B, WR, CP, MS, WPG, CL, LS	FI, AD	2021	Confirmed	Introduced	#
[3]	Beau Lake		Madawaska	No	1995	1991	2017	20	MB, CS, SL, LM, LMA	FI, SY	2017	Confirmed	Introduced	# %
	Byram Brook		Madawaska	No	NA	1895	1895	1	LH, NS	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Edmundston Port		Madawaska	No	NA	1895	1895	1	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	First Lake	*	Madawaska	No	NA	1959	1987	5	CL, EG, WPG	FI	2021	Confirmed	Introduced	#
[3]	Glazier Lake	*	Madawaska	Yes	1852	1958	2019	20	B, BL, WR, CP, MB, CS, SL, CL, LS, WPG, SH, CS, WP	FI, SY, AD	2021	Confirmed	Variable	# %
	Third Lake	*	Madawaska	No	1972	1958	2001	10	B, WR, CP, WPG, EG, CL, LS	FI	2021	Confirmed	Introduced	#
	Crocker Lake		Northumberland	No	NA	1891	1891	1	LH, NS	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Serpentine Lake		Northumberland	Yes	1972	1976	1988	2	CL, MS	-	2021	Confirmed	Variable	# %

[3]	Grand Lake		Queens	No	NA	1977	1986	8	CA, CL, EG, MS, LS	-	1995	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Lake Disappointment		Queens	No	NA	1892	1892	1	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	The Keyhole		Queens	No	NA	1984	1984	1	CL	-	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	States Lake	*	Restigouche	Yes	1958	NS	NS	0	-	-	2021	Confirmed	Native	# %
[4]	Tobique Headwaters		Restigouche	Yes	1936	NS	NS	0	-	-	1936	Unlikely	Native	%
	Balls Lake		Saint John	No	NA	1893	1893	1	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Blackall's Lake		Saint John	No	NA	1897	1897	1	LH, NS	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Lake Disappointment		Saint John	No	NA	1893	1893	1	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Latimore Lake		Saint John	No	NA	1897	1897	1	LH, NS	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Loch Lomond		Saint John	Yes	1848	1892	1892	1	LH	FR	1848	Unlikely	Variable	%
	Beaulieu Pond		Victoria	No	NA	1901	1901	1	LH	-	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Berry Lake		Victoria	No	NA	1895	1895	1	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Byram Pond		Victoria	No	NA	1886	1893	3	LH, LO	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Frasers Pond		Victoria	No	NA	1887	1890	2	LH, LO	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Long Lake	*	Victoria	No	1893	1886	1988	14	LH, LO, NS, CL	FR	2021	Confirmed	Introduced	#
	Meadow Lake		Victoria	No	NA	1887	1891	3	LH, LO	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
[5]	Mud Lake		Victoria	No	2021	NS	NS	0	-	-	2021	Confirmed	Introduced	#
	Muniac Lake		Victoria	No	NA	1886	1891	2	LH, LO	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Patersons Lake		Victoria	No	NA	1896	1896	1	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Portage Lake		Victoria	No	NA	1886	1898	7	LH, LO	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Quaker Brook Pond		Victoria	No	NA	1886	1895	4	LH, LO	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Rapid des Femmes Pond		Victoria	No	NA	1886	1886	1	LO	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Roulston Lake		Victoria	No	NA	1898	1898	1	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
[5]	Square Lake		Victoria	No	2021	NS	NS	0	-	-	2021	Confirmed	Introduced	#
	Tomlinson Lake		Victoria	No	NA	1888	1900	2	LH, LO	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Trousers Lake	*	Victoria	No	1972	1963	1963	1	WPG	FI	2021	Confirmed	Introduced	#
	Webster Brow Lake		Victoria	No	NA	1887	1888	2	NH, LO	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Balhead Lake		York	No	NA	1896	1896	1	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Digdeguash Lake		York	No	NA	1886	1886	1	LO	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	

Dumphy Pond		York	No	NA	1897	1899	2	LH, NS	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
East Grand Lake	*	York	Yes	1852	1938	1976	15	-	-	2021	Confirmed	Variable	# %
Fredericton Lake		York	No	NA	1894	1894	1	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
Harvey Lake		York	No	NA	1888	1900	9	LH, LO	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
Lake George		York	No	NA	1891	1900	5	LH, LO	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
Killarney Lake		York	No	NA	1892	1893	2	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
Yoho Lake		York	No	NA	1894	1896	2	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
Magaguadavic Lake		York	No	1972	1887	1899	6	LH, LO, NS	FR	1970	Unlikely	Introduced	
McAdams Lake		York	No	NA	1896	1896	1	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
Oromocto Lake		York	No	NA	1887	1900	7	LH, LO	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
Shogomoc Lake		York	No	NA	1897	1899	3	LH, NS	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
Skiff Lake		York	No	NA	1886	1910	6	NC, LO, OH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
NW Miramichi Headwaters		-	No	NA	1891	1891	1	LH, LO	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	

[1] Ayers Lake was mentioned in Washburn & Gillis Associates Ltd. (1986) to have been stocked prior to 1986, but this exact stocking record and date was not located. In the absence of data Ayers Lake has been designated as introduced.

[2] Chamcook Lake and Little Chamcook Lake are interconnected by a short tributary, therefore, Lake Trout introduced to Chamcook Lake likely made it into Little Chamcook Lake, thus both lakes will share the same capture and stocking records.

[3] Beau Lake is located immediately upstream from Glazier Lake. Glazier lake was confirmed to support native Lake Trout, and as a result, it is likely that Beau Lake may have as well, though historical occurrence was never confirmed. If true, the population status of Beau Lake would be "variable".

[4] The Tobique headwaters is likely Nictau Lake in Restigouche County.

[5] Although Mud Lake and Square Lake were never directly stocked, it is likely that the stocked-origin fish from Long Lake, Victoria County, have infiltrated these lakes as they are all directly and closely connected via streams. The Lake Trout of Mud Lake and Square Lake will therefore be labeled as introduced.

Acronyms for Population origin of stocked fish:

B = Bath, NY (Lake Unknown)
BL = Baker Lake, NB
BE = Belleville, ON (Lake unknown)
CA = Chamcook Lake, NB
CH = Charlevoix, MI (Lake unknown)
CL = Clearwater Lake, MB
CP = Crown Point, NY (Lake Unknown)
CS = Cold Stream Pond, ME
EG = East Grand Lake, NB
GL = Glonora, ON (Lake unknown)
LH = Lake Huron, Newcastle Hatchery, ON
LM = Lac Mitis, QC

LMA = Lake Massawippi, QC
LO = Lake Ontario, Newcastle Hatchery, ON
LS = Lake Superior, MI
MB = Manitoba (Lake Unknown)
MS = Lake Superior, Marquette State Hatchery, MI
NC = Newcastle, ON (Lake Unknown)
NS = Lake Superior, Newcastle Hatchery, ON
OH = Lake Huron, Ottawa Hatchery, ON
SH = Shoodic Lake, ME
SL = Schoodic Lake, ME
SM = Sault St. Marie, ON (Lake unknown)
TB = Port Arthur (Thunder Bay), ON (Lake unknown)
VT = Vermont (Lake unknown)
WI = Wiarton, ON (Lake unknown)
WP = Wilson Pond, MB
WPG = Winnipeg, MB (Lake Unknown)
WR = Whiteshell, Rennie, MB (Lake Unknown)

Table 2: Geographical and physical characteristics of New Brunswick lakes where native Lake Trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*) populations have been identified or where Lake Trout introductions were attempted. Lakes are listed alphabetically by county. Watershed, latitude/longitude, lake surface area, depth, and pH are included when available from the most recent assessments. Some lakes initially stocked by DMF from 1886 – 1963 (see **Table 1**) could not be located likely due to changes in lake names since the publication of early stocking reports, therefore, their physical characteristics remain unknown. A "%" marking indicates lakes that once contained native ancestral Lake Trout, and a "#" marking indicates lakes with a potential or confirmed Lake Trout population, summarised in **Tables 6** and **7.** Lakes marked with a "*" (n=13) are cited by the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources as the lakes that currently contain Lake Trout (NBDNRED 2018 – 2019).

Lake name		Province	County	Watershed	Lat.	Long.	Depth (m)	Surface area (ha)	pH	Last assessment	
McFadden Lake		NB	Albert	Petitcodiac River	45.75	-64.84	-	16	-		
Petitcodiac River		NB	Albert	Petitcodiac River	-	-	-	-	-		
Ayers Lake	*	NB	Carleton	Saint John	46.20	-67.32	19.5	35.8	6.8	2017 (Sept)	#
Boundary Lake		NB	Carleton	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Debec Lake		NB	Carleton	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Becaguimec Lake		NB	Carleton	Saint John	46.27	-67.18	-	27.02	-		
Jones Lake		NB	Carleton	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Lakeville Lake		NB	Carleton	-	-	-	-	-	-		
River de Chute Lake		NB	Carleton	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Williamstown Lake		NB	Carleton	Saint John	46.31	-67.70	3.7	419.3	-	2018 (Jan)	%
Chamcook Lake	*	NB	Charlotte	St. Croix River	45.13	-67.08	41.9	338.6	6.4	2017 (Sept)	#
Foster Lake		NB	Charlotte	-	45.32	-67.23	-	46.92	-		
Little Chamcook Lake	*	NB	Charlotte	St. Croix River	45.15	-67.08	6.13	46.8	-	2017 (Dec)	#
Mobanneous Lake		NB	Charlotte	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Utopia Lake		NB	Charlotte	West Fundy Composite	45.17	-66.78	-	1335.2	-		
West Long Lake	*	NB	Charlotte	West Fundy Composite	45.35	-66.67	17.4	256.9	-	2018 (May)	# %
Belleisle Bay		NB	Kings	Saint John	45.63	-65.87	-	2414.4	-		
Butler Lake		NB	Kings	Saint John	45.55	-65.90	-	25.1	-		
Conners Lake		NB	Kings	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Dick's Lake		NB	Kings	East Fundy Composite	45.55	-65.43	12	27.7	-	2017 (Oct)	
Dunn Lake		NB	Kings	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Loch Alva	*	NB	Kings	West Fundy Composite	45.27	-66.32	43.9	763	-	2018 (Jan)	#
Pleasant Lake		NB	Kings	East Fundy Composite	45.65	-65.25	-	31.2	-		
Robin Hood Lake		NB	Kings	West Fundy Composite	45.35	-66.30	19.5	69	-	2018 (Apr)	# %

