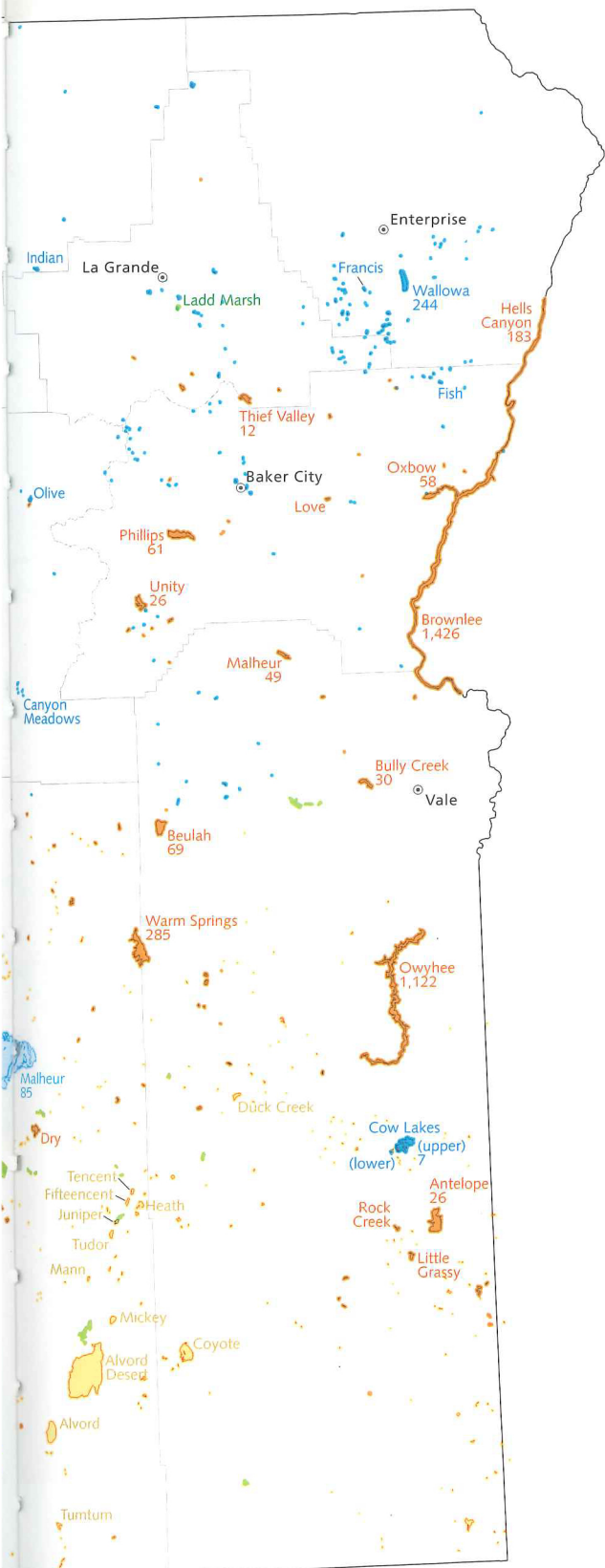


a larger basin), expanding during periods of very high rainfall, and sometimes remaining entirely dry for years at a time. Of these, only Lake Abert has never dried up completely during historic times. Surface areas of these very shallow lakes (Abert has a maximum depth of 11 feet; Malheur of five feet) fluctuate greatly, and during wet periods they sometimes extend beyond the limits mapped here.

