

# Ravensdale

## Lake Overview

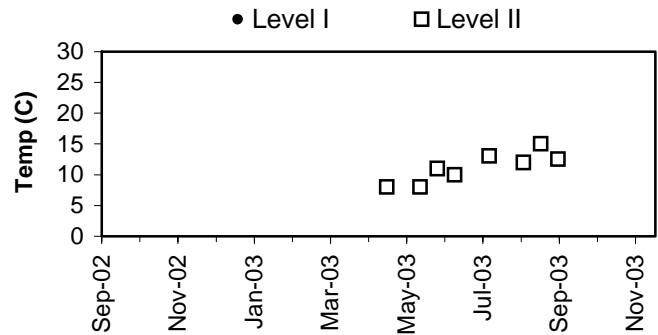
Volunteers monitored Ravensdale Lake from 1996 – 1998, and again in 2002-2003. The data collected suggest that this lake is relatively low in primary productivity (oligotrophic - mesotrophic) with very good water quality. There is one Class 1 and two Class 2 wetlands in the watershed, while the shoreline of the lake is part of a Class 2 wetland system (King County, 1990). Land use analysis of 2002 aerial photographs showed less than 1% of the surrounding watershed has been developed for uses other than agriculture or forestry.

Ravensdale Lake has no public access boat launch. Lake users should keep a close eye on aquatic plants growing nearshore to catch infestations of Eurasian milfoil, Brazilian elodea or other aquatic noxious weeds.

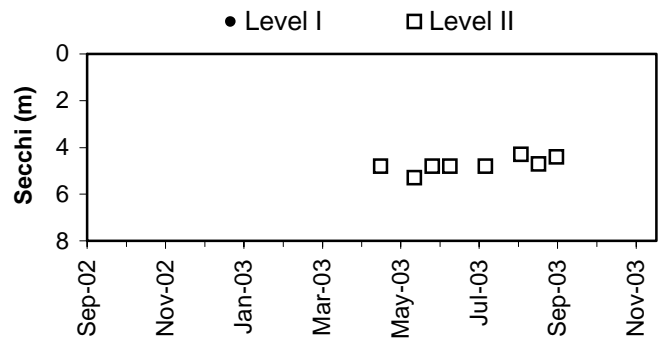
## Physical Parameters

Secchi transparency was collected from late April through early September, ranging between 4.3 and 5.3m through the period. Surface water temperatures reached a maximum of 15.0 degrees Celsius during the same time. There were no precipitation or water level records.

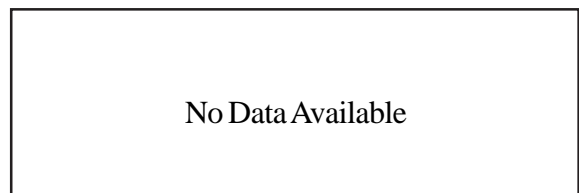
Lake Temperature



Secchi Depth

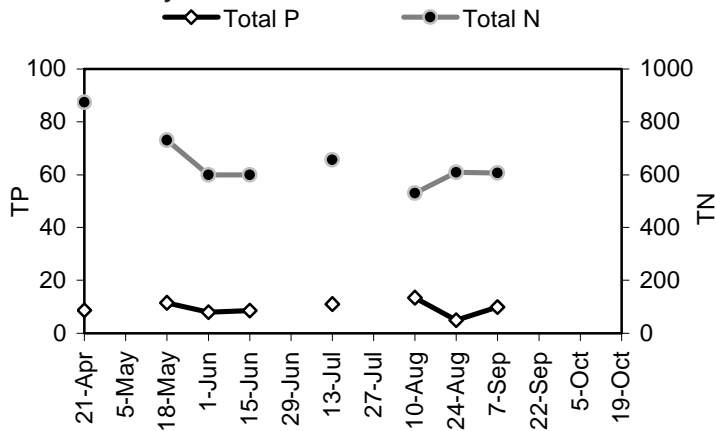


Lake Level and Precipitation

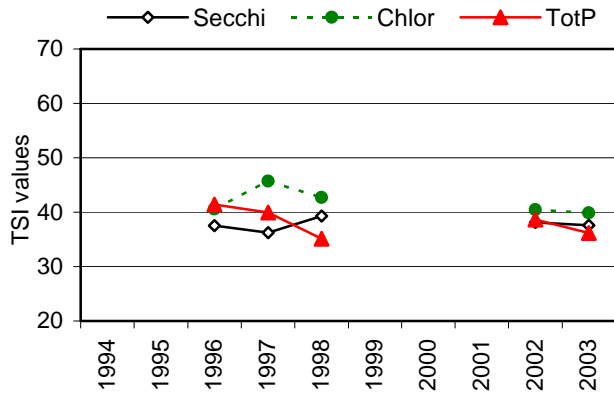


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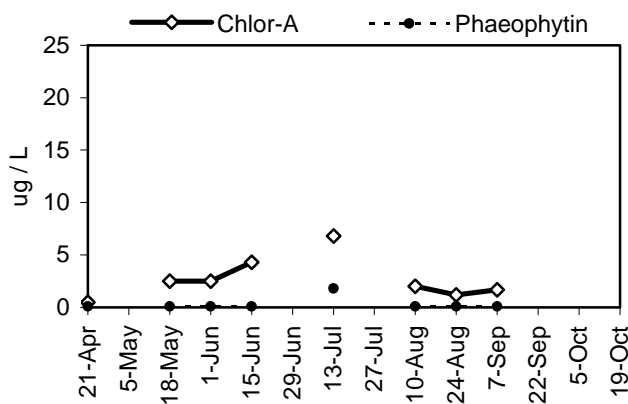
### Nutrient Analysis



### TSI Ratings



### Chlorophyll a Concentrations (ug/L)



Common algae	Group
unidentified species	chrysophyte
<i>Cryptomonas</i> spp	cryptophyte
unidentified filamentous algae	chlorophyte

## Nutrient Analysis and TSI Ratings

Total phosphorus and total nitrogen remained relatively stable through the period sampled, although the N:P ratio ranged from 39 to 122. In 2003 the three average TSI values were close together in the upper range of oligotrophy, slightly lower than in 2002.

## Chlorophyll and Algae

Chlorophyll was generally low through the sample period, reaching a small peak in mid-July. The algae in the plankton were dominated by unidentified chrysophyte species, various *Cryptomonas* species, and an unidentified filament in the chlorophyte group. Dinoflagellates such as *Ceratium* and *Peridinium* were common, as well as several different bottom-dwelling diatom species.

No Level I Data  
Available For This Lake