	Smith's Lake		NB	Kings	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Baker Lake	*	NB/QC	Madawaska	Saint John	47.35	-68.68	38.1	546.2	-	2017 (Sept)	#
	Beau Lake		NB/QC/ME	Madawaska	Saint John	47.34	-69.05	55	723	-		# %
	Byram Brook		NB	Madawaska	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Edmundston Port		NB	Madawaska	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	First Lake	*	NB	Madawaska	Saint John	47.63	-68.27	16.8	447.8	-	2017 (Oct)	#
	Glazier Lake	*	NB/ME	Madawaska	Saint John	47.22	-69.00	36	289.3	-	2017 (Oct)	# %
	Third Lake	*	NB/QC	Madawaska	Saint John	47.77	-68.37	17.7	102.8	8	2018 (May)	#
	Crocker Lake		NB	Northumberland	Miramichi	46.89	-65.73		82.39	-		
	Serpentine Lake		NB	Northumberland	Saint John	47.13	-66.85	24.4	495.3	8	1972 (Aug)	# %
	Grand Lake		NB	Queens	Saint John	45.95	-66.02	30.5	17067.2	-	2017 (Nov)	
	Lake Disappointment		NB	Queens	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	The Keyhole		NB	Queens	Saint John	45.95	-66.08	-	130.2	-		
	States Lake	*	NB	Restigouche	Restigouche River	47.92	-67.75	50.3	74.2	6.5	2018 (Apr)	# %
[1]	Tobique Headwaters		NB	Restigouche	Saint John	47.43	-66.89	-	-	-		%
	Balls Lake		NB	Saint John	East Fundy Composite	45.23	-65.90	-	128.83	-		
	Blackall's Lake		NB	Saint John	Saint John	45.31	-65.99	-	8.6	-		
	Lake Disappointment		NB	Saint John	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Latimore Lake		NB	Saint John	Saint John	45.32	-65.91	-	81.77	-		
	Loch Lomond		NB	Saint John	East Fundy Composite	45.37	-65.86	-	754.1	-		%
	Beaulieu Pond		NB	Victoria	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Berry Lake		NB	Victoria	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Byram Pond		NB	Victoria	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Frasers Pond		NB	Victoria	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Long Lake	*	NB	Victoria	Saint John	47.03	-66.90	47	1028.4	6.6	2018 (Jan)	#
	Meadow Lake		NB	Victoria	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Mud Lake		NB	Victoria	Saint John	47.07	-66.92	-	61.1	-		#
	Muniac Lake		NB	Victoria	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Patersons Lake		NB	Victoria	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Portage Lake		NB	Victoria	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Quaker Brook Pond		NB	Victoria	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Rapid des Femmes Pond		NB	Victoria	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Roulston Lake		NB	Victoria	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Square Lake		NB	Victoria	Saint John	47.07	-66.94	-	100.0	-		#
Tomlinson Lake		NB	Victoria	Saint John	46.71	-67.76	-	10.4	-		
Trousers Lake	*	NB	Victoria	Saint John	47.00	-66.93	27.3	1008.5	6.3	1994	#
Webster Brow Lake		NB	Victoria	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Balhead Lake		NB	York	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Digdeguash Lake		NB	York	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Dumphy Pond		NB	York	-	-	-	-	-	-		
East Grand Lake	*	NB/ME	York	St. Croix River	45.72	-67.78	36.6	6145.4	-	2017 (Oct)	# %
Fredericton Lake		NB	York	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Harvey Lake		NB	York	Magaguadavic River	45.73	-67.03	7.5	695.6	-		
Lake George		NB	York	Saint John	45.80	-67.03	5.15	691.5	-	2017 (Dec)	
Killarney Lake		NB	York	Saint John	46.00	-66.62	10.7	10.8	-	2017 (Dec)	
Yoho Lake		NB	York	Saint John	45.77	-66.85	13.7	126	-	2018 (Feb)	
Magaguadavic Lake		NB	York	St. Croix River	45.70	-67.20	10.7	2623.8	-	2018 (Feb)	
McAdams Lake		NB	York	St. Croix River	-	-	6.71	354.1	-		
Oromocto Lake		NB	York	Saint John	45.58	-67.00	13.7	4047.3	-	2018 (Feb)	
Shogomoc Lake		NB	York	Saint John	44.85	-67.32	-	305.24	-		
Skiff Lake		NB	York	St. Croix River	45.82	-67.52	17.7	627.3	-		
NW Miramichi Headwaters		NB	-	Miramichi	-	-	-	-	-		

[1] The Tobique Headwaters is likely Nictau Lake in Restigouche County.

Table 3: Nova Scotia lakes listed alphabetically by county where ancestral native populations of Lake Trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*) have been identified or where the species has been introduced by stocking. In many cases, lakes with native Lake Trout populations were supplemented with hatchery fish from numerous stock origins. In lakes where stocking occurred, the initial and most recent year of stocking is listed along with all origins of stocked fish and number of stocking years within the stocking period (see **Appendix Table 3** for detailed stocking records), lakes that were never stocked are indicated as (NS). Stocked life stages are marked as fry (FR) or fingerling (FI). The most recent confirmed capture or general record (Lake Trout observed or reported anecdotally) is also listed to form an index of population ancestry or identify the potential of an extant Lake Trout population. Populations are listed as "confirmed" indicating a Lake Trout capture in the last five years (i.e., 2015 – 2020), "potential" indicating a capture in the last 5-25 years (i.e., 1995-2015), or "unlikely" when >25 years had elapsed since the last observation. Lakes with confirmed or potential populations are marked with a "#" and are summarised in **Table 5**. In regions with confirmed past or present Lake Trout occurrence, the population ancestry of those individuals is also included as either "introduced", "native", or "variable" when stocked fish were seeded over an existing native population (i.e., when stocking occurred after initial observations of the species), occurrence of ancestral native Lake Trout populations are marked with a "%" and are summarized in **Table 6**. Lakes marked with a "*" (n=5) are cited by the Nova Scotia Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture as the lakes that currently contain Lake Trout (Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture 2020, Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture and Fisheries 2005). The geographic location of lakes listed can be found in **Table 4**, **Fig. 1, 2**.

	Lake name		County	Presence of Native Lake Trout population	Earliest recorded capture/general	Initial year of stocking	Most recent year of stocking	# of years stocked	Origin of stocked fish	Stocked fish life stage	Most recent confirmed capture	Extant population	Population ancestry	
	Annapolis Lake		Annapolis	No	NA	1894	1894	1	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Milford Lake		Annapolis	No	NA	1892	1892	1	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Mulgrave Lake		Annapolis	No	NA	1892	1892	1	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Paradise Lake		Annapolis	No	NA	1893	1893	1	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Round Hill Lake		Annapolis	No	NA	1890	1896	3	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
[1]	Lochaber Lake	*	Antigonish	No	2020	1887	1958	7	NC, TB, B, WR, LO, LH	FR, FI	NA	Potential	Introduced	#
	Anderson Lake		Halifax	No	NA	1895	1896	2	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
[2]	Big Indian Lake	*	Halifax	Yes	1951	NS	NS	0	-	-	1968	Unlikely	Native	%
	Dollar Lake	*	Halifax	Yes	1908	NS	NS	0	-	-	2020	Confirmed	Native	# %
	Harry's Lake		Halifax	No	NA	1892	1892	1	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Hubley Big Lake		Halifax	No	NA	1893	1893	1	NC	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Hubley's Lake		Halifax	No	NA	1889	1893	3	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Hublug's Lake		Halifax	No	NA	1895	1895	1	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
[3]	Lake Thomas		Halifax	No	NA	1893	1893	1	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Lake William		Halifax	No	NA	1888	1893	2	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Pace's Lake		Halifax	No	NA	1886	1886	1	LO	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	

[4]	Pockwock Lake	*	Halifax	Yes	1866	NS	NS	0	-	-	1969	Potential	Native	# %
	Rocky Lake		Halifax	No	NA	1893	1896	4	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
[5]	Sandy Lake		Halifax	No	NA	1886	1890	3	LH, LO	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Sheet Harbour Lakes		Halifax	No	NA	1888	1889	2	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Shubenacadie Grand Lake		Halifax	No	NA	1890	1892	2	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
[6]	Tangier Grand Lake		Halifax	Yes	1949	NS	NS	0	-	-	1955	Unlikely	Native	%
	Williams Lake		Halifax	No	NA	1888	1890	2	-	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Witson's Lake		Halifax	No	NA	1887	1887	1	LO	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Wrights Lake		Halifax	Yes	1936	NS	NS	0	-	-	1955	Unlikely	Native	%
	Aylesford Lake		Kings	No	NA	1890	1906	2	LH, OH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
[7]	Cloud Lake		Kings	Yes	1949	NS	NS	0	-	-	1955	Unlikely	Native	%
	Fisher's Lake		Kings	No	NA	1888	1888	1	LH, LO	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Gaspereau Lake		Kings	No	NA	1889	1892	2	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	George Lake		Kings	No	NA	1894	1894	1	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Governor's Lake		Kings	No	NA	1888	1888	1	LH, LO	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Gutridge's Lake		Kings	No	NA	1888	1888	1	LH, LO	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Little River Lake		Kings	No	NA	1889	1889	1	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Long Lake		Kings	No	NA	1906	1906	1	OH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	South River Lake		Kings	No	NA	1894	1894	1	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Peter Lake		Lunenburg	Yes	1962	NS	NS	0	-	-	1962	Unlikely	Native	%
[8]	Sherbrooke Lake	*	Lunenburg	Yes	1879	1932	1963	14	CH, GL, BE, WI, SM, WR, CP, VT	FR, FI	2021	Confirmed	Variable	# %
	Grant Lake		Pictou	No	NA	1896	1896	1	NC	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Mill Stream Lake		Pictou	No	NA	1896	1896	1	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	
	Lake Rossignol		Queens	Yes	1849	1889	1889	1	LH	FR	1849	Unlikely	Variable	%
	Tusket Lake		Yarmouth	No	NA	1889	1889	1	LH	FR	NA	Unlikely	Introduced	

[1] There have yet to be a confirmed Lake Trout capture from Lochaber Lake, Antigonish County, however it is heavily rumored to contain an active recreational Lake Trout fishery, and the lake is likely suitable habitat for Lake Trout. It will be marked as "Potential" to contain a population, despite no tangible evidence.

[2] There are two Big Indian Lake's in Halifax County; geographic and lake characteristics have been included in **Table 4** for both, but all Lake Trout records for Big Indian Lake in this table and **Tables 5** and **6** count towards a single lake, until historic or current Lake Trout presence can be resolved. A note on these lakes has been included in the **Results** section.

[3] Although there have been no confirmed capture or general records of Lake Trout in Lake Thomas, a sighting of a large fish by a pedestrian in 2012 could match the description of a Lake Trout, but this record was not confirmed with evidence, and therefore is not being considered as official in this table.

[4] Although there has not been any recorded Lake Trout capture in Pockwock Lake within the past 25 years to indicate a confirmed or potential Lake Trout populations, this lake has been labeled as "potential" because there were confirmed Lake Trout capture records near prior to when the lake was designated as off limits to angling (1972).

[5] There are two Sandy Lakes in Halifax County; geographic and lake characteristics have been included in **Table 4** for both, but all Lake Trout records for Sandy Lake in this table count towards a single lake, until historic or current Lake Trout presence can be resolved.

