

MAINE'S FINEST LAKES

The Results of the Maine Lakes Study

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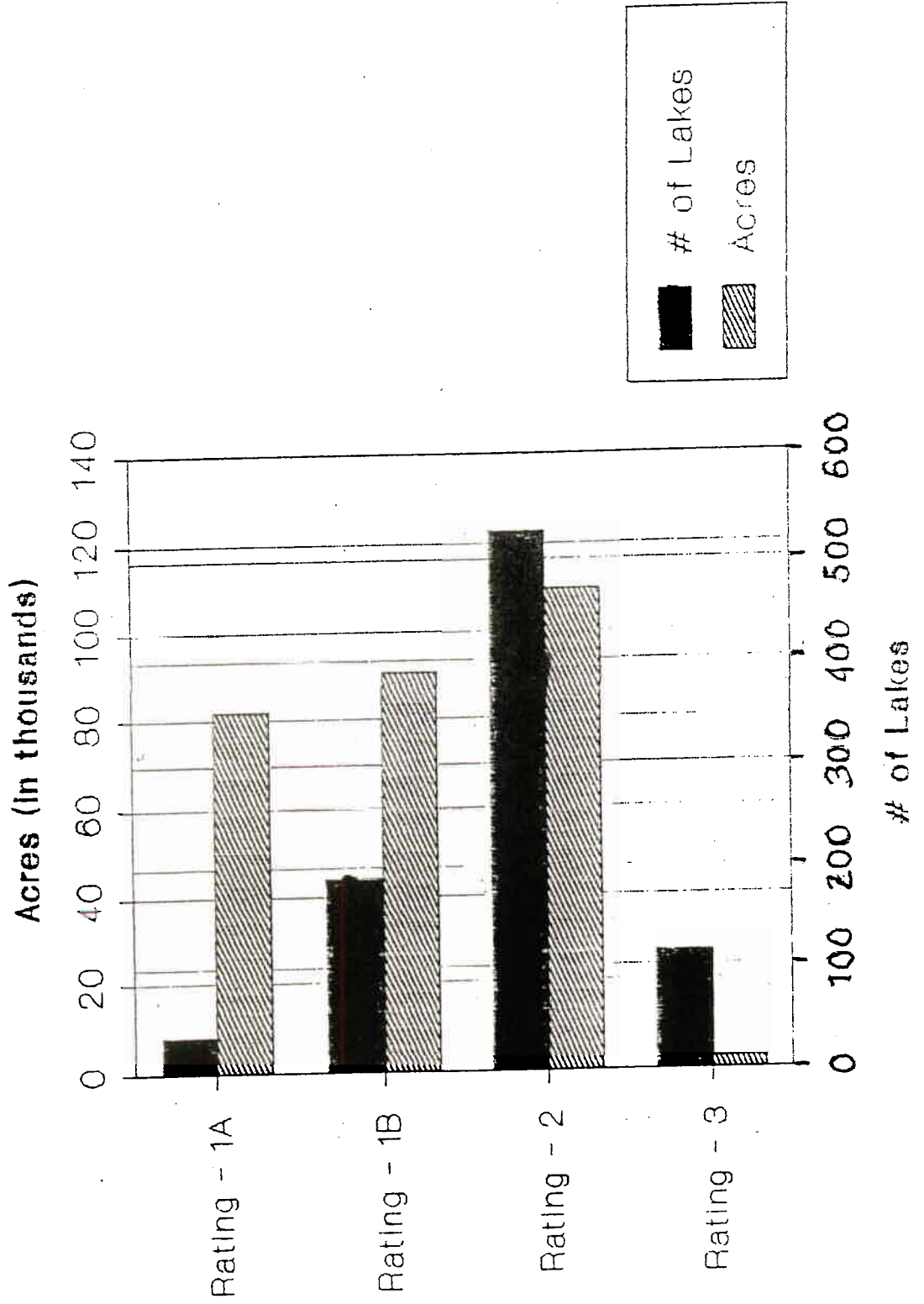
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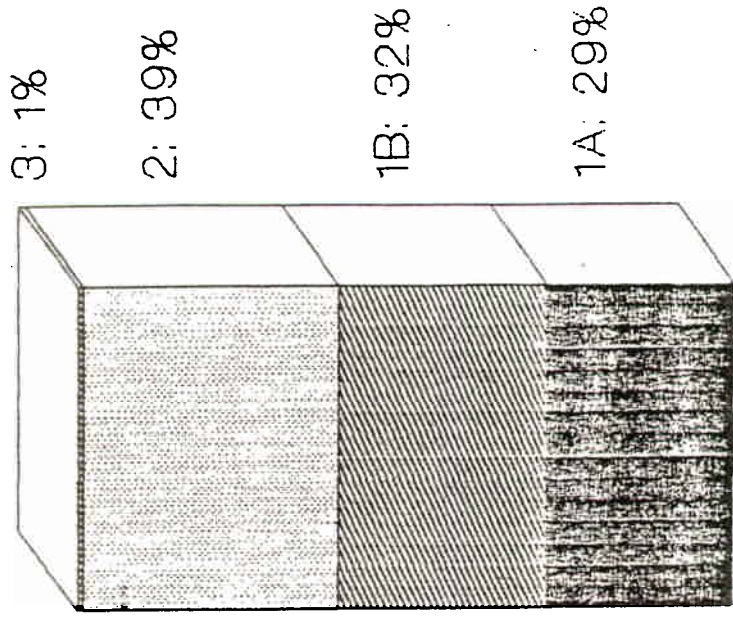
The authors wish to express their appreciation to the biologists, geologists, naturalists and other lake experts who gave willingly of their time to provide information for this report. Many of these contributors are identified in the "Resource Category Methods" section. In particular we acknowledge the efforts of resource specialists who coordinated the assessment for each of the resource categories, including Al Clark, Jeff Dennis, Owen Fenderson, Art Spiess, Hank Tyler, and Tom Weddle.

Hank Tyler, director of the Maine Critical Areas Program, provided insight and guidance throughout the project.

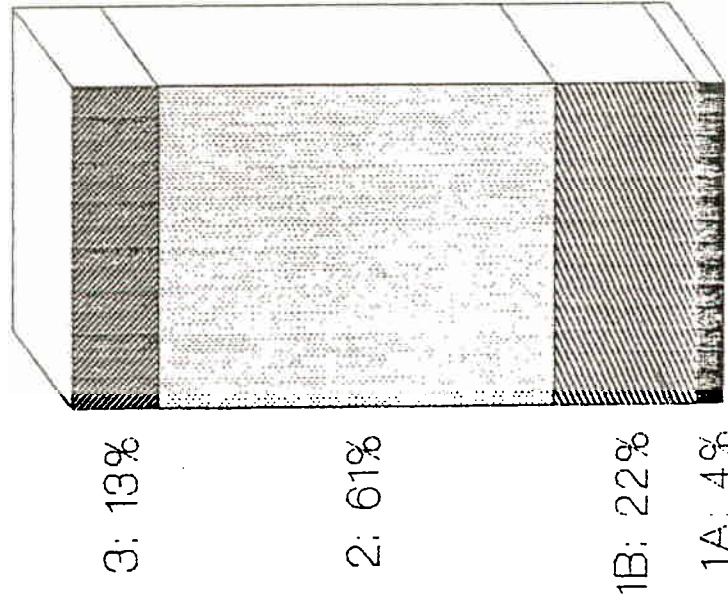
Maine Lakes Assessment Final Ratings - Organized Townships



Maine Lakes Assessment Final Ratings - Organized Townships



Acres



Lakes

14,867 Lakes and 285,205 Acres

INTRODUCTION

A lake is the landscape's most beautiful and expressive feature. It is the earth's eye, looking into which the beholder measures the depth of his own nature. - Thoreau

Lakes are a particularly northern phenomenon. As temporary geological features, lakes typically belong to a young landscape, a place with clear skies, pine forests, and rushing streams. Some lakes last a few centuries, others perhaps a few thousand years before they eventually fill with silt or vegetation.

Maine is famous for its many beautiful lakes. Within the state there are over 6,000 lakes, a total that exceeds that of all other northeastern states combined. Maine's lakes range in size from less than an acre to over 70,000 acres. While there are noteworthy concentrations in certain areas, lakes are distributed throughout the state; only in rare instances must Maine residents travel farther than five miles to enjoy lake amenities.

Lakes are created when natural or human-made features hold back water in its journey to the sea. Some lakes and ponds are maintained by groundwater, which intersects the surface of the ground and is impeded, at least temporarily, in its ceaseless quest for a lower elevation; if a lake's drainage basin is large it tends to maintain a fairly constant level all year. Others, including many mountain lakes, are fed largely by surface runoff from rain and melting snow, and fluctuate in level according to the season.

Maine's lakes are as varied as they are extensive. While most were formed by glacial processes, the resultant sculptures took many forms. Some lakes, including Sabattus Pond, have regular shorelines; others, as, for example, Cobbosseecontee, are highly configured with bays, islands, and narrows. Many, perhaps the majority, are forested to waters edge. Others are ringed with bedrock and cliffs. Still others are bordered by marsh, peatlands, and beaches.

Lakes are associated with a variety of landforms. Many of Maine's most picturesque lakes are tucked between mountains. The lakes on Mount Desert Island are perfect examples of this type of lake. Other lakes, such as Sebago, lie in lowlands. Lowland lakes, largely developed in glacial outwash, are known for their beautiful sandy beaches, forested shorelines, and recreational opportunities. Still others, like Speck Pond, are located near the top of mountains. These mountain lakes are often bordered by rocky shores and steep cliffs that make striking views.

Lakes are critical to the survival of the state's fish and wildlife resources. Both cold and warm water fish species depend on these water bodies for habitat during much, if not all, of their life cycle. Lakes are no less important for wildlife, providing habitat for water birds, birds of prey, fur bearers, and game animals.

Many lake-related natural features have been recognized as being of statewide significance by the Maine Critical Areas Program, including rare plants, heron rookeries, old-growth forest stands, and peatlands. In some instances entire lakes have been

identified as warranting Critical Area status due to the presence of blueback charr, an extremely rare form of arctic charr.

Many of Maine's lakes have been enlarged by dams placed across their outlet streams. Some of these dams were constructed to assist in the transport of logs, others to store water for downstream industrial, agricultural, or municipal uses. These dams hold the sediment that is deposited by the streams that help fill the lake. It is therefore common to find a sandy delta at the mouth of a stream feeding into quiet lake waters. Over the years the delta will grow, gradually but steadily filling the lake. This is occurring at Sebago Lake among others.

While lakes may be temporary features from a geological perspective, people have long valued them for their apparent qualities of stability and repose. Americans began to value lakes during the transition from a rural to an urban culture; lakes then held appeal as refuges. Early in this century, summer places were built on some lakeshores. However, most lakes remained undeveloped by virtue of their isolation. After World War II more roads penetrated into the woods; suddenly lakes were only a few miles from town.

Today lakes are being ringed with residential and recreational development at an unprecedented rate; the prospect is that this trend will continue. The lakes have not gotten any bigger or more numerous, but there are more and more people wanting to use them. This leads to an increased need for management and conservation of lake resources.

The principal laws in Maine governing lakes are the Great Ponds Act and the Shorelands Zoning Act. The Great Ponds Act defines a great pond as any lake or pond with a surface area of 10 acres or more. The act identifies the State's interest in these great ponds and confers ownership of these water bodies to the public. The Shorelands Zoning Act requires that municipalities establish appropriate shorelands zoning ordinances along lake and river shorelands.

As natural resources worthy of the state's attention, management of Maine's lakes often transcends agency boundaries. Besides the State Planning Office (SPO), there are at least three other agencies with active programs related to lakes. The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has a division solely committed to the management of lake-related water quality. The Department of Inland Fish and Wildlife (DIFW) also focuses major energies on lake management; to date, DIFW has conducted detailed field surveys on over 700 lakes.

Bureaus within the Department of Conservation (DOC) are also involved in a number of ongoing lake-related activities. The Land Use Regulation Commission (LURC) actively participates in lake management within the unorganized portion of the State through the Commission's land use planning and zoning authority. The Bureau of Public Lands (BPL) manages several parcels adjacent to lakes including noteworthy holdings on Upper Richardson and an entire township in northern Maine that includes such outstanding ponds as Deboullie, Gardner, and Togue. The Bureau of Parks and

Recreation (BPR) also is active in lake management, with numerous parks and recreational facilities including Lake St. George, Sebago Lake, and Damariscotta Lake State Parks.

Increased lake development and use pressures dictate a need for more lake information in order to meet existing and future policy demands. Although a great deal of lake inventory work has been accomplished by state agencies, prior to 1986 no statewide attempt had been made to catalogue this information systematically to meet interagency needs. Nor had there been any attempt to analyze information in order to identify lakes that should be given recognition due to their exemplary natural values.

In recognition of this need, the Department of Conservation's Land Use Regulation Commission conducted the Maine Wildlands Lake Assessment. This study, completed in June of 1987, focused on lakes within the unorganized portion of the state. The study inventoried a variety of natural values associated with lakes 10 acres or larger in size including fish, wildlife, scenic values, shoreline character, cultural features, botanic features, and physical features. Each feature associated with a given lake was rated: "outstanding", "significant", or "did not meet minimum standards". Lakes were then comparatively evaluated according to their overall natural resource significance. Lakes with statewide, regional and local significance were identified.

The Wildlands Lake Assessment also created a computerized data management system. The system, currently housed on LURC's Burroughs mini-computer, will be available to all agencies and will allow for the addition of new information as it becomes available. The LURC project ultimately resulted in the adoption of a Lake Action Program by the Commission that will guide future lake-related land use decisions in the state's unorganized territories.

The Maine Lakes Study, the subject of this report, adapts the Wildlands Lake Assessment inventory process for the organized portion of the state. The study had two objectives: 1) to create a lake resource data base for lakes within the organized townships, and 2) to combine these results with those of the LURC project and identify lakes with resource values of statewide significance.

Hopefully the Maine Lakes Study will, in combination with the Wildlands Lake Assessment, help to stimulate interest in the wise use and management of these significant and vulnerable resources.

OVERVIEW OF STUDY METHODS

The process used to conduct the Maine Lakes Study consisted of several steps. In summary form these were as follows:

1. **Identification of lakes to be included in the assessment.**

A computerized master list of lakes was developed that provides the following information:

Lake name
Maine Inventory and Data Analysis System (MIDAS) number
Township name
Department of Inland Fish and Wildlife management region
Surface area (in acres)

All lakes wholly within the organized townships that are 10 acres or greater in size were included in the assessment. Lakes partially within the organized towns were excluded as these were previously inventoried in the Maine Wildlands Lake Assessment.

2. **Identification of resource categories to be inventoried.**

Resource categories included:

Fish
Wildlife
Botanic Features
Physical Features (geologic and hydrologic)
Cultural Features
Scenic Features
Shoreline Features (including beaches)

These categories were the same as was used in the Maine Wildlands Lake Assessment with the exception that the physical features category was subdivided into geologic and hydrologic components.

3. **Design of an inventory/assessment process for each resource category.**

For each resource category a study process was developed which identified 1) who would be responsible for data collection and oversight, 2) the sources of information that would be consulted, 3) the criteria that would be used to assess significance, 4) the process that would be followed, 5) the entries that would be included on the data collection forms, and 6) the schedule for completion.

4. **Assessment of lakes for each resource category.**

Comparative significance assessments were conducted separately for each resource category. All assessments used a common reporting protocol. For each category lakes were identified that were "outstanding" or "significant". A rating of outstanding indicated that the resource feature should be recognized as being of statewide significance.

Assessments were conducted using secondary information sources were possible. In the case of scenic and shoreline features field inventories were conducted.

5. **Review of preliminary findings.**

Preliminary findings were distributed to study participants and other knowledgeable persons for review. Findings were revised as appropriate.

6. **Synthesis of findings**

Information from each resource category was combined for each lake using a computer database.

7. **Comparative evaluation.**

Lakes were identified that possessed multiple and/or unique resource values. A summary narrative was prepared for each. Those lakes meeting the multiple value standard were defined as being of statewide significance.

8. **Synthesis with LURC lake data.**

Findings were merged with those of the Maine Wildlands Lake Assessment.

The next section of this report presents a summary of the methods used for each resource category. A more detailed description of study methods can be found in Appendix A.

RESOURCE CATEGORY METHODS

FISH

Overview

Maine lakes contain the best fishery resources anywhere in New England; nowhere else in the eastern United States can such a variety and abundance of fish stocks be found. Salmon, togue, brook trout, and other cold water and warm water fish species abound in the state's lake waters. Sporting camp owners have long recognized this valuable resource, as do thousands of fisherman each year.

Common coldwater fish species occurring in Maine lakes include:

- o landlocked salmon (Salmo salar sebago)
- o brown trout (Salmo trutta)
- o rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri)
- o lake trout (Salvelinus namaycush)
- o brook trout (Salvelinus fontinalis)

Common warmwater fish species found in Maine lakes include:

- o smallmouth bass (Micropterus dolomieu)
- o largemouth bass (Micropterus salmoides)
- o chain pickerel (Esox niger)
- o hornpout (Ictalurus nebulosis)
- o yellow perch (Perca flavescana)

The blueback and the sunapee, two separate and very rare populations of landlocked Arctic charr (Salvelinus alpinus oquassa) also occur in Maine.

Beyond their value as a recreational resource, fish are an integral part of the lake ecosystem. They are an important food source for many wildlife species. Loons and common mergansers depend on juvenile fish and small bait fish for food. River otters also consume small bait fish (many a fisherman has followed an otter trail to a good fishing hole). Bald eagles, a federal endangered species, fish along Maine lake shores. Fish populations also provide critical indications of the water quality and the general environmental well-being.

Standards

To be included in the fish assessment, lakes had to meet three minimum standards:

- o 10 acres or more in size,
- o occur wholly within an organized township, and
- o contain a fishery or the potential for a fishery

Lakes less than 10 acres in size that contained an exceptionally high quality fishery; lakes with uncommon or rare fish species were also assessed.

A master list of those lakes located entirely within Maine's organized townships was distributed to state fisheries managers in each MDIFW region. Each fisheries manager was asked to:

1. Identify lakes meeting minimum standards, i.e., that are known to support a viable fishery.
2. Rate the habitat and species value of each lake meeting the minimum standards. (Habitat value ratings were based on water quality and on physical factors such as available spawning sites, substrate, and feeding sites. Species value ratings were based on species abundance, diversity, rarity, and reproduction.)
3. Rate the public use value of each lake meeting the minimum standards. Public use ratings were based on fishing quality, aesthetic experience, fishing pressure, and economic importance.

Each lake meeting minimum standards was rated according to the relative value of that lake's fish habitat, species composition, and public use. The terms "high", "medium", or "low" were used to depict the ratings for each factor. A high rating was reserved for especially noteworthy features; a medium rating was used for more typical features. A low rating meant that the resource was limited, not present, or severely degraded.

Information from the completed assessments was entered into the DIFW computer. High, medium, and low ratings were assigned numerical ratings of 3, 2, and 1. Lakes with total values of 24+ points were ranked as outstanding and lakes with 14-24 points were ranked as significant. These cut-off points were established after arraying the data and identifying logical significance breaks.

These preliminary findings were circulated to field and state level biologists for final review.

Participants

Owen Fenderson, Fisheries Planner
Kendall Warner, Management Supervisor
DIFW regional fisheries biologists

Information Sources

Published lake surveys
Computerized lake inventory file
MDIFW regional office files

WILDLIFE

Overview

Maine lakes support a diversity of water-dependent wildlife ranging from the secretive and rare blanding's turtle to the stately common loon. River otters, mink, beaver, and moose utilize the abundant food resources found in the state's lakes while making their home in upland or riparian habitat. Bald eagles, osprey, and great blue herons nest on undisturbed lake shores. The presence and relative abundance of these species are indicators of the health of Maine lakes. No other state in the northeast hosts such a rich assemblage of lake-dependent wildlife species.

Standards

To be included in the wildlife assessment lakes had to meet three minimum standards:

- o 10 acres or more in size,
- o be located entirely within an organized township, and
- o have one of the following features:
 - significant wetland habitat
 - colonial nesting waterbirds
 - a rare state or federal species
 - a deer wintering area
 - an unusually high concentration of wildlife

Lakes less than 10 acres in size that contained one or more of these features were also considered in the assessment.

A master list of those lakes located entirely within Maine's organized townships was distributed to state wildlife managers in each DIFW region. Each wildlife manager was asked to:

1. Identify lakes meeting the minimum standards, i.e., those lakes known to support significant populations of wildlife .
2. Rate the habitat and species value of each lake meeting the minimum standards. Species value ratings were based on abundance, diversity, and rarity. Habitat value ratings were based on the type and amount of wetlands, riparian areas, and uplands adjacent to the lake.
3. Rate the public use value of each lake meeting the minimum standards. Public use ratings were based on hunting use, trapping use, and wildlife viewing opportunities.

For each lake the habitat, species, and public use factors identified earlier were evaluated by DIFW regional biologists. The measure used to accomplish this rating was

relative importance compared to other lakes in the region. The terms "high", "medium", and "low" were used to depict relative importance. Using this system a typical resource was given a medium rating. A high rating was reserved for exceptional resources and a low rating for limited or degraded resources. Information provided by regional biologists was reviewed for completeness and accuracy by the DIFW state office. After this review findings were circulated back to regional biologists for final review.

Lakes were then placed in a hierarchy with those lakes receiving a substantial number of high ratings being listed first. Meaningful cut-off points were then established. Lakes with a substantial number of high ratings were given an overall rating of "outstanding". Other lakes that possessed noteworthy species, habitat, or public use were rated significant. A lake that provided critical habitat for endangered, threatened, rare, or otherwise special wildlife species was rated outstanding regardless of its rating for other factors.

Participants

Gary Donovan, Director of Wildlife Division
Mark Stadler, Regional Management Supervisor
George Matula, Resource Assessment Supervisor
Alan Clark, Wildlife Resource Planner
Regional wildlife biologists
Resource assessment biologists

Information Sources

DIFW regional office files
DIFW research reports and maps
DIFW Endangered and Nongame Program files
Critical Areas Program files
The Nature Conservancy Natural Heritage Program data base
Maine Audubon Society files

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Overview

When the glaciers retreated 10,000 years ago, the State of Maine was left with a cornucopia of lakes containing a rich assortment of noteworthy physical and geological features. Cliffs, sand beaches, and bedrock outcrops are noteworthy geologic features; subtler or less common features include fossil localities, relic shorelines, caves, waterfalls, reverse deltas, moraines, and kettleholes.

Certain Maine lakes also exhibit unique hydrological characteristics such as extremely low nutrient content, naturally high alkalinity, natural eutrophication, and chemical stratification. Often associated with these features are groups of species specifically adapted for living in such environments. For purposes of this report physical features are divided into geologic features and hydrologic features.

Standards

To be included in the lakes assessment, geologic or hydrologic features had to be:

- o in the lake,
- o within a 250 feet of a lake (the shoreland zone), or
- o a dominant feature in the landscape as viewed from the lake.

For the geology component, a master list of those lakes located entirely within Maine's organized townships was distributed to geologists who have conducted field work for the Maine Geological Survey. Each geologist was asked to identify lakes that contained significant fossil localities, significant bedrock outcrops, sand beaches, cliffs, caves, waterfalls, relic shorelines, reverse deltas, significant glacial features, unusual hydrogeological features, or mineral resources.

The geologists were then asked to highlight any feature that was either 1) a type locality, 2) a rare occurrence, 3) an outstanding example, or 4) critical to geologic interpretation. Features that met any of these form criteria were given a final rating of outstanding. Others were given a rating of significant.

For the hydrology component, a master list of lakes located entirely within Maine's organized townships was sent to the Hydrology Coordinator of the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). DEP lake specialists identified lakes that contain exceptional depth, exceptional water clarity, unusual water chemistry, springs; or other significant hydrological features.

Hydrological features were ranked outstanding if they were 1) a rare occurrence, 2) critical to the interpretation and understanding of the hydrology of a region or 3) an outstanding example of a particular feature. Other noteworthy hydrologic features were given a rating of significant. The level of significance was qualitatively determined using professional judgement.

Geology Participants

Tom Weddle, Maine Geological Survey
Woodrow Thompson, Maine Geological Survey
Allan Ludman, Department of Geology, Queens College
Louis Pavlides, U.S. Geological Survey
Robert B. Neuman, Washington, DC
John Creasy, Department of Geology, Bates College
Thomas Brewer, Holliston, MA
William A. Newman, Department of Geology, Northeastern University
Olcott Gates, Wiscasset, ME
Richard Gilman, Department of Geology, SUNY, Fredonia, NY
John Griffin, Lincoln, NE

Hydrology Participants

Jeff Dennis, DEP Hydrology Coordinator
DEP Lake Specialists

Information Sources

State of Maine Critical Areas Program reports
Maine Geological Survey reports and files
U.S. Geological Survey reports
DEP Lakes Information computer data base

BOTANIC FEATURES

Overview

Maine lakes contain a variety of valuable botanic features, both rare and common, which are an integral part of lake ecosystems. Lakes containing sedges, smartweeds, and rushes provide important waterfowl breeding and staging areas. Deer use cedar forests along lake edges for wintering areas; and many other wildlife species depend on lake-related plants for food, cover, hunting perches, and nesting material.

Shoreline vegetation acts as a natural filtration mechanism, filtering upland runoff before it empties into a lake, while aquatic vegetation often acts as a water quality monitor. Because many aquatic species tolerate only narrow ranges of water conditions, species presence or absence may indicate high or low acidity, alkalinity, productivity, or water clarity.

Botanic features also have aesthetic value; for instance, the presence of a mature forest along a lakes edge greatly enhances local scenic beauty and shoreline character.

Standards

To be included in the botanic feature assessment a lake had to be:

- o 10 or more acres in size,
- o entirely within an organized township, and
- o contain at least one significant botanic feature.

All botanic features had to be within a 250-foot shoreland zone. Priority was given to plants or plant communities that are water-dependent. Pertinent botanical information was compiled from existing information sources. In addition, a questionnaire was sent to botanists who have worked in Maine.

Rare Plants

A draft list of Maine's rare, threatened, and endangered plants prepared by the Endangered Plant Technical Advisory Committee was used as a guide for evaluating plant rarity. The following definitions applied:

- o Endangered plants – species that have only one documented occurrence within the past 20 years including federal endangered plants. Lake related endangered plants include:

Arctic-loving Willow (Salix arctophila)
Bitter-cress (Cardamine bellidifolia)
Bitternut Hickory (Carya cordiformis)
Flatleaf Willow (Salix planifolia)

Horned Rush (Rhynchospora capillacea)
Meadowsweet (Spiraea septentrionalis)
Pondweed (Potamogeton freisii)
Reed Bentgrass (Calamagrostis pickeringii)
Sedge (Carex saxatilis)
Spike-rush (Eleocharis pauciflora)
Spike-rush (Eleocharis tuberculosa)
Vasey's Pondweed (Potamogeton vaseyi)
Water-Starwort (Callitriche anceps)
Yellow-eyed Grass (Xyris smalliana)

- o Threatened plants -- species that have only two to four documented occurrences during the past twenty years or are federal threats. Lake related threatened plants include:

Atlantic White Cedar (Chamaecyparis thyoides)
Clammy Azalea (Rhododendron viscosum)
Great Rhododendron (Rhododendron maximum)
Pondweed (Potamogeton confervoides)
Pondweed (Potamogeton pulcher)
Sedge (Hemicarpha micrantha)
Small Purple Bladderwort (Utricularia resupinata)
Sweet Pepperbush (Clethra alnifolia)

- o Additional categories -- populations that are small, confined to a geographic area, or clearly and imminently jeopardized.

Natural old-growth forest stands

Natural old-growth forest stands were included if they met the minimum standards, and if:

- 1) the stand contained a significant number of trees that were 100 years of age or older;
- 2) the stand contained long-lived species characteristic of a sub-climax or climax forest;
- 3) the old growth component was a stand, part of a group of stands, or was growing in association with a stand; and
- 4) the stand appeared to be undisturbed by humans.

Jack/pine stands

Jack pine (*Pinus banksiana*) stands were included in the assessment if they met the Critical Areas Program criteria, which evaluate population size, stand purity, age, level of disturbance, habitat uniqueness, and geographic distribution.

Peatlands and unique freshwater wetlands

Peatlands and freshwater wetlands were included in the assessment if they contained rare, threatened, or endangered plants, or if they were unique in size, location, physical makeup; or other features.

All botanical information was entered into a master computer data base. Lakes that contained endangered or threatened plants were automatically rated outstanding. Lakes with special concern or watch list plant species were rated significant. Lakes with natural old growth stands were rated significant. Peatlands and freshwater wetlands were individually assessed by resource experts and rating determined using professional judgement. No Jack pine stands were identified on any lakes in the study area and thus a rating scheme was not established for this resource.

Participants

Hank Tyler, Critical Areas Program
Trish DeHond, Critical Areas Program
Amy Forrester, The Nature Conservancy

Information Sources

Maine State Planning Office publications
Critical Areas Program topographic maps
The Nature Conservancy's Heritage Program data base

SCENIC QUALITY

Overview

Scenic quality was evaluated from the perspective of views available from a lake, based on two main assumptions: 1) Landscapes of mountains, hills, and unaltered forested terrain adjacent to a lake are visually pleasing; and 2) As the variety of landscape features increases, so does the overall scenic beauty of a lake. Based on these premises, the level of scenic quality for a lake is generally proportional to lake size and local topographical relief.

This assessment considered the overall scenery of a lake, rather than scenery from a single view at specific locations.

Standards

The assessment process largely followed that described in Scenic Lakes Evaluation in Maine's Unorganized Towns, prepared in 1987 as part of the Maine Wildlands Lake Assessment.

An initial list of potentially scenic lakes was developed by visually inspecting topographic maps for areas of high relief. The edge index (ratio of shoreline length to surface area) was then calculated for each lake on the list.

To remain on this list, the lakes had to meet the following criteria:

- o Exhibit a 300 foot change in relief within 0.5 miles of the lake, or
- o Exhibit a 700 foot change in relief within 7.0 miles, or
- o Have an edge index of at least 1.5.

The master list was further refined as follows:

- o Large lakes, greater than 1,000 acres, were removed from consideration if they had less than 4 areas of significant relief.
- o Medium sized lakes, 500 to 999 acres, were removed if they had less than 3 areas of significant relief.
- o Small lakes, 10 to 499 acres, were removed if they had less than 2 areas of significant relief.

Lakes were added to the list if they:

- o Appeared to be remote. (Remote lakes included lakes that did not contain vehicular access within a quarter mile of the shoreline. These

were identified by reviewing maps contained in the Maine Atlas and Gazetteer, published by the DeLorme Mapping Company, Freeport, Maine.)

- o Were located above 1,800 feet in elevation, or
- o Had an area of significant relief (1,000 feet or more) within 1 mile.

Lakes that met all of the minimum standards were evaluated from the air. During the flight the following factors were evaluated:

- foreground and background relief
- number and distribution of physical features
- shoreline vegetational diversity
- special features (e.g. extreme water clarity)
- inharmonious development

A numerical rating was given to each factor that reflected the extent to which a lake displayed the characteristic. After the flight points were totaled for each lake. Numerical ratings from the flight data forms varied from 20 to 75 out of a total of 100 possible points. Lakes with ratings greater than 60 were designated outstanding. Lakes with ratings of 40 - 55 were designated significant. These point cut-offs were determined by arraying the data and identifying logical significance breaks.

Participants

Hank Tyler, Critical Areas Program
Drew Parkin, Scenic evaluation
John Lortie, Scenic evaluation

Information Sources

No base of consistent published or unpublished information on visual quality of lakes within the organized portion of the state was available.

SHORELINE CHARACTER

Overview

Shoreline character refers to physical features at the lake's edge and their relationship to recreational use of the lake. Shore features such as beaches, ledges, and open areas are included to the extent that they enhance opportunities for swimming, diving, wading, camping, picnicking, fishing, or boating.

Standards

Lacking an established base of information for Maine lake shorelines, lakes included in the shoreline character evaluation were limited to the 115 lakes flown for scenic assessment. In addition to aerial evaluation, resource experts were consulted about shoreline information. Given the lack of information, the resulting list of lakes may be incomplete and some lakes with significant or outstanding shoreline characteristics may have gone unreported.

During the flights, three major features determined the significance of lakes for shoreline character:

- o Beaches
- o Bedrock ledges
- o Open shores

Beaches and bedrock ledges that were large and dominant were regarded as more significant than small narrow beaches and ledges. Open shorelines that offered public use opportunities, swimming, fishing, hiking, and canoeing, were regarded as more significant than shorelines with little or no public use opportunity.

A rating of high, medium, or low, was assigned to each lake that was flown based on the overall significance of all shoreline character features. Additional lakes that have beaches were rated by resource experts. Lakes that received a rating of high were designated outstanding, and lakes rated as medium were designated significant. All lakes with beaches received a minimum rating of significant. If the beaches were large and extensive, or if other significant shoreline character features were found, the lakes were rated outstanding. An outstanding rating was given to any lakes with a high diversity of shore features or a unique shore feature.

Participants

Hank Tyler, Critical Areas Program
Drew Parkin, Shoreline character evaluation
John Lortie, Shoreline character evaluation

Information Sources

Maine Geological Survey aerial photos

Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife personnel

Resource experts, via questionnaire

CULTURAL FEATURES

Overview

People have lived in Maine since the last ice sheets retreated over 10,000 years ago. Being such dominant features in the landscape, and providing essential elements for survival, lakes were extensively used by prehistoric peoples. After the arrival of European settlers, lakes retained their position as a focus for human activity. Given this long history of use, it is not uncommon to find significant historic structures, trails, and prehistoric settlements within close proximity to lakes. These sites provide a critical link to the past and add to the overall environmental significance of our lakes.

Standards

Cultural features were classified into four general groups: 1) prehistoric archeological features, 2) historic archeological features, 3) historic structures, and 4) other lake-related cultural features. In general, cultural resources within the shoreland zone (up to 250 feet from the lake) were included in the assessment. Cultural features beyond the shoreland zone were included if they had a direct connection to a lake, such as Indian canoe routes.

Resources included in the assessment were identified using existing sources of information. Individual resource experts from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission outlined the significance of each cultural feature.

Cultural resources for each lake were entered into a computer data base under the four groups listed above. Each feature was rated significant, outstanding, or unknown, except for lakes with multiple features, which received an overall rating. Features on state or federal registers were automatically given a rating of outstanding. Other features were rated using professional judgement. Lakes with multiple significant features were given a rating of outstanding.

Participants

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Information Sources

Maine Archeological Survey
National Register of Historic Places
Statewide Historic Archeological Inventory
Maine Historic Preservation Commission

RESOURCE CATEGORY FINDINGS

FISH

Outstanding fisheries: 53 lakes; 97,604 surface acres

Significant fisheries: 536 lakes; 164,841 surface acres

The high number of lakes designated as having outstanding or significant fisheries can be attributed to the numerous clean, unpolluted lakes in the state, and to the availability of information from annual lake assessment studies performed by MDIFW. Many of the outstanding lakes contain trophy-size salmon and trout. These lakes are typically deep, with good populations of prey species, and not over-fished. Good trout fisheries are located throughout the state's organized townships. Extreme southern Maine has fewer lakes than other parts of the state. Consequently it has fewer lakes rated as outstanding or substantial trout fisheries.

Largemouth bass are restricted primarily to the southern and eastern parts of the state, while smallmouth bass are found in every county except Aroostock. Both bass species are actively sought by fishermen because of their leaping ability and tenacity.

WILDLIFE

Outstanding wildlife: 133 lakes; 78,245 surface acres

Significant wildlife: 177 lakes; 50,753 surface acres

Maine is famous for its loons. No other bird or animal is so closely associated with the public's conception of the idyllic Maine lake. While most prevalent in the unorganized portions of the state, this bird can also be found on several lakes in the organized townships. Given its solitary nature the loon is most likely to be found in the more remote areas of large lakes. Of the land animals the moose is the one typically affiliated with Maine's lakes. Like the loon, the moose is most common in the state's unorganized townships. Several lakes in the organized towns are, however, also noted for their ability to attract this large animal.

While the loon and moose get much of the attention, a great variety of wildlife species depend on lakes for at least part of their life cycle. Of the birds, herons, waterfowl, and raptors, especially eagles and osprey, all depend on lakes. Animals found in the riparian areas surrounding lakes include a variety of fur bearers, reptiles (especially turtles), and other non-game species. Deer wintering areas are often found in uplands surrounding lakes. Endangered species that utilize lakes in the organized portion of the state include the Blanding's turtle and the bald eagle.

A great deal of energy has been expended surveying certain lake related species, notably loons, herons, and endangered species such as the bald eagle and Blanding's turtle. Much of the information pertaining to the use of lakes by other species is unfortunately

anecdotal. However, certain inferences can be drawn. First, larger lakes appear to have proportionately greater wildlife value than smaller lakes. Also, lakes with convoluted shorelines and with a variety of wetland and upland habitats are often associated with high wildlife value. Shallow lakes and those with extensive marshy areas surrounding inlets or outlets further appear to produce high concentrations of wildlife. Lastly, undeveloped lakes, or lakes with large undeveloped shoreline areas seem to have proportionately greater wildlife values.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Outstanding physical features: 6 lakes; 5,413 surface acres

Significant physical features: 62 lakes; 69,263 surface acres

Sand beaches and rock outcrops were the most common significant geological features reported for Maine lakes. Most well-developed sand beaches were reported from large lakes like Sebago Lake in Cumberland County. This lake contains nine beaches, including an uncommonly large barrier beach. Halls Pond and Androscoggin Lake contain outstanding rock outcrops. Of the 22 lakes with significant rock outcrop five are in Acadia National Park. Cliffs on Eagle Lake, the Tarn, and Echo Lake were among the most striking features reported.

Twenty-one lakes contain significant hydrological features as follows:

	<u>Town</u>	<u>Size (Acres)</u>	<u>DIFW Region</u>
Lakes with Boiling Springs:			
Page Pond	Fort Fairfield		G
Lakes with Naturally High Acidity:			
Carlton Bog	Troy	430	B
Chemically Stratified Meromatic Lakes:			
Carry Lake	Littleton	20	G
Conroy Lake	Moticello	25	G
Wellman Pond	Belgrade	9	B
Lakes with Extremely Low Nutrient Content:			
Basin Pond	Fayette	32	B
Clearwater P	Industry	751	D
Craig Pond	Orland	218	C
Jordan Pond	Mount Desert	187	C
Schoodic P	Brownville		F
Trickey	Naples	311	A
Tunk Pond	Sullivan	141	C
Naturally Eutrophic Lakes:			
Halls Pond	Paris	51	A
Holt Pond	Bridgeton	25	A
Kidder Pond	Vienna	19	B
Nubble Pond	Raymond	23	A
Portage Lake	Portage Lake	2474	G
Lakes with a Naturally High Alkalinity:			
Carry Lake	Littleton	20	G
Page Pond	Ft. Fairfield		G
Portage Lake	Portage Lake	2474	G
Ross Lake	Littleton	32	G
Tyler Pond	Manchester	17	B

BOTANIC FEATURES

Outstanding botanical features: 24 lakes; 22,191 surface acres

Significant botanical features: 30 lakes; 47,266 surface acres

Rare aquatic or semi-aquatic shrubs including Clethra alnifolia, Ilex laevigata, Viburnum edule, and Lonicera oblongifolia were found associated with nineteen lakes. Most of these shrubs grow in shallow wetlands. Lakes supporting any of these rare shrubs were rated "outstanding" for botanical features. Other lakes rated outstanding possessed true aquatic plants like Potamogeton pulcher, P. vaseyi, P. confervoides, and Nymphaea tertragona.

Other important lake-related botanic features included five old growth forest areas, a variety of rare sedges, orchids, and shrubs, and seven additional species of true aquatic plants that are rare within Maine. Lakes with any of these features were rated "significant".

SCENIC QUALITY

Outstanding scenic quality: 26 lakes; 6,204 surface acres

Significant scenic quality: 40 lakes; 36,558 surface acres

Lakes with outstanding scenic quality were typically undeveloped and surrounded by areas of high and complex relief. At these lakes the surrounding terrain creates a visually pleasing setting by contrasting with the flat aspect of a lake surface and the openness of the sky. Irregular shorelines and islands in lakes add to the overall visual diversity and scenic beauty.

Lakes with significant scenic quality possessed the same general features as the outstanding lakes, but in smaller proportions. Several lakes in the significant category would have been rated outstanding had they been undeveloped.

Three areas in the organized townships contain especially scenic lakes:

- o Approximately 10 miles east of Bangor, 11 lakes are clustered around a small series of mountains and large hills. The surrounding terrain is relatively flat, making the mountains appear even larger. In addition, these lakes contain irregular shorelines, islands, rockslides and beaches. All of these features create a visually pleasing setting.
- o North of Dover Foxcroft and south of Moosehead Lake lies a mountainous region full of spectacular lakes. Extremely clear water, lack of shoreline development, and highly complex surrounding relief, makes these lakes very scenic. Most of the surrounding mountains are forested, which adds to the scenic integrity of the region.

