

## SEBOOMOOK LAKE

T1 R4, T2 R4, & R4, Somerset Co.

U. S. G. S. Seboomook Lake & Northeast Carry, Me.

### Fishes

Brook trout (squaretail)	Minnows
Yellow perch	Blacknose dace
Round whitefish	Common shiner
White sucker	Fallfish (chub)
Longnose sucker	Lake chub
	Cusk
	Freshwater sculpin

### Physical Characteristics

Area - 6,448 acres

Maximum depth - 48 feet

#### Temperatures

Surface - 73° F.

45 feet - 68° F.

Seboomook is a long, shallow impoundment that is fluctuated drastically almost every year. This long expanse of water is fully exposed to the prevailing winds, and the water is kept fully mixed and turbid throughout the summer. After the water is drawn from the lake, there is nothing but a river channel remaining. It is very difficult to establish or maintain a good sport fishery under these conditions.

The water temperature goes up too high to maintain trout in the main part of the lake in hot weather, and the river channel becomes the only place where the water is deep enough to keep the temperature low.

Some good catches of trout are made at the mouths of the tributaries, and at some places in the channel. The remainder of the large water area is growing rough fish that are not harvested. One of these, the yellow perch, probably came down through a canal created to sluice pulp from the St. John drainage into the Penobscot drainage.

It is probable that landlocked salmon could use some parts of the flowage better than brook trout can. Salmon can withstand slightly higher temperatures and could reproduce in the North Branch of the Penobscot River. The young salmon would grow very well in this large stream.

A fishway is not recommended in the dam at the outlet at this time because white perch are present below the dam but not in Seboomook. If the white perch become established above Seboomook dam, a fishway should be required to allow salmon and trout to migrate freely.

Surveyed - August, 1959

Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Game