[6] There are two Tangier Lakes in Halifax County (Tangier Grand Lake and Tangier Lake); geographic and lake characteristics have been included in **Table 4** for both, but all Lake Trout records for Tangier Grand Lake in this table and **Tables 5** count towards a single lake, until historic or current Lake Trout presence can be resolved. A note on these lakes has been included in the **Results** section.

[7] Cloud Lake is found on the border of Kings County and Annapolis County.

[8] Sherbrooke Lake is also known as Nine Mile Lake and contains a current (*i.e.,* capture confirmed in 2021) Lake Trout population.

Acronyms for **Population origin of stocked fish**:

B = Bath, NY (Lake Unknown)
BE = Belleville, ON (Lake unknown)
CH = Charlevoix, MI (Lake unknown)
CL = Clearwater Lake, MB
CS = Cold Stream Pond, ME
CP = Crown Point, NY (Lake Unknown)
GL = Glonora, ON (Lake unknown)
LH = Lake Huron, Newcastle Hatchery, ON
LM = Lac Mitis, QC
LMA = Lake Massawippi, QC
LO = Lake Ontario, Newcastle Hatchery, ON
LS = Lake Superior, MI
MB = Manitoba (Lake Unknown)
NC = Newcastle, ON (Lake Unknown)
NS = Lake Superior, Newcastle Hatchery, ON
OH = Lake Huron, Ottawa Hatchery, ON
SH = Shoodic Lake, ME
SL = Schoodic Lake, ME
SM = Sault St. Marie, ON (Lake unknown)
TB = Port Arthur (Thunder Bay), ON (Lake unknown)
VT = Vermont (Lake unknown)
WI = Wiarton, ON (Lake unknown)
WP = Wilson Pond, MB
WPG = Winnipeg, MB (Lake Unknown)
WR = Whiteshell, Rennie, MB (Lake Unknown)

Table 4: Geographical and physical characteristics of Nova Scotia lakes where with native Lake Trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*) populations have been identified or where Lake Trout introductions were attempted. Lakes are listed alphabetically by county. Watershed, latitude/longitude, lake surface area, secchi depth, and pH are included when available from the most recent assessments. Some lakes initially stocked by DMF from 1886 – 1963 (see **Table 3**) could not be located likely due to changes in lake names since the publication of early stocking reports, therefore, their physical characteristics remain unknown. Dark grey shading indicates lakes with suspected current or historic Lake Trout populations summarised in **Tables 5** and **6.** Lakes marked with a * (n=5) are known or suspected by the Nova Scotia Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture, to contain Lake Trout (Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture 2020, Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture and Fisheries 2005).

	Lake name		County	Watershed	Lat	Long	Depth (m)	Surface area (ha)	Secchi depth (m)	pH	Last assessment	
	Annapolis Lake		Annapolis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Milford Lake		Annapolis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Mulgrave Lake		Annapolis	Bear River	44.53	-65.50	12	262.50	1.8	6.8	1975 (Aug)	
	Paradise Lake		Annapolis	Annapolis River	44.77	-65.17	9	396.40	2.25	5.5	1983 (Aug)	
	Round Hill Lake		Annapolis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Lochaber Lake	*	Antigonish	St. Mary's River	45.42	-62.03	52	307.20	5	7.4	2010 (Sept)	#
	Anderson Lake		Halifax	Wrights Brook	44.72	-63.62	26	61.70	-	6.5	1971 (Aug)	
[1]	Big Indian Lake	*	Halifax	Prospect River	44.59	-63.71	9	107.49	2.5	5.5	2018 (Jul)	
[1]	Big Indian Lake	*	Halifax	Indian River	44.79	-63.93	-	539.32	-	-	-	%
	Dollar Lake	*	Halifax	Musquodoboit River	44.92	-63.32	34	215.10	-	7	2007 (Nov)	# %
	Harry's Lake		Halifax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Hubley Big Lake		Halifax	Woodens River	44.65	-63.83	14	255.30	-	4.5	1984 (Dec)	
	Hubley's Lake		Halifax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Hublug's Lake		Halifax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Lake Thomas		Halifax	Shubenacadie River	44.80	-63.62	15	113.00	4	6.7	1984 (Sept)	
	Lake William		Halifax	Shubenacadie River	44.77	-63.58	28	339.00	-	6.5	2007 (Oct)	
	Pace's Lake		Halifax	Little River	44.82	-63.20	51	302.70	4.25	5.2	1983 (Sept)	
	Pockwock Lake	*	Halifax	Northeast River	44.78	-63.83	43	902.06	5.40		-	# %
	Rocky Lake		Halifax	Shubenacadie River	44.75	-63.63	11	141.60	4.2	6.9	1974 (Aug)	
[2]	Sandy Lake		Halifax	Indian River	44.73	-63.91	24	175.30	2.55	5.3	1985 (Aug)	
[2]	Sandy Lake		Halifax	Sackville River	44.73	-63.70	19	77.34	3.05	5.7	1998 (Sept)	
	Sheet Harbour Lakes		Halifax	West River Sheet Harbour	44.93	-62.57	-	-	-	-	-	
	Shubenacadie Grand Lake		Halifax	Shubenacadie River	44.92	-63.60	45	1841.00	-	6.7	2002 (Nov)	
[3]	Tangier Grand Lake		Halifax	Tangier River	44.88	-62.82	30	785.1	4.1	6.3	1979 (Sept)	%
[3]	Tangier Lake		Halifax	Tangier River	44.83	-62.73	11	164.5	2.1	6	1975 (Jul)	

	Williams Lake		Halifax	McIntosh Run	44.72	-63.05	1.5	49.60	1.3	6.1	1974 (Jul)	
	Witson's Lake		Halifax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Wrights Lake		Halifax	Northeast River	44.74	-63.87	18	268.1	5.75	5.2	1984 (Jul)	%
	Aylesford Lake		Kings	Gaspereau/Black River	44.95	-64.67	12	532.00	-	5.8	2002 (Nov)	
[4]	Cloud Lake		Kings	LaHave River	44.86	-64.89	16	176.5	5.75	6.5	1978 (Aug)	%
	Fisher's Lake		Kings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Gaspereau Lake		Kings	Gaspereau/Black River	44.95	-64.55		2195.15	-	-	-	
	George Lake		Kings	Gaspereau/Black River	44.93	-64.70	9	140.09	4.7	6.5	1978 (Jun)	
	Governor's Lake		Kings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Gutridge's Lake		Kings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Little River Lake		Kings	Gaspereau/Black River	44.95	-64.47	-	361.03	2.6	6.4	2005 (Sept)	
	Long Lake		Kings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	South River Lake		Kings	Annapolis River	44.90	-64.73	12	193.90	1.6	5.9	1981 (Aug)	
	Peter Lake		Lunenburg	LaHave River	44.58	-64.64	-	73.19	-	-	-	%
[5]	Sherbrooke Lake	*	Lunenburg	LaHave River	44.67	-64.60	25.6	1629.90	-	5.1	2021 (Jun)	# %
	Grant Lake		Pictou	East River Pictou	45.43	-62.67	9	22.70	1.35	7	1975 (Jul)	
	Mill Stream Lake		Pictou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Lake Rossignol		Queens	Mersey River	44.21	-65.14	-	13482.66	1.1	6	1991 (Oct)	%
[6]	Tusket Lake		Yarmouth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

[1] There are two Big Indian Lake's in Halifax County; geographic and lake characteristics have been included in this table for both, but all Lake Trout records for Big Indian Lake in **Table 3** and **Tables 5** and **6** count towards a single lake, until historic or current Lake Trout presence can be resolved. A note on these lakes has been included in the **Results** section.

[2] There are two Sandy Lake's in Halifax County; geographic and lake characteristics have been included in this table for both, but all Lake Trout records for Sandy Lake in **Table 3** count towards a single lake, until historic or current Lake Trout presence can be resolved.

[3] There are two Tangier Lakes in Halifax County (Tangier Grand Lake and Tangier Lake); geographic and lake characteristics have been included in **Table 4** for both, but all Lake Trout records for Tangier Grand Lake in **Tables 3** and **5** count towards a single lake, until historic or current Lake Trout presence can be resolved. A note on these lakes has been included in the **Results** section.

[4] Cloud Lake is found on the border of Kings County and Annapolis County.

[5] Sherbrooke Lake is also known as Nine Mile Lake and contains a current (i.e., capture confirmed in 2021) breeding population.

[6] There is a Tusket Lake in Digby County, adjacent to Yarmouth County. The Tusket Lake mentioned here could be a separate lake, or it could have been a mistake on the county from the original record.

Table 5: Lakes in the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia where historical native populations of Lake Trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*) persist or once existed. Extant populations are listed as "confirmed" indicating a Lake Trout capture/general observation in the last five years, "potential" indicating a capture/general observation in the last 5- 25 years (i.e., 1995-2015) or unlikely indicating that no capture or confirmation has occurred in over 25 years. The current population ancestry of individuals within those lakes is also included as either native or variable when stocked fish were seeded over a native population. Lakes marked with a * are listed by New Brunswick DNR or by the Nova Scotia Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture to contain Lake Trout in the respective provinces (Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture 2020, Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture and Fisheries 2005, NBDNRED 2018 - 2019). The designation of Pockwock Lake as a reservoir for the City of Halifax has prevented any recent capture or species confirmation since 1972. Thus, we have included this lake as a potential location. Map numbers correspond to **Figure 1**.

Map numbers	Province	Lake name		County	Extant population	Current ancestry
1	NB	[1] Beau Lake		Madawaska	Confirmed	Introduced
2	NB	[1] Glazier Lake	*	Madawaska	Confirmed	Variable
3	NB	States Lake		Restigouche	Confirmed	Native
4	NB	Tobique Headwaters		Restigouche	Unlikely	Native
5	NB	Serpentine Lake		Northumberland	Confirmed	Variable
6	NB	Williamstown Lake		Carleton	Unlikely	Variable
7	NB	East Grand Lake	*	York	Confirmed	Variable
8	NB	West Long Lake	*	Charlotte	Confirmed	Variable
9	NB	Robin Hood Lake		Kings	Potential	Native
10	NB	Loch Lomond		Saint John	Unlikely	Variable
11	NS	Cloud Lake		Kings	Unlikely	Native
12	NS	Lake Rossignol		Queens	Unlikely	Variable
13	NS	Peter Lake		Lunenburg	Unlikely	Native
14	NS	[2] Sherbrooke Lake	*	Lunenburg	Confirmed	Variable
15	NS	Big Indian Lake	*	Halifax	Unlikely	Native
16	NS	Wrights Lake		Halifax	Unlikely	Native
17	NS	[3] Pockwock Lake	*	Halifax	Potential	Native
18	NS	Dollar Lake	*	Halifax	Confirmed	Native
19	NS	Tangier Grand Lake		Halifax	Unlikely	Native

[1] Beau Lake is located immediately upstream from Glazier Lake. Glazier lake was confirmed to support native Lake Trout, and as a result, it is likely that Beau Lake may have as well, though historic occurrence was never confirmed. If true, the population status of Beau Lake would be "variable".