- o Lakes on Mount Desert Island, largely within Acadia National Park, are well known for their scenic beauty. These lakes are surrounded by towering rocky ridges and mountains which rise directly from the ocean. Mount Desert Island lakes have forested shorelines and little development.

A detailed description of this assessment of scenic lake features is contained in the report An Evaluation Of Scenic Quality On Lakes In Maine's Organized Towns completed as part of this project.

SHORELINE CHARACTER

Outstanding shoreline character: 13 lakes; 31,821 surface acres
Significant shoreline character: 48 lakes; 38,276 surface acres

Extensive beaches, bouldered shores, and protruding ledges were the most common features observed along lakes rated as outstanding. Almost all of the best shorelines are undeveloped; the exception to this is Sebago Lake. Although this lake is extensively developed, it contains an abundance of accessible large sandy beaches, one of which is a barrier spit beach, a rare feature for Maine lakes. Seven lakes rated outstanding had rocky shores with large boulders. These lakes are all relatively undeveloped; most are easily accessible. Good potential for campsites exists at six of these seven lakes.

Fourteen lakes rated as significant contain open shorelines that offer potential for water access and campsites. Eleven lakes contain sand beaches varying from small pockets to large broad beaches. For instance, Lake George has 2 large broad beaches, although both sites are developed. Protruding, slab, and rocky shore bedrock features were observed on 11 of the 32 lakes with significant shoreline features.

Four lakes rated significant for shoreline character had features that were particularly noteworthy:

- o North Pond in Sumner, which has especially steep banks;
- o Forest Lake in Canton, which has large ledges;
- o Mine Pond in Porter, which has a rock slide; and
- o Joe's Pond in Rumford, which is located at a high elevation.

All four lakes are completely undeveloped.

A detailed description of the beach component of this assessment can be found in Lake Beaches in Maine's Organized Towns, prepared in conjunction with this project.

CULTURAL FEATURES

Outstanding cultural features: 13 lakes; 55,937 surface acres
 Significant cultural features: 22 lakes; 27,508 surface acres

Carriage path systems around the lakes were the most common cultural feature reported on lakes receiving an outstanding rating. These paths were important transportation systems prior to the development of motorized vehicles. Most of the other lakes rated "outstanding" contain multiple sites that are eligible for registration on the National Register of Historic Places.

The following lakes received an outstanding rating for cultural features:

<u>DIFW Region</u>	<u>Lake</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Size (acres)</u>
A	Long Lake	Bridgton	4876
A	Panther Pond	Raymond	1439
A	Sebago Lake	Sebago	28771
B	Sabattus Pond	Greene	1962
C	Bubble Pond	Bar Harbor	32
C	Eagle Lake	Bar Harbor	436
C	Jordon Pond	Mount Desert	187
C	Long Pond	Mount Desert	897
C	Lower Hadlock P	Mount Desert	39
C	Upper Hadlock P	Mount Desert	35
C	Alamoosook Lake	Orland	1133
E	Sebec Lake	Williamantic	6803

Most of the lakes with "significant" features are located in the southern part of the state. Lakes rated significant for cultural features include:

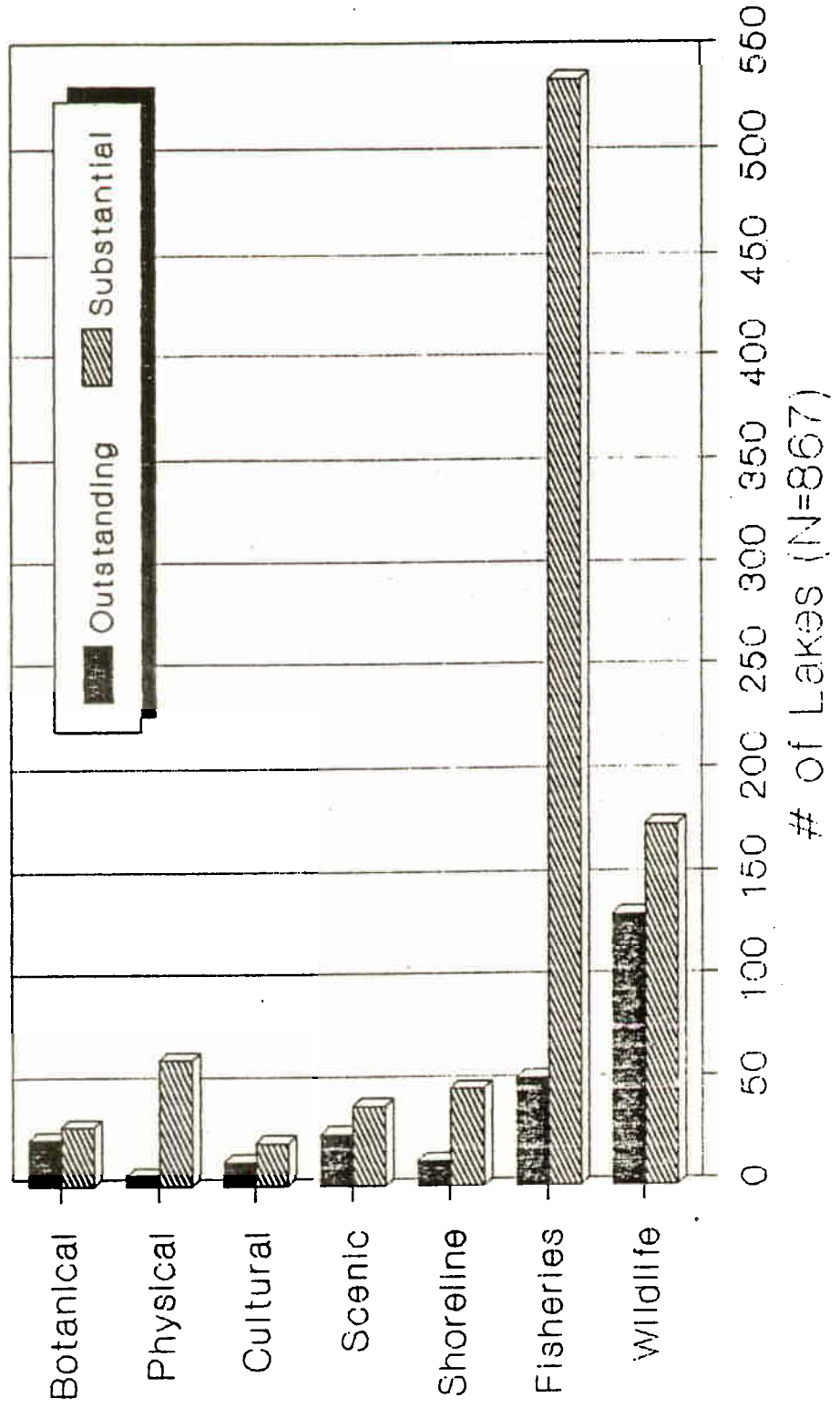
<u>DIFW Region</u>	<u>Lake</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Size (acres)</u>
A	Thomas Pond	Casco	442
A	Kezar Pond	Fryeburg	1299
A	Lovewell Pond	Fryeburg	1120
A	Pleasant Pond	Fryeburg	239
A	Northeast Pond	Lebanon	778
A	Kezar Lake	Lovell	2600
A	Pennesseewassee	Norway	922
A	Thompson Lake	Oxford	4426
A	Lower Range Pond	Poland	290
A	Bear Pond	Waterford	218
B	Sennebee Pond	Appleton	532
B	Ellis Pond	Brooks	93
B	Pleasant Pond	Gardiner	746
B	Damariscotta Lake	Jefferson	4381
B	Seven Tree Pond	Union	523
B	Webber Pond	Vassalboro	1201
B	North Pond	Warren	338
B	South Pond	Warren	548

C	Lake Lucerne	Dedham	828
C	Jordan Pond	Mount Desert	187
C	Lower Patten Pond	Surry	741
D	Brandy Pond	Pleasant Ridge PLT	2
F	Pushaw Lake	Old Town	5056

To protect sensitive areas this study does not identify specific cultural features or locations. Further, many of the known or suspected archaeological sites associated with lakes have not been thoroughly investigated or documented. Further field work will be necessary before the actual significance of many of these sites can be determined.

The findings for all resource categories are summarized in the graph on the following page.

Maine Lakes Assessment Resource Values (Organized Townships)



MAINE'S FINEST LAKES

Methods Used to Determine Statewide Significance

All of Maine's 6000 plus lakes are significant environmental resources and should be managed so as to maintain their natural values. However, as with all natural resources, priorities must be set when allocating management efforts. Through the Critical Areas Program and other state programs the State of Maine has a history of defining resource management priorities based on relative resource significance. The identification of resources that are of statewide significance is central to this concept.

The Maine Wildlands Lake Assessment previously established an objective standard for comparatively ranking lakes that is based on the cumulative significance of features associated with a given lake. Four classes of lakes were identified: 1A (the highest classification), 1B, 2, and 3. "1A" lakes have multiple outstanding natural values or one outstanding and four or more significant values; "1B" lakes have a single outstanding natural value; class "2" lakes have no outstanding values but at least one significant resource; class "3" lakes have no known outstanding or significant values. Under this scenario it follows that lakes eligible for classification as a 1A lake are of statewide significance and that individual features receiving an "outstanding" rating should be considered to be of statewide significance. Thus, a 1B lake will have an individual feature of statewide significance but the lake itself will not be given the highest rating.

The current project adopted this standard for lakes and ponds in the organized townships. The analysis did not give different weights to lakes in organized and unorganized townships, nor did it attempt to achieve equal distribution for counties, river basins, or other sub-state regions. Rather, it set an absolute standard that is consistent throughout the state. Lakes meeting this standard are included in the list of statewide significant lakes regardless of location. This does not, of course, suggest that lakes should not be viewed from their local or regional context. From the local perspective a lake that does not receive a statewide significance rating but that is an area with relatively few significant lakes should arguably receive special management attention regardless of its statewide rating.

Findings

The Land Use Regulation Commission's Wildlands Lake Assessment surveyed 1511 lakes over ten acres in size. 913 of these were found to possess at least one significant or outstanding resource value. 123 of these were rated 1A, that is, they had two or more outstanding values or one outstanding value and four or more significant values. 207 lakes were rated 1B (one outstanding value).

The assessment of lakes in organized towns considered 867 lakes over ten acres in size. (Note that lakes partially in the unorganized townships were assessed during the LURC study.) Applying the same standard to lakes in organized towns, 753 were found to

possess at least one significant or outstanding resource value. 38 of these met the requirements for the highest, or 1A, rating. 189 received a 1B rating. The organized township findings are graphically represented on the following pages.

These findings clearly indicate a disparity between the value of lakes in the unorganized territories and those in the organized towns. This, however, is not altogether surprising. The lake resources of southern Maine and other organized areas of the state differ from those in more remote areas. They differ both in terms of physical characteristics and adjacent development. Lakes in the unorganized territories tend to be found in mountainous terrain or in areas with shallow bedrock. They are almost always less developed than their counterparts in organized towns which translates to more pristine wildlife habitat and oftentimes higher scenic value. Lakes in organized towns, by way of contrast, are largely located in lowland areas near centers of population. In these areas there are fewer lakes and those that do exist have less pronounced shoreline features, more access roads, and fewer miles of undeveloped shoreline. Natural resource features associated with these lakes often have affected by prior development.

It is important to note that both the LURC project and the current project relied heavily on existing information to rate lake resource features. Due to the large number of lakes in the state, as well as the relative lack of field surveys on these lakes, it is quite possible that some important features have been overlooked. Because of this, these lake ratings should be regarded as minimal findings. Some class 3, 2 or 1B lakes may be more significant than their rating indicates.

In the next section all lakes within the state that received a 1A rating are listed and their features summarized. Each of these lakes deserves recognition as being among the state's finest. Lakes are presented in two groups - those in the organized townships, and those in the unorganized townships. Within these two groups lakes are listed alphabetically. A summary of findings on all lakes in the organized towns is included as an appendix to this report.

Outstanding Lakes of the Organized Townships

This section of the report presents a summary of the findings for each lake within the organized townships that was judged to have cumulative resource values that are of statewide significance. Lakes are listed alphabetically.

ABBOTTS POND

MIDAS #: 3472
Size: 32

Township: Sumner
County: Oxford
USGS Quad: Mt. Zircon
Basin: Androscoggin

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Abbotts Pond is located south of Bald Mountain. In addition Speckled, Black, Davis, and Molleyokett Mountains surround the Pond, creating a visually diverse landscape pattern. This pond also has an outstanding brook trout fishery.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION Abbotts Pond is a coldwater eutrophic lake with an average depth of 15 feet and a maximum depth of 50 feet. The pond occurs at an elevation of 1,030 feet. Access is restricted to 4-wheel drive vehicles. The outlet of the pond flows into Russel Brook, which feeds into the Nezinscot River.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This pond has an outstanding brook trout fishery. Some brook trout are stocked by the state. Brown bullhead are also present. The pond has been reclaimed once, in 1956.

Wildlife:

Scenic: Rated as outstanding, Abbotts Pond has high dramatic relief and complex relief. The surrounding mountains picturesquely frame the pond. Scenic cliffs, although not on the lake, are within view. The pond shoreline is completely forested with a mixture of white pine and hardwood forests.

Shore Character: No significant features reported.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

Hydrologic: No Significant features reported.

ANDROSCOGGIN LAKE

MIDAS #: 3836
Size: 3,980 acres

Township: Leeds
County: Androscoggin
USGS Quad: Wayne
Basin: Androscoggin

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Androscoggin Lake has outstanding physical, cultural, and fishery features, and significant botanic and shoreline features. This rich assemblage of unique features is an uncommon occurrence for lakes in the organized townships. Six species of fish make up the principal fishery on this lake. In addition, three rare plant species are associated with the lake.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This is a eutrophic warmwater lake with an average depth of 15 feet and a maximum depth of 38 feet. Portions of the lake have a moderate amount of development, particularly the eastern shoreline. There are numerous access points, and several boat launch areas. The lake shoreline is very irregular.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This lake supports sport fisheries for a number of species including largemouth and smallmouth bass, white perch, pickerel, rainbow smelt and stocked brown trout. The lake also has brown bullhead, burbot, yellow perch and landlocked salmon. Stocking for brown trout, rainbow trout and landlocked salmon has been unsuccessful.

Wildlife: Androscoggin Lake is highly rated for species abundance and diversity, as well as for wetland, riparian, and upland habitats. Hunting opportunities are excellent, trapping and viewing opportunities are rated moderate. The lake provides habitat for sensitive species.

Scenic: No significant features reported.

Shore Character: The highly irregular shoreline and beaches add to the significant shore character. The density of shoreline development keeps this lake from receiving a higher rating.

Botanic: Significant botanical features include Carex typhina, Ceanothus americanus, and Hemicarpha micrantha.

Cultural: The Cumberland/Oxford Canal is located on this lake.

Geological: Rock outcrops are a significant geological feature of this lake.

Hydrologic: The lake has a reverse delta at its outlet.

ANNABESSACOOK LAKE

MIDAS #: 9961
Size: 1420 acres

Township: Monmouth
County: Kennebec
USGS Quad: Augusta
Basin: Kennebec

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Annabessacook Lake contains outstanding fisheries and wildlife resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This developed lake is located near Augusta in a chain of lakes that include Maranacook and Cobbosseecontee Lakes. Seasonal camps and year-round homes rim most of the lake shore. The lake has experienced substantial algae blooms for many years, and has recently received alum treatments in an effort to improve the water quality. Agricultural runoff in the watershed is thought to be the major contributor of nutrient pollution. Maximum depth is 49 feet, and average depth is 21 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This mesotrophic lake supports outstanding warmwater fisheries, with the principal species being largemouth and smallmouth bass, white perch, and chain pickerel. Natural reproduction is excellent due to the good quality of the aquatic habitat. Fishing quality is excellent, though the fishing pressure is low. Overall economic importance is low. There is a dam at the outlet, but it has no fishway.

Wildlife: Annabessacook Lake is considered an outstanding wildlife resource. It is a significant shorebird staging area, and supports at least two pairs of breeding common loons. Riparian and upland habitats are very valuable to wildlife, and trapping and wildlife opportunities in the area are good.

Scenic: No significant features reported.

Shore Character: No significant features reported.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

Hydrologic: No significant features reported.

AUNT BETTY'S POND

MIDAS #: 4588
SIZE: 34 acres

Township: Bar Harbor
County: Hancock
USGS Quad: Acadia National Park
Basin: Coastal

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Aunt Betty's Pond is located in Acadia National Park. It has outstanding scenic resources, a significant brook trout, golden shiner and common sucker fishery and 1 state threatened rare plant station.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This is an eutrophic pond with an average depth of 3 feet and a maximum depth of 7 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE FEATURES

Fisheries: This is a low quality shallow, marshy pond. The water is too warm to support many trout. Major species include brook trout, golden shiner, nine-spine stickleback and common sucker. The outlet, Richardson Brook, supports most of the brook trout population.

Wildlife: No known significant wildlife features.

Scenic: This pond has a number of outstanding scenic features; a high complexity of surrounding relief, an island, and an undeveloped forested shoreline.

Shore Character: No significant features reported.

Botanic: Small purple bladderwort, Utricularia resupinata, is a state significant specie.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

Hydrologic: No significant features reported.

BUBBLE POND

MIDAS #: none
Size: 32 acres

Township: Bar Harbor
County: Hancock
USGS Quad: Acadia National Park
Basin: Coastal

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Bubble Pond has outstanding cultural and scenic features, and significant botanic, physical, shoreline, and fishery features. This spectacular relatively pristine pond is located in Acadia National Park.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This is a coldwater mesotrophic pond with an average depth of 21 feet and a maximum depth of 39 feet. There is no direct vehicle access, although the Park Loop Road is adjacent to the northern edge of the pond. A hiking trail runs along the western edge of the pond.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: Brook trout, which are the principal fishery, are stocked by the state. They are the only gamefish in the pond.

Wildlife:

Scenic: Cliffs, rockslides, a bouldered shore and high dramatic relief contribute to this pond's outstanding scenery. The pond is surrounded by abrupt mountain ridges that dramatically rise from the edge of the pond.

Shore Character: Bubble Pond has significant shore character features which consist of a small pocket beach and a rocky shore. Ninety percent of the shoreline is forested.

Botanic: Subularia aquatica, awlwort, is a significant botanical feature from this pond. This species was given the status of Special Concern by the State Planning Office's Endangered Plant Technical Advisory Committee.

Cultural: Cobbi Lighthouse is located near this pond.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

Hydrologic: No significant features reported.

BURNT POND

MIDAS #: 4288
Size: 315 acres

Township: Dedham
County: Hancock
USGS Quad: Orland
Basin: Union

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Burnt Pond has outstanding scenic and shoreline features. This highly scenic lake includes numerous islands, an irregular shoreline, no development, and large boulders along the shore.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This is a mesotrophic coldwater lake with an average depth of 22 feet and a maximum depth of 27 feet. The lake is closed to the general public. Water from the pond supplements the adjacent Floods Pond water supply.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: No significant features are reported. Native brook trout are the principal fishery and only gamefish in the pond.

Wildlife:

Scenic: Outstanding is the only way to describe this pond with high dramatic relief, 10 + islands, a bouldered shore, and mixed vegetation communities of white pine, spruce/fir, oak, maple, and birch.

Shore Character: The outstanding character of this shore is derived from being 100% bouldered, including boulders in water, and few or small bedrock slabs.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

Hydrologic: No significant features reported.

COBBOSSECONTEE LAKE

MIDAS #: 5236
Size: 5543 acres

Township: Winthrop
County: Kennebec
USGS Quad: Augusta
Basin: Kennebec

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Cobbosseecontee Lake has outstanding cultural and fishery features.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This is a warmwater eutrophic lake with an average depth of 17 feet and a maximum depth of 33 feet. This lake has an irregular shoreline that is heavily developed in some sections. Numerous islands occur throughout the lake. The lake is close to Augusta and is a popular residential and recreational area.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: The lake is outstanding for its warmwater fisheries. Principal fisheries include: brown trout, largemouth and smallmouth bass, white and yellow perch, pickerel, brown bullhead and panfish.

Wildlife: This lake is considered to be an outstanding wildlife resource. Species abundance and diversity are excellent. Wetland and upland habitats are rated moderate, as are opportunities to hunt, fish, and trap. Despite the heavy shoreline development this lake contains one of the highest breeding and nonbreeding populations of common loons in southern Maine. There is also a great blue heron rookery. Ospreys are commonly seen.

Scenic: No significant features reported.

Shore Character: No significant features reported.

Botanic: An old-growth timber stand is adjacent to the lake.

Cultural: The Cumberland/Oxford Canal is an outstanding cultural feature of this lake.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

Hydrologic: No significant features reported.

DAMARISCOTTA LAKE

MIDAS #: 5400
Size: 4381 acres

Township: Jefferson
County: Lincoln
USGS Quad: Jefferson
Basin: Coastal

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Damariscotta Lake contains outstanding wildlife and fisheries resources, as well as significant cultural features.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This relatively large, highly developed lake is formed by the damming of the Damariscotta River. It has a very interesting, convoluted shoreline configuration, and the lake is divided into two sections by a prominent narrows. Damariscotta Lake State Park, which includes a scenic sand beach, is located at the northern end. There are two public boat landings and a campground along the lake shore. Maximum depth is 114 feet, and average depth is 30 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic waterbody supports outstanding coldwater and warmwater fisheries. The principal species are smallmouth bass, white perch, chain pickerel, landlocked salmon, rainbow smelt, and lake trout. There is a fishway at the dam to allow alewife and other species from the river to enter the lake. Both salmon and trout are stocked. Fish abundance is high due in part to the quality of the habitat. Fishing pressure is moderate, and economic importance is high.

Wildlife: Damariscotta Lake is an outstanding wildlife resource. There are nesting eagles on the lake shore, and the lake is an important feeding area for these endangered birds. The lake is also home to nesting ospreys, and is known to have one of the highest populations of breeding common loons in southern Maine.

Scenic: No rating, but there are numerous scenic islands scattered throughout the lake, and a significant beach at the north end.

Shore Character: No features reported, but the lake does have a very interesting shoreline configuration.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: This is a significant cultural resource due to a historical fishway and some important archeological sites.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

Hydrologic: No significant features reported.

DREWS (MEDUXNEKEAG) LAKE

MIDAS #: 1736
Size: 1057 acres

Township: Linneus
County: Aroostook
USGS Quad: Smyrna Mills
Basin: Saint John

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Drews Lake contains outstanding fisheries and wildlife resources, as well as significant geologic features.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This developed lake is located about 15 miles west of Houlton. All but the remote western arm of the lake is rimmed with seasonal camps and homes. There is a public boat landing on the east shore. Average and maximum depths are 18 feet and 49 feet respectively. The lake is the headwaters of the Meduxnekeag River.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This mesotrophic lake supports outstanding coldwater and warmwater fisheries, with the principal species being chain pickerel, landlocked salmon, and rainbow smelt. Salmon and brown trout are the two species that are stocked. Brook trout stocking was discontinued in the 50's due to poor returns. The quality of the aquatic habitat is considered to be moderate, as are the fishing quality and overall economic importance.

Wildlife: Drews Lake is considered an outstanding wildlife resource due to the excellent wetland habitat along the western arm. This is valuable feeding and breeding habitat for waterfowl, contributing to the large number of species using the area. Riparian areas around the lake are also valuable.

Scenic: No significant features reported.

Shore Character: No significant features reported.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: This area is a significant geologic resource due to the presence of important bedrock outcrops.

Hydrologic: No significant features reported.

EAGLE LAKE

MIDAS #: 4606
Size: 436 acres

Township: Bar Harbor
County: Hancock
USGS Quad: Acadia National Park
Basin: Coastal

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Eagle Lake has outstanding physical, cultural, and scenic features, and significant botanic and fishery features. In addition, this lake is located adjacent to Sommes Sound, and is part of Acadia National Park.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION Eagle Lake is an oligotrophic coldwater lake with an average depth of 44 feet and a maximum depth of 110 feet. Route 102 runs along the eastern shore of the lake. One boat launch exists along the eastern shore.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: The principal fisheries are for landlocked salmon, brook trout and togue, which are all stocked. The lake also supports rainbow smelt.

Wildlife:

Scenic: The outstanding scenery on this pond is due to high dramatic relief, 3 islands, and a bouldered shore.

Shore Character: No significant features reported.

Botanic: Subularia aquatica, awiwort, is a significant botanical feature of this pond. This species was given the status of Special Concern by the State Planning Office.

Cultural: The Carriage Path System is an outstanding cultural feature of this pond.

Geologic: This pond has significant cliffs, and outstanding rock outcrops.

Hydrologic: No significant features reported.

ECHO LAKE

MIDAS #: 4624
Size: 237 acres

Township: Mount Desert
County: Hancock
USGS Quad: Acadia National Park
Basin: Coastal

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Echo Lake is located in Acadia National Park. This lake has outstanding scenic and shoreline features, as well as significant botanic, physical, and fish resources. This rich assemblage of unique natural resource features is uncommon in the organized townships.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This is a shallow coldwater oligotrophic lake with an average depth of 28 feet and a maximum depth of 66 feet. A water control structure at the northern end of the lake regulates water levels. Acadia, St. Sauvuer, and Beech Mountains surround this lake, creating a scenically pleasing landscape. This lake is within the boundaries of Acadia National Park.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: Landlocked salmon and brook trout are the significant principal fisheries. The lake was stocked with Sunapee trout in 1974, however this practice was discontinued. Echo Lake has been reclaimed once, in 1956.

Wildlife:

Scenic: High dramatic relief, a beach at south end, rockslides, and a partially bouldered shore make the scenic quality of this lake outstanding. The surrounding mountains picturesquely frame this oceanside lake.

Shore Character: Despite some development at south end, 80% of the shore is forested. Ten percent of the shore is beach, and 10% is bouldered. The broad beach, protruding bedrock ledge, and rocky shore all contribute to its outstanding shoreline character.

Botanic: Arethusa bulbosa, a proposed state watch list plant species, occurs in the shoreland zone around Echo Lake.

Cultural: An historic carriage path skirts the lake.

Geologic: Echo Lake contains a significant cliff along its southeastern shoreline.

Hydrologic: No significant features reported.

FLOODS POND

MIDAS #: 4370
Size: 654 acres

Township: Otis
County: Hancock
USGS Quad: Ellsworth
Basin: Union

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Floods Pond has outstanding scenic, shoreline, and fishery resources. In addition, this pond is used as a water supply by the Bangor Water District. Sunapee Trout abound in these waters, the only such place in Maine.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION Floods pond is a deep, coldwater, oligotrophic lake 654 acres in size. Average depth is 41 feet and maximum depth is 147 feet. The water is exceptionally clear. The lake is controlled by the Bangor Water District and most of the lake is closed to fishing.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE FEATURES

Fisheries: The fishing on this pond is outstanding. Flood's pond supports a natural population of Sunapee trout. This is the only natural population in the state. Landlocked salmon and brook trout also reside in the pond.

Wildlife: Not rated, thought to have moderate habitat for sensitive species.

Scenic: The scenic features of this lake are outstanding. It possesses dramatic relief, island, cliffs, and a bouldered shore. The vegetation diversity includes hardwoods such as red maple and sugar maple; birch; and white pine. It is a nice undeveloped deep pond with extremely clear water.

Shore Character: The outstanding shoreline of this lake is 20% forest. The rest is an extensive (80%) boulder shore. It is undeveloped except for a pumping station. There is protruding bedrock ledge.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

Hydrologic: No significant features reported.

HATCASE POND

MIDAS #: 4290
Size: 145 acres

Township: Dedham
County: Hancock
USGS Quad: Orland
Basin: Union

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Hatcase Pond has outstanding scenic and shoreline features, and significant fishery features. This pond is nestled in between 5 small ridges, which provide a scenery of highly complex relief. The irregular shoreline adds to the overall scenic diversity.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION Hatcase Pond is a coldwater oligotrophic pond with an average depth of 38 feet and a maximum depth of 77 feet. Part of the pond is closed to fishing around the Brewer water supply. Public access is by permission over a private road.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This pond has significant fishery resources. Native brook trout are the principal fishery. The pond also supports smallmouth bass and pickerel.

Wildlife: No specific rating, though the pond does possess moderate value upland habitat.

Scenic: High dramatic relief, and partially bouldered shore contribute to the outstanding scenery of this pond despite it being partially developed.

Shore Character: The shore is undeveloped except for 1 camp and a pumping station. Large or dominant protruding bedrock ledges, a rocky shore, and an island contribute to the outstanding shore character.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

Hydrologic: No significant features reported.

HOPKINS POND

MIDAS #: 4538
Size: 442 acres

Township: Mariaville
County: Hancock
USGS Quad: Great Pond
Basin: Union

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Hopkins Pond has outstanding scenic and shoreline features, as well as, a significant fishery. The highly irregular shoreline, complex surrounding terrain, and picturesque islands makes this lake visually attractive.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This is a coldwater oligotrophic lake. Average depth is 26 feet and maximum depth is 65. The pond has never been reclaimed. There is a boat launch on the northeastern shore, which is accessible to two-wheel drive vehicles.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This pond has significant fisheries resources. Brook trout and togue are the principal fisheries. The pond also supports bullhead, landlocked salmon, rainbow smelt and pumpkinseed sunfish. There is a limited fishery for landlocked salmon, which are produced in the outlet.

Wildlife:

Scenic: High dramatic relief, 7 islands, and a bouldered shore make the scenery outstanding. Hopkins Pond is fairly remote for a large pond in the organized townships.

Shore Character: The shoreline character is also outstanding despite being partially developed in 1 cove, and shallow. The shore is 40% forested, and 60% bouldered, with small or few protruding slabs.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

Hydrologic: No significant features reported.

HORSESHOE POND

MIDAS #: unknown

Size: 70 acres

Township: Willimantic

County: Piscataquis

USGS Quad: Sebec Lake

Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Horseshoe Pond has outstanding scenic and shoreline features. This pond is surrounded by Ragged, Poverty, and Davis Mountains, which create a visually pleasing, scenically diverse sight.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION Horseshoe Pond is located just northwest of Sebec Lake. Access to the pond requires four-wheel drive, and is limited to one road. Water from this 530 foot high pond flows into Wilson Stream.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: Not rated by DIFW.

Wildlife:

Scenic: This pond has several significant features. They include: 2 islands, a bouldered shore, a marsh bog and no development.

Shore Character: The shore character is outstanding. It is 40% forested, 50% peat/marsh, 10% bedrock ledge, and bedrock slab.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

Hydrologic: No significant features reported.

INDIAN POND (BIG)

MIDAS #: 5464
Size: 990 acres

Township: St. Albans
County: Somerset
USGS Quad: Pittsfield
Basin: Kennebec

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Big Indian Pond contains outstanding wildlife and botanic resources, as well as significant fisheries resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This small, developed lake is located in central Maine about 10 miles west of the town of Corinna. It is connected to Little Indian Pond by a short stream channel. Most of the shore is developed with seasonal camps and homes, and there are two public boat landings. The pond is relatively shallow, with an average depth of 15 feet and a maximum depth of 28 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This mesotrophic waterbody supports significant coldwater and warmwater fisheries. The principal species are smallmouth bass, white perch, chain pickerel, and brown trout. The trout is the only stocked species. There is a dam controlling water levels, but there is no fishway. Fish abundance is good, as are the fishing quality and aesthetics. Despite poor water quality, natural reproduction is considered moderate. Economic importance is low.

Wildlife: Big Indian Pond is considered an outstanding wildlife resource. Adjacent riparian areas are highly valuable to wildlife, and the wetland and upland areas are also important. Species abundance and species diversity are moderate, as are the opportunities to hunt, trap, and view wildlife.

Scenic: No significant features reported.

Shore Character: No significant features reported.

Botanic: This pond is considered an outstanding botanic resource because it contains Vasey's pondweed (*Potamogeton vaseyi*), which is currently an endangered species.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

Hydrologic: No significant features reported.

JORDAN POND

MIDAS #: 4608
Size: 187 acres

Township: Mount Desert
County: Hancock
USGS Quad: Acadia National Park
Basin: Presumpscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Jordan Pond has outstanding scenic features and significant botanic, physical, cultural, shoreline, and fishery features. This rich assemblage of natural resource features is uncommon in the organized townships. The pond is nestled in between The Bubbles, Pemetic mountain, The Triad, Penobscot Mountain, and Jordan Ridge, and occurs completely within Acadia National Park.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This is an oligotrophic coldwater pond. Average depth is 84 feet and maximum depth 150 feet. A water control structure exists along the pond's southern outlet. Also located at the southern end of the pond is a boat launch. Jordan Pond is located within Acadia National Park, which receives a large amount of visitor use.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: The principal fishery species, landlocked salmon and togue, are both stocked and provide a significant fishery resource. The lake also supports rainbow smelt and brook trout.

Wildlife: Not rated, possess moderate value upland habitat for sensitive species.

Scenic: The high dramatic relief, cliffs, extremely clear water, and bouldered shore contribute to the outstanding scenic quality of this pond. Despite being partly developed, it is still very scenic.

Shore Character: Jordan Pond has a small narrow beach along its predominantly rocky shore. The shoreline is approximately 80% forested, marsh makes up 10% of the shoreline. There is a National Park Service facility at south end.

Botanic: The shoreland zone of this pond includes, Cypripedium reginae, Showy Lady's Slipper, a plant species proposed to be listed as threatened in Maine.

Cultural: The Carriage Path System is a historical feature present around Jordan Pond.

Geologic: High cliffs are significant geologic features on this pond.

Hydrologic: No significant features reported.

KENNEBUNK POND

MIDAS #: 3998
Size: 224 acres

Township: Lyman
County: York
USGS Quad: Buxton
Basin: Coastal

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Kennebunk Pond contains outstanding wildlife and botanic resources, as well as significant fisheries and hydrologic resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This small, developed pond is located in southern Maine near the Town of Alfred. It has a maximum depth of 43 feet and an average depth of 21 feet. A dam controls water level. There is a public boat landing at the southeast end. Kennebunk Pond is a town water supply.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This eutrophic waterbody supports significant coldwater and warmwater fisheries. The principal species are landlocked alewife, largemouth and smallmouth bass, white perch, chain pickerel, brook trout and brown trout. Both trout species are stocked, and there is an ongoing program to introduce the alewife. Species abundance is good, as is the overall quality of the habitat. Fishing pressure is heavy, and the pond is considered economically important.

Wildlife: Kennebunk Pond is considered an outstanding wildlife resource because it received a high rating for species rarity. No specific information was given regarding which important species is present.

Scenic: No significant features reported.

Shore Character: No significant features reported.

Botanic: The rare sweet pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia*), is found in this area, making Kennebunk Pond an outstanding botanic resource.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

Hydrologic: This pond is considered a significant hydrologic resource because of an unusual marine delta at the south end.

KEZAR LAKE

MIDAS #: 0097
Size: 2600 acres

Township: Lovell
County: Oxford
USGS Quad: Center Lovell
Basin: Saco

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Kezar Lake contains outstanding fisheries, scenic, and botanic resources, as well as significant cultural features.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This moderate-sized developed lake is located on the edge of the White Mountain National Forest in western Maine. With its numerous resorts and inns and its spectacular scenery, Kezar Lake has long been a popular vacation spot. Prominent narrows divide the lake into 3 sections - Upper Bay, Middle Bay, and Lower Bay. There are 2 boat landings and a campground. Kezar is a relatively deep lake, with an average depth of 34 feet and a maximum depth of 155 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic lake supports outstanding coldwater and warmwater fisheries. Species diversity is exceptional, with the principal species being landlocked alewife, large and smallmouth bass, white perch, chain pickerel, landlocked salmon, rainbow smelt, and lake trout. Salmon, trout, and alewife are stocked. Water quality and the physical characteristics of the habitat are excellent. The highly aesthetic setting, good fishing, and moderate fishing pressure make this an economically important resource.

Wildlife: No significant features reported.

Scenic: Kezar Lake possesses outstanding scenic qualities. Views of dramatic relief are provided by the surrounding mountains, particularly the nearby White Mountains. Islands, boulders, beaches, and an interesting shoreline configuration add to the overall scenic resource that is found here.

Shore Character: No significant features reported.

Botanic: This area is considered an outstanding botanic resource. A large stand of Long's bullrush (*Scirpus longii*) was discovered here in 1987, one of only two known stations for this species in Maine.

Cultural: Kezar Lake contains significant cultural features associated with destination resorts and vacation camps that have been in existence for more than a century.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

Hydrologic: No significant features reported.

KEZAR POND

MIDAS #: 3709
Size: 1,299 acres

Township: Fryeburg
County: Oxford
USGS Quad: Fryeburg
Basin: Saco

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Kezar Pond has outstanding botanical and fishery resources, and significant cultural, scenic, and shore character features. Rare features include the largest stand of Long's Rush, Scirpus longii, in the state.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION Kezar Pond is a large undeveloped lake located northeast of Fryeburg Maine. This mesotrophic pond is almost completely surrounded by marsh. It has an average depth of 7 feet and a maximum depth of 12 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: Kezar Pond is a warmwater fishery. Largemouth and smallmouth bass, white perch, and chain pickerel are the principal fishery species.

Wildlife:

Scenic: Kezar Pond has a fairly high level of surrounding relief, a slightly irregular shore, and a low level of development.

Shore Character: A vast expanse of emergent undeveloped marsh surrounds Kezar Pond. A small pocket beach on the pond's north shore adds to the shore character.

Botanic: A large stand of a state endangered species, Long's bulrush, Scirpus longii, was discovered on Kezar Pond in 1987. This is the only known location for this species in Maine.

Cultural: Kezar Pond has significant cultural features.

Geologic: Near the pond is a good example of an esker.

Hydrologic: No significant features reported.

LONG POND

MIDAS #: 5272
Size: 2714 acres

Township: Belgrade
County: Kennebec
USGS Quad: Augusta
Basin: Kennebec

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Long pond contains outstanding wildlife and fisheries resources, as well as significant botanical features.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This relatively large, developed lake is located about 15 miles north of Augusta. It is one of several lakes in the Belgrade Lakes chain. There is at least one public boat landing, but no public campsites. It is a relatively deep lake, with maximum and average depths of 97 feet and 35 feet respectively.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This mesotrophic lake supports outstanding coldwater and warmwater fisheries. The principal species are landlocked salmon, largemouth and smallmouth bass, white perch, chain pickerel, rainbow smelt, and brook trout. Salmon are the only fish stocked in this lake. There is a dam with a fishway. Fish abundance is very high, and the habitat is excellent for natural reproduction. Fishing pressure is heavy, making this a very important lake economically.

Wildlife: Long Pond is considered an outstanding wildlife resource because the associated upland habitat is highly rated, and the species abundance, species diversity, and wetland and riparian habitats are each considered to be of moderate value. The hunting, trapping, and wildlife viewing opportunities are also considered good. Recent surveys show that Long Pond is home to several breeding pairs of common loons.

Scenic: No significant features reported.

Shore Character: No significant features reported.

Botanic: Long Pond is considered a significant botanic resource because of the presence of the rare *arethusa* (*Arethusa bulbosa*).

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

Hydrologic: No significant features reported.

MARANACOOK LAKE

MIDAS #: 5312
Size: 1673 acres

Township: Winthrop
County: Kennebec
USGS Quad: Augusta
Basin: Kennebec

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Maranacook Lake contains outstanding fisheries and wildlife resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This relatively large, developed lake is located between the towns of Winthrop and Readfield, in a chain that includes Annabessacook and Cobbosseecontee Lakes. It is divided into two sections by a narrows. The entire western shore of the south section has no camps because the railroad runs very close to the shore; otherwise, the shore is mostly rimmed with development. The average depth is 30 feet, while the maximum depth is 128 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This mesotrophic lake supports outstanding coldwater and warmwater fisheries. The principal species are largemouth and smallmouth bass, white perch, chain pickerel, brown trout, and lake trout. Brown trout is the only species stocked, though landlocked salmon were stocked prior to '74. Fish abundance is excellent due partly to the stocking efforts and partly to the quality of the habitat. Fishing quality is excellent and fishing pressure is high, contributing to a moderate overall economic importance.

Wildlife: Maranacook Lake is considered an outstanding wildlife resource. It is home to at least 3 pairs of breeding common loons, and provides feeding habitat for many non-breeding loons. The riparian habitat along the northern section of the lake is highly rated, and the opportunities to view wildlife are good.

Scenic: No significant features reported.

Shore Character: No significant features reported.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

Hydrologic: No significant features reported.

MOUNTAINY POND

MIDAS #: 4292
Size: 691 acres

Township: Dedham
County: Hancock
USGS Quad: Orland
Basin: Union

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Mountainy Pond has outstanding scenic and shoreline features, and significant fishery features. This undeveloped spectacular pond is adjacent to 1137 foot high Big Hill.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION Mountainy Pond is an unmanaged eutrophic pond. Public access is essentially denied by a road gate maintained by landowners. There is a boat landing at the northern end of the pond, adjacent to a gravel road.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This pond has a significant Smallmouth bass fishery. It also has white and yellow perch, pickerel, landlocked salmon, smelt and brook trout.

Wildlife: The upland habitat associated with this pond is very highly rated.

