MIDDLE & LOWER UNKNOWN LAKES T4 ND, Hancock County U.S.G.S. Nicatous Lake, Me.

Fishes

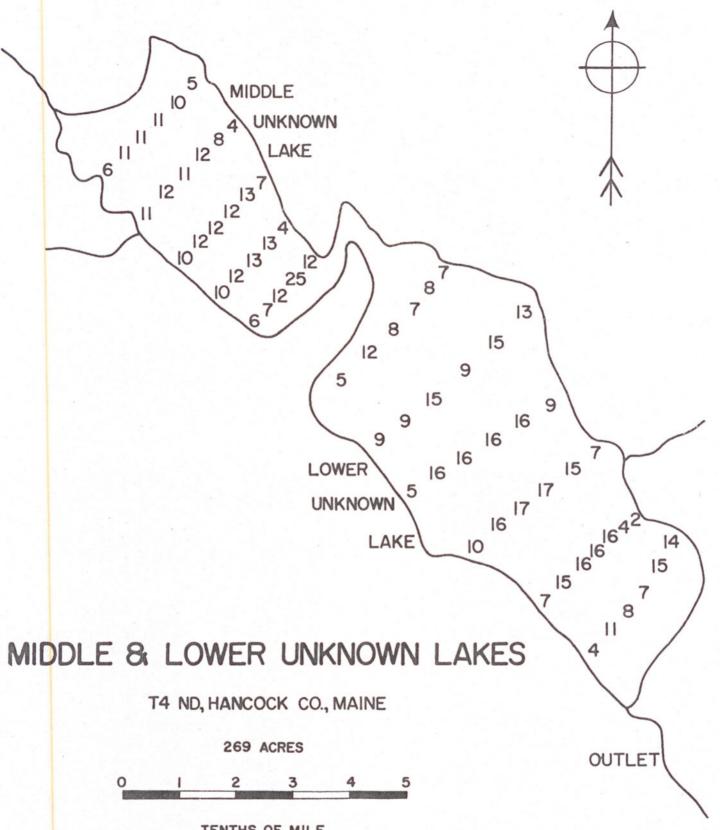
Smallmouth bass White perch Yellow perch Chain pickerel Hornpout (bullhead) Minnows Fallfish Banded killifish

Physical Characteristics

Area - 269 acres	Temperatures		
	Surface - 74° F		
Maximum depth - 25 feet	25 feet - 50° F		

Middle (90 acres) and Lower (179 acres) Unknown Lakes are treated as a single lake because they are separated only by a highway culvert, allowing free movement of the fish populations. An excellent camping and swimming area is maintained by the Maine Forest Service on the sand pit separating the two lake basins (see map). You can drive to the site in the latest model cars: from the south via the "Airline" (Route 9), thence out the so-called Beddington C.C.C. road; from the north from Route 16, thence out the Duck Lake road. There are reasonably good facilities for boat launching. The lakes drain into Fourth Machias Lake via Unknown Stream.

We recommend that fish management for Middle and Lower Unknown Lakes emphasize the existing and well-established populations of warmwater game fishes. The one tiny deep hole, though cold enough for trout or salmon, is deficient in dissolved oxygen. Stocking of coldwater game fish is not recommended for these lakes. The bass, perch, pickerel, and hornpout should maintain themselves nicely through natural reproduction. Plenty of ideal spawning and nursery area is present for these species.



TENTHS OF MILE

UPPER UNKNOWN LAKE T4 ND, Hancock County U.S.G.S. Nicatous Lake, Maine

Fishes

Yellow perch Chain pickerel Brown bullhead (hornpout) White sucker

Physical Characteristics

Area — 58 acres	Temperatures		
	Surface — 79°F		
Maximum depth - 14 feet	14 feet — 57°F		

Principal Fishery: Yellow perch and pickerel

A mixed growth forest surrounds all but the inlet area of Upper Unknown Lake. The inlet flows through a large bog which borders the lake while the rest of the shoreline varies from sandy, rocky areas in some of the coves on the south side, marsh in the two coves on the west side, to mostly mud and rock bottom over the rest of the shore including the outlet cove.

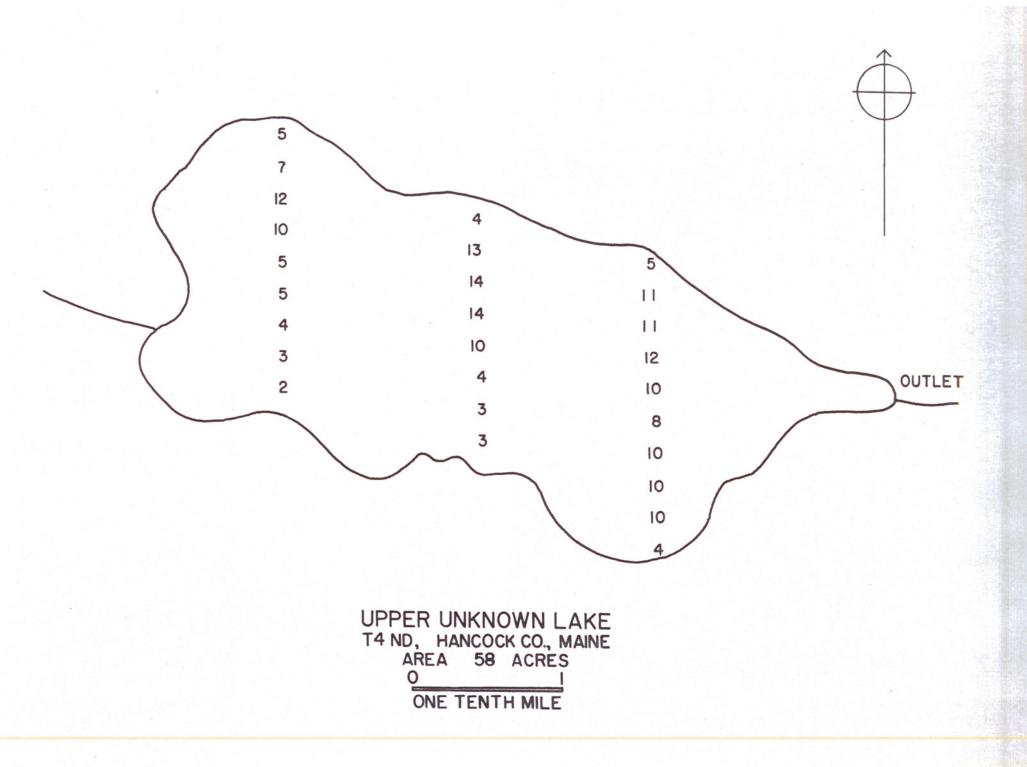
Water quality is best suited for the large population of warmwater species of fish. Although the water in the deeper areas is cold enough for coldwater fish the oxygen content is too low to support these species.