[2] Sherbrooke Lake is also known as Nine Mile Lake.

[3] There has been no Lake Trout capture in Pockwock Lake within the past 25 years to confirm or indicate a potential populations. This lake been labeled as "potential" as there were confirmed Lake Trout capture records immediately prior to when the lake was designated as off limits to angling in 1972.

Table 6: Lakes in the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia where populations of Lake Trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*) have been confirmed or where suspected populations may occur. Extant populations are listed as "confirmed" indicating a Lake Trout capture in the last five years or "potential" indicating a capture in the last 5- 25 years (i.e., 1995-2015). The current population ancestry of those individuals is also included as either introduced, native, or variable when stocked fish were seeded over a native population. Lakes marked with a * are listed by New Brunswick DNR or by the Nova Scotia Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture to contain Lake Trout in the respective provinces (Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture 2020, Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture and Fisheries 2005, NBDNRED 2018 - 2019). Lake Thomas had a confirmed capture/general observation of a Lake Trout within the last 25 years, however, its small size, connectivity with other small water bodies and proximity to a dense urban center (City of Halifax) makes it very unlikely that the lake could have supported an undocumented population. While this lake could support the species based on our 25-year criteria, it has not been included in the map and was not assigned a map number. Conversely, the designation of Pockwock Lake as a reservoir for the City of Halifax has prevented any potential capture/general observation for species confirmation since 1972. Thus, we have included this lake as a potential location. Map numbers correspond to **Figure 2**.

Map numbers	Province		Lake name		County	Extant population	Current ancestry
1	NB	[1]	Beau Lake		Madawaska	Confirmed	Introduced
2	NB	[1]	Glazier Lake	*	Madawaska	Confirmed	Variable
3	NB		Baker Lake	*	Madawaska	Confirmed	Introduced
4	NB		Third Lake	*	Madawaska	Confirmed	Introduced
5	NB		States Lake		Restigouche	Confirmed	Native
6	NB		First Lake	*	Madawaska	Confirmed	Introduced
7	NB		Serpentine Lake		Northumberland	Confirmed	Variable
8	NB		Trousers Lake	*	Victoria	Confirmed	Introduced
9	NB		Long Lake	*	Victoria	Confirmed	Introduced
10	NB	[2]	Mud Lake		Victoria	Confirmed	Introduced
11	NB	[2]	Square Lake		Victoria	Confirmed	Introduced
12	NB	[3]	Ayers Lake	*	Carleton	Confirmed	Introduced
13	NB		East Grand Lake	*	York	Confirmed	Variable
14	NB	[4]	Little Chamcook Lake	*	Charlotte	Confirmed	Introduced
15	NB	[4]	Chamcook Lake	*	Charlotte	Confirmed	Introduced
16	NB		West Long Lake	*	Charlotte	Confirmed	Variable
17	NB		Robin Hood Lake		Kings	Potential	Native
18	NB		Loch Alva	*	Kings	Confirmed	Introduced
19	NS	[5]	Sherbrooke Lake	*	Lunenburg	Confirmed	Variable
20	NS	[6]	Pockwock Lake	*	Halifax	Potential	Native
21	NS		Dollar Lake	*	Halifax	Confirmed	Native
22	NS	[7]	Lochaber Lake	*	Antigonish	Potential	Introduced

[1] Beau Lake is located immediately upstream from Glazier Lake. Glazier lake was confirmed to support native Lake Trout, and as a result, it is likely that Beau Lake may have as well, though historic occurrence was never confirmed. If true, the population status of Beau Lake would be “variable”.

[2] Although Mud Lake and Square Lake were never directly stocked, it is likely that the stocked-origin fish from Long Lake, Victoria County, have infiltrated these lakes as they are all directly and closely connected via streams. The Lake Trout of Mud Lake and Square Lake will therefore be labeled as introduced.

[3] Ayers Lake was mentioned in Washburn & Gillis Associates Ltd. (1986) to have been stocked prior to 1986, but this exact stocking record and date was not located. In the absence of data Ayers Lake has been designated as introduced.

[4] Chamcook Lake and Little Chamcook Lake are interconnected by a small stream, therefore, introduced fish likely made it into Little Chamcook Lake from Chamcook lake, therefore, they will share the same capture and stocking records.

[5] Sherbrooke Lake is also known as Nine Mile Lake.

[6] There has been no Lake Trout capture in Pockwock Lake within the past 25 years to confirm or indicate a potential populations. This lake been labeled as “potential” as there were confirmed Lake Trout capture records immediately prior to when the lake was designated as off limits to angling in 1972.

[7] There have yet to be a confirmed Lake Trout capture from Lochaber Lake, Antigonish County, however it is heavily rumored to contain an active recreational Lake Trout fishery, and the lake is likely suitable habitat for Lake Trout. It will be marked as “Potential” to contain a population, despite no tangible evidence.

Table 7: All New Brunswick and Nova Scotia angling regulations that affect angling opportunities in lakes with current and potential Lake Trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*) in both the summer and winter angling seasons. As many lakes in New Brunswick share a provincial or international border with Québec and/or Maine, the associated regulations for those jurisdictions on border lakes have also been included.

Lake Name	Jurisdiction	Summer Recreational Season	Summer Retention Limit	Winter Recreation Season	Winter Retention Limit
Ayers Lake	NB	May 1 - Sept 15	2, ≥ 45 cm TL	Closed to Angling	NA
Chamcook Lake	NB	May 1 - Sept 15	2, ≥ 45 cm TL	Closed to Angling	NA
Little Chamcook Lake	NB	May 1 - Sept 15	2, ≥ 45 cm TL	Closed to Angling	NA
West Long Lake	NB	May 1 - Sept 15	2, ≥ 45 cm TL	Closed to Angling	NA
Loch Alva	NB	May 1 - Sept 15	2, ≥ 45 cm TL	Closed to Angling	NA
Robin Hood Lake	NB	May 1 - Sept 15	2, ≥ 45 cm TL	Closed to Angling	NA
Baker Lake	NB	May 1 - Sept 15	2, ≥ 45 cm TL	Jan 1 - Mar 31 (Saturday and Sunday only)	2, ≥ 45 cm TL
	QC	May 1 - Sept 15	2, ≥ 60 cm TL	Jan 1 - Mar 31 (Saturday and Sunday only)	2, ≥ 60 cm TL
Beau Lake	NB	No Provincial Access	NA	No Provincial Access	NA
	QC	April 24 - Sept 15	2, ≥ 60 cm TL	No Lake Trout angling*	NA
	ME	April 1 - Sept 30	2, ≥ 46 cm TL	Jan 1 - Mar 31	2, ≥ 46 cm TL
First Lake	NB	May 1 - Sept 15	2, ≥ 45 cm TL	Closed to Angling	NA
Glazier Lake	NB	May 1 - Sept 15	2, ≥ 45 cm TL	Jan 1 - Mar 31	2, ≥ 45 cm TL
	ME	April 1 - Sept 30	2, ≥ 46 cm TL	Jan 1 - Mar 31	2, ≥ 46 cm TL
Third Lake	NB	May 1 - Sept 15	2, ≥ 45 cm TL	Closed to Angling	NA
	QC	April 24 - Sept 30	2, ≥ 60 cm TL		
Serpentine Lake	NB	May 1 - Sept 15	2, ≥ 45 cm TL	Closed to Angling	NA
States Lake	NB	May 1 - Sept 15	2, ≥ 45 cm TL	Closed to Angling	NA
Long Lake	NB	May 1 - Sept 15 (Leased by private outfitter)	2, ≥ 45 cm TL	Closed to Angling	NA
Mud Lake	NB	May 1 - Sept 15 (Leased by private outfitter)	2, ≥ 45 cm TL	Closed to Angling	NA
Square Lake	NB	May 1 - Sept 15 (Leased by private outfitter)	2, ≥ 45 cm TL	Closed to Angling	NA
Trousers Lake	NB	May 1 - Sept 15	2, ≥ 45 cm TL	Jan 1 - Mar 31	2, ≥ 45 cm TL
East Grand Lake	NB	May 1 - Sept 15	2, ≥ 45 cm TL	Jan 1 - Mar 31	2, ≥ 45 cm TL
	ME	April 1 - Sept 30	2, ≥ 46 cm TL	Jan 1 - Mar 31	2, ≥ 46 cm TL
Lochaber Lake	NS	April 1 - Sept 30	0	Closed to Angling	NA
Dollar Lake	NS	April 1 - Sept 30	0	Closed to Angling	NA
Pockwock Lake	NS	Closed to Angling	NA	Closed to Angling	NA
Sherbrooke Lake	NS	April 1 - Sept 30	0	Closed to Angling	NA

Appendix

Appendix Table 1: Confirmations of Lake Trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*) occurrence in New Brunswick Lakes listed alphabetically by county including record date, number of Lake Trout captured and record source. A capture record type was recorded when Lake Trout landings data was confirmed within available documentation or when captures could be proven by an angler. A general record was registered when Lake Trout were only observed and not captured, when Lake Trout captures were historically referenced, or when Lake Trout capture was recorded anecdotally by the author of the source report.

Lake name	County	Record type	Year	Number captured	Source
Ayers Lake	Carleton	Capture	1976	-	(Washburn & Gillis Associates Ltd. 1986)
Ayers Lake	Carleton	General	1986	NA	(Washburn & Gillis Associates Ltd. 1986)
Ayers Lake	Carleton	General	1995	NA	(Saia 1995)
Ayers Lake	Carleton	General	2005	NA	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Ayers Lake	Carleton	General	2010	NA	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Ayers Lake	Carleton	General	2017	NA	(NBDNRED 2018)
Williamstown Lake	Carleton	Capture	1888	-	(DMF 1889)
Chamcook Lake	Charlotte	General	1893	NA	(Cox 1893)
Chamcook Lake	Charlotte	General	1957	NA	(Wilson 1958)
Chamcook Lake	Charlotte	Capture	1969	4	(NBDNRFW 2009)
Chamcook Lake	Charlotte	Capture	1973	49	(NBDNRFW 2009)
Chamcook Lake	Charlotte	Capture	1975	125	(NBDNRFW 2009)
Chamcook Lake	Charlotte	Capture	1976	24	(NBDNRFW 2009)
Chamcook Lake	Charlotte	Capture	1993	36	(NBDNRFW 2009)
Chamcook Lake	Charlotte	General	1995	NA	(Saia 1995)
Chamcook Lake	Charlotte	General	1998	NA	(Wilson and Hebert 1998)
Chamcook Lake	Charlotte	General	1999	NA	(NBDNRFW 2009)
Chamcook Lake	Charlotte	General	2005	NA	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Chamcook Lake	Charlotte	General	2010	NA	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Chamcook Lake	Charlotte	General	2021	NA	(NBDNRED pers. comm. 2021)
Little Chamcook Lake	Charlotte	General	1995	NA	(Saia 1995)
Little Chamcook Lake	Charlotte	General	2010	NA	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Little Chamcook Lake	Charlotte	General	2021	NA	(NBDNRED pers. comm. 2021)
West Long Lake	Charlotte	Capture	1970	5	(NBDNRFW 2004)
West Long Lake	Charlotte	General	1970	NA	(NBDNRFW 2004)