Scenic: The scenery on this pond is outstanding. It has high dramatic relief, 4 islands, and a partially bouldered shore. The vegetation diversity includes: white pine, spruce/fir, oak, and maple.

Shore Character: Shore character is outstanding. The shoreline is 80% forested, and 20% bouldered. There is a narrow beach at the north end of the pond, a small spit beach on the south arm, and several islands scattered about the pond.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

Hydrologic: No significant features reported.

OSSIPEE FLOWAGE (LITTLE)

MIDAS #: 9715
Size: 1005 acres

Township: Waterboro
County: York
USGS Quad: Buxton
Basin: Saco

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Little Ossipee Flowage contains outstanding wildlife and fisheries resources, as well as significant hydrologic features.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This lake, also known as Ledgemere Pond or Lake Arrowhead, is formed by the damming of the Little Ossipee River. The shores are mostly undeveloped. The water levels fluctuate considerably due to hydroelectric drawdowns. The lake is very narrow, and many arms and coves form a convoluted shoreline. It is also quite shallow, with a maximum depth of 25 feet and an average depth of 6 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This eutrophic waterbody supports an outstanding warmwater fisheries resource, with the principal species being largemouth and smallmouth bass, black crappie, white perch, and chain pickerel. No species are stocked. Fish abundance is good, due to the excellent capacity of the habitat for natural reproduction. However, the drastic drawdowns are thought to limit the fisheries potential. Aesthetic quality of this lake is high, and it receives moderate fishing pressure.

Wildlife: Little Ossipee Flowage is an outstanding wildlife resource because it is known to be the home of the rare Blandings turtle (*Emydoidea blandingii*), which is on the list of threatened species in Maine. The lake also has moderate value wetland habitat for waterfowl, and offers good opportunities for hunting and trapping.

Scenic: No rating, but the undeveloped nature of this flowage makes it quite scenic.

Shore Character: No rating, but the shoreline is highly convoluted and interesting.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

Hydrologic: This lake is significant because it contains a complex esker and an assemblage of glacial kames.

PARKER POND

MIDAS #: 5186
Size: 1513 acres

Township: Fayette
County: Kennebec
USGS Quad: Farmington Falls
Basin: Androscoggin

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Parker Pond contains outstanding fisheries and wildlife resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This relatively large, developed pond is located near the town of Mount Vernon in central Maine. Almost the entire shore is rimmed with seasonal camps and year-round homes. There is a public boat landing at the northern end. Maximum and average depths are 76 feet and 31 feet respectively.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic lake supports outstanding coldwater and warmwater fisheries, with the principal species being smallmouth bass, chain pickerel, and landlocked salmon. Salmon is the only species that is stocked. There is a dam flowing pond, but there is no fishway. Species diversity and abundance are high, and the fishing quality is excellent. Fishing pressure is heavy, and the overall economic importance is moderate.

Wildlife: Parker Pond is considered an outstanding wildlife resource. It contains high value riparian and upland habitats, providing good opportunities to hunt, trap, and view wildlife in the area. The pond supports several pairs of breeding loons that utilize some of the small islands for nesting.

Scenic: No significant features reported.

Shore Character: No significant features reported.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

Hydrologic: No significant features reported.

PEMAQUID POND

MIDAS #: 5704
Size: 1515 acres

Township: Nobleboro
County: Lincoln
USGS Quad: Waldoboro West
Basin: Coastal

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Pemaquid Pond contains outstanding fisheries and wildlife resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This relatively large, developed pond is located near the town of Damariscotta in coastal Maine. Most of the shoreline is rimmed with seasonal camps and year-round homes. There are two commercial campgrounds and a boat landing providing public access. The pond is narrowed in several spots, and the maximum and average depths are 61 feet and 20 feet respectively. There is no dam on this pond.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This mesotrophic pond supports outstanding coldwater and warmwater fisheries. The principal species are smallmouth bass, white perch, chain pickerel, and brown trout. Presently, brown trout is the only stocked species, though chinook salmon were stocked unsuccessfully in 1938.

Wildlife: Pemaquid Pond is considered an outstanding wildlife resource. The riparian habitat associated with this pond is highly rated, while the wetland and upland areas are of moderate value. Species diversity and abundance are also rated as moderate. Opportunities to hunt and view wildlife are considered good. This pond supports several breeding pairs of common loons.

Scenic: No significant features reported, but there are numerous small islands and boulders on this pond.

Shore Character: No significant features reported.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

Hydrologic: No significant features reported.

POCOMOONSHINE LAKE

MIDAS #: 1290
Size: 2464 acres

Township: Alexander
County: Washington
USGS Quad: Big Lake
Basin: Machias

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Pocomoonshine lake contains outstanding fisheries and wildlife resources, as well as significant geologic features.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This largely undeveloped lake is located in eastern Maine near the Town of Woodland. The lake is not flowed, and the maximum and average depths are 40 feet and 14 feet respectively. There are 3 public boat landings and no campsites.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This mesotrophic waterbody supports outstanding warmwater fisheries. The principal species are smallmouth bass and white perch, and no stocking occurs. All aspects of the habitat are considered to be excellent and provide for very good natural reproduction. Because of the abundance of fish, especially bass, the fishing quality is excellent. Aesthetics are also highly rated, and fishing pressure is moderate.

Wildlife: Pocomoonshine Lake is considered an outstanding wildlife resource. It contains extensive areas of high value wetland and riparian habitats, and is home to many breeding pairs of common loons. It is also a traditional bald eagle feeding and nesting area.

Scenic: No rating, but the lake does have many scenic islands and a very interesting shoreline configuration.

Shore Character: No significant features reported.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: This lake contains a type of bedrock outcrop that is important in the geologic interpretation of the Big Lake area, making the lake a significant geologic resource.

Hydrologic: No significant features reported.

PORTAGE LAKE

MIDAS #: 1602
Size: 2474 acres

Township: Portage Lake
County: Aroostook
USGS Quad: Winterville
Basin: Saint John

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Portage Lake contains outstanding wildlife and botanic resources, as well as significant fisheries resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This relatively large lake is located at the northern Maine town of Portage Lake. Except for the northern end, the lake shore is developed with seasonal camps and homes. There are at least 3 public boat landings and a float plane landing. This lake is part of the popular Fish River Canoe Trip. Maximum and average depths are 25 feet and 10 feet respectively. The use of outboard motors is restricted around a "floating island" waterfowl management area.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This shallow, eutrophic lake supports significant coldwater fisheries. The principal species are landlocked salmon, rainbow smelt, and brook trout. No species are stocked, and natural reproduction is considered excellent. Fish abundance is good and fishing pressure is moderate, making this an economically important lake.

Wildlife: Portage Lake is considered an outstanding wildlife resource. Waterfowl abundance is very high, and the wetland, riparian, and upland habitats are all excellent. There is an unusual area of floating vegetation that is managed for waterfowl production. Hunting, trapping, and wildlife viewing opportunities are excellent. The rare black tern (Chlidonias niger) is also known to occur here.

Scenic: No significant features reported.

Shore Character: No significant features reported.

Botanic: This lake is considered an outstanding botanic resource. There are 3 rare plants that occur here, including Heteranthera dubia (water stargrass), Aster borealis (rush aster), and Nymphaea tetragona (pygmy water-lily).

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

Hydrologic: No significant features reported.

POVERTY POND

MIDAS #: none
Size: 35 acres

Township: Willimantic
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Sebec Lake
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Poverty Pond is a highly scenic undeveloped pond that is surrounded by Davis, Poverty, Hampshire, Deer Hill and Oak Hill Mountains. The highly complex surrounding relief and diverse outstanding shoreline make this pond exceptionally scenic.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION Poverty Pond is nestled in between five mountains, and occurs at an elevation of 579 feet. The outflow from the pond flows into Poverty Brook, which flows into Davis Brook. The pond contains 1 island and a bouldered shore. Surrounding plant communities include an emergent marsh and a spruce/fir forest.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: Not rated by DIFW.

Wildlife:

Scenic: High dramatic relief, an island, a bouldered shore, a marsh, and no development all combine for outstanding scenery on this pond.

Shore Character: The outstanding character of this shore is due to a diversity of surrounding vegetation (50% forested, 30% peat/marsh, 10% ledge, 10% boulder), and to a large bedrock slab, a rocky shoreline, and a rock island.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

Hydrologic: No significant features reported.

PUSHAW LAKE

MIDAS #: 0080
Size: 5056 acres

Township: Old Town
County: Penobscot
USGS Quad: Bangor
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Pushaw Lake contains outstanding wildlife and botanic resources, as well as significant fisheries and cultural resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This relatively large lake is located a few miles northwest of Bangor. Except for scattered boggy areas, most of its shoreline is rimmed with homes and seasonal camps. There are several islands present. Pushaw stream at the northern end is a popular canoe trip. There are several boat landings providing public access to the lake, and there is at least one public beach. The lake is very shallow, and has experienced algae problems associated with accelerated eutrophication. Average depth is 11 feet, and maximum depth is 28 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This eutrophic waterbody supports significant warmwater fisheries, with the principal species being smallmouth bass, white perch, and chain pickerel. Brook trout are occasionally caught in winter. The habitat is considered excellent for natural reproduction. The lake is not stocked. Fishing pressure is heavy and overall economic importance is moderate.

Wildlife: Pushaw lake is considered an outstanding wildlife resource because of its high species abundance (mostly waterfowl) and the fact that it offers high quality hunting and trapping. Wetland areas associated with the lake are very important for waterfowl, and riparian areas are also considered productive.

Scenic: No significant features reported.

Shore Character: No significant features reported.

Botanic: Two rare plants occur here, making this lake an outstanding botanic resource. These are: water stargrass (*Heteranthera dubia*) and littorella (*Littorella americana*).

Cultural: This area contains two historical or archeological sites of moderate overall importance, making it a significant cultural resource.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

Hydrologic: No significant features reported.

SAINT GEORGE LAKE

MIDAS #: 9971
Size: 1095 acres

Township: Liberty
County: Waldo
USGS Quad: Liberty
Basin: Coastal

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Saint George Lake contains outstanding fisheries and wildlife resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This developed lake is located in along Route 3 between Augusta and Belfast. Lake Saint George State Park, a popular picnic and swimming area, is on the western shore near the highway. There are also two public boat landings. Maximum depth is 65 feet, and average depth is 24 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic waterbody supports outstanding coldwater and warmwater fisheries. The principal species are largemouth and smallmouth bass, white perch, chain pickerel, and landlocked salmon. Brook trout and brown trout are also present; salmon and brook trout are stocked. This lake produces some of the largest landlocked salmon in Maine, partly due to the excellent quality of the habitat. Fish are abundant, providing high quality fishing. Moderate fishing pressure makes this an economically important resource.

Wildlife: Saint George Lake is considered an outstanding wildlife resource. Several pairs of common loons nest here, and the lake is also used as a feeding area for many more nonresident loons (up to 21 loons observed at one time in a recent survey). The riparian and upland habitats associated with this lake are highly rated, and the opportunities to view wildlife are good. Species abundance and diversity are also highly rated.

Scenic: No rating, but there are several islands on the lake that enhance the scenic quality.

Shore Character: No significant features reported.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

Hydrologic: No significant features reported.

SEBAGO LAKE

MIDAS #: 5786
Size: 28,771 acres

Township: Sebago
County: Cumberland
USGS Quad: Sebago Lake
Basin: Presumpscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Sebago Lake is the largest and one of the most significant and heavily used lakes in the entire state. It has outstanding cultural, shoreline, and fishery features, and significant botanical, physical, and scenic features. Rare features include 9 beaches, an average depth of 107 feet, and a maximum depth of 316 feet, the deepest lake in Maine.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION Sebago Lake is a large oligotrophic lake located in southern Maine approximately 10 miles northwest of Portland. The lake has a complex shoreline, contains numerous islands, and several large beaches. Portions of the lake shoreline are lined with dense residential and summer cottage homes. Sebago Lake is also the water supply for the greater Portland area.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE FEATURES

Fisheries: There are twenty-two species of fish occur in Sebago Lake. Principal fishery species include lake trout, landlocked salmon, lake whitefish, smallmouth bass, and burbot (cusk). State record brown trout, landlocked salmon, chain pickerel, lake whitefish, and cusk have all come from Sebago Lake.

Wildlife:

Scenic: Significant scenic features on Sebago Lake include an irregular shoreline, numerous islands and beaches, and some undeveloped shoreline areas.

Shore Character: Sebago Lake has a diversity of significant shoreline features; several large narrow beaches, a large pocket beach, an extensive spit beach, several types of bedrock ledges, and some pockets of rocky shoreline.

Botanic: Awiwort, Subularia aquatica, has been reported from islands at the northern end of Sebago Lake. This is a state listed special concern species.

Cultural: Sebago Lake has several outstanding cultural features including the old Cumberland/Oxford Canal.

Geologic: Significant geologic features include Sebago Pluton and Frye's Leap.

Hydrologic: Sebago Lake is the water supply for the greater Portland area.

SEBASTICOOK LAKE

MIDAS #: 2264
Size: 4288 acres

Township: Newport
County: Penobscot
USGS Quad: Stetson
Basin: Kennebec

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Sebasticook Lake contains outstanding wildlife and botanic resources, as well as significant fisheries resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This large, developed lake is located at the town of Newport, about 25 miles west of Bangor. There are two public boat landings, and the lake is the start of the Sebasticook River East Branch Canoe Trip. Average depth is 20 feet, and maximum depth is 50 feet. This lake has historically been polluted with heavy metals and other substances by tanneries and other industries in the area. There is a restoration program currently underway to improve water quality.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This mesotrophic lake supports significant warmwater fisheries, with the principal species being largemouth and smallmouth bass, black crappie, white perch and chain pickerel. No species are stocked, and the crappie was introduced by accident in the 1960's. There is a dam controlling water levels, but no fishway exists. Fish abundance and diversity are high, and the habitat is considered excellent for reproduction. However, fishing pressure is low because of the pollution problem, and the lake is not considered economically important.

Wildlife: Sebasticook Lake is an outstanding wildlife resource because of the high value riparian and upland habitats associated with it, and because of a high rating for species rarity (unknown species). It also contains some important wetland areas used by waterfowl, and provides excellent hunting opportunities. Trapping and wildlife viewing values are also significant.

Scenic: No significant features reported.

Shore Character: No significant features reported.

Botanic: This lake is considered an outstanding botanic resource because of the presence of the endangered Vasey's Pondweed (Potamogeton vaseyi).

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

Hydrologic: No significant features reported.

SEBEC LAKE

MIDAS #: 0848
Size: 6,803 acres

Township: Willimantic
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Sebec Lake
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Sebec Lake has outstanding fishery and cultural resources and significant shoreline and geologic features. This large lake just north of Dover-Foxcroft has a highly irregular shoreline, which coupled with complex surrounding relief, is very scenic.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This 6,803 acre lake is oligotrophic, and contains warm and coldwater fisheries. Average depth is 42 feet and maximum depth is 155 feet. There are numerous points of access along the shoreline, including access at Peaks-Kenney State Park. Boat landings are available for 2-wheel drive vehicles.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE FEATURES

Fisheries: Fisheries on this lake are outstanding. Principal fisheries are for smallmouth bass, white perch, pickerel, landlocked salmon, and lake trout (stocked). Brown bullhead, burbot, yellow perch, rainbow smelt and brook trout are also present.

Wildlife:

Scenic: The lake was not surveyed in the scenic evaluation. However, this lake has an irregular shoreline, several islands, and highly complex surrounding relief.

Shore Character: This lake has significant shoreline features, however specific details are not available because the lake was not flown.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: This lake has outstanding cultural features. Twenty three historical sites exist on the lake. The overall significance of the sites is believed to be high, and these areas are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. More site evaluation work needs to be performed.

Geologic: Sebec Lake has a significant rock outcrop.

Hydrologic: No significant features reported.

SECOND POND

MIDAS #: 0441
Size: 64 acres

Township: Dedham
County: Hancock
USGS Quad: Orland
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Second Pond has outstanding scenic and shoreline features, as well as significant fishery resources. This 64 acre pond is tucked between six small mountain ridges that abruptly rise from the shoreline creating a spectacular setting.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION Second Pond is an oligotrophic warmwater pond. Average depth is 17 feet and maximum depth is 44 feet. There is one small access road to the pond, which ends on the southern shoreline.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This pond has a significant chain pickerel fishery. Brook trout are also present in the un reclaimed pond.

Wildlife:

Scenic: Outstanding scenery is provided by high dramatic relief, cliffs, and a bouldered shore. The shoreline is completely vegetated, and the dominant communities consist of spruce/fir and white pine forests.

Shore Character: The character of this shore is outstanding. It is 20% forested, and 80% bouldered.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

Hydrologic: No significant features reported.

THURSTON POND

MIDAS #: 4321
Size: 141 acres

Township: Bucksport
County: Hancock
USGS Quad: Orland
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Thurston Pond has outstanding scenic and shoreline features. Kings and Orcutt Mountains provide a moderate amount of relief complexity. The irregular shoreline, 1 island, and bouldered shore create a visually pleasing atmosphere.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION Thurston Pond is a shallow mesotrophic warmwater pond. Average depth is 11 feet and maximum depth is 25 feet. Access to the pond is provided by a gravel road. A small boat launch is situated along the western shore. A water control structure is located on the southern outlet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: No significant features reported. White perch is the principal fishery species. Other species include brown bullhead, yellow perch, and pumpkinseed sunfish.

Wildlife:

Scenic: This pond has outstanding scenery due to medium shoreline relief, an island, a bouldered shore, and a marsh. The surrounding forest consists of white pine.

Shore Character: This pond's extensive rocky shore (90%) is broken only by a small marsh (10%). Numerous large boulders dominate the shoreline and add to the overall scenic diversity.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

Hydrologic: No significant features reported.

VIRGINIA LAKE

MIDAS #: 3274
Size: 145 acres

Township: Stoneham
County: Androscoggin
USGS Quad: East Stoneham
Basin: Presumpscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Virginia Lake is nestled between two mountains, and is adjacent to the White Mountain National Forest. It has outstanding scenic and shore character features, and significant fishery features.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION Virginia Lake is a fairly small lake located in southwestern Maine. The lake has two mountains directly adjacent to its shore, which enhance its beauty. It is a mesotrophic lake that contains a principal fisheries of white perch and chain pickerel. Virginia Lake has an average depth of 10 feet and a maximum depth of 28 feet. The lake has boat access on its southeastern shore.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: Ten fish species inhabit this warmwater lake including brook trout, sunfish, pickerel and yellow perch.

Wildlife:

Scenic: Virginia Lake has outstanding scenic qualities including a high complexity of surrounding relief, a beach, a slightly irregular shoreline, and a general lack of shoreline development.

Shore Character: A large broad beach, surrounding forest, and small marsh enhance the shore character of this lake.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

Hydrologic: No significant features reported.

WARREN POND

MIDAS #: 5584
SIZE: 45 acres

Township: South Berwick
County: York
USGS Quad: York Harbor
Basin: Piscataqua

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Warren Pond is an isolated, completely undeveloped lake in southern Maine, a truly rare feature. It has outstanding botanical and fisheries resources. There are several rare plant species along the shoreline.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION Warren Pond is a small pond located in southern Maine. There is no vehicular access available, although two 4-wheel drive trails exist within a half mile of the pond. The pond has an average depth of 13 feet and a maximum depth of 32 feet. It is a fairly isolated pond for southern Maine. The lake shores are undeveloped and access is limited.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE FEATURES

Fisheries: This is a eutrophic pond managed for coldwater fisheries. It is stocked with brook trout and also contains brown bullhead. The pond was reclaimed in 1952 and 1962.

Wildlife: No known significant features.

Scenic: No significant scenic features reported.

Shore Character: The shoreline is completely undeveloped.

Botanic: Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*), and smooth winterberry (*Ilex laevigata*) are found around the pond shoreline. Arrow arum (*Peltandra virginica*) grows in shallow weeded parts of the pond.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

Hydrologic: No significant features reported.

Outstanding Lakes of the Unorganized Townships

This section of the report presents a summary of the findings for each lake within the unorganized townships that was judged to have cumulative resource values that are of statewide significance. Lakes are listed alphabetically.

ALLAGASH LAKE

MIDAS #: 9787
Size: 4260 acres

Township: T8 R14 WELS
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Allagash Lake
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE This is a large, completely undeveloped lake with outstanding fisheries, wildlife, scenic, shoreline character, and physical feature resources. It is part of the Allagash Wilderness Waterway.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION Allagash Lake is an outstanding oligotrophic waterbody in a natural, undammed state (uncommon for a lake of this size in this area of the State). Maximum depth is 89 feet and average depth is 35 feet. It is relatively inaccessible, with no vehicle access within one mile of the shore. The use of outboard motors is prohibited on this lake.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE FEATURES

Fisheries: This lake supports an outstanding coldwater fisheries, and is not artificially stocked. Brook trout, lake trout, lake whitefish, and cusk are the principle species; the lake has never been reclaimed.

Wildlife: The area around this lake supports an outstanding wildlife resource. Ospreys, loons, and Bonapartes gulls are known to nest in this area of unusually high species diversity.

Scenic: Allagash Lake contains several significant scenic characteristics, including mountain views, diverse vegetation, ledgy outcrops, islands and beaches.

Shore Character: This lake contains a diverse shoreline with beaches, rock ledges, and open areas.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: The area contains some unusual ice caves as well as unusual bedrock outcrops.

ALLIGATOR LAKE

MIDAS #: 4498
Size: 1159 acres

Township: T34 MD
County: Hancock
USGS Quad: Lead Mountain
Basin: Union

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE This is an accessible, largely undeveloped lake in a relatively uninhabited region of eastern Maine. It has outstanding fisheries and scenic resources, as well as significant shoreline characteristics, making it a high value lake for recreation.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION Alligator Lake is an hours drive from Bangor. There is good access from Route 9 or the Stud Mill Road. Though easily accessible it possesses a wild and unspoiled quality. There are a few seasonal dwellings and a boat landing on the lake. Though a natural lake, the water level was raised substantially by construction of a dam at the outlet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT FEATURES

Fisheries: This is an oligotrophic lake supporting an outstanding coldwater fisheries resource. The principal species are landlocked salmon and brook trout, with salmon being stocked. The lake has never been reclaimed.

Wildlife: This lake is a foraging area for bald eagles. There is a significant loon population.

Scenic: Alligator is rated as having outstanding scenic values because of the high diversity of physical features around the lake, namely beaches, rock ledges, and open shorelines.

Shore Character: This lake is rated as having significant shoreline character. There are noteworthy sand beaches, rocky ledges, and areas of open shoreline.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

AMBEJEJUS LAKE

MIDAS #: PAMB
Size: 3289 acres

Township: T1 R9 WELS
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Norcross
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE This lake has significant fisheries, scenic, and shoreline character resources. Views of nearby Mount Katahdin from the lake are dramatic.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION Ambajejus Lake is part of a chain of lakes that includes Pemadumcook Lake and North and South Twin Lakes. It is highly developed, with over 320 seasonal and year-round dwellings along its shoreline. The lake is also highly flowed, with vast, sandy beaches and boulder-studded shorelines becoming exposed during times of low water. Boat access is excellent.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE FEATURES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic lake supports significant coldwater and warmwater fisheries. The principal species are white perch, chain pickerel, landlocked salmon, rainbow smelt, and lake trout. Both salmon and trout are stocked.

Wildlife: No significant features reported.

Scenic: Ambajejus Lake affords wonderful views of surrounding mountains of Baxter State Park. It possesses diverse shoreline configurations as well as significant ledges, boulders and beaches.

Shore Character: The shore of this lake is rated as having significant value because of extensive sand beaches, rocks, and open shorelines.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

ARNOLD POND

MIDAS #: 3332
Size: 148 acres

Township: Coburn Gore
County: Franklin
USGS Quad: Arnold Pond
Basin: Kennebec

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Arnold Pond is a small, partially developed pond with a significant fisheries resource and outstanding scenic and cultural characteristics. It gets its name from the fact that the ill-fated Benedict Arnold party made camp at this site.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This pond is located in western Maine adjacent to Route 27 about one mile from the Canadian border. It is nestled in a high valley among scenic, ledgey hills. Access to the pond is via a boat landing along the highway. There were five dwellings along the pond as of 1988. Maximum depth is 62 feet and average depth is 26 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE FEATURES

Fisheries: Arnold Pond is an oligotrophic waterbody containing a significant coldwater fishery. The principal species are landlocked salmon and brook trout, and the pond is highly rated for productivity. No species are stocked, and the pond has never been reclaimed.

Wildlife: This is an historic golden eagle area.

Scenic: This pond received an outstanding scenic rating due to dramatic relief, vertical ledges, cliffs, interesting shoreline configuration, and diverse vegetation.

Shore Character: The shoreline is considered to have small, though significant beaches, ledges, and open shorelines.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: This area constitutes an outstanding cultural resource because it was used as a campsite by the Benedict Arnold Expedition.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

ATTEAN POND

MIDAS #: 2682
Size: 2745 acres

Township: Attean Township
County: Somerset
USGS Quad: Attean
Basin: Kennebec

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Attean Pond has outstanding fisheries, scenic, shore character, botanic, and physical feature resources. It includes numerous sand beaches, islands, and rocky outcrops. Almost the entire eastern shore of the lake is State of Maine Public Reserve Land, and the lake is used by canoeists as an integral part of the popular Moose River "bow trip".

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This lake is situated near the Town of Jackman, an area famous for its excellent hunting, fishing, and canoeing, in the western part of the State. It is moderately developed, with 23 seasonal dwellings clustered on islands. There are no dams on this lake. Maximum depth is 54 feet and average depth is 15 feet. The lake shoreline is protected through a conservation easement.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE FEATURES

Fisheries: Attean Pond has an outstanding fisheries resource. It is a mesotrophic waterbody, managed primarily for coldwater fish. The principal species are landlocked salmon (actively stocked), rainbow smelt, brook trout, and lake trout. No ice fishing is allowed.

Wildlife: Bald eagles have been sighted here, but no nests found. There is a large loon population.

Scenic: This lake received an outstanding scenic rating because of dramatic relief, a high diversity of special physical features such as beaches, islands, and rocky outcrops.

Shore Character: The shoreline was rated as outstanding due to dominant sand beaches and rock ledges, as well as extensive areas of open shoreline.

Botanic: This area received an outstanding rating for old-growth Pine and Jack Pine sites. It is also the home of Nymphaea Tetragona, the Pygmy Water-lily, a rare species of special concern in Maine.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: Attean Pond was rated outstanding for excellent sand beaches and outcrops critical to geologic interpretation.

AZISCOHOS LAKE

MIDAS #: 3290
Size: 6700 acres

Township: Lincoln Plantation
County: Oxford
USGS Quad: Oquossoc
Basin: Androscoggin

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Aziscohos Lake was rated as having outstanding fisheries, wildlife, and cultural resources, and significant scenic and shoreline resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This a large, developed lake in the mountains of western Maine close to the border of New Hampshire. It has long, narrow shape, and is nearly 15 miles in length. It is a flowed lake and experiences dramatic draw-downs during dry periods. As of 1988, there were 126 seasonal dwellings on the lake. Maximum depth is 60 feet and average depth is 31 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE FEATURES

Fisheries: Aziscohos is a mesotrophic lake supporting an outstanding coldwater fishery. The principal species are landlocked salmon and brook trout. The lake is closed to ice fishing. There is a public boat landing with good access.

Wildlife: The area has an outstanding wildlife resource, with high ratings for both species abundance, diversity, and rarity, and for excellent habitat. There are historic deer wintering areas and Bald Eagle nest sites, as well as a current Great Blue Heron colony. Golden Eagles and loons are present.

Scenic: This lake exhibits significant scenic resource values, including dramatic relief, ledges, cliffs, boulders, islands, and beaches. The shoreline configuration is high in complexity, but the lake has some inharmonious development that detracts from the scenic quality.

Shore Character: Aziscohos received a significant rating for its numerous beaches, rock ledges, and open shoreline areas.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: This area has outstanding cultural resources. There are 15 known prehistoric archeological sites, with the possibility that more significant sites will be found.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

BALD MOUNTAIN POND

MIDAS #: 0314
Size: 1152 acres

Township: Bald Mountain Twp.
County: Somerset
USGS Quad: Greenville
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Bald Mountain Pond is a relatively isolated, undeveloped pond with outstanding fisheries, wildlife, scenic, and shoreline character resources. There are historic deer wintering areas and high value wetlands associated with this pond.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This is a picturesque pond located in an isolated area near the Town of Greenville. It is rimmed by mountains and its shoreline has many coves and interesting features. There is a boat landing on the pond, but only a few dwellings (as of 1988). The pond is not flowed. Maximum depth is 62 feet and average depth is 18 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE FEATURES

Fisheries: This is an outstanding oligotrophic pond with brook trout as the principal species. The rare blueback trout is also found here. The pond is not artificially stocked, and no ice fishing is allowed.

Wildlife: The area around Bald Mtn. Pond is rated as outstanding for wildlife, with historic deer wintering areas and high value wetlands at the inlet and outlet.

Scenic: Outstanding scenic features on this pond include dramatic relief, cliffs, boulders, islands, and beaches, as well as diverse vegetation and interesting shoreline configuration.

Shore Character: Shore characteristics were rated as outstanding on this pond, with extensive rock ledges and open shoreline, and some sand beaches.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

BEAVER POND

MIDAS #: 3310
Size: 179 acres

Township: Magalloway Plt.
County: Oxford
USGS Quad: Oquosoc
Basin: Androscoggin

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Beaver Pond has outstanding fisheries and scenic resources, and is associated with a historic deer wintering area. There is no vehicle access and no boat landing, though there is one seasonal dwelling on the pond.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This small, undeveloped pond is located in the mountains of western Maine in the Rangeley Lakes region. It provides excellent habitat for the fishery resource.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE FEATURES

Fisheries: Beaver Pond is a mesotrophic waterbody with brook trout as the principal coldwater species. The pond provides outstanding reproductive, physical, and water quality features for the fish, as well as high quality fishing and aesthetic experience values for the fisherman. No artificial stocking occurs, and the pond is closed to ice fishing. Maximum depth is 72 feet and average depth is 20 feet.

Wildlife: There is a historic deer wintering area associated with this pond.

Scenic: Beaver Pond is rated as having outstanding scenic resources. The physical relief around the pond is very dramatic, and the special features, such as water quality are highly rated.

Shore Character: There are a few noteworthy rock ledges on the pond.

Botanic: No significant resources reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

BIG LAKE

MIDAS #: 1288
Size: 10305 acres

Township: Grand Lake Stream Twp.
County: Washington
USGS Quad: Big Lake
Basin: Saint Croix

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Big Lake is a large, developed lake with outstanding fisheries, wildlife, botanic, and cultural features.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This lake is located in eastern Maine near the Canadian border. It is connected to a chain of numerous other lakes in the area by Grand Lake Stream, and is part of a popular canoe trip. There is a boat landing and good access to the lake. The lake is not flowed by a dam. Maximum depth is 70 feet and average depth is 12 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE FEATURES

Fisheries: This mesotrophic lake supports an outstanding fisheries of both cold and warmwater species. The principal fisheries are smallmouth bass, white perch, and landlocked salmon. There is a good winter fishery.

Wildlife: Big Lake is rated outstanding for wildlife resources. The inlet (Musquash Stream) is a productive waterfowl area, and there is an osprey nest along the inlet. The numerous islands and marshy coves provide abundant nesting habitat for loons.

Scenic: Big Lake was not rated for scenic character. However, there are numerous islands and rock ledges dotting the lake, and the shoreline is very diverse, adding to the scenic quality of the area.

Shore Character: Not rated.

Botanic: An old growth white pine area is associated with this lake.

Cultural: Rated outstanding in this category. Seventeen archeological sites have been discovered in the area, with a high probability that more significant sites will be found.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

CARRY POND (WEST)

MIDAS #: 0048
Size: 675 acres

Township: Carrying Place Town Twp.
County: Somerset
USGS Quad: Little Bigelow Mtn.
Basin: Kennebec

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE West Carry Pond is a small, developed pond with outstanding fisheries and cultural resources. It is the registered site of a field hospital for the Benedict Arnold Expedition.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This relatively inaccessible pond is situated in western Maine near Flagstaff Lake. Access to the pond is limited by a system of road gates controlled by a private campowners association. The Appalachian Trail passes along the southern end of the pond. Maximum depth is 96 feet and average depth is 37 feet. The pond has exceptionally clear water.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE FEATURES

Fisheries: West Carry Pond has an outstanding coldwater fishery, with the principal species being brook trout and lake trout. Abundance of fish is high and the pond offers excellent habitat for fish, with high values for reproduction, water quality, and physical factors.

Wildlife: Upland wildlife habitat associated with the pond is highly rated, particularly an historic deer wintering area at the outlet.

Scenic: No significant features reported.

Shore Character: No significant features reported.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: West Carry Pond is considered an outstanding cultural site. It is where the Benedict Arnold Expedition set up a field hospital on their march to Quebec.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

CATHANCE LAKE

MIDAS #: 9961
Size: 2905 acres

Township: No. 14 Plantation
County: Washington
USGS Quad: Gardner Lake
Basin: Coastal

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Cathance Lake is a developed lake in eastern Maine with outstanding fisheries, wildlife, and geologic resources, and significant cultural resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This lake is easily accessed from Route 191, which runs along the western shore. There were 66 dwellings on the lake as of 1988. The lake is divided nearly in two by a prominent peninsula, and there are numerous coves and at least one extensive deadwater. Maximum depth is 75 feet and average depth is 24 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE FEATURES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic lake supports outstanding cold and warmwater fisheries. The principal species are landlocked salmon and smallmouth bass. The bass population is thought to be expanding due to recent construction of a dam and fishway. Salmon are artificially stocked, and the lake is of important economic value.

Wildlife: Cathance Lake is considered an outstanding wildlife resource because the inlet is a communal feeding area for bald eagles, and there is high nesting potential in this area for these endangered birds.

Scenic: No significant features reported.

Shore Character: No significant features reported.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: This area is rated as having significant cultural resources because of the high potential for archeological sites.

Geologic: The outstanding geologic character of this lake is due to the presence of a significant outcrop of bedrock and a sand beach.

CAUCOMGOMOC LAKE

MIDAS #: 4012
Size: 5081 acres

Township: T6 R14 WELS
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Caucomgomoc Lake
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Caucomgomoc Lake has outstanding fisheries, wildlife, and geologic resources, as well as significant resources in the scenic, shore character, and cultural categories. The area supports bald and golden eagles and Bonapartes gulls.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This large, undeveloped lake is accessed via a privately controlled gate; there is a boat landing and a campsite in the northeast corner. Caucomgomoc Lake is dam-controlled, and is connected to nearby Loon Lake by Loon Stream. Maximum depth is 79 feet and average depth is 22 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE FEATURES

Fisheries: Caucomgomoc Lake is an oligotrophic waterbody that supports outstanding coldwater and warmwater fisheries. The principal species are white perch, lake whitefish, landlocked salmon, and lake trout. There is a fishway at the dam.

Wildlife: The upland wildlife habitat around this lake was rated outstanding, supporting Bonapartes gulls and golden eagles, as well as an active bald eagle nest.

Scenic: The significant scenic resources include sand and cobble beaches, ledges, islands, diverse vegetation, and exceptional water clarity.

Shore Character: The shore is rated significant, with several beaches, some rock ledges, and extensive open shorelines.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: This category is rated significant because of the probability of significant archeological sites in the area.

Geologic: The geologic resources are rated outstanding because of important bedrock outcrops that are critical to geologic interpretation.

CHAIN LAKE (FIRST)

MIDAS #: 1236
Size: 336 acres

Township: T26 ED BPP
County: Washington
USGS Quad: Wesley
Basin: Machias

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE First Chain Lake is a small, developed lake with outstanding fisheries and geologic resources, as well as significant cultural features.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This lake is located in eastern Maine, a few miles north of Route 9, part of a three lake chain. A dam controls the water level. There is a public boat landing and a campsite on the lake. Maximum depth is 31 feet and average depth is 16 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE FEATURES

Fisheries: This mesotrophic lake supports an outstanding warmwater fishery. The principal species are white perch and chain pickerel. Brook trout are present, though the lake is not stocked.

Wildlife: No significant features reported.

Scenic: No significant features reported.

Shore Character: No significant features reported.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: The area around First Chain Lake is a significant cultural resource due to the potential for important archeological sites.

Geologic: This area features an outstanding bedrock outcrop that is critical to local geologic interpretation.

CHAIN LAKE (SECOND)

MIDAS #: 1234
Size: 589 acres

Township: T26 ED BPP
County: Washington
USGS Quad: Wesley
Basin: Machias

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Second Chain Lake has outstanding fisheries and geologic resources, as well as significant cultural resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This is the largest of a three lake chain located in eastern Maine a few miles from Route 9. There are three known campsites on the lake, and access is via road or a boat landing on First Chain Lake. Maximum depth is 30 feet and average depth is 15 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE FEATURES

Fisheries: This is a shallow, eutrophic lake that supports an outstanding warmwater fisheries. The principal species are white perch and chain pickerel. Brook trout are present, though the lake is not stocked.

Wildlife: No significant features reported.

Scenic: No significant features reported.

Shore Character: No significant features reported, though the entire western and northern shore is undeveloped and open.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: The area around this lake is rated as culturally significant, with the possibility that important archeological sites are present.

Geologic: This area features an outstanding example of bedrock outcrop that is critical to local geological interpretation.

CHAIN OF PONDS

MIDAS #: 5064
Size: 700 acres

Township: Chain of Ponds Twp.
County: Franklin
USGS Quad: Chain of Ponds
Basin: Kennebec

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE This series of narrow ponds has outstanding fisheries, wildlife, scenic, and geologic resources, as well as significant shore characteristic and cultural resources. Much of the northern section of the chain is surrounded by Maine Public Reserve Lands.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION Chain of Ponds is located adjacent to Route 27 near the Canadian border. Access to the ponds is excellent, with at least three places to launch a boat and two campsites close to the highway. Nine dwellings are scattered along the shoreline. Maximum depth is 106 feet and average depth is 24 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE FEATURES

Fisheries: Landlocked salmon, brook trout, and lake trout are the outstanding principal fisheries of this oligotrophic waterbody. A dam controls the water levels, and brook trout are stocked.

Wildlife: This area provides outstanding upland habitat for a diversity of wildlife species. There are deer wintering areas at the north inlet and at Bear Brook, as well as historical raptor breeding sites.

Scenic: Chain of ponds has outstanding scenic value, with very dramatic relief, cliffs, ledges, beaches, and boulders. The shoreline is diverse, and the water quality is excellent. In some places, inharmonious development detracts from the scenery.

Shore Character: The shore has outstanding beaches, some rock ledges and open shorelines.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: Potential for significant archeological sites, abuts the Arnold Trail.

Geologic: Outstanding examples of cliffs, important bedrock outcrops, and an esker. Very significant sand beach present.

CHAMBERLAIN LAKE

MIDAS #: 2882
Size: 11,084 acres

Township: T7 R12 WELS
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Chesuncook
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Chamberlain Lake is a very large, undeveloped lake with outstanding fisheries, wildlife, and cultural resources. This lake is part of the Allagash Wilderness Waterway, and a large portion of the eastern end is within a Maine Public Reserve Land lot.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This wilderness lake is located just west of the north end of Baxter State Park in an historic lumbering area. There are numerous campsites on this lake. Maximum depth is 154 feet and average depth is 33 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE FEATURES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic lake supports outstanding and diverse coldwater fisheries, including lake trout, brook trout, lake whitefish, and burbot. It contains high quality aquatic habitat in terms of reproduction, water quality, food supply, and substrate. Water levels are dam-controlled.

Wildlife: The area around Chamberlain Lake has outstanding wildlife habitat, especially riparian and upland types. Bald eagles are known to forage around the lake.

Scenic: Although there is no rating for scenic values, there are obvious scenic qualities associated with this large, wilderness lake, including views of the Baxter State Park mountains.

Shore Character: No significant features reported.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: Both the historic tram between Eagle and Chamberlain lakes and the old Chamberlain Farm are outstanding cultural features associated with this lake.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

CHESUNCOOK LAKE

MIDAS #: 0662
Size: 23,070 acres

Township: T3 R12 WELS
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Harrington Lake
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Chesuncook Lake has outstanding fisheries, wildlife, botanical, cultural, and geological resources. This is one of the largest lakes in Maine.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This is a very large, relatively remote and undeveloped lake located near the southwest corner of Baxter State Park. It is connected to Ripogenus Lake, Caribou Lake, and Black Pond. Gero Island and Chesuncook Village at the north end of the lake are within Maine Public Reserved Lands. There are two boat landings and a campground at the south end of the lake. Maximum depth is 150 feet and average depth is 40 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE FEATURES

Fisheries: The fisheries in this oligotrophic lake are rated outstanding. The principal species are burbot, white perch, landlocked salmon, rainbow smelt, lake trout and lake whitefish. Overall species diversity, abundance, and aquatic habitat are excellent, as is the quality of the fishing.

