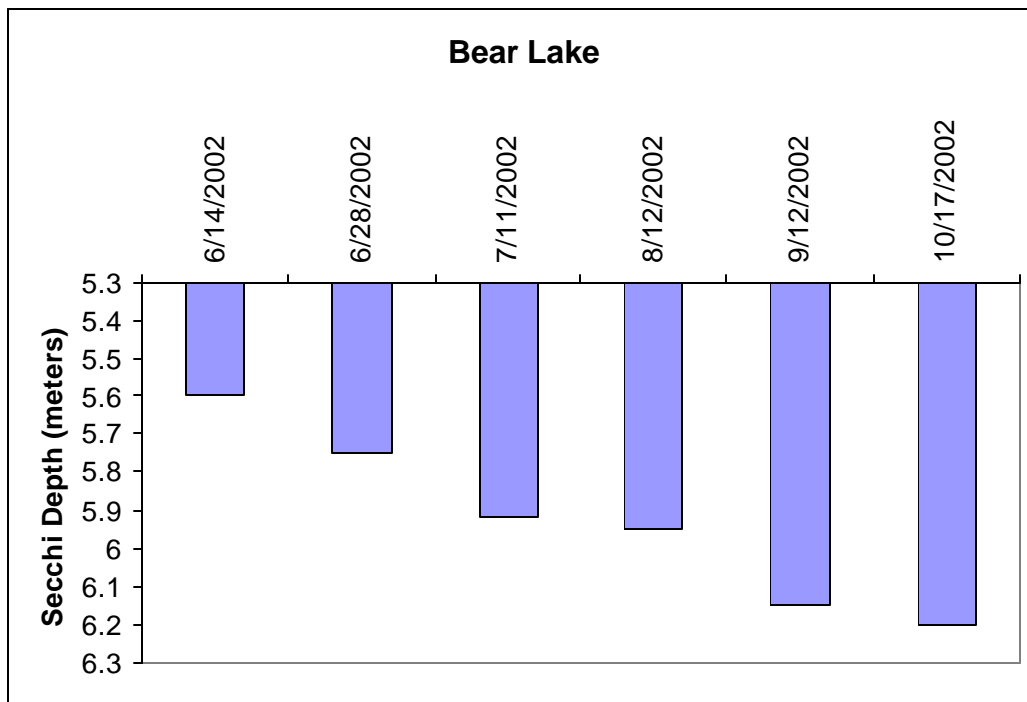


Bear Lake Final Report 2002

Secchi measurements are used to monitor trends from year to year, as well as to give a quick assessment of lake health. Your results from the summer of 2002 indicate that Bear Lake has high water quality. Your Secchi depths were consistently deeper than 9 feet (3 meters). The average Secchi depth you measured was 5.93 meters.

To compare Secchi depths from lake to lake, scientists must convert the data to a standard form. It is called a TSI or a Trophic State Index. To convert the data, a simple equation is used (printed below). As the TSI value decreases, water quality increases. In other words, lower TSI values indicate better water quality. Upon comparison between historical TSI values at Bear Lake and the TSI value for the Secchi depths you collected, your recent results indicate better water quality than historical results. At the time of the most recent lake assessment, 1993, Bear Lake was noted as having very high water quality already.

As data is collected annually through the Utah Lake Watch program trends in water quality can be monitored more closely. If ever the quality of Bear Lake begins to decline, scientists will note the change and can act to attempt to remedy to situation. Every lake is different. Studying each lake in detail is the best method for learning their unique conditions.



Bear Lake Data		
Date	Secchi depth (m)	TSI
6/14/2002	5.6	35
6/28/2002	5.75	35
7/11/2002	5.92	34
8/12/2002	5.95	34
9/12/2002	6.15	34
10/17/2002	6.2	34
Average	5.9	34

TSI is the Trophic State Index. It is used by scientists to compare Secchi depths between lakes. TSI is calculated with your average Secchi depth. The equation is as follows:
 $TSI = 60 - (14.41 * \ln(\text{average Secchi depth}))$

