## PEMADUMCOOK CHAIN OF LAKES (Includes Ambajejus, Pemadumcook, North and South Twin, and Elbow Lakes) T3 and T4 (Indian Purchase), Penobscot Co.; T1 R9 and T1 R10, Piscataquis Co. U.S.G.S. Jo Mary Mountain and Norcross, Me.

## Fishes

Salmon	White sucker
Brook trout (squaretail)	Longnose sucker
Lake trout (togue)	Minnows
White perch	Fallfish (chub)
Yellow perch	Creek chub
Chain pickerel	Blacknose dace
Hornpout (bullhead)	Cusk
Smelt	Pumpkinseed sunfish
Lake whitefish	Yellowbelly sunfish
Eel	Freshwater sculpin

## Physical Characteristics

Area - 18,300 acres	Temperatures
	Surface - 68° F.
Maximum depth - 101 feet	95 feet $-52^{\circ}$ F.

## Suggested Management

The Pemadumcook Chain of Lakes is essentially one continuous body of water fed by three major drainage systems. These are 1) West Branch Penobscot River, 2) Nahamakanta Stream, and 3) Jo Mary Lakes.

Major emphasis in management must be placed on warm-water game fishes because of large populations of white perch and chain pickerel present throughout this lake system. Thermal stratification seems to occur only in the deeper waters of the Ambajejus and Pemadumcook Lake basins. Most of this large lake area becomes warm from top to bottom during the summer months, thus providing conditions favorable to warm-water species.

A limited salmon fishery is supported by excellent salmon spawning facilities in Nahamakanta Stream, and by migrating salmon from the West Branch Penobscot River. With these exceptions, there are no suitable salmon and trout spawning facilities. Lake trout are present in the lake system, but their contribution to the fishery is negligible at the present time.

Liberalized fishing should be permitted for existing populations of white perch and pickerel, and angling for these species should be encouraged.

Nahamakanta Stream and the West Branch Penobscot River should be kept free of obstructions to maintain the present salmon fishery.

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