Wildlife: The area around Chesuncook Lake is considered outstanding wildlife habitat, especially the upland and riparian areas. Bald eagles, three species of gulls, common terns, ospreys, and great blue herons are known to nest here.

Scenic: No rating, but the lake is characterized by views of expansive shoreline and the mountains of Baxter State Park.

Shore Character: No significant features reported.

Botanic: Gero Island is the home of an old-growth white pine stand that has been registered by the Maine Critical Areas Program.

Cultural: Chesuncook Village, an historic lumbering village at the north end of the lake, is registered as a national historic site.

Geologic: Several significant physical features, including fossil sites, bedrock outcrops, sand beaches, cliffs, caves, and waterfalls make this a geologically outstanding area.

Note: Caribou Lake is an arm of Chesuncook Lake. The above resource descriptions apply to Caribou Lake as well as Chesuncook Lake.

CHESUNCOOK POND

MIDAS #: 0672
Size: 272 acres

Township: T3 R11 WELS
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Harrington Lake
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Chesuncook Pond is a small, undeveloped pond with outstanding scenic, shore character, and geological resources, as well as significant fisheries.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This pond is located at the south end of Chesuncook Lake. There is no boat access. Maximum depth is 30 feet and average depth is 14 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE FEATURES

Fisheries: Chesuncook Pond is a mesotrophic waterbody that supports a significant, artificially stocked brook trout fishery. The pond has never been reclaimed.

Wildlife: No significant features reported.

Scenic: This pond received an outstanding rating for scenic values. It features dramatic topographic relief, islands, boulders, rock ledges, diverse vegetation, and an interesting shoreline configuration.

Shore Character: The shore character is outstanding due to extensive rock ledges and stretches of open shoreline. There are no beaches.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: The geologic features in the area of Chesuncook Pond are considered outstanding. These features include a significant fossil site, important bedrock outcrops, cliffs, and caves.

CHURCHILL LAKE

MIDAS #: 2856
Size: 2923 acres

Township: T9 R12 WELS
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Churchill Lake
Basin: Saint John

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Churchill Lake contains outstanding fisheries and wildlife resources, as well as significant cultural and geologic resources. It is part of the Allagash Wilderness Waterway, and canoes only, no motors over 10 hp. are allowed on the lake.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This large, undeveloped lake is located along the Allagash River just north of Eagle Lake in northern Maine. Boat access is from either Churchill Depot or John's Bridge. There are several campsites along the shore. Maximum and average depths are 62 feet and 20 feet respectively. Water levels are controlled by a dam.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic lake supports outstanding fisheries, with the principal species being burbot, brook trout, lake trout, and lake whitefish. No species are stocked, and there is a fishway at the dam to allow immigration. Abundance, species diversity, habitat quality, fishing quality, and aesthetics are excellent here, and heavy fishing pressure makes this a very important lake economically.

Wildlife: Bald eagles are active in this area, and though no nests have been confirmed, there is a high nesting potential.

Scenic: No data collected; the lake has scenic qualities associated with a wilderness resource.

Shore Character: No data collected.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: Churchill Lake is a significant cultural resource because it is part of the Saint John River Indian canoe route and because there is a possibility that there are important archeological sites yet to be discovered.

Geologic: There is an outstanding example of a sand beach that makes this a significant geologic resource.

CLEAR LAKE

MIDAS #: 1938
Size: 614 acres

Township: T10 R11 WELS
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Musquacook Lakes
Basin: Saint John

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Clear Lake contains outstanding fisheries and scenic resources, as well as significant shore character features.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This remote undeveloped lake is located near the Allagash Wilderness Waterway in northern Maine. It is nestled at the base of Clear Lake and Pleasant mountains, with an average depth of 29 feet and a maximum of 86 feet. There are no campsites on the lake.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic waterbody supports outstanding natural brook trout and lake trout fisheries. Abundance is moderate, though the aquatic habitat is considered to have exceptional reproductive capacity. Fishing quality and aesthetics are also excellent, but the lake receives little fishing pressure.

Wildlife: No significant features reported.

Scenic: Clear Lake is an outstanding scenic resource, with views of dramatic relief, diverse vegetation, clear water, boulders, and at least one small island.

Shore Character: Extensive areas of open shoreline and some rock ledges make the shore character a significant feature.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

CLIFF LAKE

MIDAS #: 2780
Size: 563 acres

Township: T9 R12 WELS
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Spider Lake
Basin: Saint John

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Cliff Lake contains outstanding fisheries and scenic resources, as well as significant shore character features.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This remote, undeveloped lake is located northwest of Baxter State Park near Churchill Lake and the Allagash Wilderness Waterway. There is a boat landing and a campsite on the south shore. Maximum depth is 65 feet and average is 19 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic waterbody supports outstanding fisheries, with the principal species being lake trout and brook trout. It contains the fathead minnow, which, because it is at the northern extent of its range, is a rare species in Maine. The aquatic habitat is exceptional for natural reproduction, and no species are stocked. Fishing quality is moderate, but aesthetics and fishing pressure are high.

Wildlife: No specific rating, but the upland and riparian habitats are considered productive. Hunting, trapping, and viewing of wildlife in this area are excellent.

Scenic: Views of dramatic relief, cliffs, rock ledges, and diverse vegetation make this an outstanding scenic resource.

Shore Character: The shore character of Cliff Lake is a significant feature due to the dominant rock ledges and areas of open shoreline.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

CLIFFORD LAKE

MIDAS #: 1304
Size: 954 acres

Township: T27 ED BPP
County: Washington
USGS Quad: Big Lake
Basin: Saint Croix

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Clifford Lake contains outstanding fisheries and wildlife resources. There is an active bald eagle nest in the area.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This small, developed lake is located in eastern Maine between Route 9 and the Stud Mill Road. As of 1988, there were approximately 14 seasonal dwellings, a boat landing, and a commercial campground on the lake. The lake is divided into two nearly equal sections or "arms" by a prominent peninsula. Maximum depth is 50 feet and average depth is 20 feet. A dam controls water levels.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This mesotrophic lake supports outstanding warmwater fisheries resources. The principal species are smallmouth bass, white perch, and chain pickerel. No species are stocked, and there is no fishway at the dam. Abundance is good in this lake, partially due to the excellent quality of the habitat for natural reproduction. Fishing quality, fishing pressure, and economic importance are moderate, but aesthetics are highly rated.

Wildlife: An active bald eagle nest makes this area an outstanding non-game wildlife resource.

Scenic: No data collected.

Shore Character: No data collected.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

CROSBY POND

MIDAS #: 3330
Size: 150 acres

Township: Coburn Gore
County: Franklin
USGS Quad: Arnold Pond
Basin: Kennebec

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Crosby Pond contains outstanding fisheries and scenic resources, as well as significant wildlife values.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This small, undeveloped pond is located close to Route 27 near the Canadian border. This is a private pond off limits to the general public. It has not been surveyed, and no depth data is available.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic pond supports an outstanding fisheries resource, with the principal species being brook trout. The habitat is thought to be excellent for natural reproduction. No species are stocked because it has been closed to the public. It is not considered economically important for this reason.

Wildlife: This area is a significant wildlife resource because of a deer wintering area along the east and northeast shores.

Scenic: Crosby Pond is an outstanding scenic resource. The pond is nestled in among surrounding mountains, and offers views of dramatic relief, boulders, cliffs, ledges, and beaches. It has an interesting shoreline configuration, clear water, and good opportunities to view wildlife.

Shore Character: Not rated; the shore is characterized by beaches, rock ledges, and areas of open shoreline.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: The Arnold Trail passes nearby.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

CUPSUPTIC LAKE

MIDAS #: MLCU
Size: 2199 acres

Township: Adamstown
County: Franklin
USGS Quad: Oquossoc
Basin: Androscoggin

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Cupsuptic Lake possesses outstanding fisheries, wildlife, and scenic resources, as well as significant shore character and cultural values. It is actually part of the larger Mooselookmeguntic Lake, which is also a Class 1A lake and described elsewhere in this report.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This developed lake is located in the Rangeley Lakes region of western Maine. It is easily accessed from Route 16, which closely surrounds much of the lake. There are approximately 26 dwellings on the lake as of 1988, along with a ranger station, a commercial campground, a public boat landing, and some campsites. No depth data available.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: Cupsuptic Lake contains outstanding brook trout and landlocked salmon fisheries. This oligotrophic lake is considered excellent habitat for natural reproduction of these coldwater species. High fish abundance and heavy fishing pressure make it (along with Mooselookmeguntic Lake) economically very important.

Wildlife: The outstanding riparian and upland habitats associated with this lake support abundant waterfowl, common loons, deer, moose and other species. There is also an historic bald eagle nest in this area.

Scenic: The scenic values are outstanding, particularly the views of dramatic relief, islands, boulders, rock ledges, sand beaches, interesting shoreline configuration, and numerous species of wildlife.

Shore Character: Sand beaches and areas of open shoreline are dominant features of this significant shoreline character.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: Significant historical features include two 19th century hunting camps, Bald Mountain Camp and Pleasant Island, as well as the Dam Outlet, which was created in 1885 to facilitate log drives.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

DEBOULLIE LAKE

MIDAS #: 1512 **Township:** T15 R9 WELS
Size: 262 acres **County:** Aroostook
USGS Quad: Fish River Lake
Basin: Saint John

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Deboullie Lake has outstanding fisheries, wildlife, and scenic resources, as well as significant shore character values. This lake is the site of an historic peregrine falcon eyrie.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This remote, undeveloped lake is located in northern Maine in a unique cluster of ponds surrounded by steep mountains. It is entirely within a Public Lands Reserve lot. Maximum depth is 92 feet and average depth is 44 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE FEATURES

Fisheries: This lake has outstanding fisheries, with the principal species being brook trout and the rare blueback trout. It offers exceptional habitat for feeding, reproduction, and substrate, supporting a highly abundant resource. No ice fishing is allowed.

Wildlife: Near the lake is an historic peregrine falcon eyrie. There is a significant loon population. Opportunities for hunting, trapping and viewing of wildlife are very good.

Scenic: Deboullie Lake has outstanding scenic value, with dramatic relief, rock ledges, cliffs, beaches, and rockslides visible from its surroundings. It has exceptional water quality, and no shoreline development.

Shore Character: Extensive rock ledges, a major rock slide that extends into the water, beaches and open areas make the shoreline of this lake a significant resource.

Botanic: Botanic resources include an old-growth forest and rare plants on the surrounding cliffs..

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: The rockslide adjacent to the lake is one of the largest of its kind in Maine. There is also an ice cave in the vicinity.

DEBSCONEAG DEADWATER

MIDAS #: 2076
Size: 500 acres

Township: T2 R10 WELS
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Katahdin
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE The fisheries and wildlife resources of Debsconeag Deadwater are considered outstanding, and the geologic resources are rated as significant.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This undeveloped lake (or flowage) is located just south of Baxter State Park. It is actually part of the Penobscot River, and is connected to First Debsconeag Lake by a narrow channel. There is one seasonal dwelling and several campsites along the shore. No depth data available.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE FEATURES

Fisheries: Debsconeag Deadwater has outstanding fisheries, characterized by high species abundance productive aquatic habitat. Landlocked and brook trout are the principal species in this oligotrophic waterbody. The high quality fishing is of important economic value.

Wildlife: This area has outstanding wildlife resources, with a rare, active bald eagle nest, an osprey nest, and a great blue heron colony along the shore.

Scenic: Although there was no data collected for this category, this is a very scenic area. The shoreline configuration is complex and interesting, and there are several islands and boulders dotting the deadwater. There is a significant beach present.

Shore Character: No data was collected.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: This area is geologically significant due to the presence of an important glacial outwash and a reverse delta.

DEBSCONEAG LAKE (FIRST)

MIDAS #: 2060 **Township:** T2 R10 WELS
Size: 320 acres **County:** Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Katahdin
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE First Debsconeag Lake has outstanding fisheries, scenic, and botanic resources, as well as significant shore character and geologic values.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This undeveloped lake is located just south of Baxter State Park. It is connected on one end to Debsconeag Deadwater, which is a flowage of the Penobscot River, by a short narrow channel, and on the other end to a series of seven other Debsconeag ponds. There is one camp and at least three remote campsites on the shores of this lake, and no road access. Maximum depth is 140 feet and average depth is 52 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE FEATURES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic lake supports outstanding fisheries of landlocked salmon, brook trout and lake trout. No species are artificially stocked.

Wildlife: The lake has a significant loon population.

Scenic: This lake received an outstanding rating for its scenic values. It is characterized by dramatic relief, beaches, boulders, diverse vegetation, and very clear water.

Shore Character: The shore character is considered significant due to the presence of beaches and areas of open shoreline.

BOTANIC: First Debsconeag is an area of outstanding botanical value. It includes a stand of jack pine and an old growth red pine stand.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: This area has several significant geologic features, including a sand beach, an area of glacial outwash, an ice cave, and large angular boulders along the shore.

DEBSCONEAG LAKE (THIRD)

MIDAS #: 0584
Size: 1,011 acres

Township: T1 R10 WELS
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Harrington lake
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Third Debsconeag Lake is an undeveloped lake that has outstanding fisheries and scenic resources, as well as significant shore character, cultural, and geologic features.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This remote lake, located just south of Baxter State Park, is part of a chain of eight lakes and ponds of the same name connected by small streams. There is no road access to the lake, but there is one seasonal dwelling. Maximum depth is 162 feet and average depth is 70 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE FEATURES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic waterbody supports outstanding brook trout and lake trout fisheries. It is rated very high for the aesthetic qualities it offers the fishing public. No ice fishing is allowed.

Wildlife: No significant features reported.

Scenic: Third Debsconeag offers outstanding scenic values with its views of dramatic relief, protruding boulders, extensive rock ledges, vegetative diversity, and exceptional water quality.

Shore Character: The shore character is considered significant because of extensive rock ledges and areas of open shoreline.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: This area is considered a significant cultural resource. Although no archeological sites have yet been discovered, there is a great possibility that significant sites exist at the lake.

Geologic: The surface area to depth ratio of this lake is of significant geologic importance. It has a maximum depth of 162 feet and an average depth of 70 feet, which is considered quite deep for a lake of this size.

DONNEL POND

MIDAS #: 4412
Size: 1,120 acres

Township: T9 SD
County: Hancock
USGS Quad: Tunk Lake
Basin: Coastal

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Donnel Pond is considered an exceptional resource, with outstanding fisheries, scenic qualities, and shore characteristics, and significant cultural values.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This pristine lake is located in the Ellsworth area of eastern Maine, nestled at the base of several scenic coastal mountains, but easily accessed from Route 182. In 1988, much of the area around the pond was purchased by the State due to its significance as a natural resource. There were five seasonal dwellings on the pond as of 1988. Maximum depth is 119 feet and average depth is 33 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE FEATURES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic waterbody supports outstanding fisheries, with the principal species being white perch, landlocked salmon, and lake trout. Natural reproduction of these species is good due to plentiful food and exceptional water quality. Aesthetics for the fishing public is very good.

Wildlife: No significant features reported.

Scenic: Dramatic relief, numerous sand beaches, boulders, and islands combine to make this an outstanding scenic resource.

Shore Character: The shore character of Donnel Pond is considered outstanding because of the many natural beaches dominating the shoreline.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: This area has a high potential for undiscovered archeological sites of cultural importance.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

EAGLE LAKE

MIDAS #: 2858
Size: 8,288 acres

Township: Eagle Lake Twp.
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Churchill Lake
Basin: Saint John

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Eagle Lake has outstanding fisheries, wildlife, botanical, and cultural resources. It received the highest ratings possible for every attribute of its fisheries resource. A reported eagle nest on one of the islands means this lake is considered an important area for endangered non-game wildlife.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This large, undeveloped lake is located northwest of Baxter State Park close to Chamberlain Lake and the Allagash Wilderness Waterway. Much of the southern and eastern shores of the lake, as well as some areas near the northern section, are Maine Public Reserve Land. There are several camp sites along the northern shore areas, though direct access to the lake is limited to 4-wheel drive vehicles and a fee is charged by the landowners. Maximum depth is 124 feet and average depth is 33 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: Eagle lake has outstanding fisheries, with high ratings for habitat, species abundance and diversity, economic importance, aesthetics, and fishing quality. This oligotrophic lake supports excellent burbot, lake trout, brook trout, and lake whitefish populations. No species are stocked.

Wildlife: This area is considered an outstanding wildlife resource. A pair of eagles reportedly nests along the shore, providing high quality viewing opportunities for this rare species. Also, much of the southeastern shore associated with Smith Brook is productive wetland habitat important for waterfowl.

Scenic: No Data Collected.

Shore Character: No Data Collected.

Botanic: This area is considered an outstanding botanical resource. It includes two old growth white pine stands an old growth maple/beech stand. Two rare plants also occur in this area - *Carex atratiformis* (sedge) and *Lonicera oblongifolia*.

Cultural: There is an historic overland tramway in T8 R13 WELS that was once used to transport logs.

Geologic: Eagle Lake area is reported to have important deposits of copper.

ENCHANTED POND

MIDAS #: 0150
Size: 330 acres

Township: Upper Enchanted Twp.
County: Somerset
USGS Quad: Pierce Pond
Basin: Kennebec

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Enchanted Pond has outstanding fisheries, wildlife, scenic, and shore character resources, as well as significant geologic features.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This remote, inaccessible pond is nestled in among several mountains south of the Town of Jackman. There are campsites at both the north and south ends of the pond, and an old dam on the outlet stream that prevents fish immigration. There is one seasonal dwelling on the pond as of 1988. Maximum depth is 185 feet and average depth is 70 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE FEATURES

Fisheries: Enchanted Pond is an oligotrophic waterbody that supports an outstanding brook trout fishery. The habitat is highly rated for food production and trout breeding. The pond receives medium fishing pressure and offers good quality fishing, but more importantly is considered a very aesthetic spot.

Wildlife: Because this is a traditional golden eagle nesting area, Enchanted Pond is considered an outstanding wildlife resource.

Scenic: The scenic qualities of this pond are outstanding. Dramatic relief, cliffs, rockslides, ledges, boulders, cobble beaches and excellent water quality combine to make this pond a unique scenic resource.

Shore Character: The shore of Enchanted Pond is considered outstanding, characterized by extensive rock ledges, some beaches, and some areas of open shoreline.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: The depth of Enchanted Pond is considered geologically significant. Average depth is 70 feet and maximum is 185 feet, unusually deep for a pond of this size.

FISH RIVER LAKE

MIDAS #: 0009
Size: 2642 acres

Township: T13 R8 WELS
County: Aroostook
USGS Quad: Fish River Lake
Basin: Saint John

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Fish River Lake has outstanding scenic resources, as well as significant fisheries, wildlife, shore character, and cultural resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This large, isolated lake is located west of Route 11 near the Town of Portage. It is undeveloped but does have a boat landing which is accessed for a fee via a private logging road. The lake is shallow, having an average depth of only 17 feet, and there is no dam controlling the water level. Maximum depth is 46 feet and average depth is 17 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This mesotrophic lake supports significant fisheries of burbot, landlocked salmon, brook trout and lake trout. The quality of fishing is considered very good due to high abundance and species diversity. Fish River Lake receives heavy fishing pressure and is considered an important economic resource. The lake is closed to ice fishing.

Wildlife: The area has an historic bald eagle nest and is considered to have a high potential for resumed nesting activity by these endangered birds. There are occasional eagle sightings in the area.

Scenic: The scenic quality of this lake is considered outstanding, with numerous sand beaches, views of dramatic relief, diverse vegetation along the shores, and good water quality.

Shore Character: The character of the shore is significant due to numerous and dominant sand beaches.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: Fish River Lake is of cultural significance. It is the site of an Indian canoe route, and has a high potential for archeological sites.

Geologic: Fossils have been reported near the lake.

FLAGSTAFF LAKE

MIDAS #: 0038
Size: 20,300 acres

Township: Dead River Twp.
County: Somerset
USGS Quad: Little Bigelow Mtn.
Basin: Kennebec

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Flagstaff Lake has outstanding fisheries and wildlife resources, and significant scenic and shore character values. This large, shallow lake is easily accessed and provides unsurpassed views of the entire Bigelow Mtn. range.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION Flagstaff is located at the base of the Bigelow Range in the western part of the State. It is formed by the damming of the Dead River and is used for water storage by an electric utility company. It is very shallow, and at drawdown periods there are extensive exposed beaches and sand bars. The lake shore is also littered with dri-ki (driftwood) which is often collected for both commercial and recreational purposes. Maximum depth is 50 feet and average depth is 18 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This eutrophic lake supports outstanding yellow perch and chain pickerel fisheries. There is a fishway at the dam, and no artificial stocking takes place. Fishing quality is considered excellent because of high abundance, but the lake receives little fishing pressure.

Wildlife: There is an historic bald eagle nest in the area. A good possibility that an active nest is present but undiscovered; however, severe water fluctuations are considered a drawback for the eagles.

Scenic: Flagstaff is considered a significant scenic resource because of very dramatic relief, extensive beaches, islands, and very interesting shoreline configuration. However, this lake received the maximum negative scores in this category because of drastic water level fluctuations.

Shore Character: The shore character is rated significant due to extensive beach areas of open shoreline.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

FOX POND

MIDAS #: 4438
Size: 77 acres

Township: T10 SD
County: Hancock
USGS Quad: Tunk Lake
Basin: Coastal

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Fox Pond has outstanding wildlife and scenic resources, as well as significant fisheries and shore character resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This small pond is located directly adjacent to Route 182 at the base of Tunk Mountain near the Town of Cherryfield. Its outlet stream drains into Donnel Pond. The pond is easily accessed by canoe from the highway. Maximum depth is 29 feet and average depth is 13 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This mesotrophic waterbody supports a significant brook trout fishery. Public use values are high because of aesthetics. The pond was reclaimed 3 times since 1955 and has since undergone active restocking of brook trout, but reclamations were not successful in completely eliminating undesirable species. No ice fishing is allowed.

Wildlife: The area is an outstanding riparian wildlife resource, with oak trees around the pond's edge providing excellent nesting habitat for wood ducks.

Scenic: Scenic resources of Fox Pond are outstanding, namely the dramatic relief, boulders, rock ledges, and good potential to view wildlife.

Shore Character: Scattered rock ledges give the shore character resources a significant rating.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

GARDNER LAKE

MIDAS #: 1358
Size: 3886 acres

Township: Marion Twp.
County: Washington
USGS Quad: Gardner Lake
Basin: Machias

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Gardner Lake has outstanding fisheries, wildlife, and geologic resources, as well as significant cultural values.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This large, somewhat developed lake is located near the Town of Machias in eastern Maine. It is accessible via a public boat landing just off Route 1. As of 1988 there were 21 dwellings on the lake. Maximum depth is 56 feet and average depth is 40 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: Gardner Lake has outstanding fisheries resources. The principal species in this mesotrophic waterbody are chain pickerel and landlocked salmon, with salmon and some brook trout being artificially stocked. The aquatic habitat is excellent for fish production, the aesthetic values are high, and the fishing pressures are relatively low.

Wildlife: An active bald eagle nest makes this area outstanding for its non-game wildlife resources.

Scenic: Although no data was collected for scenic values, the lake has many features such as numerous islands and a very interesting shoreline configuration that would indicate that it has high scenic value..

Shore Character: The lake has a sand beach.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: The cultural resources of this area are significant due to the presence of known and potential archeological sites.

Geologic: Gardner Lake is considered an outstanding geologic resource. There is a significant outcrop of bedrock and a sand beach.

GARDNER LAKE

MIDAS #: 1528
Size: 288 acres

Township: T15 R9 WELS
County: Aroostook
USGS Quad: Fish River Lake
Basin: Saint John

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Gardner Lake is a LURC zoned Remote Pond with outstanding fisheries, wildlife, and scenic resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This undeveloped lake is located within a Maine Public Reserve township in the unique Deboullie Lake region of northern Maine. It is nestled at the base of Deboullie Mountain, inaccessible by vehicles. This area is under management by the Maine Department of Conservation Bureau of Public Lands, and offers unsurpassed opportunities for hiking, fishing, and camping. Maximum depth is 120 feet and average depth is 41 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic waterbody supports outstanding trout fisheries. It contains both brook trout and the rare blueback trout. Aquatic habitat is excellent for reproduction, food production, and water quality, and is considered a highly aesthetic fishing experience. Maximum and average depth are 120 and 41 feet respectively. No ice fishing is allowed.

Wildlife: The Gardner Lake area is associated with an historic peregrine falcon eyrie, and is considered to offer good riparian and upland wildlife habitat. Loons are known to use the lake.

Scenic: The scenic qualities are outstanding, offering views of dramatic relief, rock slides, boulders, ledges, excellent water quality, and diverse vegetation along the shore.

Shore Character: No specific rating was given, but the shoreline is dominated by numerous rock ledges.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

GRAHAM LAKE

MIDAS #: 4350
Size: 7865 acres

Township: T8 SD
County: Hancock
USGS Quad: Ellsworth
Basin: Union

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Graham Lake has outstanding wildlife and cultural resources as well as significant fisheries.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This large, shallow lake, located near the Town of Ellsworth, is formed by the impoundment of the Union River. It includes numerous marshy islands and coves, and exhibits a very convoluted shoreline. There are over seventy dwellings and at least three boat landings along the shore. Maximum depth is 47 feet and average depth is 17 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This eutrophic lake supports significant warmwater fisheries. The principal species are smallmouth bass, white perch, and chain pickerel. There is no fishway at the dam, and no artificial stocking is done. Maximum depth is 47 feet, average depth is 17 feet, and the lake is subject to drastic drawdowns.

Wildlife: Graham lake is considered an outstanding wildlife resource because it is close to a former bald eagle nest and has moderate nesting potential itself.

Scenic: No data collected.

Shore Character: No data collected.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: There are 12 known significant archeological sites in the area, and great potential that more significant sites will be found. Overall, the area is an outstanding cultural resource.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

GRAND FALLS FLOWAGE

MIDAS #: 7437
Size: 6691 acres

Township: Fowler Twp.
County: Washington
USGS Quad: Big Lake
Basin: Saint Croix

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE This Grand Falls Flowage has outstanding fisheries and wildlife resources and significant cultural resources. There are two active bald eagle nests along its shores.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This large waterbody is located in eastern Maine along the Canadian border. Much of the lake is outside of LURC jurisdiction, being contained within a State Indian Reservation and two organized towns. There are no dwellings on the portion of the lake in LURC territory, but the Town of Princeton is adjacent to the western end. Two boat landings provide good access. No depth data available.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This eutrophic lake supports outstanding warmwater fisheries. The principal species are smallmouth bass, white perch and chain pickerel, present in great abundance due to excellent reproductive capacity. There is no fishway at the dam, and no stocking takes place. The lake receives heavy fishing pressure, and is considered of great economic importance.

Wildlife: Grand Falls Flowage is an outstanding wildlife resource, supporting two bald eagle nests and an osprey nest. It is also excellent habitat for breeding and migrating common loons.

Scenic: No data was collected, but the area certainly offers good wildlife viewing and has numerous scenic islands and coves, especially in the northern and eastern portion of the lake.

Shore Character: No data collected.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: It is predicted that this area contains significant archeological sites though this has yet to be verified.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

GRAND LAKE (EAST)

MIDAS #: 1070
Size: 16,070 acres

Township: Forest City Twp.
County: Aroostook
USGS Quad: Danforth
Basin: Saint Croix

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE East Grand Lake has outstanding fisheries and wildlife resources, as well as significant cultural resources. There is at least one active bald eagle nest here.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This very large lake is along the Maine-New Brunswick border in southern Aroostook County. It is part of a chain of lakes that form the headwaters of the Saint Croix River. It is accessible but relatively undeveloped, with less than 20 dwellings on portions within LURC jurisdiction as of 1988. Maximum depth is 128 feet and average depth is 28 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic lake supports outstanding coldwater fisheries. The principal species are landlocked salmon, brook trout, and lake trout, with salmon being artificially stocked. There is a dam with a fishway. Good water quality and substrate make this a productive lake, and because of high fishing pressure, it is of great economic importance.

Wildlife: This is an outstanding wildlife resource due to an active bald eagle nest on the Maine side and another on the Canadian side.

Scenic: No data collected

Shore Character: No data collected.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: East Grand is considered a significant cultural resource. It is the site of two Indian canoe routes, one from the Saint John River, and the other from the Penobscot River.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

GRAND LAKE (WEST)

MIDAS #: 1150
Size: 14,340 acres

Township: T6 ND BPP
County: Washington
USGS Quad: Wabassus lake
Basin: Saint Croix

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE West Grand lake has outstanding fisheries, wildlife, scenic, shore character, and cultural resources. It is one of Maine's most unique natural resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This lake is located in eastern Maine, part of a large chain of lakes that include Scraggly, Junior, Sysladobsis, Big, Pocumcus, and Wabassus among others. There are two boat landings and several campsites on the lake, as well as over 100 seasonal dwellings. Maximum depth is 128 feet and average depth is 37 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic waterbody supports outstanding coldwater fisheries, the principal species being landlocked salmon, lake trout, and lake whitefish. Salmon and trout are stocked, and there is a fishway at the dam to allow for immigration. Lake drawdown is restricted to maintain good breeding habitat for salmon. With high fishing pressure, this lake is considered economically very important.

Wildlife: West Grand Lake is an outstanding non-game resource, with active bald eagle nests in the Junior Bay area and at least one osprey nest. Loons frequent the lake.

Scenic: West Grand was rated as having outstanding scenic resources. It provides views of topographic relief, islands, boulders, sand beaches, and rocky ledges, and exhibits very interesting shoreline configuration, diverse vegetation, and very clear water. Some inharmonious development detracted from the scenery.

Shore Character: The outstanding features include numerous beaches, as well as extensive rock ledges and areas of open shoreline.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: There are 11 significant known archeological sites in this area, and a high potential for other, undiscovered sites.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

HARRINGTON LAKE

MIDAS #: 0700
Size: 1332 acres

Township: T3 R11 WELS
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Harrington Lake
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Harrington Lake is an undeveloped lake with outstanding fisheries and geologic resources, and significant wildlife, scenic, shore character, and cultural resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This lake is located just east of Baxter State Park. A logging road travels adjacent to the north and east shores, providing good access to a boat landing. There are several campsites along the lake shore, as well as several seasonal dwellings. Maximum depth is 134 feet and average depth is 31 feet. The lake is dam controlled.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic lake supports outstanding coldwater fisheries, with the principal species being landlocked salmon, brook trout, and lake trout. The habitat is considered excellent for feeding and reproduction. There is a dam, but no fishway. The lake is closed to ice fishing.

Wildlife: The riparian and upland habitats associated with Harrington Lake are considered significant resources, particularly because bald eagles are frequently sighted in the area.

Scenic: This lake is a significant scenic resource due to views of surrounding mountains including Mt. Katahdin, boulders, islands, sand beaches, and clear water. However, frequent drastic drawdowns did detract from the overall scenic values of the lake.

Shore Character: The shore is of significant value, dominated by numerous beaches, extensive rock ledges, and areas of open shoreline. The value of these features for public use is diminished by frequent water level fluctuations.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: This lake is part of the Penobscot canoe route, making it a significant cultural resource.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

HOLEB POND

MIDAS #: 2652
Size: 1055 acres

Township: Holeb Twp.
County: Somerset
USGS Quad: Attean
Basin: Kennebec

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Holeb Pond has outstanding scenic, shore character, and botanic resources, as well as significant fisheries resources. It is located entirely within a Maine Public Reserve lot, and is part of the popular Moose River "bow trip".

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This undeveloped pond is located at the base of Attean Mountain near the Town of Jackman. The railroad runs very close to much of the southern shore, but vehicular access is limited and there is no boat landing. Maximum depth is 52 feet and average depth is 13 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This mesotrophic waterbody supports significant landlocked salmon and brook trout fisheries. Salmon is stocked; however, the reproductive capacity of the habitat is considered good for other species. Abundance of fish is low, which causes fishing quality and overall economic importance to be low.

Wildlife: No significant features were reported, but the area is considered to have moderate quality riparian and upland habitats. Loons are frequently seen.

Scenic: Scenic values are outstanding, with dramatic relief, numerous sand beaches, islands, boulders, rock ledges, an interesting shoreline, and very clear water.

Shore Character: Several outstanding sand beaches, extensive rock ledges, and areas of open shoreline make Holeb Pond a very diverse and outstanding resource.

Botanic: The Holeb Pond jack pine site is an outstanding botanic resource.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

HORSERACE PONDS

MIDAS #: 626
Size: 50 acres

Township: Rainbow Twp.
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Harrington Lake
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Horserace Ponds contain outstanding fisheries, scenic, and geologic resources, as well as significant shore character values. This is a LURC zoned Remote Pond with no development and no vehicular access to within one half mile.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This tiny set of ponds is located just west of the southern end of Baxter State Park near the West Branch of the Penobscot. They are nestled between two small mountains, accessed via a 1.5 mile trail. There is a campsite at the east end of the pond. Maximum depth is 48 feet and average depth is 24 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: These oligotrophic ponds support an outstanding natural brook trout fishery. Reproductive capacity is excellent and abundance is high, providing very good fishing quality. The remote setting offers a highly aesthetic experience. The ponds are closed to ice fishing.

Wildlife: No significant features reported.

Scenic: The scenic values of these ponds is outstanding, offering views of very dramatic relief, clear water, diverse vegetation, and rocky ledges.

Shore Character: Rock ledges and extensive areas of open shoreline are dominant, making the shore character a significant resource.

Botanic: No significant resources reported.

Cultural: No significant resources reported.

Geologic: This area has outstanding bedrock outcrops and is considered an important in terms of minerals present.

HUDSON POND (UPPER)

MIDAS #: 1928
Size: 32 acres

Township: T11 R10 WELS
County: Aroostook
USGS Quad: Musquacook Lake
Basin: Saint John

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Upper Hudson Pond offers outstanding fisheries and scenic resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This tiny, undeveloped pond is located in northern Maine near the Musquacook Lakes, scenically situated at the base of two hills. Maximum and average depths are 37 feet and 20 feet respectively. There are no campsites at this pond.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: Upper Hudson Pond supports an outstanding brook trout fishery. The aquatic habitat and water quality are ideal for reproduction, providing high abundance and excellent fishing quality. The pond receives considerable fishing pressure, but is not considered economically important due to its small size.

Wildlife: Although there is no specific rating, the area is considered to have important riparian and upland habitats that offer moderate hunting, trapping, and viewing opportunities.

Scenic: Very dramatic relief, diverse vegetation, and excellent water quality combine to make this an outstanding scenic resource.

Shore Character: No specific rating given, but there are some rock ledges present.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

IRONBOUND POND

MIDAS #: 2510
Size: 40 acres

Township: Alder Brook Twp.
County: Somerset
USGS Quad: Penobscot Lake
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Ironbound Pond has outstanding fisheries, scenic, shore character, and geologic resources. It is the site of the unique Ironbound Mountain rock formations and a former golden eagle nest.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This isolated and undeveloped pond is located west of the upper end of Moosehead Lake. It is accessible by 4-wheel drive vehicles, but there are no campsites at the pond. It has been recommended By the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife that the road be discontinued to restore the remoteness of the area. Maximum depth is 10 feet and average depth is 5 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This shallow, eutrophic pond supports an outstanding brook trout fishery. The excellent quality of the aquatic habitat produces an abundance of fish and provides very good fishing. Public use is moderate, and the overall economic importance is considered low.

Wildlife: No rating given by DIFW. It is reported that golden eagles once nested here.

Scenic: The scenic resources are considered outstanding, with views of very dramatic relief, cliffs, vertical ledges, and clear water. Ironbound and Boundary Bald Mountains are part of the superb scenery.

Shore Character: The shoreline is dominated by unusual rock ledge formations of outstanding value.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: This area contains the Ironbound Mountain rock formations critical to local geologic interpretation, making this an outstanding resource.

JACKSON POND #2

MIDAS #: 0704
Size: 12 acres

Township: T3 R11 WELS
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Harrington Lake
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE This tiny undeveloped pond offers outstanding scenic and shore character resources, as well as significant fishery resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION Jackson Pond #2 is located at the southwestern edge of Baxter State Park in an area of numerous other small ponds near Harrington Lake. No depth data available.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This pond supports a significant brook trout fishery. The habitat is well-suited for trout reproduction, and provides for good quality fishing. Fishing pressure is moderate.

Wildlife: No significant features reported.

Scenic: This is considered an outstanding scenic resource, with views of spectacular relief, boulders and ledges, clear water, and diverse vegetation.

Shore Character: The shore character is also outstanding, dominated by numerous rock ledges and some areas of open shoreline.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

JIM POND

MIDAS #: 5054
Size: 320 acres

Township: Jim Pond Twp.
County: Franklin
USGS Quad: Jim Pond
Basin: Kennebec

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Jim Pond has outstanding fisheries, wildlife, and scenic resources and significant shore character values. There is an important deer wintering area associated with this pond.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This pond is located just off Route 27 near the Town of Eustis. It is accessible but relatively undeveloped, with three dwellings, a boat landing, and one campsite along its shores.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: Brook trout and lake trout make up the outstanding fisheries resource of this pond. Landlocked salmon were stocked in the 60's, but efforts to establish good populations of this species were unsuccessful. Good water quality and physical features provide the habitat necessary for good trout reproduction. Fishing quality is moderate, but the pond does receive considerable fishing pressure. Maximum depth is 125 feet and average depth is 40 feet.

Wildlife: The upland and riparian habitats associated with Jim Pond are of outstanding quality, providing for good species diversity. There is a deer wintering area around the north and east shores.

Scenic: This pond constitutes an outstanding scenic resource, with views of the nearby Bigelow Range, islands, boulders, rock ledges, and wildlife.

Shore Character: The shore character is considered a significant resource because of numerous rock ledges along the perimeter.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

JOHNSON POND

MIDAS #: 2986
Size: 197 acres

Township: T8 R14 WELS
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Allagash Lake
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Johnson Pond contains scenic and geologic resources, as well as significant fisheries and shore character resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This undeveloped lake is located just west of Allagash Lake, accessible by 2-wheel drive vehicles. There are no campsites or boat landings at the pond, and the pond is not impounded. Maximum depth is 58 feet and average depth is 15 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: Johnson Pond supports significant coldwater fisheries. The principal species are brook trout and lake trout, and abundance is considered moderate. The pond is not stocked and is closed to ice fishing.

Wildlife: There is an active osprey nest near the lake. Loons use the lake.

Scenic: This pond is considered an outstanding scenic resource, with views of surrounding hills, cliffs, islands, rock ledges, and diverse vegetation.

Shore Character: Sand beaches, rock ledges and areas of open shoreline make the shore character a significant resource.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: This area contains outstanding geologic features, including bedrock outcrops, sand beaches, and cliffs critical to geologic interpretation.

JO-MARY LAKE (MIDDLE)

MIDAS #: 0986
Size: 1152 acres

Township: T4 Indian Purchase
County: Penobscot
USGS Quad: Norcross
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Middle Jo-Mary Lake has significant fisheries, shore character, cultural, and geologic resources, as well as outstanding scenic values.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This developed lake is one of a four lake chain located in the Pemadumcook/Twin Lakes region west of Millinocket, and is often combined with Turkeytail Lake. Access to the pond is via a good gravel road runs along the entire western shore. Water level is controlled by a dam. Maximum depth is 18 feet and average depth is 9 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic waterbody supports significant cold and warmwater fisheries resources, with the principal species being white perch, chain pickerel, and landlocked salmon. Fishing pressure and economic importance are considered moderate.

Wildlife: No significant features reported.

Scenic: The scenic values of this area are considered outstanding, offering views of nearby mountains, beaches, islands, boulders, rock ledges, and very diverse vegetation. Some of the development around the lake did detract from the overall scenic rating.

Shore Character: Extensive rock ledges, dominant sand beaches, and areas of open shoreline combine to make the shore character a significant resource.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: This area is a significant cultural resource. Although none have yet been discovered, it is possible that significant archeological sites do exist.

Geologic: There is an outstanding example of a sand beach located here, making this a significant geologic resource.

JO-MARY LAKE (UPPER)

MIDAS #: 0243
Size: 1873 acres

Township: TA R10 WELS
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Norcross
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Upper Jo-Mary Lake contains outstanding fisheries and scenic resources, as well as significant shore character and geologic resources. The lake is scenically located at the foot of an extensive mountain range that includes Jo-Mary, Saddleback, Whitecap, and Chairback Mountains.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This relatively undeveloped lake is located west of Millinocket in the Pemadumcook/Twin lakes region. Access is via Route 11 to the southern end of the lake, where there is a boat landing and a commercial campground. There were approximately four dwellings on the lake as of 1988. Maximum depth is 72 feet and average depth is 32 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic waterbody supports outstanding coldwater fisheries, with the principal species of landlocked salmon, brook trout, and lake trout. A continuing salmon stocking program began in 1960. This is considered a very aesthetic location to fish and is of high economic importance.

Wildlife: No significant features reported.

Scenic: Upper Jo-Mary is considered an outstanding scenic resource, with views of dramatic relief, numerous sand beaches, boulders, islands, ledges, and diverse vegetation. Some inharmonious development at the southern end does detract from the overall scenic quality.