The outlet is fairly steep and it is possible that a barrier exists that has prevented the migration of bass and white perch from Middle Unknown into Upper Unknown.

Access is over an old logging road from the Duck Lake road about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the campground at Middle and Lower Unknown ponds. The old logging road ends about 200 feet from the outlet cove.

Surveyed - August, 1980

Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Published under Appropriation No. 4550 A contribution of Dingell-Johnson Federal Aid Project F-28-P, Maine



UNNAMED POND Aurora Twp., Hancock Co. U. S. G. S. Great Pond, Me.

Fishes

None

Physical Characteristics

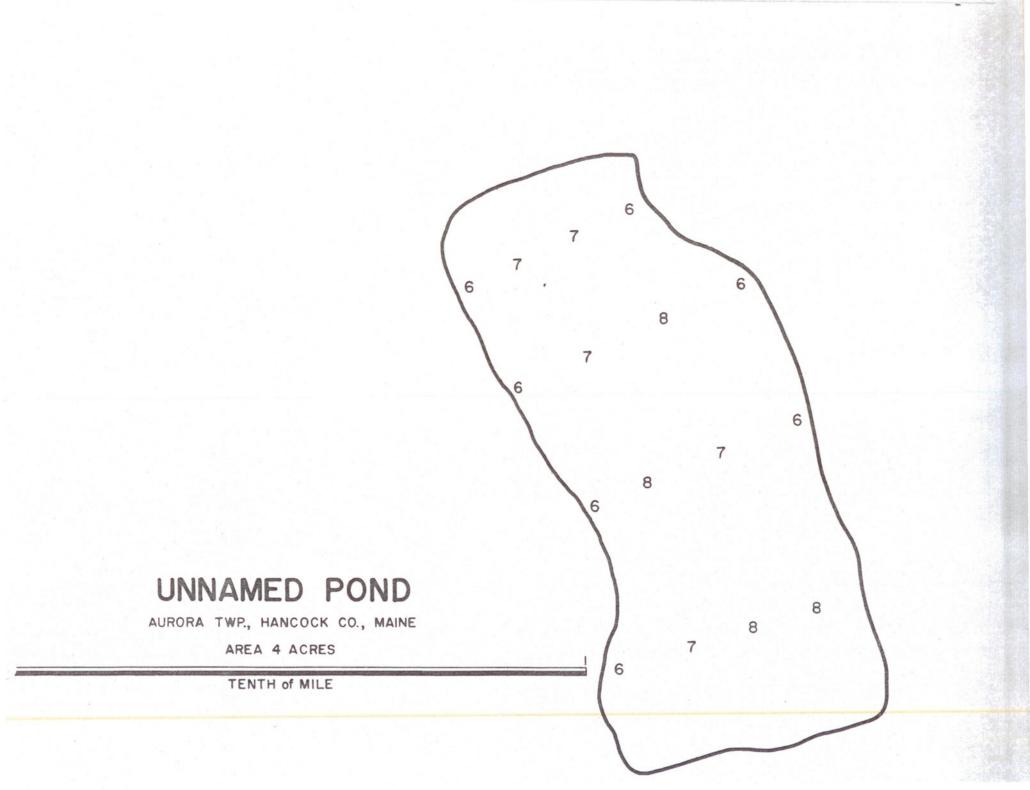
Area - 4	acres	
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Maximum depth - 8 feet

Temperatures Surface - 74° F. 8 feet - 70° F.

Unnamed Pond is a "pothole pond" or "kettle pond" (no inlet or outlet) located in the whaleback section of Rt. 9, the "Airline" near Aurora village. It is a boggy pond surrounded by swamp spruce and heath bushes. The little pond is unusual in that there are no beaches of any type. You step off the banks into six or eight feet of water, the maximum depth of the pond. There is no access road, but you can drag a boat or canoe from the Airline without much trouble.

The pond has no fish at the present time. It is too warm and too acid for trout. We recommend it as a pond for raising live bait.



UNNAMED POND T3 ND, Hancock Co. U.S.G.S. Nicatous Lake, Me.

Fishes

None

Physical Characteristics

Area 19 acres

Temperatures Surface — 70° F. 22 feet 70° F.

Maximum Depth – 22 feet

Principal fishery: None

Stands of mature Red Pine surround this pond located in the northeast section of T3 ND. Steep rocky shores and rocky shoals taper into a soft, algae covered, mud bottom. Shallow coves on the south and west shores of the pond support growths of emergent aquatic vegetation.

Highly acid, blue tinted crystal clear water makes this pond very unique. Oxygen content and temperature remain the same from surface to bottom.

