Technical Reference

Black Dog Watershed Management Organization Habitat Monitoring Background Summary

In 2002, the Black Dog Watershed Management Organization (BDWMO) created a program for monitoring the habitat quality of strategic water resources in the watershed. The BDWMO lies south of the Minnesota River in the northwest portion of Dakota County. **Figure 1** shows the subwatersheds to the BDWMO's strategic water bodies. The BDWMO began implementing the habitat monitoring program in 2003 and continued the program through 2009. In 2004, based on feedback from the participating cities and to better define the vegetative quality, several improvements were made to the rating system. The BDWMO used this system for the annual habitat monitoring of each strategic water body through 2009. From 2003-2009 Barr staff annually evaluated the habitat quality of each of the following strategic water bodies:

- Crystal Lake (Burnsville)
- Keller Lake (Burnsville)
- Kingsley Lake (Lakeville)
- Lac Lavon (Apple Valley and Burnsville)
- Orchard Lake (Lakeville)
- Sunset Pond (Burnsville)

In 2010, the BDWMO suspended the habitat monitoring program and re-evaluated the program for its effectiveness. Based on feedback obtained from city staff, the BDWMO revised the habitat monitoring program to provide more effective monitoring, more useful and holistic results, and to reduce the monitoring costs. The BDWMO began implementing the revised habitat monitoring program in 2011. Also in 2011, the BDWMO removed Sunset Pond from its list of strategic water bodies.

The revised program includes monitoring habitat quality at one strategic water body per year, such that the BDWMO monitors all five strategic water bodies over a five-year cycle. The 2011 through 2015 reports provided a new baseline for the strategic water bodies—Kingsley Lake (2011), Orchard Lake (2012), Crystal Lake (2013), Lac Lavon (2014), and Keller Lake (2015). This report provides the results of the Kingsley Lake 2021 habitat monitoring.

The 2021 Keller Lake monitoring included plot and meandering surveys. Supplemental photographs were taken to document conditions. Private versus public ownership was identified along the entire shoreline. The survey results, along with parcel data, were used to identify possible locations for restoration and preservation. Table 1 of the Technical Memo summarizes the 2021 Kingsley Lake monitoring results.

Habitat Quality

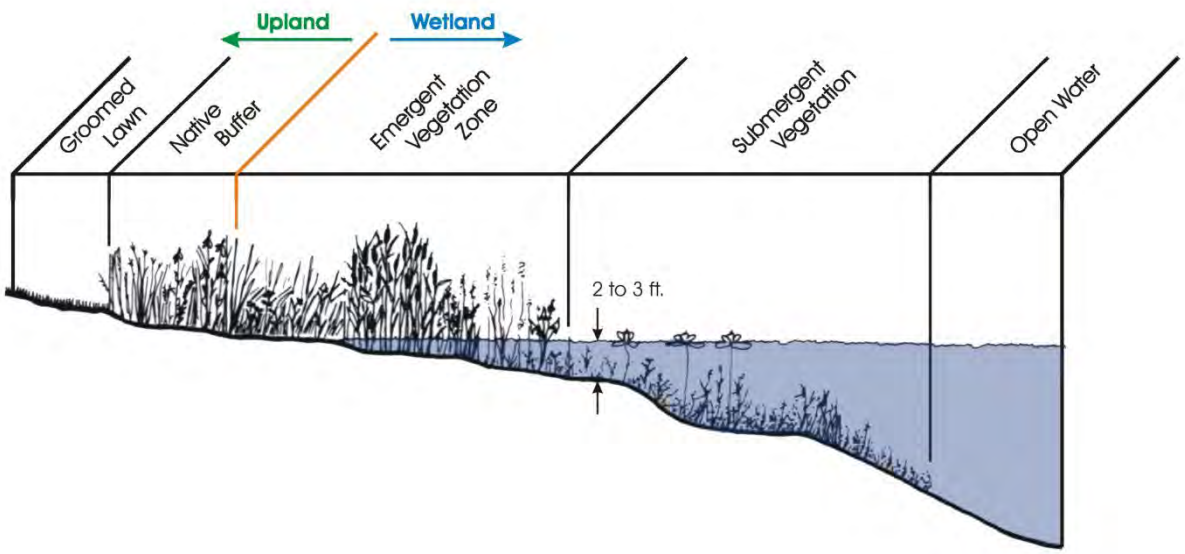
The BDWMO's assessment of the BDWMO strategic water bodies provides baseline and ongoing information regarding the habitat quality of the water bodies and a method for detecting change. Habitat quality was evaluated within the following four general zones:

1. **Submergent vegetation zone—**The submergent zone refers to the areas of the water body where water depths are typically 2 to 20 feet (normal maximum rooting depth) and the vegetation is typically submerged or has floating leaves. The vegetation quality within the submergent zone is normally rated as "excellent" when there are: (a) a diverse assemblage of native plant species (more than 14), (b) a moderate plant density or plant occurrence rating, and (c) no exotic species present.

2. **Emergent vegetation zone—**The emergent zone typically refers to the areas of the water body where water depths are less than 2 feet and vegetation grows out of the water. The vegetation quality within the emergent zone is typically rated as "excellent" when there are more than 15 species of native and non-invasive plants present, with few exotic plants present.

3. **Condition of the upland buffer area—**The upland buffer is characterized as the upland area immediately surrounding the water body. An excellent quality buffer should extend upslope at least 25 feet from the wetland edge, consist of native vegetation that is not routinely mowed, and be present continuously around the perimeter of the water body.

4. **Sedimentation and shoreline erosion problems—**The presence of sedimentation may come from erosion on slopes, from storm sewer outfalls, or from other sources. The presence of a regular sediment load to the water body can cause a significant reduction in water quality. Shoreline erosion can be caused by natural forces such as ice and wave action, but can also be human induced (e.g., vegetation removal, grading, runoff, structures, etc.). Identifying and correcting these problems early can prevent habitat degradation.



Vegetation Zones

Appendix C summarizes the overall ratings from 2003 through 2020. **Appendix D** includes the previous management recommendations for water bodies assessed from 2009 through 2020. **Table 2 of the Technical Memo** provides the 2021 management recommendations for Kingsley Lake.

Wildlife Habitat Characteristics

The strategic water bodies within the BDWMO range from shallow wetland systems to deeper lake systems. Some of them support sustainable fisheries, while others may only periodically support fish. All of the water bodies appear to have some potential for supporting waterfowl and shorebirds. To evaluate the wildlife value of these water bodies, it is important to understand the characteristics that will benefit wildlife.

In general, a more diverse assemblage of native plant species will provide a source of food and protective cover for a wider range of wildlife species. Typically, although not always, native plant species do not become established as monocultures to the detriment of other species, as is often the case with many exotic species. As vegetation diversity increases, so does the likelihood that the water body will support a more diverse assemblage of wildlife.

A diverse interspersion of various plant communities also leads to the potential for attracting a wider range of wildlife. For instance, some waterfowl prefer deeper, open water areas while others tend to inhabit the shallow emergent zones. Some furbearers rely heavily on the shallow, emergent zone and upland areas around the water body while others spend most of their time in the deep marsh areas. Amphibians will typically need a permanently inundated water body but rely on diverse vegetative structure in the upland areas surrounding the water body for critical components of their life cycle. Fish also require permanent inundation to a depth that will not result in freeze-out and where oxygen will not become depleted. A diverse habitat structure is also important for fish.

The upland buffer surrounding these water bodies is important for several reasons. A high-quality upland buffer will have a diverse vegetative structure dominated by self-sustaining native vegetation. A high-quality upland buffer is used by wildlife for shelter, feeding, resting, nesting, and reproduction. In contrast, adjacent upland areas that are maintained in turf grass or paved trails provide little value to wildlife or water quality improvement. Turf grass and trails typically provide feeding and resting grounds only for geese and some species of ducks. Wide and contiguous natural buffers are important as they provide feeding, nesting and safe travel corridors. Upland buffers also help protect the water quality of the water body. Diverse native vegetation helps maintain an open soil structure that promotes infiltration, reduces surface runoff, and increases nutrient uptake.

Wetland Functions and Values Assessment—MNRAM

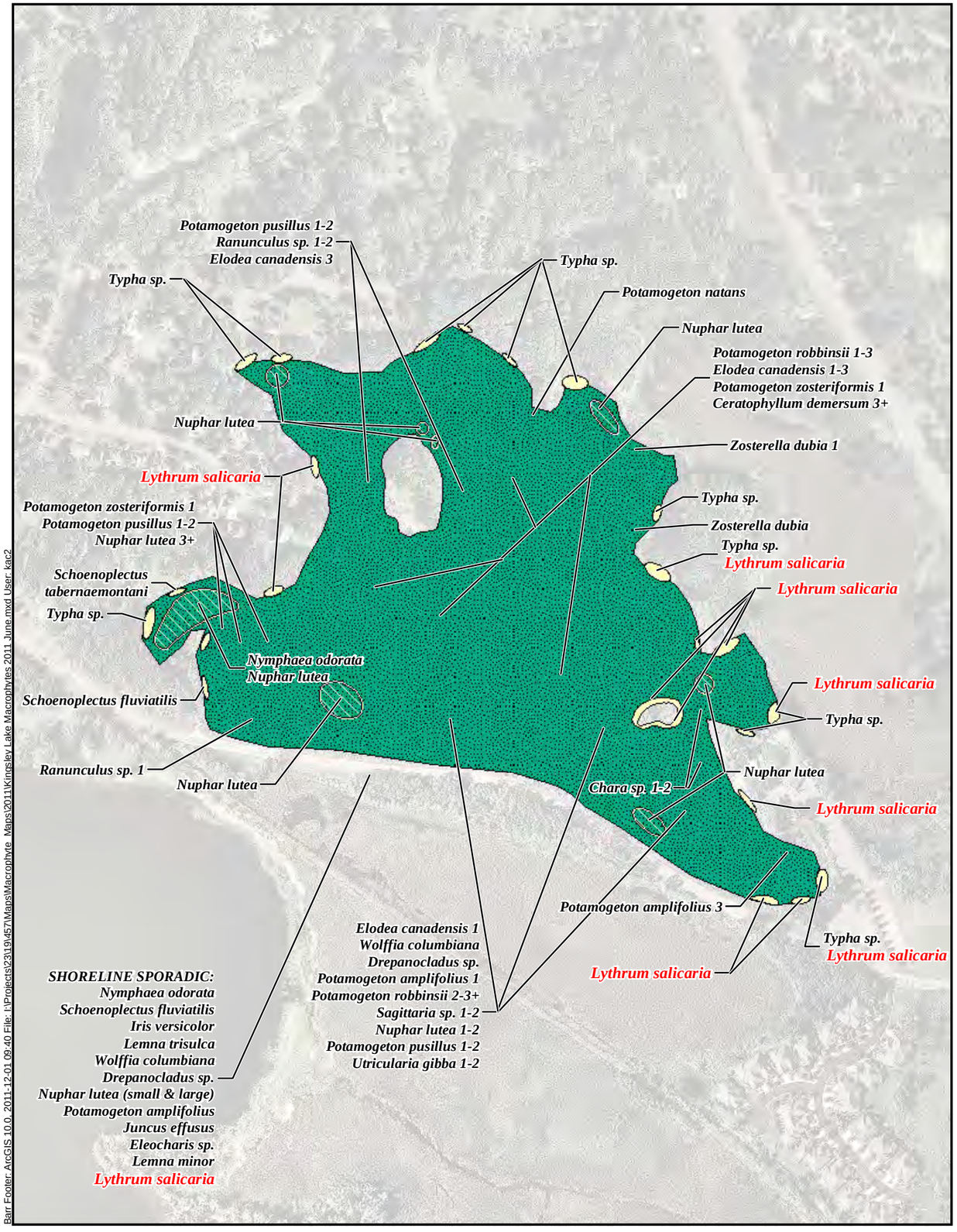
In addition to the specific habitat parameters described above, the Minnesota Routine Assessment Method for Evaluating Wetland Functions (MNRAM) Version 3.0 was used to evaluate the hydrologic system and ecosystem making up each water resource, first in 2003 and then again in 2006. The results of the 2003 and 2006 MNRAM 3.0 assessments were provided in previous year's reports. Orchard Lake was re-assessed in 2012, Crystal Lake was re-assessed in 2013, Lac Lavon was re-assessed in 2014, Keller Lake was re-assessed in 2015, and Kinsley was re-assessed in 2016 with the more updated MNRAM version 3.4. The results of the 2016 Kingsley Lake MNRAM are provided in **Appendix E**. Evaluating each ecosystem with MNRAM is a way to get a detailed picture of the overall health of the watershed and the water resource itself. Instead of just looking at specific parameters that are direct indicators of habitat quality, the MNRAM evaluates many different parameters of the water body and its watershed that contribute to sustaining the wetland functions, which are described in **Appendix F**. In general, the MNRAM assessments compare favorably with the BDWMO habitat vegetation assessment results. This method identifies land use or ecological changes, which might affect the water body in the long term. In addition, the MNRAM assessment provides an independent evaluation of the overall wildlife habitat of the water body.

Appendices

- Kingsley Lake aquatic plant survey results (**Appendix A**),
- floristic quality assessment data and methods (**Appendix B**),
- previous habitat assessment monitoring results from 2003 through 2020 (**Appendix C**),
- previous recommended and completed management actions from 2003 through 2020 (**Appendix D**),
- 2016 Kingsley Lake Minnesota Routine Assessment Method (MNRAM 3.4) wetland functional assessment results (**Appendix E**),
- descriptions of the MNRAM wetland functions (**Appendix F**),
- examples of shoreline and buffer restoration projects (**Appendix G**),
- buckthorn management guidelines (**Appendix H**), and
- example pollinator brochure (**Appendix I**).

Appendix A

Kingsley Lake Aquatic Plant Survey Results



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Submerged Aquatic Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name
Coon's tail	*Ceratophyllum demersum*
Muskgrass	*Chara sp.*
Canadian waterweed	*Elodea canadensis*
Slender waterweed	*Elodea nuttallii*
Largeleaf pondweed	*Potamogeton amplifolius*
Floating leaf pondweed	*Potamogeton natans*
Slender pondweed	*Potamogeton pusillus*
Robbins' pondweed	*Potamogeton robbinsii*
Flatstem pondweed	*Potamogeton zosteriformis*
Buttercup	*Ranunculus sp.*
Creeping bladderwort	*Utricularia gibba*

Floating Leaf Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name
Common duckweed	*Lemna minor*
Star duckweed	*Lemna trisulca*
Yellow pond-lily	*Nuphar lutea*
American white waterlily	*Nymphaea odorata*
Water knotweed	*Polygonum amphibium*
Columbian watermeal	*Wolffia columbiana*
Water stargrass	*Zosterella dubia*

Emergent Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name
Water moss	*Drepanocladus sp.*
Spike rush	*Eleocharis sp.*
Harlequin blueflag	*Iris versicolor*
Soft rush	*Juncus effusus*
Purple loosestrife	***Lythrum salicaria***
River bulrush	*Schoenoplectus fluviatilis*
Softstem bulrush	*Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani*
Cattail	*Typha sp.*
Arrowhead	*Sagittaria sp.*

*Note: Bold red name indicates extremely aggressive/invasive introduced species.

FIELD NOTES:
- Macrophyte densities estimated as follows:
1=light; 2=moderate; 3=heavy
- Densities generally not noted for emergent and floating leaf plants
- Elodea nuttallii (slender waterweed) was observed, usually mixed in with Elodea canadensis
- Water lilies will fill in later during growing season, most likely around the entire lake perimeter and around islands
- No ***Potamogeton crispus*** observed or sampled

Legend

- Emergent Plants
- Floating Leaf Plants
- Submerged Aquatic Plants
- No Aquatic Vegetation

N

0 400 800
Feet

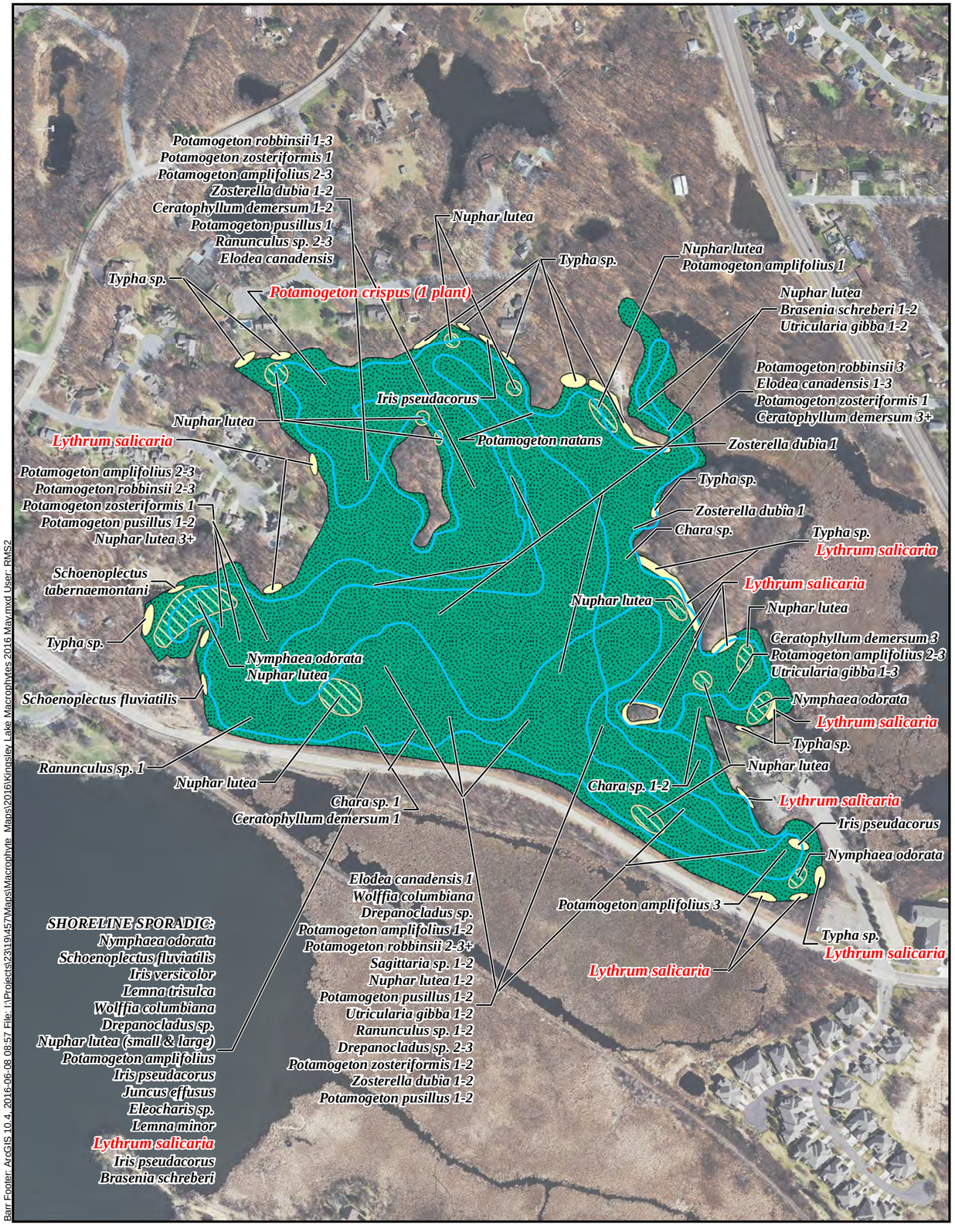
0 100 200
Meters

Imagery Source: 2009 AE

Figure 3

KINGSLEY LAKE MACROPHYTE SURVEY

June 2, 2011
Black Dog Watershed Management Organization



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Submerged Aquatic Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name
Curlyleaf Pondweed	***Potamogeton crispus***
Coontail	*Ceratophyllum demersum*
Muskgrass	*Chara sp.*
Canadian waterweed	*Elodea canadensis*
Slender waterweed	*Elodea nuttallii*
Largeleaf pondweed	*Potamogeton amplifolius*
Floating leaf pondweed	*Potamogeton natans*
Slender pondweed	*Potamogeton pusillus*
Robbins' pondweed	*Potamogeton robbinsii*
Flatstem pondweed	*Potamogeton zosteriformis*
Buttercup	*Ranunculus sp.*
Creeping bladderwort	*Utricularia gibba*
Watershield	*Brasenia schreberi*

Floating Leaf Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name
Common duckweed	*Lemna minor*
Star duckweed	*Lemna trisulca*
Yellow pond-lily	*Nuphar lutea*
American white waterlily	*Nymphaea odorata*
Water knotweed	*Polygonum amphibium*
Columbian watermeal	*Wolffia columbiana*
Water stargrass	*Zosterella dubia*

Emergent Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name
Yellow iris	*Iris pseudacorus*
Water moss	*Drepanocladus sp.*
Spike rush	*Elecharis sp.*
Harlequin blueflag	*Iris versicolor*
Soft rush	*Juncus effusus*
Purple loosestrife	***Lythrum salicaria***
River bulrush	*Schoenoplectus fluviatilis*
Softstem bulrush	*Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani*
Cattail	*Typha sp*
Arrowhead	*Sagittaria sp.*

*Note: Bold red name indicates extremely aggressive/invasive introduced species.

FIELD NOTES:
- Macrophyte densities estimated as follows:
1=light; 2=moderate; 3=heavy
- Densities and species are very similar to 2011 survey with the exception of ***Potamogeton crispus***
- Densities generally not noted for emergent and floating leaf plants
- Elodea nuttallii (slender waterweed) was observed, usually mixed in with Elodea canadensis
- Water lilies will fill in later during growing season, most likely around the entire lake perimeter and around islands
- ***Potamogeton crispus*** observed: 1 plant observed northwest side of lake (see map)

Emergent Plants

Floating Leaf Plants

Submerged Aquatic Plants

No Aquatic Vegetation

GPS Survey Location Path

N

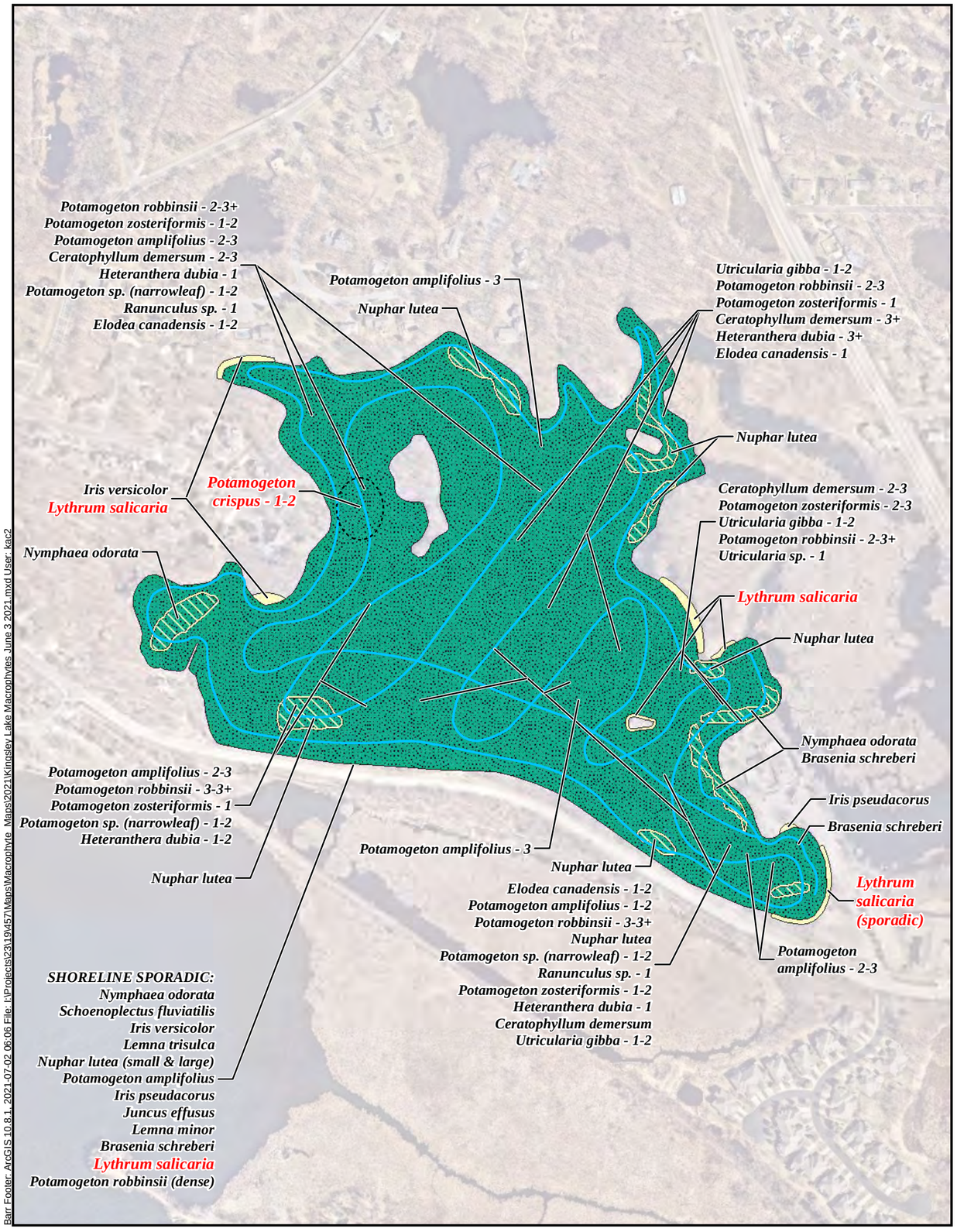
0 400 800
Feet

0 100 200
Meters

BARR

KINGSLEY LAKE MACROPHYTE SURVEY

May 27, 2016
Black Dog Watershed Management Organization



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Submerged Aquatic Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name
Bladderwort	*Utricularia sp.*
Buttercup	*Ranunculus sp.*
Canadian waterweed	*Elodea canadensis*
Coontail	*Ceratophyllum demersum*
Creeping bladderwort	*Utricularia gibba*
Curlyleaf Pondweed	***Potamogeton crispus***
Flatstem pondweed	*Potamogeton zosteriformis*
Largeleaf pondweed	*Potamogeton amplifolius*
Narrowleaf pondweed	*Potamogeton sp.*
Robbins' pondweed	*Potamogeton robbinsii*
Slender waterweed	*Elodea nuttallii*
Water stargrass	*Heteranthera dubia*

Floating Leaf Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name
Common duckweed	*Lemna minor*
Star duckweed	*Lemna trisulca*
Yellow pond-lily	*Nuphar lutea*
American white waterlily	*Nymphaea odorata*
Watershield	*Brasenia schreberi*

Emergent Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name
Yellow iris	*Iris pseudacorus*
Harlequin blueflag	*Iris versicolor*
Soft rush	*Juncus effusus*
Purple loosestrife	***Lythrum salicaria***
River bulrush	*Schoenoplectus fluviatilis*

*Note: Bold red name indicates extremely aggressive/invasive introduced species.