Shore Character: The shore character is considered significant due to dominant sand beaches, extensive areas of open shoreline, and some rock ledges.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: This area is a significant geologic resource, with outstanding examples of sand beach features.

KATAHDIN LAKE

MIDAS #: 2016
Size: 717 acres

Township: T3 R8 WELS
County: Penobscot
USGS Quad: Katahdin
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Katahdin Lake possess outstanding scenic and shore character resources, and significant fisheries, cultural, and geologic resources. This lake, located just outside the boundary of Baxter State Park, provides spectacular views of nearby Mount Katahdin.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This remote, undeveloped lake is located just east of Baxter State Park. There is no boat landing and no vehicular access within 1/2 mile of the lake. Maximum depth is 28 feet and average depth is 11 feet. The lake is a designated remote pond.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This eutrophic lake supports significant fisheries resources, with brook trout as the principal species. The aquatic habitat features an excellent reproductive capacity and high quality physical features. Abundance is moderate, and fishing pressure is considered low. There is no dam, and no stocking occurs. The lake is closed to ice fishing.

Wildlife: No significant features reported.

Scenic: Katahdin Lake is an outstanding scenic resource, providing views of very dramatic relief, rock ledges, beaches, and diverse vegetation.

Shore Character: The shore character is considered an outstanding resource, particularly the numerous beaches and extensive rock ledges.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: This area is a significant cultural resource due to the presence of the historic Appalachian Mountain Club Camp Cabin.

Geologic: Outstanding examples of sand beaches make this lake a significant geologic resource.

KENNEBAGO LAKE (BIG)

MIDAS #: 2374
Size: 1700 acres

Township: Davis Twp.
County: Franklin
USGS Quad: Kennebago Lake
Basin: Androscoggin

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Big Kennebago Lake contains outstanding fisheries, wildlife, scenic, shore character, and geologic resources, as well as significant cultural values.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This unique, developed lake is located just north of the town of Rangeley in western Maine. Road access is restricted by a series of gates, but the general public can boat downstream on the Kennebago River to the lake. There are approximately 50 camps along the shore. It is a deep lake, with maximum and average depths of 116 feet and 68 feet respectively.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic waterbody supports outstanding fisheries resources. The principal species are landlocked salmon and brook trout, with brook trout being heavily stocked prior to 1955. Fish abundance and diversity are high, and the habitat is well-suited for natural reproduction. The quality of fishing and aesthetics are very good, making this lake economically very important.

Wildlife: The area around Big Kennebago is considered an outstanding wildlife resource, containing very productive wetland, stream, and upland habitats that support abundant waterfowl, herons, deer, moose, and furbearers. Opportunities for hunting, trapping, and viewing wildlife are excellent.

Scenic: The scenery is outstanding, with spectacular views of nearby mountains and cliffs, numerous beaches, diverse vegetation, and clear water. Some inharmonious development detracted from the overall scenic quality of the resource.

Shore Character: The shore character is also outstanding due to the dominant beaches and extensive areas of open shoreline. The beaches are considered very special features.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: Big Kennebago is a significant cultural resource. Located along its shores are two historic hunting camps, Grant's Camp and The Kennebago Lake Club. One known archeological site is also located in the area, with the possibility that others will be found.

Geologic: Big Kennebago Lake contains outstanding geologic features, including fossil beds, important bedrock outcrops, and significant sand beaches.

Hydrologic: Relict drainage channels and shorelines, and a reverse delta are outstanding features of this lake.

LOBSTER LAKE

MIDAS #: 2948
Size: 3475 acres

Township: Lobster Twp.
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: North East Carry
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Lobster Lake possesses outstanding fisheries, wildlife, scenic, shore character, botanic, and geologic resources, as well as significant cultural features. It is one of the most significant lakes in Maine.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This unique, undeveloped lake is located just east of the northern end of Mooshead Lake, surrounded by Lobster, Big and Little Spencer, and Black Cap Mountains. Access is via gated private logging roads, and though there is no boat landing on the lake itself, boats can be put in on Lobster Stream and navigated 1.5 miles upstream to the lake. There are several campsites along the shore. Maximum depth is 106 feet and average depth is 30 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic lake supports outstanding fisheries, both coldwater and warmwater types. The Principal species are white perch, landlocked salmon, and lake trout, with no stocking taking place. Fish abundance is moderate but species diversity is high, and natural reproduction is excellent. The lake receives heavy fishing pressure, and is considered of moderate economic importance.

Wildlife: This wildlife resource in this area is considered outstanding, particularly due to the quality of wetland and riparian habitats and their associated scenic values. Moose, loons, and osprey are frequently seen.

Scenic: Lobster Lake has many outstanding scenic features, including spectacular views of surrounding mountains, boulders, islands, numerous beaches, coves, clear water, and very diverse vegetation.

Shore Character: Numerous distinctive beaches, dominant rock ledges, and prominent areas of open shoreline give this lake an outstanding shore character.

Botanic: This is the site of the Lobster Lake (Big Claw) jack pine stand, as well as the Big Island old growth red pine stand. In addition, Lonicera oblongifolia, the rare swamp-fly honeysuckle has been historically recorded in this area.

Cultural: There is one significant archeological site here and moderate probability that other significant, undiscovered sites exist.

Geologic: Lobster Lake has some outstanding geologic features, including important bedrock outcrops, outstanding examples of sand beaches, a reverse delta, and glacier outwash features.

LONG LAKE

MIDAS #: 1892
Size: 1203 acres

Township: T12 R13 WELS
County: Aroostook
USGS Quad: Umsaskis Lake
Basin: Saint John

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Long Lake contains outstanding fisheries and wildlife resources, as well as significant cultural and geologic features. It is part of the Allagash Wilderness Waterway.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This lake is located near the logging village of Clayton Lake in the northwest part of the State, at the confluence of the Allagash River and Chemquasabamticook Stream. It is accessed by the river or a private logging road that passes by the south end, where a boat landing is available. There are several campsites associated with the Wilderness Waterway located along the west shore. Maximum depth is 48 feet and average depth is 15 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic lake supports outstanding brook trout and lake trout fisheries, and is home for numerous other species. Stocking does not take place, as the capacity for natural reproduction in this lake is excellent. Fishing quality and aesthetics are highly rated and fishing pressure is heavy, making Long Lake an economically important resource.

Wildlife: Long Lake is considered an outstanding wildlife resource due to the presence of bald eagles. Great Blue Heron nests have also been reported.

Scenic: No data collected.

Shore Character: No data collected.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: Long Lake is part of an Indian canoe route, and contains at least eight known archeological sites. There is also a good possibility that more sites will be discovered.

Geologic: An unusual sand beach and an outstanding example of a large delta make this a significant geologic resource.

LONG POND

MIDAS #: 2536
Size: 3053 acres

Township: Long Pond Twp.
County: Somerset
USGS Quad: Long Pond
Basin: Kennebec

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Long Pond possesses outstanding scenic resources, as well as significant fisheries, wildlife, shore character, and cultural resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION Actually part of the Moose River, Long Pond is located along Route 15 near Jackman. There is no dam, however, and boats can be navigated down the Moose River a few miles to Brassua Lake. There are a boat landing and at least two campsites on the lake, as well as over 80 dwellings. Maximum depth is 44 feet and average depth is 9 feet. Portions of this developed lake are located in the organized town of Jackman and also in an unorganized township within LURC jurisdiction.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This mesotrophic waterbody supports significant fisheries. The principal species are landlocked salmon and brook trout, and no stocking occurs. Both fish abundance and fishing pressure are considered low.

Wildlife: Ospreys are known to nest in this area. Loons are frequently seen. Riparian and upland habitats are considered a significant wildlife resource.

Scenic: Long Pond is an outstanding scenic resource, with noteworthy features such as sand beaches, boulders, islands, and rock ledges. Some development is considered inharmonious, and did detract somewhat from the overall scenic rating.

Shore Character: The shore character is significant because of numerous beaches, dominant rock ledges, and extensive areas of open shoreline.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: There is a good possibility that important archeological sites exist in this area, making this a significant cultural resource.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

LOON LAKE

MIDAS #: 4024
Size: 1140 acres

Township: T6 R15 WELS
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Caucomgomoc Lake
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Loon Lake contains outstanding wildlife and geologic resources, as well as significant fisheries, scenic, and shore character features.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This undeveloped lake is located about 20 miles north of Moosehead Lake. It is accessible from the southeast via a logging road, but there is no public boat landing. There is one campsite near the access road. A dam was built in 1978 for water storage, resulting in frequent drastic drawdowns. Maximum depth is 45 feet and average depth is 15 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This mesotrophic lake supports significant warm and coldwater fisheries resources, with the principal species being white perch. The aquatic habitat is considered excellent in terms of reproductive capacity, water quality, and physical features. Fishing pressure is low, and the lake is closed to ice fishing.

Wildlife: Loon Lake is considered an outstanding wildlife resource. Bonapartes Gulls nest here and there are reports of great blue heron nests in the area. As the name suggests there is a significant loon population.

Scenic: Numerous beaches, islands, boulders, rock ledges, and diverse vegetation are some of the significant scenic features of this lake. Drastic drawdowns do detract from the overall rating.

Shore Character: The shore character is dominated by such significant features as numerous beaches, dominant rock ledges, and areas of open shoreline.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: The geologic features of Loon Lake are considered outstanding. These include outcrops of bedrock, i.e. fault breccia, that are critical to local geologic interpretation.

LYFORD POND (BIG)

MIDAS #: 0438

Size: 152 acres

Township: Shawtown Twp.

County: Piscataquis

USGS Quad: First Roach Pond

Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Big Lyford Pond contains outstanding fisheries and cultural resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This small, developed pond is located in a mountainous region east of Greenville. Access to the pond is good, and there is a boat landing. There were approximately nine dwellings on the pond as of 1988. Maximum depth is 40 feet and average depth is 13 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This mesotrophic lake supports an outstanding brook trout fishery. Fish abundance is very high, and natural reproduction is excellent due to high quality habitat. Fishing pressure is heavy but, overall, economic importance of the pond is considered low.

Wildlife: No significant features reported.

Scenic: Although no data was collected, the pond has obvious scenic qualities associated with its location at the base of several high mountains.

Shore Character: No data collected.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: Big Lyford Pond is considered an outstanding cultural resource because of at least one significant archeological site and the potential for other sites as yet undiscovered.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

MACHIAS LAKE (THIRD)

MIDAS #: 1124
Size: 2278 acres

Township: T42 MD BPP
County: Washington
USGS Quad: Wabassus Lake
Basin: Machias

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Third Machias Lake contains outstanding fisheries and wildlife resources, as well as significant cultural resources. This undeveloped lake has an active bald eagle nest and three active osprey nests. It is part of the popular Machias River canoe trip.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This lake is located in eastern Maine near West Grand, Sysladobsis, and Big Lakes. Access is via logging roads to the southern or eastern shores, where there are several campsites and a public boat landing. There were five dwellings on the lake as of 1988. Maximum depth is 34 feet and average depth is 14 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This eutrophic lake supports outstanding warmwater fisheries, with the principal species being smallmouth bass and white perch. Fish abundance is high, and the heavy fishing pressure it receives makes this lake very important economically.

Wildlife: Third Machias Lake is considered an outstanding non-game wildlife resource. The area has an active bald eagle nest and three active osprey nests.

Scenic: Although no data was collected, this lake possesses many obvious scenic qualities, including numerous islands, beaches, boulders, a very interesting shoreline configuration, and good wildlife viewing.

Shore Character: No data collected.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: This is a significant cultural resource, with at least three known archeological sites and considerable potential for other significant sites to be discovered.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

MARBLE POND

MIDAS #: 2186
Size: 75 acres

Township: T5 R8 WELS
County: Penobscot
USGS Quad: Shin Pond
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Marble Pond contains outstanding botanic and geologic resources, as well as significant fisheries, scenic and shore character resources. Because of the marble outcrops, several rare plant species are found in this area.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This tiny, undeveloped pond is located about five miles west of the Town of Shin Pond near Baxter State Park. Two-wheel drive access is restricted, and there are no campsites at the pond. No depth data available.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: Marble Pond contains significant fisheries resources. The principal species is brook trout, and the lake is thought to have habitat suitable for good natural reproduction. Fishing pressure is low at this remote pond.

Wildlife: Not rated by DIFW. There have been reports of great blue heron nests in the area.

Scenic: The scenic qualities of Marble Pond are considered significant, with views of the mountains of Baxter State Park, rocky shorelines and clear water.

Shore Character: The shore character of this pond is a significant resource, due to the dominant areas of open shoreline.

Botanic: This site is a particularly outstanding botanic resource. There are four rare or endangered plants that occur here, including Carex livida, var. grayana, Carex tenuiflora, Carex wiegandii, and Juncus stygius, var. american.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: This area contains outstanding geologic features such as rare fossil beds, rare bedrock outcrops, rare caves and other features associated with marble deposits. USGS Technical Paper 524I contains a lengthy comment on the geology of the Marble Pond area.

MATAGAMON LAKE

MIDAS #: 4260
Size: 4165 acres

Township: T6 R8 WELS
County: Penobscot
USGS Quad: Traveler Mountain
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Matagamon Lake, also called Grand lake possesses outstanding wildlife, botanic, and cultural resources, as well as significant fisheries, scenic, and shore character resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This large undeveloped lake is located at the north end of Baxter State Park. It is accessed by a road from the Town of Shin Pond or by Park trails, and there is a public landing and two camping areas on the lake. It is part of a popular canoe trip on the East Branch of the Penobscot River. Maximum depth is 95 feet and average depth is 23 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic waterbody supports significant fisheries resources, with the principal species being landlocked salmon, brook trout and lake trout. There is a dam with a fishway, and both salmon and lake trout are stocked. Species diversity is high and fish abundance is moderate, providing good quality fishing and making this an economically important resource.

Wildlife: This area is an outstanding non-game wildlife resource, with three osprey nests, eagle sightings, and great blue heron nests. It also has high potential for peregrine falcon reintroduction.

Scenic: Matagamon Lake is a significant scenic resource. It provides views of spectacular mountains, islands, boulders, rock ledges, clear water, and a very interesting shoreline configuration. Drastic water level fluctuations detracted significantly from the scenic qualities of this lake.

Shore Character: The significant shore character is dominated by numerous rock ledges and large areas of open shoreline.

Botanic: The Grand Lake Matagamon jack pine stand is located here, making this an outstanding botanic resource.

Cultural: An outstanding cultural feature of this area is the dam tenders house located near the lake.

Geologic: Fossils have been found on the shoreline.

MATTAWAMKEAG LAKE

MIDAS #: 1111
Size: 3330 acres

Township: T4 R3 WELS
County: Aroostook
USGS Quad: Mattawamkeag Lake
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Mattawamkeag Lake contains outstanding wildlife and shore character resources, as well as significant fisheries, scenic, cultural, and geologic resources. An active bald eagle nest is associated with this lake.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This relatively undeveloped lake is located near the Town of Island Falls, accessible from Route 2. The lake is largely surrounded by bogs and marshlands, and is impounded by a dam. There is a public boat landing near the highway, and less than 25 dwellings along the lake as of 1988. Maximum and average depths are 47 feet and 17 feet respectively.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This eutrophic waterbody supports significant cold and warmwater fisheries. The principal species are smallmouth bass, white perch, landlocked salmon, chain pickerel, and lake whitefish, with salmon being the only stocked species. The lake receives moderate fishing pressure, and is considered somewhat important economically.

Wildlife: An active bald eagle nest in the area makes this lake an outstanding non-game wildlife resource.

Scenic: Mattawamkeag is considered a significant scenic resource, with views of surrounding mountains, islands, boulders, beaches, and a very interesting shoreline configuration. Shoreline development detracts from the overall visual quality.

Shore Character: Numerous and dominant rock ledges, scattered beaches, areas of open shoreline, and an overall diversity of features make the shore character outstanding.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: This lake is a significant cultural resource because of the possibility of undiscovered and potentially significant archeological sites in the area.

Geologic: The area contains an outstanding example of an esker that is considered important for geologic interpretation.

MILLINOCKET LAKE

MIDAS #: 4156
Size: 2701 acres

Township: T7 R9 WELS
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Millinocket Lake
Basin: Saint John

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Millinocket Lake contains outstanding cultural resources, as well as significant fisheries, wildlife, scenic, and shore character resources. There is a unique sporting camp on the lake that has been operated for the most part by the same family since around the turn of the century.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This isolated and relatively undeveloped lake is located about five miles from the north end of Baxter State Park. Water levels are dam-controlled, and the lake shore is characterized by extensive areas of dri-ki (driftwood) that are caused by years of fluctuating water levels. Public access to the lake is by 4-wheel drive, and there is no improved boat landing. There is a sporting camp at the east end near the dam. Maximum depth is 54 feet and average depth is 22 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This mesotrophic lake supports significant coldwater fisheries, with the principal species being landlocked salmon, rainbow smelt, brook trout, and lake trout. A lake trout introduction program began in 1981. There is a fishway at the dam.

Wildlife: There are three active osprey nests and an historic bald eagle nest in the area, with a high nesting potential for eagles. There are also several breeding pairs of common loons on this lake.

Scenic: The scenic features of Millinocket Lake are considered significant, with views of surrounding mountains, several islands, ledges, boulders, and a very interesting shoreline configuration. Opportunities for viewing moose, deer, and other wildlife species are excellent.

Shore Character: Numerous rock ledges and areas of open shoreline make the shore character a significant resource.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: Millinocket Lake is an outstanding cultural resource. There are at least four known archeological sites of great significance, with the potential for more to be discovered.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

MILLINOCKET LAKE

MIDAS #: 2020
Size: 8960 acres

Township: T1 R8 WELS
County: Penobscot
USGS Quad: Katahdin
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Millinocket Lake possesses outstanding wildlife resources and significant fisheries, scenic, shore character, and geologic resources. There are two former bald eagle nests on this lake.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This relatively undeveloped lake is located near the Town of Millinocket at the south end of Baxter State Park. A public boat landing provides good access to the southern end of the lake. There were approximately 46 dwellings as of 1988. Maximum depth is 86 feet and average depth is 24 feet, and water levels are dam-controlled by a paper company.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic waterbody supports significant cold and warmwater fisheries, with the principal species being white perch, chain pickerel, landlocked salmon, rainbow smelt, and lake trout. Both salmon and trout are stocked here. Fish abundance is moderate, as is the fishing pressure. The lake is considered economically very important.

Wildlife: This area contains outstanding non-game wildlife resources, including 2 former eagle nests and excellent breeding and feeding habitat for common loons.

Scenic: Millinocket Lake has significant scenic qualities due to dramatic relief, numerous islands and beaches, boulders, rock ledges, good wildlife viewing, and diverse vegetation. The overall scenic rating was lowered substantially because of dramatic fluctuations in water level.

Shore Character: Shore character values are significant, with numerous dominant beaches, some rock ledges, and areas of open shoreline.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: This area contains significant geologic features, including outstanding examples of sand beaches and unique glacial end moraines and eskers.

MOOSEHEAD LAKE

MIDAS #: 390
Size: 74,890 acres

Township: Little Squaw Twp.
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Moosehead lake
Basin: Kennebec

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Moosehead Lake, truly one of Maine's and even New England's most unique natural resources, contains outstanding features in every category. Covering over 117 square miles, it is the largest lake in the State and forms the headwaters of the Kennebec River.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This lake is located in northern central Maine near the Town of Greenville. It is nearly 30 miles in length, with over 245 miles of diverse shoreline and several large, undeveloped islands. Sugar Island, the largest, is entirely a Maine Public Reserve Lot, and a portion of nearby Lily Bay is a State Park. The lake is largely surrounded by mountains of various sizes, including Squaw Mountain ski area at the southern end near Greenville. Mount Kineo, a prominent landform jutting out into the narrows of the lake near Rockwood, features vertical cliffs rising over 300 feet out of the water. There are numerous sand, gravel, and cobble beaches scattered along the shores. Maximum depth is 246 feet and average depth is 55 feet.

There are numerous boat landings and public access points along much of the southern shores of the lake, as well as at the very northern end and along the western shore at the Town of Rockwood.

Development, in the form of seasonal and year-round dwellings, sporting camps, campgrounds, marinas, and resorts, covers much of the southern and western portions of the lake. Other parts of the lake are increasingly being opened to subdivision development as existing shorefront properties become scarcer and more valuable and large landowners, mostly paper companies, make large shoreline areas available to developers.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: Moosehead Lake supports outstanding fisheries resources and is considered one of the most economically important lakes in the State. The principal species are burbot, landlocked salmon, brook trout, and lake trout, with salmon being the only stocked species. The quality of the habitat is excellent, particularly in regard to the water quality and physical factors necessary to support the abundant fish populations. The fishing and aesthetic qualities are excellent, and the lake receives heavy fishing pressure, in both open water and ice fishing seasons.

Wildlife: Moosehead lake and its surrounding wetland, riparian, and upland habitats support outstanding wildlife resources. The area abounds with both game and non-game breeding and migrating bird species, including cormorants, eider ducks, three kinds of gulls, bitterns, ospreys, and common loons. There was an historic bald eagle nest in the Beaver Cove area. Opportunities to view wildlife are excellent.

Scenic: The scenic resources of Moosehead Lake are outstanding. Most parts of the lake offer very dramatic views of surrounding mountains. The cliffs of Mount Kineo are a spectacular landmark visible from much of the southern and middle regions of the lake. Numerous islands of all sizes are found throughout, as are sand, gravel, and cobble beaches. Shoreline configurations of the various regions range from very convoluted and interesting to straight and expansive. Vegetation along the shore is generally not considered diverse, but water clarity and probability of viewing wildlife are highly rated. Some regions contained inharmonious development that detracted from the scenic values.

Shore Character: The overall shore character is outstanding, with plentiful beaches, dominant rock ledges, and extensive areas of open shoreline.

Botanic: The botanic resources of Moosehead are exceptional and are rated as outstanding overall. There are at least seven rare, threatened, or endangered plants associated with the lake, including:

- Lycopodium sabinaefolium.....Ground Fir
- Dryopteris fragrens, l. schott.....Fragrant Cliff Fern
- Agrostis borealis (haitm.).....Boreal Bentgrass
- Trisetum melicoides (michx.).....Grass
- Carex capillaris, l. major.....Hair-like Sedge
- Osmorhiza chilensis.....Western Sweet Cicely
- Subularia aquatica.....Awliwort

Cultural: The Moosehead Lake area is considered an outstanding cultural resource. In addition to being an historical Indian canoe route associated with the Kennebec River, the region contains numerous historical and archeological features. One of the most prominent features is the once lavish Kineo Resort and Hotel complex on Kineo Island. Although now abandoned and deteriorating, some of the buildings have seen recent efforts to restore them. Another outstanding feature of Moosehead is the fully-restored and operating lake boat Katahdin. This boat, which was once used to haul booms of floating logs on the lake, is now is now an excursion steamer berthed at Greenville. Dispersed along the lake shore are also many late 19th century summer cottages, reminders of an era when Moosehead was a popular destination resort accessed primarily by rail train.

The Moosehead region, including the Brassua and Northeast Carry areas contains approximately 66 known archeological sites. These sites are rated highly significant overall, and it is assumed that there is a good possibility that additional important sites will be found.

Geologic: The many significant physical features found in the Moosehead area make this an outstanding geologic resource. These features include outstanding examples of bedrock outcrops, sand beaches, cliffs, and caves critical to geologic interpretation. There are also some important fossil areas and an outstanding glacial esker (in Lily Bay area). With a maximum depth of 246 feet Moosehead is one of the state's deepest lakes.

MOOSELEUK LAKE

MIDAS #: 1990
Size: 422 acres

Township: T10 R9 WELS
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Mooseleuk
Basin: Saint John

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Mooseleuk Lake contains outstanding wildlife, scenic, and cultural resources, as well as significant fisheries resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This isolated, undeveloped lake is located about 30 miles southwest of the Town of Ashland in northern Maine. It is accessed via logging roads by 2-wheel drive vehicles, and there are two campsites and a boat landing available. There is also one camp on the lake. Maximum depth is 6 feet and average depth is 4 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This eutrophic lake supports a significant natural brook trout fishery. The habitat is considered good for reproduction, but competing species are thought to limit brook trout populations.

Wildlife: The wetland habitats associated with this lake are outstanding. They provide for an abundance of both waterfowl and mammal species such as moose. Hunting and viewing of wildlife in this area are excellent.

Scenic: The scenic values of this lake are outstanding, with views of surrounding mountains, islands, boulders, and a very interesting shoreline configuration.

Shore Character: No rating, though there are some areas of open shoreline.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: Mooseleuk Lake is an outstanding cultural resource. There are 17 significant archeological sites in this area, with a good possibility that more will be discovered.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

MOOSELOOKMEGUNTIC LAKE

MIDAS #: 3302, MLML
Size: 14101 acres

Township: Richardson Twp.
County: Franklin
USGS Quad: Oquossoc
Basin: Androscoggin

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Mooselookmeguntic Lake contains outstanding fisheries, wildlife, shore character, and cultural resources, as well as significant scenic values. The northern part of this lake becomes Cupsuptic Lake, another Class 1A lake that it is described separately in this report.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This large, developed lake is located in western Maine near the Towns of Rangeley and Oquossoc, accessed from Route 17. There are over 200 dwellings on the lake, as well as a public boat landing and several mainland and island campsites. Large portions of the southern and western shores are within Maine Public Reserve lots. Maximum and average depths are 132 feet and 60 feet respectively.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic lake supports outstanding fisheries resources. The principal species are brook trout and landlocked salmon, and brown trout also occur here in lesser numbers. The lake is controlled by a dam, but there is no fishway. Mooselookmeguntic (including Cupsuptic) has excellent aquatic habitat, well-suited for natural fish reproduction. Fishing quality is considered excellent because of abundant populations, and the heavy pressure it receives makes this lake very important economically.

Wildlife: Common loons, Canada geese, and numerous other waterfowl species abound here. There are deer wintering areas and an historic bald eagle nest associated with the lake. Golden eagles and loons are frequently sighted here.

Scenic: The scenic quality of this lake is outstanding, with spectacular views of nearby Saddleback Mountain, numerous sand beaches (including pocket beaches), islands of all sizes, boulders, rock ledges, and an interesting shoreline configuration.

Shore Character: Beaches and areas of open shoreline are the dominant features that make the shore character of this lake a significant resource.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: The area around Mooselookmeguntic Lake is considered a significant cultural resource. Important historical features include Bald Mountain Camp (in Rangeley) and Pleasant Island (in Adamstown), both 19th century hunting camps, and Dam Outlet, which was used to create a flowage for logs in 1885.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

MUNSUNGAN LAKE

MIDAS #: 4180
Size: 1415 acres

Township: T8 R10 WELS
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Millinocket Lake
Basin: Saint John

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Munsungan Lake contains outstanding fisheries, scenic, and cultural resources, as well as significant shore character features.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This undeveloped lake is located about 10 miles north of Baxter State Park, nestled among scenic hills that include Munsungan Ridge and Norway Bluff. There are several campsites and hand-carry boat launches, and the lake is part of the popular Aroostook River Canoe Trip. Maximum depth is 123 feet and average depth is 39 feet. There is no dam controlling water levels.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic waterbody supports outstanding fisheries, with the principal species being landlocked salmon, brook trout, and lake trout. No species are stocked. Fish abundance and diversity are high, as are fishing quality and aesthetics. Water quality and reproductive habitat are excellent. Moderate public pressure means an overall moderate economic importance. The lake is closed to ice fishing.

Wildlife: No specific rating. However, the opportunities for hunting, trapping, and viewing of wildlife are considered excellent due to the quality of wetland, riparian, and upland habitats associated with this lake.

Scenic: This lake received an outstanding scenic rating for its dramatic relief, sand beaches, interesting shoreline configuration, and diverse vegetation.

Shore Character: The presence of sand beaches makes this a significant shoreline resource.

Botanic: No specific features reported.

Cultural: Munsungan is an outstanding cultural area. It is part of the Saint John Indian canoe route, and has 35 known significant archeological sites and a very good possibility that others will be discovered.

Geologic: There is an ancient lake terrace near the lake.

MUSQUASH LAKE (WEST)

MIDAS #: 1096
Size: 1613 acres

Township: T6 R1 NBPP
County: Washington
USGS Quad: Scraggly Lake
Basin: Saint Croix

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE West Musquash Lake contains outstanding fisheries and scenic resources, and significant shore character and cultural resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This undeveloped lake is located in eastern Maine near West Grand Lake. There are two boat landings and several campsites on the lake, but no dwellings are present. An old dam and fishway were removed in 1970, leaving water levels to fluctuate naturally. Maximum depth is 108 feet and average depth is unknown.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic lake supports outstanding landlocked salmon and brook trout fisheries. Abundance and species diversity are moderate, as is the overall quality of the habitat. Aesthetics are high, and a moderate fishing pressure contributes to a moderate economic importance.

Wildlife: No significant features reported.

Scenic: Views of surrounding hills, numerous beaches, boulders, islands, rock ledges, and excellent water quality make this lake an outstanding scenic resource.

Shore Character: The shore character is a significant due to dominant beaches, rock ledges, and areas of open shoreline.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: West Musquash is considered a significant cultural resource; there is a high potential that important archeological sites will be found in the area.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

NAHMAKANTA LAKE

MIDAS #: 0698
Size: 1024 acres

Township: T1 R11 WELS
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Harrington Lake
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Nahmakanta Lake contains outstanding fisheries, scenic, shore character, and botanic resources, as well as a significant cultural resource. The Appalachian Trail passes along the shore of this remote lake.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This undeveloped lake is located in a mountainous area near Pemadumcook and the Twin Lakes. There are several campsites along the lake associated with the Appalachian Trail, and a hand-carry boat launch. Average depth is 49 feet and maximum depth is 110 feet. There is no dam impounding the lake.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic lake supports outstanding cold and warmwater fisheries, with the principal species being white perch, landlocked salmon, and lake trout. No species are stocked. The reproductive and physical aspects of the habitat are excellent, as is the aesthetic quality. Fishing pressure and overall economic importance are considered moderate.

Wildlife: No specific rating, but there are occasional bald eagle sightings in the area.

Scenic: Dramatic relief, beaches, ledges, boulders, cliffs, and clear water are some of the outstanding scenic features of this area.

Shore Character: Dominant beaches and extensive rock ledges are features that make this an outstanding resource. The Appalachian Trail goes along the edge of the lake.

Botanic: Nahmakanta Lake is an outstanding botanic resource due to the Nesuntabunt red spruce/pine old growth site.

Cultural: This lake was part of the Penobscot River Indian canoe route, making this a significant cultural resource.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

NESOURDNEHUNK DEADWATER

MIDAS #: 0600
Size: 300 acres

Township: T2 R10 WELS
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Harrington Lake
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Nesourdnehunk Deadwater contains outstanding fisheries and wildlife resources and significant geologic features. The scenic Nesourdnehunk Falls on the Penobscot River marks the eastern edge of the deadwater. This is a traditional bald eagle nesting and foraging area.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This undeveloped waterbody is actually a large deadwater of the West Branch of the Penobscot River. It is located partially within Baxter State Park along a major logging access road. There are several campsites and a boat landing along the south shore. No depth data available.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This waterbody, being part of the Penobscot River, contains outstanding landlocked salmon and brook trout fisheries. Abundance is high and species diversity moderate. The habitat is considered moderate in terms of reproductive capacity and physical features. Fishing quality and aesthetics are highly rated, and because of easy access, the pressure is high. Economic importance is also high.

Wildlife: This is a traditional bald eagle nest area, as well as an important foraging area for these endangered birds.

Scenic: No data was collected, but the area offers dramatic views of nearby Mount Katahdin and the Nesourdnehunk Falls.

Shore Character: No data collected.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: Nesourdnehunk Falls at the east end of the deadwater is an outstanding example of a waterfall.

NICATOUS LAKE

MIDAS #: 4766
Size: 5165 acres

Township: T40 MD
County: Hancock
USGS Quad: Nicatous Lake
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Nicatous Lake contains outstanding wildlife, scenic, and shore character resources, as well as significant fisheries and cultural features. It is a very diverse wildlife area supporting numerous species of birds and mammals.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This large, developed lake is located in eastern Maine near the Town of Burlington. It is characterized by numerous sand beaches, island, rock shoals, and a very convoluted and interesting shoreline. There were approximately 80 seasonal dwellings and a resort lodge on the lake as of 1988, as well as several campsites and a boat landing. It is relatively shallow, with maximum and average depths of 56 feet and 16 feet respectively.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This eutrophic waterbody supports significant cold and warmwater fisheries, including smallmouth bass, white perch, chain pickerel, and landlocked salmon. Salmon is the only stocked species. Abundance, habitat quality, fishing quality, and public pressure are all considered moderate, as is the overall economic importance. There is a dam with a fishway.

Wildlife: This area is an outstanding wildlife resource, with the riparian and upland habitats supporting diverse species. Common loons and other waterfowl find excellent breeding and foraging areas here, and there are an active bald eagle nest and three osprey nests on the tributary streams. Mammal species such as deer, bear, and coyotes also abound.

Scenic: Numerous sand beaches, islands, boulders, rock ledges, diverse vegetation, wildlife viewing, and a very interesting shoreline configuration make this an outstanding scenic resource.

Shore Character: The outstanding shore is characterized by dominant beaches and rock ledges, along with some areas of open shoreline.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: Nicatous is a significant cultural resource. It is part of the Penobscot River Indian canoe route and, as a result, potentially contains significant archeological sites.

Geologic: There is a significant esker nearby.

Hydrologic: No significant features reported.

ONAWA LAKE

MIDAS #: 0894
Size: 1344 acres

Township: Elliottsville Twp.
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Sebec Lake
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Onawa Lake contains outstanding fisheries, wildlife, and scenic resources, as well as significant shore character and cultural features. Probably the most significant features of this lake are the spectacular views of nearby Boarstone and Barren Mountains, which rises sharply from the shores.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This developed lake is located southeast of the Town of Greenville. As of 1988, there were approximately 60 dwellings on the lake, some of them built in the early part of this century. A railroad and high trestle bridge are located at the southern end. There are numerous significant natural features in the general area, including Sunrise Ponds at the summit of Boarstone Mtn., Big Wilson Cliffs, Little Wilson Falls and Gorge, and Slugundy Falls. Maximum depth is 76 feet, average depth is 19 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic lake supports outstanding fisheries, with the principal species being landlocked and brook trout. Habitat quality is excellent for natural reproduction and abundance is high, so no species are stocked. Fishing quality and aesthetics are high, but fishing pressure is low. There is no dam.

Wildlife: Excellent riparian and upland habitats make this an outstanding wildlife resource. Non-game species include nesting great blue herons and common loons.

Scenic: The scenic qualities of this area are outstanding, particularly the very dramatic relief, cliffs, rock ledges, islands, diverse vegetation, and wildlife viewing.

Shore Character: The shore character is considered significant because of dominant rock ledges, areas of open shoreline, and beaches.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: This lake is part of the Penobscot Indian canoe route.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

PEMADUMCOOK CHAIN LAKE

MIDAS #: 0982
Size: 18300 acres

Township: T1 R10 WELS
County: Penobscot
USGS Quad: Norcross
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Pemadumcook Chain Lake contains outstanding scenic and cultural resources, as well as significant fisheries, shore character, and geologic resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This large, developed chain of lakes, which is located near the Town of Millinocket, includes Pemadumcook, Ambajejus, North and South Twin Lakes, and Elbow Lake. As of 1988, there were over 700 seasonal and year-round dwellings, several mainland and island campsites, and at least boat landings. The Appalachian Trail passes along the west shore of Pemadumcook Lake. The average and maximum depths are 28 and 101 feet respectively, but the lake is used for water storage and often experiences drastic drawdowns.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic lake supports significant and diverse fisheries resources, with the principal species being white perch, chain pickerel, landlocked salmon, rainbow smelt, and lake trout. Both salmon and trout are stocked, and there is a fishway at the dam to allow natural immigration. Abundance and fishing quality are moderate, and the lake is considered of moderate importance economically.

Wildlife: No significant features reported.

Scenic: This lake is considered an outstanding scenic resource because of its numerous sand and gravel beaches, boulders, islands, diverse vegetation. It also affords dramatic views of Mount Katahdin to the north. Drastic drawdowns at times do detract from the overall scenic quality.

Shore Character: The shore character is a significant feature due to the numerous, extensive beaches, rock ledges, and areas of open shoreline.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: The Ambajejus Boom House located nearby in T1 R9 WELS is an important historical feature of this area. Also this is part of the Penobscot Indian canoe route and contains 15 significant archeological sites.

Geologic: The presence of outstanding examples of glacial moraines in this area make Pemadumcook Lake a significant geologic resource.

PENOBSCOT LAKE

MIDAS #: 0339
Size: 1019 acres

Township: Dole Brook Twp.
County: Somerset
USGS Quad: Penobscot Lake
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Penobscot Lake contains outstanding fisheries, scenic, and geologic resources, as well as significant shore character and cultural features.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This large, undeveloped lake is located in northwestern Maine next to the Canadian border, nestled among small mountains. It forms the headwaters of the South Branch of the Penobscot River. There are no dwellings here, but there are two campsites along the shore. Maximum depth is 104 feet, and average depth is 33 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic waterbody supports outstanding fisheries resources, with the principal species being brook trout and the rare blueback trout. Abundance is high due to the excellent quality of the aquatic habitat. Fishing quality and aesthetics are highly rated, but the lake receives only moderate fishing pressure. No stocking occurs, and the lake is closed to ice fishing.

Wildlife: No significant features reported.

Scenic: The scenic resources of Penobscot Lake are outstanding, providing views of surrounding mountains, islands, boulders, rock ledges, cliffs, clear water, and an interesting shoreline configuration.

Shore Character: Dominant rock ledges along the lake give the shore character significant value.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: This lake is a part of the Penobscot Indian canoe route, and it is thought that there are important archaeological sites as yet undiscovered here.

Geologic: This area is considered an outstanding geologic resource because of outcrops of bedrock that are critical to geologic interpretation, and outstanding examples of rock cliffs.

PIERCE POND

MIDAS #: 0086
Size: 1650 acres

Township: Pierce Pond Twp.
County: Somerset
USGS Quad: Pierce Pond
Basin: Kennebec

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Pierce Pond contains outstanding fisheries and scenic resources, as well as significant wildlife and shore character resources. There is a historic deer wintering area associated with this pond.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This remote, undeveloped pond is located between the Kennebec River and Flagstaff Lake in a mountainous area of western Maine. The Appalachian Trail passes along the southern shore, where there is a lean-to campsite. There are two seasonal dwellings on the pond, and a hand-carry boat landing on the eastern side. A dam controls water levels; maximum and average depths are 120 feet and 39 feet respectively.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic pond contains outstanding fisheries resources. The principal species is landlocked salmon, which is stocked. Brook trout are present in lesser numbers and were once stocked. A fish screen is installed at the dam to prevent drop-down over impassible falls. The habitat is considered very good, and reproductive capacity is moderate. The quality of fishing, the aesthetics, and the fishing pressure are all high, as is the overall economic importance.

Wildlife: This is a significant wildlife area, with a historic deer wintering area nearby. Common loons, common goldeneyes, and black ducks are known to nest here.

Scenic: Pierce Pond is truly an outstanding scenic resource, offering exceptional views of dramatic topographic relief, islands, numerous beaches, rock ledges, and clear water. The pond has a very interesting, convoluted shoreline rimmed with diverse vegetation.

Shore Character: The shore character is significant, with dominant beaches, rock ledges, and areas of open shoreline.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported though there are waterfalls nearby.

PLEASANT LAKE (BIG)

MIDAS #: 2756
Size: 979 acres

Township: T9 R11 WELS
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Spider Lake
Basin: Saint John

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Big Pleasant Lake contains outstanding scenic resources, as well as significant fisheries, wildlife, shore character, and cultural resources. It is associated with a nearby deer wintering area.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This relatively remote, undeveloped lake is located near Churchill and Munsungan Lakes in northern Maine. It is surrounded by scenic Harlow and Pleasant Mountains. As of 1988 there were three seasonal dwellings and a hand-carry boat landing on the lake. Maximum depth is 35 feet and average depth is 19 feet. The lake is not impounded by a dam.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This mesotrophic waterbody supports a significant brook trout fishery, even though conditions for coldwater species are considered marginal. No stocking occurs. Abundance is low and fishing quality moderate. There is low fishing pressure.

Wildlife: A deer wintering area is associated with this lake, making it a significant wildlife resource. Opportunities for hunting, trapping, and viewing of wildlife are excellent, especially in the upland habitats.

Scenic: This area offers outstanding scenic resources, with dramatic views of nearby mountains, beaches, islands, boulders, rock ledges, and very diverse vegetation.