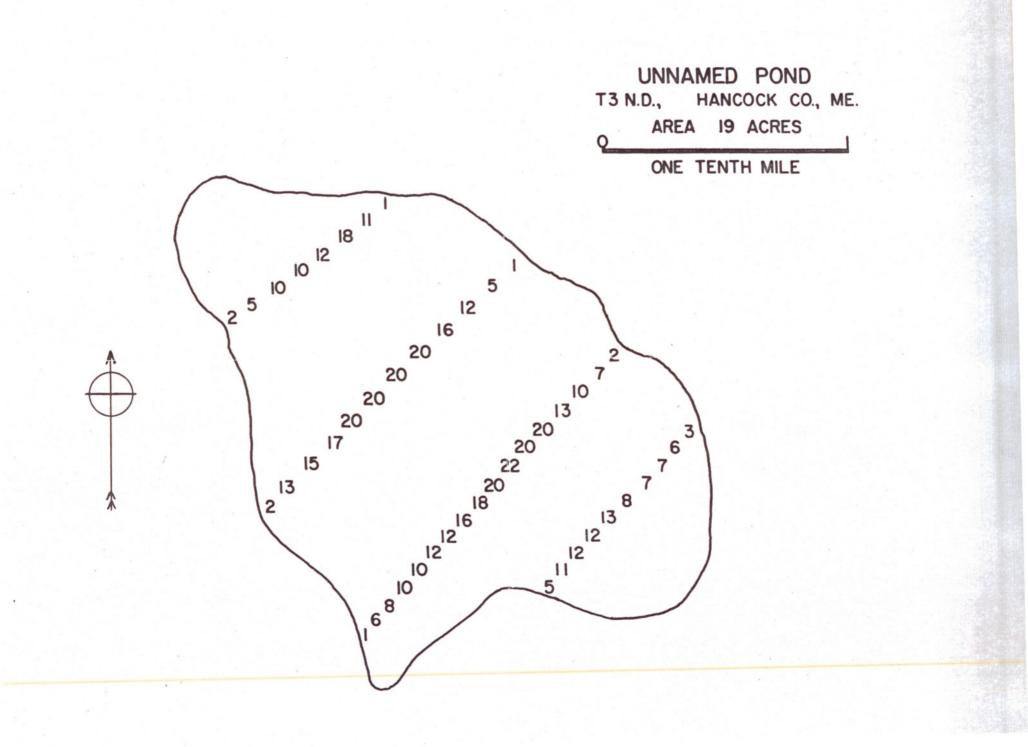
No fish were observed in this pond and probably none could survive in the highly acid water.

No tributaries or springs were located in or around the pond. The outlet is seasonal and drains into Side Pistol Lake during periods of high runoff.

Due to the unique characteristics of this pond it should be preserved in its present condition.

The pond is located beside an old road, known locally as the Squirt Dam Road, from Lower Pistol Lake to Side Pistol Lake and is about one half mile from Side Pistol Lake.

Surveyed – August, 1976 Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Published under Appropriation No. 4550 A Contribution from Dingell-Johnson Federal Aid Project F-28-P, Maine



Walker Pond Brooksville and Sedgwick Twps., Hancock Co. U.S.G.S. Sargentville, Maine (7½')

Fishes

Minnows
Golden shiner
White sucker
Banded killifish
Pumpkinseed sunfish
American eel
Alewife

Physical Characteristics

Area - 697 acres	Temperatures
	Surface - 72 °F
Maximum depth - 47 feet	44 feet - 62 [°] F

Principal fishery: Brown trout, smallmouth bass

Walker Pond is a clear-water southern coastal Hancock County water. Access is via Route 176 which goes by the northern end where boats may be launched for a fee at a private landing.

Walker Pond provides suitable habitat for coldwater sportfish. Salmon were stocked for 4 or 5 years in the early 1970's and provided periods of acceptable angling. However, poor returns to anglers coupled with slow growth necessitated cessation of this program in 1973.

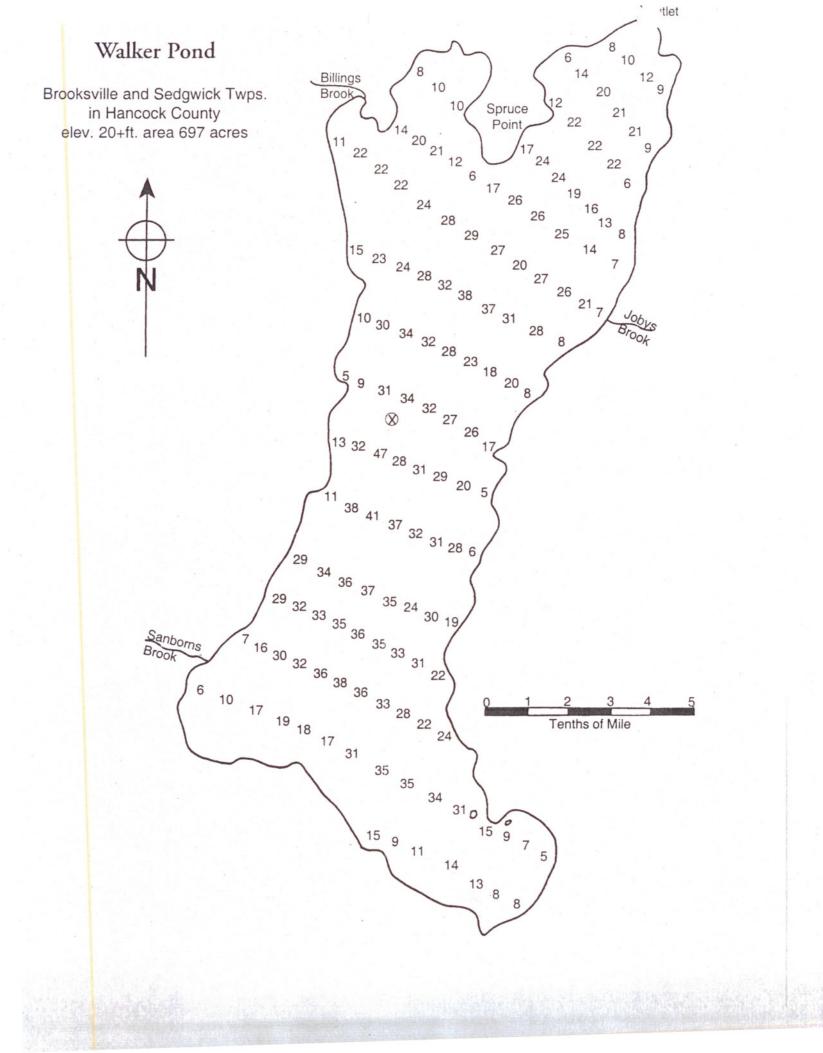
Management was changed over to brown trout in the fall of 1973, and have been stocked ever since. This species has generally provided a very good-excellent fishery for 16-19 in browns. Every year, some 3-5 pound fish are landed, along with occasional larger trophy specimens. These attributes make the pond one of the top 3 stocked brown trout waters in Downeast Maine. The unqualified success of this particular stocking program has generated considerable angler interest. The consistently good growth rate is attributed to good populations of forage fish , including smelt, juvenile perch, young of the year alewives, as well as snails.