FIELD NOTES:
- Macrophyte densities estimated as follows: 1=light; 2=moderate; 3=heavy
- Densities and species are very similar to 2011, 2016 survey with the exception of ***Potamogeton crispus*** (slightly larger area of growth)
- Algal bloom present
- Fibrous algal growth at plants is shallow
- Densities generally not noted for emergent and floating leaf plants
- *Elodea nuttallii* (slender waterweed) was observed, usually mixed in with *Elodea canadensis*
- Water lilies will fill in later during growing season, most likely around the entire lake perimeter and around islands
- ***Potamogeton crispus*** observed: multiple plants observed northwest side of lake (see map)
- Low water level observed

Potamogeton robbinsii - dense - entire lake perimeter

Emergent Plants
Floating Leaf Plants
Submerged Aquatic Plants
No Aquatic Vegetation
GPS Survey Location Path

N

0 400 800
Feet

0 100 200
Meters

BARR

KINGSLEY LAKE MACROPHYTE SURVEY

June 3, 2021
Black Dog Watershed Management Organization

Appendix B

Kingsley Lake Floristic Quality Assessment Data

2004 Kingsley Lake Submergent Vegetation Floristic Quality Index

Species	Common Name	Coefficient of Conservatism Value (C-value)
Ceratophyllum demersum	coon's tail	2
Elodea canadensis	Canadian waterweed	4
Lemna minor	common duckweed	5
Nuphar lutea	yellow pond-lily	6
Potamogeton amplifolius	largeleaf pondweed	7
Potamogeton robbinsii	Robbins' pondweed	8
Wolffia columbiana	Columbian watermeal	5
Mean C-value		5.3
S (Number of Species of Submergent/Floating-leaf Plants in the Lake)		7
Floristic Quality Index (FQI) = (Mean C-value)* (Square Root of S)		13.98

2005 Kingsley Lake Submergent Vegetation Floristic Quality Index

Species	Common Name	Coefficient of Conservatism Value (C-value)
Brasenia schreberi	watershield	7
Ceratophyllum demersum	coon's tail	2
Elodea canadensis	Canadian waterweed	4
Lemna minor	common duckweed	5
Nuphar lutea ssp. variegata	yellow pond-lily	6
Nymphaea odorata	American white waterlily	6
Potamogeton amplifolius	largeleaf pondweed	7
Potamogeton crispus	curly pondweed	0
Potamogeton robbinsii	Robbins' pondweed	8
Wolffia columbiana	Columbian watermeal	5
Mean C-value		5.0
S (Number of Species of Submergent/Floating-leaf Plants in the Lake)		10
Floristic Quality Index (FQI) = (Mean C-value)* (Square Root of S)		15.81

2006 Kingsley Lake Submergent Vegetation Floristic Quality Index

Species	Common Name	Coefficient of Conservatism Value (C-value)
Brasenia schreberi	watershield	7
Ceratophyllum demersum	coon's tail	2
Elodea canadensis	Canadian waterweed	4
Lemna minor	common duckweed	5
Lemna trisulca	star duckweed	5
Nuphar lutea ssp. variegata	yellow pond-lily	6
Nymphaea odorata	American white waterlily	6
Potamogeton amplifolius	largeleaf pondweed	7
Potamogeton crispus	curly pondweed	0
Potamogeton robbinsii	Robbins' pondweed	8
Ranunculus sp.	crowfoot	5
Sagittaria cristata	crested arrowhead	8
Utricularia macrorhiza	common bladderwort	5
Wolffia columbiana	Columbian watermeal	5
Mean C-value		5.2
S (Number of Species of Submergent/Floating-leaf Plants in the Lake)		14
Floristic Quality Index (FQI) = (Mean C-value)* (Square Root of S)		19.51

2007 Kingsley Lake Submergent Vegetation Floristic Quality Index

Species	Common Name	Coefficient of Conservatism Value (C-value)
Brasenia schreberi	watershield	7
Ceratophyllum demersum	coon's tail	2
Lemna minor	common duckweed	5
Lemna trisulca	star duckweed	5
Nuphar lutea ssp. variegata	yellow pond-lily	6
Nymphaea odorata	American white waterlily	6
Potamogeton amplifolius	largeleaf pondweed	7
Potamogeton crispus	curly pondweed	0
Potamogeton robbinsii	Robbins' pondweed	8
Ranunculus sp.	crowfoot	5
Wolffia columbiana	Columbian watermeal	5
Mean C-value		5.1
S (Number of Species of Submergent/Floating-leaf Plants in the Lake)		11
Floristic Quality Index (FQI) = (Mean C-value)* (Square Root of S)		16.88

2008 Kingsley Lake Submergent Vegetation Floristic Quality Index

Species	Common Name	Coefficient of Conservatism Value (C-value)
Brasenia schreberi	watershield	7
Ceratophyllum demersum	coon's tail	2
Potamogeton amplifolius	largeleaf pondweed	7
Potamogeton robbinsii	Robbins' pondweed	8
Potamogeton pusillus	leafy pondweed	7
Mean C-value		6.2
S (Number of Species of Submergent/Floating-leaf Plants in the Lake)		5
Floristic Quality Index (FQI) = (Mean C-value)* (Square Root of S)		13.86

2009 Kingsley Lake Submergent Vegetation Floristic Quality Index

Species	Common Name	Coefficient of Conservatism Value (C-value)
Brasenia schreberi	watershield	7
Ceratophyllum demersum	coon's tail	2
Lemna minor	common duckweed	5
Lemna trisulca	star duckweed	5
Nuphar lutea ssp. variegata	yellow pond-lily	6
Nymphaea odorata	American white waterlily	6
Potamogeton amplifolius	largeleaf pondweed	7
Potamogeton crispus	curly pondweed	0
Potamogeton foliosus ssp. Foliosus	leafy pondweed	6
Potamogeton pusillus	leafy pondweed	7
Potamogeton robbinsii	Robbins' pondweed	8
Wolffia columbiana	Columbian watermeal	5
Mean C-value		5.3
S (Number of Species of Submergent/Floating-leaf Plants in the Lake)		12
Floristic Quality Index (FQI) = (Mean C-value)* (Square Root of S)		18.48

2011 Kingsley Lake Submergent Vegetation Floristic Quality Index

Species	Common Name	Coefficient of Conservatism Value (C-value)
Ceratophyllum demersum	coontail	2
Chara sp.	muskgrass	7
Elodea canadensis	Canadian waterweed	4
Elodea nuttallii	western waterweed	7
Heteranthera dubia	water stargrass	6
Lemna minor	common duckweed	5
Lemna trisulca	star duckweed	5
Nuphar lutea	yellow pond-lily	6
Nymphaea odorata	white waterlily	6
Polygonum amphibium	water knotweed	4
Potamogeton amplifolius	largeleaf pondweed	7
Potamogeton natans	floating pondweed	5
Potamogeton pusillus	leafy pondweed	7
Potamogeton robbinsii	Robbins pondweed	8
Potamogeton zosteriformis	flatstem pondweed	6
Ranunculus sp.	buttercup	5.5
Utricularia gibba	humped bladderwort	9
Wolffia columbiana	Columbian watermeal	5
Mean C-value		5.8
S (Number of Species of Submergent/Floating-leaf Plants in the Lake)		18
Floristic Quality Index (FQI) = (Mean C-value)* (Square Root of S)		24.63

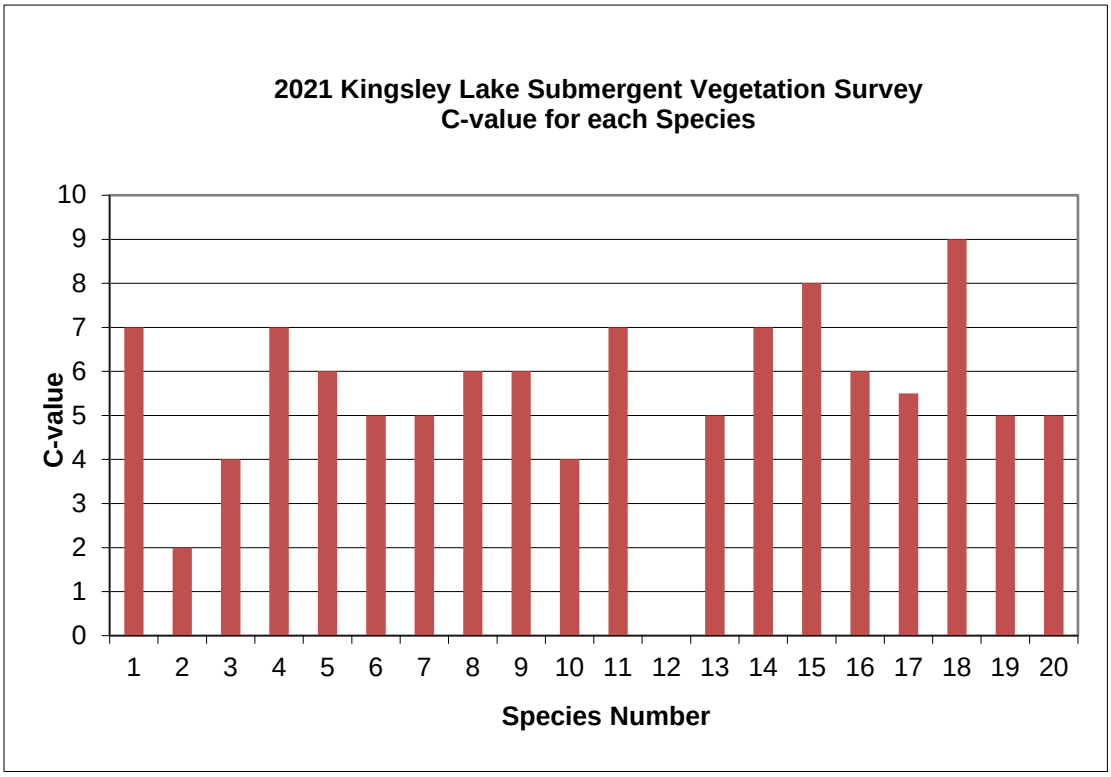
2016 Kingsley Lake Submergent Vegetation Floristic Quality Index

Species	Common Name	Coefficient of Conservatism Value (C-value)
Brasenia schreberi	watershield	7
Ceratophyllum demersum	coontail	2
Chara sp.	muskgrass	7
Elodea canadensis	Canadian waterweed	4
Heteranthera dubia	water stargrass	6
Lemna minor	common duckweed	5
Lemna trisulca	star duckweed	5
Najas flexilis	wavy waternymph	5
Nuphar lutea	yellow pond-lily	6
Nymphaea odorata	white waterlily	6
Persicaria amphibia	water knotweed	4
Potamogeton amplifolius	largeleaf pondweed	7
Potamogeton natans	floating pondweed	5
Potamogeton pusillus	leafy pondweed	7
Potamogeton robbinsii	Robbins pondweed	8
Potamogeton zosteriformis	flatstem pondweed	6
Ranunculus sp.	buttercup	5.5
Utricularia gibba	humped bladderwort	9
Utricularia macrorhiza	greater bladderwort	5
Wolffia columbiana	Columbian watermeal	5
Mean C-value		5.7
S (Number of Species of Submergent/Floating-leaf Plants in the Lake)		19
Floristic Quality Index (FQI) = (Mean C-value)* (Square Root of S)		24.95

2021 Kingsley Lake Submergent Vegetation Floristic Quality Index

Species	Common Name	Coefficient of Conservatism Value (C-value)
Brasenia schreberi	watershield	7
Ceratophyllum demersum	coontail	2
Elodea canadensis	Canadian waterweed	4
Elodea nuttallii	slender waterweed	7
Heteranthera dubia	water stargrass	6
Lemna minor	common duckweed	5
Lemna trisulca	star duckweed	5
Nuphar lutea	yellow pond-lily	6
Nymphaea odorata	white waterlily	6
Persicaria amphibia	water knotweed	4
Potamogeton amplifolius	largeleaf pondweed	7
Potamogeton crispus	curly pondweed	0
Potamogeton natans	floating pondweed	5
Potamogeton pusillus	leafy pondweed	7
Potamogeton robbinsii	Robbins pondweed	8
Potamogeton zosteriformis	flatstem pondweed	6
*Ranunculus sp. **	buttercup	5.5
Utricularia gibba	humped bladderwort	9
Utricularia macrorhiza	greater bladderwort	5
Wolffia columbiana	Columbian watermeal	5
Mean C-value		5.5
S (Number of Species of Submergent/Floating-leaf Plants in the Lake)		20
Floristic Quality Index (FQI) = (Mean C-value)* (Square Root of S)		24.48

* An average C-value was used for this genus, since the species was not verified.



Species Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	C-value
1	Brasenia schreberi	watershield	7
2	*Ceratophyllum demersum*	coontail	2
3	*Elodea canadensis*	elodea	4
4	*Elodea nuttallii*	slender waterweed	7
5	*Heteranthera dubia*	water stargrass	6
6	*Lemna minor*	common duckweed	5
7	*Lemna trisulca*	star duckweed	5
8	*Nuphar lutea*	yellow pond-lily	6
9	*Nymphaea odorata*	white waterlily	6
10	*Persicaria amphibia*	water knotweed	4
11	*Potamogeton amplifolius*	largeleaf pondweed	7
12	*Potamogeton crispus*	curly pondweed	0
13	*Potamogeton natans*	floating pondweed	5
14	*Potamogeton pusillus*	leafy pondweed	7
15	*Potamogeton robbinsii*	Robbins pondweed	8
16	*Potamogeton zosteriformis*	flatstem pondweed	6
17	*Ranunculus sp.* *	buttercup	5.5

2011 Kingsley Lake Emergent Vegetation Floristic Quality Index

Species	Common Name	Coefficient of Conservatism Value (C-value)
Asclepias incarnata ssp. Incarnata	swamp milkweed	4
Carex scoparia var. scoparia	broom sedge	4
Eleocharis obtusa	blunt spikerush	3
Eleocharis sp.	spikerush	3
Eupatoriadelphus maculatus	Spotted Joe pye weed	4
Impatiens capensis	jewelweed	2
Iris versicolor	harlequin blueflag	4
Juncus effusus	common rush	4
Lemna minor	common duckweed	5
Lycopus uniflorus	northern bugleweed	5
Lythrum salicaria	purple loosestrife	0
Mentha arvensis	wild mint	3
Phalaris arundinacea	reed canarygrass	0
Pilea pumila	Canadian clearweed	3
Polygonum amphibium	water knotweed	4
Polygonum lapathifolium	curlytop knotweed	2
Sagittaria sp.	arrowhead	3
Schoenoplectus fluviatilis	river bulrush	4
Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani	softstem bulrush	4
Scirpus atrovirens	green bulrush	4
Sium suave	hemlock waterparsnip	5
Sparganium eurycarpum	broadfruit bur-reed	5
Thelypteris palustris var. pubescens	marsh fern	7
Typha angustifolia	narrowleaf cattail	0
Typha X glauca	hybrid cattail	0
Mean C-value		3.3
S (Number of Species of Emergent Plants in the Lake)		25
Floristic Quality Index (FQI) = (Mean C-value)* (Square Root of S)		16.40

2016 Kingsley Lake Emergent Vegetation Floristic Quality Index

Species	Common Name	Coefficient of Conservatism Value (C-value)
Asclepias incarnata	swamp milkweed	4
Betula pumila	bog birch	7
Bidens tripartita	three-lobed beggarticks	4
Carex scoparia	broom sedge	4
Carex comosa	bearded sedge	4
Carex stricta	tussock sedge	5
Comarum palustre	purple marshlocks	7
Eleocharis palustris	common spikerush	3
Eutrochium maculatum	spotted Joe pye weed	4
Impatiens capensis	jewelweed	2
Iris versicolor	harlequin blueflag	4
Iris pseudacorus	yellow iris	0
Juncus effusus	common rush	4
Lemna minor	common duckweed	5
Lycopus uniflorus	northern bugleweed	5
Lythrum salicaria	purple loosestrife	0
Mentha arvensis	wild mint	3
Phalaris arundinacea	reed canarygrass	0
Pilea pumila	Canadian clearweed	3
Persicaria amphibia	water knotweed	4
Persicaria lapathifolium	curlytop knotweed	2
Nymphaea odorata	white waterlily	6
Salix interior	sandbar willow	2
Salix amygdaloides	peach-leaf willow	5
Sagittaria graminea *	grass-leave arrowhead	9
Sagittaria latifolia	broad-leave arrowhead	3
Schoenoplectus fluviatilis	river bulrush	4
Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani	softstem bulrush	4
Scutellaria galericulata	marsh skullcap	5
Scirpus atrovirens	green bulrush	4
Scirpus cyperinus	woolgrass	3
Solidago gigantea	giant goldenrod	3
Sparganium emersum *	European burr-reed	8
Thelypteris palustris	marsh fern	7
Typha angustifolia	narrowleaf cattail	0
Typha X glauca	hybrid cattail	0
Mean C-value		3.8
S (Number of Species of Emergent Plants in the Lake)		36
Floristic Quality Index (FQI) = (Mean C-value)* (Square Root of S)		22.83

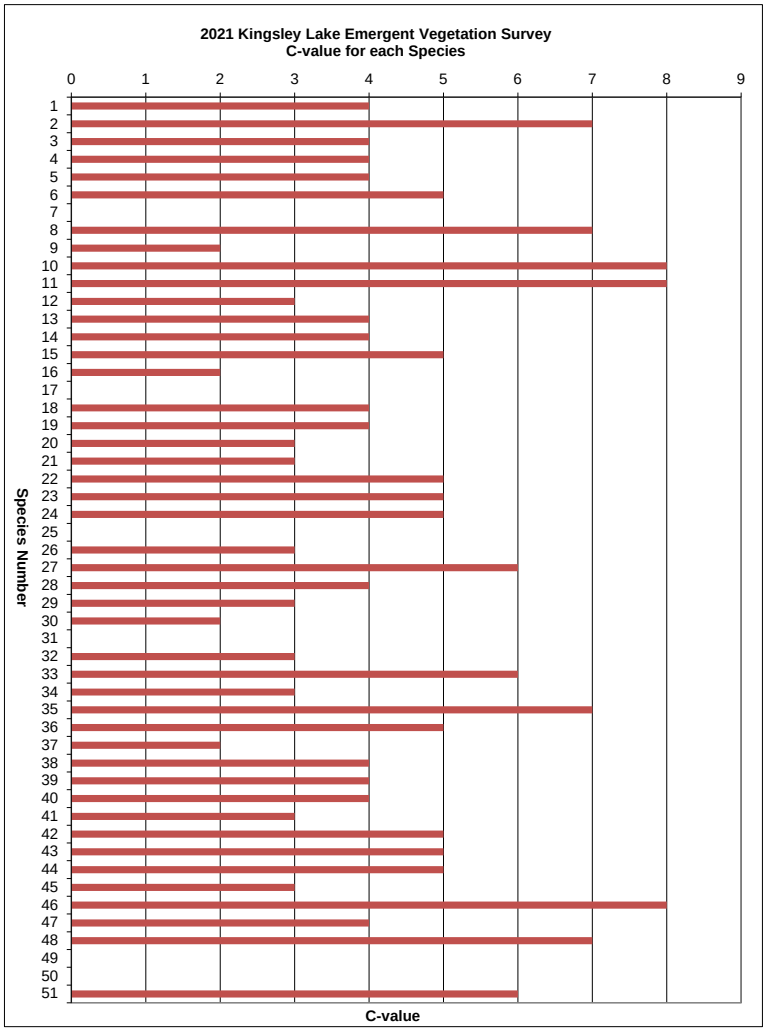
* A C-value for this species has not been determined in Minnesota.

2021 Kingsley Lake Emergent Vegetation Floristic Quality Index

Species	Common Name	Coefficient of Conservatism Value (C-value)
Asclepias incarnata	swamp milkweed	4
Betula pumila	bog birch	7
Bidens tripartita	three-lobed beggarticks	4
Carex comosa	bearded sedge	4
Carex scoparia	broom sedge	4
Carex stricta	tussock sedge	5
Cirsium arvense	Canada thistle	0
Comarum palustre	purple marshlocks	7
Cyperus erythrorhizos	red-rooted cyperus	2
Drosera rotundifolia	Round-leaved sundew	8
Dulichium arundinaceum	three-way sedge	8
Eleocharis palustris	common spikerush	3
Eupatorium perfoliatum	common boneset	4
Eutrochium maculatum	spotted Joe pye weed	4
Hypericum majus	large St. John's wort	5
Impatiens capensis	jewelweed	2
Iris pseudacorus	yellow iris	0
Iris versicolor	harlequin blueflag	4
Juncus effusus	common rush	4
Laportea canadensis	wood nettle	3
Leersia oryzoides	rice cut grass	3
Lemna minor	common duckweed	5
Lycopus uniflorus	northern bugleweed	5
Lycopus virginicus	Virginia bugleweed	5
Lythrum salicaria	purple loosestrife	0
Mentha arvensis	wild mint	3
Nymphaea odorata	white waterlily	6
Persicaria amphibia	water knotweed	4
Persicaria hydropiperoides	mild water pepper	3
Persicaria lapathifolium	curlytop knotweed	2
Phalaris arundinacea	reed canarygrass	0
Pilea pumila	Canadian clearweed	3
Ranunculus hispidus	hispid buttercup	6
Sagittaria latifolia	broad-leave arrowhead	3
Sagittaria rigida	sessile fruited arrowhead	7
Salix amygdaloides	peach-leaf willow	5
Salix interior	sandbar willow	2
Schoenoplectus fluviatilis	river bulrush	4
Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani	softstem bulrush	4
Scirpus atrovirens	green bulrush	4
Scirpus cyperinus	woolgrass	3
Scutellaria galericulata	marsh skullcap	5
Scutellaria galericulata	marsh skullcap	5
Sium suave	water parsnip	5

Solidago gigantea	giant goldenrod	3
Sparganium emersum *	European burr-reed	8
Stachys palustris	woundwort	4
Thelypteris palustris	marsh fern	7
Typha angustifolia	narrowleaf cattail	0
Typha X glauca	hybrid cattail	0
Verbena hastata	blue vervain	6
Mean C-value		4.0
S (Number of Species of Emergent Plants in the Lake)		51
Floristic Quality Index (FQI) = (Mean C-value)* (Square Root of S)		28.29

* A C-value for this species has not been determined in Minnesota.



Species Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	C-value
1	*Asclepias incarnata*	swamp milkweed	4
2	*Betula pumila*	bog birch	7
3	*Bidens tripartita*	three-lobed beggarticks	4
4	*Carex comosa*	bearded sedge	4
5	*Carex scoparia*	broom sedge	4
6	*Carex stricta*	tussock sedge	5
7	*Cirsium arvense*	Canada thistle	0
8	*Comarum palustre*	purple marshlocks	7
9	*Cyperus erythrorhizos*	red-rooted cyperus	2
10	*Drosera rotundifolia*	Round-leaved sundew	8
11	*Dulichium arundinaceum*	three-way sedge	8
12	*Eleocharis palustris*	common spikerush	3
13	*Eupatorium perfoliatum*	common boneset	4
14	*Eutrochium maculatum*	spotted Joe pye weed	4
15	*Hypericum majus*	large St. John's wort	5
16	*Impatiens capensis*	jewelweed	2
17	*Iris pseudacorus*	yellow iris	0
18	*Iris versicolor*	harlequin blueflag	4
19	*Juncus effusus*	common rush	4
20	*Laportea canadensis*	wood nettle	3
21	*Leersia oryzoides*	rice cut grass	3
22	*Lemna minor*	common duckweed	5
23	*Lycopus uniflorus*	northern bugleweed	5
24	*Lycopus virginicus*	Virginia bugleweed	5
25	*Lythrum salicaria*	purple loosestrife	0
26	*Mentha arvensis*	wild mint	3
27	*Nymphaea odorata*	white waterlily	6
28	*Persicaria amphibia*	water knotweed	4
29	*Persicaria hydropiperoides*	mild water pepper	3
30	*Persicaria lapathifolium*	curlytop knotweed	2
31	*Phalaris arundinacea*	reed canarygrass	0
32	*Pilea pumila*	Canadian clearweed	3
33	*Ranunculus hispidus*	hispid buttercup	6
34	*Sagittaria latifolia*	broad-leave arrowhead	3
35	*Sagittaria rigida*	sessile fruited arrowhead	7
36	*Salix amygdaloides*	peach-leaf willow	5
37	*Salix interior*	sandbar willow	2
38	*Schoenoplectus fluviatilis*	river bulrush	4
39	*Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani*	softstem bulrush	4
40	*Scirpus atrovirens*	green bulrush	4
41	*Scirpus cyperinus*	woolgrass	3
42	*Scutellaria galericulata*	marsh skullcap	5
43	*Scutellaria galericulata*	marsh skullcap	5
44	*Sium suave*	water parsnip	5
45	*Solidago gigantea*	giant goldenrod	3
46	*Sparganium emersum* *	European burr-reed	8
47	*Stachys palustris*	woundwort	4
48	*Thelypteris palustris*	marsh fern	7
49	*Typha angustifolia*	narrowleaf cattail	0
50	*Typha X glauca*	hybrid cattail	0
51	*Verbena hastata*	blue vervain	6

2011 Kingsley Lake Upland Buffer Vegetation Floristic Quality Index

Species	Common Name	Coefficient of Conservatism Value (C-value)
Acer negundo	boxelder	1
Acer rubrum var. rubrum	red maple	3
Achillea millefolium	common yarrow	1
Ambrosia artemisiifolia	annual ragweed	0
Ambrosia trifida var. trifida	great ragweed	0
Amphicarpaea bracteata	American hogpeanut	2
Anemone canadensis	Canadian anemone	3
Aralia nudicaulis	wild sarsaparilla	4
Arctium minus	burrdock	0
Asclepias syriaca	common milkweed	0
Boehmeria cylindrica	smallspike false nettle	5
Bromus inermis	smooth brome	0
Carex pensylvanica *	Pennsylvania sedge	3
Cirsium arvense	Canada thistle	0
Cornus racemosa	gray dogwood	2
Cornus sericea ssp. sericea	redosier dogwood	3
Elaeagnus angustifolia	Russian olive	0
Equisetum hyemale var. affine	scouringrush horsetail	2
Euphorbia esula	leafy spurge	0
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	green ash	2
Galium spp. **	bedstraw	5
Geum canadense	white avens	2
Hemerocallis sp.	day lily	0
Hydrophyllum virginianum	eastern waterleaf	3
Lactuca serriola	prickly lettuce	0
Lonicera canadensis	American fly honeysuckle	6
Lonicera tatarica	Tatarian honeysuckle	0
Lotus corniculatus	bird's-foot trefoil	0
Maianthemum canadense	Canada mayflower	5
Medicago lupulina	black medick	0
Melilotus officinalis	yellow sweetclover	0
Nepeta cataria	catnip	0
Parthenocissus vitacea	woodbine	2
Plantago major	common plantain	0
Poa palustris	fowl bluegrass	5
Poa pratensis ssp. Pratensis	Kentucky bluegrass	0
Polygonatum biflorum	Solomon's seal	4
Populus deltoides ssp. Monilifera	eastern cottonwood	1
Populus tremuloides	quaking aspen	2
Quercus alba	white oak	7
Quercus ellipsoidalis *	pin oak	5
Quercus rubra	northern red oak	5
Rhamnus cathartica	common buckthorn	0
Rhus spp. * **	sumac	4

2011 Kingsley Lake Upland Buffer Vegetation Floristic Quality Index

Species	Common Name	Coefficient of Conservatism Value (C-value)
Ribes spp.	gooseberry	5
Rosa multiflora	rose	0
Rubus idaeus ssp. strigosus	American red raspberry	3
*Rubus spp. **	dewberry	3
Rudbeckia hirta var. pulcherrima	blackeyed Susan	3
Rumex crispus ssp. Crispus	curly dock	0
Salix exigua	narrowleaf willow	2
Salix nigra	black willow	4
Salix serissima	autumn willow	7
Securigera varia (L.) Lassen	crownvetch	0
Sedum sp.	stonecrop	0
Silene cucubalus	bladder campion	0
Solanum dulcamara	climbing nightshade	0
Solidago canadensis	Canada goldenrod	1
Symphyotrichum ericoides	white heath aster	4
Syringa sp.	lilac	0
Taraxacum officinale	common dandelion	0
Thalictrum dioicum	early meadow-rue	5
Thelypteris palustris var. pubescens	marsh fern	7
Tilia americana	American basswood	5
Toxicodendron radicans	eastern poison ivy	7
Trifolium pratense	red clover	0
Ulmus americana	American elm	3
Verbascum thapsus	common mullein	0
Viburnum lentago	nannyberry	4
Vitis riparia	riverbank grape	2
Mean C-value		2.2
S (Number of Species of Upland Buffer Plants)		70
Floristic Quality Index (FQI) = (Mean C-value)* (Square Root of S)		18.17

* A C-value for this species has not been determined in Minnesota.
The C-value used is from the Wisconsin Floristic Quality Assessment.