Shore Character: The shore character of Pleasant Lake is significant due to the presence of beaches, rock ledges, and areas of open shoreline.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: Pleasant Lake is part of the historic Saint John Indian canoe route.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

PLEASANT LAKE

MIDAS #: 1100
Size: 1574 acres

Township: T6 R1 NBPP
County: Washington
USGS Quad: Scraggly Lake
Basin: Saint Croix

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Pleasant Lake contains outstanding fisheries, scenic, and botanic resources, as well as significant shore character features.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This relatively undeveloped lake is located in eastern Maine near Scraggly and Junior Lakes. There is a commercial campground and boat landing at the south end, and as of 1988 there were approximately four dwellings on the lake. Maximum and average depths are 92 feet and 34 feet respectively.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic waterbody supports outstanding cold and warmwater fisheries. The principal species are white perch, landlocked salmon, lake trout, and lake whitefish. Salmon is the only species stocked. There is a screen at the outlet to prevent emigration.

Wildlife: No specific rating, but there is an osprey nest on the lake making this a significant non-game resource.

Scenic: Pleasant Lake is considered an outstanding scenic resource, offering views of topographic relief, beaches, boulders, diverse vegetation, and clear water.

Shore Character: The shore character is of significant value due to the numerous beaches and areas of open shoreline.

Botanic: An old growth hemlock stand makes this an outstanding botanic resource.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

POCUMUS LAKE

MIDAS #: 1110
Size: 2201 acres

Township: T5 ND BPP
County: Washington
USGS Quad: Wabassus Lake
Basin: Saint John

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Pocumus Lake contains outstanding fisheries and wildlife resources and significant cultural features. A pair of bald eagles has used this lake to nest as recently as 1984.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This relatively large, undeveloped lake is located in eastern Maine near the Town of Grand Lake Stream. It is connected to West Grand, Junior, and Sysladobsis Lakes by narrow thoroughfares. There is a commercial campground and boat landing at Elsemore Landing at the southern end, and as of 1988 there were at least three dwellings. Average depth is 25 feet and maximum depth 44 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This eutrophic waterbody supports outstanding cold and warmwater fisheries. The principal species are smallmouth bass and white perch, though landlocked salmon, lake trout, and lake whitefish are also found here. No species are stocked. Natural reproduction is excellent, and moderate abundance provides good fishing quality. Economic importance is moderate.

Wildlife: A pair of bald eagles has nested here in the past, making this area an outstanding non-game wildlife resource. The nests were last occupied in 1984.

Scenic: No data collected.

Shore Character: No data collected.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: Five archeological sites have been discovered in this area, with a high potential that other important sites will be found. Overall, the cultural features are considered significant.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

POLAND POND

MIDAS #: 2994
Size: 490 acres

Township: T7 R14 WELS
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Allagash Lake
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Poland Pond contains outstanding wildlife, scenic, and geologic resources, as well as significant fisheries and shore character features. This pond is often used by moose for feeding, and there have been many bald eagle sightings here.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This undeveloped small pond is located in northwestern Maine between Caucomgomoc and Allagash Lakes. There was once a dam on the pond, but it has deteriorated and natural water levels now exist. There is one island campsite at the north end. Average depth is 7 feet and maximum depth is 34 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This eutrophic pond supports a significant brook trout fishery. The quality of aquatic habitat is very good, and provides moderate abundance. Fishing quality is good, but aesthetics are high. Fishing pressure is low, as is the overall economic importance. The pond is closed to ice fishing.

Wildlife: This area is considered an outstanding wildlife resource, especially the upland and riparian habitats. Moose frequently use the pond as a watering hole; bald eagles are sighted, though no nest has been confirmed. Loons use this pond.

Scenic: Poland Pond offers outstanding views of dramatic relief, rock ledges, beaches, islands, wildlife, diverse vegetation, and a very convoluted shoreline configuration.

Shore Character: The shore character is significant due to dominant rock ledges, as well as some beaches and areas of open shoreline.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: Poland Pond contains outstanding examples of bedrock outcrops that are critical to interpretation of local geology, particularly in terms of fault zones.

POND IN THE RIVER

MIDAS #: 3328
Size: 512 acres

Township: Township C
County: Oxford
USGS Quad: Oquossoc
Basin: Androscoggin

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Pond in the River possesses outstanding fisheries and botanic resources, as well as significant wildlife and scenic resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This small, developed pond is located in western Maine near Lower Richardson Lake, at the base of Black Cat Mountain. It is actually a deadwater of the Rapid River. Two wheel drive access is closed to the public, and there are no campsites or boat landing. Average depth is 19 feet and maximum depth is 40 feet. Only remnants of a dam exist at this time.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This mesotrophic waterbody supports outstanding fisheries, with the principal species being landlocked salmon and brook trout. Stocking of brook trout was stopped in 1961 due to poor returns. Abundance is high, and the reproductive capacity of the habitat is excellent. Fishing quality, aesthetics, and pressure are all high, making this pond very important economically.

Wildlife: This pond is a significant wildlife resource, with a deer wintering area and an osprey nest being two important features. Opportunities for hunting, trapping, and viewing of wildlife are all considered good.

Scenic: Good views of surrounding mountains, islands, boulders, and wildlife make this a significant resource.

Shore Character: No rating, but the pond does contain some areas of open shoreline.

Botanic: This area contains a significant old growth pine stand.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

PRIESTLY LAKE

MIDAS #: 1906
Size: 645 acres

Township: T10 R13 WELS
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Umsaskis
Basin: Saint John

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Priestly Lake contains outstanding scenic, botanic, and geologic resources, as well as significant fisheries and cultural resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This small undeveloped lake is located near Churchill Lake and the Allagash Wilderness Waterway in northern Maine. It is nestled scenically at the base of Priestly Mountain close to a major logging road. There are no dwellings, boat landing or campsites. Maximum depth is 50 feet, average is 17 feet. There is no dam controlling water levels.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic lake supports significant fisheries, with the principal species being brook trout and lake trout. Salmon were stocked years ago but did not become established. Abundance is high due to excellent habitat, and fishing quality is very good. The lake receives little fishing pressure, and is therefore not considered economically important.

Wildlife: No significant features reported, but the opportunities to hunt, trap, and view wildlife are considered moderate.

Scenic: Priestly Lake is an outstanding scenic resource, with very dramatic relief, islands, ledges, diverse vegetation, clear water, and an interesting shoreline.

Shore Character: No rating, but there are some rock ledges.

Botanic: Nearby Priestly Mountain contains an old growth spruce/maple stand, an outstanding botanic resource.

Cultural: This is part of the Saint John Indian canoe route.

Geologic: An outstanding example of a significant bedrock outcrop and a waterfall critical to local geologic interpretation make this area an outstanding resource. The fact that the lake is deep and clear also is significant.

PRONG POND

MIDAS #: 9791
Size: 427 acres

Township: Beaver Cove Plt.
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Moosehead Lake
Basin: Kennebec

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Prong Pond contains outstanding wildlife and scenic resources and significant fisheries and shore character resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This small, relatively undeveloped pond is located near the southeast corner of Moosehead Lake. There were three seasonal dwellings on the pond as of 1988, and no boat landing or campsites exist. Maximum depth is 27 feet, average depth is 8 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This eutrophic pond contains a significant brook trout fishery and a good smallmouth bass fishery. Abundance is considered high due to the excellent quality of the habitat. Fishing quality and public pressure are moderate, and economic importance is low. No species are stocked, and the pond is closed to ice fishing. There is a dam but no fishway.

Wildlife: This area is generally considered outstanding for wildlife. Excellent riparian and upland habitats support a diverse wildlife resource.

Scenic: The pond provides outstanding views of surrounding mountains, numerous islands, boulders, rock ledges, very diverse vegetation, and an interesting shoreline configuration.

Shore Character: The shoreline is considered a significant resource because of dominant rock ledges and extensive areas of open shoreline.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

RAGGED LAKE

MIDAS #: 2936
Size: 2712 acres

Township: T2 R13 WELS
County: Penobscot
USGS Quad: Ragged Lake
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Ragged Lake contains outstanding fisheries and scenic resources, as well as significant shore character and cultural features.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This large, relatively undeveloped lake is located in a mountainous area east of the north end of Moosehead Lake. Black Cap and Big Spencer Mountains are prominent features associated with this lake. There are a few camps on the shore and a commercial campground at the south end. Ragged is used for water storage and experiences drastic drawdowns at certain times of the year, particularly summer and fall. Average and maximum depths are 20 feet and 54 feet respectively.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic lake supports outstanding fisheries, with the principal species being landlocked salmon, brook trout, and lake trout. Lake trout is the only stocked species, though salmon were stocked from 1960 to 1977. Abundance is considered moderate. The habitat possesses good physical features and water quality and moderate reproductive capacity. Aesthetics are highly rated. The lake receives little fishing pressure.

Wildlife: No specific rating, though there is an osprey nest on this lake.

Scenic: Ragged lake provides outstanding scenery, including very dramatic relief, numerous islands, cliffs, rock ledges, boulders, and a very convoluted shoreline.

Shore Character: The shore character is considered significant due to dominant rock ledges and areas of open shoreline.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: This area is culturally significant because of the possibility that important archeological sites will be found here.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

RAINBOW LAKE

MIDAS #: 0614
Size: 1664 acres

Township: Rainbow Twp.
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Harrington Lake
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Rainbow Lake contains outstanding fisheries, scenic, and shore character resources, as well as significant geologic features.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This remote, undeveloped lake is located at the south end of Baxter State Park nestled in the foothills of Mount Katahdin. Access to the lake is by 4-wheel drive only. The Appalachian Trail traverses the entire south shore, and there is at least one campsite near the lake. The lake is very deep for its size, with maximum depth 130 feet and average depth 41 feet. A dam impounds the lake.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic lake supports outstanding fisheries resources, with the principal species being brook trout and the rare blueback trout. Abundance is very high due to the excellent quality of the habitat. No artificial stocking occurs. The fishing quality and aesthetics are excellent, and the lake receives moderate public pressure. The lake is closed to ice fishing.

Wildlife: No significant features reported.

Scenic: Rainbow Lake is an outstanding scenic resource, offering dramatic views of nearby mountains, cliffs, beaches, islands, rock ledges, and exceptionally clear water.

Shore Character: The shore character is outstanding due to the dominant areas of open shoreline, as well as some beaches and rock ledges.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: This area has significant geological features, including outstanding examples of sand beaches and bedrock outcrops.

RANGELEY LAKE

MIDAS #: 3300
Size: 6000 acres

Township: Rangeley Plt.
County: Androscoggin
USGS Quad: Rangeley
Basin: Androscoggin

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Rangeley Lake contains outstanding fisheries, scenic, cultural, and geologic resources, as well as significant wildlife, shore character, botanic, and hydrologic. It provides good aquatic habitat for waterfowl, common loons, and osprey, and is associated with excellent upland habitat for wintering deer and several rare plants.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This large, developed lake is located in western Maine in a region of other exceptional lakes that include Mooselookmeguntic, Cupsuptic, and Upper and Lower Richardson. The Town of Rangeley, located at the northeast end of the lake, is a popular four season vacation spot that includes a public beach and boat landing. Rangeley Lake State Park is found along the south shore, with campsites and a boat landing. There were over 120 permanent and seasonal dwellings on the lake as of 1988. Maximum depth is 149 feet, average depth is 60 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic waterbody supports outstanding fisheries. The principal species are landlocked salmon and brook, both of which are stocked. Other species include alewife, rainbow smelt, and brown trout. Abundance is high due to stocking efforts and good quality habitat. The quality of fishing is excellent, and heavy pressure makes this an economically important resource. The dam has no fishway, but does have a fish screen to prevent emigration. The lake is closed to ice fishing.

Wildlife: This area offers significant wildlife resources, including a deer wintering area on the south shore and good habitat for common loons, osprey, Canada geese, and many other species of waterfowl. Opportunities to hunt, trap, and view wildlife are excellent.

Scenic: Dramatic views of surrounding mountains (including nearby Saddleback Mtn.), islands, beaches, rock ledges, wildlife, and clear water make this lake an outstanding scenic resource. Some inharmonious development did detract from the overall scenic quality.

Shore Character: The shore character is considered significant because of numerous sand beaches, some rock ledges, and dominant areas of open shoreline.

Botanic: This area contains several rare plants, including:

Calypso bulbosa.....Fairy slipper
Callitriche anceps.....Water-starwort
Ozmorhiza chilensis.....Western sweet cicely
Solidago calcicola.....Goldenrod
Trisetum melicoides.....Grass

Cultural: Several historic structures in the area make Rangeley Lake an outstanding cultural resource. These include:

- 1) North Camp, an early 20th century hunting camp;
- 2) Packard's Camps, a housekeeping camp built in 1890;
- 3) Birchwood, a fishing camp since 1876;
- 4) Rangeley Station, a railroad station built in 1896.

There is also a good possibility that important archeological sites will be found in the area.

Physical: Rangeley Lake contains significant bedrock outcrops critical to interpretation of local geology and an outstanding example of a sand beach. Relict drainage channels and a relict shoreline are two significant hydrologic features found here.

REED POND (BIG)

MIDAS #: 2842
Size: 90 acres

Township: T8 R10 WELS
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Spider Lake
Basin: Saint John

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Big Reed Pond possesses outstanding fisheries and botanic resources. It is the site of the Nature Conservancy's Big Reed Pond Preserve. There is an old-growth hardwood stand that is used as a nature study area.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This remote, undeveloped pond located near Munsungan Lake in northern Maine is accessed by trail only. Maximum depth is 53 feet and average depth is 21 feet. There is no dam controlling water levels.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic pond contains outstanding fisheries, with the principal species being brook trout and the rare blueback trout. No stocking occurs here, as the habitat is well suited for natural reproduction. There is a series of impassable falls on the outlet stream that prevents immigration. Abundance is high, partly because the pond receives little fishing pressure. Fishing quality and aesthetics are highly rated. No ice fishing is allowed.

Wildlife: No significant features reported.

Scenic: No data collected.

Shore Character: No data collected.

Botanic: This area contains an outstanding old-growth mixed hardwood stand of beech, sugar maple, and yellow birch, with components of red spruce, balsam fir, cedar, and hemlock. The stand is uncut and undisturbed by man, and some trees are as old as 150 years.

The site also contains Calypso balbosa, the rare fairy slipper orchid found in a cedar swamp here.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

RICHARDSON LAKE (LOWER)

MIDAS #: 3280
Size: 2900 acres

Township: Township C
County: Oxford
USGS Quad: Oquossoc
Basin: Androscoggin

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Lower Richardson contains outstanding fisheries and shore character, as well as significant wildlife, scenic, and cultural resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This large, developed lake is located in the Rangeley Lake region of western Maine, about 10 miles north of the Town of Andover. It is connected to Upper Richardson Lake by a narrows and is surrounded by mountains. There is a commercial campground and a public boat landing at the south end, as well as approximately 80 dwellings along the east and west shore. Maximum depth is 100, average depth is 44 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic waterbody supports outstanding fisheries. The principal species are landlocked salmon and brook trout, but lake trout, brown trout, rainbow smelt also occur. Salmon is the only species stocked, but there was an unauthorized introduction of lake trout in 1975. The aquatic habitat is considered suitable for reproduction, particularly in respect to the excellent water quality. Fishing quality is moderate and pressure is heavy, and the lake is considered economically important. No ice fishing is allowed.

Wildlife: An existing deer wintering area, occasional golden eagle sightings, and large numbers of common loons found on the lake make this a significant wildlife resource.

Scenic: This lake offers significant scenic features, including views of surrounding mountains, islands, sand and gravel beaches, and various species of wildlife. Some inharmonious development does detract from the overall scenic quality.

Shore Character: The shore character is outstanding due to the presence of extensive beaches and areas of open shoreline, as well as dominant rock ledges.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: This area contains a late 19th century hunting camp and the historic dam outlet, which was a flowage for log drives as early as 1885. There are also two known archeological sites and potentially more significant sites to be found.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

RICHARDSON LAKE (UPPER)

MIDAS #: 3308
Size: 4200 acres

Township: Richardsontown Twp.
County: Oxford
USGS Quad: Oquosoc
Basin: Androscoggin

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Upper Richardson Lake possesses outstanding fisheries, wildlife, scenic, shore character, and cultural resources. It is an exceptional wildlife area and, even though it is considered a developed lake, exhibits a true wilderness character.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This large, relatively little developed lake is located in western Maine in the mountainous Rangeley Lake region. All but the west shore is contained within a Maine Public Reserve Lot. There are several mainland and island campsites, most of which are on the Public Lot but managed by a commercial campground that is on nearby Lower Richardson Lake. A dam controls water levels. Maximum and average depths are 108 feet and 44 feet respectively.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic waterbody supports an outstanding landlocked salmon fishery and contains numerous other species including rainbow smelt, brown trout, and lake trout. Salmon is the only stocked species and is present in high abundance. The quality of fishing is excellent, and the lake receives heavy fishing pressure. No ice fishing is allowed. Economic importance is high.

Wildlife: The area contains outstanding non-game wildlife resources, including a large great blue heron colony, plentiful common loons, 20 osprey nests, and a historic bald eagle nest. The associated upland and riparian habitats are considered very productive. Opportunities to hunt, trap, or view wildlife are excellent.

Scenic: Upper Richardson offers outstanding scenic resources, with views of surrounding mountains, islands, numerous sand and gravel beaches, rock ledges, an interesting shoreline configuration, diverse vegetation, and various species of wildlife.

Shore Character: The shore character is also outstanding due to extensive beaches and areas of open shoreline and dominant rock ledge features.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: The area contains outstanding historic features that include a late 19th century hunting camp and the dam outlet used as a flowage for log drives as early as 1885. There are also 14 significant archeological sites, and a good possibility that more sites will be discovered.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

ROCKY LAKE

MIDAS #: 1348
Size: 1555 acres

Township: T18 ED BPP
County: Washington
USGS Quad: Gardner Lake
Basin: Machias

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Rocky Lake contains outstanding fisheries and geologic resources and significant wildlife resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This relatively undeveloped lake is located in eastern Maine near the Town of Machias. Much of the lake is within a Maine Public Reserve lot. There are several campsites along the shore and a boat landing accessed from nearby Route 191. Maximum depth is 37 feet, average depth is 14 feet, and there is no dam controlling water levels.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This eutrophic lake supports outstanding warmwater fisheries, which include smallmouth bass, white perch, chain pickerel, and sea-run alewife. No species are stocked. The habitat is considered excellent for natural reproduction, and provides for moderate fish abundance. The lake receives moderate fishing pressure.

Wildlife: This area is a significant resource because it has high potential for bald eagle nesting.

Scenic: No data collected, but the lake does have a very interesting shoreline configuration and many scenic islands.

Shore Character: No data collected.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: A significant outcrop of bedrock found here makes this an outstanding geologic resource.

ROUND POND

MIDAS #: 1470
Size: 697 acres

Township: T13 R12 WELS
County: Aroostook
USGS Quad: Round Pond
Basin: Saint John

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Round Pond contains outstanding fisheries and wildlife resources and significant cultural resources. It is part of the Allagash Wilderness Waterway and is entirely surrounded by Maine Public Reserve Lands. There is also an important deer wintering area associated with this pond.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This undeveloped deadwater of the Allagash River is located in Northern Maine just north of Musquacook Lake. There are several campsites on this pond associated with the Allagash Wilderness Waterway. Canoes, the only type of boat allowed on the pond, can be launched about two miles up river. Maximum and average depths are 36 feet and 14 feet respectively.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This mesotrophic waterbody supports an outstanding brook trout fishery. Other species include lake whitefish and round whitefish. No species are stocked. Abundance is high due in part to the excellent habitat features. Fishing quality and aesthetics are highly rated, and fishing pressure is heavy. Economic importance is high.

Wildlife: A major deer wintering area is associated with this pond and the river, making this an outstanding wildlife resource.

Scenic: No significant features reported.

Shore Character: No significant features reported.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: Round Pond is part of the Saint John Indian canoe route and at least one significant archeological site has been found here.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

ROUND POND (LITTLE)

MIDAS #: 2874
Size: 58 acres

Township: Eagle Lake Twp.
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Chesuncook
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Little Round Pond contains outstanding fisheries and geologic resources and significant wildlife resources. It is part of the Allagash Wilderness Waterway.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This small, remote pond, actually a deadwater of Allagash Stream, is located between Allagash and Chamberlain Lakes. Little Allagash Falls is just downstream of the outlet, and access to the pond is by a trail that passes the falls. No data on depth.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This pond supports an outstanding brook trout fishery. The habitat is excellent and promotes good natural reproduction. Fish abundance is high, offering quality fishing. Heavy pressure on this pond makes it economically important.

Wildlife: There is a deer wintering area at this pond, and the upland habitat is considered exceptional. Opportunities to hunt, trap, and view wildlife are excellent.

Scenic: No data collected.

Shore Character: No data collected.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: This area contains bedrock outcrops critical to interpretation of local geology and is considered an outstanding resource.

SCRAGGLY LAKE

MIDAS #: 4264
Size: 842 acres

Township: T7 R8 WELS
County: Penobscot
USGS Quad: Traveler Mountain
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Scraggly Lake contains outstanding fisheries, scenic, shore character, botanic, and geologic resources, as well as significant cultural resources. A rare orchid is found here.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This undeveloped lake is located north of Baxter State Park near Grand Lake Mattagamon. It is contained entirely within a Maine Public Reserve Lot. There is a boat landing and a campsite at the south end, but no dwellings are found here. Maximum depth is 70 feet and average depth is 21 feet. There is no dam here.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic waterbody supports outstanding fisheries, with the principal species being landlocked salmon, rainbow smelt, and brook trout. Salmon is the only species stocked. Abundance and species diversity are high, and the habitat is considered good for reproduction and feeding. The quality of fishing is moderate, as is the overall economic importance.

Wildlife: No significant features reported.

Scenic: The scenic quality of this lake is outstanding, with features such as dramatic relief, islands, boulders, rock ledges, diverse vegetation, and an interesting shoreline configuration.

Shore Character: Dominant rock ledges, considered special features, and areas of open shoreline make the shore character an outstanding resource.

Botanic: The rare fairy slipper orchid, Calypso bulbosa, is found in this area. There is also an old-growth forest.

Cultural: This lake is part of the Penobscot River Indian canoe route and is considered a significant cultural feature.

Geologic: Scraggly Lake contains rare fossil beds and rare bedrock outcrops that make this an outstanding geologic resource.

SEBOEIS LAKE

MIDAS #: 0954
Size: 4201 acres

Township: T4 R9 NWP
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Schoodic
BASIN: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Seboeis Lake contains outstanding scenic features and significant fisheries, wildlife, shore character, cultural, and geologic resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This large, relatively undeveloped lake is located about 15 miles southwest of the Town of Millinocket near Schoodic Lake. All but the southern third of the lake is contained within a Maine Public Reserve Lot. There is a boat landing and at least three campsites at the lake, as well as over 20 seasonal dwellings. The lake is impounded by a dam; maximum depth is 90 feet and average depth is not known.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic lake supports significant cold and warmwater fisheries. The principal species are smallmouth bass, white perch, chain pickerel, and landlocked salmon. Brook trout and rainbow smelt are also present. Landlocked salmon are stocked. Abundance and species diversity are high, and the habitat quality is good for reproduction. Fishing quality and aesthetics are considered moderate, and fishing pressure is low.

Wildlife: This lake is a significant wildlife resource due to the abundance of common loons found here during summer.

Scenic: The scenic features of Seboeis Lake are outstanding. They include views of surrounding mountains, numerous islands, boulders, beaches, rock ledges, diverse vegetation, an interesting shoreline configuration, and various species of wildlife.

Shore Character: The shore character is considered significant due to the presence of extensive rock ledges and dominant areas of open shoreline.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: This is a significant cultural resource because of the potential for significant archeological sites to be discovered in the area.

Geologic: An outstanding example of a sand beach can be found here, making this a significant geologic resource.

SEBOOMOOK LAKE

MIDAS #: 4048
Size: 6448 acres

Township: Seboomook Twp.
County: Somerset
USGS Quad: Seboomook Lake
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Seboomook Lake contains outstanding wildlife and geologic resources, as well as significant fisheries, scenic, shore character, botanic, and cultural resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This large, undeveloped lake is located near the north end of Moosehead Lake. It is actually a flowed portion of the West Branch Penobscot River used for water storage and hydroelectric power generation. There are several campsites scattered along the shore, as well as approximately six dwelling as of 1988. Maximum depth is 48 feet and average depth is 17 feet. The lake is often substantially drawn down, and sometimes results in the water becoming mixed with bottom silt and sediment and causing the West Branch also to become silted.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This shallow, eutrophic lake supports significant coldwater fisheries, with the principal species being landlocked salmon and brook trout. No stocking occurs, though salmon were introduced in 1962. There is no fishway at the dam. Abundance is low even though the habitat is of moderate quality. Fishing quality, pressure, and economic importance are all low. No ice fishing is allowed.

Wildlife: This is an outstanding non-game wildlife resource due to the frequent sighting of bald eagles and the occasional sighting of golden eagles. No nests have been found for either species.

Scenic: This is a significant scenic resource, with views of numerous beaches, islands, cliffs boulders, ledges, an interesting shoreline configuration, and various species of wildlife. The frequent drastic drawdowns does detract substantially from the overall scenic quality.

Shore Character: The shore character is also significant, due to numerous beaches, dominant rock ledges, and extensive stretches of open shoreline.

Botanic: Lonicera oblongifolia, the rare swamp-fly honeysuckle, is found in this area.

Cultural: Pittston Farm, at the west end of Seboomook Lake, is a significant cultural feature. It served as a food and fodder supply depot for local logging operation for many years.

Geologic: This area contains outstanding geologic resources, including excellent exposure of significant bedrock outcrops, sand beaches, and cliffs critical to interpretation of local geology.

SECOND LAKE

MIDAS #: 1374
Size: 1650 acres

Township: Marion Twp.
County: Washington
USGS Quad: Gardner Lake
Basin: Machias

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Second Lake contains outstanding wildlife and geologic resources and significant fisheries resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This undeveloped lake is located in eastern Maine near the Town of Machias. It is connected to both Gardner Lake and Loon Lake by narrow channels. There were three dwellings and no campsites on the lake as of 1988. Boat access is via Gardner lake. Maximum depth is 25 feet and average depth is 10 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This eutrophic waterbody supports significant warmwater fisheries. The principal species are white perch and chain pickerel, though salmon and brook trout are found here. No species are stocked. Abundance is high due to the quality of the habitat, and the fishing quality is excellent. Public pressure is low, as is overall economic importance.

Wildlife: This is an outstanding non-game wildlife resource. There is an active bald eagle nest associated with nearby Loon Lake.

Scenic: No data collected, though the shoreline configuration is very interesting.

Shore Character: No data collected.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: There are significant outcrops of bedrock found here that are critical to interpretation of local geology.

SPENCER LAKE

MIDAS #: 5104 **Township:** Hobbstown Twp.
Size: 1819 acres **County:** Somerset
 USGS Quad: Spencer Lake
 Basin: Kennebec

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Spencer Lake contains outstanding fisheries, scenic, shore character, botanic, and cultural resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This relatively remote undeveloped lake is located in a mountainous region 10 miles south of the Town of Jackman. A substantial amount of the acreage around the ponds is privately owned, and public access is restricted. A private sporting camp is located here. There is a campground and boat landing at the south end. The lake is impounded, but the dam is apparently in disrepair. Maximum depth is 135 feet, average depth is 31 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic lake supports outstanding fisheries resources, with the principal species being landlocked salmon and lake trout. Lake trout is the only species stocked. No data on habitat and fishing quality.

Wildlife: No significant features reported.

Scenic: The scenery is outstanding here, with views of dramatic relief, beaches, ledges, boulders, small islands, and diverse vegetation.

Shore Character: Dominant beaches, some ledges, and extensive areas of open shoreline are features that make the shore character an outstanding, diverse resource.

Botanic: The Spencer Lake old-growth white pine stand, an outstanding botanic feature, is located here.

Cultural: There is a significant archeological site in this area, and a possibility that more important sites will be found.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

SPENCER POND

MIDAS #: 0404
Size: 980 acres

Township: E Middlesex Canal GR
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Moosehead Lake
Basin: Kennebec

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Spencer Pond contains outstanding wildlife and scenic resources, as well as significant fisheries and shore character resources. There is an active bald eagle nest associated with this pond and four osprey nests nearby.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This small, relatively undeveloped pond is located just east of Moosehead Lake nestled at the base of Little Spencer Mountain. The only development here is a sporting camp complex on the west shore. The pond is flowed by an old dam, with a maximum depth of 16 feet and average depth of 5 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This mesotrophic waterbody supports a significant natural brook trout fishery. Abundance and species diversity are low, though the habitat is considered well suited for reproduction. The fishing quality is low, as is the fishing pressure. Overall economic importance is moderate. The pond is closed to ice fishing.

Wildlife: Spencer Pond is an outstanding non-game wildlife resource. There is an active bald nest associated with this pond, and there are four osprey nests nearby. Highly rated upland habitats in the area support deer, moose, hare, grouse, and coyotes.

Scenic: The scenic qualities of this pond are outstanding. The most prominent feature is Big Spencer Mountain, which cliffs and talus slopes rise abruptly out of the pond near the northeast shore. Views of boulders, rock ledges, beaches and wildlife can also be found here.

Shore Character: The shore character of Spencer Pond is considered a significant resource due to the presence of beaches, dominant rock ledges, and areas of open shoreline.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

SPRING RIVER LAKE

MIDAS #: 4432
Size: 704 acres

Township: T10 SD
County: Hancock
USGS Quad: Tunk Lake
Basin: Coastal

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Spring River Lake contains outstanding scenic and shore character resources and significant fisheries resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This small, developed lake is located adjacent to Route 182 in eastern Maine near the town of Cherryfield. It is situated at the base of several of the areas prominent mountains, including Tunk, Catherine, and Spring River Mtns. There is a public boat landing, and as of 1988 there were approximately 37 dwellings along the shore. Maximum and average depths are 28 feet and 14 feet respectively.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This mesotrophic lake supports a significant landlocked salmon fishery and also contains brook trout and rainbow smelt populations. Salmon are stocked every third year. Fish abundance is low, as is fishing quality. The habitat is considered to have moderate reproductive capacity. Aesthetics are highly rated here and pressure is moderate.

Wildlife: No significant features reported.

Scenic: The scenic qualities of Spring River Lake are outstanding, with views of dramatic relief, cliffs, beaches, ledges, boulders, and an interesting shoreline configuration.

Shore Character: Extensive beaches, dominant rock ledges, and areas of open shoreline create an outstanding shore character resource.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

STRATTON BROOK POND

MIDAS #: 2317
Size: 26 acres

Township: Wyman Twp.
County: Franklin
USGS Quad: Stratton
Basin: Kennebec

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Stratton Brook Pond possesses outstanding wildlife and scenic resources. It is considered a very productive waterfowl breeding and feeding area.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This small, undeveloped pond, which is actually a flowage of Stratton Brook, is scenically located at the base of the Bigelow Mountain Range in western Maine. It is a popular starting point for hikes into the Bigelow Range, and there are several campsites here used by hikers. It is very shallow, with a maximum depth of 6 feet and an average depth of only 2 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: No significant features reported, but this eutrophic waterbody does support brook trout. No stocking occurs, and the pond is closed to ice fishing.

Wildlife: Stratton Brook Pond is considered a very productive waterfowl area, especially for Canada geese. There is also a deer wintering area associated with the upland habitats around the pond. Moose are frequently seen feeding in the pond.

Scenic: This pond is an outstanding scenic resource, offering superb views of the Bigelow Range and good opportunities to see wildlife that frequent the area. The shoreline configuration is also very interesting.

Shore Character: No significant features reported.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

SYSLADOBSIS LAKE

MIDAS #: 4730
Size: 5376 acres

Township: T5 ND BPP
County: Washington
USGS Quad: Nicaous Lake
Basin: Saint Croix

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Sysladobsis Lake contains outstanding botanic resources, as well as significant fisheries, scenic, shore character, and cultural resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This large, developed lake located in eastern Maine near West Grand Lake and the Town of Grand Lake Stream. There are at least two campsites here, one of them on a large island at the south end. As of 1988 there were over 77 dwellings and one boat landing. Maximum depth is 66 feet and average depth is 25 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This mesotrophic lake supports significant cold and warmwater fisheries, with the principal species being smallmouth bass, white perch, landlocked salmon, and lake whitefish. Brook trout and lake trout are also found here, and salmon is the only species stocked. No data on habitat or public use.

Wildlife: No rating, though it is thought that this area has a high nesting potential for bald eagles.

Scenic: Sysladobsis lake is a significant scenic resource, with numerous beaches, islands, boulders, an interesting shoreline, and diverse vegetation.

Shore Character: The shore character is significant due to numerous beaches and areas of open shoreline, the two dominant features.

Botanic: "The Pines", an old-growth red and white pine stand of about 6 acres is located here. This outstanding botanic resource contains trees up to 30 inches DBH and over 250 years of age.

Cultural: This lake is considered a significant cultural resource. It is part of the Penobscot Indian canoe route, and potentially contains important archeological sites.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

TWIN LAKE (NORTH)

MIDAS #: PNTW
Size: 3347 acres

Township: T4 IP
County: Penobscot
USGS Quad: Norcross
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE North Twin Lake contains outstanding scenic resources and significant fisheries, shore character, cultural, and geologic resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This developed lake is located near the Town of Millinocket in a chain of lakes that also include Pemadumcook, South Twin, and Ambajejus. The east shore and parts of the north shore are heavily developed, with over 90 seasonal and year-round dwellings. There are several campsites scattered along the shore. Depth data available only for Pemadumcook Chain Lake, maximum is 101 feet and average is 28 feet. The lake is used for water storage and does experience drastic drawdowns.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic lake supports significant fisheries resources, with the principal species being white perch, chain pickerel, landlocked salmon, rainbow smelt, and lake trout. Salmon and trout are stocked. The habitat, fishing quality, fishing pressure, and overall economic importance are all considered moderate.

Wildlife: No significant features reported.

Scenic: The scenic qualities of North Twin Lakes are outstanding, with views of nearby Mount Katahdin, numerous beaches, boulders, islands, ledges, and an interesting shoreline configuration.

Shore Character: Dominant beaches and extensive rock ledges make the shore character a significant resource.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: This lake is part of the Penobscot Indian canoe route and a significant cultural resource.

Geologic: A significant glacial moraine is associated with North Twin Lake.

TWIN LAKE (SOUTH)

MIDAS #: PSTW
Size: 3406 acres

Township: T4 IP
County: Penobscot
USGS Quad: Norcross
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE South Twin Lake contains outstanding scenic resources and significant fisheries, shore character, and cultural resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This developed lake is located near the Town of Millinocket in a chain of lakes that also include Pemadumcook, North Twin, and Ambajejus. Both the east and south shores are heavily developed, with over 250 seasonal and year-round dwellings. There is also a boat launch and marina at the southeast corner. Depth data available only for Pemadumcook Chain Lake, maximum is 101 feet and average is 28 feet. The lake is used for water storage and does experience drastic drawdowns.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic lake supports significant fisheries resources, with the principal species being white perch, chain pickerel, landlocked salmon, rainbow smelt, and lake trout. Salmon and trout are stocked. The habitat, fishing quality, fishing pressure, and overall economic importance are all considered moderate.

Wildlife: No significant features reported.

Scenic: The scenic qualities of South Twin Lake are outstanding, with views of nearby Mount Katahdin, numerous beaches, boulders, islands, ledges, diverse vegetation and an interesting shoreline configuration.

Shore Character: Extensive beaches and extensive rock ledges make the shore character a significant resource.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: This lake is part of the Penobscot Indian canoe route and a significant cultural resource.

Geologic: No significant features reported.

UMSASKIS LAKE

MIDAS #: 1896
Size: 1222 acres

Township: T11 R13 WELS
County: Aroostook
USGS Quad: Umsaskis Lake
Basin: Saint John

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Umsaskis Lake contains outstanding fisheries and wildlife resources, as well as significant cultural and geologic features.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This undeveloped lake is located in northern Maine near the logging village of Clayton Lake and is part of the Allagash Wilderness Waterway. There are at least three campsites along the shores, and a ranger station at the north end. Canoes, the only type of boat allowed here, can be launched from the road crossing at the north end. Maximum depth is 58 feet, average depth is 26 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This oligotrophic waterbody supports outstanding fisheries, with the principal species being brook trout and lake trout. No species are stocked. Fish abundance and species diversity are high. The habitat is well-suited for reproduction, and the fishing quality is excellent. Public pressure is moderate, and the lake is considered economically important.

Wildlife: This is an outstanding wildlife resource. Bald eagles are occasionally seen here, and both great blue herons and Canada geese use the area for nesting and feeding. Moose are frequently found using the shallows for feeding.

Scenic: No significant features reported.

Shore Character: No significant features reported.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: This area contains three important archaeologic sites and there is a good possibility that other significant sites will be found.

Geologic: There is an outstanding example of a bedrock outcrop located here, making this a significant geologic resource.

WADLEIGH POND

MIDAS #: 2972
Size: 157 acres

Township: T8 R15 WELS
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: Allagash Lake
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Wadleigh Pond contains outstanding fisheries and geologic resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This small, undeveloped pond is located in northwestern Maine near Allagash Lake. Access is via a logging road that runs the length of the east shore and provides a place to launch a boat. A campsite is located nearby. Maximum depth is 46 feet and average depth is 19 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: This mesotrophic waterbody supports outstanding fisheries, with the principal species being brook trout and the rare blueback trout. No species are stocked. The excellent quality of the habitat provides for good fish abundance. Fishing quality, aesthetics, and public pressure are all considered moderate.

Wildlife: No significant features reported.

Scenic: No significant features reported.

Shore Character: No significant features reported.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: Wadleigh Pond contains rare bedrock outcrops, namely lamprophyre dikes, and a sand beach that is critical to interpretation of local geology.

WILSON POND (UPPER)

MIDAS #: 0410
Size: 940 acres

Township: Bowdoin Col Gr West
County: Piscataquis
USGS Quad: First Roach Pond
Basin: Penobscot

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Upper Wilson Pond contains outstanding scenic features, and significant fishery, wildlife, shore character, and physical features.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION Nine hundred forty acre Upper Wilson Pond is located just southeast of the southern tip of Moosehead Lake. The oligotrophic coldwater pond is surrounded by Prong Pond, Elephant, Rum Mountains, and Scammon and Blue Ridges. Average depth is 15 feet, while the maximum depth is 64 feet. The pond contains 13 dwellings.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: Seventeen species of fish occur in Upper Wilson Pond, with the principal species being landlocked salmon and brook trout. Fishing pressure is fairly high on the pond.

Wildlife: This pond contains significant wildlife features consisting of moderate value riparian habitat, and high value upland habitat.

Scenic: Upper Wilson Pond contains outstanding scenic features. Surrounding mountains and ridges picturesquely frame this pond, resulting in a high degree of relief diversity and complexity. The relatively low level of shoreline development coupled with an irregular shoreline add to the overall scenic beauty.

Shore Character: Small beaches, extensive rock ledges, and a dominant open shoreline give this pond significant shore character.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: Sand beaches and significant bedrock outcrops are significant physical features on this pond. Sand beaches are located along the northern edge of the pond.

WOOD POND (BIG)

MIDAS #: 2698
Size: 2150 acres

Township: Attean Twp
County: Somerset
USGS Quad: Attean
Basin: Kennebec

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Big Wood Pond contains outstanding physical features consisting of significant fossil localities and bedrock outcrops. In addition to these features the pond also contains a significant trout and salmon fishery, and significant wildlife, scenic, and cultural resources.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION Big Wood Pond occurs due east of Jackman, north of Sally Mountain, and west of Burnt Jacket Mountain. This 2,150 acre oligotrophic coldwater lake contains a number of islands and a fairly irregular shoreline. The average depth of this pond is 28 feet, and the maximum depth is 72 feet. The Canadian Pacific Railroad runs along the southeastern portion of the lake for a distance of approximately 1.5 miles.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: Eighteen species of fish occur in this pond, with the principal fishery species being cusk, landlocked salmon, rainbow smelt, brook trout, and lake trout. High ratings for species diversity, water quality, habitat quality, fishing pressure, and economic importance give this lake a significant rating for overall fishery resources.

Wildlife: This pond is a significant wildlife area. Loons use the lake and Bald eagles have been sighted on the pond, although there are no known nest sights. Marshes surrounding the pond contain a number of bitterns.

Scenic: Moderate amounts of surrounding relief, physical features, shore configuration, and vegetational diversity give this lake a significant rating for scenery. Inharmonious development along the eastern shoreline detracts from the overall scenic quality.

Shore Character: No rating, but there are some beaches, ledges and areas of open shoreline.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: Big Wood Pond has a high possibility of containing prehistoric archeological sites, which may be significant.

Geologic: This pond contains outstanding physical features including significant fossil localities and bedrock outcrops.

WOOD POND (LITTLE BIG)

MIDAS #: 2630

Size: 713 acres

Township: Dennistown Plt.

County: Somerset

USGS Quad: Attean

Basin: Kennebec

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE Little Big Wood Pond contains outstanding physical features, and significant fishery, wildlife, scenic, and shore character features.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION This 713 acre lake has an average depth of 25 feet, and a maximum depth of 80 feet. Five small streams flow into the lake, four of which originate from Burnt Jacket Mountain. A slightly irregular shoreline and fair amount of relief complexity make this pond scenic.