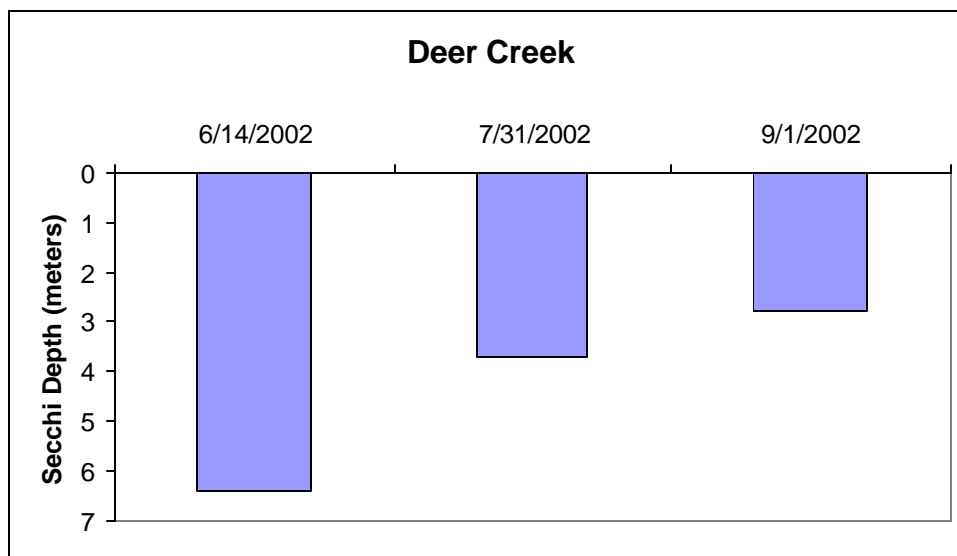
Trophic State of Water	Water Quality	Secchi depth
Oligotrophic	Good	3 or more meters
Mesotrophic	Moderate	between 2 and 3 meters
Eutrophic	Poor	less than 2 meters

Deer Creek Reservoir Final Report 2002

Secchi measurements are used to monitor trends from year to year, as well as to give a quick assessment of lake health. Your results from the summer of 2002 indicate that Deer Creek Reservoir has high water quality. Your Secchi depths were consistently deeper than 9 feet (3 meters). The average Secchi depth you measured was 4.3 meters.

To compare Secchi depths from lake to lake, scientists must convert the data to a standard form. It is called a TSI or a Trophic State Index. To convert the data, a simple equation is used (printed below). As the TSI value decreases, water quality increases. In other words, lower TSI values indicate better water quality. Upon comparison between historical TSI values at Deer Creek Reservoir and the TSI value for the Secchi depths you collected, your recent results indicate better water quality than historical results. At the time of the most recent lake assessment, 1992, Deer Creek Reservoir was noted as having very high water quality already.

As data is collected annually through the Utah Lake Watch program trends in water quality can be monitored more closely. If ever the quality of Deer Creek Reservoir begins to decline, scientists will note the change and can act to attempt to remedy to situation. Every lake is different. Studying each lake in detail is the best method for learning their unique conditions.



Deer Creek Reservoir Data		
Date	Secchi Depth (m)	TSI
6/14/2002	6.4	33
7/31/2002	3.7	41
9/1/2002	2.8	45
Average		
	4.3	40

TSI is the Trophic State Index. It is used by scientists to compare Secchi depths between lakes. TSI is calculated with your average Secchi depth. The equation is as follows:
 $TSI = 60 - (14.41 * \ln(\text{average Secchi depth}))$