** An average C-value was used for this genus, since the species were not verified.

2016 Kingsley Lake Upland Buffer Vegetation Floristic Quality Index

Species	Common Name	Coefficient of Conservatism Value (C-value)
Acer negundo	boxelder	1
Acer rubrum	red maple	3
Achillea millefolium	common yarrow	1
Ambrosia artemisiifolia	annual ragweed	0
Ambrosia trifida	great ragweed	0
Amphicarpaea bracteata	American hogpeanut	2
Anemone canadensis	Canadian anemone	3
Aralia nudicaulis	wild sarsaparilla	4
Arctium minus	burrdock	0
Asclepias syriaca	common milkweed	0
Boehmeria cylindrica	smallspike false nettle	5
Bromus inermis	smooth brome	0
Carex pensylvanica *	Pennsylvania sedge	3
Cirsium arvense	Canada thistle	0
Cornus alba	redosier dogwood	3
Cornus racemosa	gray dogwood	2
Crataegus sp. **	hawthorn	3
Elaeagnus angustifolia	Russian olive	0
Equisetum hyemale	scouringrush horsetail	2
Erigeron strigosus	daisy fleabane	2
Euphorbia esula	leafy spurge	0
Fragaria virginiana	common strawberry	2
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	green ash	2
Galium sp. **	bedstraw	5.3
Galium triflorum	sweet scented bedstraw	4
Geum canadense	white avens	2
Glechoma hederacea	ground ivy	0
Hemerocallis sp.	day lily	0
Hydrophyllum virginianum	eastern waterleaf	3
Impatiens capensis	jewelweed	2
Juglans nigra	black walnut	4
Lactuca serriola	prickly lettuce	0
Laportea canadensis	wood nettle	3
Lonicera canadensis	American fly honeysuckle	6
Lonicera tatarica	Tatarian honeysuckle	0
Lotus corniculatus	bird's-foot trefoil	0
Maianthemum canadense	Canada mayflower	5
Medicago lupulina	black medick	0
Melilotus officinalis	yellow sweetclover	0
Nepeta cataria	catnip	0
Parthenocissus vitacea	woodbine	2
Pilea pumila	Canadian clearweed	3
Plantago major	common plantain	0
Poa palustris	fowl bluegrass	5

2016 Kingsley Lake Upland Buffer Vegetation Floristic Quality Index

Species	Common Name	Coefficient of Conservatism Value (C-value)
Poa pratensis	Kentucky bluegrass	0
Polygonatum biflorum	Solomon's seal	4
Populus deltoides	eastern cottonwood	1
Populus tremuloides	quaking aspen	2
Prunus pensylvanica	pin cherry	4
Quercus alba	white oak	7
Quercus ellipsoidalis *	pin oak	5
Quercus rubra	northern red oak	5
Ranunculus abortivus	kidney-leaved buttercup	1
Rhamnus cathartica	common buckthorn	0
Rhus spp. * **	sumac	4
Ribes spp. **	gooseberry	6
Rosa multiflora	rose	0
Rubus flagellaris	northern dewberry	3
Rubus idaeus	American red raspberry	3
Rubus spp. **	dewberry	3
Rudbeckia hirta	blackeyed Susan	3
Rumex crispus	curly dock	0
Salix interior	sandbar willow	2
Salix nigra	black willow	4
Salix serissima	autumn willow	7
Sambucus sp. **	elderberry	4
Securigera varia	crownvetch	0
Sedum sp.	stonecrop	0
Silene cucubalus	bladder campion	0
Solanum dulcamara	climbing nightshade	0
Solidago canadensis	Canada goldenrod	1
Solidago gigantea	giant goldenrod	3
Solidago sp. **	goldenrod	4.5
Symphyotrichum ericoides	white heath aster	4
Syringa sp.	lilac	0
Taraxacum officinale	common dandelion	0
Thalictrum dioicum	early meadow-rue	5
Thelypteris palustris	marsh fern	7
Tilia americana	American basswood	5
Toxicodendron rydbergii	western poison ivy	1
Trifolium pratense	red clover	0
Ulmus americana	American elm	3
Verbascum thapsus	common mullein	0
Viburnum lentago	nannyberry	4
Vitis riparia	riverbank grape	2
Mean C-value		2.2
S (Number of Species of Upland Buffer Plants)		85

2016 Kingsley Lake Upland Buffer Vegetation Floristic Quality Index

Species	Common Name	Coefficient of Conservatism Value (C-value)
Floristic Quality Index (FQI) = (Mean C-value)* (Square Root of S)		20.59

* A C-value for this species has not been determined in Minnesota.
The C-value used is from the Wisconsin Floristic Quality Assessment.

** An average C-value was used for this genus, since the species were not verified.

2021 Kingsley Lake Upland Buffer Vegetation Floristic Quality Index

Species	Common Name	Coefficient of Conservatism Value (C-value)
Acer negundo	boxelder	1
Acer rubrum	red maple	3
Achillea millefolium	common yarrow	1
Ambrosia artemisiifolia	annual ragweed	0
Ambrosia trifida	great ragweed	0
Amphicarpaea bracteata	American hogpeanut	2
Anemone canadensis	Canadian anemone	3
Aralia nudicaulis	wild sarsaparilla	4
Arctium minus	burrdock	0
Arisaema triphyllum	Jack-in-the-pulpit	4
Asclepias syriaca	common milkweed	0
Boehmeria cylindrica	smallspike false nettle	5
Bromus inermis	smooth brome	0
Carex pensylvanica *	Pennsylvania sedge	3
Circaea lutetiana	broadleaf nightshade	2
Cirsium arvense	Canada thistle	0
Cirsium vulgare	bull thistle	0
Convolvulus arvensis	field bindweed	0
Cornus alba	redosier dogwood	3
Cornus racemosa	gray dogwood	2
Crataegus sp. **	hawthorn	3
Elaeagnus angustifolia	Russian olive	0
Equisetum hyemale	scouringrush horsetail	2
Erigeron strigosus	daisy fleabane	2
Euphorbia esula	leafy spurge	0
Fragaria virginiana	common strawberry	2
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	green ash	2
Galium sp. **	bedstraw	5.3
Galium triflorum	sweet scented bedstraw	4
Geum canadense	white avens	2
Glechoma hederacea	ground ivy	0
Hackelia virginiana	sticktight	1
Hemerocallis sp.	day lily	0
Hydrophyllum virginianum	eastern waterleaf	3
Impatiens capensis	jewelweed	2
Juglans nigra	black walnut	4
Lactuca serriola	prickly lettuce	0
Laportea canadensis	wood nettle	3
Lonicera canadensis	American fly honeysuckle	6
Lonicera tatarica	Tatarian honeysuckle	0
Lotus corniculatus	bird's-foot trefoil	0
Maianthemum canadense	Canada mayflower	5
Medicago lupulina	black medick	0
Melilotus officinalis	yellow sweetclover	0

2021 Kingsley Lake Upland Buffer Vegetation Floristic Quality Index

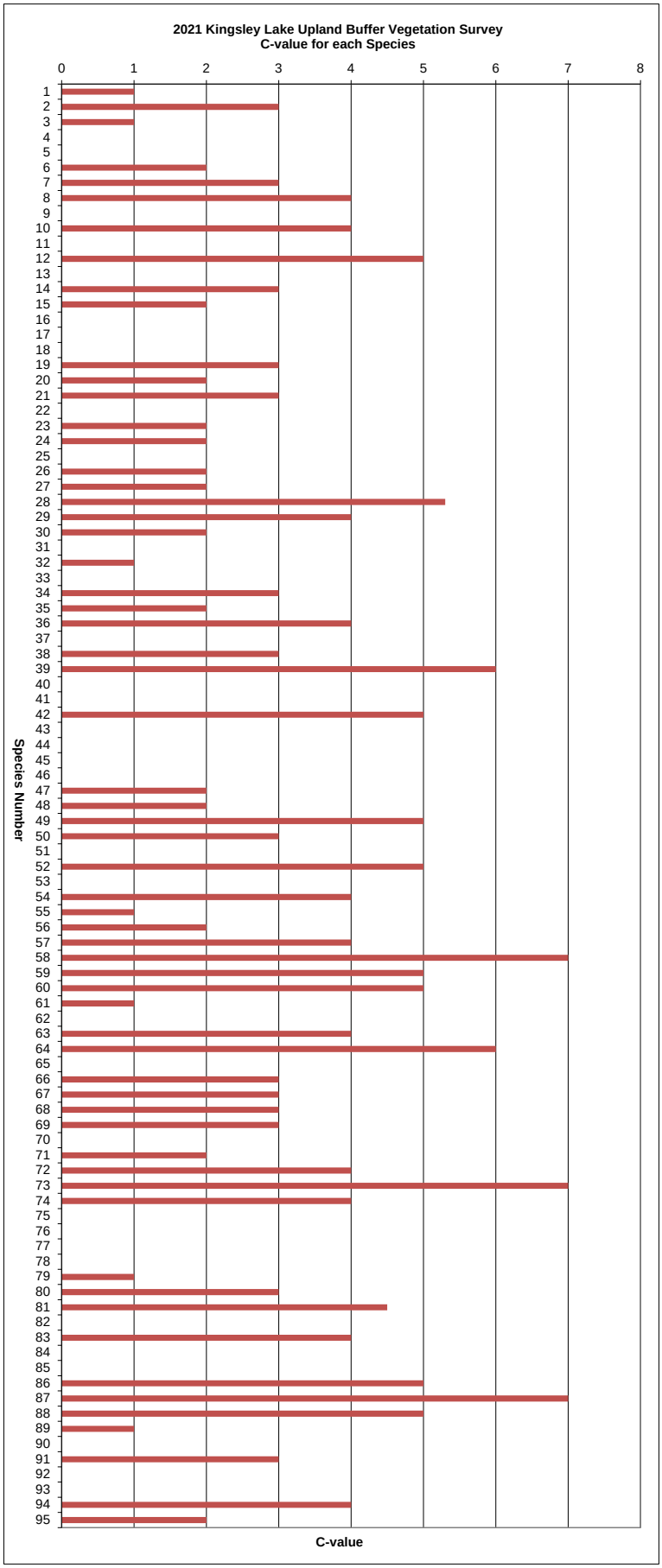
Species	Common Name	Coefficient of Conservatism Value (C-value)
Miscanthus sinensis	Chinese silvergrass	0
Nepeta cataria	catnip	0
Panicum virgatum	switchgrass	2
Parthenocissus vitacea	woodbine	2
Picea glauca	white spruce	5
Pilea pumila	Canadian clearweed	3
Plantago major	common plantain	0
Poa palustris	fowl bluegrass	5
Poa pratensis	Kentucky bluegrass	0
Polygonatum biflorum	Solomon's seal	4
Populus deltoides	eastern cottonwood	1
Populus tremuloides	quaking aspen	2
Prunus pensylvanica	pin cherry	4
Quercus alba	white oak	7
Quercus ellipsoidalis *	pin oak	5
Quercus rubra	northern red oak	5
Ranunculus abortivus	kidney-leaved buttercup	1
Rhamnus cathartica	common buckthorn	0
Rhus spp. * **	sumac	4
Ribes spp. **	gooseberry	6
Rosa multiflora	rose	0
Rubus flagellaris	northern dewberry	3
Rubus idaeus	American red raspberry	3
Rubus spp. **	dewberry	3
Rudbeckia hirta	blackeyed Susan	3
Rumex crispus	curly dock	0
Salix interior	sandbar willow	2
Salix nigra	black willow	4
Salix serissima	autumn willow	7
Sambucus sp. **	elderberry	4
Securigera varia	crownvetch	0
Sedum sp.	stonecrop	0
Silene cucubalus	bladder campion	0
Solanum dulcamara	climbing nightshade	0
Solidago canadensis	Canada goldenrod	1
Solidago gigantea	giant goldenrod	3
Solidago sp. **	goldenrod	4.5
Sonchus arvensis	sow thistle	0
Symphyotrichum ericoides	white heath aster	4
Syringa sp.	lilac	0
Taraxacum officinale	common dandelion	0
Thalictrum dioicum	early meadow-rue	5
Thelypteris palustris	marsh fern	7
Tilia americana	American basswood	5

2021 Kingsley Lake Upland Buffer Vegetation Floristic Quality Index

Species	Common Name	Coefficient of Conservatism Value (C-value)
Toxicodendron rydbergii	western poison ivy	1
Trifolium pratense	red clover	0
Ulmus americana	American elm	3
Ulmus pumila	Siberian elm	0
Verbascum thapsus	common mullein	0
Viburnum lentago	nannyberry	4
Vitis riparia	riverbank grape	2
Mean C-value		2.1
S (Number of Species of Upland Buffer Plants)		95
Floristic Quality Index (FQI) = (Mean C-value)* (Square Root of S)		20.91

* A C-value for this species has not been determined in Minnesota.
The C-value used is from the Wisconsin Floristic Quality Assessment.

** An average C-value was used for this genus, since the species were not verified.



Species Number	Scientific Name	Common Name	C-value
1	*Acer negundo*	boxelder	1
2	*Acer rubrum*	red maple	3
3	*Achillea millefolium*	common yarrow	1
4	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	annual ragweed	0
5	*Ambrosia trifida*	great ragweed	0
6	*Amphicarpaea bracteata*	American hogpeanut	2
7	*Anemone canadensis*	Canadian anemone	3
8	*Aralia nudicaulis*	wild sarsaparilla	4
9	*Arctium minus*	burrdock	0
10	*Arisaema triphyllum*	Jack-in-the-pulpit	4
11	*Asclepias syriaca*	common milkweed	0
12	*Boehmeria cylindrica*	smallspike false nettle	5
13	*Bromus inermis*	smooth brome	0
14	*Carex pensylvanica* *	Pennsylvania sedge	3
15	*Circaea lutetiana*	broadleaf nightshade	2
16	*Cirsium arvense*	Canada thistle	0
17	*Cirsium vulgare*	bull thistle	0
18	*Convolvulus arvensis*	field bindweed	0
19	*Cornus alba*	redosier dogwood	3
20	*Cornus racemosa*	gray dogwood	2
21	*Crataegus sp.* **	hawthorn	3
22	*Elaeagnus angustifolia*	Russian olive	0
23	*Equisetum hyemale*	scouringrush horsetail	2
24	*Erigeron strigosus*	daisy fleabane	2
25	*Euphorbia esula*	leafy spurge	0
26	*Fragaria virginiana*	common strawberry	2
27	*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	green ash	2
28	*Galium sp.* **	bedstraw	5.3
29	*Galium triflorum*	sweet scented bedstraw	4
30	*Geum canadense*	white avens	2
31	*Glechoma hederacea*	ground ivy	0
32	*Hackelia virginiana*	sticktight	1
33	*Hemerocallis sp.*	day lily	0
34	*Hydrophyllum virginianum*	eastern waterleaf	3
35	*Impatiens capensis*	jewelweed	2
36	*Juglans nigra*	black walnut	4
37	*Lactuca serriola*	prickly lettuce	0
38	*Laportea canadensis*	wood nettle	3
39	*Lonicera canadensis*	American fly honeysuckle	6
40	*Lonicera tatarica*	Tatarian honeysuckle	0
41	*Lotus corniculatus*	bird's-foot trefoil	0
42	*Maianthemum canadense*	Canada mayflower	5
43	*Medicago lupulina*	black medick	0
44	*Melilotus officinalis*	yellow sweetclover	0
45	*Miscanthus sinensis*	Chinese silvergrass	0
46	*Nepeta cataria*	catnip	0
47	*Panicum virgatum*	switchgrass	2
48	*Parthenocissus vitacea*	woodbine	2
49	*Picea glauca*	white spruce	5
50	*Pilea pumila*	Canadian clearweed	3
51	*Plantago major*	common plantain	0
52	*Poa palustris*	fowl bluegrass	5
53	*Poa pratensis*	Kentucky bluegrass	0
54	*Polygonatum biflorum*	Solomon's seal	4
55	*Populus deltoides*	eastern cottonwood	1
56	*Populus tremuloides*	quaking aspen	2
57	*Prunus pensylvanica*	pin cherry	4
58	*Quercus alba*	white oak	7
59	*Quercus ellipsoidalis* *	pin oak	5
60	*Quercus rubra*	northern red oak	5
61	*Ranunculus abortivus*	kidney-leaved buttercup	1
62	*Rhamnus cathartica*	common buckthorn	0
63	*Rhus spp.* * **	sumac	4
64	*Ribes spp.* **	gooseberry	6
65	*Rosa multiflora*	rose	0
66	*Rubus flagellaris*	northern dewberry	3
67	*Rubus idaeus*	American red raspberry	3
68	*Rubus spp.* **	dewberry	3
69	*Rudbeckia hirta*	blackeyed Susan	3
70	*Rumex crispus*	curly dock	0
71	*Salix interior*	sandbar willow	2
72	*Salix nigra*	black willow	4
73	*Salix serissima*	autumn willow	7
74	*Sambucus sp.* **	elderberry	4
75	*Securigera varia*	crownvetch	0
76	*Sedum sp.*	stonecrop	0
77	*Silene cucubalus*	bladder campion	0
78	*Solanum dulcamara*	climbing nightshade	0
79	*Solidago canadensis*	Canada goldenrod	1
80	*Solidago gigantea*	giant goldenrod	3
81	*Solidago sp.* **	goldenrod	4.5
82	*Sonchus arvensis*	sow thistle	0
83	*Symphyotrichum ericoides*	white heath aster	4
84	*Syringa sp.*	lilac	0
85	*Taraxacum officinale*	common dandelion	0
86	*Thalictrum dioicum*	early meadow-rue	5
87	*Thelypteris palustris*	marsh fern	7
88	*Tilia americana*	American basswood	5
89	*Toxicodendron rydbergii*	western poison ivy	1
90	*Trifolium pratense*	red clover	0
91	*Ulmus americana*	American elm	3
92	*Ulmus pumila*	Siberian elm	0
93	*Verbascum thapsus*	common mullein	0
94	*Viburnum lentago*	nannyberry	4
95	*Vitis riparia*	riverbank grape	2

Community #1

Eggers & Reed Plant Community Type: Shallow Open Water

Percent of AA Occupied by Type: 70

Spp. #	Scientific Name	Common Name	Cover Class	CC Range	Midpoint CC	Native Status	Rapid FQA Stratum	NWI-GP	NWI-MW	NWI-NCNE	C	p	pC
1	Ceratophyllum demersum	Coon's-Tail	2	> 1 - 5%	3	Native	Aquatic	OBL	OBL	OBL	2	0.0455	0.0909
2	Elodea canadensis	Canadian Waterweed	2	> 1 - 5%	3	Native	Aquatic	OBL	OBL	OBL	4	0.0455	0.1818
3	Potamogeton crispus	Curly Pondweed	1	> 0 - 1%	0.5	Introduced	Aquatic	OBL	OBL	OBL	0	0.0076	0
4	Lemna minor	Common Duckweed	1	> 0 - 1%	0.5	Native	Aquatic	OBL	OBL	OBL	5	0.0076	0.0379
5	Lemna trisulca	Ivy-Leaf Duckweed	1	> 0 - 1%	0.5	Native	Aquatic	OBL	OBL	OBL	5	0.0076	0.0379
6	Najas flexilis	Wavy Waternymph	1	> 0 - 1%	0.5	Native	Aquatic	OBL	OBL	OBL	5	0.0076	0.0379
7	Nymphaea odorata	American White Water-Lily	2	> 1 - 5%	3	Native	Aquatic	OBL	OBL	OBL	6	0.0455	0.2727
8	Persicaria amphibia	Water Smartweed	3	> 5 - 25%	15	Native	Aquatic, Herb	OBL	OBL	OBL	4	0.2273	0.9091
9	Potamogeton amplifolius	Large-Leaf Pondweed	3	> 5 - 25%	15	Native	Aquatic	OBL	OBL	OBL	7	0.2273	1.5909
10	Potamogeton natans	Broad-Leaf Pondweed	1	> 0 - 1%	0.5	Native	Aquatic	OBL	OBL	OBL	5	0.0076	0.0379
11	Potamogeton zosteriformis	Flat-Stem Pondweed	2	> 1 - 5%	3	Native	Aquatic	OBL	OBL	OBL	6	0.0455	0.2727
12	Ranunculus flabellaris	Greater Yellow Water Buttercup	1	> 0 - 1%	0.5	Native	Aquatic	OBL	OBL	OBL	6	0.0076	0.0455
13	Utricularia macrorhiza	Greater Bladderwort	3	> 5 - 25%	15	Native	Aquatic	OBL	OBL	OBL	5	0.2273	1.1364
14	Brasenia schreberi	Watershield	2	> 1 - 5%	3	Native	Aquatic	OBL	OBL	OBL	7	0.0455	0.3182
15	Wolffia columbiana	Columbian Watermeal	2	> 1 - 5%	3	Native	Aquatic	OBL	OBL	OBL	5	0.0455	0.2273
16		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
17		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
18		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
19		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
20		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
21		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
22		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
23		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
24		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
25		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
26		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
27		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
28		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
29		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
30		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
31		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
32		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
33		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
34		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
35		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
36		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
37		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
38		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
39		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
40		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
41		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
42		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
43		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
44		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
45		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
46		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
47		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
48		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
49		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
50		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
51		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
52		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
53		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
54		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
55		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
56		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
57		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
58		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
59		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
60		#N/A		#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A

Community #2

Eggers & Reed Plant Community Type: Deep Marsh

Percent of AA Occupied by Type: 30

Spp. #	Scientific Name	Common Name		Cover Class	CC Range	Midpoint CC	Native Status	Rapid FQA Stratum	NWI-GP	NWI-MW	NWI-NCNE	C	p	pC
1	Asclepias incarnata	Swamp Milkweed		1	> 0 - 1%	0.5	Native	Herb	FACW	OBL	OBL	4	0.0047	0.019
2	Betula pumila	Bog Birch		1	> 0 - 1%	0.5	Native	Shrub	OBL	OBL	OBL	7	0.0047	0.0332
3	Carex comosa	Bearded Sedge		3	> 5 - 25%	15	Native	Herb	OBL	OBL	OBL	4	0.1422	0.5687
4	Carex stricta	Uptight Sedge		3	> 5 - 25%	15	Native	Herb	OBL	OBL	OBL	5	0.1422	0.7109
5	Comarum palustre	Purple Marshlocks		1	> 0 - 1%	0.5	Native	Herb	OBL	OBL	OBL	7	0.0047	0.0332
6	Eleocharis palustris	Common Spike-Rush		3	> 5 - 25%	15	Native	Herb	OBL	OBL	OBL	5	0.1422	0.7109
7	Eutrochium maculatum	Spotted Trumpetweed		1	> 0 - 1%	0.5	Native	Herb	OBL	OBL	OBL	4	0.0047	0.019
8	Impatiens capensis	Spotted Touch-Me-Not		2	> 1 - 5%	3	Native	Herb	FACW	FACW	FACW	2	0.0284	0.0569
9	Iris versicolor	Harlequin Blueflag		1	> 0 - 1%	0.5	Native	Herb	OBL	OBL	OBL	4	0.0047	0.019
10	Lemna minor	Common Duckweed		1	> 0 - 1%	0.5	Native	Aquatic	OBL	OBL	OBL	5	0.0047	0.0237
11	Lycopus uniflorus	Northern Water-Horehound		1	> 0 - 1%	0.5	Native	Herb	OBL	OBL	OBL	5	0.0047	0.0237
12	Lythrum salicaria	Purple Loosestrife		1	> 0 - 1%	0.5	Introduced	Herb	OBL	OBL	OBL	0	0.0047	0
13	Mentha arvensis	American Wild Mint		1	> 0 - 1%	0.5	Native	Herb	FACW	FACW	FACW	3	0.0047	0.0142
14	Phalaris arundinacea	Reed Canary Grass		1	> 0 - 1%	0.5	Introduced	Herb	FACW	FACW	FACW	0	0.0047	0
15	Pilea pumila	Canadian Clearweed		1	> 0 - 1%	0.5	Native	Herb	FAC	FACW	FACW	3	0.0047	0.0142
16	Persicaria amphibia	Water Smartweed		1	> 0 - 1%	0.5	Native	Aquatic, Herb	OBL	OBL	OBL	4	0.0047	0.019
17	Nymphaea odorata	American White Water-Lily		3	> 5 - 25%	15	Native	Aquatic	OBL	OBL	OBL	6	0.1422	0.8531
18	Salix interior	Sandbar Willow		1	> 0 - 1%	0.5	Native	Shrub	FACW	FACW	FACW	2	0.0047	0.0095
19	Salix amygdaloides	Peach-Leaf Willow		1	> 0 - 1%	0.5	Native	Tree	FACW	FACW	FACW	5	0.0047	0.0237
20	Sagittaria latifolia	Duck-Potato		1	> 0 - 1%	0.5	Native	Herb	OBL	OBL	OBL	3	0.0047	0.0142
21	Schoenoplectus fluviatilis	River Club-Rush		2	> 1 - 5%	3	Native	Herb	OBL	OBL	OBL	4	0.0284	0.1137
22	Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani	Soft-Stem Club-Rush		2	> 1 - 5%	3	Native	Herb	OBL	OBL	OBL	4	0.0284	0.1137
23	Scutellaria galericulata	Hooded Skullcap		1	> 0 - 1%	0.5	Native	Herb	OBL	OBL	OBL	5	0.0047	0.0237
24	Scirpus cyperinus	Cottongrass Bulrush		2	> 1 - 5%	3	Native	Herb	OBL	OBL	OBL	3	0.0284	0.0853
25	Solidago gigantea	Late Goldenrod		1	> 0 - 1%	0.5	Native	Herb	FAC	FACW	FACW	3	0.0047	0.0142
26	Thelypteris palustris	Eastern Marsh Fern		3	> 5 - 25%	15	Native	Herb	OBL	OBL	FACW	7	0.1422	0.9953
27	Typha angustifolia	Narrow-Leaf Cat-Tail		2	> 1 - 5%	3	Introduced	Herb	OBL	OBL	OBL	0	0.0284	0
28	Typha X glauca		0	2	> 1 - 5%	3	Introduced	Herb	OBL	OBL	OBL	0	0.0284	0
29	Drosera rotundifolia	Round-Leaf Sundew		1	> 0 - 1%	0.5	Native	Herb	OBL	OBL	OBL	8	0.0047	0.0379
30	Dulichium arundinaceum	Three-Way Sedge		2	> 1 - 5%	3	Native	Herb	OBL	OBL	OBL	8	0.0284	0.2275
31	Eupatorium perfoliatum	Common Boneset		1	> 0 - 1%	0.5	Native	Herb	FACW	OBL	FACW	4	0.0047	0.019
32		#N/A			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
33		#N/A			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
34		#N/A			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
35		#N/A			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
36		#N/A			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
37		#N/A			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
38		#N/A			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
39		#N/A			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
40		#N/A			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
41		#N/A			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
42		#N/A			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
43		#N/A			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
44		#N/A			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
45		#N/A			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
46		#N/A			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
47		#N/A			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
48		#N/A			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
49		#N/A			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
50		#N/A			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
51		#N/A			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
52		#N/A			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
53		#N/A			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
54		#N/A			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
55		#N/A			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
56		#N/A			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
57		#N/A			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
58		#N/A			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
59		#N/A			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
60		#N/A			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A

Metric Summary & Community Assessments

	Community #1	Community #2	Community #3
Community Type	Shallow Open Water	Deep Marsh	#REF!
wC	5.2	4.8	#REF!
Numerical Condition Category	2	2	#REF!
Condition Category	Good	Good	#REF!

