

POLAND POND
T7 R14 and T7 R15 WELS, Piscataquis Co.
U.S.G.S. Allagash Lake, Me.

Fishes

Brook trout (squaretail)	Minnows
Yellow perch	Golden shiner
Hornpout (bullhead)	Common shiner
White sucker	Fallfish (chub)
	Lake chub
	Creek chub

Physical Characteristics

Area - 490 acres	Temperatures
Maximum depth - 34 feet	Surface - 60°F.
Principal Fishery: Brook trout	30 feet - 43°F.

Most of what is shown as Poland Pond on the topographic map is the remains of a long, narrow flowage. An old dam on the outlet is in its final stages of disrepair and decay. It holds very little water in the flowage. Consequently, the area is now reverting to its pre-flowage conditions. Yet many years will be required to complete this process.

The lower two-thirds of the pond consists of a stream channel with several large openings. It meanders through low, flat areas with ledge outcroppings. Most of the water is less than ten feet deep. The bottom is covered with sunken pulpwood and decaying organic material. During the summer months, the shallow areas are choked with large masses of aquatic vegetation. Much of the shoreline is covered with dri-ki, presumably the remains of the trees killed when the area was originally flooded. Alders, poplars, and white pines are now encroaching upon the old flowage area.

A sizeable area of deep, open water is located at the northern end of the flowage. Undoubtedly this was a natural pond before man's intervention. Poplars and white pines grow over and among the ledge outcroppings behind a nice sandy beach on the eastern shore. From the pond Allagash Mountain is visible to the northeast.

Water temperatures demonstrate a distinct stratification in this upper basin during the summer months. Though the deepest water is deficient in oxygen, sufficient areas of cool, oxygenated water exist to maintain a trout population.

Large numbers of yellow perch, suckers and minnows dominate the warm, shallow water in the lower end of the flowage. However, brook trout inhabit the deeper cooler waters of the northern end. These trout demonstrate good growth. Larger trout utilize the minnows as forage.

The population is maintained by natural reproduction. Even in the presence of competition from warmwater species, brook trout continue to provide a significant though seasonal fishery.

There are two major tributaries to Poland Pond. Pine Brook enters from the northwest. Its mouth is shallow and weed-choked. The brook is quite wide with no well-defined channel, and at the time of survey there was no observable flow. The lower section surveyed contained no habitat suitable as trout spawning and nursery areas.

Wadleigh Stream enters from the northeast. This tributary has a definite channel containing up to five feet of water. Brook trout and minnows were observed there. Although some fine gravel is present for use as spawning area, the limited amount of cover available limits its potential as nursery area.

The outlet flows through the remains of the old log dam and over a ledge. Fish movement upstream is unlikely at all water levels, thus the outlet stream cannot contribute young trout to Poland Pond. The presence of white perch in the drainage below Poland Pond, but not in the pond, indicates that fish cannot move upstream over the ledge and through the old dam.

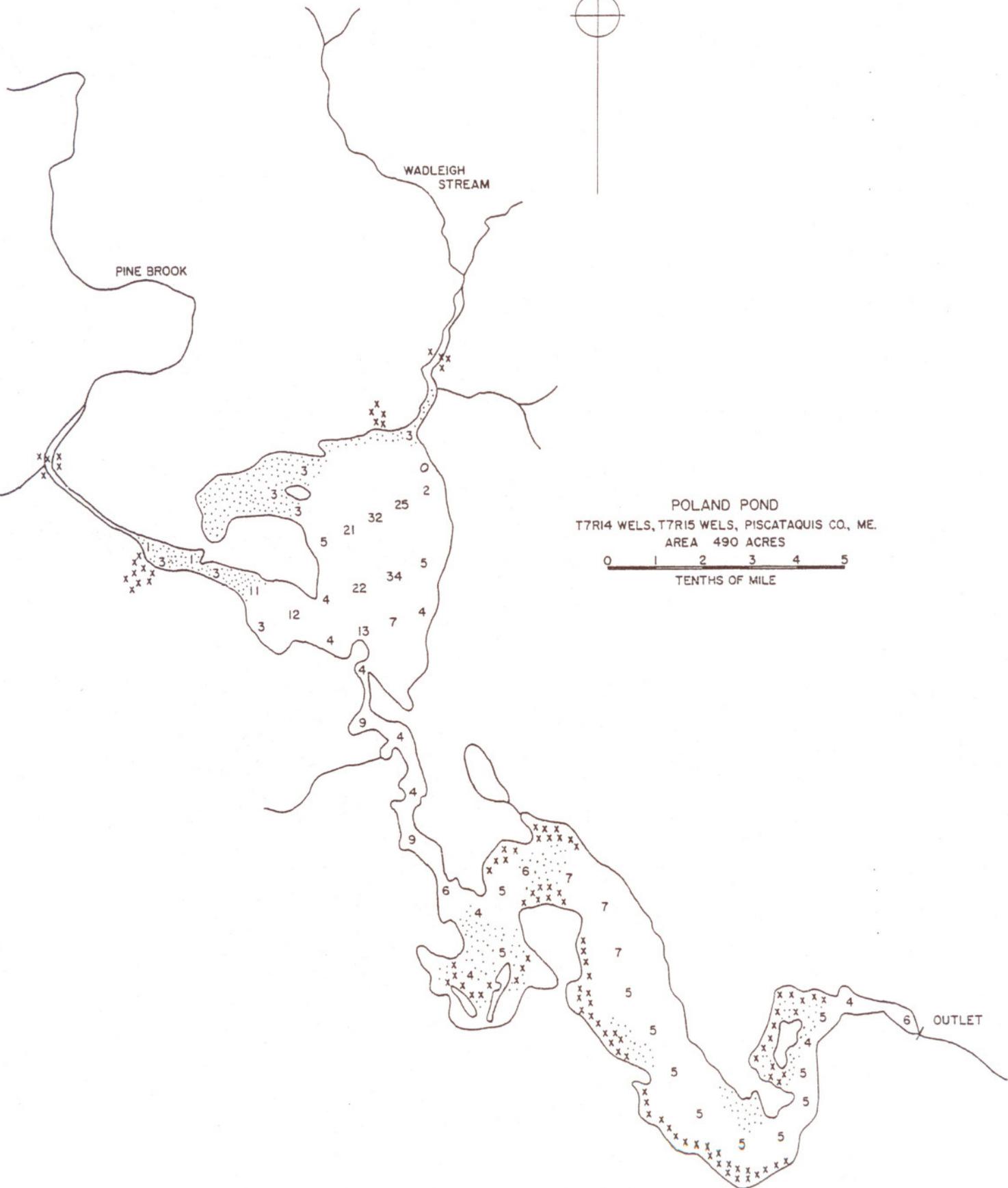
Poland Pond will be managed for its wild brook trout population. No special fishing regulations are recommended at this time. The pond can be reached over a system of logging roads, but these are often closed to the public. The best means of access is by boat from Caucomgomoc Lake up Ciss Stream, across Round Pond, and then up the outlet.

• Surveyed - July, 1977

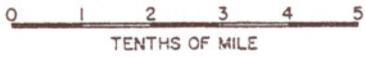
Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife

Published under Appropriation No. 4550

A Contribution of Dingell-Johnson Federal Aid Project F-28-P,
Maine



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AREA 490 ACRES



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POTAMOGETON . . .