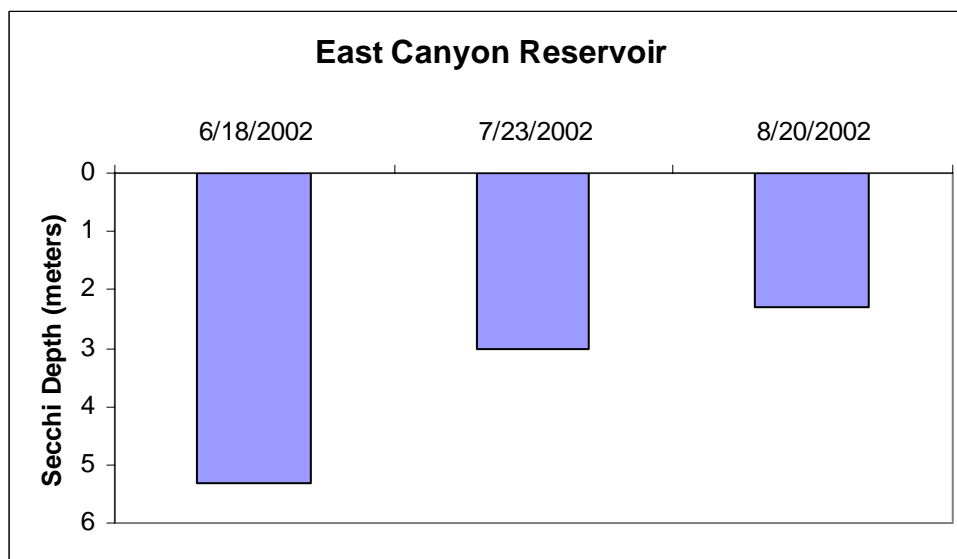
Trophic State of Water	Water Quality	Secchi depth
Oligotrophic	Good	3 or more meters
Mesotrophic	Moderate	between 2 and 3 meters
Eutrophic	Poor	less than 2 meters

East Canyon Reservoir Final Report 2002

Secchi measurements are used to monitor trends from year to year, as well as to give a quick assessment of lake health. Your results from the summer of 2002 indicate that East Canyon Reservoir has high water quality. Your Secchi depths were consistently deeper than 9 feet (3 meters). The average Secchi depth you measured was 3.5 meters.

To compare Secchi depths from lake to lake, scientists must convert the data to a standard form. It is called a TSI or a Trophic State Index. To convert the data, a simple equation is used (printed below). As the TSI value decreases, water quality increases. In other words, lower TSI values indicate better water quality. Upon comparison between historical TSI values at East Canyon Reservoir and the TSI value for the Secchi depths you collected, your recent results indicate better water quality than historical results. At the time of the most recent lake assessment, 1992, East Canyon Reservoir was noted as having fair water quality already.

As data is collected annually through the Utah Lake Watch program trends in water quality can be monitored more closely. If ever the quality of East Canyon Reservoir begins to decline, scientists will note the change and can act to attempt to remedy to situation. Every lake is different. Studying each lake in detail is the best method for learning their unique conditions.



East Canyon Reservoir Data		
Date	Secchi Depth (m)	TSI
6/18/2002	5.3	36
7/23/2002	3	44
8/20/2002	2.3	48
Average	3.5	43

TSI is the Trophic State Index. It is used by scientists to compare Secchi depths between lakes. TSI is calculated with your average Secchi depth. The equation is as follows:
 $TSI = 60 - (14.41 * \ln(\text{average Secchi depth}))$

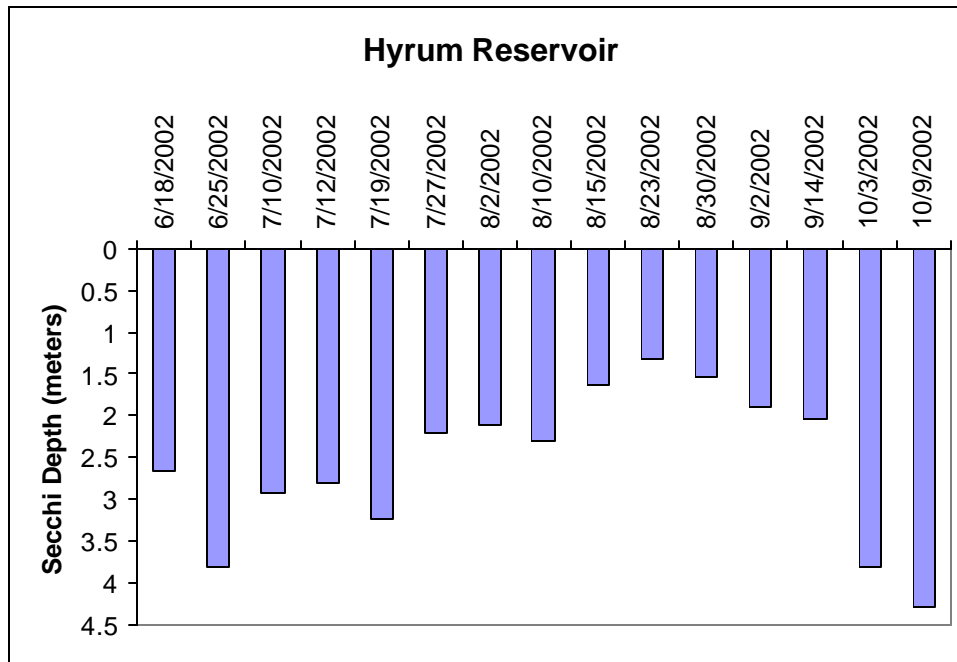
Trophic State of Water	Water Quality	Secchi depth
Oligotrophic	Good	3 or more meters
Mesotrophic	Moderate	between 2 and 3 meters
Eutrophic	Poor	less than 2 meters