Additional Metrics			
Native Species Richness	14	27	#REF!
Introduced Species Richness	1	4	#REF!
Mean C	4.8	4.0	#REF!
FQI	18.0	20.8	#REF!
Total Midpoint % Cover	66	105.5	#REF!
Total Introduced Spp. Cover	0.5	7	#REF!
Proportion of Introduced Cover	0.01	0.07	#REF!

Overall Assessment

Community #	Community Type	*wC*	Condition Category	Numerical Category	Proportion of AA	Proportion x Numerical Category
1	Shallow Open Water	5.2	Good	2	0.7	1.4
2	Deep Marsh	4.8	Good	2	0.3	0.6
3	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!

Weighted Average Numerical Category for AA **2**

Overall AA Condition **Good**

Appendix C

2003-2020 Habitat Assessment Monitoring Results

Appendix C: 2003-2009 Habitat Assessment Monitoring Results
Black Dog Watershed Management Organization

Water Body	Monitoring Year	Approximate Proportion of the Water Body Which is Deep Water Habitat (~ > 20 ft. depth)	Vegetation Quality - Wet Areas													Vegetation Quality - Upland							Erosion/Sedimentation	
			Submergent Zone Sampling							Vegetated Emergent Zone Sampling						Upland Buffer Sampling								
			Overall Submergent Vegetative Quality[1]	Approximate Proportion of Water Body Typically Dominated By Submergent Vegetation (~ 2 - 20 ft. depth)	Average Native Plant Occurrence or Density Rating[2,3]	Total Number of Native Species[5]	Exotic Species			Emergent Zone Vegetative Quality[6]	Approximate Proportion of Emergent Zone (0 - 2 ft. depth) Within The Water Body	Approximate Total Percent Vegetative Cover Within The Entire Emergent Zone[7]	Total Number of Native Wetland Plant Species[8]	Exotic Species		Overall Upland Buffer Quality[10]	Unmanicured Buffer Width[11]	Estimated Total Vegetative Cover (Percent Range)[12]	Total Number of Native Plant Species[13]	Buffer Continuity (Percent Surrounding Water Body)[14]	Exotic Species		Shoreline Erosion (Percent of Shoreline)[16]	Sediment Deltas (Yes/No)
							Total Number of Species	Average Exotic Plant Occurrence Rating or Average Density Rating[2, 3]	Maximum Exotic Plant Occurrence Rating or Maximum Density Rating[4]					Number of Species	Total Exotic Emergent Percent Coverage[9]						Number of Species	Percent of Total Coverage[15]		
Crystal	2003	15%	Moderate	80%	1.5	15	2	1.1	1.1	Moderate	5%	26-50%	18	4	26-50%	Moderate	<10 ft.	>95%	16	26-50%	2	15-40%	0-10%	No
	2004		Excellent		1.2	14	2	1.1	2.9	Excellent		26-50%	16	6	26-50%	Moderate	<10 ft.	>95%	16	26-50%	4	15-40%	0-10%	No
	2005		Moderate		1.2	13	2	1.1	2.7	Excellent		26-50%	16	6	26-50%	Moderate	<10 ft.	>95%	17	26-50%	3	15-40%	0-10%	No
	2006		Excellent		1.0	17	2	1.5	3.2	Excellent		26-50%	18	8	26-50%	Moderate	<10 ft.	>95%	17	26-50%	3	15-40%	0-10%	No
	2007		Excellent		1.5	16	2	1.6	3.4	Excellent		26-50%	22	10	26-50%	Moderate	<10 ft.	>95%	15	26-50%	5	15-40%	0-10%	No
	2008		Moderate		1.3	15	2	1.6	2.5	Excellent		26-50%	21	12	26-50%	Moderate	<10 ft.	>95%	15	26-50%	5	15-40%	0-10%	No
	2009		Moderate		1.3	14	2	1.6	2.8	Excellent		26-50%	20	11	26-50%	Moderate	<10 ft.	>95%	15	26-50%	7	15-40%	0-10%	No
Keller	2003	0%	Moderate	90%	1.9	4	1	3.2	3.2	Poor	10%	51-75%	5	2	51-75%	Moderate	<10 ft.	>95%	7	76-100%	6	>40%	0-10%	No
	2004		Moderate		1.7	5	1	1.8	2.5	Moderate		51-75%	6	2	51-75%	Moderate	<10 ft.	>95%	7	76-100%	6	>40%	0-10%	No
	2005		Moderate		1.3	5	2	1.0	1.1	Moderate		51-75%	7	2	26-50%	Moderate	<10 ft.	>95%	8	76-100%	7	>40%	0-10%	No
	2006		Moderate		2.0	5	2	1.8	2.5	Moderate		51-75%	8	2	26-50%	Moderate	<10 ft.	>95%	8	76-100%	8	>40%	0-10%	No
	2007		Moderate		2.1	3	2	2.4	3.8	Moderate		51-75%	9	3	26-50%	Moderate	<10 ft.	>95%	5	76-100%	9	>40%	0-10%	No
	2008		Moderate		2.2	3	2	2.2	2.9	Moderate		51-75%	9	3	26-50%	Moderate	<10 ft.	>95%	6	76-100%	12	>40%	0-10%	No
	2009		Poor		3.0	2	2	2.7	3.3	Moderate		51-75%	9	4	26-50%	Moderate	<10 ft.	>95%	4	76-100%	11	>40%	0-10%	No
Kingsley	2003	0%	Moderate	95%	2.7	7	0	0.0	0.0	Excellent	5%	51-75%	11	2	0-25%	Excellent	25-50 ft.	>95%	15	51-75%	4	15-40%	0-10%	No
	2004		Moderate		2.7	7	0	0.0	0.0	Excellent		51-75%	11	2	0-25%	Excellent	25-50 ft.	>95%	15	51-75%	4	15-40%	0-10%	No
	2005		Moderate		2.6	7	1	1.0	1.0	Excellent		51-75%	15	6	0-25%	Excellent	25-50 ft.	>95%	19	76-100%	2	15-40%	0-10%	No
	2006		Excellent		1.8[17]	13[18]	1	1.0	1.0	Excellent		51-75%	15	6	0-25%	Excellent	25-50 ft.	>95%	19	76-100%	3	15-40%	0-10%	No
	2007		Excellent		1.6	13	1	1.0	1.0	Excellent		51-75%	19	6	0-25%	Excellent	25-50 ft.	>95%	21	76-100%	4	15-40%	0-10%	No
	2008		Moderate		2.9	5	0	0.0	0.0	Excellent		51-75%	18	5	0-25%	Excellent	25-50 ft.	>95%	25	76-100%	4	15-40%	0-10%	No
	2009		Excellent		2.0	11	1	1.0	1.0	Excellent		51-75%	16	5	0-25%	Excellent	25-50 ft.	>95%	23	76-100%	5	15-40%	0-10%	No
Lac Lavon	2003	25%	Poor	70%	2.0	7	1	1.0	1.0	Poor	5%	0-25%	14	5	0-25%	Poor	<10 ft.	<75%	12	0-25%	17	>40%	0-10%	No
	2004		Moderate		0.9	9	2	1.6	1.9	Moderate		0-25%	15	5	0-25%	Poor	<10 ft.	<75%	12	0-25%	17	>40%	0-10%	No
	2005		Moderate		2.3	5	1	2.0	2.0	Excellent		0-25%	20	10	0-25%	Poor	<10 ft.	<75%	12	0-25%	16	>40%	0-10%	No
	2006		Moderate		1.6	10[19]	2	2.5	4.0	Excellent		0-25%	16	13	0-25%	Poor	<10 ft.	<75%	11	0-25%	19	>40%	0-10%	No
	2007		Excellent		1.8	10[20]	3	1.8	4.0	Excellent		0-25%	16	12	0-25%	Poor	<10 ft.	<75%	12	0-25%	18	>40%	0-10%	No
	2008		Poor		1.0	5	2	1.0	1.0	Moderate		0-25%	14	9	0-25%	Poor	<10 ft.	<75%	9	0-25%	13	>40%	0-10%	No
	2009		Moderate		1.6	10	2	2.5	4.0	Moderate		0-25%	13	8	0-25%	Poor	<10 ft.	<75%	9	0-25%	11	>40%	0-10%	No
Orchard	2003	20%	Poor	75%	1.2	13	1	2.3	3.4	Moderate	5%	26-50%	16	5	26-50%	Moderate	<10 ft.	>95%	5	26-50%	5	>40%	0-10%	No
	2004		Moderate		1.2	13	1	2.3	2.3	Excellent		26-50%	17	5	26-50%	Moderate	<10 ft.	>95%	5	26-50%	5	>40%	0-10%	No
	2005		Moderate		1.3	14	1	1.8	2.6	Moderate		26-50%	14	6	26-50%	Moderate	<10 ft.	>95%	5	26-50%	5	>40%	0-10%	No
	2006		Moderate		1.2	13	1	1.7	3.4	Excellent		26-50%	18	9	26-50%	Moderate	<10 ft.	>95%	5	26-50%	5	>40%	0-10%	No
	2007		Moderate		1.3	11	1	1.9	3.3	Excellent		26-50%	18	9	26-50%	Moderate	<10 ft.	>95%	3	26-50%	5	>40%	0-10%	No
	2008		Moderate		1.3	14	1	1.6	2.8	Excellent		26-50%	16	8	26-50%	Moderate	<10 ft.	>95%	3	26-50%	7	>40%	0-10%	No
	2009		Moderate		1.6	11	1	1.7	2.5	Excellent		26-50%	16	8	26-50%	Moderate	<10 ft.	>95%	3	26-50%	6	>40%	0-10%	No
Sunset Pond	2003	0%	Moderate	75%	3.0	11	1	1.0	1.0	Poor	25%	76 - 100%	5	5	76-100%	Moderate	10-25 ft.	75-95%	10	51-75%	15	15-40%	0-10%	Yes
	2004		Excellent		2.2	11	0	0.0	0.0	Poor		76 - 100%	4	3	76-100%	Moderate	10-25 ft.	75-95%	10	51-75%	18	15-40%	0-10%	Yes
	2005		Excellent		2.1	10	1	1.0	1.0	Poor		76 - 100%	6	4	76-100%	Moderate	10-25 ft.	75-95%	9	76-100%	20	>40%	0-10%	Yes
	2006		Moderate		2.6	11	1	1.0	1.0	Poor		76 - 100%	7	4	76-100%	Moderate	10-25 ft.	75-95%	9	76-100%	19	>40%	0-10%	No
	2007		Excellent		1.9	12	1	1.0	1.0	Moderate		76-100%	11	6	76-100%	Moderate	10-25 ft.	75-95%	8	76-100%	19	>40%	0-10%	No
	2008		Excellent		1.8	10	1	2.0	3.0	Poor		76-100%	10	5	76-100%	Moderate	10-25 ft.	75-95%	5	76-100%	15	>40%	0-10%	No
	2009		Moderate		2.2	11	1	3.0	3.0	Poor		76-100%	10	5	76-100%	Moderate	10-25 ft.	75-95%	6	76-100%	17	>40%	0-10%	Yes

Appendix C: 2003-2009 Habitat Assessment Monitoring Results
Black Dog Watershed Management Organization

The following footnotes pertain to 2003-2009 data.

[1]Overall Submergent Vegetative Quality rating is the average of the exotic species density, macrophyte density, and total number of native: >0.66 = Excellent, 0.33-0.66 = Moderate, <0.33 = Poor.

Overall Submergent Vegetative Quality	Avg. Exotic Species Density	Exotic Species Density/ Occurrence Rating Score	Avg. Macrophyte Density	Avg. Macrophyte Density Rating Score	Total Number of Native Species In Submergent Zone	Species Richness Rating	Total Overall Diversity Score
Poor	>2.0	0.1	0.0 - 1.0 and >3.0	0.1	<9	0.1	< 0.33
Moderate	>0 - 2.0	0.5	1.0 - 1.5 and > 2.5 to 3.0	0.5	9-14	.25-.75	0.33 - 0.66
Excellent	0	1.0	1.5 to 2.5	1.0	>14	1.0	> 0.66

[2]Plant occurrence ratings are a relative measure of the amount of native submergent vegetation with a scale from 1 to 5; 1 = lowest density (present on only 1 of 4 casts), 5 = highest density (hook full of vegetation on 4 of 4 casts).

[3]Density data for Crystal, Keller, and Orchard Lakes were collected by Blue Water Science. Numerous sample plots were conducted over the entire water body. A density scale of 1 to 4 was utilized (max = 4) by estimating the amount of vegetation obtained by rake casts and also transforming visual observations.

[4]Maximum exotic plant occurrence ratings represent the worst case scenario of curlyleaf pondweed density early in the growing season and/or Eurasian watermilfoil when it is most prolific later in the growing season.

[5]The Total Number of Native Species within the submergent zone for Crystal, Keller and Orchard Lakes is based on a detailed survey conducted by Blue Water Science; and for Kingsley Lake, Lac Lavon, and Sunset Pond, based on a survey by Barr Engineering and volunteers. The survey of the 3 water bodies conducted by Blue Water Science involved the sampling of numerous sample plots or stations. The survey for Lac Lavon, Kingsley, and Sunset Pond is based on 3 sampling locations and a visual survey during travels on the water body: <7 = Poor, 7-14 = Moderate, >14 = Excellent.

[6]Emergent Zone Vegetative Quality is the average of the following parameters within the emergent zone: the approximate total percent coverage, the total number of native wetland species, and the percent coverage of exotic species: >0.66 = Excellent, 0.33-0.66 = Moderate, <0.33 = Poor.

Emergent Zone Vegetative Quality	Percent Cover	Percent Cover Rating Score		Total Number of Native Wetland Plants	Number of Native Wetland Plants Rating Score	Percent Cover of Exotics	Percent Cover of Exotics Rating Score	Overall Emergent Zone Quality Score
Poor	0-25%	0.1		<or= 5	0.1	76-100%	0.1	< 0.33
Moderate	76-100% or 26-50%	0.5		>5 - 15	0.66 - 0.33	26-75%	.33-.66	0.33 - 0.66
Excellent	51-75%	1.0		> 15	1.0	0-25%	1.0	> 0.66

[7]Approximate Total Percent Vegetative Cover Within the Entire Emergent Zone (0-2 ft. depth) is estimated based on the three sampling locations and a visual survey during travels around the water body. Estimates are broken into four categories: 0-25%=Poor, 26-50%=Moderate, 51-75%=Excellent, 76-100%=Moderate.

[8]The Total Number of Native Wetland Plant Species within the emergent zone is based on 3 sampling locations and a visual survey during travels on the water body: 0-5 = Poor, 6-15 = Moderate, >15 = Excellent.

[9]Total Exotic Emergent Percent Coverage, out of the entire emergent zone area, is estimated based on the three sampling locations and a visual survey during travels around the water body. Estimates are broken into four categories: 0-25%=Excellen(1.0), 26-50%=Moderate(0.5), 51-75%=Poor(0.0), 76-100%=Poor(0.1)

[10]Overall Upland Buffer Quality is determined based on the average of the four upland buffer quality parameters, with the exception of the number of exotic species present and the number of native plant species: >0.66 = Excellent, 0.33-0.66 = Moderate, <0.66 = Poor.

Overall Upland Buffer Quality	Percent Cover	Percent Cover Rating Score	Exotics Percent Cover Range	Exotics Percent Cover Rating Score	Buffer Width Range	Buffer Width Rating Score	Buffer Continuity Percent Range	Buffer Continuity Rating Score	Overall Upland Buffer QualityScore
Poor	<75%	0.1	>40%	0.1	<10 ft.	0.1	0-25%	0.1	< 0.33
Moderate	75-95%	0.5	15-40%	0.5	10-50 ft.	0.4 - 0.7	25-75%	.4-.7	0.33 - 0.66
Excellent	>95%	1.0	<15%	1.0	>50 ft.	1.0	76-100%	1.0	> 0.66

[11]Unmanicured (upland) Buffer Width is divided into four categories: Excellent(1.0) = >50 ft, High(0.7) = 25-50 ft, Moderate(0.4) = 10-25 ft, and Low(0.1) = <10 ft.

[12]Estimated Total Vegetative Cover (Percent Range) for upland buffer is the proportion of the ground covered by vegetation within 50 feet of the wetland/upland transition zone. The percent cover is divided into three categories: Excellent(1.0) = >95%, Moderate(0.5) = 75 - 95%, and Poor(0.1) = <75%.

[13]The Total Number of Native Plant Species within the unmanicured upland buffer zone is based on 3 sampling locations and a visual survey.

[14](Upland) Buffer Continuity is a measure of the proportion of the water body surrounded by the unmanicured, native upland buffer. This measure is divided into four categories: Excellent(1.0) = 76 - 100%, High(0.7) = 51 - 75%, Medium(0.4) = 26 - 50%, and Low(0.1) = 0 - 25%.

[15]Upland buffer exotic species "Percent of Total Coverage" is the percent cover of exotic species within the unmanicured upland buffer, which is divided into three categories: Excellent(1.0) = <15%, Moderate(0.5) = 15 - 40%, and Poor(0.1) = >40%.

[16]The presence of shoreline erosion is determined by the approximate percentage of the shoreline affected and is divided into the following three categories: 0 - 10%, 11 - 25%, 26 - 100%.

[17]The 2006 plant occurrence rating is lower (has improved), when compared to past assessment years primarily due to the low occurrence of additional plants found during a more detailed survey of the lake. The more detailed plant survey was conducted to better understand the extent of curlyleaf pondweed.

[18]The number of plant species documented in 2006, when compared to past assessment years, increased primarily due to additional plants found during a more detailed survey of the lake. The more detailed plant survey was conducted to better understand the extent of curlyleaf pondweed.

[19]The number of native submergent plant species documented in 2006, was incorrectly represented as 11 in the 2006 annual report. The actual number of native submergent plant species documented in 2006 was 10.

[20]Native plant species were noted by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resouces during an October 25, 2007 macropyte survey and used in the 2007 annual report.

Rating Code: **Poor** **Moderate** **Excellent**

Table 1: Orchard Lake 2012 and 2017 Habitat Assessment Monitoring Results Black Dog Watershed Management Organization

Monitoring Year	Submergent Zone								
	Approximate Proportion of the Water Body Which is Deep Water Habitat (~ > 20 ft. depth)	Overall Submergent Zone Quality[1]	Approximate Proportion of Water Body Typically Dominated By Submergent Vegetation (~ 2 - 20 ft. depth)	Native Species		Mean Coefficient of Conservatism Value	Exotic Species		
				Average Native Plant Density Rating[2,3]	Total Number of Native Species[5]		Total Number of Species	Average Exotic Plant Density Rating[2, 3]	Maximum Exotic Plant Density Rating[4]
2012	20%	**Moderate**	75%	2.0 (Moderate)	13 (High)	5.4 (Moderate)	1	1.7 (Moderate)	3.0 (Poor)
2017	20%	**High**	75%	1.2 (Excellent)	16 (Excellent)	5.2 (Moderate)	2	1.1 (Moderate)	1.5 (Moderate)

Monitoring Year	Emergent Zone						
	Overall Emergent Zone Quality[6]	Approximate Proportion of Emergent Zone (0 - 2 ft. depth) Within The Water Body	Approximate Total Percent Vegetative Cover Within The Entire Emergent Zone[7]	Total Number of Native Wetland Plant Species[8]	Mean Coefficient of Conservatism Value	Exotic Species	
						Number of Species	Total Exotic Emergent Percent Coverage[9]
2012	**Moderate**	5%	26-50% (Moderate)	43 (Excellent)	3.1 (Moderate)	12	51-75% (Moderate)
2017	**Moderate**	15%	51-75% (High)	50 (Excellent)	2.7 (Poor)	13	51-75% (Moderate)

Monitoring Year	Upland Buffer								Erosion/Sedimentation	
	Overall Upland Buffer Quality[10]	Unmanicured Buffer Width[11]	Estimated Total Vegetative Cover (Percent Range)[12]	Total Number of Native Plant Species[13]	Mean Coefficient of Conservatism Value	Buffer Continuity (Percent Surrounding Water Body)[14]	Exotic Species		Shoreline Erosion (Percent of Shoreline)[16]	Sediment Deltas (Yes/No)
							Number of Species	Percent of Total Coverage[15]		
2012	**Poor**	<10 ft. (Poor)	>95% (High)	19 (Moderate)	1.6 (Poor)	0-25% (Poor)	20	>40% (Poor)	0-10%	No
2017	**Moderate**	<10 ft. (Poor)	>95% (High)	25 (High)	1.9 (Poor)	0-25% (Poor)	21	>40% (Poor)	0-10%	No

Table 1: Orchard Lake 2017 Habitat Assessment Monitoring Results Black Dog Watershed Management Organization

The following changes were made to the 2011 - 2017 monitoring and analysis:

- Monitor one or two water bodies per year. Kingsley Lake in 2011 - Conduct a meandering survey of submergent, emergent, and upland buffer zones rather than monitoring of plot locations. Orchard Lake in 2012, Crystal Lake in 2013, Lac Lavon in 2014, Keller Lake in 2015, Kingsley Lake in 2016, Orchard Lake in 2017 - Conduct a meandering survey of submergent, emergent, and upland buffer zones. In addition, the emergent and upland buffer plot locations were evaluated.
- Changes were made in 2011 through 2017 to the calculations to include floristic quality as part of the assessment. These changes include adding a rating of "High" to the categories to accommodate MPCA ratings for floristic quality. These changes included adding a Rating Code:

Poor	Moderate	High or Excellent

The following footnotes pertain to 2011 through 2017 data:

[1]**Overall Submergent Zone Quality** rating is the average of the rating scores for the following parameters: average exotic plant density, average native plant density, total number of native species, and C-value rating: >0.80 = Excellent, 0.67-0.80 = High, 0.33-0.66 = Moderate, <0.33 = Poor.

Overall Submergent Zone Quality	Avg. Exotic Plant Density	Exotic Plant Density Rating Score	Avg. Native Plant Density	Avg. Native Plant Density Rating Score	Total Number of Native Species In Submergent Zone	Species Richness Rating Score	Mean Coefficient of Conservatism Value (C-Value)	C-Value Rating (using MPCA values, 2007)	Total Overall Submergent Zone Quality Score
Poor	>2.0	0.1	> 1.75	0.1	<7	0.1	0 - <3	0.10	< 0.33
Moderate	>1.0 - 2.0	0.5	1.25 - 1.75	0.5	>7 - <9	0.5	>3 - <6	0.50	0.33 - 0.66
High	>0 - 1.0	0.75			>9 - <14	0.75	>6 - <9	0.75	0.67 - 0.80
Excellent	0	1.0	1.0 to 1.25	1.0	>14	1.0	>9 - 10	1.00	> 0.80

[2]Plant density ratings are a relative measure of the total amount of submergent vegetation covering the submergent zone, with a scale from 1 to 4 according to MN DNR methodology. The rating system is based on a 1 to 3 scale. Therefore the density results were converted to match the rating system.

[3]Density data for Orchard Lake were collected by Blue Water Science using a stratified line transect survey throughout the lake.

[4]Maximum exotic plant density ratings represent the worst case scenario of curlyleaf pondweed density early in the growing season and/or Eurasian watermilfoil when it is most prolific later in the growing season.

[5]The Total Number of Native Species within the submergent zone for Orchard Lake was collected by Blue Water Science using a stratified line transect survey. The additional category of "High" was added in 2011 through 2017 and values were adjusted to: <7 = Poor, 7-9 = Moderate, 9-14 = High, >14 = Excellent.

[6]**Overall Emergent Zone Quality** is the average of the rating scores for the following parameters within the emergent zone: the total percent coverage, the total number of native wetland plant species, the percent coverage of exotic species, and the C-Value Rating: >0.80 = Excellent, 0.67-0.80 = High, 0.33-0.66 = Moderate, <0.33 = Poor.

Overall Emergent Zone Quality	Percent Cover	Percent Cover Rating Score	Total Number of Native Wetland Plant Species	Number of Native Wetland Plant Species Rating Score	Percent Cover of Exotics	Percent Cover of Exotics Rating Score	Mean Coefficient of Conservatism Value (C-Value)	C-Value Rating (using MPCA values, 2007)	Overall Emergent Zone Quality Score
Poor	0-25%	0.1	< or= 5	0.1	76-100%	0.1	0 - <3	0.10	< 0.33
Moderate	76-100% or 26-50%	0.5	6 - 10	0.33	51-75%	0.33	>3 - <6	0.50	0.33 - 0.66
High	51-75%	1.0	11 - 15	0.66	26-50%	0.66	>6 - <9	0.75	0.67 - 0.80
Excellent	51-75%	1.0	> 15	1.0	0-25%	1.0	>9 - 10	1.00	> 0.80

Table 1: Orchard Lake 2017 Habitat Assessment Monitoring Results Black Dog Watershed Management Organization

[7]Approximate Total Percent Vegetative Cover Within the Entire Emergent Zone (0-2 ft. depth) is estimated based on the three sampling locations and a visual survey during travels around the water body. Estimates are broken into the following categories: 0-25%=Poor, 26-50%=Moderate, 51-75%=High and Excellent, 76-100%=Moderate.
[8]The Total Number of Native Wetland Plant Species within the emergent zone is based on 3 sampling locations, a meandering visual survey during travels on the water body, and walking along the shoreline: 0-5 = Poor, 6-10 = Moderate, 11-15 = High, and >15 = Excellent.
[9]Total Exotic Emergent Percent Coverage, out of the entire emergent zone area, is estimated based on two plot locations, a meandering visual survey during travels on the water body, and walking along the shoreline. Estimates are broken into four categories: 0-25%=Excellent (1.0), 26-50%=High (0.66), 51-75%=Moderate (0.33), 76-100%=Poor (0.1)
[10]**Overall Upland Buffer Quality** is determined based on the average of the six upland buffer quality parameter rating scores: >0.80 = Excellent, 0.67-0.80 = High, 0.33-0.66 = Moderate, <0.33 = Poor.

