

BARING DIVISION

Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge: Areas to be Opened to Fishing

Baring Division - Lakes and Ponds

Bearce Lake is a shallow 295-acre lake located within the Baring Wilderness Area east of Route 191. Primary fish species include smallmouth bass and chain pickerel. No motorized or mechanized equipment is permitted in Wilderness Areas including electric trolling motors or foot pedal powered kayaks. A gravel road from Route 191 to the shore of the lake was excluded from the Wilderness Designation to provide continued access to Bearce Lake. A pair of common loons usually nest on the lake or along the shore.

Conic Lake is a shallow 30-acres lake located within the Baring Wilderness Area east of Route 191. Primary fish species include smallmouth bass and chain pickerel. No motorized or mechanized equipment is permitted in Wilderness Areas including electric trolling motors or foot pedal powered kayaks. Access is by a .3-mile foot trail. A pair of common loons usually nest on the lake or along the shore.

Vose Pond is a 43-acre shallow pond; the water and bottom owned by State of Maine, the refuge controls access. Warmwater species including chain pickerel, small and large mouth bass, yellow perch; bullhead. An unimproved gravel boat ramp is available. Outboard motors are permitted under state regulations. Vehicle access across refuge is permitted when conditions permit (Spring-Fall). Common loons sometimes nest on the pond.

James Pond is 28 acres in size; it is managed for brook trout. James Pond is located along the southerly boundary of the Baring Division. The refuge only owns approximately 0.5 miles of shoreline around the northern $\frac{3}{4}$ of the pond. Access to James Pond from the refuge is via foot or bicycle from the South Ridge Road, approximately 3 miles from the Charlotte Road.

Ledge Pond is 14 acres in size and managed for brook trout. Ledge Pond is located along the southerly boundary of the Baring Division. The refuge owns approximately 0.2 miles of the shoreline. Access from the refuge is by foot or bicycle from the South Ridge Road, approximately 3 miles from the Charlotte Road.

Baring Division—Brooks and Streams

West Branch Magurrewock Stream includes 1.8 miles of stream extending from the Observation Blind/Fishing Pier, south to the outflow of the Howard Mill Water Control Structure. The primary fishery is brook trout, which is maintained by annual stocking by the Maine.

Clark Brook flows northerly 1.3 miles, from the outlet of the Tyler Flowage bridge and water control structure to Upper Magurrewock Marsh. The stream drops approximately 40 feet in this 1.3-mile segment. The average width of the stream is 15 feet, and the banks are forested, primarily with softwoods.

Fishing is permitted during the State fishing season. The portion of the stream open to fishing is posted and begins approximately 0.3 miles above the Upper Magurrewock Marsh and continues for a mile to the Tyler Bridge and water control structure.

Access to the West Branch of Magurrewock Stream is gained from the Charlotte Road, from which it is a 600 to 700-foot walk. There is also a handicapped accessible paved trail to a fishing pier and wildlife observation blind located just off the Charlotte Road.

Anglers primarily fish for brook trout in this stream; other species that are fished include American eel, alewife, fallfish, pumpkinseeds, white suckers, blacknose dace and chain pickerel.

Moosehorn Stream 7.5 miles on refuge. Moosehorn Stream originates in the Baring Division just south of the Calais-Baring town line. Its upper reaches consist of several beaver flowages. For a time in the past, the roads from the Hanson and Lunn Gravel Pits crossed the brook and railroad grade to provide access to the Charlotte Road. These roads partially impounded the stream, although culverts were apparently used to maintain some flow. When the roads were abandoned, beavers periodically blocked the culverts and created the flowages, which are excellent habitat for migrating and breeding waterfowl and waterbirds.

Moosehorn Stream lies just west of the Charlotte Road, which it runs parallel to until it crosses under the road at the point where the railroad bed also crosses the Charlotte Road. The Stream then runs east of the Charlotte Road and eventually leaves the refuge. It empties into Pennamaquan Lake. Approximately 7 miles of the stream is within or along the refuge boundary.

Seeley "Spring Hole" is a one-half acre area of Moosehorn Stream that is periodically impounded by beavers. It is located north of, adjacent to, the end of the westerly end of the dike

for Seeley Flowage off the Mile Bridge Road. It can provide some good fishing for brook trout.

Cranberry Brook 1.0 Miles from Cranberry Outlet to Mahar Brook. Cranberry Brook originates at Cranberry Outlet and flows easterly for approximately 1 mile, where it joins Mahar Brook. The gradient for the length of the stream is estimated to be 40 feet. Stream width is approximately 6 feet in the vicinity of Cranberry Outlet and at Charlotte Road. The water is lightly colored, and the banks are densely covered with alders. The substrate varies from muck and detritus covered silt to predominately small gravel.

The 1-mile reach of Cranberry Brook is an important spawning area for brook trout. Cranberry Brook is open to fishing throughout the State fishing season. Access is from Charlotte Road and by roads maintained by and for the refuge which are pedestrian access only.

Mahar Brook originates at the outflow of the Daly Flowage water control structure, it flows in a northeast, north, and then easterly direction to the point where it merges with Cranberry Brook and flows into Moosehorn Stream. When water levels and temperatures are optimal this stream provides habitat for native brook trout. During the summer months some large stands of cardinal flower are present in parts of the stream. It is also one of the few places on the refuge known to have a population of two-lined salamanders.

Barn Meadow Brook is a .2-mile-long stream and wetland area that is open to fishing; it lies between the Barn Meadow Road, adjacent to the western end of the Upper Barn Meadow Marsh, and the exterior refuge boundary. It is a small area that has some deep holes that provide habitat for brook trout.

