

UPPER PRIOR LAKE: Water Quality Report Card



Quick Facts

Surface Area: 386 acres
Watershed Area: 16,038 acres

Average Depth: 10 feet
Maximum Depth: 43 feet

Upper Prior Lake is located between Spring and Lower Prior Lake. The Spring Lake Outlet is the largest source of water inflow to Upper Prior lake, however it also receives water from Arctic Lake and Cates Creek. Upper Prior Lake flows directly into Lower Prior Lake, which eventually flows to the Minnesota River. A unique feature of Upper Prior Lake is its heron and egret rookery on the island in the northern bay.

Water Quality

Upper Prior Lake's water quality has historically been marginal. Water clarity is usually good enough to meet the state standard, and phosphorus wavers above and below the standard. However, Chlorophyll-a has rarely met the standard in the past decade. An alum treatment was completed on Upper Prior Lake in spring of 2020 which has significantly improved phosphorus and water clarity. In addition to the alum treatment, the District is improving water quality by implementing various carp removal, flood storage, and nutrient and sediment reducing projects.

**statistically significant

Water Quality Indicator	Risk to Water Quality	Grade (2020-2022)	10-Year Water Quality Avg (2013-2022)	10-Year Trend
PHOSPHORUS	Phosphorus is needed by plants and animals to survive but can cause algae blooms if there is too much phosphorus available. In some cases, algae can produce a toxin which could cause illness or death in animals if ingested. Some sources of high phosphorus are fertilizer, human and animal waste, and soil erosion.	A		 Improving **
CHL-A	Chlorophyll-a is a measurement of the amount of algae in a lake. Some algae can produce dangerous toxins, and when it dies and decomposes, it consumes oxygen that would otherwise be used by fish and beneficial organisms. High algal concentrations threaten aquatic life and can impede recreation and enjoyment of the lake.	A		 Improving **
CLARITY	Water clarity is affected by the abundance of algae or sediment in the water column. It is dependent on many factors including nutrients, temperature, wind, rain, and boat traffic. Low clarity means less sunlight to power photosynthesis in aquatic plants. These plants are beneficial for wildlife and stabilize the lake bed. Low clarity can also negatively impact a lake user's enjoyment and harm aquatic life.	A		 Improving **

Grading Scale					Graph Explanation	
A	B	C	D	F		The solid blue line shows the annual change in water quality from 2010-2019. The lower the line, the healthier the lake. The District's goal is for the blue line to be below the red line , which is the water quality standard and the point at which the waterbody is not considered polluted. The blue dotted-line is the trend line. A decreasing trend line shows improvement in the health of the lake over time.
All or most samples meet the desired threshold.	Many samples meet or are near the desired threshold.	Some samples meet or are near desired threshold.	Many samples do not meet the desired threshold.	Most samples do not meet the desired threshold.		