Overall Upland Buffer Quality	Percent Cover	Percent Cover Rating Score	Exotics Percent Cover Range	Exotics Percent Cover Rating Score	Buffer Width Range	Buffer Width Rating Score	Buffer Continuity Percent Range	Buffer Continuity Rating Score	Mean Coefficient of Conservatism Value (C-Value)	C-Value Rating (using MPCA values, 2007)	Number of Native Species	Number of Native Species Rating Score	Overall Upland Buffer Quality Score
Poor	<75%	0.1	>40%	0.1	<10 ft.	0.1	0-25%	0.1	0 - <3	0.10	<5	0.1	< 0.33
Moderate	75-95%	0.5	15-40%	0.5	10-25 ft.	0.4	25-50%	0.4	>3 - <6	0.50	5-20	0.33	0.33 - 0.66
High	>95%	1.0	<15%	1.0	25-50 ft.	0.7	51-75%	0.7	>6 - <9	0.75	20-30	0.66	0.67 - 0.80
Excellent	>95%	1.0	<15%	1.0	>50 ft.	1.0	76-100%	1.0	>9 - 10	1.00	>30	1.0	> 0.80

[11]Unmanicured (upland) Buffer Width is divided into four categories: Excellent (1.0) = >50 ft, High (0.7) = 25-50 ft, Moderate (0.4) = 10-25 ft, and Low (0.1) = <10 ft.
[12]Estimated Total Vegetative Cover (Percent Range) for upland buffer is the proportion of the ground covered by vegetation within 50 feet of the wetland/upland transition zone. The percent cover is divided into three categories: High and Excellent (1.0) = >95%, Moderate (0.5) = 75 - 95%, and Poor (0.1) = <75%.
[13]The Total Number of Native Plant Species within the unmanicured upland buffer zone is based on two plot locations and a meandering visual survey along the shoreline.
[14](Upland) Buffer Continuity is a measure of the proportion of the water body surrounded by the unmanicured, native upland buffer. This measure is divided into four categories: Excellent (1.0) = 76 - 100%, High (0.7) = 51 - 75%, Medium (0.4) = 26 - 50%, and Low (0.1) = 0 - 25%.
[15]Upland buffer exotic species "Percent of Total Coverage" is the percent cover of exotic species within the unmanicured upland buffer, which is divided into three categories: High and Excellent (1.0) = <15%, Moderate (0.5) = 15 - 40%, and Poor (0.1) = >40%.
[16]The presence of shoreline erosion is determined by the approximate percentage of the shoreline affected and is divided into the following three categories: 0 - 10%, 11 - 25%, 26 - 100%.

Table 1: Crystal Lake 2013 and 2018 Habitat Assessment Monitoring Results Black Dog Watershed Management Organization

Monitoring Year	Submergent Zone Sampling								
	Approximate Proportion of the Water Body Which is Deep Water Habitat (~ > 20 ft. depth)	Overall Submergent Zone Quality[1]	Approximate Proportion of Water Body Typically Dominated By Submergent Vegetation (~ 2 - 20 ft. depth)	Native Species		Mean Coefficient of Conservatism Value	Exotic Species		
				Average Native Plant Density Rating[2,3]	Total Number of Native Species[5]		Total Number of Species	Average Exotic Plant Density Rating[2, 3]	Maximum Exotic Plant Density Rating[4]
2013	15%	**High**	80%	1.2 (Excellent)	18 (Excellent)	4.9 (Moderate)	2	1.8 (Moderate)	2.2 (Poor)
2018	15%	**High**	80%	1.2 (Excellent)	15 (Excellent)	5.0 (Moderate)	2	1.2 (Moderate)	1.4 (Moderate)

Monitoring Year	Vegetated Emergent Zone Sampling						
	Overall Emergent Zone Quality[6]	Approximate Proportion of Emergent Zone (0 - 2 ft. depth) Within The Water Body	Approximate Total Percent Vegetative Cover Within The Entire Emergent Zone[7]	Total Number of Native Wetland Plant Species[8]	Mean Coefficient of Conservatism Value	Exotic Species	
						Number of Species	Total Exotic Emergent Percent Coverage[9]
2013	**High**	5%	26-50% (Moderate)	36 (Excellent)	3.0 (Moderate)	10	26-50% (High)
2018	**High**	5%	26-50% (Moderate)	50 (Excellent)	3.3 (Moderate)	9	26-50% (High)

Monitoring Year	Upland Buffer Sampling								Erosion/Sedimentation	
	Overall Upland Buffer Quality[10]	Unmanicured Buffer Width[11]	Estimated Total Vegetative Cover (Percent Range)[12]	Total Number of Native Plant Species[13]	Mean Coefficient of Conservatism Value	Buffer Continuity (Percent Surrounding Water Body)[14]	Exotic Species		Shoreline Erosion (Percent of Shoreline)[16]	Sediment Deltas (Yes/No)
							Number of Species	Percent of Total Coverage[15]		
2013	**Moderate**	<10 ft. (Poor)	>95% (High)	39 (Excellent)	2.6 (Poor)	26-50% (Moderate)	16	15-40% (Moderate)	0-10%	No
2018	**Moderate**	<10 ft. (Poor)	>95% (High)	54 (Excellent)	2.7 (Poor)	26-50% (Moderate)	20	15-40% (Moderate)	0-10%	No

Table 1: Crystal Lake 2018 Habitat Assessment Monitoring Results Black Dog Watershed Management Organization

The following changes were made to the 2011 - 2018 monitoring and analysis:

- Monitor one or two water bodies per year. Kingsley Lake in 2011 and 2016, Orchard Lake in 2012 and 2017, Crystal Lake in 2013 and 2018, Lac Lavon in 2014, Keller Lake in 2015 - Conduct a meandering survey of submergent, emergent, and upland buffer zones. In addition, the emergent and upland buffer plot locations were evaluated.
- Changes were made in 2011 through 2018 to the calculations to include floristic quality as part of the assessment. These changes include adding a rating of "High" to the categories to accommodate MPCA ratings for floristic quality. These changes included adding a Rating Code:

Poor	Moderate	High or Excellent

The following footnotes pertain to 2011 through 2018 data:

[1]**Overall Submergent Zone Quality** rating is the average of the rating scores for the following parameters: average exotic plant density, average native plant density, total number of native species, and C-value rating: >0.80 = Excellent, 0.67-0.80 = High, 0.33-0.66 = Moderate, <0.33 = Poor.

Overall Submergent Zone Quality	Avg. Exotic Plant Density	Exotic Plant Density Rating Score	Avg. Native Plant Density	Avg. Native Plant Density Rating Score	Total Number of Native Species In Submergent Zone	Species Richness Rating Score	Mean Coefficient of Conservatism Value (C-Value)	C-Value Rating (using MPCA values, 2007)	Total Overall Submergent Zone Quality Score
Poor	>2.0	0.1	> 1.75	0.1	<7	0.1	0 - <3	0.10	< 0.33
Moderate	>1.0 - 2.0	0.5	1.25 - 1.75	0.5	>7 - <9	0.5	>3 - <6	0.50	0.33 - 0.66
High	>0 - 1.0	0.75			>9 - <14	0.75	>6 - <9	0.75	0.67 - 0.80
Excellent	0	1.0	1.0 to 1.25	1.0	>14	1.0	>9 - 10	1.00	> 0.80

[2]Plant density ratings are a relative measure of the total amount of submergent vegetation covering the submergent zone, with a scale from 1 to 3.
[3]Density data for Orchard Lake were collected by Blue Water Science using a stratified line transect survey throughout the lake.
[4]Maximum exotic plant density ratings represent the worst case scenario of curlyleaf pondweed density early in the growing season and/or Eurasian watermilfoil when it is most prolific later in the growing season.
[5]The Total Number of Native Species within the submergent zone for Orchard Lake was collected by Blue Water Science using a stratified line transect survey. The additional category of "High" was added in 2011 through 2018 and values were adjusted to: <7 = Poor, 7-9 = Moderate, 9-14 = High, >14 = Excellent.
[6]**Overall Emergent Zone Quality** is the average of the rating scores for the following parameters within the emergent zone: the total percent coverage, the total number of native wetland plant species, the percent coverage of exotic species, and the C-Value Rating: >0.80 = Excellent, 0.67-0.80 = High, 0.33-0.66 = Moderate, <0.33 = Poor.

Overall Emergent Zone Quality	Percent Cover	Percent Cover Rating Score	Total Number of Native Wetland Plant Species	Number of Native Wetland Plant Species Rating Score	Percent Cover of Exotics	Percent Cover of Exotics Rating Score	Mean Coefficient of Conservatism Value (C-Value)	C-Value Rating (using MPCA values, 2007)	Overall Emergent Zone Quality Score
Poor	0-25%	0.1	< or= 5	0.1	76-100%	0.1	0 - <3	0.10	< 0.33
Moderate	76-100% or 26-50%	0.5	6 - 10	0.33	51-75%	0.33	>3 - <6	0.50	0.33 - 0.66
High	51-75%	1.0	11 - 15	0.66	26-50%	0.66	>6 - <9	0.75	0.67 - 0.80
Excellent	51-75%	1.0	> 15	1.0	0-25%	1.0	>9 - 10	1.00	> 0.80

Table 1: Crystal Lake 2018 Habitat Assessment Monitoring Results Black Dog Watershed Management Organization

[7]Approximate Total Percent Vegetative Cover Within the Entire Emergent Zone (0-2 ft. depth) is estimated based on the three sampling locations and a visual survey during travels around the water body. Estimates are broken into the following categories: 0-25%=Poor, 26-50%=Moderate, 51-75%=High and Excellent, 76-100%=Moderate.
[8]The Total Number of Native Wetland Plant Species within the emergent zone is based on 3 sampling locations, a meandering visual survey during travels on the water body, and walking along the shoreline: 0-5 = Poor, 6-10 = Moderate, 11-15 = High, and >15 = Excellent.
[9]Total Exotic Emergent Percent Coverage, out of the entire emergent zone area, is estimated based on two plot locations, a meandering visual survey during travels on the water body, and walking along the shoreline. Estimates are broken into four categories: 0-25%=Excellent (1.0), 26-50%=High (0.66), 51-75%=Moderate (0.33), 76-100%=Poor (0.1)
[10]**Overall Upland Buffer Quality** is determined based on the average of the six upland buffer quality parameter rating scores: >0.80 = Excellent, 0.67-0.80 = High, 0.33-0.66 = Moderate, <0.33 = Poor.

Overall Upland Buffer Quality	Percent Cover	Percent Cover Rating Score	Exotics Percent Cover Range	Exotics Percent Cover Rating Score	Buffer Width Range	Buffer Width Rating Score	Buffer Continuity Percent Range	Buffer Continuity Rating Score	Mean Coefficient of Conservatism Value (C-Value)	C-Value Rating (using MPCA values, 2007)	Number of Native Species	Number of Native Species Rating Score	Overall Upland Buffer Quality Score
Poor	<75%	0.1	>40%	0.1	<10 ft.	0.1	0-25%	0.1	0 - <3	0.10	<5	0.1	< 0.33
Moderate	75-95%	0.5	15-40%	0.5	10-25 ft.	0.4	25-50%	0.4	>3 - <6	0.50	5-20	0.33	0.33 - 0.66
High	>95%	1.0	<15%	1.0	25-50 ft.	0.7	51-75%	0.7	>6 - <9	0.75	20-30	0.66	0.67 - 0.80
Excellent	>95%	1.0	<15%	1.0	>50 ft.	1.0	76-100%	1.0	>9 - 10	1.00	>30	1.0	> 0.80

[11]Unmanicured (upland) Buffer Width is divided into four categories: Excellent (1.0) = >50 ft, High (0.7) = 25-50 ft, Moderate (0.4) = 10-25 ft, and Low (0.1) = <10 ft.
[12]Estimated Total Vegetative Cover (Percent Range) for upland buffer is the proportion of the ground covered by vegetation within 50 feet of the wetland/upland transition zone. The percent cover is divided into three categories: High and Excellent (1.0) = >95%, Moderate (0.5) = 75 - 95%, and Poor (0.1) = <75%.
[13]The Total Number of Native Plant Species within the unmanicured upland buffer zone is based on two plot locations and a meandering visual survey along the shoreline.
[14](Upland) Buffer Continuity is a measure of the proportion of the water body surrounded by the unmanicured, native upland buffer. This measure is divided into four categories: Excellent (1.0) = 76 - 100%, High (0.7) = 51 - 75%, Medium (0.4) = 26 - 50%, and Low (0.1) = 0 - 25%.
[15]Upland buffer exotic species "Percent of Total Coverage" is the percent cover of exotic species within the unmanicured upland buffer, which is divided into three categories: High and Excellent (1.0) = <15%, Moderate (0.5) = 15 - 40%, and Poor (0.1) = >40%.
[16]The presence of shoreline erosion is determined by the approximate percentage of the shoreline affected and is divided into the following three categories: 0 - 10%, 11 - 25%, 26 - 100%.

Table 1: Lac Lavon 2014 and 2019 Habitat Assessment Monitoring Results Black Dog Watershed Management Organization

Monitoring Year	Submergent Zone Sampling								
	Approximate Proportion of the Water Body Which is Deep Water Habitat (~ > 20 ft. depth)	Overall Submergent Zone Quality[1]	Approximate Proportion of Water Body Typically Dominated By Submergent Vegetation (~ 2 - 20 ft. depth)	Native Species		Mean Coefficient of Conservatism Value	Exotic Species		
				Average Native Plant Density Rating[2,3]	Total Number of Native Species[5]		Total Number of Species	Average Exotic Plant Density Rating[2, 3]	Maximum Exotic Plant Density Rating[4]
2014	25%	**Moderate**	70%	1.4 (Moderate)	12 (HIgh)	4.6 (Moderate)	2	2.0 (Moderate)	3.0 (Poor)
2019	25%	**Moderate**	70%	1.5 (Moderate)	12 (HIgh)	4.5 (Moderate)	2	1.7 (Moderate)	3.0 (Poor)

Monitoring Year	Vegetated Emergent Zone Sampling						
	Overall Emergent Zone Quality[6]	Approximate Proportion of Emergent Zone (0 - 2 ft. depth) Within The Water Body	Approximate Total Percent Vegetative Cover Within The Entire Emergent Zone[7]	Total Number of Native Wetland Plant Species[8]	Mean Coefficient of Conservatism Value	Exotic Species	
						Number of Species	Total Exotic Emergent Percent Coverage[9]
2014	**Moderate**	5%	0-25% (Poor)	32 (Excellent)	2.3 (Poor)	15	26-50% (High)
2019	**Moderate**	5%	0-25% (Poor)	38 (Excellent)	2.4 (Poor)	17	26-50% (High)

Monitoring Year	Upland Buffer Sampling								Erosion/Sedimentation	
	Overall Upland Buffer Quality[10]	Unmanicured Buffer Width[11]	Estimated Total Vegetative Cover (Percent Range)[12]	Total Number of Native Plant Species[13]	Mean Coefficient of Conservatism Value	Buffer Continuity (Percent Surrounding Water Body)[14]	Exotic Species		Shoreline Erosion (Percent of Shoreline)[16]	Sediment Deltas (Yes/No)
							Number of Species	Percent of Total Coverage[15]		
2014	**Poor**	<10 ft. (Poor)	>95% (High)	32 (Excellent)	1.3 (Poor)	0-25% (Poor)	31	>40% (Poor)	0-10%	No
2019	**Poor**	<10 ft. (Poor)	75-95% (Moderate)	56 (Excellent)	2.0 (Poor)	0-25% (Poor)	41	>40% (Poor)	0-10%	No

Table 1: Lac Lavon 2019 Habitat Assessment Monitoring Results Black Dog Watershed Management Organization

The following changes were made to the 2011 - 2019 monitoring and analysis:

- Monitor one or two water bodies per year. Kingsley Lake in 2011 and 2016, Orchard Lake in 2012 and 2017, Crystal Lake in 2013 and 2018, Lac Lavon in 2014 and 2019, Keller Lake in 2015 - Conduct a meandering survey of submergent, emergent, and upland buffer zones. In addition, the emergent and upland buffer plot locations were evaluated.
- Changes were made in 2011 through 2019 to the calculations to include floristic quality as part of the assessment. These changes include adding a rating of "High" to the categories to accommodate MPCA ratings for floristic quality. These changes included adding a Rating Code:

Poor	Moderate	High or Excellent

The following footnotes pertain to 2011 through 2019 data:

[1]**Overall Submergent Zone Quality** rating is the average of the rating scores for the following parameters: average exotic plant density, average native plant density, total number of native species, and C-value rating: >0.80 = Excellent, 0.67-0.80 = High, 0.33-0.66 = Moderate, <0.33 = Poor.

Overall Submergent Zone Quality	Avg. Exotic Plant Density	Exotic Plant Density Rating Score	Avg. Native Plant Density	Avg. Native Plant Density Rating Score	Total Number of Native Species In Submergent Zone	Species Richness Rating Score	Mean Coefficient of Conservatism Value (C-Value)	C-Value Rating (using MPCA values, 2007)	Total Overall Submergent Zone Quality Score
Poor	>2.0	0.1	> 1.75	0.1	<7	0.1	0 - <3	0.10	< 0.33
Moderate	>1.0 - 2.0	0.5	1.25 - 1.75	0.5	>7 - <9	0.5	>3 - <6	0.50	0.33 - 0.66
High	>0 - 1.0	0.75			>9 - <14	0.75	>6 - <9	0.75	0.67 - 0.80
Excellent	0	1.0	1.0 to 1.25	1.0	>14	1.0	>9 - 10	1.00	> 0.80

[2]Plant density ratings are a relative measure of the total amount of submergent vegetation covering the submergent zone, with a scale from 1 to 3.
[3]Density data for Lac Lavon were collected by Matt Berg using a point intercept survey throughout the lake.
[4]Maximum exotic plant density ratings represent the worst case scenario of curlyleaf pondweed density early in the growing season and/or Eurasian watermilfoil when it is most prolific later in the growing season.
[5]The Total Number of Native Species within the submergent zone for Lac Lavon was collected by Matt Berg using a point intercept survey.
The additional category of "High" was added in 2011 through 2019 and values were adjusted to: <7 = Poor, 7-9 = Moderate, 9-14 = High, >14 = Excellent.
[6]**Overall Emergent Zone Quality** is the average of the rating scores for the following parameters within the emergent zone: the total percent coverage, the total number of native wetland plant species, the percent coverage of exotic species, and the C-Value Rating: >0.80 = Excellent, 0.67-0.80 = High, 0.33-0.66 = Moderate, <0.33 = Poor.

Overall Emergent Zone Quality	Percent Cover	Percent Cover Rating Score	Total Number of Native Wetland Plant Species	Number of Native Wetland Plant Species Rating Score	Percent Cover of Exotics	Percent Cover of Exotics Rating Score	Mean Coefficient of Conservatism Value (C-Value)	C-Value Rating (using MPCA values, 2007)	Overall Emergent Zone Quality Score
Poor	0-25%	0.1	< or= 5	0.1	76-100%	0.1	0 - <3	0.10	< 0.33
Moderate	76-100% or 26-50%	0.5	6 - 10	0.33	51-75%	0.33	>3 - <6	0.50	0.33 - 0.66
High	51-75%	1.0	11 - 15	0.66	26-50%	0.66	>6 - <9	0.75	0.67 - 0.80
Excellent	51-75%	1.0	> 15	1.0	0-25%	1.0	>9 - 10	1.00	> 0.80

Table 1: Lac Lavon 2019 Habitat Assessment Monitoring Results Black Dog Watershed Management Organization

[7]Approximate Total Percent Vegetative Cover Within the Entire Emergent Zone (0-2 ft. depth) is estimated based on the three sampling locations and a visual survey during travels around the water body. Estimates are broken into the following categories: 0-25%=Poor, 26-50%=Moderate, 51-75%=High and Excellent, 76-100%=Moderate.
[8]The Total Number of Native Wetland Plant Species within the emergent zone is based on 3 sampling locations, a meandering visual survey during travels on the water body, and walking along the shoreline: 0-5 = Poor, 6-10 = Moderate, 11-15 = High, and >15 = Excellent.
[9]Total Exotic Emergent Percent Coverage, out of the entire emergent zone area, is estimated based on two plot locations, a meandering visual survey during travels on the water body, and walking along the shoreline. Estimates are broken into four categories: 0-25%=Excellent (1.0), 26-50%=High (0.66), 51-75%=Moderate (0.33), 76-100%=Poor (0.1)
[10]**Overall Upland Buffer Quality** is determined based on the average of the six upland buffer quality parameter rating scores: >0.80 = Excellent, 0.67-0.80 = High, 0.33-0.66 = Moderate, <0.33 = Poor.

Overall Upland Buffer Quality	Percent Cover	Percent Cover Rating Score	Exotics Percent Cover Range	Exotics Percent Cover Rating Score	Buffer Width Range	Buffer Width Rating Score	Buffer Continuity Percent Range	Buffer Continuity Rating Score	Mean Coefficient of Conservatism Value (C-Value)	C-Value Rating (using MPCA values, 2007)	Number of Native Species	Number of Native Species Rating Score	Overall Upland Buffer Quality Score
Poor	<75%	0.1	>40%	0.1	<10 ft.	0.1	0-25%	0.1	0 - <3	0.10	<5	0.1	< 0.33
Moderate	75-95%	0.5	15-40%	0.5	10-25 ft.	0.4	25-50%	0.4	>3 - <6	0.50	5-20	0.33	0.33 - 0.66
High	>95%	1.0	<15%	1.0	25-50 ft.	0.7	51-75%	0.7	>6 - <9	0.75	20-30	0.66	0.67 - 0.80
Excellent	>95%	1.0	<15%	1.0	>50 ft.	1.0	76-100%	1.0	>9 - 10	1.00	>30	1.0	> 0.80

[11]Unmanicured (upland) Buffer Width is divided into four categories: Excellent (1.0) = >50 ft, High (0.7) = 25-50 ft, Moderate (0.4) = 10-25 ft, and Low (0.1) = <10 ft.
[12]Estimated Total Vegetative Cover (Percent Range) for upland buffer is the proportion of the ground covered by vegetation within 50 feet of the wetland/upland transition zone. The percent cover is divided into three categories: High and Excellent (1.0) = >95%, Moderate (0.5) = 75 - 95%, and Poor (0.1) = <75%.
[13]The Total Number of Native Plant Species within the unmanicured upland buffer zone is based on two plot locations and a meandering visual survey along the shoreline.
[14](Upland) Buffer Continuity is a measure of the proportion of the water body surrounded by the unmanicured, native upland buffer. This measure is divided into four categories: Excellent (1.0) = 76 - 100%, High (0.7) = 51 - 75%, Medium (0.4) = 26 - 50%, and Low (0.1) = 0 - 25%.
[15]Upland buffer exotic species "Percent of Total Coverage" is the percent cover of exotic species within the unmanicured upland buffer, which is divided into three categories: High and Excellent (1.0) = <15%, Moderate (0.5) = 15 - 40%, and Poor (0.1) = >40%.
[16]The presence of shoreline erosion is determined by the approximate percentage of the shoreline affected and is divided into the following three categories: 0 - 10%, 11 - 25%, 26 - 100%.

Table 1: Keller Lake 2015 and 2020 Habitat Assessment Monitoring Results Black Dog Watershed Management Organization

Monitoring Year	Submergent Zone									
	Approximate Proportion of the Water Body Which is Deep Water Habitat (~ > 20 ft. depth)	Overall Submergent Zone Quality[1]	Approximate Proportion of Water Body Typically Dominated By Submergent Vegetation (~ 2 - 20 ft. depth)	Native Species		Mean Coefficient of Conservatism Value	Exotic Species		
				Average Native Plant Density Rating[2,3]	Total Number of Native Species[5]		Total Number of Species	Average Exotic Plant Density Rating[2, 3]	Maximum Exotic Plant Density Rating[4]
2015	0%	**Poor**	90%	1.3 (Moderate)	2 (Poor)	1.5 (Poor)	2	1.8 (Moderate)	2.2 (Poor)
2020	0%	**Moderate**	90%	1.2 (Excellent)	2 (Poor)	1.5 (Poor)	2	1.8 (Moderate)	2.3 (Poor)

Monitoring Year	Vegetated Emergent Zone						
	Overall Emergent Zone Quality[6]	Approximate Proportion of Emergent Zone (0 - 2 ft. depth) Within The Water Body	Approximate Total Percent Vegetative Cover Within The Entire Emergent Zone[7]	Total Number of Native Wetland Plant Species[8]	Mean Coefficient of Conservatism Value	Exotic Species	
						Number of Species	Total Exotic Emergent Percent Coverage[9]
2015	**High**	10%	51-75% (High)	28 (Excellent)	2.3 (Poor)	8	26-50% (High)
2020	**High**	10%	51-75% (High)	36 (Excellent)	2.4 (Poor)	10	26-50% (High)

Monitoring Year	Upland Buffer								Erosion/Sedimentation	
	Overall Upland Buffer Quality[10]	Unmanicured Buffer Width[11]	Estimated Total Vegetative Cover (Percent Range)[12]	Total Number of Native Plant Species[13]	Mean Coefficient of Conservatism Value	Buffer Continuity (Percent Surrounding Water Body)[14]	Exotic Species		Shoreline Erosion (Percent of Shoreline)[16]	Sediment Deltas (Yes/No)
							Number of Species	Percent of Total Coverage[15]		
2015	**Moderate**	25-50 ft. (High)	>95% (High)	20 (Moderate)	1.6 (Poor)	76-100% (Excellent)	10	>40% (Poor)	0-10%	No
2020	**Moderate**	25-50 ft. (High)	>95% (High)	42 (Excellent)	1.8 (Poor)	51-75% (High)	29	>40% (Poor)	0-10%	No

Table 1: Keller Lake 2020 Habitat Assessment Monitoring Results Black Dog Watershed Management Organization

The following changes were made to the 2011 - 2020 monitoring and analysis:

- Monitor one or two water bodies per year. Kingsley Lake in 2011 and 2016, Orchard Lake in 2012 and 2017, Crystal Lake in 2013 and 2018, Lac Lavon in 2014 and 2019, Keller Lake in 2015 and 2020 - Conduct a meandering survey of submergent, emergent, and upland buffer zones. In addition, the emergent and upland buffer plot locations were evaluated.
- Changes were made in 2011 through 2020 to the calculations to include floristic quality as part of the assessment. These changes include adding a rating of "High" to the categories to accommodate MPCA ratings for floristic quality. These changes included adding a Rating Code:

Poor	Moderate	High or Excellent

The following footnotes pertain to 2011 through 2020 data:

[1]**Overall Submergent Zone Quality** rating is the average of the rating scores for the following parameters: average exotic plant density, average native plant density, total number of native species, and C-value rating: >0.80 = Excellent, 0.67-0.80 = High, 0.33-0.66 = Moderate, <0.33 = Poor.