West Long Lake	Charlotte	General	1970	5	(NBDNRFW 2004)
West Long Lake	Charlotte	General	1995	NA	(Saia 1995)
West Long Lake	Charlotte	Capture	1997	10	(NBDNRFW 2004)
West Long Lake	Charlotte	General	2005	NA	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
West Long Lake	Charlotte	General	2010	NA	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
West Long Lake	Charlotte	General	2021	NA	(NBDNRED pers. comm. 2021)
Loch Alva	Kings	General	2005	NA	(NBDNRED, unpubl. Data)
Loch Alva	Kings	General	2010	NA	(NBDNRED, unpubl. Data)
Loch Alva	Kings	General	2021	NA	(NBDNRED pers. comm. 2021)
Robin Hood Lake	Kings	General	1995	NA	(Saia 1995)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	Capture	1974	-	(Morse and Dewolf 1974)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	General	1995	NA	(Saia 1995)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	General	2010	NA	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	General	2017	NA	(NBDNRED 2019)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	Capture	2020	NA	Angler Capture/Sighting (dated photo)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	Capture	2021	NA	Angler Capture/Sighting (dated photo)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	Capture	1995	10	(Système d'information sur la faune aquatique, Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs (MFFP), unpubl. data)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	Capture	1997	60	(MMFP unpubl. data)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	Capture	1999	34	(MMFP unpubl. data)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	Capture	2003	10	(MMFP unpubl. data)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	Capture	2004	28	(MMFP unpubl. data)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	Capture	2011	3	(MMFP unpubl. data)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	Capture	2017	-	Angler Capture (dated photo)
First Lake	Madawaska	General	2021	NA	(NBDNRED pers. comm. 2021)
Glazier Lake	Madawaska	General	1852	NA	(Perley 1852)
Glazier Lake	Madawaska	Capture	1974	-	(Morse and Dewolf 1974)
Glazier Lake	Madawaska	General	1995	NA	(Saia 1995)
Glazier Lake	Madawaska	General	2010	NA	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Glazier Lake	Madawaska	General	2021	NA	(NBDNRED pers. comm. 2021)
Third Lake	Madawaska	Capture	1972	-	(NBDNRFW 1990)
Third Lake	Madawaska	Capture	1974	-	(Morse and Dewolf 1974)

Third Lake	Madawaska	Capture	1975	5	(NBDNRFW 2009)
Third Lake	Madawaska	Capture	1976	6	(NBDNRFW 2009)
Third Lake	Madawaska	Capture	1979	3	(NBDNRFW 2009)
Third Lake	Madawaska	Capture	1983	3	(NBDNRFW 2009)
Third Lake	Madawaska	Capture	1984	8	(NBDNRFW 2009)
Third Lake	Madawaska	General	1995	NA	(Saia 1995)
Third Lake	Madawaska	Capture	1996	2	(NBDNRFW 2009)
Third Lake	Madawaska	General	2021	NA	(NBDNRED pers. comm. 2021)
Serpentine Lake	Northumberland	Capture	1972	1	(NBDNRFW 1972)
Serpentine Lake	Northumberland	General	1995	NA	(Saia 1995)
Serpentine Lake	Northumberland	General	2010	NA	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Serpentine Lake	Northumberland	Capture	2021	NA	Angler Capture/Sighting (dated photo)
Grand Lake	Queens	General	1995	NA	(Saia 1995)
States Lake	Restigouche	Capture	1958	1	(NBDNRFW 2005)
States Lake	Restigouche	General	1995	NA	(Saia 1995)
States Lake	Restigouche	General	2021	NA	(NBDNRED pers. comm. 2021)
Tobique Headwaters	Restigouche	General	1936	NA	(Rogers 1936)
Loch Lomond	Saint John	General	1848	NA	(Perley 1852)
Long Lake	Victoria	General	1893	NA	(Cox 1893)
Long Lake	Victoria	Capture	1973	14	(Hooper 1972)
Long Lake	Victoria	Capture	1975	73	(Hooper 1994)
Long Lake	Victoria	Capture	1992	8	(Hooper 1994)
Long Lake	Victoria	General	1995	NA	(Saia 1995)
Long Lake	Victoria	General	2020	NA	Angler Capture/Sighting (dated photo)
Long Lake	Victoria	General	2021	NA	(NBDNRED pers. comm. 2021)
Mud Lake	Victoria	General	2021	NA	(Canadian Rivers Institute pers. comm. 2021)
Square Lake	Victoria	General	2021	NA	(Canadian Rivers Institute pers. comm. 2021)
Trousers Lake	Victoria	General	1972	NA	(NBDNRFW 1972)
Trousers Lake	Victoria	General	2021	NA	(NBDNRED pers. comm. 2021)
East Grand Lake	York	Capture	1852	-	(Perley 1852)
East Grand Lake	York	General	1873	NA	(Adams 1873)
East Grand Lake	York	General	1936	NA	(Rogers 1936)

East Grand Lake	York	General	1957	NA	(Wilson 1958)
East Grand Lake	York	General	1995	NA	(Saia 1995)
East Grand Lake	York	General	2005	NA	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
East Grand Lake	York	General	2017	NA	(NBDNRED 2018)
East Grand Lake	York	Capture	2020	-	Angler Capture/Sighting (dated photo)
East Grand Lake	York	Capture	2021	-	Angler Capture/Sighting (dated photo)
Magaguadavic Lake	York	General	1972	NA	(Department of Environment Fisheries Service 1972)
Skiff Lake	York	Capture	1888	-	(DMF 1889)

Appendix Table 2: Annual stocking records of Lake Trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*) in lakes of New Brunswick including year of stocking, planting hatchery, strain, source hatchery, life stage stocked, stocking agency and information source. In complete records the Lake Trout strain (lake/stock origin) and origin hatchery were provided in full, however, if this information was not provided the general location was documented as a strain (*e.g.,* B = Bath, NY (Lake Unknown)). An "x" between two stocked fish parentage/egg origins indicates both strains were interbred in hatchery before distribution.

Lake name	County	Stocking year	Planting hatchery	Stocked fish parentage/egg origin (strain)	Egg/Fry origin hatchery (received from)	Stocked fish life stage	Stocking agency	Source
McFadden Lake	Albert	1898	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1899)
Petitcodiac River	Albert	1899	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1900)
Air and Debec Lakes (Ayers Lake)	Carleton	1888	Saint John Hatchery	LH, LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1889)
Boundary Lake	Carleton	1887	Saint John Hatchery	LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1887)
Debee Lake (Debec Lake)	Carleton	1887	Saint John Hatchery	LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1888)
Gumiac Lake (Becaguimec Lake)	Carleton	1893	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1894)
Jones Lake	Carleton	1890	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1891)
Jones Lake	Carleton	1891	Saint John Hatchery	LH, LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1892)
Jones Lake	Carleton	1892	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1893)
Jones Lake	Carleton	1893	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1894)
Lakeville Lake	Carleton	1887	Saint John Hatchery	LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1888)
Lakeville Lake	Carleton	1888	Saint John Hatchery	LH, LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1889)
Lakeville Lake	Carleton	1889	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1891)
Lakeville Lake	Carleton	1893	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1894)
Lakeville Lake	Carleton	1895	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1896)
Lakeville Lake	Carleton	1896	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1897)
River de Chute Lake	Carleton	1886	Saint John Hatchery	LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1887)
Skiff Lake	Carleton	1891	Saint John Hatchery	LH, LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1892)
Williamstown Lake	Carleton	1890	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1891)
Williamstown Lake	Carleton	1913	Grand Falls Hatchery	LH	Wiarton Hatchery, ON	-	DFO	(DMF 1914)

Chamcook Lake	Charlotte	1886	Saint John Hatchery	LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1887)
Chamcook Lake	Charlotte	1889	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1890)
Chamcook Lake	Charlotte	1890	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1891)
Foster Lake	Charlotte	1887	Saint John Hatchery	LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1888)
Foster Lake	Charlotte	1889	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1890)
Foster Lake	Charlotte	1890	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1891)
Foster Lake	Charlotte	1891	Saint John Hatchery	LH, LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1892)
Mobanneous Lake	Charlotte	1900	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	-	DFO	(DMF 1901)
Utopia Lake	Charlotte	1888	Saint John Hatchery	LH, LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1889)
West Long Lake	Charlotte	1982	NB DNR Hatchery	EG	-	-	NBDNR	(Newbould 1983)
West Long Lake	Charlotte	1982	-	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
West Long Lake	Charlotte	1984	-	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
West Long Lake	Charlotte	1985	-	LS	Marquette State Hatchery, MI	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
West Long Lake	Charlotte	1990	Grand Lake Hatchery	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
West Long Lake	Charlotte	1990	Grand Lake Hatchery	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
West Long Lake	Charlotte	1990	Grand Lake Hatchery	LS	Marquette State Hatchery, MI	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
West Long Lake	Charlotte	1990	Grand Lake Hatchery	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Belleisle Bay	Kings	1981	NB DNR Hatchery	EG	-	-	NBDNR	(Newbould 1983)
Belleisle Bay	Kings	1982	NB DNR Hatchery	EG	-	-	NBDNR	(Newbould 1983)
Belleisle Bay	Kings	1982	-	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Belleisle Bay	Kings	1983	-	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Belleisle Bay	Kings	1984	-	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Belleisle Bay	Kings	1984	-	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Belleisle Bay	Kings	1984	-	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Belleisle Bay	Kings	1984	-	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)

Butler Lake	Kings	1898	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1899)
Buttler's Lake (Butler Lake)	Kings	1897	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1898)
Conners Lake	Kings	1898	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1899)
Dick's Lake	Kings	1897	Saint John Hatchery	LH, NS	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1898)
Dunn Lake	Kings	1898	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1899)
Loch Alva	Kings	1976	Florenceville Hatchery	LS	Marquette State Hatchery, MI	-	NBDNR	(Newbould 1983)
Loch Alva	Kings	1982	NB DNR Hatchery	EG	-	-	NBDNR	(Newbould 1983)
Loch Alva	Kings	1982	-	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Loch Alva	Kings	1984	-	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Loch Alva	Kings	1985	-	LS	Marquette State Hatchery, MI	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Loch Alva	Kings	1986	-	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Loch Alva	Kings	1988	Grand Lake Hatchery	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Loch Alva	Kings	1989	Grand Lake Hatchery	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Loch Alva	Kings	1990	Grand Lake Hatchery	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Loch Alva	Kings	1991	Grand Lake Hatchery	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Loch Alva	Kings	1999	Grand Lake Hatchery	-	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Loch Alva	Kings	2001	Grand Lake Hatchery	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Loch Alva	Kings	2003	-	CL x LS	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Pleasant Lake	Kings	1897	Saint John Hatchery	LH, NS	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1898)
Pleasant Lake	Kings	1898	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1899)
Smith's Lake	Kings	1897	Saint John Hatchery	LH, NS	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1898)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	1958	Grand Falls Hatchery	B, WR	-	Fingerlings	DFO	(DMF 1959)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	1959	Grand Falls Hatchery	-	-	Fingerlings	DFO	(DMF 1960)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	1961	Grand Falls Hatchery	CP	-	Fingerlings	DFO	(DMF 1962)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	1962	Grand Falls Hatchery	WPG	-	Fingerlings	DFO	(DMF 1963)

