PHILLIPS LAKE
Dedham Twp., Hancock Co.
U.S.G.S. Green Lake, ME (7 1/2’)

Fisheries

Landlocked salmon
Brown trout
Lake trout (togue)
Brook trout
Rainbow smelt
Smallmouth bass
Chain pickerel
Minnows
Golden shiner
Common shiner
Blacknose dace

Creek chub
Fallfish (chub)
White sucker
Hornpout (bullhead)
Threespine stickleback
Redbreast sunfish
Pumpkinseed sunfish
Slimy sculpin
American eel
Alewife

Physical Characteristics

Area - 828 acres
Maximum depth - 98 feet

Temperatures
Surface - 71°F
90 feet - 47°F

Principal fisheries: Landlocked salmon, lake trout, smallmouth bass

Phillips Lake is a medium-sized water located close to Route 1A east of Bangor. Its shoreline is heavily developed with summer camps and year-round residences. A good public boat launch exists adjacent to the privately owned Lucerne Beach Club.

The pond provides excellent habitat for coldwater sportfish. Stocked salmon provide an acceptable fishery in most years, although fishing tends to be “slow”. However, the upside is that in the better years, the lake produces some decent fishing for well-proportioned 2–3 pound salmon. Anglers need to consult their lawbooks as special harvest restrictions apply to salmon.

Wild togue provide a fair fishery, mostly for 2 ½-3 pound fish. Angler reports suggest that the winter 2001 fishery was especially productive for togue. Wild brown trout provide a limited fishery for 18-23 inch fish. Several of the tributaries support modest populations of juvenile brown trout.

The lake supports a pretty good smallmouth bass fishery. Some of the coves and drop-off areas by the islands have a lot of submerged boulders favored by this species. Every year, the lake produces some trophy 3-4 pound smallmouths, most of which are in excellent condition.

Anadromous alewives swim up the fishway in the outlet dam each spring. Although the magnitude of this run fluctuates considerably, it seems that diminished runs have been the rule recently, probably the result of numerous beaver dams on the lengthy outlet. An increase in smelt abundance has occurred coincident with the general decline in the number of alewives accessing the lake. This scenario has been observed over the years at a number of Downeast coastal lakes.

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