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Fisheries: Sixteen species of fish inhabit this pond, with the principal species being cusk, landlocked salmon, rainbow smelt, and brook trout.

Wildlife: A moderate amount of species diversity, moderate value riparian habitat, and high value surrounding upland habitat give this lake a significant rating for wildlife habitat.

Scenic: Surrounding relief, beaches, rock ledges, and an open shoreline make this lake very scenic.

Shore Character: Little Big Wood Pond contains significant shore character due to dominant beaches, rock ledges, and open shoreline features.

Botanic: No significant features reported.

Cultural: No significant features reported.

Geologic: Outstanding bedrock outcrops and significant fossil localities give this pond an outstanding rating for physical features.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Critical Areas Registration

The State Planning Office's Critical Areas Program has the responsibility for identifying areas with natural resource features that are of statewide significance, for registering appropriate areas as Critical Areas, and for developing strategies for conserving the values that made these areas eligible for registration. The Critical Area Program has in the past registered plant communities as Critical Areas that are in close proximity to lakes. It has also completed a planning report that identified 13 lakes that are significant due to the presence of landlocked Arctic charr.

The Critical Areas Program should use the findings of this project as the basis for identifying lakes and lake related features that are potentially eligible for registration. This could be done in any of several ways as follows:

- a. **Identify entire lakes that are eligible for registration due to a combination of natural resource values.** With this scenario small to mid-size lakes would be identified that typify classic Maine lakes. They would be largely undeveloped and possess a series of natural resource features that this report identifies as significant or outstanding. Preference could be given to lakes that have high scenic value as well as exemplary or rare natural features.
- b. **Identify portions of lakes that are eligible for registration due to a combination of resource values.** This scenario would be directly applicable to larger lakes or lakes that are partially developed. Here one area of a lake, as for example an island or a cove, would be identified as being eligible due to its natural condition and possession of exemplary and/or rare features. Again, high scenic value could give added impetus for registration.
- c. **Identify specific lake or lake related features that warrant possible registration.** For this option individual natural resource features that are either in the lake, as for example a boiling spring or a reverse delta, or on the shoreline and directly related to the lake, for instance a large and uniquely shaped beach, would be considered for registration based solely on the significance of that resource.
- d. **Identify entire lakes that are eligible for registration due to their unique qualities.** Lakes that are noteworthy due to their unique hydrological character, e.g., high alkalinity or extreme low nutrient content, or location, e.g., on top of a mountain, could be considered for registration based on their significance as rare lake types.
- e. **Identify lakes that are eligible for registration due to their high scenic value.** To date the Critical Areas Program has not designated any area in the state as a Critical Area due to scenic quality. However, the act that established the Critical Areas Program specifically referenced scenic quality as a value to be considered when seeking Critical Areas registration. While the State Planning Office has been actively involved in

assessing scenic quality in particular areas of the state, lakes are the only natural resource features that have had been subjected to a statewide assessment for scenic quality. The statewide nature of this base of information lends itself to applications such as Critical Areas registration. As indicated above, it would also be possible to combine scenic quality with other lake related features as justification for registration.

2. Information for Lake Management

Responsibility for making decisions regarding the use of Maine's lakes and lake shorelands is shared by state agencies, local government, and private land owners. The information developed in this study should be made available to the variety of interests for their use in lake planning and management. Among these users and their potential uses are:

State Planning Office

Statewide planning applications
Information for municipalities regarding shorelands management
Input into land acquisition decisions by the Land for Maine's Future Board
Input into Critical Areas registration decisions (see above)

Department of Environmental Protection

Water quality planning
Land use permit review

Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

Refinement of DIFW lake survey information
Identification of fish management priorities
Identification of wildlife management priorities

Department of Conservation

Identification of lake access priorities for the Bureau of Parks & Recreation
Identification of camp site priorities for the Bureau of Forestry
Comparative information for LURC land use planning and permitting processes
Identification of Bureau of Public Lands acquisition, exchange, and management priorities.

Local Government

Update of town plans
Permit review
Park and recreation planning

3. Data Maintenance

The information on lakes in the organized townships that was used to prepare this report is currently available on a MS-DOS computer using D Base data management software. In addition to the resource category information, this data file includes a unique number for each lake (the MIDAS number), spatial locators (DIFW region and township), and baseline physical and hydrologic information.

Data on lakes within the unorganized townships is housed on the Land Use Regulation Commission's Burroughs minicomputer using R Base data management software. The LURC data base is more extensive as it includes water quality and land use information in addition to the natural resource information. The core data items are compatible between systems. An additional lake data base is maintained on the Department of Inland Fish and Wildlife's mainframe computer using SAS software. This data base contains a wealth of bathometric and fisheries information and is cross-referenced with the other lake data bases through its use of the MIDAS number system.

A consistent statewide lakes information system should be established and made accessible to those requiring this information. The State Planning Office, the Land Use Regulation Commission, the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, and the Department of Environmental Protection should jointly determine the following:

- o The information to be included in the lakes information system,
- o Where this information system should be housed,
- o The means for distributing data,
- o The means for ensuring that this data remains current, and
- o A strategy for enhancing the information system, especially with regards to water quality and land use.

4. A State Lakes Policy

Among the states, Maine has always been in the vanguard with regards to management of the environment. The Great Ponds Act, the Mandatory Shoreland Zoning Act, water quality standards, and supporting environmental quality measures have served our lakes well. However, the pressures on our lakes today are unprecedented. In response to this pressure the Land Use Regulation Commission adopted an ambitious action program aimed at management of lakes in Maine's wildlands. The fundamental objective of the LURC lakes program are to balance competing uses and ensure the long term environmental quality. The LURC program outlines a series of lake policies and the actions that will be taken in support of these policies.

The State Planning Office, in consultation with other agencies, should evaluate the merits of adopting a lakes policy and program for the organized towns. Due to differences in land ownership and regulatory authority it would not be appropriate to simply clone the LURC program. It would, however, be possible to design a program that would give appropriate visibility to lakes and channel management efforts toward meeting objectives similar to those established for the unorganized areas.

Appendix A: Resource Assessment Methods

(Excerpt from the Maine Lakes Study Work Plan, February 1988)

MAINE LAKE STUDY: METHODS FOR FISHERIES

Participants

Owen Fenderson, Fisheries Planner - general coordination
Kendall Warner, Management Supervisor - assessment approval
Regional Fisheries Biologists - lake assessors

Category Description

For the purpose of this assessment, a "fishery" is defined as any lake containing one or more cold water or warm water sport fish species in sufficient abundance to be regularly pursued by anglers, any lake that has the potential for supporting such a fishery, or any lake that contains non-sport fish species of significant economic, ecologic, or scientific value.

Information Sources

Published lake surveys
Computerized lake inventory file
Regional office files

Minimum Standards

To be included in the fisheries assessment, a lake must meet prescribed minimum standards. The first, common to all resource categories, is that a lake must be at least 10 acres in size and not be within Land Use Regulation Commission boundaries. Beyond this general standard, specific standards for fish resources have been identified. In combination, these standards identify lakes that are deemed to be the most important to DIFW's overall fishery management program. To be eligible for assessment a lake should meet the following minimum standards:

1. The lake must have a fishery or the potential for a fishery as defined above.
2. All natural lakes in excess of 10 acres or man-made lakes in excess of 30 acres (Great Ponds) that meet the definition of a fishery are to be included.
3. Any lake of a size less than a Great Pond that is judged to be an exceptionally high quality fishery is to be included.

These waters should be chosen judiciously and would rate high among the criteria given below under "Evaluation Criteria."

4. All lakes that contain blueback charr, sunapee trout, swamp darters, brook sticklebacks, or grass pickerel will be automatically included.

Evaluation Criteria

Lakes meeting the minimum standards detailed above will be evaluated using three major criteria: species value, habitat value, and public use. Species and habitat values will be the major determinants of a lake's overall rating.

Each criterion has been subdivided into a number of specific factors. These factors and the measures by which lakes will be rated for each are as follows:

1. Species

a. Abundance

High = High abundance levels (number and/or weight, collectively for all species) relative to other fisheries in the region.

Medium = Medium abundance levels relative to other fisheries in the region.

Low = Low abundance levels relative to other fisheries in the region.

b. Diversity

High = 3 or more principal species.

Medium = 2 principal species.

Low = 1 principal species.

c. Rarity

High = 1 or more species, rare or uncommon in the State.

Medium = 1 or more species, rare in the region.

Low = No rare or uncommon species.

d. Reproduction

High = Fishery(s) entirely supported by natural reproduction.

Medium = Fishery(s) partially stocked.

Low = Fishery(s) supported totally by stocking.

2. Habitat

Note: Habitat quality factors will be evaluated from the perspective of all important species in the fishery rather than any one particular species.

a. Water Quality

High = Optimum DO, pH, etc. Production not limited by water quality.

Medium = Production somewhat limited by water quality.

Low = Production severely limited by water quality.

b. Physical Factors

High = Optimum food, substrate, spawning areas.

Medium = Production somewhat limited by food, substrate, spawning areas.

Low = Production severely limited by food, substrate, spawning areas.

3. Public Use

a. Fishing Quality

High = Good overall size and/or catch rates experienced by anglers.

Medium = Fair size and/or catch rates experienced by anglers.

Low = Poor size and/or catch rates experienced by anglers.

b. Aesthetic Experience

High = Among the best fishing experiences in the region in terms of scenery, solitude, and/or other amenities.

Medium = Typical in the region in terms of fishing experience.

Low = Sub-par fishing experience.

c. Fishing Pressure

High = Among the most heavily used fisheries in the region.

Medium = Moderate use for the region.

Low = Low use for the region.

d. Economic Importance

High = Among the region's most important in terms of tourism supporting local services and guides, commercial bait fish, etc.

Medium = Some economic value to the region.

Low = Limited economic significance.

4. Potential

Enter a "P" in the comment column if the water has potential for a higher rating if certain management procedures could be implemented. For example, the pond might have the potential for being reclaimed.

5. Management

Indicate the species group for which the water is currently being managed using the following letter codes:

C = coldwater species

W = warmwater species

B = both coldwater and warmwater

Leave blank if the water is not being managed for sport fisheries. Note: Codes for surveyed waters have been entered by computer. If incorrect indicate the correct code.

Evaluation Process

1. Field Evaluation

A response form consisting of the master list of lakes and a series of data entry columns will be supplied to state fisheries managers in each DIFW region. Regional biologists will be asked to :

- (1) identify lakes that meet the study's minimum standards,
- (2) rate the habitat and species value of each lake meeting minimum standards, and
- (3) rate the public use value of each lake meeting the minimum standards.

As the initial step, biologists will compare the prepared lake list with the minimum standards identified earlier, checking off those that meet these standards. No set number of lakes must meet minimum standards. The actual number will likely vary according to the number of lakes in each region.

For those lakes meeting minimum standards, habitat, species, and public use factors will be rated using the high (H), medium (M), or low (L) designations detailed above. Specific sources of information may include creel censuses, data logs from field inventories, and professional judgement. A medium rating will signify a typical, good quality fishery such as associated with many of the State's lakes. A high rating will be reserved for especially noteworthy occurrences.

The response form will include space for comments. This may be used to highlight noteworthy characteristics (names of critical species, unique habitats, etc.) or to provide other necessary information. While ratings are to be made from the perspective of existing conditions and existing data sources, potential for improvement can be noted in the comment column. Biologists are not expected to provide comments on every lake.

2. Encoding and Analysis

After forms are returned, information will be entered into the DIFW computer. DIFW state level staff will analyze data and give tentative ratings to lakes based on data supplied by field personnel. Lakes will be rated as "outstanding" or "significant." The following will serve as guidelines for this process:

- a. Species and habitat values will, in combination, be the major rating factors. A lake need not receive a high (H) rating in all species and habitat measures to receive a high overall rating.

Species, habitat, and public use values will be totalled for each lake. High values will be assigned a value of three, medium values will be assigned a value of two, and low values will be assigned a value of one. Preliminarily, lakes with total values of 24 or more points will be rated outstanding and lakes with 14-23 points will be rated significant.

- b. Lakes with critical species will automatically be given an outstanding rating.
- c. Outstanding" designations will be limited to the most significant from either a DIFW region or statewide perspective.

3. Review

Preliminary findings will be circulated to field and state level biologists for review. Changes will be made as appropriate. In all cases, regional biologists will be given the opportunity to approve changes.

Data Entries

Response forms will include the following entries:

1. Lake identifiers.
2. Species
 - o abundance
 - o diversity
 - o rarity
 - o reproduction
 - o names of species
3. Habitat
 - o water quality
 - o physical features
4. Public Use:
 - o fishing quality
 - o aesthetic experience
 - o fishing pressure
 - o economic importance

**MAINE LAKES STUDY:
METHODS FOR WILDLIFE**

Participants

Gary Donovan, Director of Wildlife Division - oversight
Mark Stadler, Regional Management Supervisor - oversight
George Matula, Resource Assessment Supervisor - oversight
Alan Clark - Wildlife Resource Planner - coordination
Regional Wildlife Biologists - lake assessors
Resource Assessment Biologists - lake assessors

Category Description

For the purposes of this assessment, "wildlife" refers to lake-related game and non-game species. Species may be associated with wetland, riparian, or upland habitats. In general, the assessment will consider wildlife found within 250 feet of a lake. Wildlife usually found in habitats that are a greater distance from the lake may be included if directly associated with the lake by means of feeding, loafing, shelter, or migration.

Information Sources

MDIFW Regional Office files
MDIFW research reports and maps
MDIFW Endangered and Nongame Project files
Critical Areas Program files
The Nature Conservancy data base
Maine Audubon Society files

Minimum Standards

To be included in the wildlife assessment, a lake must meet prescribed minimum standards. The first of these standards, common to all resource categories, is that a lake must be at least 10 acres in size and be located entirely within Maine's organized areas. (Lakes that are totally or partially within the unorganized areas have previously been assessed.) Beyond this general standard, a number of standards that are specific to wildlife have been identified. In combination, these standards identify lakes which are deemed to be the most important to DIF&W's overall wildlife management program.

A lake should meet one or more of the following minimum standards:

1. The lake possesses significant wetland habitat (identified in the Maine Wetland Inventory as having large or otherwise highly valued shallow or deep fresh marsh),

2. The lake provides habitat for colonial nesting species,
3. The lake provides significant habitat for critical species (recognized as rare, threatened, or endangered on federal or state lists),
4. The lake is closely associated with big game species (e.g., deer wintering areas) or supports unusually high concentrations of other wildlife species, and
5. The lake appears to have suitable habitat for the above species but has not been properly inventoried.

Note: Lakes of a size less than a Great Pond that are judged to provide "unique" or "critical" habitat may be added to the master list of lakes. These should be chosen judiciously.

Evaluation Criteria

Two primary criteria will be used to assess wildlife significance: "Species Value" and "Habitat Value." "Public Use" of lake related wildlife will also be assessed. Each criterion includes a series of specific factors. These factors and the measures by which they will be assessed are as follows:

1. Species

a. Abundance

High significance = Unusually high number of individuals (one or more species) compared to other lakes in the region.

Medium = Average number of individuals.

Low = Below average number of individuals.

b. Diversity

High = Unusual spectrum of wildlife species present.

Medium = Typical species mix.

Low = Low species diversity.

c. Rarity

High = Presence of critical species (known federal or state rare, threatened, or endangered species).

Medium = Suspected presence of federal or state rare, threatened, or endangered species. Presence of one or more species which are highly unusual within a region.

Low = No rare species.

2. Habitat

a. Wetlands (shallow or deep water)

High = Exceptional waterfowl production or staging areas, highest quality wooded/shrub swamps and shallow marshes.

Medium = Typical wetland habitat.

Low = Limited, disturbed, or otherwise low quality wetland habitat.

b. Riparian Areas (shorelands transition zones)

High = Exceptional habitat diversity, i.e., variety of ecosystem types due to shoreline configuration, edge cover, old growth overstory, etc.

Medium = Typical shoreline habitat.

Low = Disturbed or otherwise sub-par shoreline habitat.

c. Uplands (within 250 feet of the lake or otherwise closely associated with the lake)

High = Critical nesting sites for birds of prey or colonial birds, critical shelter area (including deer wintering areas).

Medium = Typical upland habitat.

Low = Sub-par habitat (disturbed or limited by physiography).

3. Public Use

a. Hunting

High = Highest priority areas for hunters of lake related wildlife.

Medium = Typical hunting use.

Low = Little or no lake-related hunting.

b. Trapping

High = Highest priority for trapping.

Medium = Moderate use for trapping.

Low = Little or no trapping.

c. Wildlife Viewing

High = Exceptional opportunity to view lake-related wildlife (including moose, loons, waterfowl, etc.)

Medium = Typical wildlife viewing opportunity.

Low = Limited opportunity for viewing wildlife.

Evaluation Process

1. **Field Evaluation.** A response form consisting of the master list of lakes and a series of data entry columns will be supplied to regional wildlife biologists in each MDIFW region. Biologists will be asked to: (1) identify lakes meeting the study's minimum standards, and (2) rate the habitat, species, and public use value of each lake meeting minimum standards.

To simplify this process, biologists may wish to initially scan the list of lakes, checking off the lakes that they feel are worthy of detailed evaluation. No set number of lakes must meet minimum standards. If the LURC lake assessment serves as an indicator many lakes will not be evaluated due to not meeting minimum levels of significance or insufficient information.

Lakes meeting minimum standards are to be rated for each criterion using the high (H), medium (M), or low (L) designations detailed above. All criteria need not be evaluated for any one lake. A blank for any criterion will indicate that the criterion is not a major factor or that there is insufficient information to make a judgement.

The response form includes space for comments. This may be used to clarify a rating or to highlight noteworthy species or other factors. Comments need not be provided for each lake.

2. **Resource Assessment Biologist Input and Review.** Completed field evaluation forms will be given to resource assessment biologists. While they are encouraged to review all input given by field biologists, they are specifically requested to ensure that critical species information is complete and accurate. Resource biologists may wish to contact field biologists on certain items.

3. **Encoding and Analysis.** After forms are returned information will be entered into the computer. MDIFW State level staff will analyze data and give tentative ratings to lakes based on data supplied by regional and assessment biologists. Lakes will be rated as "outstanding" or "significant".

The following will serve as guidelines for this process:

- a. Lakes with critical species will automatically receive a rating of "outstanding".
 - b. On all other lakes a combination of species and habitat values will be the major determinants of the rating.
 - c. Public use will be recognized as a secondary factor except for unique circumstances.
 - d. In most instances all lakes meeting minimum standards will receive a rating of at least "significant".
 - e. "Outstanding" designations will be reserved for those lakes found to possess the highest overall wildlife values. Substantially more lakes will receive a "significant" rating. A lake need not receive a high (H) for each criterion to receive an overall rating of "outstanding".
4. **Final Review.** The Sportsmen's Alliance of Maine and the State's Critical Areas Program will be asked to review findings. Preliminary findings will then be circulated to field and assessment biologists for concurrence. Changes will be made as appropriate.

Data Entries

Response forms include the following entries:

1. Lake identifiers.
2. Species:
 - abundance
 - diversity
 - rarity
3. Habitat:
 - wetlands
 - riparian areas
 - uplands

4. Public Use:

- hunting
- trapping
- viewing

5. Undeveloped lakes.

6. Comments.

**MAINE LAKES STUDY:
METHODS FOR GEOLOGIC FEATURES**

Participants

Tom Weddle, Geology Coordinator
Maine Geological Survey

Category Description

The lake related geological features to be included in this category are as follows:

- 1) significant fossil localities
- 2) relic shorelines
- 3) significant bedrock outcrops
- 4) sand beaches
- 5) cliffs
- 6) caves
- 7) waterfalls
- 8) reverse deltas
- 9) significant glacial features such as moraines, kettleholes, boulder trains
- 10) miscellaneous hydrogeologic features that are unusual or unique

Geologic features will be included which are (1) within the lake, (2) within a 250 foot land area surrounding a lake, or (3) a dominant feature in the landscape as viewed from a lake.

Information Sources

Geologists who have conducted field work for the Maine Geological Survey will serve as the principal source of information. Published sources of information will include reports, studies, bulletins and maps published by the Maine Critical Areas Program, the Maine Geological Survey and the United States Geological Survey.

Minimum Standards

To be included in the assessment for this category, a lake will be required to be on the master list of lakes and to have at least one of the identified geological features that is found to be scientifically significant according to the evaluation criteria.

Evaluation Criteria

Geological features of outstanding or significant value will be identified for their scientific significance by virtue of being (1) a type locality or rare occurrence, (2) critical to the

interpretation and understanding of the geology of a region, or (3) an outstanding example of a particular feature.

Each of these criteria is of equal value and the significance of any particular feature will be determined by resource expert opinion.

Evaluation Process

The data collection and evaluation method for this category will rely mainly on responses to a survey that will be distributed to resource experts including geologists contracted by Maine Geologic Survey (MGS) for mapping, members of the Geological Society of Maine and the Maine Mineral Resources Association. Each participant will be requested to respond to lakes and lake related areas that they are familiar with, listing the significant physical features that exist and explaining the scientific significance of those features using the standards and criteria listed above.

In other cases, personal interviews will be conducted with resource experts to identify features of scientific significance and to discuss the feature's value in this assessment process.

Information discussed during these interviews will be recorded on a data entry form similar to that distributed with the mailed survey.

**MAINE LAKES STUDY:
METHODS FOR HYDROLOGIC FEATURES**

Participants

Jeff Dennis, Hydrology Coordinator
Maine Department of Environmental Protection

Category Description

Hydrologic features to be included are as follows:

- 1) exceptional depth
- 2) exceptional water clarity
- 3) unusual water chemistry
- 4) springs

Information Sources

Information will be derived from the Department of Environmental Protection's Lakes Division and may include files, computer data bases and personal knowledge.

Minimum Standards

To be included in the assessment for this category, a lake will be required to be on the master list of lakes and to have at least one of the identified geological features that is found to be scientifically significant according to the evaluation criteria.

Evaluation Criteria

Hydrological features of outstanding or significant value will be identified for their scientific significance by virtue of being (1) a rare occurrence, (2) critical to the interpretation and understanding of the hydrology of a region, or (3) an outstanding example of a particular feature.

Each of these criteria is of equal value and the significance of any particular feature will be determined by resource expert opinion.

Evaluation Process

Lake depth will be assessed using a depth to surface area ratio. Significant depth will be determined independently for small (less than 100 acres), medium sized (100 to 1000 acres), and larger lakes. The analysis will be conducted using the Department of Environmental Protection computer. Other hydrological features will be identified by DEP lake experts.

**MAINE LAKES STUDY:
METHODS FOR BOTANIC FEATURES**

Participants

Hank Tyler, Coordinator
Critical Areas Program
State Planning Office
The Nature Conservancy and individual experts as appropriate.

Category Description

The lake-related botanical features to be included in this category are:

- 1) Unusual or unique vascular plants
- 2) Rare, threatened or endangered vascular plants
- 3) Unusual, unique, endangered, or rare declining plant communities such as natural old growth forest stands, peatlands, freshwater wetlands, and jack pine stands.

Only features that are directly related to the lake ecosystem will be included.

Information Sources

Published sources of information include: Rare Vascular Plants of Maine - 1985, Jack Pine in Maine, Peat Resources of Maine, and Natural Old-Growth Forest Stands in Maine - 1983, published by the Maine State Office of Planning. Other sources of information include the Nature Conservancy's Heritage Data Base, the Critical Area Program's Register of Critical AREAs and aerial photographs, field observation, and topographic maps. Resource experts will be consulted as necessary.

Minimum Standards

For a lake to be included in the assessment for this category, it will be required to be on the master list of lakes and to have at least one of the identified botanic features that is found to be significant according to the evaluation criteria. Lakes will be included in this assessment if the botanic features are within 250 feet of a lake shore, associated with a lacustrine environment or if their inclusion is appropriate according to a resource expert.

Evaluation Criteria

Botanic species that have been identified in the draft official list of Maine's plants that are endangered, threatened, of special concern, or that belong on a watch list will be included in the evaluation process. lakes that contain endangered and

threatened plant species will be automatically rated outstanding. Lakes that contain special concern or watch list plant species will be considered significant. Lakes with a natural old-growth forest will be rated significant. Individual peatland habitats will be evaluated by resource experts to determine their significance.

Endangered plant species are represented in Maine by one documented recent (within the last 20 years) occurrence. This category also includes federally endangered plants. Threatened plant species are represented in Maine by two to four documented recent occurrences, or they are federally threatened. Exceptions to these categories include populations that are small, confined to a small geographic area, or that are clearly and imminently jeopardized.

Special concern plant species are represented in Maine by five to ten documented recent occurrences. This group includes plants that could in the foreseeable future become threatened. Watch list plant species are represented in Maine by more than ten documented recent occurrences, but their population's stability is of concern for a number of reasons.

The criteria for inclusion of a natural old growth forest stand is that (1) the stand contain a significant number of trees that are 100 years or older, (2) the stand must contain long-lived species characteristic of a sub-climax or climax forest, (3) the old-growth component be a stand, a group of stands or be growing in association with a stand, and (4) the stand must appear to be undisturbed by man.

Plants associated with wetlands and peatlands will be identified by field observation, topographic maps, aerial photographs, and Peat Resources of Maine. The significance of such habitats will be evaluated by resource experts.

The Maine Critical Areas Program recognizes the ecological importance of the jack pine (*Pinus banksiana* Lamb) because of their scattered distribution in the state, which is considered the southern limit of its range. The Critical Areas Program evaluates natural jack pine areas according to criteria that include (1) population size, (2) purity, (3) age, (4) variety of values (e.g., jack pine stands associated with other rare plants or trees), (5) lack of disturbance, (6) habitat uniqueness, and (7) geographic distribution.

Evaluation Process

Lake-related botanic features will be identified from data files and reports published by the Critical Areas Program of the Maine State Office of Planning, from the Nature Conservancy's Heritage Data Base, and from topographic maps and aerial photographs.

**MAINE LAKES STUDY:
METHODS FOR SCENIC VALUES**

Participants

Hank Tyler, coordinator
State Planning Office
Critical Areas Program

Field Survey:
Drew Parkin
John Lortie

Category Description

Evaluating the scenery of lakes may be approached in one of the following ways: (1) as the place where adjacent landscapes are viewed, or (2) the focal point of a view as seen from a distance and evaluated as part of the larger landscape. While both of these perspectives are important, this study addresses only the former objective by evaluating scenery as seen from the edge or surface of a lake. Although countless views exist on any one lake, the criteria for this study were developed to assess the scenery on a lake as a whole, rather than single views at specific locations around the lake.

Another aspect of evaluating scenery around lakes is the lake's size. Large lakes (e.g., 1000+ acres) offer very different experiences and opportunities than small lakes (e.g., 100 acres). Such differences in lake character need to be taken into account during the evaluation process. The following three size classes were defined:

1. 1000 acres or more
2. 500-999 acres
3. 10-499 acres

Information Sources

There currently exists no base of consistent published or unpublished information on Maine's lake scenic values.

Minimum Standards

The first task was to define a category or subset of the lakes that were potentially scenic, based on existing data. Although many attributes add to the scenery of a lake, relief was identified as the single most important and readily measurable quality for discerning the scenic value of a lake. Studies by Chenowith, Zube (1974), and Wargo and Weisman (1978) all indicate that changes in relief (i.e., presence of bluffs, mountains, or contrast in land height) are essential for evaluating scenery.

An initial list of potentially scenic lakes will be developed by visually inspecting topographical maps for areas of high relief. Any peaks in the foreground (within 0.5 miles from water edge) or background (0.5-7.0 miles from water edge) will be measured. Distance from the waters edge, and height above the lake were recorded for each peak. Minimum standards for including a lake of any size were (1) a 300 foot change in relief in the foreground, or (2) a 700 foot change in relief in the background.

The project budget will likely allow time to visit approximately 200 lakes by float plane. Lakes to be visited will be separated into three standards applied as indicated below:

1. Large lakes (>1000 acres) - must have at least 4 areas of significant relief and an edge index of 1.5 or more.
2. Medium lakes (500 to 999 acres) - must have at least 3 areas of significant relief and an edge index of 1.5 or more.
3. Small lakes (10 to 499 acres) - must have at least 2 areas of significant relief and an edge index of 1.5 or more.
4. All lakes (>10 acres) - A lake could still be added to the field list even if it did not meet the above criteria if it had significant relief that was exceptionally close (1 mile or less) or high (1000+ feet).

Evaluation Criteria

Once a preliminary list of scenic lakes is generated, the following 6 criteria will be used to further evaluate each lake:

1. Exceptional relief - distribution and complexity.
2. Physical features such as islands, beaches or cliffs.
3. Shoreline configuration.
4. Vegetation diversity.
5. Special features such as presence of wildlife, water clarity, or fall foliage.
6. Inharmonious development.

Points will be assigned on the basis of each category's relative significance for adding to, or detracting from (as in # 6), a lake's scenery. A total of 100 points is possible.

Evaluation Process

Only lakes that have met the minimum standards will be evaluated in the field. Each lake will be evaluated by visiting the lakes in a float plane. Information from DEP data files will be used to evaluate shoreline configuration prior to float plane visits. Information on relief, physical features, vegetation diversity, special features, and inharmonious development will be collected in the field. Photographs will be taken at each lake to document its scenic features.

1. Exceptional Relief (30 points)

Complexity of relief is a measure of the layering of relief within a view (Fig. 1). Complexity will be evaluated as high, medium or low during site visits, and the percent coverage that each category covers will be estimated.

Presence of dramatic relief will be recorded. Dramatic relief is defined as steep slopes within close range (e.g., 1 mile) of a lake. A lake's rating for relief will be based on the distribution and complexity of the relief features, and whether or not there is dramatic relief.

2. Physical Features (25 points)

The number and distribution of islands will be determined from visual inspection of topographic maps. Other special features such as cliffs, beaches, rockslides, dams and bouldered shores will be determined from aerial flight visits. A large number, or a few dominant physical features, will result in a higher rating.

3. Shoreline Configuration (20 points)

The minimum possible shoreline for any lake is a circle. Therefore, any deviation from the minimum can be mathematically compared with the formula for a circle to develop an index of configuration. For example, a relatively circular lake would have an index value close to 1, whereas a lake with twice the amount of shoreline of similarly sized circular lake would have an index value 2. Examples of indices are shown in Fig. 2. Higher ratings will be given to lakes with greater shoreline configuration based on this index.

4. Vegetation Diversity (15 points)

The diversity of vegetation gives the viewer a sense of variety. The following vegetation communities will be identified from aerial site visits: hardwood, softwood, mixed forest of hardwood and softwood, pine, wetland, field, etc. The presence of unusual growth forms (i.e., windswept trees) or superstory trees will also be recorded. The presence of a diversity of vegetation

communities, or unusual forms of vegetation will result in a higher rating.

5. Special Features (10 points)

Aerial flight visits will confirm the presence of extreme water clarity or hardwoods that are visible during the fall foliage season. The presence of observable wildlife species will be identified by questionnaires given to regional wildlife biologists from Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife. Higher ratings will be given to lakes that have these features.

6. Inharmonious Development (-10 points)

Development does not necessarily detract from a lake's scenic character, but certain land uses or their placement on a lake can be inharmonious. For example, rows of camps lining the edge of a lake detracts from the scenic character because there is nothing to screen the camps from view. The same landscape may have camps positioned so they fit well within their surroundings by having a natural buffer of trees acting as a screen (Fig. 3). The camps with screening have little effect on the scenic character.

Other examples of inharmonious development include power lines or roads that are sited straight up over a hillside, shorelines that are heavily eroded, or dams that are intrusive. These features will be documented during the field visits and negative points assigned based on their how detractive and dominant they are.

**MAINE LAKE STUDY:
METHODS FOR SHORELINE CHARACTER**

Participants

Hank Tyler, coordinator
State Planning Office
Critical Areas Program

Field Survey:
Drew Parkin
John Lortie

Category Description

Shoreline character refers to those factors that make the shore area of a lake suitable for recreation pursuits such as swimming, diving, wading, camping, picnicking, fishing, and boating. Shoreline character is a combination of the physical characteristics of the lake itself and of the adjacent land area. Desirable lake characteristics include hard substrate, open water, and adequate depth. Shore characteristics include beaches, bedrock ledges, and open shorelines. While somewhat analogous to the project's "Physical features" category, "shoreline character" has a markedly different emphasis. The physical features category places emphasis on scientific and natural significance of lake related geologic and hydrologic phenomena. By contrast, the shoreline character category focuses on the public use potential of the lake shoreline.

Information Sources

There currently exists no base of consistent published or unpublished information on Maine's lake shoreline character.

Minimum Standards

To meet the study's minimum significance standards, a lake must be recognized as possessing noteworthy shoreline characteristics by means of:

1. Inspection of aerial photographs;
2. Field reconnaissance; or
3. Input from knowledgeable resource specialists.

In setting minimum standards, it is understood that the resulting list of lakes may not be all inclusive. Other lakes with shoreline characteristics merit recognition may go unreported due to a lack of current information.

Evaluation Criteria

Three major factors will determine the significance of lakes for shoreline character: beaches, bedrock ledges, and open shorelines. Due to the current lack of available information, quantitative evaluation criteria have not been developed. As an alternative, each of the above factors has been described and desirable qualities and potential public uses identified. The objective of the evaluation will be to identify lakes with shoreline features that best meet these descriptions.

Evaluation Process

Aerial photograph inspection and field reconnaissance will be conducted as a adjunct to the study's scenic qualities assessment. Aerial photograph inspection will be limited to identifying major beach complexes. Field reconnaissance will be accomplished using a float plane that will fly over and land on lakes being evaluated for scenic quality. A shoreline character evaluation form will be completed for each of these lakes. The form will characterize the shoreline, note the presence of beaches, ledges, open shorelands, and other shore features, and determine whether these features are "few or small," "large or dominant," or "extensive." A preliminary judgment regarding overall significance will also be made.

It is recognized that collected information will be qualitative. No attempt, therefore, will be made to tabulate results in any quantitative manner. Rather, information will be arrayed for each lake and an effort made to identify significant concentrations of features, unique occurrences, etc. Lakes will be given ratings of "significant" or "outstanding." Any lake with an identified beach will at the minimum be given a rating of significant. Lakes with dispersed or predominant ledges or open shorelines will receive a similar rating. An outstanding rating will be reserved for lakes with a high diversity of shore features or a unique shore feature (large slab or protruding ledge, extensive beach, etc.).

Preliminary findings will be listed by geographic area and distributed for review to persons with a knowledge of each area. Reviewers will be asked to verify findings and, as appropriate, to add to these findings. Those asked to participate will likely include:

1. Maine Bureau of Parks and Recreation Regional Managers;
2. Maine Bureau of Public Lands Regional Managers; and
3. Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Wardens and/or Retired Regional Biologists.

Data Entries

1. Lake Identifiers
2. General Character
 - o forested to shore
 - o peat/marsh
 - o beach
 - o bedrock ledge
 - o boulder
 - o other (identify)
3. Beaches
 - o narrow shoreline
 - o broad shoreline
 - o pocket
 - o spit
4. Bedrock Ledges
 - o protruding
 - o slab
 - o rocky shore
5. Open Shorelines
 - o access from water
 - o campsite potential
6. Overall Significance

**MAINE LAKES STUDY:
METHODS FOR CULTURAL FEATURES**

Participants

Arthur Spiess, Prehistoric Archeology
Robert Bradley, Historic Archeology
Frank Beard, Historic Structures
Maine Historic Preservation Commission

Category Description

For the purposes of this study, cultural resources include lake related prehistoric archeological sites, historic archeological sites and historic structures, districts and landmarks which may be evaluated in terms of the criteria from the National Register of Historic Places. Other lake related cultural features of significance such as Indian canoe routes will also be included in this category.

The area of concern for this category includes land within 250 feet of the lakeshore or beyond that area, if a cultural feature has been identified with direct connection to the lake in terms of cultural importance.

Assessments will be based on existing survey, inventory and National and State Register data bases.

Information Sources

Published sources of information for the historic structures category include Maine's Historic Places and the National Register of Historic Places. The Maine Archeological Survey will be a major source of both mapped and written information for prehistoric archeological resources. The Statewide Historic Archeological Inventory will be the major source of information for the historic archaeological category. The U.S. Forest Service is a source of information for historic archeological information for the White Mountain National Forest. Indian canoe route information will be gathered using publications.

Individual resource experts will provide information and expertise to determine the significance of features for the purpose of this study.

Minimum Standards

Archeological sites and historic structures will be required to have direct connection with the lake(s) in terms of cultural importance to be noted as significant by this study.

Evaluation Criteria

The criteria for evaluating cultural features are defined for each of the existing programs, surveys or registers, and those criteria will apply to lake related features identified in this assessment.

For example, for the historic structures category, the general criteria for evaluating potential entries to the National Register of Historic Places include the following:

The quality of significance relating to American history, architecture, archeology, and culture that is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and that:

- a. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the State's history;
- b. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in the state's past;
- c. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- d. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The criteria for inclusion of prehistoric archeological sites in the State of Maine's Archeological Survey essentially revolve around items a, b and d above, but include a judgment concerning the nature of preservation of the data in the archeological site. The basic rule of thumb is that an archeological site that has been so disturbed that it would not yield much information to controlled excavation is rarely considered significant to the National Register. The most common source of disturbance of lake-shore sites is erosion, caused by raised basin levels and wind-driven waves. These factors remove soil, roll and abrade stone artifacts, and destroy the more fragile types of archeological features (charcoal, etc.).

The criteria for inclusion in the Statewide Historic Archeological Sites Inventory is that a site displays evidence of historical events, places and activities from the 17th through 20th centuries. The inventory includes sites where artifacts

have been recovered that portray, for example, fishing activities, trading posts and civilian conservation corps camps.

Evaluation Process

Lake-related prehistoric archeological sites will be identified through the Maine Historic Preservation Commission's Archeological Survey by using the mapped information on file at the Commission to locate sites within the area of concern for lakes under consideration. Once identified, resource experts will review survey information to determine the types of sites and their significance for the purposes of this study.

Lake-related historic archeological sites will be identified through the Statewide Historic Archeological Sites Inventory using mapped and written information to locate sites within the area of concern for lakes under consideration. Again, once identified, resource experts will determine their significance based on the criteria described earlier.

Lake-related historic structures will be identified through the Maine Historic Preservation Commission by using the information in the Commission's files of National Register materials. Each site has its own file which includes descriptions of the site and USGS maps showing the location of the structure. The quality of significance is present by virtue of being entered on the register. Therefore, any site that is found to have direct connection with the lake(s) in terms of cultural importance, which is an entry on the register, will be included in the assessment of lake-related cultural resources.

An assessment of the overall cultural significance of any given lake will include consideration of each of the above features.

Data Entries

The information fields that will be included in the final computerized data system will indicate known and potential significant cultural features for each lake under 4 general groups: prehistoric archeological features, historic archeological features, historic structures and other lake-related cultural features. If the significance of a cultural feature is not known, that will also be indicated. For prehistoric archeological features, the number of sites associated with each lake and a summary of their overall significance will be indicated. These data will be collected by USGS quadrangle. For historic archeological sites and historic structures, a description, site number and significance by site or structure will be noted. For lakes with more than one historic archeological site or historic structure, an overall significance rating will be indicated. The length and overall significance of canoe routes will also be noted.

Appendix B: Data Management Strategy

(Excerpt from the Maine Lakes Study Work Plan, February 1988)

Background

The project contract for the Maine Lakes Study stipulates that the contractor is responsible for recommending a system for managing natural resource data on significant lakes in the State of Maine. The objective is to develop information that is compatible with computerized data bases maintained by the following programs:

- 1) Maine Critical Areas Program (CAP);
- 2) Maine Endangered and Nongame Wildlife Program (ENWP);
- 3) The Nature Conservancy Heritage Program (TNC);
- 4) Land Use Regulation Commission (LURC);
- 5) Department of Inland Fish and Wildlife (DIFW) Fisheries Division; and
- 6) Department of Environmental Protection (DEP).

In addition, the data management format should be consistent with the program report, "Recommendations for a Maine Natural Areas Data Management System", prepared by Joseph M. Chaisson for the Maine Land and Water Resources Council.

The agencies and organizations listed above use the following computer hardware software systems:

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Hardware</u>	<u>Software</u>
CAP	obtaining IBM compatible PC	D-Base III plus
ENWP	IBM PC	R-Base System V
TNC Heritage Prog.	IBM compatible PC	D-Base III plus
LURC	Burroughs minicomputer	R-Base 5000
DIFW Fisheries	mainframe	SAS software
DEP	mainframe	custom program, SAS (Storet)
	obtaining IBM compatible PC	no decision

The Chaisson report recommends that the following actions be taken to improve and augment existing data management systems:

1. Natural area data files from the Maine Critical Areas Program should be automated using the Nature Conservancy Heritage Program data management system.
2. Using R-Base System V data management software to ensure compatibility with IF&W data, the Endangered and Nongame Wildlife Program should automate its data file structure for optimal compatibility with the Heritage Program system.
3. The State Planning Office (SPO) should create and maintain an index file and map series containing information on significant natural areas. The information should be made available to state regulatory agencies, regional planning commissions and other users.
4. File structure for the Endangered and Nongame Wildlife Program and The Nature Conservancy should be designed and modified to ensure compatibility with the Department of Conservation geographic information system (MEGIS).
5. The Critical Areas Program lakes study should use the LURC lakes data base to guarantee compatibility with LURC data files as well as with analytic procedures developed in the study.
6. To provide sufficient natural areas information to users, the State government should allocate necessary funding to improve natural areas program data management.