Baker Lake	Madawaska	1963	Grand Falls Hatchery	-	-	Fingerlings	DFO	(DMF 1964)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	1976	Florenceville Hatchery	LS	Marquette State Hatchery, MI	-	NBDNR	(Newbould 1983)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	1984	-	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	1985	-	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	1985	-	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	1985	-	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	1986	-	LS	Marquette State Hatchery, MI	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	1986	-	LS	Marquette State Hatchery, MI	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	1988	Grand Lake Hatchery	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	1988	Grand Lake Hatchery	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	1989	Grand Lake Hatchery	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	1990	Grand Lake Hatchery	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	1990	Grand Lake Hatchery	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	1991	Grand Lake Hatchery	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	1991	Grand Lake Hatchery	LS	Marquette State Hatchery, MI	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	1992	Grand Lake Hatchery	LS	Marquette State Hatchery, MI	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	1992	Grand Lake Hatchery	LS	Marquette State Hatchery, MI	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	1993	Grand Lake Hatchery	LS	Marquette State Hatchery, MI	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	1994	Grand Lake Hatchery	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	1994	Grand Lake Hatchery	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	1995	Grand Lake Hatchery	LS	Marquette State Hatchery, MI	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	1996	Grand Lake Hatchery	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	1996	Grand Lake Hatchery	LS	Marquette State Hatchery, MI	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	2001	Grand Lake Hatchery	LS	Marquette State Hatchery, MI	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	2002	-	CL x LS	-	Adults	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)

Baker Lake	Madawaska	2003	-	CL x LS	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	2003	-	CL x LS	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	2004	-	CL x LS	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Baker Lake	Madawaska	2004	-	CL x LS	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	1991	-	LM	-	Fingerlings	QC	(MMFP unpubl. data)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	1991	-	PQ	-	Single Year	QC	(MMFP unpubl. data)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	1991	-	PQ	-	Single Year	QC	(MMFP unpubl. data)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	1992	-	LM	-	Single Year	QC	(MMFP unpubl. data)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	1992	-	PQ	-	Single Year	QC	(MMFP unpubl. data)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	1992	Governors Hill Hatchery	MB	-	Single Year	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	1994	-	PQ	-	Single Year	QC	(MMFP unpubl. data)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	1994	Governors Hill Hatchery	MB	-	Single Year	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	1997	-	LM	-	Single Year	QC	(MMFP unpubl. data)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	1997	-	PQ	-	Single Year	QC	(MMFP unpubl. data)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	1997	Governors Hill Hatchery	MB	-	Single Year	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	1999	-	LM	-	Single Year	QC	(MMFP unpubl. data)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	1999	-	PQ	-	Single Year	QC	(MMFP unpubl. data)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	1999	Enfield Hatchery	MB	-	Single Year	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	2000	-	PQ	-	Single Year	QC	(MMFP unpubl. data)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	2000	Enfield Hatchery	MB	-	Single Year	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	2001	-	LM	-	Single Year	QC	(MMFP unpubl. data)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	2002	-	PQ	-	Single Year	QC	(MMFP unpubl. data)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	2002	Enfield Hatchery	MB	-	Single Year	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	2004	-	PQ	-	Single Year	QC	(MMFP unpubl. data)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	2004	Enfield Hatchery	CS	-	Single Year	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)

Beau Lake	Madawaska	2005	-	LM	-	Single Year	QC	(MMFP unpubl. data)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	2005	Enfield Hatchery	CS	-	Single Year	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	2006	Enfield Hatchery	CS	-	Single Year	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	2007	-	LM	-	Single Year	QC	(MMFP unpubl. data)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	2009	-	LM	-	Single Year	QC	(MMFP unpubl. data)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	2010	-	LM	-	Single Year	QC	(MMFP unpubl. data)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	2010	Enfield Hatchery	MB	-	Single Year	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	2012	-	LM	-	Single Year	QC	(MMFP unpubl. data)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	2012	Governors Hill Hatchery	SH	-	Single Year	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	2014	-	LM	-	Single Year	QC	(MMFP unpubl. data)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	2014	Governors Hill Hatchery	CS	-	Single Year	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	2015	Governors Hill Hatchery	CS	-	Single Year	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	2016	Governors Hill Hatchery	CS	-	Single Year	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	2017	-	LM	-	Single Year	QC	(MMFP unpubl. data)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	2020	-	-	-	-	DFO	(MDIFWFD 2020)
Beau Lake	Madawaska	2020	-	LMA	-	Single Year	QC	(MMFP unpubl. data)
Byram Brook	Madawaska	1895	Saint John Hatchery	LH, NS	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1896)
Edmundston Port	Madawaska	1895	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1896)
First Lake	Madawaska	1959	Grand Falls Hatchery	-	-	Fingerlings	DFO	(DMF 1960)
First Lake	Madawaska	1962	Grand Falls Hatchery	WPG	-	Fingerlings	DFO	(DMF 1963)
First Lake	Madawaska	1982	NB DNR Hatchery	EG	-	-	NBDNR	(Newbould 1983)
First Lake	Madawaska	1982	-	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
First Lake	Madawaska	1987	Grand Lake Hatchery	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Glazier Lake	Madawaska	1958	Grand Falls Hatchery	B, WR	-	Fingerlings	DFO	(DMF 1959)
Glazier Lake	Madawaska	1959	Grand Falls Hatchery	-	-	Fingerlings	DFO	(DMF 1960)

Glazier Lake	Madawaska	1961	Grand Falls Hatchery	CP	-	Fingerlings	DFO	(DMF 1962)
Glazier Lake	Madawaska	1962	Grand Falls Hatchery	WPG	-	Fingerlings	DFO	(DMF 1963)
Glazier Lake	Madawaska	1963	Grand Falls Hatchery	-	-	Fingerlings	DFO	(DMF 1964)
Glazier Lake	Madawaska	1979	Florenceville Hatchery	BL	-		NBDNR	(Newbould 1983)
Glazier Lake	Madawaska	1988	-	CL	-		NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Glazier Lake	Madawaska	1989	-	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Glazier Lake	Madawaska	1993	-	LS	Marquette State Hatchery, MI	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Glazier Lake	Madawaska	1993	-	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Glazier Lake	Madawaska	1996	-	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Glazier Lake	Madawaska	1996	-	LS	Marquette State Hatchery, MI	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Glazier Lake	Madawaska	2001	Governors Hill Hatchery	MB	-	Single Year	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
Glazier Lake	Madawaska	2004	Enfield Hatchery	CS	-	Single Year	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
Glazier Lake	Madawaska	2008	Enfield Hatchery	MB	-	Single Year	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
Glazier Lake	Madawaska	2009	Governors Hill Hatchery	MB	-	Single Year	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
Glazier Lake	Madawaska	2009	Governors Hill Hatchery	CS	-	Adult	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
Glazier Lake	Madawaska	2010	Enfield Hatchery	MB	-	Single Year	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
Glazier Lake	Madawaska	2011	Governors Hill Hatchery	CS	-	Single Year	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
Glazier Lake	Madawaska	2012	Governors Hill Hatchery	SH	-	Single Year	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
Glazier Lake	Madawaska	2013	Governors Hill Hatchery	CS	-	Single Year	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
Glazier Lake	Madawaska	2015	Governors Hill Hatchery	CS	-	Single Year	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
Glazier Lake	Madawaska	2019	Governors Hill Hatchery	SH	-	Single Year	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
Third Lake	Madawaska	1958	Grand Falls Hatchery	B, WR	-	Fingerlings	DFO	(DMF 1959)
Third Lake	Madawaska	1959	Grand Falls Hatchery	-	-	Fingerlings	DFO	(DMF 1960)
Third Lake	Madawaska	1961	Grand Falls Hatchery	CP	-	Fingerlings	DFO	(DMF 1962)
Third Lake	Madawaska	1962	Grand Falls Hatchery	WPG	-	Fingerlings	DFO	(DMF 1963)

Third Lake	Madawaska	1963	Grand Falls Hatchery	-	-	Fingerlings	DFO	(DMF 1964)
Third Lake	Madawaska	1982	NB DNR Hatchery	EG	-	-	NBDNR	(Newbould 1983)
Third Lake	Madawaska	1982	-	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Third Lake	Madawaska	1984	-	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Third Lake	Madawaska	1984	-	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Third Lake	Madawaska	1984	-	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Third Lake	Madawaska	1984	-	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Third Lake	Madawaska	1986	-	LS	Marquette State Hatchery, MI	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Third Lake	Madawaska	2001	Grand Lake Hatchery	LS	Marquette State Hatchery, MI	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Crocker Lake	Northumberland	1891	Miramichi Hatchery	LH, NS	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1892)
Serpentine Lake	Northumberland	1976	Florenceville	LS	Marquette State Hatchery, MI	-	NBDNR	(Newbould 1983)
Serpentine Lake	Northumberland	1988	Grand Lake Hatchery	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Grand Lake	Queens	1977	Florenceville Hatchery	BL	-	-	NBDNR	(Newbould 1983)
Grand Lake	Queens	1978	Florenceville Hatchery	CA	-	-	NBDNR	(Newbould 1983)
Grand Lake	Queens	1981	NB DNR Hatchery	EG	-	-	NBDNR	(Newbould 1983)
Grand Lake	Queens	1982	NB DNR Hatchery	EG	-	-	NBDNR	(Newbould 1983)
Grand Lake	Queens	1982	-	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Grand Lake	Queens	1982	-	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Grand Lake	Queens	1983	-	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Grand Lake	Queens	1983	-	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Grand Lake	Queens	1983	-	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Grand Lake	Queens	1984	-	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Grand Lake	Queens	1984	-	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Grand Lake	Queens	1984	-	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Grand Lake	Queens	1985	-	LS	Marquette State Hatchery, MI	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)

