

The **Brook Trout**, whose scientific name is *Salvelinus fontinalis*, is a fish that is 7 to 9 inches (23 to 23 centimeters) in length. The Brook Trout has an olive-green back covered with yellow spots. The Brook Trout's color transitions from olive-green on the back to orange or red on the lower side, where it is covered in red spots (marked with pale lines). Its lower fins are orange or red, and each fin has a black streak and a white streak on it. Another characteristic of the Brook Trout is that they have a white belly.

Although they are native to Michigan and is the state fish of Michigan, Brook Trout also live in Eastern North America, Canada, the Appalachian Mountains in North Carolina, and also in the west in Minnesota. They often live in cold and clear rivers, spring-fed streams, and lakes in the Great Lakes along with rock, thriving across the northern portion of the state. They spawn generally in the months of October and November, and they typically take about 2 years to mature, and don't live longer than six years.

Due to their available range, Brook Trout have the potential to consume large numbers of mayflies, stoneflies, and other aquatic and terrestrial insects. However, these fish will frequently eat anything that is available to them, like amphibians, crustaceans, worms, and other fish.

However, these fish have predators. Predators of the Brook Trout include northern water snakes, herons, kingfishers, otters, and snapping turtles. Additionally, non-native fish are also predators.

Acid rain, algae growth, and chemical pollution (caused by runoff from chemicals and fertilizers) can cause the Brook Trout's population to decrease. In addition to these factors, air pollution can also affect the survival of Brook Trout due to acid rain, which causes the pH levels to decrease, making it inhospitable for Brook Trout.