



### Overall Health of SE Anderson Lake

Water quality in Southeast Anderson Lake is about average as shown by 2018 monitoring data. SE Anderson met most parameters for the Minnesota State Water Quality Standards for shallow lakes. The District's past water quality improvement project helped improve the lake's water quality from prior years. Previously, SE Anderson Lake had too much of the nutrient phosphorous, in part, due to curly-leaf pondweed, an invasive aquatic plant. Phosphorous fuels algae growth, and too much can lead to unwanted algae blooms. The water quality improvement project previously limited curly-leaf pondweed and helped reduced phosphorous levels. In recent years curly-leaf pondweed has begun to regrow. The District will take steps to examine the issue to address water quality.

### Lake Characteristics

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| Surface Area     | 81 acres   |
| Average Depth    | 4.7 feet   |
| Max Depth        | 9 feet   |
| Watershed Size   | 194 acres  |
| Location         | Bloomington  |
| Invasive Species | Eurasian watermilfoil<br>Purple loosestrife<br>Curly-leaf pondweed |

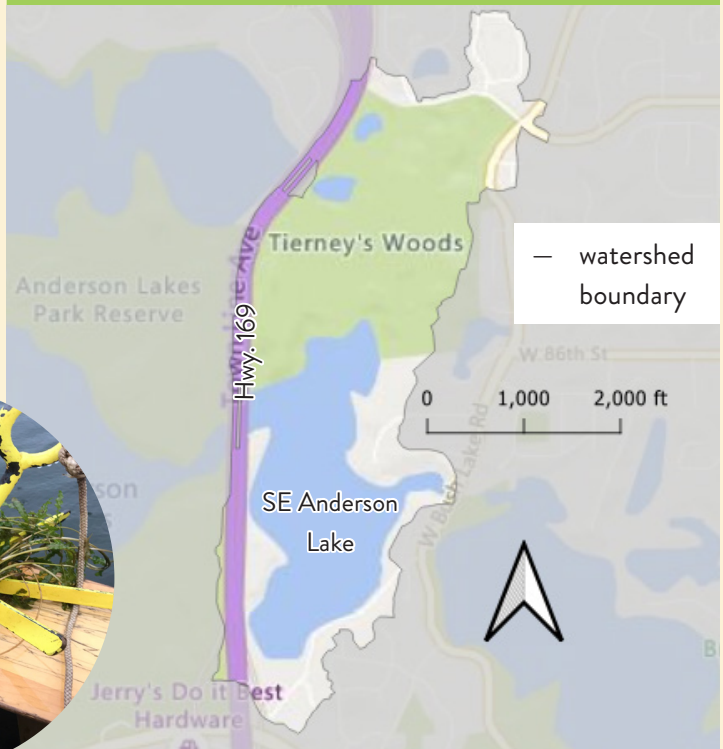
### SE Anderson Lake Projects

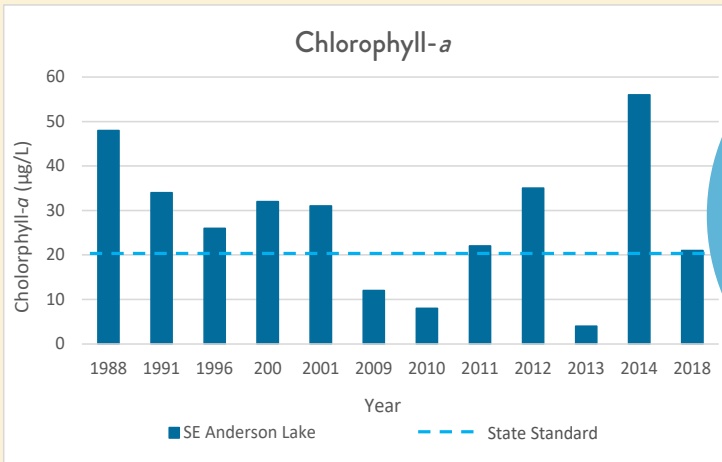
The Nine Mile Creek Watershed District conducted herbicide treatments to improve the health of SE Anderson Lake. The project goals were to reduce the amount of curly-leaf pondweed, an invasive aquatic plant, and control phosphorus levels in the lake. The herbicide Endothall was used to treat SE Anderson. The SE Anderson Lake treatment started in 2008 and were continued through 2013. Monitoring data from 2018 indicates that the herbicide treatments helped improved water quality. However, this lake still experiences algae blooms in the summer and curly-leaf pondweed is regrowing. Water quality monitoring and plant monitoring will continue to help address the need for additional projects.



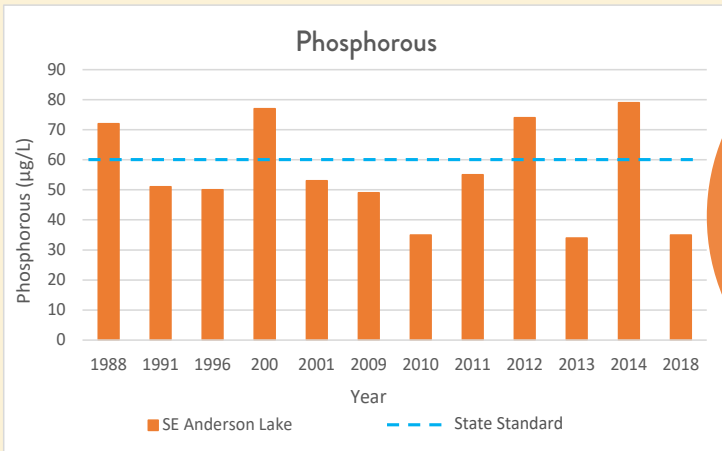
*Curly-leaf pondweed, an aquatic invasive plant*

### SE Anderson Lake Watershed

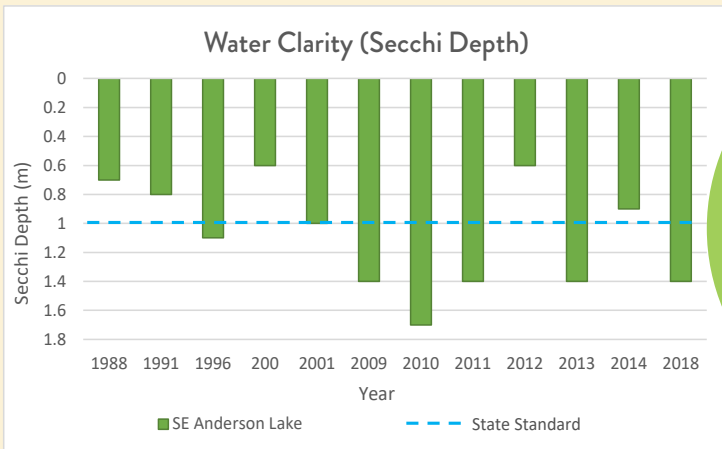




**What is Chlorophyll-a ?**  
Chl-a is the chemical that makes algae green. High levels of chl-a can mean that there is too much algae in the water. High levels of chl-a tell us that water quality is not good.



**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. Higher phosphorous levels indicate poorer 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. A larger Secchi depth indicates better water clarity.

## Recreation



### Fishing

SE Anderson Lake does not have public fishing access.



### Walking & Biking

2.1 miles of turf and paved trails are located at Anderson Lakes Park Reserve.



### Parks

Anderson Lakes Park Reserve provides access to walking trails and small resting areas.



### Swimming

There is no public swimming beach.



### Boating

There is no boat access on SE Anderson Lake.

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

## How Can You Help?

1



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.

2



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.

3



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.

4



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.