Overall Submergent Zone Quality	Avg. Exotic Plant Density	Exotic Plant Density Rating Score	Avg. Native Plant Density	Avg. Native Plant Density Rating Score	Total Number of Native Species In Submergent Zone	Species Richness Rating Score	Mean Coefficient of Conservatism Value (C-Value)	C-Value Rating (using MPCA values, 2007)	Total Overall Submergent Zone Quality Score
Poor	>2.0	0.1	> 1.75	0.1	<7	0.1	0 - <3	0.10	< 0.33
Moderate	>1.0 - 2.0	0.5	1.25 - 1.75	0.5	>7 - <9	0.5	>3 - <6	0.50	0.33 - 0.66
High	>0 - 1.0	0.75			>9 - <14	0.75	>6 - <9	0.75	0.67 - 0.80
Excellent	0	1.0	1.0 to 1.25	1.0	>14	1.0	>9 - 10	1.00	> 0.80

[2]Plant density ratings are a relative measure of the total amount of submergent vegetation covering the submergent zone, with a scale from 1 to 3.
[3]Density data for Keller Lake were collected by Blue Water Science using a point intercept survey throughout the lake.
[4]Maximum exotic plant density ratings represent the worst case scenario of curlyleaf pondweed density early in the growing season and/or Eurasian watermilfoil when it is most prolific later in the growing season.
[5]The Total Number of Native Species within the submergent zone for Keller Lake was collected by Blue Water Science using a point intercept survey. The additional category of "High" was added in 2011 through 2020 and values were adjusted to: <7 = Poor, 7-9 = Moderate, 9-14 = High, >14 = Excellent.
[6]**Overall Emergent Zone Quality** is the average of the rating scores for the following parameters within the emergent zone: the total percent coverage, the total number of native wetland plant species, the percent coverage of exotic species, and the C-Value Rating: >0.80 = Excellent, 0.67-0.80 = High, 0.33-0.66 = Moderate, <0.33 = Poor.

Overall Emergent Zone Quality	Percent Cover	Percent Cover Rating Score	Total Number of Native Wetland Plant Species	Number of Native Wetland Plant Species Rating Score	Percent Cover of Exotics	Percent Cover of Exotics Rating Score	Mean Coefficient of Conservatism Value (C-Value)	C-Value Rating (using MPCA values, 2007)	Overall Emergent Zone Quality Score
Poor	0-25%	0.1	< or= 5	0.1	76-100%	0.1	0 - <3	0.10	< 0.33
Moderate	76-100% or 26-50%	0.5	6 - 10	0.33	51-75%	0.33	>3 - <6	0.50	0.33 - 0.66
High	51-75%	1.0	11 - 15	0.66	26-50%	0.66	>6 - <9	0.75	0.67 - 0.80
Excellent	51-75%	1.0	> 15	1.0	0-25%	1.0	>9 - 10	1.00	> 0.80

Table 1: Keller Lake 2020 Habitat Assessment Monitoring Results Black Dog Watershed Management Organization

[7]Approximate Total Percent Vegetative Cover Within the Entire Emergent Zone (0-2 ft. depth) is estimated based on the two plot locations and a visual survey walking along the shoreline. Estimates are broken into the following categories: 0-25%=Poor, 26-50%=Moderate, 51-75%=High and Excellent, 76-100%=Moderate.
[8]The Total Number of Native Wetland Plant Species within the emergent zone is based on 2 plot locations and a visual survey walking along the shoreline: 0-5 = Poor, 6-10 = Moderate, 11-15 = High, and >15 = Excellent.
[9]Total Exotic Emergent Percent Coverage, out of the entire emergent zone area, is estimated based on two plot locations, a visual survey walking along the shoreline. Estimates are broken into four categories: 0-25%=Excellent (1.0), 26-50%=High (0.66), 51-75%=Moderate (0.33), 76-100%=Poor (0.1)
[10]**Overall Upland Buffer Quality** is determined based on the average of the six upland buffer quality parameter rating scores: >0.80 = Excellent, 0.67-0.80 = High, 0.33-0.66 = Moderate, <0.33 = Poor.

Overall Upland Buffer Quality	Percent Cover	Percent Cover Rating Score	Exotics Percent Cover Range	Exotics Percent Cover Rating Score	Buffer Width Range	Buffer Width Rating Score	Buffer Continuity Percent Range	Buffer Continuity Rating Score	Mean Coefficient of Conservatism Value (C-Value)	C-Value Rating (using MPCA values, 2007)	Number of Native Species	Number of Native Species Rating Score	Overall Upland Buffer Quality Score
Poor	<75%	0.1	>40%	0.1	<10 ft.	0.1	0-25%	0.1	0 - <3	0.10	<5	0.1	< 0.33
Moderate	75-95%	0.5	15-40%	0.5	10-25 ft.	0.4	25-50%	0.4	>3 - <6	0.50	5-20	0.33	0.33 - 0.66
High	>95%	1.0	<15%	1.0	25-50 ft.	0.7	51-75%	0.7	>6 - <9	0.75	20-30	0.66	0.67 - 0.80
Excellent	>95%	1.0	<15%	1.0	>50 ft.	1.0	76-100%	1.0	>9 - 10	1.00	>30	1.0	> 0.80

[11]Unmanicured (upland) Buffer Width is divided into four categories: Excellent (1.0) = >50 ft, High (0.7) = 25-50 ft, Moderate (0.4) = 10-25 ft, and Low (0.1) = <10 ft.
[12]Estimated Total Vegetative Cover (Percent Range) for upland buffer is the proportion of the ground covered by vegetation within 50 feet of the wetland/upland transition zone. The percent cover is divided into three categories: High and Excellent (1.0) = >95%, Moderate (0.5) = 75 - 95%, and Poor (0.1) = <75%.
[13]The Total Number of Native Plant Species within the unmanicured upland buffer zone is based on two plot locations and a meandering visual survey along the shoreline.
[14](Upland) Buffer Continuity is a measure of the proportion of the water body surrounded by the unmanicured, native upland buffer. This measure is divided into four categories: Excellent (1.0) = 76 - 100%, High (0.7) = 51 - 75%, Medium (0.4) = 26 - 50%, and Low (0.1) = 0 - 25%.
[15]Upland buffer exotic species "Percent of Total Coverage" is the percent cover of exotic species within the unmanicured upland buffer, which is divided into three categories: High and Excellent (1.0) = <15%, Moderate (0.5) = 15 - 40%, and Poor (0.1) = >40%.
[16]The presence of shoreline erosion is determined by the approximate percentage of the shoreline affected and is divided into the following three categories: 0 - 10%, 11 - 25%, 26 - 100%.

Appendix D

2003–2020 Recommended and Completed Management Actions

Table D-1: 2009 Recommended and Completed Management Actions
Black Dog Watershed Management Organization Habitat Monitoring

Strategic Water Body	Problem Identified	Recommendation	Proposed Action	Benefits	Implementation Period	Completed 2004-2009 Actions Which May Improve Wildlife Habitat and/or Water Quality
Crystal	Unmanicured, native vegetation in adjacent upland and emergent zone is narrow and not continuous, limiting wildlife benefits.	1. Increase width and continuity of native upland buffer and emergent zone.	Conduct an educational workshop and lakescaping demonstration project. Assist lakeshore owners with funding and obtaining any needed MnDNR permits for potential upland buffer and emergent zone enhancements.	Inform/show lakeshore property owners how a native upland buffer and native emergent zone can improve functions and values of the lake and improve aesthetics.	Spring - Fall	2009: Operation of the ferric chloride treatment system halted due to low water levels. The City of Burnsville harvested curlyleaf pondweed. In late 2009, the City of Burnsville treated 14 acres of buckthorn within Crystal West Park. In 2009 and 2008, garlic mustard within the upland buffer was removed/pulled. 2004-2008: The BDWMO resumed and continued operation of the ferric chloride treatment system. The City of Burnsville: 1) excavated/enhanced four stormwater treatment ponds (including West Buck Hill Park), which reduced the phosphorus loading into the lake, and 2) conducted annual harvesting of Eurasian watermilfoil and curlyleaf pondweed. The City of Lakeville excavated/enhanced the Bluebill stormwater treatment pond.
			Restore sustainable native communities	Increase wildlife habitat.	Spring - Fall	
	Purple loosestrife is present.	2. Continue to control and manage purple loosestrife.	Control and manage. For large stands of purple loosestrife, contact the MnDNR to request a release of purple loosestrife-controlling beetles. For a few small colonies of purple loosestrife, hand pull or dig the plants out before they go to seed.	Increase/maintain wildlife habitat.	Spring - Fall	
	Curlyleaf pondweed is present.	3. Control curlyleaf pondweed	Control by harvesting or chemical treatment.	Maintain wildlife habitat.	Late Spring	
	Eurasian watermilfoil is present.	4. Control Eurasian watermilfoil.	Control by chemical treatment.	Maintain wildlife habitat.	Summer	
Keller Lake	Unmanicured, native vegetation in adjacent upland is narrow and not continuous, limiting wildlife benefits.	1. Increase width and continuity of native upland buffer.	Conduct an educational workshop and lakescaping demonstration project. Assist lakeshore owners with funding of potential upland buffer enhancements.	Inform/show lakeshore property owners how a native upland buffer can improve functions and values of the lake and improve aesthetics.	Spring - Fall	In 2010 the City of Apple Valley may construct Whitney Pond for stormwater treatment within the Keller Lake watershed. 2009: Due to low water levels, operation of the ferric chloride treatment system halted and no harvesting of curlyleaf pondweed was conducted. The City of Burnsville stabilized approximately one hundred feet of shoreline on the southeast edge of the lake. Logs were interlaced and secured along the shoreline and red-osier dogwood live stakes were installed along the eroding banks. 2004 - 2008: The Cities of Apple Valley and Burnsville partnered to conduct annual harvesting of curlyleaf pondweed. 2005: The City of Apple Valley excavated and enhanced Redwood Pond, which will decrease phosphorus loading into Keller Lake. Also, In 2010 the City of Apple Valley may construct Whitney Pond for stormwater treatment within the Keller Lake watershed.
			Restore sustainable native communities	Increase wildlife habitat.	Spring - Fall	
	Purple loosestrife is present.	2. Continue to control and manage purple loosestrife.	Control and manage. For large stands of purple loosestrife, contact the MnDNR to request a release of purple loosestrife-controlling beetles. For a few small colonies of purple loosestrife, hand pull or dig the plants out before they go to seed.	Increase/maintain wildlife habitat.	Spring - Fall	
	Curlyleaf pondweed dominates the lake in late spring-early summer.	3. Continue control of curlyleaf pondweed.	Control as recommended by the MnDNR. Since the MnDNR designates Keller Lake as a "Natural Environment", a special permit is needed to chemically treat the lake.	Maintain wildlife habitat.	Summer	
	Eurasian watermilfoil is present.	4. Control Eurasian watermilfoil.	Control as recommended by the MnDNR. Since the MnDNR designates Keller Lake as a "Natural Environment", a special permit is needed to chemically treat the lake.	Maintain wildlife habitat.	Summer	
Kingsley Lake	Curlyleaf pondweed is present.	1. Conduct a detailed late spring macrophyte survey to ascertain densities and extent of coverage.	Consider control measures, dependent on results of an detailed early growing season survey.	Maintain wildlife habitat.	Late Spring	2005 - 2008: Annually, the City of Lakeville and members of the Kingsley Lake Homeowner's Association removed purple loosestrife plants and common buckthorn from portions of the lake and the upland buffer surrounding the lake. On March 6, 2008, soil sediment samples were collected on Kingsley Lake by Blue Water Science (BWS) and the City of Lakeville. Based on the results of the soil analysis, the BWS report stated that "curlyleaf pondweed is not expected to produce heavy growth conditions (where plants top out in a solid canopy) in Kingsley Lake." However, since curlyleaf pondweed may typically die-off prior to the early-June habitat assessment, the peak density and percent total coverage of curlyleaf pondweed is uncertain. To date, it is unclear if curlyleaf pondweed densities and percent coverage have been relatively consistent or increasing within the lake over the last few years. In 2008, a Kingsley lakeshore resident, inspired by the Blue Thumb program, commenced shoreline stabilization utilizing native plants.
	Common buckthorn dominates portions of the upland buffer.	2. Conduct an evaluation of common buckthorn, followed by removal.	Remove buckthorn. Volunteer groups and contractors can effectively remove buckthorn by pulling, cutting, and treating stumps with herbicide.	Increase wildlife habitat.	Open	
	Purple loosestrife is present.	3. Continue to control and manage purple loosestrife.	Control and manage. For large stands of purple loosestrife, contact the MnDNR to request a release of purple loosestrife-controlling beetles. For a few small colonies of purple loosestrife, hand pull or dig the plants out before they go to seed.	Increase/maintain wildlife habitat.	Spring - Fall	
	Hybrid cattail and reed canary grass are present.	4. Control hybrid cattail and reed canary grass.	Control hybrid cattail and reed canary grass now before colonies become more abundant. The herbicide Rodeo ™ can be used to effectively control both invasive emergent species.	Increase/maintain wildlife habitat.	Spring-Summer	
Lac Lavon	Eurasian watermilfoil dominates portions of the lake.	1. Continue to manage Eurasian watermilfoil.	Control by chemical treatment as recommended by MnDNR.	Increase/maintain wildlife habitat and water quality	Spring-Summer	2006: The Cities of Burnsville and Apple Valley and the lake homeowners partnered to fund a fluridone treatment for control of Eurasian watermilfoil. The treatment is expected to provide control of Eurasian watermilfoil for three years, while allowing native plant species to rebound. The cities have continued to inform the MnDNR of the ongoing treatments and the MnDNR proposes to continue aquatic plant surveys to study the effects of whole-lake fluridone treatments. However, no MnDNR macrophyte survey was conducted in 2008.
	Curlyleaf pondweed is present.	2. Monitor presence of curlyleaf pondweed.	Control if increased occurrence and subsequent midsummer die off threatens water quality)	Identify the problem before it becomes difficult to treat.	Spring	
	Unmanicured, native vegetation in adjacent upland is narrow and not continuous, limiting wildlife benefits.	3. Increase width/creation of native upland buffer.	Conduct an educational workshop and lakescaping demonstration project. Assist lakeshore owners with funding of potential upland buffer enhancements.	Inform/show lakeshore property owners of how a native upland buffer can improve functions and values of the lake and improve aesthetics.	Spring - Fall	
			Restore sustainable native communities	Increase wildlife habitat.	Spring - Fall	
Orchard Lake	Curlyleaf pondweed dominates the lake in late spring-early summer.	1. Continue curlyleaf pondweed control measures.	Control and manage	Increase/maintain wildlife habitat and water quality.	Late Spring - Early summer	2009: The City of Lakeville conducted herbicide treatment for curlyleaf pondweed within the northeast bay (~20 acres). The herbicide treatment resulted in lake-wide control of curlyleaf pondweed. 2004-2008: The City of Lakeville provided lakeshore owners with shoreline restoration information. However, to date, no plans have been made for potential future shoreline restoration projects. Annually, the City of Lakeville harvested approximately 70 acres of curlyleaf pondweed. 2007: A small area of lakeshore, near the boat launch, was restored using native plants.
	Unmanicured, native vegetation in adjacent upland is narrow and not continuous, limiting wildlife benefits.	2. Increase width and continuity of native upland buffer.	Conduct an educational workshop and lakescaping demonstration project. Assist lakeshore owners with funding of potential upland buffer enhancements.	Inform/show lakeshore property owners how a native upland buffer can improve functions and values of the lake and improve aesthetics.	Spring - Fall	
			Restore sustainable native communities	Increase wildlife habitat.	Spring - Fall	
	Purple loosestrife is present.	3. Conduct a detailed evaluation of purple loosestrife, followed by removal/control.	Control and manage by hand-pulling if only a few plants are present or introduce beetles if numerous plants are present.	Increase/maintain wildlife habitat.	Spring - Summer	
Sunset Pond	Extensive algal bloom	1. Reduce phosphorus loading into the pond.	Construct/install: catch basin sumps, prefabricated treatment devices (e.g. Stormceptor), infiltration facilities within the watershed, or other more conventional methods. Conduct more frequent street sweepings.	Improve wildlife habitat, fishery habitat, and aesthetics/recreation.	Open	In 2009, as in past years, the City of Burnsville actively managed the restored native buffer adjacent to the pond, the surrounding prairie restoration area, and portions of the emergent zone. Specifically, in 2007 through 2009 the City of Burnsville conducted spot spraying of invasive vegetation, such as reed canary grass, thistle, and purple loosestrife. A prescription burn, inter-seeding of prairie species, and buckthorn removal were conducted in 2008 to increase the plant diversity in the upland area.
	Maintained turf grass remains within portions of the upland buffer.	2. Enhance/maintain upland buffer.	Continue restoring sustainable native communities	Improve wildlife habitat and water quality.	Spring - Fall	
	Exotic species are dominant in emergent zone, and include narrow-leaf cattail, hybrid cattail, and reed canary grass.	3. Manage exotic species within emergent zone.	Selective herbicide treatments to reduce presence of exotic species	Allow for the establishment of more diverse native species that provide better wildlife values.	Spring - Fall	
	Presence of curlyleaf pondweed observed in 2003 and 2005 through 2008.	4. Conduct a late spring macrophyte survey to ascertain densities and extent of coverage.	consider control measures dependent on the results of an early growing season survey.	Maintain wildlife habitat. Reduce down-stream phosphorus loading.	Late Spring	
	The southern portion of the pond is shallow (1 to 3 feet deep).	5. Create a "navigation channel".	Excavate and remove sediment.	Improve wildlife habitat, fishery habitat, and aesthetics/recreation.	Winter	

Table 2: 2011 Recommended and Completed Management Actions for Kingsley Lake
Black Dog Watershed Management Organization Habitat Monitoring

Problem Identified	Recommendation	Proposed Action	Benefits	Implementation Period	Completed 2004-2009 Actions Which May Improve Wildlife Habitat and/or Water Quality
Curlyleaf pondweed is present in some years.	Conduct a detailed late spring macrophyte survey to ascertain densities and extent of coverage.	Consider control measures, dependent on results of a detailed early growing season survey.	Maintain wildlife habitat.	Late Spring	2005 - 2008: Annually, the City of Lakeville and members of the Kingsley Lake Homeowner's Association removed purple loosestrife plants and common buckthorn from portions of the lake and the upland buffer surrounding the lake. Purple loosestrife beetles were released by the MnDNR prior to 2002. Follow up monitoring by the MnDNR indicates that beetles are present at a population that the MnDNR feels is appropriate for biological control. On March 6, 2008, soil sediment samples were collected on Kingsley Lake by Blue Water Science (BWS) and the City of Lakeville. Based on the results of the soil analysis, the BWS report stated that "curlyleaf pondweed is not expected to produce heavy growth conditions (where plants top out in a solid canopy) in Kingsley Lake." However, since curlyleaf pondweed may typically die-off prior to the early-June habitat assessment, the peak density and percent total coverage of curlyleaf pondweed is uncertain. To date, it is unclear if curlyleaf pondweed densities and percent coverage have been relatively consistent or increasing within the lake over the last few years. In 2008, a Kingsley Lake lakeshore resident, inspired by the Blue Thumb program, commenced shoreline stabilization utilizing native plants.
Common buckthorn dominates portions of the upland buffer.	Conduct an evaluation of common buckthorn, followed by removal.	Remove buckthorn. Volunteer groups and contractors can effectively remove buckthorn by pulling, cutting, and treating stumps with herbicide.	Increase wildlife habitat.	Open	
Purple loosestrife is present.	Continue to control and manage purple loosestrife.	Control and manage. For a few small colonies of purple loosestrife, hand pull or dig the plants out before they go to seed. Continue to request monitoring from the MnDNR to assure beetles are present and at appropriate populations for biological control.	Increase/maintain wildlife habitat.	Spring - Fall	
Hybrid cattail and reed canary grass are present.	Control hybrid cattail and reed canary grass.	Control hybrid cattail and reed canary grass now before colonies become more abundant. The herbicide Rodeo ^{TM} can be used to effectively control both invasive emergent species.	Increase/maintain wildlife habitat.	Spring-Summer	
Stormwater drainage from impervious surfaces is directed into the lake.	Redirect stormwater for infiltration prior to discharge.	Install a rainwater garden or other suitable method for infiltration.	Improve water quality	Open	
Bare soil on steep slope could cause erosion and sedimentation into lake.	Vegetate hillslope.	Plant vegetation suited for steep slopes along hillside to prevent erosion.	Improve water quality	Open	
Upland buffer areas lacking naturalized vegetation.	Improve the shoreline with a naturalized upland buffer.	Rather than manicured turf grass, gravel, and managed plantings with bare soil, the shoreline could be vegetated with native grasses and wildflowers. A landscape architect could create inviting spaces and views for restaurant customers to enjoy.	Increase wildlife habitat and Improve water quality	Open	
Emergent and upland buffer areas contain non-native invasive vegetation.	Replace non-native invasive vegetation with native vegetation.	Treat non-native invasive vegeation and then seed with an appropriate BWSR seed mix.	Increase/maintain wildlife habitat.	Spring-Summer	

Table 2: 2012 Recommended and Completed Management Actions for Orchard Lake
Black Dog Watershed Management Organization Habitat Monitoring

Problem Identified	Recommendation	Proposed Action	Benefits	Implementation Period	Completed 2004-2012 Actions Which May Improve Wildlife Habitat and/or Water Quality
Curlyleaf pondweed dominates the lake in late spring-early summer.	Continue curlyleaf pondweed control measures.	Continue to control and manage. See Figure 3 for locations of curlyleaf pondweed.	Increase wildlife habitat, improve water quality, vegetative diversity, aesthetics, and recreation.	Late Spring - Early summer	**1999 through 2012:** The City of Lakeville conducts aquatic vegetation monitoring twice/year. **2009 through 2012**: The City of Lakeville conducted annual herbicide treatment for curlyleaf pondweed. **2004 through 2008:** Annually, the City of Lakeville harvested approximately 70 acres of curlyleaf pondweed. **2010**: Adjacent to the southwest end of the lake, an aeration system was installed in Orchard Pond to precipitate out phosphorus and improve water quality flowing into Orchard Lake. **2004 through 2012**: The City of Lakeville annually provides lakeshore owners with shoreline restoration information and encourages homeowners to take advantage of the Blue Thumb restoration program. One shoreline resident started a restoration project in **2012**. **2007**: A small area of lakeshore, near the boat launch, was restored using native plants. **2002**: Purple loosestrife beetles were released by the MNDNR. Follow up monitoring indicates that beetles are present at a popoulation that the MNDNR feels is appropriate for biological control of purple loosestrife plants.
Upland buffer areas lacking naturalized vegetation within publicly owned properties.	Increase width and continuity of native upland buffer.	To expand on the shoreline restoration that was done near the boat launch in 2007, the adjacent upland buffer could also be restored to naturalized native vegetation and not mowed (Potential Restoration Area #1 as shown in Appendix A and Figure 5). In the Wayside Park Area, non-native invasive vegetation including common buckthorn, vetch, spotted knapweed, and cattails could be removed and replaced with native vegetation. The naturalized upland buffer could be widened (Potential Restoration Area #2 as shown in Appendix A and Figure 5). At the beach area, there is a timber wall which is currently being used for fishing. A shoreline restoration could be done in this area (Potential Resotration Area #3 as shown in Appendix A and Figure 5). On the northwest side of the lake, one property owned by the City of Lakeville (adjacent to residential shoreline properties) could be restored to naturalized vegetation and provide an example for adjacent residential landowners for shoreline and upland buffer restoration (Potential Restoration Area #4 as shown in Appendix A and Figure 5).	Increase wildlife habitat. Improve water quality. Improve vegetative diversity and aesthetics.	Spring - Fall	
Upland buffer areas lacking naturalized vegetation. Most of the residential properties have turf grass up the the lakeshore edge.	Increase width and continuity of native upland buffer.	Restore sustainable native communities. Rather than manicured turf grass, sand, and bare soil, the shoreline could be vegetated with native grasses and wildflowers. A native upland buffer can improve functions and values of the lake and improve aesthetics (Potential Restoration Area #5 as shown in Appendix A and Figure 5).	Increase wildlife habitat. Improve water quality. Improve vegetative diversity and aesthetics.	Spring - Fall	
Purple loosestrife is present.	Continue to control and manage purple loosestrife.	Control and manage. For a few small colonies of purple loosestrife, hand pull or dig the plants out before they go to seed. Continue to request monitoring from the MNDNR to assure beetles are present and at appropriate populations for biological control (See Figures 3 and 5 for location of purple loosestrife).	Increase wildlife habitat. Improve vegetative diversity.	Spring - Fall	

Table 2: 2013 Recommended and Completed Management Actions for Crystal Lake
Black Dog Watershed Management Organization Habitat Monitoring

Problem Identified	Recommendation	Proposed Action	Benefits	Implementation Period	Completed Actions Which May Improve Wildlife Habitat and/or Water Quality
Curlyleaf pondweed dominates the lake in late spring-early summer.	Continue curlyleaf pondweed control measures.	Continue to control and manage. See Blue Water Science report for locations of curlyleaf pondweed.	Increase wildlife habitat, improve water quality, vegetative diversity, aesthetics, and recreation.	Late Spring - Early summer	**1999 through 2013:** The City of Burnsville conducts aquatic vegetation monitoring twice/year. **2003 through 2013**: The City of Burnsville conducted annual harvesting of curlyleaf pondweed. **2004-2008**: -The BDWMO operated the ferric chloride treatment system. -The City of Burnsville: 1) excavated/enhanced four stormwater treatment ponds (including West Buck Hill Park), which reduced the phosphorus loading into the lake, and 2) conducted annual harvesting of Eurasian watermilfoil and curlyleaf pondweed. -The City of Lakeville excavated/enhanced the Bluebill stormwater treatment pond. In **2009 and 2008**, garlic mustard within the upland buffer was removed/pulled. In late **2009**, the City of Burnsville treated 14 acres of buckthorn within Crystal West Park.
Upland buffer areas lacking naturalized vegetation within publicly owned properties.	Increase width and continuity of native upland buffer.	The width and density of naturalized shoreline buffer at the location of Emergent Plot #1 near the swimming area has improved significantly since 2009. The adjacent upland buffer could also be restored to naturalized native vegetation and not mowed (Potential Restoration Areas #1 through 4 as shown in Figure 4 and photos).	Increase wildlife habitat. Improve water quality. Improve vegetative diversity and aesthetics.	Spring - Fall	
Upland buffer areas lacking naturalized vegetation. Most of the residential properties have turf grass up the the lakeshore edge.	Increase width and continuity of native upland buffer.	Restore sustainable native communities. Rather than manicured turf grass, sand, and bare soil, the shoreline could be vegetated with native grasses and wildflowers. A native upland buffer can improve functions and values of the lake and improve aesthetics (Potential Restoration Area #5 as shown in Figure 4 and photos).	Increase wildlife habitat. Improve water quality. Improve vegetative diversity and aesthetics.	Spring - Fall	
Purple loosestrife is present.	Continue to control and manage purple loosestrife.	Continue to control. For a few small colonies of purple loosestrife, hand pull or dig the plants out before they go to seed.	Increase wildlife habitat. Improve vegetative diversity.	Spring - Fall	
Eurasian watermilfoil is present.	Control Eurasian watermilfoil.	Control by chemical treatment.	Maintain wildlife habitat.	Summer	