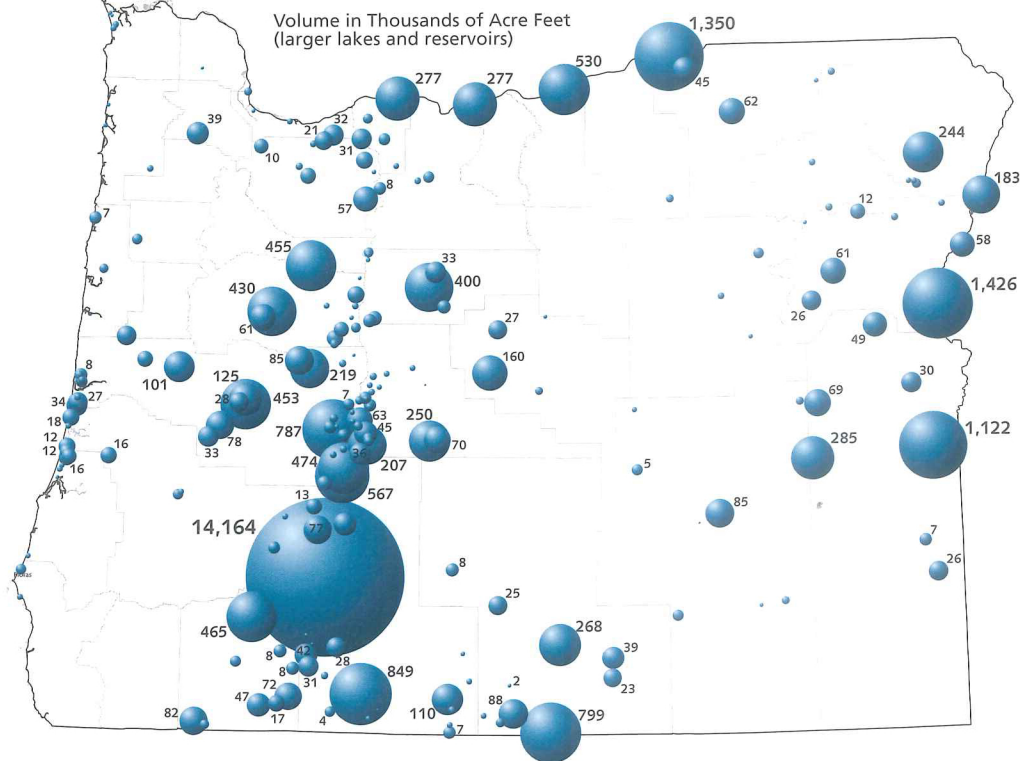
Reservoirs are commonly managed for a combination of purposes including flood control, irrigation, hydroelectric power generation, fish passage, recreation and (on the Columbia) barge traffic. Oregon's prevailing dry summer conditions cause most reservoirs to be at very low levels by early fall.