A limited fishery exists for 9-12 in brook trout. These fish are caught in the winter and early spring, and have dropped down into the pond at varying intervals from several of the tributaries.

Although some good sized bass are periodically caught, most of the smallmouths range in length from 8-10 in. Similarly, the bulk of angled white perch are small-medium sized fish. Pickerel are a relatively recent illegal introduction which have an adverse impact on brown trout growth through competition for food.

An unusual population of "pygmy" (8-9 in) anadromous alewives ascends the outlet each spring via means of a bypass canal around the old dam. The young of the year provide forage for the various sportfish from July-October before they emigrate out to sea.

Surveyed - August, 1942 (Revised - 1953, 1975, 1985, 2000) Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Funded in part by the Federal Aid in Restoration Act under Federal Project F-28-P LD 4640 C



WEBB POND Eastbrook and Waltham Twps., Hancock County U.S.G.S. Ellsworth, Maine

Fishes

Smallmouth bass	White sucker
White perch	Minnows
Yellow perch	Golden shiner
Chain pickerel	Fallfish (chub)
Hornpout (bullhead)	Banded killifsh
Smelt	Pumpkinseed sunfish
Eel	Redbreast sunfsih

Physical Characteristics

Area - 9	15 ac	res	S		Temperatu	res	5
					Surface		70°F.
Maximum	depth	-	26	feet	25 feet	-	69°F.

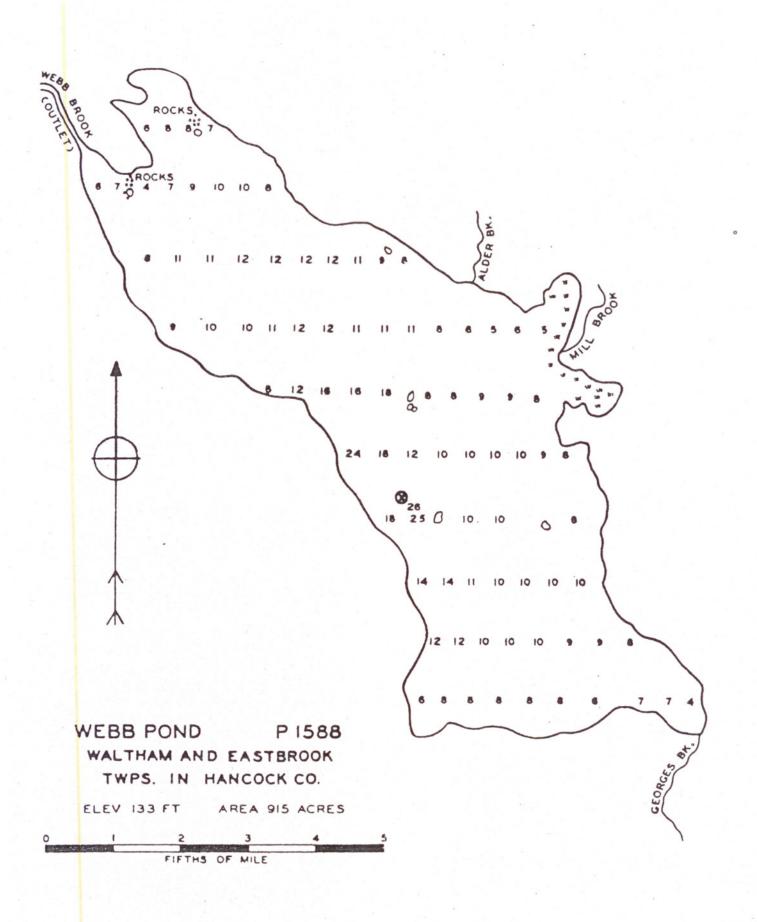
Principal fishery: Smallmouth bass, white perch, chain pickerel

This homothermous, shallow body of water is located west of Route 200. A small public boat launching area exists between several camps on the southern end of the pond. The shoreline is moderately developed with camps.

