

2022 Update

Lake Ann

Located in Chanhassen, Lake Ann is at the headwaters of Riley Creek. Over the past 40 years, Lake Ann has consistently met the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency clean water standards.

During June through September of each year, District staff visit the lake every two weeks to collect water samples and take readings. Samples are sent to a laboratory to be tested for nutrients and other compounds. Staff also measure water clarity by lowering a Secchi disk into the water and measuring how deep it goes before it is no longer visible. The data indicates the lake's health based on standards set by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA).

Lake Ann is classified as a "Deep Lake" by the MPCA. To be considered healthy, the lake must have very low average phosphorus and chlorophyll-a levels and an average water clarity of 1.4 meters (4.6 feet) or greater. See summary below. Additional details are located on the next page.



Total Phosphorus: The lake consistently meets the standard. In 2022, the average total phosphorus level was 0.020 mg/L, which was slightly lower than in the last three years.



Chlorophyll-a: The lake consistently meets the standard. In 2022, the average chlorophyll-a reading was 7.3 μ g/L, a slight improvement from 2021.

Water clarity: The lake consistently meets the standard for water clarity. The average reading in 2022 was 3.3 meters, which was a slight decrease from 2021.



Fish: As part of the District's Common Carp Management Plan, staff deployed trap nets to assess carp reproduction. No young-of-the-year carp were captured, signaling no to very little reproduction in 2022. A total of 252 bluegills were captured in a 2022 fish survey. Five of the bluegills were in the 8 to 11-inch size class, which indicates a healthy reproducing population.

Lake & watershed characteristics

Lake size	119 acres		
Average lake depth	16.8 feet		
Maximum lake depth	40 feet		
MPCA lake classification	Deep lake		
Watershed size	257 acres		
Impervious surface	2% of watershed		
Impairment listing	Mercury		
Common fish	Bluegill, Northern Pike, Largemouth Bass, Yellow Perch, Pumpkinseed Sunfish		
Invasive species	Curly-leaf Pondweed, Eurasian Watermilfoil, Common Carp, Brittle Naiad		



Watershed Boundary



Top 3 things you can do at HOME to protect the LAKE



Protect storm drains.

Prevent grass clippings, lawn fertilizer and debris from entering storm drains so they don't end up in the lake.



Pick up dog waste.

Did you know that pet waste pollutes water? It's full of nutrients and bacteria. Bag it and toss it in a trash can.



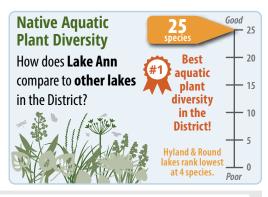
Reduce stormwater runoff.

Reduce the flow of stormwater off your property by installing a rain garden, native planting, or rain barrel.

Lake Ann Water Quality by the Numbers

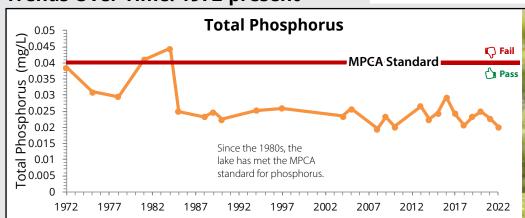
For the past 40 years, Lake Ann has consistently met the clean water standards set by the MPCA. The graphs below show water quality trends over time with the red line showing the MPCA standard for deep lakes.

Averages *= Standard n				
Water Quality Parameter	Historical Average	2022 Average	MPCA Standard: Deep Lakes	
Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	0.025 ★	0.020 ★	< 0.040	
Chlorophyll-a (μg/L)	8.1 ★	7.3 ★	< 14.0	
Water Clarity (meter)	2.6 ★	3.3 ★	≥ 1.4	

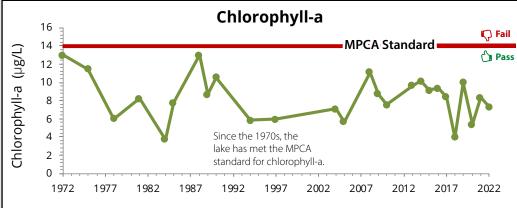




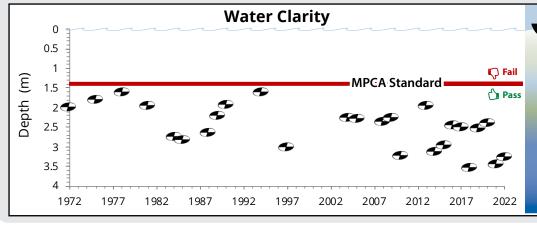
Read the Water Resources Report at rpbcwd.org/annualreport



Phosphorus is a nutrient plants and algae need to grow. Too much phosphorus may cause algae blooms. Filamentous algae bloom



Chlorophyll-a is the main pigment in algae and indicates how much algae is growing in the water. High levels mean excess growth.



Secchi disk Water clarity is measured

by lowering a Secchi Disk into the water. The depth at which the disk is no longer visible is the water's clarity measurement.



Grants for Shoreline Restoration

The watershed district offers up to 75% cost share assistance for restoring your shoreline! Learn more: rpbcwd.org/grants



Contact us



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