NAHMAKANTA LAKE

Fishes

T1 R11 and T2 R11, Piscataquis Co. U. S. G. S. Harrington Lake and Jo-Mary Mtn., Me.

Salmon	Minnows (Cont'd)
Brook trout (squaretail)	Common shiner
Lake trout (togue)	Creek chub
White perch	Fallfish
Yellow perch	Cusk
White sucker	Ninespine stickleback
Minnows	Pumpkinseed sunfish
Blacknose dace	Freshwater sculpin
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Physical Characteristics

Area - 1,024 acres	Temperatures
	Surface - 73° F.
Maximum depth - 110 feet	100 feet - 45° F.

Nahmakanta is a large, deep, coldwater lake. Much of the shoreline is strewn with large granite boulders and there are several beaches of clean, sharp, granite gravel. The surrounding mountains, uncut forests, and unspoiled lake make this one of the beauty spots of Maine.

A sporting camp is located on one of the largest sand beaches at the northwest end of the lake. Nearly everyone who fishes this lake is a guest at this camp. Most people reach this inaccessible lake by airplane. The Appalachian Trail touches the lake at both ends and occasional hikers visit this spot.

Large numbers of small salmon are caught by fishermen. Salmon are apt to grow very slowly when smelts are not present for forage. Salmon travel throughout the cool water areas of the lake and require a small schooling fish to feed upon. It is recommended that smelts be introduced under the direction of the Regional Fishery Biologist.

Nahmakanta should be managed for salmon, togue and brook trout in that order of importance. As pointed out above, there is an abundance of spawning area for salmon and trout. Togue spawn on rocky windswept shoals which are plentiful in Nahmakanta Lake. Stocking of hatchery fish is not necessary.

Both Rainbow and Pollywog Streams provide extensive spawning areas for salmon and trout. These streams should be kept free of beaver dams which obstruct spawning migrations.

On Rainbow Stream, ¾ mile above the lake, is a gorge composed of a series of falls and sluices. This gorge prevents suckers and perch from reaching Rainbow Lake and other headwater ponds which have only trout in them.

Surveyed - August, 1960 Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Game