Webb Pond is one of the best fishing locales in eastern Maine for white perch, pickerel, and smallmouth bass. It's a good place to take the family if "action" is the object. White perch are abundant and provide a consistently good fishery. The pond is a favorite with perch anglers who know that a good proportion of a typical day's catch will consist of fish in the highly desirable 11 to 13-inch size range. About 30% of the white perch measured during a winter sport fishery creel survey conducted in 1987 exceeded 11 inches in length. Pickerel fishing is also good especially during the ice fishing season. Pickerel caught by ice fishermen in 1987 averaged 16.5 inches in length.

The pond has long been noted as a producer of large smallmouth bass. Webb Pond contains a number of rocky reefs and extensive boulder areas which constitute excellent habitat for this species. Each year, anglers catch reasonably good numbers of 2 1/2-4 pound bass which are routinely in excellent shape. Forage items such as crayfish, yellow perch, and white perch are abundant, and help the bass attain these weights.

Surveyed - August, 1942 (Revised, 1953, 1988) Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildife Funded in part by Federal Aid in Rerstoration Act under Federal Project F-28-P L4346



LITTLE WEBB POND Waltham Twp., Hancock Co. U.S.G.S., Ellsworth, Me.

Fishes

Smallmouth bass White perch Yellow perch Chain pickerel White sucker Minnows Golden shiner Pumpkinseed sunfish

Physical Characteristics

Area - 77 acres

Maine

Maximum depth - 13 feet

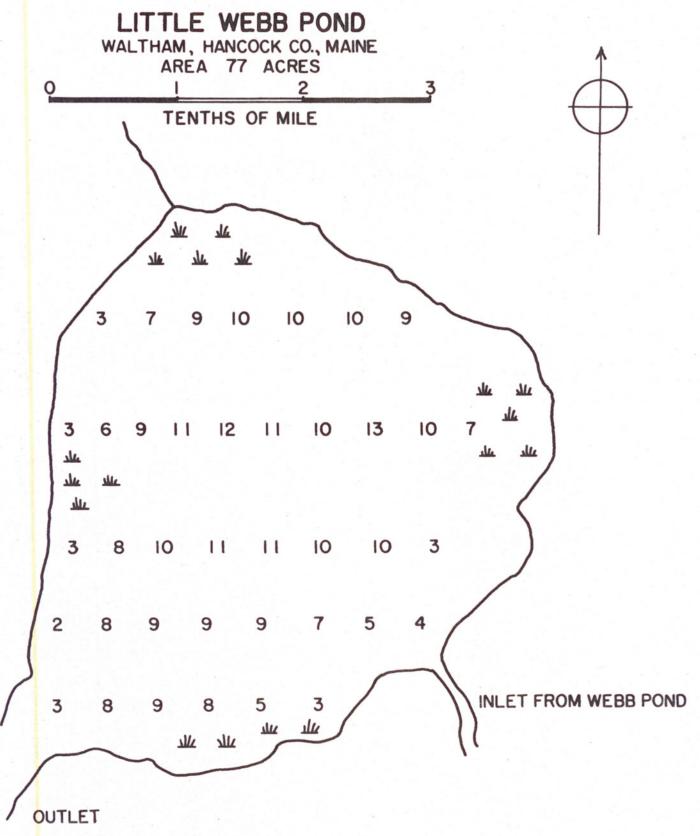
Temperatures Surface - 63° F. 13 feet - 60° F.

Principal Fishery: White perch, Chain pickerel

Little Webb Pond is basically a "wide spot" on Webb Brook between Webb Pond and Graham Lake. The pond can be reached via a camp road leading south from Route 200 although no public boat landing area is available. Fishermen gain access by motoring or canoeing downstream from Webb Pond approximately 3/4 mile.

The shoreline consists primarily of hardwoods, mostly maples with a few white pines interspersed. The pond is shallow and supports the typical assemblage of warmwater sportfish. It is best known for its white perch, and our sample netting indicated that this plentiful species provides the dominant fishery. Although anglers catch perch up to 13-14 inches on occasion, our sample averaged slightly over 8 inches. Pickerel were the second most abundant sportfish captured during the survey with a mean length of 15.6 inches and mean weight of 15 ounces. This is slightly beneath the statewide averages for this species. We failed to capture any smallmouth bass but they are present and provide a limited fishery. It is not surprising that bass are relatively uncommon in view of the fact that shoreline boulders and rocks are visible in only one small area along the northeastern shore. A minnow trap captured several crayfish which are a preferred food item in the diet of the smallmouth bass.

Surveyed - August, 1979 Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Published under Appropriation No. 4550 A Contribution of Dingell-Johnson Federal Aid Project F-28-P,



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WEST LAKE

T3 ND and T40 MD, Hancock Co. U.S.G.S. West Lake, ME $(7\frac{1}{2})$ and Spring Lake, ME $(7\frac{1}{2})$

Fishes

Landlocked salmon	Minnows
Brook trout	Golden shiner
Round whitefish	Blacknose dace
Rainbow smelt	Creek chub
Smallmouth bass	Fallfish
White perch	White sucker
Yellow perch	Banded killifish
Chain pickerel	Ninespine stickleback
	Pumpkinseed sunfish
	American eel

Physical characteristics

Area - 1	1344 acres	3	Temperature	s:
			Surface -	72°F.
Maximum	depth - 7	70 feet	65 feet -	50°F.

Principal fisheries: Landlocked salmon, smallmouth bass, white perch

West Lake is located in the Passadumkeag River drainage in northern Hancock County. The lake is surrounded by mostly spruce and fir forest with some hardwoods. The shoreline around the lake including the islands and the basin is predominately rocky with a few small sand beaches. The rocky shoreline generally drops off steeply to a sandy bottom. Mud bottom and emergent vegetation can be found only in a few small coves around the lake. Portions of the north and east shores are heavily developed with seasonal camps. Fortunately, LURC regulations will strictly control new development to protect the lake from further water quality degradation.