EDMUNDS DIVISION

Edmunds Division Fishing Areas

Edmunds Division: Lakes and Ponds

Hobart Lake: The refuge owns approximately 2,490 feet along the shore of Hobart Lake. Access is from the Dodge Road across private land. Brook trout and white perch are among the species sought after in this area.

Edmunds Division- Brooks and Streams

Hobart Stream: 11.7 miles on refuge: originates off the refuge in Marion Township, near the Edmunds-Marion Township boundary. It flows in an easterly direction, eventually crossing under the Dodge Road and into Hobart Lake. It exits Hobart Lake and flows into Hobart Bog, which is within the Edmunds Division National Wilderness. The river flows in a southeasterly, then in a northeasterly direction, approximately 6.5 miles, until it discharges into Denny's Bay.

For most of the 6.5 miles Hobart Stream forms the northern exterior boundary of the Edmunds Division of the refuge. According to the tract maps on file in the refuge office the boundary follows the thread of Hobart Stream (also referenced to as Little Falls Stream) to the center of the stream.

Hobart Stream is a large stream averaging approximately 25 feet in width along the refuge. It is estimated that the average depth is one foot. The gradient drops from the outlet at Hobart Bog to where it exits the refuge is approximately 100 feet, or 22 feet per mile. From a point west of the junction of the Weir Road and North Trail the stream is mostly riffle. Stream substrate from the junction west begins with rubble, goes through a steep area with boulder and ledge, re-enters a rubble segment that grades into gravel up to the outlet at Hobart Bog.

The banks of the stream are well defined. Portions of the stream bank in the vicinity of the Weir Road (now mostly a foot trail) and North Trail were burned by wildfires in 1985 and again in 2001. Unburned areas are primarily softwood with red spruce a major component of the overstory.

Young of the year native brook trout have been observed at several locations within the wilderness area. The stream served as a demonstration area for Atlantic salmon restoration projects in Maine in the 1960s. It has been reported by local anglers that "salters," or sea-run brook trout, spawn in the stream.

Fishing is permitted during the State-regulated season. The entire length of Hobart Stream is open to fishing including that portion in the wilderness area. Access within the wilderness area is by hiking only.

Two smaller streams that flow through the Edmunds Division Wilderness Area empty into Hobart Stream: Crane Meadow Brook and Cranberry Lake Brook (also called Cranberry Brook). Both streams support a brook trout fishery. Sunken Stream also empties into Hobart Stream from the north.

The refuge proposed to improve habitat of the stream for Atlantic salmon and brook trout in the draft Comprehensive Conservation Plan (CCP). The water quality in Hobart Stream is rated Class AA, the highest possible rating in the State of Maine.

Crane Mill Stream and Flowage: Crane Mill Stream is a low gradient coastal stream with moderate flow and long pools. The headwaters area has been altered to form a series of flowages for waterfowl management. The stream is approximately 1.5 miles long, but only 1.1 miles are within the refuge boundary. A portion of the stream is within the Edmunds Unit Wilderness Area.

The stream has an estimated width of 8 feet and an average depth of 1 foot. The water is tea colored, but not turbid. Substrate within the stream is predominately sand, but there are gravel segments in the faster flowing, higher gradient, areas. The watershed is forested with northern softwoods, mostly spruce. The stream banks are covered by a dense growth of alder.

The stream is an important spawning area for brook trout. Brook trout occupy the entire length of Crane Mill Stream. Crane Mill Stream is open to fishing throughout the State fishing season

from the outlet of Crane Mill Flowage downstream. Access is from the refuge's South Trail and Crane Mill Roads. Fishing in the stream is difficult because of the dense bank growth.

Crane Meadow Brook: is approximately 1.7 miles long, with 1.3 miles flowing through the refuge. The stream flows northwesterly, and discharges into Hobart Stream. Stream elevation at the refuge boundary is 120 feet above mean sea level and 72 feet above mean sea level where it discharges into Hobart Stream. Crane Meadow Brook is within the Edmunds Division National Wilderness. Pedestrian access is allowed in the wilderness area. Crane Meadow Brook is accessed from North and South Trails.

The estimated average width is 8 feet and estimated average depth is 1 foot. The water is tea colored, but not turbid. Except for the marsh area near the junction with Hobart Stream, the substrate is predominately rubble-gravel and scattered boulder. The segments of stream in the marsh area have a muck and sand substrata. The watershed is forested by softwood primarily spruce. The banks of Crane Meadow Stream are densely covered with alders. The stream is fished for native brook trout. Fish species present include American eel and white sucker. The stream is open to fishing during the State-regulated season.

Crane Meadow Brook is free of impoundments. Shoreline development is primitive with no evidence of human activity. Crane Meadow Brook is accessible only by foot trail.

Cranberry Brook: is approximately 1.5 miles long, with 1.2 miles flowing through the Edmunds Division, including part of the Wilderness Area. Cranberry Brook originates from Eastern and Western Lakes, located about .3 miles southeast of the refuge's boundary. The stream flows in a northern direction to its confluence with Hobart Stream.

The stream averages 12 feet in width and one foot in depth. It is a fast-flowing stream with few pools. The substrate is primarily boulder-rubble, with areas of sand and gravel. The stream elevation varies from 122 mean sea level (M.S.L.) at the refuge's southern boundary, to 75 M.S.L. at the confluence with Hobart Stream.

The watershed of Cranberry Brook is mostly forested with softwoods. In places, the stream banks are covered with a dense stand of alders. Brook trout, American eel, and white suckers are the most abundant fish species present. Access to Cranberry Brook is mostly pedestrian via the rustic trails in the Wilderness Area.