Table 2: 2014 Recommended and Completed Management Actions for Lac Lavon
Black Dog Watershed Management Organization Habitat Monitoring

Problem Identified	Recommendation	Proposed Action	Benefits	Implementation Period	Completed Actions Which May Improve Wildlife Habitat and/or Water Quality
Curlyleaf pondweed dominates the lake in late spring-early summer.	Continue curlyleaf pondweed control measures.	Continue to control and manage. **See Macrophyte Survey Results for locations of curlyleaf pondweed**.	Increase wildlife habitat, improve water quality, vegetative diversity, aesthetics, and recreation.	Late Spring - Early summer	Aquatic plant surveys were conducted by Barr in 2013 and 2014.
Eurasian watermilfoil is present.	Control Eurasian watermilfoil.	Control by chemical treatment. **See Macrophyte Survey Results for locations of Eurasian watermilfoil**	Maintain wildlife habitat.	Summer	In 2006, the cities of Burnsville and Apple Valley and the lake homeowners partnered to fund a fluridone treatment for control of Eurasian watermilfoil. Aquatic plant surveys were conducted by Barr in 2013 and 2014.
Purple loosestrife is present.	Continue to control and manage purple loosestrife.	Continue to control. For a few small colonies of purple loosestrife, hand pull or dig the plants out before they go to seed. **See Macrophyte Survey Results for locations of purple loosestrife**	Increase wildlife habitat. Improve vegetative diversity.	Spring - Fall	Purple loosestrife removal on shallow island areas was completed by the cities of Apple Valley and Burnsville in 2011.
Upland buffer areas lacking naturalized vegetation within publicly owned properties.	Increase width and continuity of native upland buffer.	Expand native prairie planting to include area to the east, which is dominated by knapweed. This could become a tall grass prairie. **Potential Restoration Area #1**	Increase wildlife habitat. Improve water quality. Improve vegetative diversity and aesthetics.	Spring - Fall	In 2013, the city of Burnsville installed a native prairie planting converting a sand beach and turf grass to prairie and wetland vegetation.
Upland buffer areas in city parks contain non-native invasive vegetation such as buckthorn, Siberian elm, leafy spurge, and spotted kanpweed.	Continue to control and manage non-native invasive vegetation	Continue to control and manage non-native invasive vegetation **Potential Restoration Area #2**	Increase wildlife habitat. Improve vegetative diversity and aesthetics	Spring - Fall	Some invasive species control for Canada thistle and knapweed was conducted on the new native planting area in 2014. In 2010, the city of Apple Valley released about 150 spotted knapweed seedhead boring weevils in Lac Lavon Park in Apple Valley. Continued management of the vegetation communities and shoreline restoration activities will help to maintain and improve wildlife habitat, vegetation diversity, aesthetics, and recreation
Impervious surfaces and turf grass in the Apple Valley park near the fishing pier can collect pollutants in stormwater and flow directly into the lake, decreasing water quality.	Increase areas of naturalized vegetation to slow down and pretreat stormwater prior to entering the lake.	Strategically create buffer strips with naturalized vegetation adjacent to impervious surfaces to slow down and pretreat stormwater prior to entering the lake. **Potential Restoration Area #3**	Improve water quality	Spring - Fall	
Upland buffer areas lacking naturalized vegetation. Most of the residential properties have turf grass or sand up to the lakeshore edge.	Increase width and continuity of native upland buffer.	Restore sustainable native communities. Rather than manicured turf grass, sand, and bare soil, the shoreline could be vegetated with native grasses and wildflowers. A native upland buffer can improve functions and values of the lake and improve aesthetics. **Potential Restoration Area #4**	Increase wildlife habitat. Improve water quality. Improve vegetative diversity and aesthetics.	Spring - Fall	One raingarden was installed in the backyard of a shoreline property owner on Highview Drive in Apple Valley through the Blue Thumb program. The establishment of shoreline restoration projects (especially contiguous) on residential properties in the future will help balance out the differences in upland buffer habitat between city owned property and residential property.

Table 2: 2015 Recommended and Completed Management Actions for Keller Lake
Black Dog Watershed Management Organization Habitat Monitoring

Problem Identified	Recommendation	Proposed Action	Benefits	Implementation Period	Completed Actions Which May Improve Wildlife Habitat and/or Water Quality
Curlyleaf pondweed dominates the lake in late spring-early summer.	Continue curlyleaf pondweed control measures.	Continue to control and manage. **See Appendix A Aquatic Plant Survey for locations of curlyleaf pondweed**.	Increase wildlife habitat, improve water quality, vegetative diversity, aesthetics, and recreation.	Late Spring - Early summer	Aquatic plant surveys have been conducted by Blue Water Science 1998-2015. Iron dosing occurred from 1999 through 2008. Mechanical harvesting is conducted each year since 2004.
Eurasian watermilfoil is present.	Control Eurasian watermilfoil.	Continue to monitor. Control as recommended by the MnDNR. Since the MnDNR designates Keller Lake as a "Natural Environment Lake", chemical treatment is not allowed.	Maintain wildlife habitat.	Summer	Aquatic plant surveys have been conducted by Blue Water Science 1998-2015.
The inlet coming from the stormwater pond at the south end of Keller Lake is surrounded by bare soil or sparse vegetation.	Re-vegetated bare areas to prevent soil erosion into Keller Lake.	Seed or plant bare areas with native vegetation. **Potential Restoration Area #1**	Improve water quality and vegetative diversity.	Spring or Fall	
Shoreline fishing traffic is causing bare soil areas along the shoreline.	Re-vegetated bare areas to prevent soil erosion into Keller Lake.	Create designated stone walkways for fishing access. **Potential Restoration Area #2**	Improve water quality, vegetative diversity, and aesthetics.	Spring - Fall	
The southern public park is littered with trash and other dumped items especially near the shoreline.	Clean up the litter.	Organize a neighborhood clean-up project to pick up trash and other dumped items along the south shoreline of the lake. **Potential Restoration Area #3**	Improve aesthetics. Potentially prevent harm to wildlife. Prevent migration of trash into lake.	Spring - Fall	
Upland buffer areas in city parks contain non-native invasive vegetation such as buckthorn and garlic mustard.	Continue to control and manage non-native invasive vegetation	Continue to control and manage non-native invasive vegetation. Pull garlic mustard within the City of Burnsville property at the north end of the lake. Continue to remove and treat new growth of buckthorn in city parks. **Potential Restoration Area #4**	Increase wildlife habitat. Improve vegetative diversity and aesthetics	Spring - Fall	Buckthorn appears to have been previously removed in the park along the southern shoreline.
Upland buffer areas lacking naturalized vegetation. Some of the residential properties have narrow buffers with turf grass close to the lakeshore edge.	Increase width and continuity of native upland buffer.	Restore sustainable native communities. Manicured turf grass near the shoreline could be vegetated with native grasses and wildflowers. A native upland buffer can improve functions and values of the lake and improve aesthetics. **Potential Restoration Area #5**	Increase wildlife habitat. Improve water quality. Improve vegetative diversity and aesthetics.	Spring - Fall	Most residential properties allow a narrow width of naturalized vegetation to prevent soil erosion, however a wider buffer of native vegetation could help improve wildlife habitat, vegetative diversity, and aesthetics.

Table 2: 2016 Recommended and Completed Management Actions for Kingsley Lake
Black Dog Watershed Management Organization Habitat Monitoring

Problem Identified	Recommendation	Proposed Action	Benefits	Implementation Period	Completed Actions Which May Improve Wildlife Habitat and/or Water Quality
Curlyleaf pondweed is present in some years.	Continue to monitor	Consider control measures, if densities and locations increase to an extent of concern.**See Appendix A Aquatic Plant Survey for locations of curlyleaf pondweed**.	Increase wildlife habitat, improve water quality, vegetative diversity, aesthetics, and recreation.	Late Spring - Early summer	On March 6, 2008, soil sediment samples were collected on Kingsley Lake by Blue Water Science (BWS) and the City of Lakeville. Based on the results of the soil analysis, the BWS report stated that "curlyleaf pondweed is not expected to produce heavy growth conditions (where plants top out in a solid canopy) in Kingsley Lake."
Common buckthorn dominates portions of the upland buffer.	Conduct an evaluation of common buckthorn, followed by removal.	Remove buckthorn. Volunteer groups and contractors can effectively remove buckthorn by pulling, cutting, and treating stumps with herbicide. **See Figure 4, Potential Restoration Area #1**	Increase wildlife habitat. Improve vegetative diversity and aesthetics	Spring - Fall	From 2005-2008, the City of Lakeville and members of the Kingsley Lake Association removed common buckthorn from portions of the lake and the upland buffer surrounding the lake.
Purple loosestrife is present.	Continue to control and manage purple loosestrife.	Control and manage. For a few small colonies of purple loosestrife, hand pull or dig the plants out before they go to seed. **See Figure 4 for purple loosestrife locations.**	Increase/maintain wildlife habitat.	Spring - Fall	From 2005-2008, the City of Lakeville and members of the Kingsley Lake Association removed purple loosestrife plants from portions of the lake and the upland buffer surrounding the lake. Purple loosestrife beetles were released by the MnDNR prior to 2002. Follow up monitoring by the MnDNR indicates that beetles are present at a population that the MnDNR feels is appropriate for biological control.
Stormwater drainage from impervious surfaces is directed into the lake.	Redirect stormwater for infiltration prior to discharge.	Install a rainwater garden, pervious pavement, or other suitable method for infiltration. **See Figure 4, Potential Restoration Area #2.**	Improve water quality	Open	
Bare soil on steep slope could cause erosion and sedimentation into lake.	Re-vegetate bare areas to prevent soil erosion into Kingsley Lake.	Plant vegetation suited for steep slopes along hillside to prevent erosion. **See Figure 4, Potential Restoration Area #3**	Improve water quality	Spring - Fall	
Upland buffer areas lacking naturalized vegetation.	Increase width and continuity of native upland buffer.	Rather than manicured turf grass, gravel, and managed plantings with bare soil, the shoreline could be vegetated with native grasses and wildflowers. **See Figure 4, Potential Restoration Areas #4 through 7**. See **Appendix G** for examples of improvements. See also island shoreline areas becoming bare from YMCA camper overuse (**Figure 4, Potential Restoration Areas 10 and 11)**.	Improve water quality, increase wildlife habitat. Improve vegetative diversity and aesthetics.	Spring - Fall	In 2008, a Kingsley Lake lakeshore resident, inspired by the Blue Thumb program, commenced shoreline stabilization utilizing native plants.
Emergent zone and upland buffer areas contain non-native invasive vegetation.	Continue to control and manage non-native invasive vegetation, including, but not limited to reed canary grass, hybrid cattail, and yellow iris.	Treat non-native invasive vegeation and then seed with an appropriate BWSR seed mix. **See Figure 4, Potential Restoration Areas #8 and 9.** Remove yellow iris **(See Appendix A for locations of yellow iris).** The MN DNR may require a permit for cattail treatment and yellow iris removal if below the OHW. Dense reed canary grass is located at **Plot 2b as shown of Figure 3**. Dense hybrid cattail is located at **Plot 1b as shown on Figure 3**.	Increase/maintain wildlife habitat.	Spring-Summer	

Table 2: 2017 Recommended and Completed Management Actions for Orchard Lake
Black Dog Watershed Management Organization Habitat Monitoring

Problem Identified	Recommendation	Proposed Action	Benefits	Implementation Period	Completed Actions Which May Improve Wildlife Habitat and/or Water Quality
Curlyleaf pondweed is common in early spring	Continue to monitor, control, and manage.	Continue to treat curlyleaf pondweed where growth is predicted to be heavy. **See Appendix A Aquatic Plant Survey for more details**.	Increase wildlife habitat, improve water quality, vegetative diversity, aesthetics, and recreation.	Late Spring - Early summer	From 1999-2017, the City of Lakeville contracts Blue Water Science to conduct aquatic plant surveys twice per year. Curlyleaf pondweed was harvested annually from 2004-2009. Herbicide treatments were conducted annually from 2009-2012 and 2015-2017.
Purple loosestrife is present.	Continue to control and manage purple loosestrife.	Control and manage. For a few small colonies of purple loosestrife, hand pull or dig the plants out before they go to seed. **See Figure 4 for purple loosestrife locations.**	Increase/maintain wildlife habitat.	Spring - Fall	Purple loosestrife beetles were released by the MnDNR prior to 2002. Follow up monitoring by the MnDNR indicates that beetles are present at a population that the MnDNR feels is appropriate for biological control.
Stormwater drainage from impervious surfaces is directed into the lake.	Redirect stormwater for infiltration prior to discharge.	Install a rainwater garden, pervious pavement, or other suitable method for infiltration and establish a naturalized upland buffer. **See Figure 4 and Site Photos, Potential Restoration Area #6.**	Improve water quality	Open	Two raingardens were completed on 175th St W. In 2010, adjacent to the southwest end of the lake, an aeration system was installed in Orchard Pond to precipitate out phosphorus and improve water quality flowing into Orchard Lake.
Bare soil along shoreline could cause erosion and sedimentation into lake.	Re-vegetate bare areas to prevent soil erosion into Orchard Lake.	Improve soil and plant vegetation along shoreline to prevent erosion. Establish a canoe and kayak access at Wayside Park. **See Figure 4 and Site Photos, Potential Restoration Area #4 and #5.**	Improve water quality	Spring - Fall	The City of Lakeville removed a dilapidated timber wall and attempted a shoreline restoration south of the beach, however, the soil was too poor for the plantings to become established. North of the beach, a concrete wall was built to prevent shoreline erosion.
Upland buffer areas lacking naturalized vegetation.	Increase width and continuity of native upland buffer.	Rather than manicured turf grass the shoreline could be vegetated with native grasses and wildflowers. **See Figure 4 and Site Photos, Potential Restoration Areas #1-3, 7 and 8**. See **Appendix G** for examples of improvements.	Improve water quality, increase wildlife habitat. Improve vegetative diversity and aesthetics.	Spring - Fall	2004 through 2012: The City of Lakeville annually provides lakeshore owners with shoreline restoration information and encourages homeowners to take advantage of the Blue Thumb restoration program. Two residential shoreline restoration projects have been completed. One is located north of the beach area and one is on 175th St. W. 2007: A small area of lakeshore, near the boat launch, was restored using native plants.

Table 2: 2018 Recommended and Completed Management Actions for Crystal Lake
Black Dog Watershed Management Organization Habitat Monitoring

Problem Identified	Recommendation	Proposed Action	Benefits	Implementation Period	Completed Actions Which May Improve Wildlife Habitat and/or Water Quality
Curlyleaf pondweed dominates the lake in late spring-early summer.	Continue curlyleaf pondweed control measures.	Continue to control and manage. See Appendix A Blue Water Science report for locations of curlyleaf pondweed.	Increase wildlife habitat, improve water quality, vegetative diversity, aesthetics, and recreation.	Late Spring - Early summer	1999 through 2018: The City of Burnsville conducts aquatic vegetation monitoring twice/year. 2003 through 2018: The City of Burnsville conducted annual harvesting of curlyleaf pondweed.
Eurasian watermilfoil is present.	Control Eurasian watermilfoil.	Control by chemical treatment. See Appdendix A Blue Water Science report for locations of Eurasian watermilfoil.	Increase wildlife habitat, improve water quality, vegetative diversity, aesthetics, and recreation.	Summer	
Common and glossy buckthorn are present	Control common and glossy buckthorn	Remove buckthorn. Volunteer groups and contractors can effectively remove buckthorn by pulling, cutting, and treating stumps with herbicide. See Appendix H for buckthorn management guidelines. See Appendix I for locations of buckthorn.	Increase wildlife habitat. Improve vegetative diversity and aesthetics	Fall	In 2009, the City of Burnsville treated 14 acres of buckthorn within Crystal Lake West Park (Appendix I).
Garlic mustard is present	Control garlic mustard	Organize a volunteer neighborhood group to pull garlic mustard. See Appendix I for locations of garlic mustard.	Increase wildlife habitat. Improve vegetative diversity and aesthetics	Spring	In 2008 and 2009, the City of Burnsville removed garlic mustard within the upland buffer (Appendix I)
Purple loosestrife is present.	Continue to control and manage purple loosestrife.	Control and manage. For a few small colonies of purple loosestrife, hand pull or dig the plants out before they go to seed. See Appendix I for locations of purple loosestrife.	Increase wildlife habitat. Improve vegetative diversity.	Spring - Fall	Purple loosestrife beetles were released by the MnDNR prior to 2002. Follow up monitoring by the MnDNR indicates that beetles are present at a population that the MnDNR feels is appropriate for biological control.
Bare soil areas are present along shoreline in Crystal Lake West Park area.	Re-vegetate bare soil areas to prevent soil erosion into Crystal Lake and create designated stone walkways for fishing access.	Exposed soil along the shoreline of Crystal Lake West Park Area could be re-vegetated to prevent shoreline erosion. Strategically located stones could provide fishing access to prevent disturbance of vegetation after it is established. (Potential Restoration Area #1 as shown in Figure 4 and photos)	Improve water quality and prevent erosion.	Spring - Fall	
Timber retaining wall in Tyecke Park area is in poor condition.	Repair timber retaining wall to prevent soil erosion into Crystal Lake.	Steep slopes in the Tyecke Park area are well protected with mature naturalized vegetation, however a timber retaining wall along the shoreline may need to be repaired or replaced to prevent slope destabilization and erosion. (Potential Restoration Area #2 as shown in Figure 4 and photos)	Prevent erosion	Winter	
Shoreline areas lacking naturalized vegetation within publicly owned beach area. Some areas have mowed turf grass close to the lakeshore edge.	Increase width and continuity of native upland buffer.	The upland buffer near the location of Plot #1C and shoreline to the south, and north of the beach area could be restored to naturalized native vegetation and not mowed (Potential Restoration Areas #3 and 4 as shown in Figure 4 and photos).	Increase wildlife habitat. Improve water quality. Improve vegetative diversity and aesthetics.	Spring - Fall	The width and density of naturalized shoreline buffer at the location of Emergent Plot #1B near the beach area has improved significantly since 2009.
Shoreline areas lacking naturalized vegetation within residential properties. Most of the residential properties have turf grass up the the lakeshore edge.	Increase width and continuity of native upland buffer.	Rather than manicured turf grass, the shoreline could be vegetated with native grasses and wildflowers. (Potential Restoration Area #5 as shown in Figure 4 and photos).	Increase wildlife habitat. Improve water quality. Improve vegetative diversity and aesthetics.	Spring - Fall	Six residential property owners have completed shoreline restortion projects using either City of Burnsville or Dakota Soil and Water Conservation District grants.

Table 2 2019 Recommended and Completed Management Actions for Lac Lavon – Black Dog Watershed Management Organization Habitat Monitoring

Problem Identified	Recommendation	Proposed Action	Benefits	Implementation Period	Completed Actions Which May Improve Wildlife Habitat and/or Water Quality
Curly-leaf pondweed dominates the lake in late spring-early summer.	Continue curly-leaf pondweed control measures.	Continue to control and manage. Detailed results are available upon request.	Increase wildlife habitat, improve water quality, vegetative diversity, aesthetics, and recreation.	Late Spring - Early summer	Aquatic plant surveys were conducted in 2013, 2014, and 2019.
Eurasian watermilfoil is present.	Control Eurasian watermilfoil.	Control by chemical treatment. Detailed results are available upon request.	Increase wildlife habitat, improve water quality, vegetative diversity, aesthetics, and recreation.	Summer	In 2006, the cities of Burnsville and Apple Valley and the lake homeowners partnered to fund a one-time fluridone treatment for control of Eurasian watermilfoil. Aquatic plant surveys were conducted in 2013, 2014, and 2019.
Purple loosestrife is present.	Continue to control and manage purple loosestrife.	Continue to control. For a few small colonies of purple loosestrife, hand pull or dig the plants out before they go to seed.	Increase wildlife habitat. Improve vegetative diversity.	Spring - Fall	Purple loosestrife removal on shallow island areas was completed by the cities of Apple Valley and Burnsville in 2011. Purple loosestrife beetles were released by the MnDNR prior to 2002. Follow up monitoring by the MnDNR indicates that beetles are present at a population that the MnDNR feels is appropriate for biological control.
Shoreline areas lacking naturalized vegetation within publicly owned properties.	Increase width and continuity of native upland buffer.	Expand native prairie planting to include area to the east, which is dominated by knapweed. This could become a tall grass prairie. Potential Restoration Area #1	Increase wildlife habitat. Improve water quality. Improve vegetative diversity and aesthetics.	Spring - Fall	In 2013, the city of Burnsville installed a native prairie planting converting a sand beach and turf grass to prairie and wetland vegetation.
Shoreline areas in city parks contain non-native invasive vegetation such as buckthorn, Siberian elm, leafy spurge, and spotted knapweed.	Continue to control and manage non-native invasive vegetation	Continue to control and manage non-native invasive vegetation Potential Restoration Area #2	Increase wildlife habitat. Improve vegetative diversity and aesthetics	Spring - Fall	Some invasive species control for Canada thistle and knapweed was conducted on the new native planting area in 2014. In 2010, the city of Apple Valley released about 150 spotted knapweed seedhead boring weevils in Lac Lavon Park in Apple Valley. Continued management of the vegetation communities and shoreline restoration activities will help to maintain and improve wildlife habitat, vegetation diversity, aesthetics, and recreation
Impervious surfaces and turf grass in the Apple Valley park near the fishing pier can collect pollutants in stormwater and flow directly into the lake, decreasing water quality.	Increase areas of naturalized vegetation adjacent to impervious surfaces to slow down and pretreat stormwater prior to entering the lake.	Strategically create buffer strips of naturalized vegetation adjacent to the bituminous lake access pathway to slow down and pretreat stormwater prior to entering the lake. Potential Restoration Area #3	Improve water quality	Spring - Fall	
Upland buffer areas lacking naturalized vegetation. Most of the residential properties have turf grass or sand up to the lakeshore edge.	Increase width and continuity of native upland buffer.	Restore sustainable native communities. Rather than manicured turf grass, sand, and bare soil, the shoreline could be vegetated with native grasses and wildflowers. A native upland buffer can improve functions and values of the lake and improve aesthetics. Potential Restoration Area #4	Increase wildlife habitat. Improve water quality. Improve vegetative diversity and aesthetics.	Spring - Fall	One native prairie restoration project was installed in the backyard of a shoreline property owner on Highview Drive in Apple Valley through the Dakota Soil and Water Conservation District program. The establishment of shoreline restoration projects (especially contiguous) on residential properties in the future will help balance out the differences in upland buffer habitat between city owned property and residential property.

Table 2 2020 Recommended and Completed Management Actions for Keller Lake – Black Dog Watershed Management Organization Habitat Monitoring

Problem Identified	Recommendation	Proposed Action	Benefits	Implementation Period	Completed Actions Which May Improve Wildlife Habitat and/or Water Quality
Curly-leaf pondweed dominates the lake in late spring-early summer.	Continue curly-leaf pondweed control measures.	Continue to control and manage. See Appendix A for details.	Increase wildlife habitat, improve water quality, vegetative diversity, aesthetics, and recreation.	Late Spring - Early summer	Aquatic plant surveys have been conducted by Blue Water Science since 1998. A curly-leaf pondweed turion survey was also conducted in 2020. Iron dosing occurred during 1996 - 2008. Mechanical harvesting was conducted from 2004 - 2015. Herbicide treatments were conducted from 2017 – 2020.
Eurasian watermilfoil is present.	Control Eurasian watermilfoil.	Continue to control and manage. See Appendix A for details.	Increase wildlife habitat, improve water quality, vegetative diversity, aesthetics, and recreation.	Summer	Aquatic plant surveys have been conducted by Blue Water Science since 1998.
Low native aquatic vegetative diversity in the submergent zone.	Continue to increase native aquatic plant diversity.	Continue to monitor and assess. See Appendix A for details.	Increase wildlife habitat, improve water quality, vegetative diversity, aesthetics, and recreation.	Summer	A seedbank assessment was conducted in 2020. Native aquatic plant re-introduction began in 2020.
The inlet coming from the stormwater pond at the south end of Keller Lake is surrounded by bare soil or sparse vegetation.	Re-vegetate bare areas to prevent soil erosion into Keller Lake.	Seed or plant bare areas with native vegetation. **Potential Restoration Area #1**	Improve water quality and vegetative diversity.	Spring or Fall	
Shoreline pedestrian observation and fishing traffic is causing bare soil areas along the shoreline.	Re-vegetate bare areas to prevent soil erosion into Keller Lake.	Create designated stone walkways for observation and fishing access. **Potential Restoration Area #2**	Improve water quality, vegetative diversity, and aesthetics.	Spring-Fall	
The southern public park is littered with trash and other dumped items, especially near the shoreline.	Clean up the litter.	Organize a neighborhood clean-up project to pick up trash and other dumped items along the south shoreline of the lake. **Potential Restoration Area #3**	Improve aesthetics. Potentially prevent harm to wildlife. Prevent migration of trash into lake.	Spring - Fall	
Shoreline areas in city parks contain non-native invasive vegetation such as buckthorn, spotted knapweed, and garlic mustard.	Continue to control and manage non-native invasive vegetation	Continue to control and manage non-native invasive vegetation. Pull garlic mustard within the City of Burnsville property at the north end of the lake. Continue to remove and treat new growth of buckthorn in city parks. **Potential Restoration Area #4**	Increase wildlife habitat. Improve vegetative diversity and aesthetics	Spring - Fall	Buckthorn appears to have been previously removed in the park along the southern shoreline, however new seedlings are emerging. Continued management of the vegetation communities and shoreline restoration activities will help to maintain and improve wildlife habitat, vegetation diversity, aesthetics, and recreation
Upland buffer areas lacking naturalized vegetation. Many of the residential properties have narrow buffers with lawns mowed to the lakeshore edge.	Increase width and continuity of native upland buffer.	Restore sustainable native communities. Rather than manicured turf grass, the shoreline could be vegetated with native grasses and wildflowers. A native upland buffer can improve functions and values of the lake and improve aesthetics. **Potential Restoration Area #5**	Increase wildlife habitat. Improve water quality. Improve vegetative diversity and aesthetics.	Spring - Fall	The Dakota Soil and Water Conservation District program assists homeowners with establishment of shoreline restoration projects. Additional restoration projects (especially contiguous) on residential properties in the future will help balance out the differences in upland buffer habitat between city owned property and residential property.
Shoreline areas lacking naturalized vegetation within publicly owned properties.	Increase width and continuity of native upland buffer.	Adjust mowing distance away from shoreline in Apple Valley's Keller Park. **Potential Restoration Area #6**	Increase wildlife habitat. Improve water quality. Improve vegetative diversity and aesthetics.	Spring - Fall	
A portion of Lac Lavon Park in Burnsville south of Keller Lake includes a large area of mowed turf grass with no apparent use.	Consider using this area for a native prairie restoration with meandering trails and educational signs.	Recruit volunteers through neighborhood or organizations to transform the lawn into a prairie. **Potential Restoration Area #7**	Improve vegetative diversity and aesthetics. Increase wildlife habitat and provide pollinator habitat. Provide recreational and educational opportunities.	Spring - Fall	
Sediment from the Lac Lavon Park parking lot is directed into the floodplain forest along the south shoreline of Keller Lake.	Prevent sediment from entering the floodplain forest area.	Install a pre-treatment system such as a rain garden or sediment trap to collect sediment from the parking lot. Follow up with routine maintenance of sediment clean-out. **Potential Restoration Area #8**	Protect floodplain forest from further degradation and prevent sediment from reaching Keller Lake, thereby improving water quality.	Winter	
Japanese hedge parsley is located along the edge of the path near the storm pond north of Keller Lake. This is a new non-native invasive species in Minnesota. Early detection and control will prevent infestations.	Eradicate- Pull, cut or mow before flowering. Monitor area for new seedlings. Spray rosettes or bolting plants in spring with 1-2% glyphosate or 1-2% triclopyr. In fall, use herbicides on rosettes.	A report of this species at this location was submitted through the Great Lakes Early Detection Network online application. Follow up with the Dakota County Cooperative Weed Management contact to verify action will be taken for eradication. **Potential Restoration Area #9**	Prevent spread and infestation.	Spring - Fall	

Appendix E

2016 Kingsley Lake MNRAM 3.4 Wetland Functional Assessment Results

Wetland Functional Assessment Summary

Wetland Name	Hydrogeomorphology	Maintenance of Hydrologic Regime	Flood/ Stormwater/ Attenuation	Downstream Water Quality	Maintenance of Wetland Water Quality	Shoreline Protection
Kingsley Lake	Depressional/Flow-through (apparent inlet and outlet), Depressional/Flow-through (apparent inlet and outlet)	0.75	0.58	0.63	0.66	0.64
		High	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate

							Additional Information		
Wetland Name	Maintenance of Characteristic Wildlife Habitat Structure	Maintenance of Characteristic Fish Habitat	Maintenance of Characteristic Amphibian Habitat	Aesthetics/ Recreation/ Education/ Cultural	Commercial Uses	Ground-Water Interaction	Wetland Restoration Potential	Wetland Sensitivity to Stormwater and Urban Development	Additional Stormwater Treatment Needs
Kingsley Lake	0.70	0.80	0.06	0.59	0.00	Discharge	0.00	1.00	0.66
	High	High	Low	Moderate	Not Applicable		Not Applicable	High	High

Wetland Community Summary

		Vegetative Diversity/Integrity							
		Community							
Wetland Name	Location	Cowardin Classification	Circular 39	Plant Community	Wetland Proportion	Individual Community Rating	Highest Wetland Rating	Average Wetland Rating	Weighted Average Wetland Rating
Kingsley Lake	19-114-21-11-001	L2AB2G	Type 5	Shallow, Open Water Communities	70	1	1.00	1.00	1.00
							High	High	High
		PEM1F	Type 4	Deep Marsh	30	1	1.00	1.00	1.00
							High	High	High
					100		1.00	1.00	1.00

☑ *Denotes incomplete calculation data.*

Appendix F

Descriptions of MNRAM Wetland Functions

6.0 Functional Rating Formulas

GENERAL NOTE: Some questions are not applicable to particular wetlands and will be scored N/A. In these cases, rather than count N/A as zero, an alternate equation is provided that eliminates the question from the formula altogether. Because not every question has N/A as an option, formulas that do not include N/A-option questions have only one configuration.

