



Overall Health of Bryant Lake

The water quality of Bryant Lake has improved in recent years. Projects completed by the Nine Mile Creek Watershed District have resulted in reduced algae and increased water clarity. These projects, including an alum treatment, have also decreased excess nutrients (phosphorous). Lower phosphorous levels help prevent algae blooms and keep water clarity high. The decrease in phosphorous has improved the overall health of Bryant Lake. However, invasive species, such as Eurasian watermilfoil and curly-leaf pondweed, are present in Bryant Lake. District partners harvest aquatic plants in the summer to allow for improved recreation.

Bryant Lake Projects

To improve the health of Bryant Lake, the Nine Mile Creek Watershed District conducted an alum treatment in 2008 and 2013 to control nutrient levels (phosphorous). On contact with the water, liquid alum forms a fluffy white material called floc that does not dissolve. This floc settles to the bottom where it ties up phosphorous released from lake sediment, and the phosphorus can no longer be used to fuel algae growth. As a result phosphorous in the lake decreased, which improved the overall health of the lake and downstream water bodies. District partners will continue to harvest aquatic plants to improve recreation and help native plants thrive. Bryant Lake was removed from the impaired waters list in 2018 due to the District's projects on the lake and in the surrounding area.

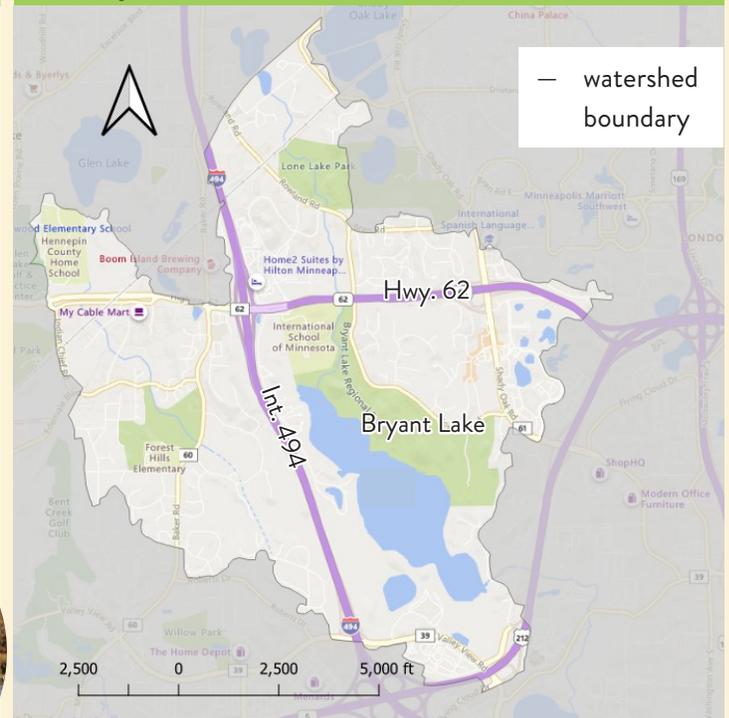


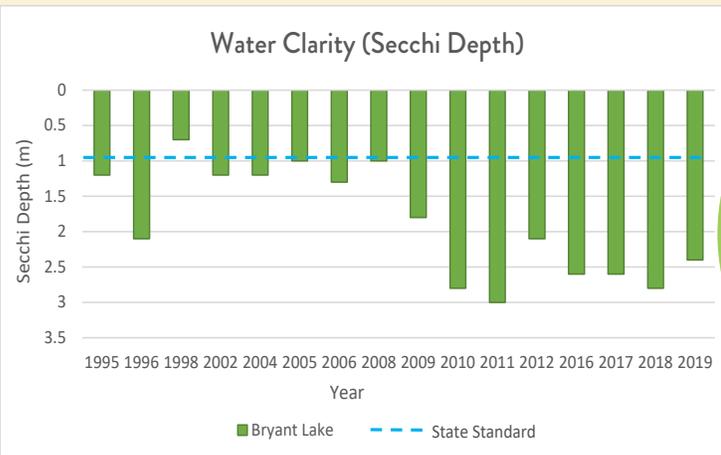
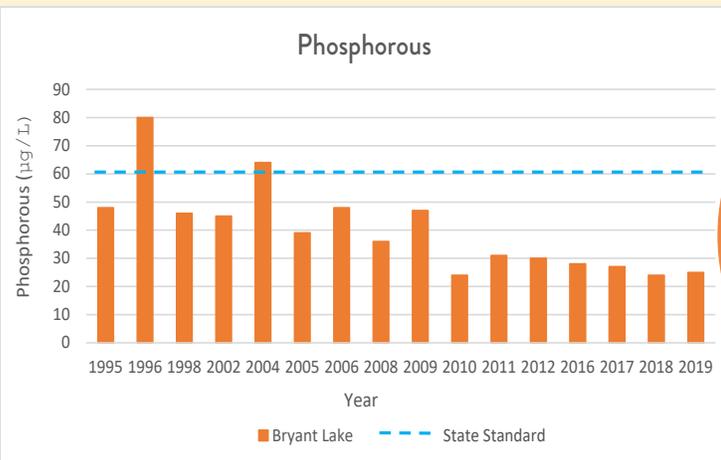
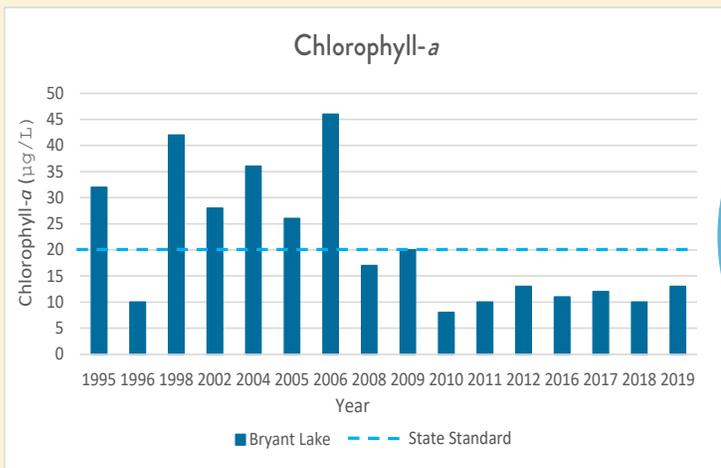
Barge applying alum treatment to Bryant Lake (2008)

Lake Characteristics

Surface Area	178 acres
Average Depth	15 feet
Max Depth	45 feet
Watershed Size	3,246 acres
Location	Eden Prairie
Invasive Species	Curly-leaf pondweed Purple loosestrife Zebra mussels Eurasian watermilfoil

Bryant 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. The lower levels of chl-a in Bryant Lake tells us that water quality is 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. Bryant Lake’s low phosphorous levels indicate excellent 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 
 Bryant Lake has a fishing pier and an abundant fish variety.

Walking & Biking 
 Bryant Lake Regional Park has 4.4 miles of paved and turf trails for hiking.

Parks 
 Bryant Lake Regional Park is full of picnic areas, disc golf holes, trails, geocaching, and play areas.

Swimming 
 A swim beach and concession stand are open to the public.

Boating 
 A public boat launch and boat rentals are available at Bryant Lake.

Learn more:
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.