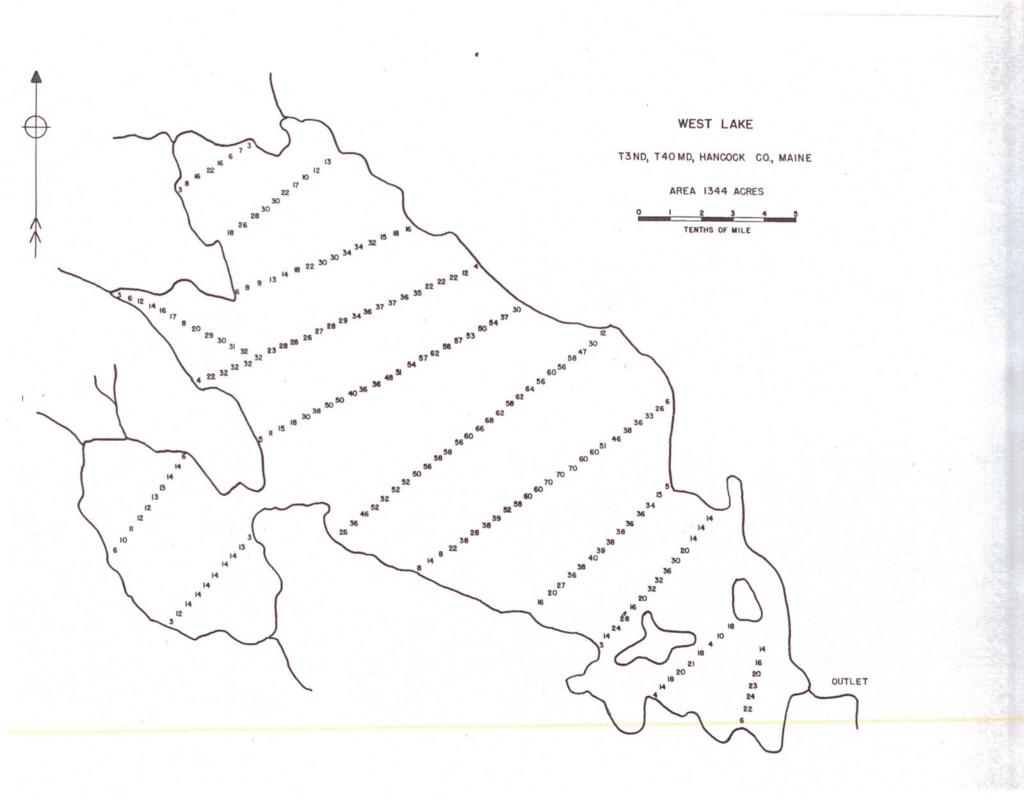
Existing water quality is excellent for the production of coldwater fisheries. The lake stratifies thermally during the summer months and maintains sufficient oxygen in the deeper water for coldwater fish.

There are several tributaries that support smelt spawning runs. Brook trout are found in most of the tributaries, but they do not make a significant contribution to the lake fishery possibly due to the large white perch population. Salmon spawn in the outlet, but few wild salmon are found in the lake fishery.

Salmon are stocked each year and produce an excellent fishery. Brook trout are stocked occasionally and the returns from these stockings varies greatly. Smallmouth bass are plentiful, but growth is slow due to the oligotrophic nature of the lake. There is a large white perch population and some perch grow to large sizes. Pickerel are not abundant due to the lack of habitat.

There are two unimproved launching sites on the lake. One site is on the north east side and the other is at the south end. There are plans to construct an improved site in the cove on the northwest end of the lake.

Surveyed - August, 1952 (Revised - 1996) Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Funded in part by the Federal Aid in Restoration Act under Federal Project F-28-P L0503F



WIGHT POND Penobscot Twp., Hancock Co. U.S.G.S. Blue Hill, Me.

Fishes

Largemouth bass	Eel
Chain pickerel	White sucker
Hornpout (bullhead)	Minnows
White perch	Golden shiner
Yellow perch	Blacknose dace
Alewife	Pumpkinseed sunfish

Physical Characteristics

	Temperatures
Area – 135 acres	Surface -72° F.
Maximum depth -21 feet	$20 \text{ feet} - 62^{\circ} \text{F}.$

Principal Fishery: Largemouth bass, chain pickerel, white perch.

