Sturgeon Chain of Lakes Water Quality Summary

Side Lake

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Outline

- Introduction
- Data Summaries by Lake
- Trends
- Ways to Improve Water Quality
- Water Quality Survey Results
- Watershed Management Updates and Opportunities in the Little Fork Watershed

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- Mike Kennedy MPCA Project Manager

The state is divided into 8 major basins which are composed of several large watersheds (1200-2000 sq. miles)



Intensive Watershed Monitoring



Little Fork Watershed work began in 2008 and again in 2018.

- Over 76 miles (48% of the entire 160-mile flow length) of the Little Fork River have been designated as exceptional use waters.
- 34 of the 62 fish samples (55%) collected from streams and rivers produced exceptional fish index of biological integrity (FIBI) scores.
- 19 of the 54 macroinvertebrate samples (35%) were exceptional.
- 26 of 28 lakes in watershed considered high quality
- Extensive (over 100 miles) sediment issues/impairments in the stream system of Little Fork

- Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategies – WRAPS
- WRAPS includes IWM + SID + TMDL + other state agency work + local input
- Key element: Addresses both restoration and protection
- Informs local water planning efforts
- Help to target implementation funds

WRAPS document "feeds" BWSR Planning Program—One Watershed, One Plan (1W1P)

Sturgeon Chain of Lakes Past Work

- MPCA has been monitoring and working with local SWCD staff in both counties as well as citizen volunteers for over 20 years.
- The lakes in the chain are holding steady for most of that time frame.
- MPCA/Local Partners/volunteers are concerned with preventing the lakes or any one of them from tipping into impairment status for recreational use (ie..swimming).
- Harmful Algae Blooms HAB are for real and have happened in this chain of lakes
- WE are all in this together...

Severe algal blooms a product of too much nutrients

- Blue-green algae (sometimes harmful algal blooms)
- Causes: High phosphorus, warm water >75-80 F & calm sunny conditions

Perch Lake Harmful Algal Bloom reported to MPCA, summer 2018 Potential role of water temperatures, climate change...

Where does phosphorus come from?

Aquatic recreation use – standards to protect swimming

Ecoregion	TP	Chl-a	Secchi
	ppb	ppb	meters
NLF – Lake trout (Class 2A)	< 12	< 3	> 4.8
NLF – Stream trout (Class 2A)	< 20	< 6	> 2.5
NLF – Aquatic Rec. Use (Class 2B)	< 30	< 9	> 2.0
NCHF – Stream trout (Class 2a)	< 20	< 6	> 2.5
NCHF – Aquatic Rec. Use (Class 2b)	< 40	< 14	> 1.4
NCHF – Aquatic Rec. Use (Class 2b) Shallow lakes	< 60	< 20	> 1.0
WCBP & NGP – Aquatic Rec. Use (Class 2B)	< 65	< 22	> 0.9
WCBP & NGP – Aquatic Rec. Use (Class 2b) Shallow lakes	< 90	< 30	> 0.7

Assessment Time Frame June - September

Secchi Transparency Trends By Lake

Lake	Years of Data (2023)	Avg. Clarity (feet)	Trend
Big Sturgeon	29	12.3	Slight Decline
W. Sturgeon	15	5.5	Improving
S. Sturgeon	37	4.3	Improving
Little Sturgeon	18	4.7	Slight Decline
Side	23	11.3	Some Decline
Perch	23	12	Improving
Beatrice	34	11.5	Some Decline

Water Quality Summary; Standards are attained. (Citizen + SWCD+ DNR + MPCA datasets)

Lake	Total Phosphorus Lake Avg. (Standard = 30)	Chlorophyll-a Lake Avg. (Standard = 9)	Secchi Transparency (meters) Lake Avg. (Standard =6.6ft)
Big Sturgeon	11	3.1	12.3
West Sturgeon	19	6.3	5.4
South Sturgeon	17	4.2	4.3
Little Sturgeon	23	5.7	4.7
Side	14	4.3	11.3
Perch	12	3.6	12.1
Beatrice	15	3.9	11.7

Priorities for Water Quality Protection

Lakes are close to targeted P concentrations

Optional local goal – don't wait for an impairment for a call to action !

		Mean Monitored TP	Predicted Pre-	
Lake Name	LPSS Priority Class	(ug/L)	disturbance TP (ug/l)	Target TP (ug/L)
Sturgeon	Highest	9.1	8	8
Perch	Highest	11.8	11	11
South Sturgeon	Highest	14.9	13	14
Side	Highest	15.6	12	10
Beatrice	Highest	15.8	14	13
West Sturgeon	Highest	17.4	15	15
Little Sturgeon	High	26.2	24	23

What you can do to protect your lake

- Maintain a natural shoreline
 - Sturgeon chain of lakes has high relative amounts of development density
- Minimize turf-grass lawns, don't use fertilizer
 - 1 pound of phosphorus can produce up to 500 pounds of plants or algae
- Properly maintain your septic system
- Continue your lake monitoring / stewardship / local partnerships (Thank you!)
- Talk with your local SWCD

Maintain a natural shoreline

• Keeping native vegetation along the shoreline helps prevent erosion

Before

After mansoon

3 Months after the Coir log installation

Maintain or restore a natural shoreline

Minimize turfgrass lawns

- Not much to stop stormwater from running directly into the lake
- If you must, use fertilizer with zero phosphorus
- Minimal vegetation puts higher risk of shoreline erosion

Rain Gardens

 Help capture runoff water, help it soak into the ground

Riprap and retaining walls are not always the answer

Assess your shoreline

 "Lake Challenge" Score Sheet

 Helps as a starting point for assessing your shoreline

POKEGA

- Lake Challenge signs
 - Brings local awareness to lake shore improvements

Properly maintain your septic system

- Have your septic tank pumped every 2-3 years
- Clear woody vegetation around tanks and drain field
- Don't drive over the drain field
- Nothing should go into the septic except from toilet and sink water.

Sturgeon Chain Water Quality Summary

- All lakes are meeting nutrient standards, meant to protect swimmable use
- Most lakes have (slight) declining trends in Secchi transparency
- Some lakes have naturally low transparency due to bog staining
- **THANK YOU** to citizen monitors, importance of long-term monitoring
- MPCA has developed lake-specific phosphorus targets to help with local water quality planning / protection With climate change, it's important to keep on the lookout for harmful algal blooms

Before we move along......

- What are your initial thoughts on what you saw in the WQ trends?
- What surprised you the most?
- What can **YOU** do?

- 8 questions about water quality
- Help us focus on what parts of water quality matter to people here
- About 40 people took the survey

Currently, would you say the water quality in the Sturgeon Chain of Lakes is:

14 (34%)

4 (10%)

5. Which of the following pictures is the closest to your vision of a perfect lakeshore?

If there was a program to help you pay for a project, which of the following would you most likely be interested in:

Sturgeon Chain Water Quality Survey Word Cloud

Thank you for your time

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