Hyrum Reservoir Final Report 2002

Secchi measurements are used to monitor trends from year to year, as well as to give a quick assessment of lake health. Your results from the summer of 2002 indicate that Hyrum Reservoir has moderate water quality. Your Secchi depths were between 6 and 9 feet (2 to 3 meters). The average Secchi depth you measured was 2.6 meters.

To compare Secchi depths from lake to lake, scientists must convert the data to a standard form. It is called a TSI or a Trophic State Index. To convert the data, a simple equation is used (printed below). As the TSI value decreases, water quality increases. In other words, lower TSI values indicate better water quality. Upon comparison between historical TSI values at Hyrum Reservoir and the TSI value for the Secchi depths you collected, your recent results indicate worse water quality than historical results. At the time of the most recent lake assessment, 1991, Hyrum Reservoir was noted as having good water quality overall.

As data is collected annually through the Utah Lake Watch program trends in water quality can be monitored more closely. If ever the quality of Hyrum Reservoir begins to decline, scientists will note the change and can act to attempt to remedy to situation. Every lake is different. Studying each lake in detail is the best method for learning their unique conditions.



Hyrum Reservoir Data		
Date	Secchi Depth (m)	TSI
6/18/2002	2.66	46
6/25/2002	3.82	41
7/10/2002	2.93	45
7/12/2002	2.81	45
7/19/2002	3.24	43
7/27/2002	2.21	49
8/2/2002	2.11	49
8/10/2002	2.31	48
8/15/2002	1.65	53
8/23/2002	1.31	56
8/30/2002	1.55	54
9/2/2002	1.91	51
9/14/2002	2.05	50
10/3/2002	3.81	41
10/9/2002	4.28	39
Average	2.6	47

TSI is the Trophic State Index. It is used by scientists to compare Secchi depths between lakes. TSI is calculated with your average Secchi depth. The equation is as follows:
 $TSI = 60 - (14.41 * \ln(\text{average Secchi depth}))$

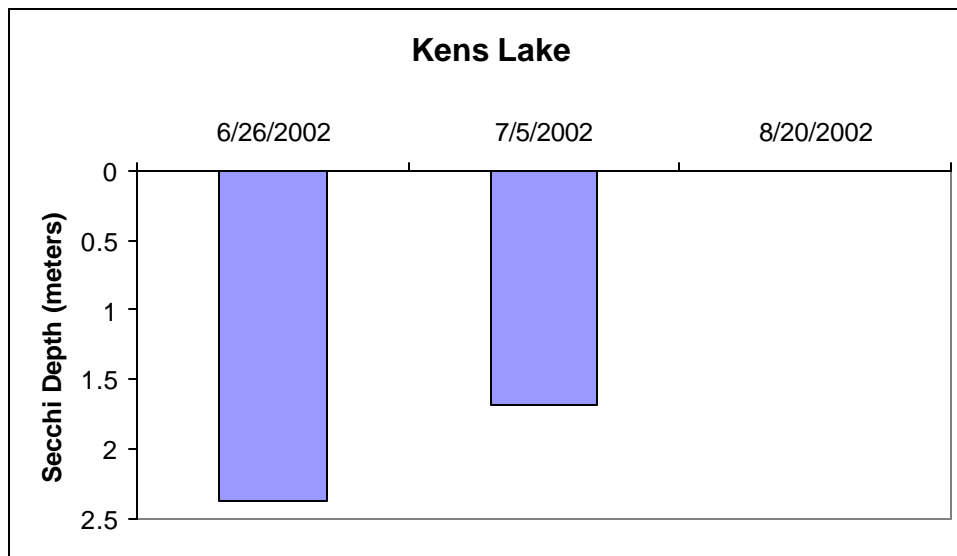
Trophic State of Water	Water Quality	Secchi depth
Oligotrophic	Good	3 or more meters
Mesotrophic	Moderate	between 2 and 3 meters
Eutrophic	Poor	less than 2 meters