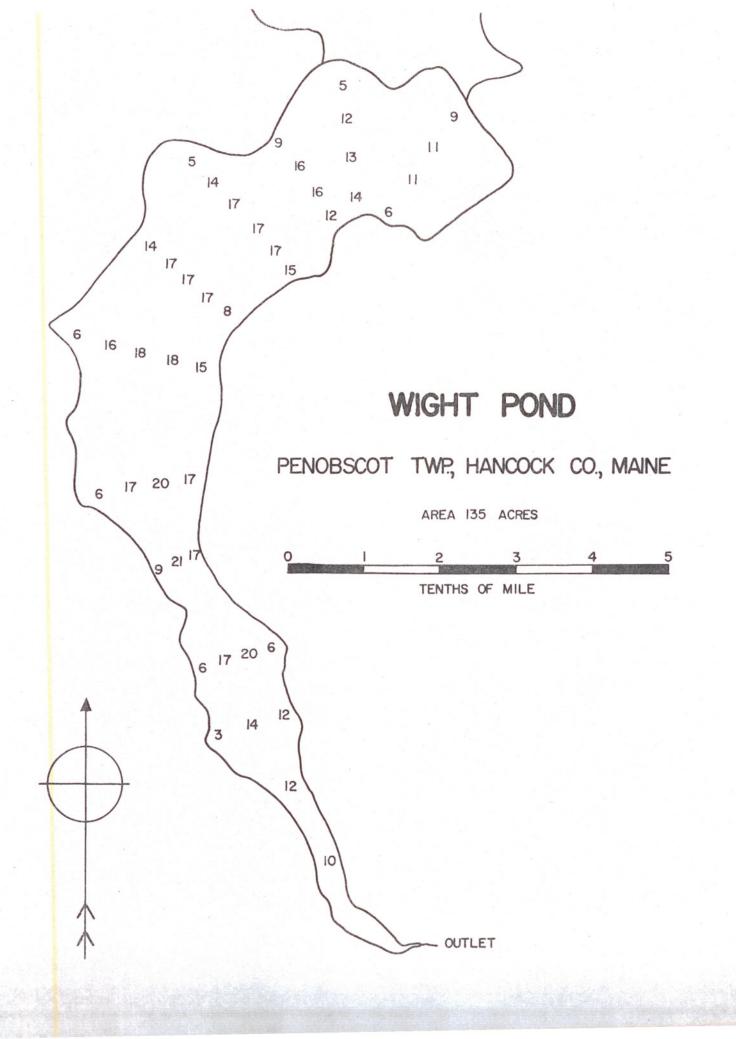
Wight Pond is located near the town of South Penobscot and has a fair to poor landing, depending on water levels.

The relatively large areas of shallow, weedy bottom and good forage fish populations make Wight Pond ideal for warmwater game fish. The well-established warmwater game fish populations and the relatively small volume of water suitable for coldwater game fish preclude management for salmon or trout.

No stocking is necessary.

Surveyed – August, 1957 (Revised – 1970) Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Game Published under Appropriation No. 4223

> Contribution from Dingell-Johnson Project F-S-R. MAINE



WILLIAMS POND T28 MD, Hancock Co. U. S. G. S. Lead Mtn., Me.

Fishes

Brook trout (squaretail) Chain pickerel Minnows Blacknose dace

Physical Characteristics

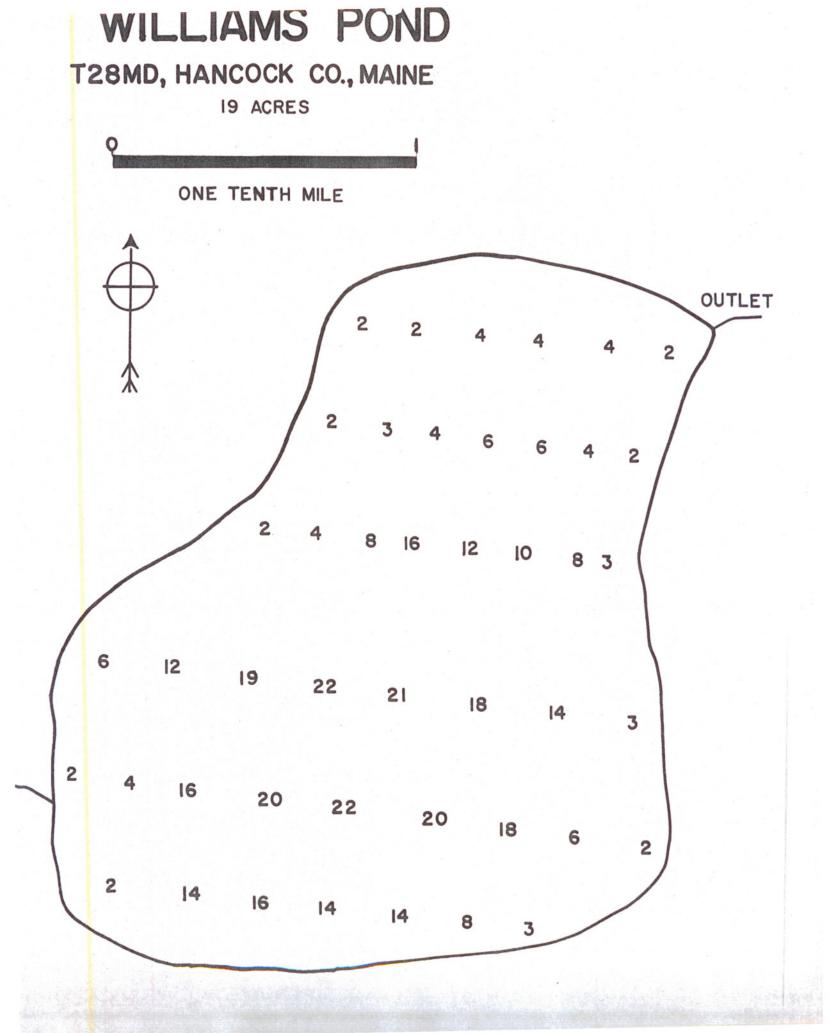
Area - 19 acres	Temperatures		
	Surface - 74° F.		
Maximum depth - 22 feet	19 feet - 49° F.		

Williams Pond is a small, relatively remote pond in eastern Hancock County. To get there take the Beddington CCC road from Rte. 9, the "Airline", at Beddington, and bear left in the general vicinity of Gould Brook. The pond is in the Narraguagus River drainage. There is no publicly owned boat landing.

Williams Pond provides fine water quality for brook trout, but pickerel are present and probably limit the fishery. Pond reclamation to remove the pickerel is impractical because the outlet is poorly adaptable to construction of a barrier dam to prevent re-entry of unwanted fish from downstream, and the presence of a small but boggy tributary sharply reduces chances for a complete fish kill.