Grand Lake	Queens	1985	-	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Grand Lake	Queens	1985	-	LS	Marquette State Hatchery, MI	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Grand Lake	Queens	1985	-	LS	Marquette State Hatchery, MI	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Grand Lake	Queens	1985	-	LS	Marquette State Hatchery, MI	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Grand Lake	Queens	1985	-	LS	Marquette State Hatchery, MI	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Grand Lake	Queens	1986	-	LS	Marquette State Hatchery, MI	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Lake Disappointment	Queens	1893	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1894)
The Keyhole	Queens	1984		CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Ball's Lake	Saint John	1893	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1894)
Blackall's Lake	Saint John	1897	Saint John Hatchery	LH, NS	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1898)
Lake Disappointment	Saint John	1892	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1893)
Latimore Lake	Saint John	1897	Saint John Hatchery	LH, NS	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1898)
Loch Lomond	Saint John	1892	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1893)
Beaulieu Pond	Victoria	1900	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	-	DFO	(DMF 1901)
Berry Lake	Victoria	1895	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1896)
Byram Pond	Victoria	1886	Saint John Hatchery	LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1887)
Byram Pond	Victoria	1890	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1891)
Byram Pond	Victoria	1893	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1894)
Frasers Pond	Victoria	1887	Saint John Hatchery	LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1888)
Frasers Pond	Victoria	1890	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1891)
Long Lake	Victoria	1886	Saint John Hatchery	LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1887)
Long Lake	Victoria	1888	Saint John Hatchery	LH, LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1889)
Long Lake	Victoria	1889	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1890)
Long Lake	Victoria	1890	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1891)
Long Lake	Victoria	1891	Saint John Hatchery	LH, LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1892)

Long Lake	Victoria	1893	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1894)
Long Lake	Victoria	1894	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1895)
Long Lake	Victoria	1895	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1896)
Long Lake	Victoria	1896	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1897)
Long Lake	Victoria	1897	Saint John Hatchery	LH, NS	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1898)
Long Lake	Victoria	1898	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1899)
Long Lake	Victoria	1899	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1900)
Long Lake	Victoria	1900	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	-	DFO	(DMF 1901)
Long Lake	Victoria	1988	Grand Lake Hatchery	CL	-	-	NBDNR	(NBDNRED, unpubl. data)
Meadow Lake	Victoria	1887	Saint John Hatchery	LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1889)
Meadow Lake	Victoria	1890	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1891)
Meadow Lake	Victoria	1891	Saint John Hatchery	LH, LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1892)
Muniac Lake	Victoria	1886	Saint John Hatchery	LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1887)
Muniac Lake	Victoria	1891	Saint John Hatchery	LH, LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1892)
Patersons Lake	Victoria	1896	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1897)
Portage Lake	Victoria	1886	Saint John Hatchery	LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1887)
Portage Lake	Victoria	1887	Saint John Hatchery	LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1888)
Portage Lake	Victoria	1890	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1891)
Portage Lake	Victoria	1891	Saint John Hatchery	LH, LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1892)
Portage Lake	Victoria	1892	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1893)
Portage Lake	Victoria	1893	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1894)
Portage Lake	Victoria	1896	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1897)
Portage Lake	Victoria	1898	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1899)
Quaker Brook Pond	Victoria	1886	Saint John Hatchery	LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1887)
Quaker Brook Pond	Victoria	1888	Saint John Hatchery	LH, LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1889)

Quaker Brook Pond	Victoria	1891	Saint John Hatchery	LH, LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1892)
Quaker Brook Pond	Victoria	1895	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1896)
Rapid des Femmes Pond	Victoria	1886	Saint John Hatchery	LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1887)
Roleston Lake (Roulston Lake)	Victoria	1896	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1897)
Roleston Lake (Roulston Lake)	Victoria	1898	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1899)
Tomlinson Lake	Victoria	1888	Saint John Hatchery	LH, LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1889)
Tomlinson Lake	Victoria	1900	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	-	DFO	(DMF 1901)
Trousers Lake	Victoria	1963	Grand Falls Hatchery	-	Winnipeg Hatchery, WPG	Fingerlings	DFO	(DMF 1964)
Webster Brow Lake	Victoria	1887	Saint John Hatchery	LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1888)
Webster Brow Lake	Victoria	1888	Saint John Hatchery	LH, LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1889)
Balhead Lake	York	1896	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1897)
Digidigust Lake (Digdeguash Lake)	York	1886	Saint John Hatchery	LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1887)
Dumphy Pond	York	1899	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1900)
Dumphy's Lake (Dunphy Pond)	York	1897	Saint John Hatchery	LH, NS	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1898)
East Grand Lake	York	1938	-	-	-	-	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
East Grand Lake	York	1939	-	-	-	-	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
East Grand Lake	York	1940	-	-	-	-	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
East Grand Lake	York	1940	-	-	-	-	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
East Grand Lake	York	1941	-	-	-	-	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
East Grand Lake	York	1942	-	-	-	-	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
East Grand Lake	York	1943	-	-	-	-	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
East Grand Lake	York	1944	-	-	-	-	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
East Grand Lake	York	1945	-	-	-	-	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
East Grand Lake	York	1946	-	-	-	-	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
East Grand Lake	York	1952	-	-	-	-	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)

East Grand Lake	York	1971	-	-	-	-	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
East Grand Lake	York	1972	-	-	-	-	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
East Grand Lake	York	1973	Governors Hill Hatchery	-	-	-	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
East Grand Lake	York	1976	Palermo Hatchery	-	-	-	Maine	(MDIFW, pers. comm.)
Fredericton Lake	York	1894	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1895)
Harvey Lake	York	1888	Saint John Hatchery	LH, LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1889)
Harvey Lake	York	1889	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1890)
Harvey Lake	York	1890	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1891)
Harvey Lake	York	1891	Saint John Hatchery	LH, LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1892)
Harvey Lake	York	1892	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1893)
Harvey Lake	York	1895	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1896)
Harvey Lake	York	1896	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1897)
Harvey Lake	York	1898	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1899)
Harvey Lake	York	1900	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	-	DFO	(DMF 1901)
Lake George	York	1891	Saint John Hatchery	LH, LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1892)
Lake George	York	1893	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1894)
Lake George	York	1895	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1896)
Lake George	York	1896	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1897)
Lake George	York	1900	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	-	DFO	(DMF 1901)
Killarney Lake	York	1892	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1893)
Killarney Lake	York	1893	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1894)
Lake Yoho	York	1894	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1895)
Lake Yoho	York	1896	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1897)
Magaguadavic Lake	York	1887	Saint John Hatchery	LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1888)
Magaguadavic Lake	York	1888	Saint John Hatchery	LH, LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1889)

Magaguadavic Lake	York	1890	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1891)
Magaguadavic Lake	York	1891	Saint John Hatchery	LH, LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1892)
Magaguadavic Lake	York	1897	Saint John Hatchery	LH, NS	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1898)
Magaguadavic Lake	York	1899	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1900)
McAdams Lake	York	1896	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1897)
Oromocto Lake	York	1887	Saint John Hatchery	LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1888)
Oromocto Lake	York	1890	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1891)
Oromocto Lake	York	1891	Saint John Hatchery	LH, LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1892)
Oromocto Lake	York	1893	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1894)
Oromocto Lake	York	1894	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1895)
Oromocto Lake	York	1896	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1897)
Oromocto Lake	York	1900	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	-	DFO	(DMF 1901)
Shogomoc Lake	York	1897	Saint John Hatchery	LH, NS	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1898)
Shogomoc Lake	York	1898	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1900)
Shogomoc Lake	York	1899	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1900)
Skiff Lake	York	1886	Saint John Hatchery	LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1887)
Skiff Lake	York	1889	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1890)
Skiff Lake	York	1895	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1896)
Skiff Lake	York	1908	Saint John Hatchery	LH	Ottawa Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1909)
Skiff Lake	York	1910	Saint John Hatchery	-	-	-	DFO	(DMF 1911)
NW Miramichi Headwaters -		1891	Miramichi Hatchery	LH, LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	DFO	(DMF 1892)

Acronyms for **Stocked fish parentage/egg origin (strain):**

B = Bath, NY (lake unknown)
BL = Baker Lake, NB
CA = Chamcook Lake, NB
CL = Clearwater Lake, MB
CP = Crown Point, NY (Lake Unknown)
CS = Cold Stream Pond, ME

EG = East Grand Lake, NB
LH = Lake Huron, ON
LM = Lake Mitis, QC
LMA = Lac Massawippi, QC
LO = Lake Ontario, ON
LS = Lake Superior, MI
MB = Manitoba (Lake Unknown)
NS = Lake Superior, ON
PQ = Private Fish Farming, QC
SH = Schoodic Lake, ME
WPG = Winnipeg (Lake Unknown)
WR = Whiteshell, Rennie, MB (Lake Unknown)

Appendix Table 3: Confirmations of Lake Trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*) captures and general occurrence in Nova Scotia lakes listed alphabetically by county including record date, number of Lake Trout captured and record source. A capture record type was recorded when Lake Trout landings data was confirmed within available documentation or when captures could be proven by an angler. A general record was registered when Lake Trout were only observed and not captured, when Lake Trout captures were historically referenced or when Lake Trout capture was recorded anecdotally by the author of the source report. A record was considered a specimen only when the Lake Trout caught for that year record is still physically available in a biological collection (*i.e.,* within the Nova Scotia Museum).

Lake name	County	Record type	Year recorded	Number captured	Source
Big Indian Lake	Halifax	Capture	1951	365	(Semple 1969)
Big Indian Lake	Halifax	Capture	1952	200	(Semple 1969)
Big Indian Lake	Halifax	Capture	1953	310	(Semple 1969)
Big Indian Lake	Halifax	Capture	1954	635	(Semple 1969)
Big Indian Lake	Halifax	Capture	1955	575	(Semple 1969)
Big Indian Lake	Halifax	Capture	1956	311	(Semple 1969)
Big Indian Lake	Halifax	Capture	1957	664	(Semple 1969)
Big Indian Lake	Halifax	General	1957	NA	(Wilson 1958)
Big Indian Lake	Halifax	Capture	1958	934	(Semple 1969)
Big Indian Lake	Halifax	Capture	1959	2075	(Semple 1969)
Big Indian Lake	Halifax	Capture	1960	415	(Semple 1969)
Big Indian Lake	Halifax	Capture	1961	533	(Semple 1969)
Big Indian Lake	Halifax	Capture	1962	415	(Semple 1969)
Big Indian Lake	Halifax	Capture	1963	357	(Semple 1969)
Big Indian Lake	Halifax	Capture	1964	317	(Semple 1969)
Big Indian Lake	Halifax	Capture	1965	237	(Semple 1969)
Big Indian Lake	Halifax	Capture	1966	495	(Semple 1969)
Big Indian Lake	Halifax	Capture	1967	315	(Semple 1969)
Big Indian Lake	Halifax	Capture	1968	314	(Semple 1969)
Dollar Lake	Halifax	Specimen	1908	-	(Livingstone 1951)
Dollar Lake	Halifax	General	1949	NA	(Nova Scotia Provincial Government 1949)
Dollar Lake	Halifax	General	1955	NA	(Nova Scotia Provincial Government 1955)
Dollar Lake	Halifax	General	1957	NA	(Wilson 1958)
Dollar Lake	Halifax	General	1969	NA	(Semple 1969)