Kens Lake Final Report 2002

Secchi measurements are used to monitor trends from year to year, as well as to give a quick assessment of lake health. Your results from the summer of 2002 indicate that Kens Lake has moderate water quality. Your Secchi depths were between 6 and 9 feet (2 to 3 meters). The average Secchi depth you measured was 2 meters.

To compare Secchi depths from lake to lake, scientists must convert the data to a standard form. It is called a TSI or a Trophic State Index. To convert the data, a simple equation is used (printed below). As the TSI value decreases, water quality increases. In other words, lower TSI values indicate better water quality. Upon comparison between historical TSI values at Kens Lake and the TSI value for the Secchi depths you collected, your recent results indicate better water quality than historical results. At the time of the most recent lake assessment, 1991, Kens Lake was noted as having good water quality overall.

As data is collected annually through the Utah Lake Watch program trends in water quality can be monitored more closely. If ever the quality of Kens Lake begins to decline, scientists will note the change and can act to attempt to remedy to situation. Every lake is different. Studying each lake in detail is the best method for learning their unique conditions.



Kens Lake Data		
Date	Secchi Depth (m)	TSI
6/26/2002	2.365	48
7/5/2002	1.68	53
8/20/2002	no water	no water
Average	2.0	50

TSI is the Trophic State Index. It is used by scientists to compare Secchi depths between lakes. TSI is calculated with your average Secchi depth. The equation is as follows:
 $TSI = 60 - (14.41 * \ln(\text{average Secchi depth}))$

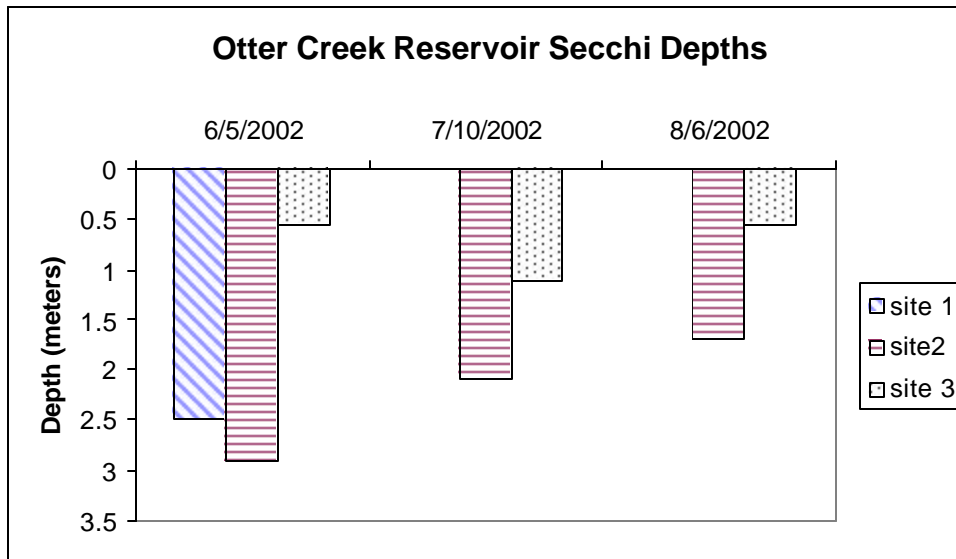
Trophic State of Water	Water Quality	Secchi depth
Oligotrophic	Good	3 or more meters
Mesotrophic	Moderate	between 2 and 3 meters
Eutrophic	Poor	less than 2 meters

Otter Creek Reservoir Final Report 2002

Secchi measurements are used to monitor trends from year to year, as well as to give a quick assessment of lake health. Your results from the summer of 2002 indicate that Otter Creek Reservoir has poor water quality. Your Secchi depths were on average less than 6 feet (2 meters). The average Secchi depth you measured was 1.26 meters.