Recommendations

Taking a statewide perspective on management of lakes information, the contractor makes the following recommendations:

1. Information collected for the State Planning Office study should be encoded into IBM PC format using D-Base III plus software.
2. Prior to initiating this study, a baseline data set should be obtained from DIFW which includes the name, MIDAS number, and other basic data parameters for all lakes that are within Maine's organized townships. A list of these data parameters is attached. Lakes partially within LURC jurisdiction should be excluded as these were inventoried by the previous study. (Note that Lakeville, Wallagrass, and Brighton townships contain both organized and unorganized areas.)
3. Prior to initiating the study, a series of D-Base III plus data files should be set up, to include:

- a.) one file for each resource category
 - b.) a summary data file, and
 - c.) a baseline data file (as obtained from DIFW).
4. The data files for each resource category should include a list of all lakes together with basic locators, i.e., lake name, MIDAS number, township, and surface area.
 5. The consultants to the State Planning Office lakes project should, to the extent practical, encode collected information directly into the project's D-Base data files. Computer files would take the place of the manual files originally envisioned and would be turned over to the State Planning Office as one of the project's final products. (Note that this is not an actual requirement of the contract.)
 6. Fisheries information should initially be encoded into the DIFW computer system then merged with the SPO data format.
 7. Information should be reported and encoded using protocol similar to that of the Land Use Regulation Commission lakes assessment, e.g., "outstanding", "significant", etc.
 8. To the extent possible, the structure of the data system (data files, fields, abbreviations, etc.) should parallel the existing Land Use Regulation Commission data base. Revisions to the wildlife inventory method will require a substantial modification though critical data fields will be consistent with the LURC data system.
 9. Information collected through this study should be made available to the agencies listed above by means of 5 1/4 inch floppy discs in D-Base or ASCII format. Most likely, users will wish to access information by means of MIDAS number (LURC, DIFW Fisheries, DEP) or township (CAP, ENWP, TNC). Both locators should be provided.
 10. At the conclusion of the study a single, statewide lakes data base should be assembled which, for each lake, would include:
 - a.) lake identifiers and locators,
 - b.) summary information from the Maine Lakes Study,
 - c.) summary information from the DIFW fish data base, and
 - d.) information from other available resource data bases.

One agency should be selected to house this master data base and to provide information as appropriate. (Note that the Department of Environmental Protection has been designated by the State legislature as the agency principally responsible for storing environmental data.)

11. Protocol should be devised for data system update and revision. Example: Principal users could coordinate activities such that future lake related information collected by any agency or organization might be easily transferred from its data base to the master lake data base or to the data bases of others maintaining lake information.

12. To contribute to the overall data development effort, the Maine Lakes Study should focus on collecting the following information:

a. Fish

Cold water species
Warm water species
Habitat quality
Recreation value

b. Wildlife

Important nongame species
Important game species
Wetland habitat
Riparian habitat
Wildlife viewing

c. Physical Features

Geologic:

Significant fossil localities
Relic shorelines
Significant bedrock outcrops
Sand beaches
Cliffs
Caves
Waterfalls
Reverse deltas
Significant glacial features
(moraines, kettleholes, boulder trains, etc.)

Hydrologic:

Deep lakes
Water clarity
Springs
Unusual water chemistry
Unusual thermal regimes

d. Botanic Features

Rare species
Unique plant communities

e. Cultural Features

Prehistoric archeology
Historic archeology
Historic structures

f. Scenic Qualities

Relief
Physical features
Shoreline configuration
Diversity of vegetation
Special features (wildlife viewing, water clarity)
Lack of inharmonious development

g. Shoreline Character

Beaches
Rock ledges
Camp/picnic areas

Appendix C: Lakes Questionnaire

As part of its lakes planning effort, the State Planning Office is identifying rare and exemplary lakes. Do you know lakes which have any of the following types of rare features?

Lake or Pond

1. Boiling springs

2. Extremely low nutrient content

3. Naturally high alkalinity

4. Naturally eutrophic

5. Naturally highly acidic

6. Chemically stratified meromictic-lakes

7. Rare diatom or benthic communities

8. High use eagle feeding areas

9. Rare fish species

10. Black tern or Banapartes gull nesting areas

11. Rare aquatic plants

12. Oscillatoria Rubescence

13. Patterned bog ponds

14. Cirques and tarns

15. Grabens

16. Iron concretions in the
sediments

17. Underwater cliffs

18. Diatomaceous earth

19. Reverse deltas

20. Relic shorelines

21. Unusual freshwater
beaches

22. Extreme depth

Do you know lakes which are outstanding examples of the following common lake types?

1. Oligotrophic lakes _____

2. Mesotrophic lakes _____

3. Exemplary two story fisheries - warm and cold water species _____

4. Exemplary brook trout fishery _____

5. Exemplary smelt, salmon fishery _____

6. Exemplary lake trout fishery _____

7. Exemplary warm water fishery _____

8. Barren ponds _____

9. Exemplary benthic communities _____

10. Kettle hole ponds _____

11. Lakes in classic U-shaped valleys _____

12. Exemplary beach types _____

13. Moraine and bedrock dams _____

14. Chains of ponds _____

3. Are there other rare or exemplary lake types beyond these listed above which you feel should be identified?

	Type	Lake or Pond
Rare water features	_____ _____	_____ _____
Rare biotic features	_____ _____	_____ _____
Rare geologic features	_____ _____	_____ _____
Exemplary water features	_____ _____	_____ _____
Exemplary biotic features	_____ _____	_____ _____
Exemplary geologic features	_____ _____	_____ _____

Appendix D: Summary of Findings for Lakes in Maine's Organized Townships

On the following pages all lakes that are ten acres or more in size are listed alphabetically by township. For each lake the final ratings from each resource category (fish, cultural features, etc.) are presented. An "O" signifies an outstanding resource, while an "S" signifies a significant resource. A blank indicates that either the lake did not meet the study's minimum standards for that particular resource or there was inadequate information to draw conclusions.

Lakes that are located wholly or partially in unorganized townships are not included. For a summary of findings on these lakes see Maine Wildlands Lake Assessment: Findings (June 1, 1987) or contact the Land Use Regulation Commission.

Maine Lakes Assessment
Organized Townships

Lake Name	Lake #	IFW Region	Size (Acres)	Botanic	Physical	Cultural	Scenic	Shoreline	Fisheries	Wildlife	Overall Rating
** TOWNSHIP NAME: ABBOT											
GREENLEAF P	0778	E	27						S		2
PIPER P	0298	E	420						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: ACTON											
GREAT EAST L	3922	A	1768						S		2
HANSEN P	3928	A	30						S		2
HORN P	3924	A	205 0						S		1B
LION P	9695	A	94						S		2
MOOSE P	3926	A	27						S		2
MOUSAM L	3838	A	900	0				S	S		1B
SQUARE P	3916	A	910 0	S				S	S		1B
SWAN P	3930	A	11						S	S	2
WILSON L	3920	A	288 0	S				S	S		1B
** TOWNSHIP NAME: ALBION											
LOVEJOY P	5176	B	324							S	2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: ALEXANDER											
PLEASANT L	0159	C	339	S				S	S		2
POCAMOONSHINE L	1290	C	2464	S					0	0	1A
** TOWNSHIP NAME: ALFRED											
SHAKER P	3976	A	78						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: ALLAGASH											
FALLS P (LITTLE)	1486	G	74						S	0	1B
** TOWNSHIP NAME: ALNA											
PINKHAM P	5402	B	21								3
** TOWNSHIP NAME: ALTON											
HATCH (MANSELL) P	9857	F	10						S		2
HOLLAND P	2150	F	92						S		2
PICKEREL P	2152	F	77						S		2
PUG P	2154	F	12						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: AMHERST											
DEBEC P	4580	C	31						S		2
DUTTON P	4570	C	17								3
HALFMILE P	4558	C	29				0		S		1B
JELLISON HILL P	4575	C	45				S	S	S		2
PARTRIDGE P	4556	C	28						S		2
TROUT P	4562	C	6								3
** TOWNSHIP NAME: APPLETON											
SENNEBEC P	5682	B	532			S			S		2

Maine Lakes Assessment
Organized Townships

Lake Name	Lake #	IFW Region	Size (Acres)	Botanic	Physical	Cultural	Scenic	Shoreline	Fisheries	Wildlife	Overall Rating
** TOWNSHIP NAME: CAMBRIDGE											
CAMBRIDGE P	0748	B	38							0	1B
** TOWNSHIP NAME: CAMDEN											
HOSMER P	4808	B	53							S	2
MEGUNTICOOK L	4852	B	1305				0		S	S	1B
** TOWNSHIP NAME: CANAAN											
LAKE GEORGE	2608	B	335					S	S	0	1B
SIBLEY P	2612	B	380							0	1B
** TOWNSHIP NAME: CANTON											
FOREST P	3602	A	45				S	S	S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: CAPE ELIZABETH											
GREAT P	5648	A	169						S	S	2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: CARATUNK											
BAKER P	0242	D	186	S					0		1B
DIMMICK P (BIG)	0236	D	90						S		2
DIMMICK P (LITTLE)	0240	D	41						S		2
DIMMICK P (MOUNTAIN)	0238	D	50						S		2
HEALD P	0234	D	31						S		2
HEALD P (LITTLE)	9909	D	26						S		2
MACDOUGALL P	0403	D	18								3
ROBINSON P	0220	D	40						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: CARTHAGE											
HALFMOON P	3514	D	53				0		S		1B
PODUNK P	3684	D	51						S	S	2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: CASCO											
COFFEE P	3390	A	137		S				S		2
DUMPLING P	3698	A	30		S				S	S	2
OWL P	3386	A	20						S		2
PARKER P	3388	A	166						S		2
THOMAS P	3392	A	442			S			S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: CHAPMAN											
ALDER BROOK L	1779	G	16						S		3
** TOWNSHIP NAME: CHARLOTTE											
COLEBACK L	1446	C	25						S		2
JAMES P	9671	C	31						S		2
LEDGE (BALD LEDGE) P	9673	C	17						S		2
PENNAQUAN L	1402	C	1209		S			S	S	S	1B
ROUND L	0171	C	558		S				S		2

Maine Lakes Assessment
Organized Townships

Lake Name	Lake #	IFW Region	Size (Acres)	Botanic	Physical	Cultural	Scenic	Shoreline	Fisheries	Wildlife	Overall Rating
** TOWNSHIP NAME: CHELSEA											
TINKHAM P	5436	B	17								3
** TOWNSHIP NAME: CHESTERVILLE											
EGYPT P	5218	B	60						S		2
CROWELL P	5200	D	211						S		2
HORSESHOE P	5208	D	51						S		2
NORCROSS P	5214	D	122						S		2
NORTH P	5206	D	170						S		2
ROUND P	5212	D	13								3
SAND P	5204	D	81						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: CHINA											
BRANCH P	5754	B	316						S	O	1B
CHINA L	5448	B	3845						S	S	2
DUTTON P	5724	B	57							S	2
EVANS P	5414	B	19							S	2
THREEMILE P	5416	B	1162						S	O	1B
** TOWNSHIP NAME: CLIFTON											
BURNT P (LITTLE)	4266	C	15								3
FITTS P	4268	C	106						S		2
PARKS P	4272	C	124				S		S		2
SNOWSHOE P	9653	C	8								3
** TOWNSHIP NAME: COLUMBIA											
MEYERS P (NORTH)	0181	C	6								3
MEYERS P (SOUTH)	0183	C	3								3
** TOWNSHIP NAME: CONCORD TWP											
TIBBETTS P	0184	D	6								3
** TOWNSHIP NAME: CORINNA											
BROOKS P	2262	B	31							O	1B
MOWER P	5476	B	75						S	S	2
WEYMOUTH P	5478	B	87							S	2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: CORNVILLE											
BARKER P	2600	D	106						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: CRAWFORD											
BARROWS L	1298	C	281						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: DAMARISCOTTA											
BISCAY P	5710	B	377						S		2
LITTLE P	5706	B	60						O		1B

Maine Lakes Assessment
Organized Townships

Lake Name	Lake #	IFW Region	Size (Acres)	Botanic	Physical	Cultural	Scenic	Shoreline	Fisheries	Wildlife	Overall Rating
** TOWNSHIP NAME: DOVER-FOXCROFT											
BRANNS MILL P	4130	E	271						0		1B
SNOW'S P	4131	E	21								3
** TOWNSHIP NAME: DURHAM											
RUNAROUND P	3786	A	91					S		S	2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: EAGLE LAKE											
DICKWOOD L	5816	G	96								3
ISIE L	1632	G	3								3
** TOWNSHIP NAME: EAST MACHIAS											
HADLEY L	1352	C	1776		S			S	S	0	1B
** TOWNSHIP NAME: EASTBROOK											
ABRAMS P	4444	C	423						S		2
MOLASSES P	4448	C	1252				S		S		2
WEBB P	4346	C	915						0		1B
** TOWNSHIP NAME: EASTON											
BENNETT L	1824	G	12						S		2
LINDSAY L	1822	G	6								3
** TOWNSHIP NAME: EDDINGTON											
EDDINGTON (DAVIS) P	4276	C	417	S					S		3
** TOWNSHIP NAME: EDGECOMB											
LILY P	5358	B	67							0	1B
SHERMAN L	5404	B	216					S		0	1B
** TOWNSHIP NAME: ELIOT											
YORK P	9713	A	47	S					S	S	2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: ELLSWORTH											
BRANCH L	4328	C	2703	S					0		1B
LEONARD L	9663	C	90						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: EMBDEN											
BLACK HILL P	0079	D	34						S		2
EMBDEN P	0078	D	1568						S	0	1B
FAHI P	0074	D	196						S	0	1B
SANDY P	0076	D	107						S	0	1B
** TOWNSHIP NAME: ENFIELD											
COLD STREAM P	2146	F	3628						0	S	1B

Maine Lakes Assessment
Organized Townships

Lake Name	Lake #	IFW Region	Size (Acres)	Botanic	Physical	Cultural	Scenic	Shoreline	Fisheries	Wildlife	Overall Rating
** TOWNSHIP NAME: FRYEBURG											
BLACK P	5564	A	20								3
BOG P	3248	A	45					S		S	2
CHARLES P	3206	A	90				S		S		2
CLAY P	5566	A	25						O	S	1B
HUNT P	3258	A	25						S		2
KEZAR P	9709	A	1299	O		S	S	S	O		1A
KIMBALL P (LOWER)	3240	A	486	O			S	S	S		1B
LITTLE P	5580	A	9								3
LOVENELL P	3254	A	1120	O			S		S		1B
PEAT P	5570	A	5								3
PLEASANT P	3252	A	239				S		S		2
ROUND P	5576	A	5								3
** TOWNSHIP NAME: GARDINER											
PLEASANT (MUD) P	5254	B	746				S		S	S	2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: GARLAND											
GARLAND P	4128	B	102							S	2
GARLAND P (WEST)	4126	B	32							S	2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: GORHAM											
ALDEN'S P	0515	A	1								3
** TOWNSHIP NAME: GOULDSBORO											
FORBES P	4464	C	208						S		2
JONES P	4466	C	467						S		2
LILY P	4470	C	19						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: GRAY											
CRYSTAL L (DRY P)	3708	A	189				S		S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: GREENE											
ALLEN P	3788	B	183						S		2
BERRY P	3794	B	31								3
SABATTUS P	3796	B	1962				O		S	S	1B
SABATTUS P (LITTLE)	3790	B	25								3
** TOWNSHIP NAME: GREENVILLE											
GRENELL P	9853	E	6								3
MUD P (LITTLE)	0400	E	13						S		2
SALMON P	0346	E	12						S		2
SAWYER P	0386	E	67						S	S	2
SECRET P	0344	E	14						S		2
WILSON P (LOWER)	0342	E	1380						O	S	1B

Maine Lakes Assessment
Organized Townships

Lake Name	Lake #	IFW Region	Size (Acres)	Botanic	Physical	Cultural	Scenic	Shoreline	Fisheries	Wildlife	Overall Rating
TRACY P	2290	B	52						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: HERSEY											
CRYSTAL L	3662	F	137						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: HIRAM											
BARKER P	3136	A	206						S		2
CLEMONS P (BIG)	3174	A	85						S		2
CLEMONS P (LITTLE)	3176	A	25						S		2
JAYBIRD P	3178	A	14						0	S	1B
SOUTHEAST P	3138	A	173						S		2
STANLEY P	3182	A	137						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: HOLDEN											
HOLBROOK P	4274	C	280						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: HOLEB TWP											
CEDAR P	2654	E	5								3
** TOWNSHIP NAME: HOLLIS											
DEER P	5016	A	32		S				S		2
KILLICK P	5014	A	45		S				S	0	1B
** TOWNSHIP NAME: HOPE											
ALFORD L	4798	B	577						S		2
FISH P	4802	B	142							S	2
HOBBS P	4806	B	264				S			S	2
LERMOND P	4800	B	171							S	2
LILY P	4796	B	29								3
MANSFIELD P	4842	B	40							S	3
** TOWNSHIP NAME: HOLLTON											
LOGAN L	9777	G	13						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: HOWLAND											
POND FARM P	9863	F	125						S	0	1B
** TOWNSHIP NAME: HUDSON											
PUSHAW P (LITTLE)	2156	F	411						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: INDUSTRY											
CLEARWATER P	5190	D	751						S	S	2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: ISLE AU HAUT											
LONG P (TURNERS L)	5562	B	73	S							2

Maine Lakes Assessment
Organized Townships

Lake Name	Lake #	IFW Region	Size (Acres)	Botanic	Physical	Cultural	Scenic	Shoreline	Fisheries	Wildlife	Overall Rating
** TOWNSHIP NAME: LEWISTON											
NO NAME P	3882	B	143								3
** TOWNSHIP NAME: LIBERTY											
CARGILL P	4884	B	69						S		2
COLBY P	4898	B	26						S		2
SAINTE GEORGE L	9971	B	1095					0	0		1A
STEVENS P	4886	B	336						0		1B
** TOWNSHIP NAME: LIMERICK											
HOLLAND (SOKOSIS) P	3942	A	192		S			S	S		2
PICKEREL P	3940	A	46						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: LIMESTONE											
TRAFTON L	9779	G	85						S	0	1B
** TOWNSHIP NAME: LIMINGTON											
BOYD P	5008	A	26						S		2
BOYD P (LITTLE)	6895	A	10						S		2
DOLES P	5006	A	25						S	S	2
HORNE (PEQUAMKET) P	3408	A	166						S		2
SAND P	5012	A	26 0		S				S		1B
WARDS P	3410	A	44						S	S	2
WEBSTER'S MILL P	6889	A	40						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: LINCOLN											
CAMBOLASSE P	2214	F	211						S		2
CARIBOU, EGG, LONG P	2216	F	825						S		2
CENTER P	2218	F	192						S	S	2
COLD STREAM P (UPPER)	2232	F	685						S		2
CROOKED P	2220	F	220						S		2
FOLSOM P	2222	F	282						S		2
MATTANAWCOOK P	2226	F	832						S		2
ROUND P (LITTLE)	2224	F	75						S		2
SNAG (STUMP) P	2228	F	160						S		2
UPPER P	2230	F	506						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: LINCOLNVILLE											
COLEMAN P	4846	B	223							0	1B
MOODY P	4838	B	61							S	2
NORTON P	4850	B	133							S	2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: LINNEUS											
DREWS (MEDUXNEKEAG) L	1736	G	1057		S				0	0	1A
HUNTER (TOWN LINE) P	1046	G	12						S	S	2
MUD P	1734	G	19						S	0	1B

Maine Lakes Assessment
Organized Townships

Lake Name	Lake #	IFW Region	Size (Acres)	Botanic	Physical	Cultural	Scenic	Shoreline	Fisheries	Wildlife	Overall Rating
** TOWNSHIP NAME: LITCHFIELD											
BUKER P	5242	B	75					S		S	2
JIMMY P	5244	B	40							S	2
LOON P	5246	B	26							S	2
PURGATORY P (LITTLE)	5250	B	44							S	2
SAND P (TACOMA LKS)	5238	B	177					S		S	2
WOODBURY P	5240	B	436					S		S	2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: LITTLETON											
CARRY L	1050	G	20		S			S			2
DEEP L	1052	G	6		S						2
LONG L	1048	G	19		S						2
MONSON L	1054	G	6		S						2
ROSS L	1020	B	32		S			S			2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: LIVERMORE											
BARTLETT P	3820	B	28					S			2
BRETTUN'S P	3608	B	165					S		S	2
LONG P	3816	B	208							S	2
NELSON P	3610	B	17				S	S		S	2
ROUND P	3818	B	161							S	2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: LIVERMORE FALLS											
MOOSE HILL P	5790	B	95					S		S	2
SCHOOLHOUSE P	5674	B	21							S	2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: LOVELL											
BRADLEY P	3220	A	34					S			2
CUSHMAN P	3224	A	32					S			2
DAN CHARLES P	3226	A	20					S		S	2
FARRINGTON P	3200	A	89				S	S			2
HORSESHOE P	3196	A	131				S	S			2
KEZAR L	0097	A	2600		S					0	1B
** TOWNSHIP NAME: LOWELL											
TROUT P	4716	F	20					S			2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: LYMAN											
BUNGANUT P	3980	A	280					S		S	2
KENNEBUNK P	3998	A	224		S			S		0	1A
PARKER (BARKER) P	5036	A	26		S			S			2
ROBERTS & WADLEY PDS	5034	A	203					S		S	2
ROUND P	5038	A	6								3
SWAN P	5032	A	147					S			2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: MADAWASKA											
GERMAIN L	1806	G	122					0		S	1B

Maine Lakes Assessment
Organized Townships

Lake Name	Lake #	IFW Region	Size (Acres)	Botanic	Physical	Cultural	Scenic	Shoreline	Fisheries	Wildlife	Overall Rating
** TOWNSHIP NAME: MADISON											
WESSERUNSETT L	0070	D	1446					S	S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: MADRID											
BEAL (TROUT) P	2320	D	32				S		S		2
HARVEY P	3570	D ^A	10						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: MANCHESTER											
FAIRBANKS P	5296	B	14							S	2
HUTCHINSON P	5304	B	100							O	1B
JAMIES (JIMMIE) P	5302	B	107					S		S	2
SHED P	5300	B	37							O	1B
TYLER P	5298	B	17					S		S	2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: MAPLETON											
HANSON BROOK L	9767	G	118					S			2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: MARIAVILLE											
HOPKINS P	4538	C	442				O	O	S		1A
WEBB P (LITTLE)	4348	C	77						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: MARSHFIELD											
KEELEY L	1278	C	49					S			2
LILY L (LITTLE)	1356	C	6								3
MARKS L (FIRST)	1282	C	240					S			2
MARKS L (SECOND)	1276	C	51		S			S			2
SIX MILE L	1280	C	55					S			2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: MERRILL											
READ L	1716	G	5								3
** TOWNSHIP NAME: MONMOUTH											
ANNABESSACOOK L	9961	B	1420					O		O	1A
COCHNEWAGON P	3814	B	410					S		O	1B
** TOWNSHIP NAME: MONROE											
BASIN P	5488	B	19							O	1B
THISTLE P	5486	B	12							O	1B
** TOWNSHIP NAME: MONSON											
BELL P	0340	E	19					S		S	2
DOE P	0372	E	54					S			2
DOUGHTY P (LOWER)	0376	E	20				S		S		2
DOUGHTY P (UPPER)	0374	E	13				S		S		2
HEBRON L	0301	E	525						S		2
MONSON P	0380	E	359						O		1B

Maine Lakes Assessment
Organized Townships

Lake Name	Lake #	IFW Region	Size (Acres)	Botanic	Physical	Cultural	Scenic	Shoreline	Fisheries	Wildlife	Overall Rating
** TOWNSHIP NAME: MT CHASE											
LAWTON P	9773	F	4								3
** TOWNSHIP NAME: NAPLES											
BAY OF NAPLES	9685	A	762					S			2
COLD RAIN P	3376	A	38			S		S	S		2
TRICKEY P	3382	A	311					S			2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: NEW GLOUCESTER											
LILY P	3702	A	38					S			2
SABBATHDAY L	3700	A	340		S			S			2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: NEW LIMERICK											
BRADBURY (BARKER) L	9763	G	38					S			2
COCHRANE L	1744	G	79					S	S		2
COUNTY ROAD L	1742	G	25					S			2
GLANCY L	1032	G	22					S			2
GOULD P	1738	G	55					S			3
GREEN P	1034	G	29					S	S		2
HANNIGAN P	1740	G	6								3
LAMBERT P	9775	G	6								3
NICKERSON L	1036	G	234		S				0		1B
** TOWNSHIP NAME: NEW SHARON											
MCINTIRE P	5328	D	20					S			2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: NEWFIELD											
ADAMS P (ROCK HAVEN)	3890	A	210		S		S	S			2
BALCH & STUMP PONDS	3898	A	704					S	0		1B
DREW P	3888	A	5								3
MUD P	3902	A	9								3
PINKHAM P (HIDDEN L)	3896	A	49					S			2
POVERTY P (BIG)	0157	A	166		S		S	S			2
ROUND P	3900	A	3								3
SMARTS P	3932	A	20					S	S		2
SYMMES P	3892	A	36					S			2
TURNER P (MIRROR L)	3894	A	32					S			2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: NEWPORT											
NOKOMIS P	5480	B	199							S	2
SEBASTICOOK L	2264	B	4288	0				S	0		1A
** TOWNSHIP NAME: NOBLEBORO											
COOKS P	5696	B	73							0	1B
DUCKPUDDLE P	5702	B	293							S	2
PEMAQUID P	5704	B	1515					0	0		1A

Maine Lakes Assessment
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Lake Name	Lake #	IFW Region	Size (Acres)	Botanic	Physical	Cultural	Scenic	Shoreline	Fisheries	Wildlife	Overall Rating
** TOWNSHIP NAME: NORTH BERWICK											
BAUNEAG BEG L	3992	A	200		S				S		2
CIDER MILL P	3868	A	10								3
** TOWNSHIP NAME: NORTH HAVEN											
FRESH P	5504	B	85							0	1B
** TOWNSHIP NAME: NORTHFIELD											
BOG L	1258	C	826		S			S	S		2
FULTON L	1260	C	96						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: NORTHPORT											
KNIGHT P	5528	B	102 0				S			0	1B
PITCHER P	4848	B	367 0							0	1B
** TOWNSHIP NAME: NORWAY											
BIRD P	9693	A	4								3
NORTH P	3500	A	175 S						S		2
PENNESSEEWASSEE (LT)	0367	A	96						S		2
PENNESSEEWASSEE L	3434	A	922			S			S		2
SAND P	3432	A	141						S		2
SPECK P #1	3490	A	4				S				2
SPECK P #2	3492	A	14				S				2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: OAKFIELD											
LONG L	1752	G	55						S	S	2
SPALDING L	1750	G	125						S		2
TIMONEY L	1748	G	57						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: OAKLAND											
MCGRATH P	5348	B	486						S	0	1B
** TOWNSHIP NAME: OLD ORCHARD BEACH											
MILLIKEN MILLS P	6859	A	10						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: OLD TOWN											
PUSHAW L	0080	F	5056 0			S			S	0	1A
** TOWNSHIP NAME: ORIENT											
DEERING L	0507	F	474						S		2
NORTH L	1063	F	970						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: ORLAND											
ALAMODSOOK L	4336	C	1133			0			S		1B
CRAIG P	4332	C	218				0	S	S		1B
HEART P	4338	C	73						S		2

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Lake Name	Lake #	IFW Region	Size (Acres)	Botanic	Physical	Cultural	Scenic	Shoreline	Fisheries	Wildlife	Overall Rating
PATTEN P (UPPER)	4342	C	361						S		2
ROCKY P	4330	C	153								3
** TOWNSHIP NAME: ORRINGTON											
BREWER L	4284	C	881						S		2
FIELDS P	4282	C	182						S		2
SMETTS (SWEETS) P	5544	C	125						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: OTIS											
BEECH HILL P	4352	C	1351						S		2
BURNT P	4354	C	70								3
FLOODS P	4370	C	654				0	0	0		1A
ROCKY P	4358	C	128							S	2
SPRINGY P (LOWER)	4540	C	114						S		2
YOUNGS P	4360	C	13						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: OTISFIELD											
MOOSE P	3438	A	160						S	S	2
PLEASANT L	3446	A	1077						S		2
SATURDAY P	3440	A	179						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: OXFORD											
GREEN P	3768	A	380		S				S		1B
HOGAN P	3770	A	1770		S				S		1B
MUD P	3756	A	19		S				S		2
THOMPSON L	3444	A	4426			S			0		1B
WHITNEY P	3772	A	170		S				S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: PALERMO											
BEECH P	5726	B	59							0	1B
BELDEN P	5730	B	24						S	0	1B
BOWLER (BELTON) P	5732	B	34						S	S	2
CHISHOLM P	4910	B	41							0	1B
FOSTER (CROTCH) P	5748	B	31							S	2
JUMP P	5740	B	29							0	1B
PRESCOTT P	5746	B	14							S	2
SABAN P	5744	B	11							0	1B
SHEEPSCOT P	4896	B	1193						S	0	1B
** TOWNSHIP NAME: PALMYRA											
WHITES P	5470	B	149							S	2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: PARIS											
COLE P	3782	A	3								3
HALLS P	3780	A	51	S	0				S		1B

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Organized Townships

Lake Name	Lake #	IFW Region	Size (Acres)	Botanic	Physical	Cultural	Scenic	Shoreline	Fisheries	Wildlife	Overall Rating
ROUND (GREY) P	5500	B	134							S	2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: POLAND											
DEAD P	9691	A	5								3
RANGE P (LOWER)	3760	A	290	S		S			S		2
RANGE P (MIDDLE)	3762	A	366						S		2
RANGE P (UPPER)	3688	A	391						S		2
TRIPP P	3758	A	768						S		2
WORTHLEY P	3764	A	42						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: PORTAGE LAKE											
PORTAGE L	1602	G	2474	0					S	0	1A
** TOWNSHIP NAME: PORTER											
BICKFORD P	3158	A	237						S		2
BLACK P	0351	A	50						S	S	2
CHAPMAN P	3168	A	13						0		1B
COLCORD P	3160	A	243				S	S	S		2
HUBBARD P	3162	A	5								3
MINE P	3164	A	58	S			0	S	S		1B
PLAIN P	3166	A	16				S		S		2
SPECTACLE P #1	3170	A	57						S		2
SPECTACLE P #2	3172	A	45						S		2
TRAFTON P	3180	A	56						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: PORTLAND											
CAPISIC P	9681	A	4								3
** TOWNSHIP NAME: PRESQUE ISLE											
ARNOLD BROOK L	0409	G	395	S					S	0	1B
ECHO L	1776	G	90						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: PROSPECT											
HALFMOON P	5536	B	176							0	1B
** TOWNSHIP NAME: RANGELEY											
CLOUTMAN P	3952	D	20								3
DODGE P	3528	D	230						S		2
QUIMBY P	3526	D	165						0		1B
ROSS P	3530	D	26						S		2
ROUND P	3524	D	166						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: RAYMOND											
CRESCENT L	3696	A	716	S					S		2
NOTCHED P	3706	A	77						S		2
NUBBLE P	3692	A	23						S		2
PANTHER P	3694	A	1439	S		0			S		1B

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Organized Townships

Lake Name	Lake #	IFW Region	Size (Acres)	Botanic	Physical	Cultural	Scenic	Shoreline	Fisheries	Wildlife	Overall Rating
RAYMOND P	3690	A	346						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: READFIELD											
BRAINARD P	5306	B	20							S	2
MILL P	5308	B	12							S	2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: RIPLEY											
RIPLEY P	0746	B	240							S	2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: ROBBINSON											
EASTERN L	1440	C	38						S		2
GOULDING L	1434	C	18						S		2
MONEYMAKER L	1438	C	32						S		2
RAND L	1432	C	18								3
WESTERN L	1436	C	68						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: ROCKPORT											
CHICKAWAUKIE P	4822	B	352						S		3
GRASSY P	4812	B	188							S	2
LILLY P	0083	B	29							S	2
MACES P	4820	B	29							S	2
MIRROR L	4814	B	109						S		2
ROCKY P	4816	B	10								3
** TOWNSHIP NAME: ROME											
NORTH & LITTLE PONDS	5344	B	2873						S	0	1B
WATSON P	5338	B	66							0	1B
WHITTIER P	5336	B	21							0	1B
** TOWNSHIP NAME: ROGUE BLUFFS											
SIMPSON P	9752	C	21						S	S	2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: RUMFORD											
JOES P	7618	D	15				S	0	S		1B
** TOWNSHIP NAME: SABATTUS											
LOON (SPEAR) P	3806	B	70							S	2
SUTHERLAND P	3808	B	53							0	1B
** TOWNSHIP NAME: SANFORD											
DEERING P	3844	A	26						S		2
ESTES L	0007	A	387						S		2
SUNKEN P	9679	A	3								3
** TOWNSHIP NAME: SANGERVILLE											
CENTER P	0760	E	403						S		2
MARR P	0762	E	93						S		2

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Lake Name	Lake #	IFW Region	Size (Acres)	Botanic	Physical	Cultural	Scenic	Shoreline	Fisheries	Wildlife	Overall Rating
** TOWNSHIP NAME: SEARSMONT											
LAWRY P	4834	B	83							S	2
LEVENSELLER P	4836	B	34								3
QUANTABACOCK L	4832	B	693							0	1B
** TOWNSHIP NAME: SEARSPORT											
CAIN P	5522	B	38							0	1B
** TOWNSHIP NAME: SEBAGO											
PEABODY P	3374	A	735				S	S	S		2
PERLEY P	3378	A	29	S					S		2
SEBAGO L	5786	A	28771	S	S	0	S	0	0		1A
** TOWNSHIP NAME: SEBEC											
DOW P	4138	E	19								3
GARLAND P	4132	E	28						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: SEDGWICK											
FROST P	4646	C	154		S		S				2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: SHAPLEIGH											
GRANNY KENT P	3908	A	70		S			S	S		2
POVERTY P (LITTLE)	9697	A	13						S		2
SHAPLEIGH P (NORTH)	3950	A	80				S		S		2
SHY BEAVER P	3914	A	25						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: SHIRLEY											
BUNKER P (BIG)	8362	E	10						S		2
ORDWAY P	8352	E	94				0		S		1B
SHIRLEY P	8335	E	60						S	S	2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: SIDNEY											
BEAN (EMERY) P	8455	B	4								2
EMERY (MUD) P	8019	B	9							S	2
FIGURE EIGHT P	5294	B	29						S	S	2
GOULD P	5290	B	19							S	2
JOE P	5284	B	40							S	2
LILY P	5288	B	44								3
WARD P	5282	B	52							S	2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: SKOWHEGAN											
DAKS P	2614	D	182						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: SMITHFIELD											
EAST P	5349	B	1823						S	0	1B

Maine Lakes Assessment
Organized Townships

Lake Name	Lake #	IFW Region	Size (Acres)	Botanic	Physical	Cultural	Scenic	Shoreline	Fisheries	Wildlife	Overall Rating
** TOWNSHIP NAME: STONEHAM											
BACK (5 KEZARS) P	3199	A	62						S		2
KEEWAYDIN L	3272	A	307						S		2
TROUT P	3212	A	64						0		1B
VIRGINIA L	3274	A	145				0	0	S		1A
WEYMOUTH P	3214	A	16						S		2
WHITNEY P	3216	A	10						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: STONINGTON											
BURNTLAND P	5556	C	20								3
** TOWNSHIP NAME: STRONGS											
PORTER L	0012	D	527						S	S	2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: SULLIVAN											
FLANDERS P	4388	C	537						S		2
LONG P	4390	C	58						S		2
TUNK P (LITTLE)	4386	C	141				S	0	S		1B
** TOWNSHIP NAME: SUMNER											
ABBOTTS P	3472	A	32				0		0		1A
CUSHMAN P	3614	A	15						0		1B
LABRADOR P (BIG)	3598	A	115				S		S	S	2
LABRADOR P (LITTLE)	3600	A	15				S		S	S	2
NORTH P	3616	A	164				S	S	0		1B
PLEASANT P	3612	A	118						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: SURRY											
PATTEN P (LOWER)	4344	C	741			S			S		2
TODDY P	4340	C	1987						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: SWANS ISLAND											
GOOSE P	4668	C	38 S						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: SWANVILLE											
HURDS P	4826	B	49							0	1B
NICHOLS P	4824	B	14						S		2
SWAN L	5492	B	1370						S	S	2
TODDY P	5490	B	156							0	1B
** TOWNSHIP NAME: SWEDEN											
KEYS P	3232	A	192						S		2
STEARNS P	3234	A	247						S		2
WEBBER P	3236	A	34						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: TEMPLE											
DRURY P	5192	D	32						S	S	2

Maine Lakes Assessment
Organized Townships

Lake Name	Lake #	IFW Region	Size (Acres)	Botanic	Physical	Cultural	Scenic	Shoreline	Fisheries	Wildlife	Overall Rating
KIMBALL P	5330	B	55						0	S	1B
WHITTIER P	5184	B	37							0	1B
** TOWNSHIP NAME: VINYLHAVEN											
ROUND P	5508	B	6								3
** TOWNSHIP NAME: WALDOBORO											
HAVENER P	5718	B	83							S	2
KALERS P	5700	B	87							S	2
MEDOMAK P	5692	B	237							0	1B
MEDOMAK P (LITTLE)	5694	B	75						S		2
PETERS (GROSS) P	5714	B	12						0	S	1B
SIDENSPARKER P	5722	B	142							S	2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: WARREN											
NORTH P	5690	B	338							S	2
SOUTH P	5716	B	548							S	2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: WASHBURN											
CARIBOU L	1794	G	115	S					S	0	1B
** TOWNSHIP NAME: WATERBORO											
BARTLETT P	5026	A	30						S	S	2
BRANCH P (MIDDLE)	3936	A	38						S	S	2
ISINGLASS P	5010	A	30		S				S		2
LONE P	0133	A	8								3
MOODY P	5028	A	18						S		2
NORTHWEST P	3938	A	38						S		2
OSSIPEE FLOWAGE (LIT)	9715	A	1005		S				0	0	1A
OSSIPEE L (LITTLE)	5024	A	564						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: WATERFORD											
BEAR P	3420	A	218						S		2
DUCK P	3228	A	37						S		2
ISLAND P	3448	A	166	S					S		2
JEWETT (5 KEZARS) P	3198	A	32						S		2
KEOKA L	3416	A	467	S					0		1B
LONG (MCWAIN) P	3418	A	473						S		2
MIDDLE (5 KEZARS) P	3201	A	72		S				S		2
MOOSE P	3424	A	181					S	S		2
MUD (5 KEZARS) P	3422	A	45					S	S		2
PAPOOSE P	3414	A	64					S	S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: WAYNE											
POCASSET L	3824	B	601							S	2
WILSON P	3832	B	582					S	S	0	1B

Maine Lakes Assessment
Organized Townships

Lake Name	Lake #	IFW Region	Size (Acres)	Botanic	Physical	Cultural	Scenic	Shoreline	Fisheries	Wildlife	Overall Rating
PETTINGILL P	3716	A	42						S		2
SEBAGO L (LITTLE)	3714	A	1898		S				S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: WINDSOR											
MOODY P	5438	B	32							S	2
MUD P	9959	B	52							0	1B
SAVADE P	5442	B	42						S	0	1B
** TOWNSHIP NAME: WINSLOW											
MUD P	5412	B	112							0	1B
PATTEE P	5458	B	712							0	1B
** TOWNSHIP NAME: WINTER HARBOR											
BIRCH HARBOR P	4468	C	19						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: WINTHROP											
BERRY P	3828	B	174							0	1B
COBBOSSEECONTEE (LT)	8065	B	75						S	0	1B
COBBOSSEECONTEE L	5236	B	5543			0			0	0	1A
DEXTER P	3830	B	111							S	2
KEZAR P	5316	B	18							S	2
MARANACOOK L	5312	B	1673						0	0	1A
NARROWS P (LOWER)	8103	B	255						S	0	1B
NARROWS P (UPPER)	8098	B	279						S	S	2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: WISCASSET											
GARDINER P	5406	B	78							S	2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: WOODSTOCK											
BRYANT P	3464	A	278	0					S		1B
CONCORD P (BIG)	3466	A	135						S		2
CONCORD P (LITTLE)	3468	A	38				S	S	0		1B
NORTH P	3460	A	284						S		2
SHAGS P	3470	A	64				S		0		1B
WASHBURN P	3476	A	11						S		2
** TOWNSHIP NAME: WOOLWICH											
NEQUASSET P	5222	B	392					S	S	0	1B
** TOWNSHIP NAME: YORK											
PASSACONWAY P	5606	A	26								3
SCITUATE P	5596	A	41						S		2