Dollar Lake	Halifax	General	2005	NA	(NSDAF 2005)
Dollar Lake	Halifax	Capture	2020	1	Angler/Pedestrian Capture/Sighting (pers comm)
Lake Thomas	Halifax	General	2012	NA	Angler Capture/Sighting
Pockwock Lake	Halifax	General	1866	NA	(Gilpin 1867)
Pockwock Lake	Halifax	Specimen	1900	-	(Livingstone 1951)
Pockwock Lake	Halifax	General	1949	NA	(Nova Scotia Provincial Government 1949)
Pockwock Lake	Halifax	General	1955	NA	(Nova Scotia Provincial Government 1955)
Pockwock Lake	Halifax	Capture	1968	-	Angler Capture/Sighting
Pockwock Lake	Halifax	Capture	1969	-	Angler Capture/Sighting
Tangier Grand Lake	Halifax	General	1949	NA	(Nova Scotia Provincial Government 1949)
Tangier Grand Lake	Halifax	General	1955	NA	(Nova Scotia Provincial Government 1955)
Wrights Lake	Halifax	Specimen	1936		(Nova Scotia Natural History Museum 2022)
Wrights Lake	Halifax	General	1949	NA	(Nova Scotia Provincial Government 1949)
Wrights Lake	Halifax	General	1955	NA	(Nova Scotia Provincial Government 1955)
Cloud Lake	Kings	General	1949	NA	(Nova Scotia Provincial Government 1949)
Cloud Lake	Kings	General	1955	NA	(Nova Scotia Provincial Government 1955)
Peter Lake	Lunenburg	Capture	1962	2	(Semple 1969)
Sherbrooke Lake	Lunenburg	Capture	1879	-	(DMF 1880)
Sherbrooke Lake	Lunenburg	Specimen	1902	-	(Livingstone 1951)
Sherbrooke Lake	Lunenburg	Specimen	1903	-	(Livingstone 1951)
Sherbrooke Lake	Lunenburg	General	1949	NA	(Nova Scotia Provincial Government 1949)
Sherbrooke Lake	Lunenburg	General	1955	NA	(Nova Scotia Provincial Government 1955)
Sherbrooke Lake	Lunenburg	General	1957	NA	(Wilson 1958)
Sherbrooke Lake	Lunenburg	Capture	1958	45	(Semple 1969)
Sherbrooke Lake	Lunenburg	Capture	1959	19	(Semple 1969)
Sherbrooke Lake	Lunenburg	Capture	1960	12	(Semple 1969)
Sherbrooke Lake	Lunenburg	Capture	1961	8	(Semple 1969)
Sherbrooke Lake	Lunenburg	Capture	1962	1	(Semple 1969)
Sherbrooke Lake	Lunenburg	Capture	1963	4	(Semple 1969)
Sherbrooke Lake	Lunenburg	Capture	1964	10	(Semple 1969)
Sherbrooke Lake	Lunenburg	Capture	1965	9	(Semple 1969)

Sherbrooke Lake	Lunenburg	Capture	1966	5	(Semple 1969)
Sherbrooke Lake	Lunenburg	Capture	1967	5	(Semple 1969)
Sherbrooke Lake	Lunenburg	Capture	1968	3	(Semple 1969)
Sherbrooke Lake	Lunenburg	General	1973	NA	(Alexander et al. 1986)
Sherbrooke Lake	Lunenburg	General	2005	NA	(NSDAF 2005)
Sherbrooke Lake	Lunenburg	Capture	2020	~30	Angler Capture/Sighting
Sherbrooke Lake	Lunenburg	Specimen	2020	-	Angler Capture/Sighting
Sherbrooke Lake	Lunenburg	Capture	2021	46	Angler Capture/Sighting
Lake Rossignol	Queens	General	1849	NA	(Gesner 1849)

Appendix Table 4: Annual stocking records of Lake Trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*) in lakes of Nova Scotia including year of stocking, planting hatchery, strain, source hatchery, life stage stocked and information source. All recorded hatchery plantings in Nova Scotia were conducted by the department of fisheries and oceans (*i.e.,* the Department of Marine and fisheries from 1888 – 1963). In complete records, the Lake Trout strain (lake origin) and origin hatchery were provided in full, however, if this information was not provided the general location was provided as a strain (*i.e.,* B = Bath, NY (Lake Unknown)).

Lake name	County	Stocking year	Planting hatchery	Stocked fish parentage/egg origin (strain)	Egg/Fry origin hatchery (received from)	Stocked fish life stage	Source
Annapolis Lake	Annapolis	1894	Bedford	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1895)
Milford Lake	Annapolis	1892	Bedford	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1893)
Mulgrave Lake	Annapolis	1892	Bedford	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1893)
Paradise Lake	Annapolis	1893	Bedford	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1894)
Round Hill Lake	Annapolis	1890	Bedford	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1891)
Round Hill Lake	Annapolis	1894	Bedford	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1895)
Round Hill Lake	Annapolis	1896	Bedford	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1897)
Lochaber Lake	Antigonish	1887	Bedford	LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1888)
Lochaber Lake	Antigonish	1888	Bedford	LH, LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1889)
Lochaber Lake	Antigonish	1889	Bedford	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1890)
Lochaber Lake	Antigonish	1953	Antigonish	-	Port Arthur (Thunder Bay) Hatchery, ON	Fingerlings	(DMF 1954)
Lochaber Lake	Antigonish	1956	Antigonish	B, WR	-	Fingerlings	(DMF 1957)
Lochaber Lake	Antigonish	1957	Antigonish	WR	-	Fingerlings	(DMF 1958)
Lochaber Lake	Antigonish	1958	Antigonish	-	-	Fingerlings	(DMF 1959)
Anderson Lake	Halifax	1895	Bedford	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1896)
Anderson Lake	Halifax	1896	Bedford	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1897)
Harry's Lake	Halifax	1892	Bedford	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1893)
Hubley Big Lake	Halifax	1893	Bedford	-	-	-	(NSDFA, unpubl data)
Hubley's Lake	Halifax	1889	Bedford	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1890)
Hubley's Lake	Halifax	1892	Bedford	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1893)
Hubley's Lake	Halifax	1893	Bedford	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1894)
Hublug's Lake	Halifax	1895	Bedford	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1896)
Lake Thomas	Halifax	1893	Bedford	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1894)
Lake William	Halifax	1888	Bedford	-	-		(NSDFA unpubl data)

Lake William	Halifax	1893	Bedford	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1894)
Pace's Lake	Halifax	1886	Bedford	LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1887)
Rocky Lake	Halifax	1893	Bedford	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1894)
Rocky Lake	Halifax	1894	Bedford	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1895)
Rocky Lake	Halifax	1895	Bedford	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1896)
Rocky Lake	Halifax	1896	Bedford	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1897)
Sandy Lake	Halifax	1886	Bedford	LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1887)
Sandy Lake	Halifax	1888	Bedford	LH, LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1889)
Sandy Lake	Halifax	1890	Bedford	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1891)
Sheet Harbour Lakes	Halifax	1888	Bedford	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1889)
Sheet Harbour Lakes	Halifax	1889	Bedford	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1890)
Shubenacadie Grand Lake	Halifax	1890	Bedford	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1892)
Shubenacadie Grand Lake	Halifax	1892	Bedford	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1893)
Williams Lake	Halifax	1888	Bedford	LH, LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1889)
Williams Lake	Halifax	1890	Bedford	LH	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1891)
Witson's Lake	Halifax	1887	Bedford	LH, LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1888)
Aylesford Lake	Kings	1890	Bedford	LH, ON	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1891)
Aylesford Lake	Kings	1906	Bedford	LH, ON	Ottawa Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1907)
Fisher's Lake	Kings	1888	Bedford	LH, LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1889)
Gaspereau Lake	Kings	1889	Bedford	LH, ON	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1890)
Gaspereau Lake	Kings	1892	Bedford	LH, ON	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1893)
George Lake	Kings	1894	Bedford	LH, ON	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1895)
Governor's Lake	Kings	1888	Bedford	LH, LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1889)
Gutridge's Lake	Kings	1888	Bedford	LH, LO	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1889)
Little River Lake	Kings	1889	Bedford	LH, ON	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1890)
Long Lake	Kings	1906	Bedford	LH, ON	Ottawa Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1907)
South River Lake	Kings	1894	Bedford	LH, ON	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1895)
Gully Lake (a cove of Sherbrooke Lake)	Lunenburg	1948	Coldbrook	-	Sault Ste. Marie Hatchery, ON	Fingerlings	(DMF 1949)
Sherbrooke Lake	Lunenburg	1932	Bedford	CH	-	Fingerlings	(DMF 1933)
Sherbrooke Lake	Lunenburg	1933	Bedford	CH	-	Fingerlings	(DMF 1934)
Sherbrooke Lake	Lunenburg	1935	Middleton	GL, BE	-	Fingerlings	(DMF 1936)
Sherbrooke Lake	Lunenburg	1936	Middleton	BE	-	Fingerlings	(DMF 1937)

Sherbrooke Lake	Lunenburg	1937	Middleton	BE	-	Fry, Fingerlings	(DMF 1938)
Sherbrooke Lake	Lunenburg	1938	Middleton	WI	-	Fry	(DMF 1939)
Sherbrooke Lake	Lunenburg	1940	Middleton	GL	-	Fingerlings	(DMF 1941)
Sherbrooke Lake	Lunenburg	1941	Middleton	GL	-	Fingerlings	(DMF 1942)
Sherbrooke Lake	Lunenburg	1945	Middleton	-	Sault Ste. Marie Hatchery, ON	Fingerlings	(DMF 1946)
Sherbrooke Lake	Lunenburg	1957	Coldbrook	WR	-	Fingerlings	(DMF 1958)
Sherbrooke Lake	Lunenburg	1958	Coldbrook	-	-	Fingerlings	(DMF 1959)
Sherbrooke Lake	Lunenburg	1962	Middleton	CP, VT	-	Fingerlings	(DMF 1963)
Sherbrooke Lake	Lunenburg	1963	Middleton	-	-	Fingerlings	(DMF 1964)
Grant Lake	Pictou	1896	Bedford	-	-	-	(NSDFA, unpubl data)
Mill Stream Lake	Pictou	1896	Bedford	LH, ON	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1897)
Lake Rossignol	Queens	1889	Bedford	LH, ON	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1890)
Tusket Lake	Yarmouth	1889	Bedford	LH, ON	Newcastle Hatchery, ON	Fry	(DMF 1890)

Acronyms for **Stocked fish parentage/egg origin (strain):**

B = Bath, NY (lake unknown)
BE = Belleville, ON (Lake Unknown)
CH = Charlevoix, MI (Lake Unknown)
CP = Crown Point, NY (Lake Unknown)
GL = Glenora, ON (Lake Unknown)
LH = Lake Huron, ON
LO = Lake Ontario, ON
VT = Vermont (Lake Unknown)
WR = Whiteshell, Rennie, MB (Lake Unknown)
WI = Wiarton, ON (Lake Unknown)