To compare Secchi depths from lake to lake, scientists must convert the data to a standard form. It is called a TSI or a Trophic State Index. To convert the data, a simple equation is used (printed below). As the TSI value decreases, water quality increases. In other words, lower TSI values indicate better water quality. Upon comparison between historical TSI values at Otter Creek Reservoir and the TSI value for the Secchi depths you collected, your recent results indicate worse water quality than historical results. At the time of the most recent lake assessment, 1992, Otter Creek Reservoir was noted as having fair to good water quality overall.

As data is collected annually through the Utah Lake Watch program trends in water quality can be monitored more closely. If ever the quality of Otter Creek Reservoir begins to decline, scientists will note the change and can act to attempt to remedy to situation. Every lake is different. Studying each lake in detail is the best method for learning their unique conditions.



Otter Creek Reservoir Data			
Site	Date	Secchi Depth (m)	TSI
site1	6/5/2002	2.5	47
site2	6/5/2002	2.9	45
site3	6/5/2002	0.55	69
site1	7/10/2002	0	
site2	7/10/2002	2.1	49
site3	7/10/2002	1.1	59
site1	8/6/2002	0	
site2	8/6/2002	1.7	52
site3	8/6/2002	0.55	69
Average		1.3	56

TSI is the Trophic State Index. It is used by scientists to compare Secchi depths between lakes. TSI is calculated with your average Secchi depth. The equation is as follows:
 $TSI = 60 - (14.41 * \ln(\text{average Secchi depth}))$

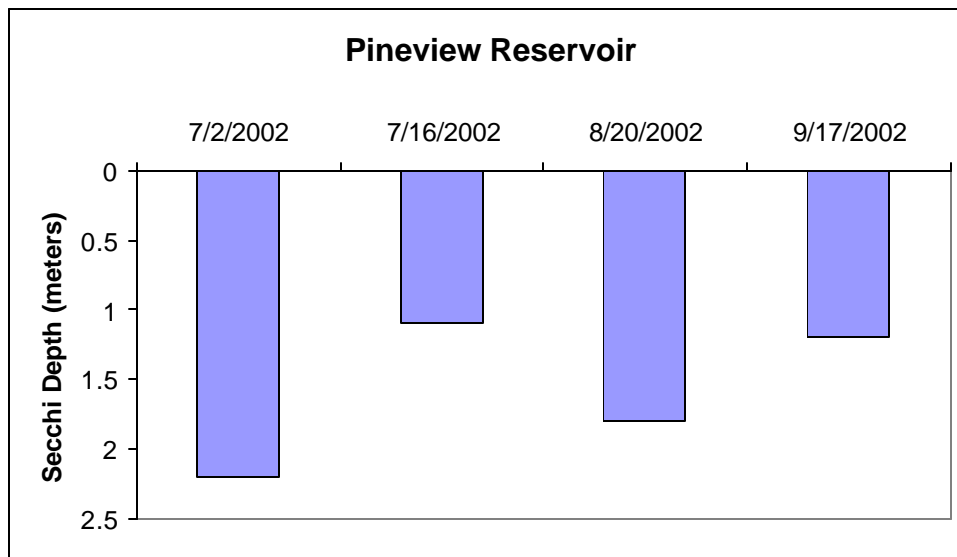
Trophic State of Water	Water Quality	Secchi depth
Oligotrophic	Good	3 or more meters
Mesotrophic	Moderate	between 2 and 3 meters
Eutrophic	Poor	less than 2 meters

Pineview Reservoir Final Report 2002

Secchi measurements are used to monitor trends from year to year, as well as to give a quick assessment of lake health. Your results from the summer of 2002 indicate that Pineview Reservoir has poor water quality. Your Secchi depths were on average less than 6 feet (2 meters). The average Secchi depth you measured was 1.6 meters.

