

SQUA PAN LAKE  
T10R4, T11R4, Masardis, and Ashland Twps. Aroostook Co.  
U.S.G.S. Squa Pan Lake East, ME (7 1/2')  
Squa Pan Lake West, ME (7 1/2')

FISHES

Landlocked salmon	Creek chub
Brook trout	Fallfish (chub)
Splake	Pearl dace
Rainbow smelt	White sucker
Yellow perch	Hornpout (bullhead)
Minnows	Burbot (cusk)
Lake chub	Banded killifish
Golden shiner	Threespine stickleback
Common shiner	Ninespine stickleback
Redbelly dace	Pumpkinseed sunfish
Finescale dace	Slimy sculpin
Blacknose dace	American eel

Physical Characteristics

Area - 5120 acres	Temperatures
	Surface - 73°F
Maximum depth - 58 feet	58 feet - 60°F

Principal fisheries: Landlocked salmon, brook trout, splake, rainbow smelt

Squa Pan Lake represents one of the largest lakes in eastern Aroostook County. Stretching for an overall length of 15 miles, the original lake level has been raised considerably by construction of a high dam at the outlet. The result has been the creation of a shallow western arm and a deeper northern arm where the original lake had been located. Water stored behind this dam is released during winter months for hydroelectric power generation.

Much of the shoreline remains naturally wooded and undeveloped except for extensive camp development along the northwest shore. The Bureau of Public Lands manages a large tract of state owned land bordering the northwest shore. Several water access campsites are maintained by the Bureau along this shoreline.

Water quality is considered fair for coldwater fishes. Although there is a noticeable decline in water temperature from the surface to the bottom, the lake rarely develops a thermocline because of extensive wind mixing. A dissolved oxygen deficiency in the deepest, coldest water reduces available summer habitat for coldwater species. Winter habitat is reduced by lake drawdown practices.

Spawning and nursery habitat for salmonids is limited. The West Inlet at the upper end of the lake provides good but limited spawning and nursery area for salmon and brook trout. Several other tributaries have potential for brook trout reproduction. The value of these brooks as nursery area for young salmonids is reduced by

drastic fluctuations in stream flow. The high dam at the outlet prevents upstream fish movement and eliminates any possible wild salmonid production in the outlet from benefitting the lake. Rainbow smelt are known to utilize many of these brooks as a spawning areas.

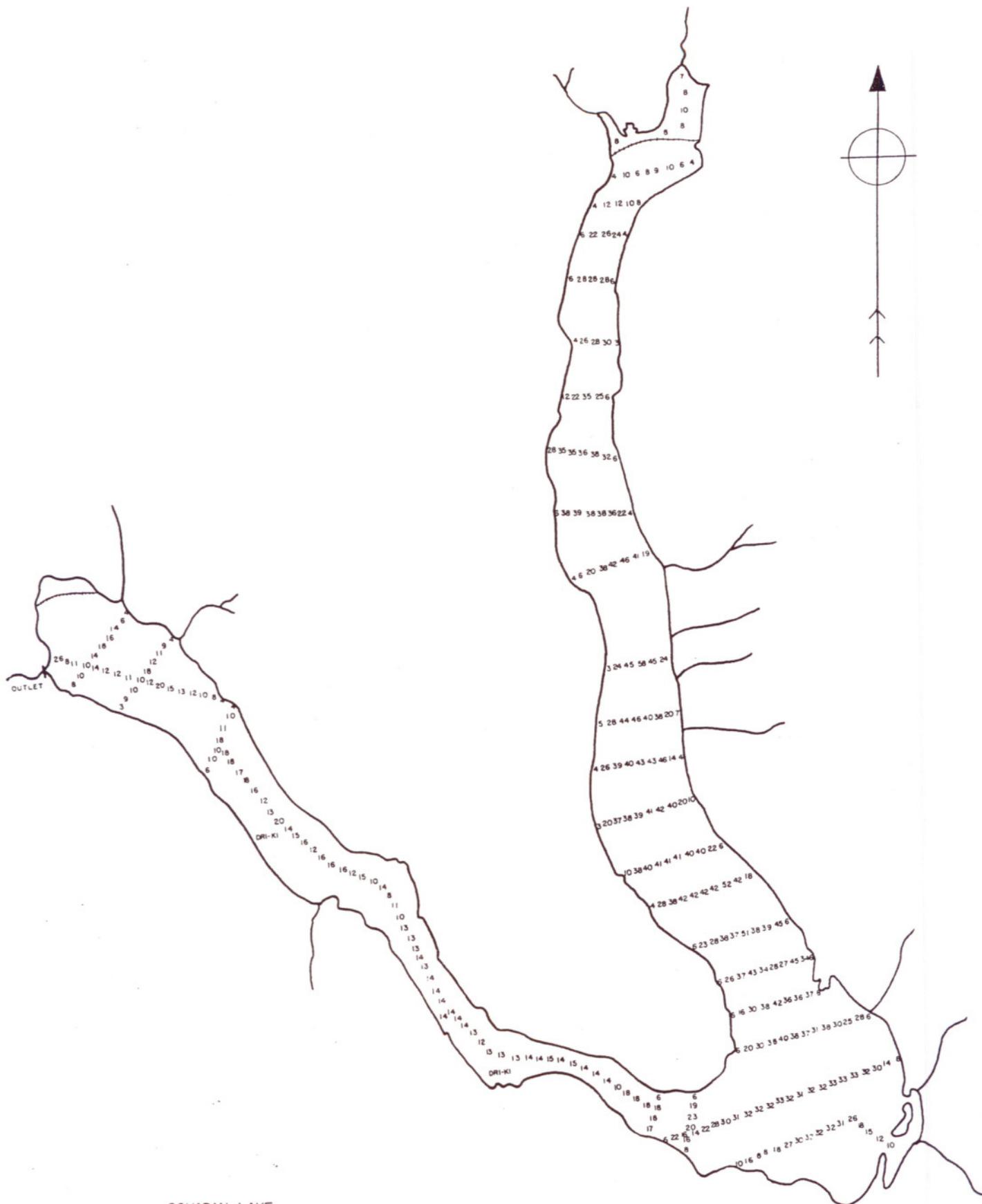
Sport fishery management is for landlocked salmon, brook trout, splake, and rainbow smelt. Because of limited wild production, hatchery stocking of brook trout and salmon have been tried. Angler returns were from the brook trout and that sport fishery is now totally dependent on wild fish. Catches of landlocked salmon vary seasonally and, although growth is considered less than desirable, public interest in having a salmon sport fishery has resulted in persistent management efforts for this species. An attempt to provide a sport fishery for hatchery reared lake trout has been tried and failed. Splake, a hybrid cross between lake trout and brook trout, are being stocked in an effort to enhance the Squa Pan Lake sport fishery. There is a popular winter hook and line fishery for smelts.

Boat launching facilities are available for public use at two locations. The site at Walker Siding, as well as the access road from Route 163, is available to the public by a private organization. An alternate site is made available by Maine Public Service Company at their dam on the outlet.

Surveyed - August, 1954

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 T 10. R 4, T 11 R 4, MASARDIS, ASHLAND TWPS,  
 AROOSTOOK CO, MAINE  
 AREA 5120 ACRES

