

Brandy Pond



Lakes Environmental Association

230 Main Street, Bridgton 04009

207-647-8580

lakes@megalink.net

www.mainelakes.org

Brandy Pond, originally called the Bay of Naples was a primary commercial and recreational travel route during Maine's early development stages. Today, activities on the Causeway in Naples include trips on the Songo River Queen paddleboat, seaplane rides, windsurfing and para-sailing.

Surface Area: 733 acres

Maximum Depth: 44 feet

Mean Depth: 16 feet

Volume: 11,789 acres/feet

Watershed : 2,300 acres

Elevation: 267 feet

Shorefront lots: 204



Peter Lowell and David Welch set up a bottom barrier in an attempt to smother a small colony of Milfoil in Brandy Pond.

Fishing

Because Brandy Pond serves as a passageway between Sebago Lake and Long Lake, cold-water fish species such as landlocked salmon, brook trout, and brown trout can all be found within its waters. In addition to these coldwater fish, Brandy also supports populations of smallmouth bass, largemouth bass, white perch, yellow perch, chain pickerel, hornpout, white sucker, smelts, minnows, cusk and sunfish. Although Brandy Pond is not stocked, Sebago Lake and Long Lake are both regularly stocked with landlocked salmon and brown

Water Quality:

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Although phosphorus and chlorophyll concentrations are moderate in Brandy Pond, consistently low dissolved oxygen values in the deeper waters are limiting the habitat for cold-water fish. Most years, the pond turns over relatively

early, replenishing oxygen to the deeper waters. Years with a late turnover, however, can stress cold water species such as trout and salmon. Because of the limited fishery habitat and the substantial amount of development occurring within the watershed, LEA rates Brandy Pond in the moderate to high degree of concern category.

Town	Population	Registered Boats	Licensed anglers	% Anglers in population
Naples	3,274	1,221	551	17%

Sources: Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife; 2000 Census

Lakes Environmental Association

Protecting the lakes we love.

Since 1970, the Lakes Environmental Association has worked to protect the lakes and ponds of Western Maine through water quality testing, environmental education and outreach programs. Today our waters face serious threats, from erosion to invasive plants.

LEA leads the milfoil battle

Invasive aquatic plants, such as milfoil, are not native to Maine waters. Once they invade a lake or stream, they:

- Spread rapidly and kill beneficial native plants
- Form dense mats of vegetation, making it difficult to swim, fish or boat.
- Alter native fish habitats
- Lower waterfront property values.

Milfoil and Brandy Pond

In the fall of 2004, the first sign of milfoil was found in Brandy Pond. Since this alarming discovery, LEA has had specially trained divers pull both patches of milfoil. LEA returned in the spring of 2005 to lay down bottom barriers which smother the plants. It will take continued action and careful monitoring to keep Brandy Pond milfoil free.

Water Quality

LEA protects water quality by helping landowners avoid problems such as erosion and by testing the waters of 37 lakes in Western Maine with help from volunteer monitors and support from the Towns of Bridgton, Denmark, Harrison, Naples, Sweden, and Waterford.



Education Programs

LEA offers environmental education programs to seven local schools, reaching roughly 450 students. Another 2,000 people enjoy nature at LEA's Holt Pond Preserve each year.

Please join LEA

If you swim, boat, fish or simply believe Maine wouldn't be Maine without clear, clean lakes and ponds, please join LEA and protect Maine's lakes now and for future generations. Call **207-647-8580** or visit our website: www.mainelakes.org.