Good quality spawning and nursery areas for trout are scarce at Williams Pond, and periodic stocking with large trout could improve the fishery. We recommend three trial stockings of trout. If follow-up checks on the trout population reveals no substantial increase in the trout population, stocking should be discontinued.

Surveyed - July, 1965 Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Game Published under Appropriation No. 7750



WILLIAMS POND Bucksport Twp., Hancock Co. U.S.G.S. Bucksport, Me.

Fishes

Brook trout (squaretail)	Eel
Smallmouth bass	White sucker
White perch	Minnows
Yellow perch	Golden shiner
Chain pickerel	Pumpkinseed sunfish
Hornpout (bullhead)	

Physical Characteristics

Area - 112 acres

Temperatures Surface - 69°F. 48 feet - 43°F.

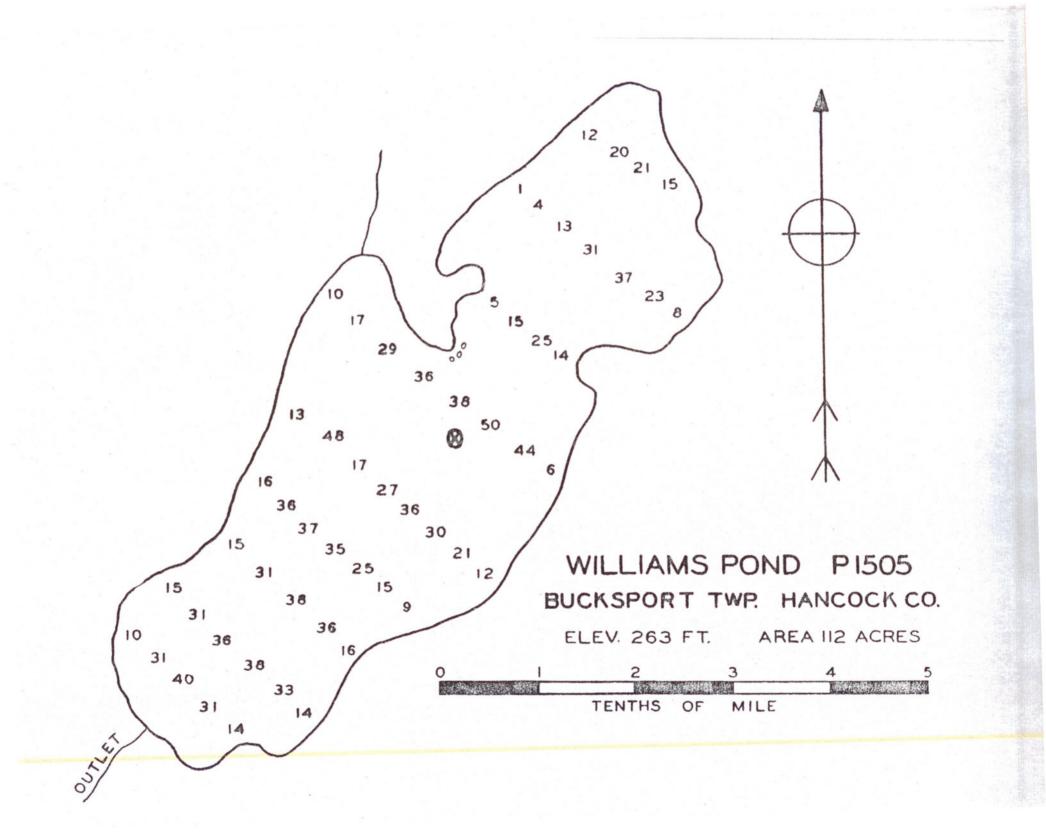
Maximum depth - 50 feet 48 feet - 43 °F. Principal Fishery: Smallmouth bass, white perch, yellow perch, pickerel, bullhead

Williams Pond is a scenic body of water located in the lower reaches of the Orland River drainage. Consult your "topo" map for access routes.

Williams Pond possesses poor spawning tributaries and the water area cold enough to support trout or salmon has a serious oxygen deficiency.

It is recommended that Williams Pond be managed primarily for smallmouth bass, white perch, and pickerel.

Surveyed - September, 1942 Revised, 1953, 1969, 1977) Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Published under Appropriation No. 4550 A Contribution of Dingell-Johnson Federal Aid Project F-28-P, Maine



WITCHHOLE POND Bar Harbor Twp., Hancock Co. U.S.G.S. Bar Harbor, Me.

Fishes

Brook trout (squaretail) Minnows Golden shiner

Redbelly dace

Eel

Ninespine stickleback Pumpkinseed sunfish Banded killifish

Physical Characteristics

Area - 28 acres	Temperatures
	Surface - 67°F.
Maximum depth - 33 feet	31 feet - 54°F.

Principal Fishery: Brook trout

Witchhole Pond is a scenic little pond in Acadia National Park. You can get there by walking along one of the park carriage roads from the Duck Brook entrance. The outlet of Witchhole Pond flows precipitously into Duck Brook, and is steep enough to prevent all fish from getting into the pond from downstream waters. The shores of the pond are densely matted with floating leaves of cow lily, water shield, and pond weed.

Witchhole Pond is very low in oxygen in its deepest parts, but there is a layer of cool, well-oxygenated water between the 15 and 20 foot levels that will support trout. Since there are no opportunities for natural reproduction, annual stockings of fall fingerling brook trout are made.

Recent check-netting indicated that age 1+ trout averaged 9.2 inches and age 2+ trout averaged 11.5 inches in June. Survival appears to be good, as evidenced by trout abundance. The pond is popular with anglers for its consistent production of good catches of trout in the spring.

Surveyed - August 1962 Revised - 1983 Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Published under Appropriation No. 4550 A Contribution of Dingell-Johnson Federal Aid Project F-28-P, Maine