Oregon's 50 Largest Lakes and Reservoirs

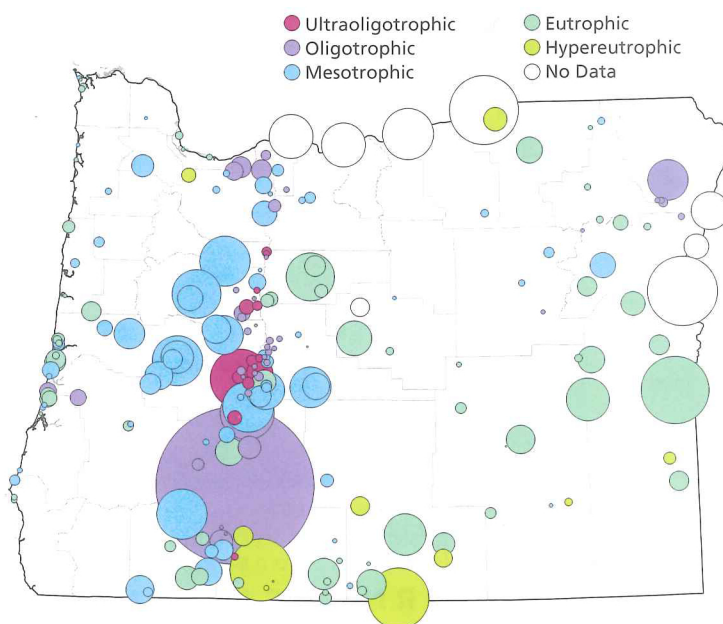
Name	Area		Volume		Depth (ft)		Name	Area		Volume		Depth (ft)	
	sq mi	(rank)	thousands of acre ft	(rank)	max	avg		sq mi	(rank)	thousands of acre ft	(rank)	max	avg
Abert L	57.1	6	268	19	11	7	Hells Canyon Res	3.8	39	183	23	—	—
Agency L	14.5	16	28	41	7	3	Hills Creek R	4.3	38	356	16	299	130
Antelope R	5.1	33	26	42	28	11	Howard Prairie R	3.2	40	72	32	80	35
Beulah R	3.2	41	69	33	85	33	Lake Bonneville	32.2	9	277	45	—	—
Billy Chinook R	6.1	27	400	15	415	102	Lake Celilo	17.5	13	277	18	—	—
Brownlee Res	23.4	10	1,427	2	—	—	Lake Umatilla	85.9	3	530	9	—	—
Cold Springs R	2.4	48	45	36	71	32	Lake Wallula	60.6	5	1,350	3	—	—
Cottonwood R	4.6	37	2	49	46	16	Lookout Point R	6.8	23	453	13	234	104
Crane Prairie R	6.5	25	45	35	20	11	Lost Creek R	5.4	32	465	11	322	136
Crater L	20.5	12	14,164	1	1,932	1,078	Malheur L	77.7	4	85	29	5	2
Crescent L	7.1	22	567	8	265	124	Odell L	5.6	30	474	10	282	132
Crump L	12	18	23	44	6	3	Owyhee R	21.7	11	1,122	4	117	81
Davis L	6.1	28	36	39	20	9	Paulina L	2.4	47	250	20	250	163
Detroit R	5.6	31	455	12	440	121	Phillips R	2.3	50	61	34	125	41
Diamond L	5	34	77	31	52	24	Prineville R	4.9	36	160	24	130	51
Dorena R	2.9	43	78	30	97	42	Siltcoos L	4.9	35	34	40	22	11
Drews R	8.7	21	88	28	50	16	Summer L	39.1	8	25	43	2	1
Fall Creek R	2.9	42	125	25	161	67	Tahkenitch L	2.6	45	18	46	23	11
Fern Ridge R	14.6	15	101	27	33	11	Tenmile L	2.5	46	16	47	22	10
Fourmile L	12.1	17	42	37	175	55	Thompson R	2.8	44	8	48	22	4
Gerber R	6.3	26	110	26	65	27	Upper Klamath L	96.2	2	849	5	50	14
Goose L	152.2	1	799	6	12	8	Waldo L	9.8	20	787	7	420	128
Green Peter R	5.8	29	430	14	315	114	Wallowa L	2.4	49	244	21	299	161
Harney L	41.3	7	—	50	—	—	Warm Springs R	6.6	24	285	17	140	68
Hart L	11.3	19	39	38	11	5	Wickiup R	16.1	14	207	22	70	20



Water Volume



Nutrient Status of Lakes



This map shows the nutrient status of the fifty largest Oregon lakes and reservoirs. The lowest primary productivity and the lowest concentrations of nutrients used by aquatic plants and animals are found in ultraoligotrophic lakes. Hypereutrophic lakes are the highest in primary productivity and nutrients, often supporting large algae blooms and other aquatic plants. Lakes in the drier parts of Oregon tend to be naturally eutrophic, because dissolved nutrients are concentrated by evaporation. The hypereutrophic lakes are located in southeastern Oregon, and also in areas affected by urban and agricultural runoff (for example, Lake Oswego, Upper Klamath Lake and Cold Spring Reservoir). Lakes in the Cascades are naturally oligotrophic due to high precipitation and acidic vegetation and soils. Crater Lake is the largest oligotrophic lake in southern Oregon.