



# LAKE EDINA FACT SHEET

## Overall Health of Lake Edina

Water quality in Lake Edina is poor and does not meet state standards for shallow lakes. The poor water quality is primarily due to excess phosphorus in the lake, which fuels algal production and decreases water clarity. Phosphorus in Lake Edina comes from several sources, including stormwater runoff from the watershed and water flow from upstream Lake Cornelia. The invasive aquatic plants curly-leaf pondweed and Eurasian watermilfoil are present in Lake Edina. The invasive plants can outcompete native species, overtaking habitat and lowering native plant diversity. Overall, stormwater runoff, water from upstream, and invasive species all contribute to the poor health of Lake Edina.

## Lake Edina Projects

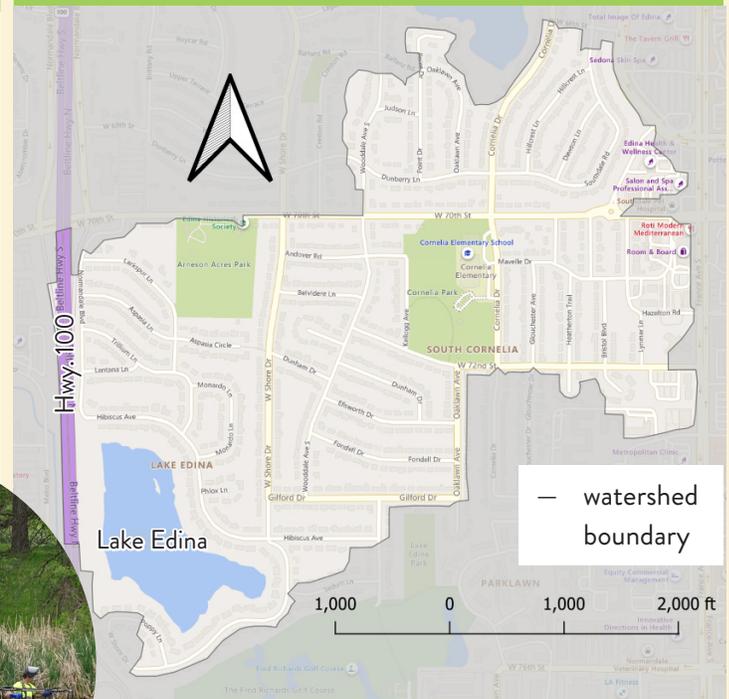
Water travels from Lake Cornelia to Lake Edina, so the water quality of Lake Cornelia directly impacts the health of Lake Edina. The Nine Mile Creek Watershed District (NMCWD) will conduct projects to improve the health of Lake Cornelia, which will also improve the health of Lake Edina. The projects will work to control nutrient levels (phosphorous) in the lakes. An alum treatment was applied to Lake Cornelia in May 2020 to help control the level of phosphorous in the lakes. During an alum treatment, aluminum hydroxide binds with phosphorus in a lake to form a compound that does not dissolve in water and makes phosphorus unavailable to fuel algae growth. The NMCWD is currently looking into additional projects in the Lake Edina watershed that will work to improve the health of the Lake Edina.



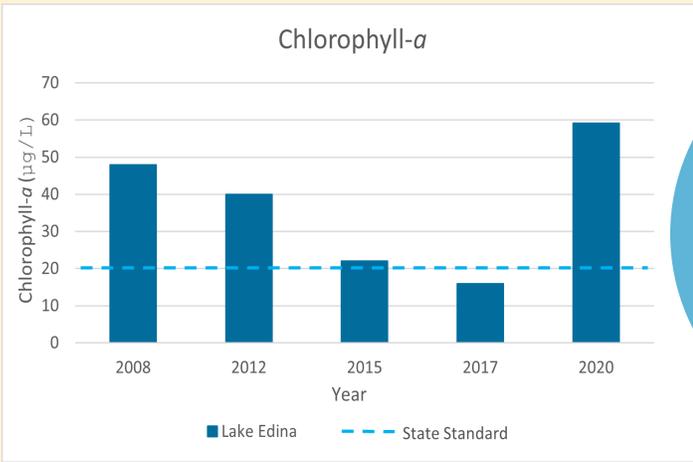
## Lake Characteristics

Surface Area	25 acres
Average Depth	3 feet
Max Depth	5 feet
Watershed Size	400 acres
Location	Edina
Invasive Species	Curly-leaf pondweed Eurasian watermilfoil