To compare Secchi depths from lake to lake, scientists must convert the data to a standard form. It is called a TSI or a Trophic State Index. To convert the data, a simple equation is used (printed below). As the TSI value decreases, water quality increases. In other words, lower TSI values indicate better water quality. Upon comparison between historical TSI values at Pineview Reservoir and the TSI value for the Secchi depths you collected, your recent results indicate better water quality than historical results. At the time of the most recent lake assessment, 1992, Pineview Reservoir was noted as having fair to good water quality overall.

As data is collected annually through the Utah Lake Watch program trends in water quality can be monitored more closely. If ever the quality of Pineview Reservoir begins to decline, scientists will note the change and can act to attempt to remedy to situation. Every lake is different. Studying each lake in detail is the best method for learning their unique conditions.



Pineview Reservoir Data		
Date	Secchi Depth (m)	TSI
7/2/2002	2.2	49
7/16/2002	1.1	59
8/20/2002	1.8	52
9/17/2002	1.2	57
Average	1.6	54

TSI is the Trophic State Index. It is used by scientists to compare Secchi depths between lakes. TSI is calculated with your average Secchi depth. The equation is as follows:
 $TSI = 60 - (14.41 * \ln(\text{average Secchi depth}))$

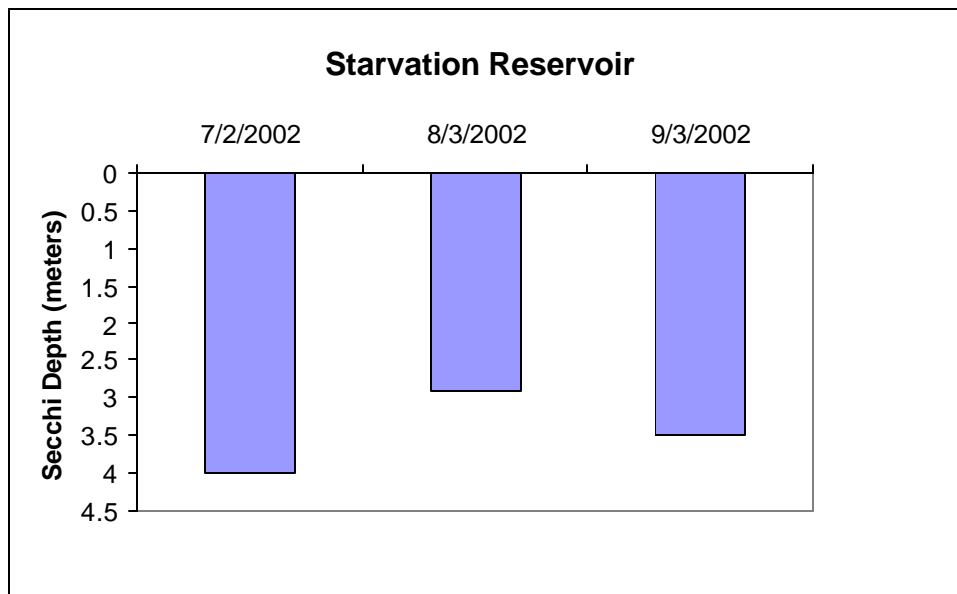
Trophic State of Water	Water Quality	Secchi depth
Oligotrophic	Good	3 or more meters
Mesotrophic	Moderate	between 2 and 3 meters
Eutrophic	Poor	less than 2 meters

Starvation Reservoir Final Report 2002

Secchi measurements are used to monitor trends from year to year, as well as to give a quick assessment of lake health. Your results from the summer of 2002 indicate that Starvation Reservoir has poor water quality. Your Secchi depths were on average above 9 feet (3 meters). The average Secchi depth you measured was 3.5 meters.

To compare Secchi depths from lake to lake, scientists must convert the data to a standard form. It is called a TSI or a Trophic State Index. To convert the data, a simple equation is used (printed below). As the TSI value decreases, water quality increases. In other words, lower TSI values indicate better water quality. Upon comparison between historical TSI values at Starvation Reservoir and the TSI value for the Secchi depths you collected, your recent results indicate better water quality than historical results. At the time of the most recent lake assessment, 1992, Starvation Reservoir was noted as having very good water quality overall.