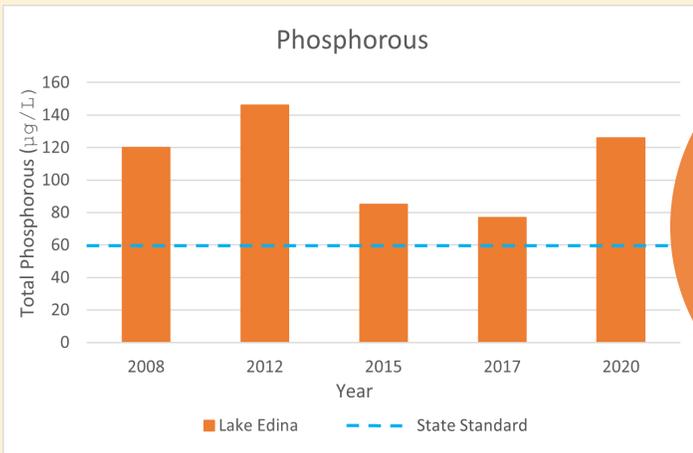
## Lake Edina Watershed



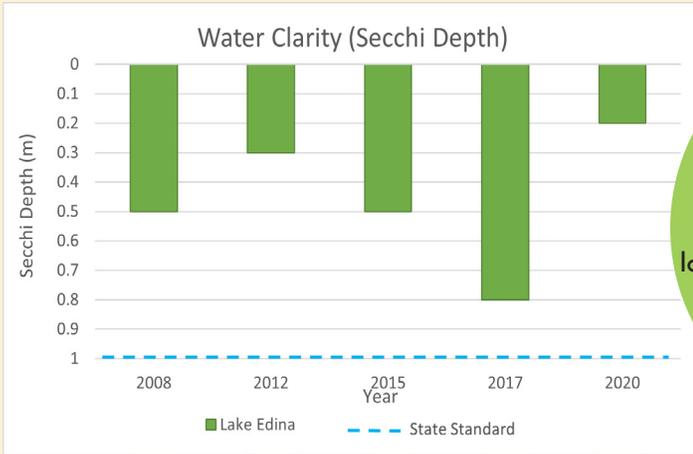
*Barge applying alum treatment to Lake Cornelia (May 2020)*



**What is Chlorophyll-a?**  
 Chl-a is the chemical that makes algae green. High levels of chl-a can mean that there is too much algae in the water. High chl-a levels indicate poor water quality.



**What is Phosphorous?**  
 Phosphorous is a nutrient that algae need to grow. Too much phosphorous can “over-feed” algae in a lake, which can lead to algae blooms. The higher phosphorous levels in Lake Edina indicate poor water quality.



**What is Secchi Depth?**  
 Secchi Depth is a measurement of water clarity. To take the measurements, a Secchi disk is lowered into the water until it is no longer visible. The smaller Secchi depth numbers indicate poor clarity in Lake Edina.

## Recreation

**Fishing** Lake Edina does not have public access for fishing.

**Walking & Biking** The Nine Mile Creek Regional Trail passes along Lake Edina for 1/3 miles.

**Parks** Lake Edina does not have any public parks.

**Swimming** No public swimming beach.

**Boating** There is no public boat launch on Lake Edina.

**Learn more:**  
[ninemilecreek.org](http://ninemilecreek.org)

## How Can You Help?



Clean watercraft and water equipment of all aquatic plants and mussels before leaving a body of water.  
**Why?**  
 It is important to clean water equipment to reduce the spread of invasive species.



Sweep up leaves, grass clippings, and excess fertilizer from driveways and streets.  
**Why?**  
 Sweeping up yard waste will limit the amount of pollution that enters lakes through storm drains.



Dispose of trash and pet waste appropriately.  
**Why?**  
 Picking up your trash and pet waste will help keep pollutants out of our lakes and creeks.



Plant native plants in your garden, and water with care.  
**Why?**  
 Native plants have long roots that are more efficient at soaking up water and prevent runoff.