As data is collected annually through the Utah Lake Watch program trends in water quality can be monitored more closely. If ever the quality of Starvation Reservoir begins to decline, scientists will note the change and can act to attempt to remedy to situation. Every lake is different. Studying each lake in detail is the best method for learning their unique conditions.



Starvation Reservoir Data		
Date	Secchi Depth (m)	TSI
7/2/2002	4	40
8/3/2002	2.9	45
9/3/2002	3.5	42
Average	3.5	42

TSI is the Trophic State Index. It is used by scientists to compare Secchi depths between lakes. TSI is calculated with your average Secchi depth. The equation is as follows:
 $TSI = 60 - (14.41 * \ln(\text{average Secchi depth}))$

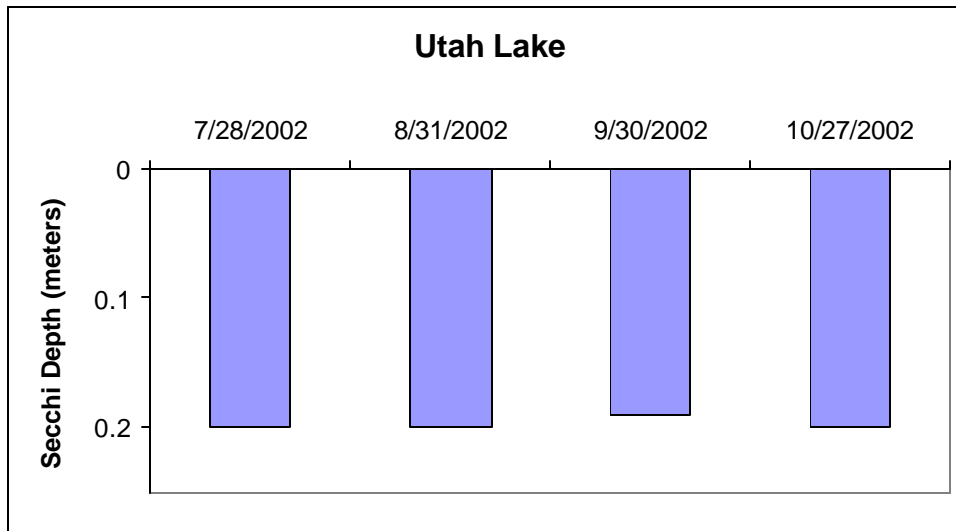
Trophic State of Water	Water Quality	Secchi depth
Oligotrophic	Good	3 or more meters
Mesotrophic	Moderate	between 2 and 3 meters
Eutrophic	Poor	less than 2 meters

Utah Lake Final Report 2002

Secchi measurements are used to monitor trends from year to year, as well as to give a quick assessment of lake health. Your results from the summer of 2002 indicate that Utah Lake has poor water quality. Your Secchi depths were on average less than 6 feet (2 meters). The average Secchi depth you measured was 0.2 meters.

To compare Secchi depths from lake to lake, scientists must convert the data to a standard form. It is called a TSI or a Trophic State Index. To convert the data, a simple equation is used (printed below). As the TSI value decreases, water quality increases. In other words, lower TSI values indicate better water quality. Upon comparison between historical TSI values at Utah Lake and the TSI value for the Secchi depths you collected, your recent results indicate worse water quality than historical results. At the time of the most recent lake assessment, 1991, Utah Lake was noted as having poor water quality.

As data is collected annually through the Utah Lake Watch program trends in water quality can be monitored more closely. If ever the quality of Utah Lake begins to decline, scientists will note the change and can act to attempt to remedy to situation. Every lake is different. Studying each lake in detail is the best method for learning their unique conditions.



Utah Lake Data		
Date	Secchi Depth (m)	TSI
7/28/2002	0.2	83
8/31/2002	0.2	83
9/30/2002	0.19	84
10/27/2002	0.2	83
Average	0.2	83

TSI is the Trophic State Index. It is used by scientists to compare Secchi depths between lakes. TSI is calculated with your average Secchi depth. The equation is as follows:
 $TSI = 60 - (14.41 * \ln(\text{average Secchi depth}))$

Trophic State of Water	Water Quality	Secchi depth
Oligotrophic	Good	3 or more meters
Mesotrophic	Moderate	between 2 and 3 meters
Eutrophic	Poor	less than 2 meters