Formulas with a "reverse rating" (marked as "R") take the actual response and "flip" its value for the calculation, so that a question response of "A" high (value of 1.0) will be calculated as low (value of 0.1). In such a formula, medium ratings stay medium.

6.1 VEGETATIVE DIVERSITY/INTEGRITY

Table 3: Vegetative Diversity/Integrity Summary

The functional rating is based primarily on the diversity of vegetation within the wetland in comparison to an undisturbed condition for that wetland type. An exceptional rating results from one of the following conditions: 1) highly diverse wetlands with virtually no non-native species, 2) rare or critically impaired wetland communities in the watershed, or 3) the presence or previous siting of rare, threatened, or endangered plant species. A high rating indicates the presence of diverse, native wetland species and a lack of non-native or invasive species. Wetlands that rate low are primarily dominated by non-native and/or invasive species.

This table may be used when calculating Vegetative Diversity/Integrity Functional Index manually. It shows four options for calculating and presenting floristic data. If you are entering data directly into the MnRAM 3.0 database, this table does not apply.

	3A Proportion of Wetland	3B Individual Community Scores	3C Highest Quality	3D Non-Weighted Average	3E Weighted Average
Community #1	**T**	**A**		**A**	**A**
Community #2	**U**	**B**		**B**	**B**
Community #3	**V**	**C**		**C**	**C**
Community #4	**W**	**D**		**D**	**D**
Community #5	**X**	**E**		**E**	**E**
Community #6	**Y**	**F**		**F**	**F**
Community #7	**Z**	**G**		**G**	**G**
Wetland Rating Value	**1.0**		**Highest Value**	**(A+B+C+D+E+F+G)/7 = Ave.**	**(A*T)+(B*U)+(C*V)+(D*W)+(E*X)+(F*Y)+(G*Z) = Wt. Ave.**

If any questions #4-6 are answered yes and/or if any of the Special Features b, d, or i have been selected, enter Exceptional for the functional index. If not, compute the contribution to vegetative diversity and integrity by each plant community by doing the following: multiply the ranking for each community (Question #3b) by its total proportion in Question 3a (percent of total). Then, the functional index for the entire wetland can be calculated four ways (as follows) and should be utilized according to the scope of the project:

3b) Individual Community Scores: maintain raw data as recorded.

3c) Highest Quality Community: report the highest-functioning community.

3d) Non-Weighted Average Quality of all Communities: straight average

3e) Weighted Average Quality Based on Percentage of Each Community: multiply each community rating by its percentage, then add all together.

Vegetative Diversity/ Integrity					
	3a. Proportion of Wetland	**3b. Individual Community Scores**	**3c. Highest Rated Community Quality**	**3d. Non-Weighted Average**	**3e. Weighted Average**
Community #1	**T**	**A**	**If Spec. Features b, d or i are checked then rate Exceptional (2); if either question 4, 5, or 6 are Yes, then rate Exceptional (2); else:**		
Community #2	**U**	**B**			
Community #3	**V**	**C**			
Community #4	**W**	**D**			
Community #5	**X**	**E**			
Community #6	**Y**	**F**			
Community #7	**Z**	**G**			
Overall Wetland Value Rating	**1.0**		**: Highest Value of A-G**	**: (A+B+C+ D+E+F+G)/7 = Ave.**	**:(A*T)+(B* U)+(C*V)+ (D*W)+(E* X)+(F*Y)+(G*Z) = Wt. Ave.**

6.2 MAINTENANCE OF CHARACTERISTIC HYDROLOGIC REGIME

A wetland's hydrologic regime or hydroperiod is the seasonal pattern of the wetland water level that is like a hydrologic signature of each wetland type. It defines the rise and fall of a wetland's surface and subsurface water. The constancy of the seasonal patterns from year to year ensures a reasonable stability for the wetland[23]. The ability of the wetland to maintain a hydrologic regime characteristic of the wetland type is evaluated based upon wetland soil and vegetation characteristics, land use within the wetland, land use within the upland watershed contributing to the wetland, and wetland outlet configuration. Maintenance of the hydrologic regime is important for maintaining a characteristic vegetative community, and is closely associated with other functions including flood attenuation, water quality and groundwater interaction.

Measures the degree of human alteration of the wetland hydrology, either by outlet control or by altering immediate watershed conditions. Each parameter is weighted equally.

MnRAM #	Excel #	Variable Description	Type of Interaction
13	E17	Outlet—natural hydrologic regime	Controlling
14	E18	Dominant upland land use	Compensatory
15	E19	Soil condition/wetland	Compensatory
20	F24	Stormwater runoff/pretreatment-Reverse	Compensatory

Hydrologic Regime Index = (13+14+15+20)/4

6.3 FLOOD AND STORMWATER STORAGE/ATTENUATION

A wetland's ability to provide flood storage and/or flood wave attenuation is dependent on many characteristics of the wetland and contributing watershed. Characteristics of the subwatershed that affect the wetlands ability to provide flood storage and attenuation include: soil types, land use and resulting stormwater runoff volume, sediment delivery from the subwatershed, and the abundance of wetlands and waterbodies in the subwatershed. Wetland characteristics which affect the wetland's ability to store and or attenuate stormwater include: condition of wetland soils; presence, extent, and type of wetland vegetation; presence and connectivity of channels; and most importantly outlet configuration. Higher rated wetlands will have an unaltered or restricted outlet, undisturbed wetland soils, dense emergent vegetation without channels, a high proportion of impervious surfaces in the subwatershed, large runoff volumes, clayey upland soils, and few wetlands present within the subwatershed.

This formula is based on the Surface Water Storage Functional Capacity Index scoring concept and equation[24]. The formula was altered with the addition of three surface flow characteristics and two stormwater runoff parameters (Stormwater Runoff Quality/Quantity and Subwatershed Wetland Density) along with the removal of two parameters (Soil Porosity and Subsurface Outlet,

[23] Mitsch and Gosselink, 2000
[24] Lee et al., 1997

which is already characterized in another parameter). This index is comprised of 5 primary processes, which are weighted equally; included in each major process are one to three characteristics that equally contribute to that process.

1. **Outlet Characteristics**: Outlet characteristics
2. **Upland Watershed**: Upland land use, Upland soils,
3. **Wetland Condition/Land Use**: Wetland land use, sediment delivery
4. **Runoff Characteristics:** Stormwater runoff quality/quantity, subwatershed wetland density
5. **Surface Flow Characteristics**: Flow-through emergent vegetation density, surface flow characteristics

Flood and Stormwater Storage Index Computation:

Entire Formula: Outlet for flood retention{12} + (Dominant upland use-RR{14}+ Upland soils{19})/2 + (Soil condition{15} + Sediment delivery{18})/2 + Stormwater runoff pretreat&det{20} + Subwatershed wetland density{21})/2 + (Percent emergent vegetative cover{16} + Flow-through emergent vegetative roughness{17} + Channels/sheet flow{22})/3)/5.

1. If 12=0, then: ((14+19)/2+(15+18)/2+(20+21)/2+(16+17+22)/3)/4

2. If 12>0, then: (12+(14+19)/2+(15+18)/2+(20+21)/2+(16+17+22)/3)/5

No changes to the formula are necessary if 16=0.

Flood and Stormwater Storage/Attenuation Variables

MnRAM #	Excel #	Variable Description	Type of Interaction
12	E16	Outlet—flood attenuation	Controlling—optional
14	F18	Dominant upland land use-RR	Compensatory
19	E23	Upland soils	Compensatory
15	E19	Soil condition	Compensatory
18	E22	Sediment delivery	Compensatory
20	E24	Stormwater pretreatment &detention	Compensatory
21	E25	Subwatershed wetland density	Compensatory
16	F20	Emergent vegetation % cover	Comp.—optional
17	E21	Emergent vegetation flood resistance	Comp.—optional
22	E26	Channels/sheet flow	Compensatory

6.4 DOWNSTREAM WATER QUALITY PROTECTION

This rates the wetland's ability and opportunity to protect valuable downstream resources. Valuable downstream resources include recreational waters (i.e. lakes, streams, rivers, creeks, etc) and potable water supplies. The level of functioning is determined based on runoff characteristics, sedimentation processes, nutrient cycling, and the presence and location of significant downstream water resources. Runoff characteristics that are evaluated include: land use and soils in the upstream watershed, the stormwater delivery system to the wetland, and sediment delivery characteristics. The ability of the wetland to remove sediment from stormwater is determined by emergent vegetation and overland flow characteristics. A high nutrient removal rating indicates dense vegetation and sheet flow to maximize nutrient uptake and residence time within the wetland. The opportunity for a wetland to protect a valuable water resource diminishes with distance from the wetland so wetlands with valuable waters within 0.5 miles downstream have the greatest opportunity to provide protection.

Compute Functional Index for Downstream Water Quality Protection
This functional index computation was derived from a combination of Nutrient Cycling and Retention of Particulates functions in the HGM Prairie Pothole draft guidebook[54] with the downstream sensitivity concept from *The Minnesota Wetland Evaluation Methodology.* Three major processes make up equal portions of the Downstream Water Quality Protection function[25] with a measure of opportunity to protect downstream resources; each process is comprised of two to four observable parameters.

1. **Rate, Quantity, and Quality of Runoff to the Wetland**: this is characterized by the conditions in the upstream watershed; both land use and soils, that affect the sediment and nutrient loads to the wetland, and by the existing storm water delivery system to the wetland (Upland watershed conditions, storm water runoff, evidence of sediment delivery, and upland buffer each comprise 1/16 of the entire downstream water quality functional index based on their contribution to sediment removal).
2. **Sedimentation**: this is characterized by the presence of flow-through emergent vegetation density and by the overland flow characteristics within the wetland. A wetland with primarily sheet flow through the wetland and dense emergent vegetation density will allow sediment to drop out more effectively than a wetland with channel flow and no vegetation (When all parameters are applicable; emergent vegetative density and overland flow characteristics each make up 1/8 of the total downstream water quality functional index based on their contribution to sediment removal).
3. **Nutrient Uptake**: this is characterized by the outlet configuration and vegetative characteristics. A wetland with long water retention times has more capacity to remove nutrients from the water column via physical and biological processes. Vegetation slows floodwaters by creating frictional drag in proportion to stem density which allows sediment particles to settle out, thereby improving the water quality for downstream uses (Outlet characteristics and vegetative density each make up 1/8 of the total downstream water quality functional index based on their contribution to nutrient uptake).

[25] Derived from a combination of Nutrient Cycling and Retention of Particulates functions in the HGM Prairie Pothole draft guidebook (Lee et al., 1997) with the downstream sensitivity concept from *The Minnesota Wetland Evaluation Methodology.*

4. **Downstream Sensitivity**: if the wetland contributes to the maintenance of water quality within one-half mile of a recreational water body or potable water supply source downstream, it operates at a higher functioning level than a similar wetland farther from or without significant downstream water resources (This factor accounts for ¼ of the total downstream water quality functional index).

Downstream Water Quality Functional Index Computations:

1. If 12=0, then: $(14+20_{reversed}+18+(\mathbf{23+24+26})/3+(\mathbf{16}+17)/2+27)/6$

2. If 12>0, then: $(14+20_{reversed}+18+(\mathbf{23+24+26})/3+(\mathbf{16}+17)/2+27+12)/7$

No changes to the formula are necessary if 16=0.

Entire Formula:
(Dominant upland land use{14} + Stormwater runoff pretreatment & detention{$20_{reversed}$ } + Sediment delivery {18} + (Upland buffer width{23}WQ + Upland buffer vegetative cover{24} + Upland buffer slope {26})/3 + (Flow-through %emergent vegetative cover{16} + Flow-through emergent vegetative roughness{17})/2 + Downstream sensitivity{27}+ Outlet for flood{12})/7

Downstream Water Quality Variables

MnRAM #	Excel #	Variable Description	Type of Interaction
14	E18	Dominant upland land use	Controlling
20	E24	Stormwater runoff pretreatment &detention	Controlling
18	E22	Sediment delivery	Controlling
23	G27	Upland buffer width	Comp.
24	G28	Upland area management	Comp.
26	G34	Upland area slope	Comp.
16	F20	Emergent vegetation (% cover)	Comp.—optional
17	E21	Emergent vegetation (roughness coefficient)	Comp.—optional
27	E39	Downstream sensitivity	Comp.
12	E16	Outlet for flood	Controlling--optional

6.5 MAINTENANCE OF WETLAND WATER QUALITY

The sustainability of a wetland is partially driven by the quality and quantity of stormwater runoff entering the wetland. The ability of the wetland to sustain its characteristics is evaluated based on characteristics of the contributing subwatershed and indicators within the wetland. Subwatershed conditions which affect the wetland's sustainability in relation to water quality impacts include: upland land use; sediment delivery characteristics to the wetland; stormwater runoff volumes and rates; and the extent, condition, and width of upland buffer. Indicators of nutrient loading to the wetland indicate that a diverse wetland may not be sustainable. Indicators that a wetland has been affected by nutrient loading include the presence of monotypic vegetation and/or algal blooms.

This functional index was derived from a combination of sources including MNRAM, HGM, WEM, WET, and experiences of the project team. The sustainability of a wetland

is partially driven by the quality and quantity of stormwater runoff entering the wetland. The ability of the wetland to sustain its characteristics is evaluated based on characteristics of the contributing subwatershed and indicators within the wetland. Subwatershed conditions which affect the wetland's sustainability in relation to water quality impacts include: upland land use; sediment delivery characteristics to the wetland; stormwater runoff volumes and rates; and the extent, condition, and width of upland buffer. Indicators of nutrient loading to the wetland indicate that a diverse wetland may not be sustainable. Indicators that a wetland has been affected by nutrient loading include the presence of monotypic vegetation and/or algal blooms.

Wetland Water Quality Functional Index Computation:

(3e*2+14+$20_{reversed}$ +**(23**+**24**+**26)**/3+18+28)/7

Entire Formula:
(Vegetative Diversity/Integrity{3e*2} + Dominant upland land use{14} + Stormwater runoff pretreatment & detention{$20_{reversed}$ } + (Upland buffer width{23}WQ + Upland buffer vegetative cover {24} + Upland buffer slope {26})/3 + Sediment delivery {18})/2 + Nutrient loading {28})/7

Wetland Water Quality Variables

MnRAM #	Excel #	Variable Description	Type of Interaction
3e	D6*2	Vegetative Diversity/Integrity	Contributing
14	E18	Dominant upland land use	Contributing
20	F24	Stormwater runoff pretreatment and detention—RR	Contributing
23	G27	Upland buffer width	Contributing
24	G28	Upland area management	Contributing
26	G34	Upland area slope	Contributing
18	E22	Sediment delivery	Contributing
28	E40	Nutrient loading	Contributing

This functional index was derived from a combination of sources including MNRAM, HGM, WEM, WET, and experiences of the project team. The sustainability of a wetland is partially driven by the quality and quantity of stormwater runoff entering the wetland. The ability of the wetland to sustain its characteristics is evaluated based on characteristics of the contributing subwatershed and indicators within the wetland. Subwatershed conditions which affect the wetland's sustainability in relation to water quality impacts include: upland land use; sediment delivery characteristics to the wetland; stormwater runoff volumes and rates; and the extent, condition, and width of upland buffer. Indicators of nutrient loading to the wetland indicate that a diverse wetland may not be sustainable. Indicators that a wetland has been affected by nutrient loading include the presence of monotypic vegetation and/or algal blooms.

6.6 SHORELINE PROTECTION

Shoreline protection is evaluated only for those wetlands adjacent to lakes, streams, or deepwater habitats. The function is rated based on the wetlands opportunity to protect the shoreline; i.e. wetlands located in areas frequently experiencing large waves and high

currents have the best opportunity to protect the shore. In addition, shore areas composed of sands and loams with little vegetation or shallow-rooted vegetation will benefit the most from shoreline wetlands. The wetland width, vegetative cover, and resistance of the vegetation to erosive forces determine the wetland's ability to protect the shoreline.

Each of the five parameters contributes equally[26]: based primarily on the characteristics presented in WEM with a simple, straightforward computation of the index assuming all characteristics contribute equally.

MnRAM #	Excel #	Variable Description	Type of Interaction
29	E41	Shoreline?	Controlling
30	E42	Rooted shoreline vegetation (% cover)	Contributing
31	E43	Wetland width (average)	Contributing
32	E44	Emergent vegetation erosion resistance	Contributing
33	E45	Shoreline erosion potential	Contributing
34	E46	Bank protection ability	Contributing

Shoreline Protection Functional Index Computation:

If 29=1, then:
Shoreline Protection Index = (30+31+32+33+34)/5

Entire Formula:
(Rooted shoreline vegetation {30} + Average shoreline wetland width {31} + Emergent vegetation erosion resistance {32} + (Shoreline erosion potential {33} + Bank protection ability {34})/5

6.7 MAINTENANCE OF CHARACTERISTIC WILDLIFE HABITAT STRUCTURE

The ability of a wetland to support various wildlife species is difficult to determine due to the specific requirements of the many wildlife species that utilize wetlands. This function determines the value of a wetland for wildlife in a more general sense, and not based on any specific species. The characteristics evaluated to determine the wildlife habitat function include: vegetative quality, outlet characteristics (which control hydrologic regime), upland land use, wetland soil type and conditions, water quality of storm water runoff entering the wetland, upland buffer extent, condition, and diversity; the interspersion of wetlands in the area; barriers to wildlife movement; wetland size; vegetative and community interspersion within the wetland; and amphibian breeding potential and overwintering habitat.

Thirteen parameters are weighed equally as described below; vegetative quality weighted double the other factors. The questions are borrowed or modified from MNRAM, WET, WEM, and HGM methodologies, combined to provide a measure of wildlife habitat in general, not focusing on any particular species.

If Rare Wildlife (35) or Rare Natural Community (36) are true, then this Index is Exceptional.

[26] Based primarily on the characteristics presented in WEM.

If Special Features d, g, or j are checked, then this Index is Exceptional, otherwise, follow conditions below:

If 37=0 and 38=0 and 39=0, then:
(3e*2+40+41+(**23**+**24**+**25)**/3+13+ 20)/7

If 38=0 and 39=0, then:
(3e*2+37+40+41+(**23**+**24**+**25)**/3+ 13+20)/8

If 37=0 and 39=0, then:
(3e*2+38+40+41+(**23**+**24**+**25)**/3+ 13+20)/8

If 37=0 and 38=0, then:
(3e*2+39+40+41+(**23**+**24**+**25)**/3+ 13+20)/8

If 39=0, then:
(3e*2+37+38+40+41+(**23**+**24**+**25)**/3+13+20)/9

If 38=0, then:
(3e*2+39+37+40+41+(**23**+**24**+**25)**/3+13+20)/9

If 37=0, then:
(3e*2+39+38+40+41+(**23**+**24**+**25)**/3+13+20)/9

If 37>0 and 38>0 and 39>0, then:
(3e*2+39+37+38+40+41+(**23+24+25**)/3+13+20)/10

Entire Equation:
(Vegetative Diversity/Integrity{3e*2} + Wetland Detritus {39} + Vegetation Interspersion {37} + Community Interspersion {38} + Wetland Interspersion {40} + Wildlife Barriers {41} + (Upland buffer width {23}WQ + Upland Area Management{24} + Upland area diversity {25})/3 + Outlet natural hydrologic regime {13}+ Stormwater runoff pretreatment and detention 20)/11

MnRAM #	Excel #	Variable Description	Type of Interaction
41	E53	Wildlife barriers	Controlling
3e	D6	Vegetative Ranking (communities' weighted average)	Compensatory
39	E51	Wetland detritus (n/a)	
23	I27	Upland buffer average width	
24	G28	Upland area management	
25	G31	Upland area diversity	
13	E17	Outlet natural hydrologic regime	
20	F24	Stormwater runoff pretreatment & detention—RR	
37	F49	Vegetation interspersion (n/a)	
38	F50	Community interspersion (n/a)	
40	E52	Wetland interspersion	

6.8 MAINTENANCE OF CHARACTERISTIC FISH HABITAT

The ability of the wetland to support native fish populations is determined by structural factors within the wetland as well as water quality contributions from upland factors. Wetlands rated High are lacustrine or riverine and provide spawning/nursery habitat, or

refuge for native species (included but not limited to game fish). Wetlands rated Low for fish habitat do not have a direct hydrologic connection to a waterbody with a native fishery or have poor water quality.

MnRAM #	Excel #	Variable Description	Type of Interaction
46	E58*2	Fish habitat quality	Controlling
29	D41	Fringe wetland?	Contributing
24	G28	Adjacent area management	Compensatory
18	E22	Sediment delivery	Compensatory
20 (R)	F24	Storm water runoff	Compensatory
28	E40	Nutrient load	Compensatory
30	E42	Percent cover	Compensatory
31	E43	Wetland shoreline width	Compensatory
33 (R)	F45	Shoreline erosion potential	Compensatory

Fish Habitat Functional Index Computation:

If Special Features a or g are checked, then Fishery Habitat Index = Exceptional.

If 46=0, then Fishery Habitat = N/A

If 29=0, Fishery Habitat Index = [(46*2)+24+18+20(R) +28]/6

If 29>0, Fishery Habitat Index = [(46*2)+24+18+20(R) +28+**30**+**31**+**33(R)**]/9

6.9 MAINTENANCE OF CHARACT. AMPHIBIAN HABITAT FOR BREEDING/OVERWINTERING

The ability of a wetland to support various amphibian species is difficult to determine due to the specific requirements of the many amphibian species that depend on wetlands. This function determines the value of a wetland for amphibians in general, not based on specific species. An adequate wetland hydroperiod and the presence or absence of predatory fish are considered to be limiting variables for this function. In general, wetlands must remain inundated until early to mid-June to allow the larval stages to metamorphose into adults. Because many amphibians are partly terrestrial, the characteristics evaluated to determine the amphibian habitat function include numerous hydrology and terrestrial measures. The characteristics evaluated include: upland land use, upland buffer width, water quality of storm water runoff entering the wetland, barriers to wildlife movement, and amphibian breeding potential and overwintering habitat.

An adequate wetland hydroperiod (Question 42) is considered to be the primary limiting variable for this functional index. If the hydroperiod is insufficient for breeding, the wetland rating for amphibian use will be Not Sufficient. The status of predatory fish in the wetland (Q.43) is a secondary limiting factor to the final rating; the lowest rating for this variable, however, is 0.1 (Low), rather than zero (Not Sufficient).

Amphibians' ability to use a particular wetland for over wintering is a contributing factor in rating the wetland's functional index (Q.44). Because most amphibians are partly terrestrial, the extent of upland buffer habitat surrounding the wetland (Q.23) is an

important habitat component[27] and is weighted by a factor of two. Question 14 (Upland Land Use) is also included as an indicator of the quality of the surrounding upland habitat[56]. Unnatural fluctuations in water depth in wetlands from conducted storm water runoff can impair reproductive success in amphibians, which often attach their eggs to stems of wetland vegetation, e.g., salamanders, tree frogs, green frogs, and wood frogs[28]. Extreme water level fluctuations during winter may also cause mortality in overwintering reptiles and amphibians[29]. Thus, Question 20 is included in the formula, with a reverse rating. Question 41 (Barriers) is included because access to and from the wetland by amphibians is an important factor in habitat quality[30].

Amphibian Habitat Functional Index Computation:

If 42=0, then N/A

Otherwise: Amphibian Habitat Index = (43) * [(44 + 2*$23_{wildlife}$ + 14 + 41 + $20_{reversed}$)/6]

Entire Formula:

If Amphibian Breeding Potential-Hydroperiod {42} is applicable, then: (Amphibian Breeding Potential-Predator Fish {43}) * {[(Amphibian Overwintering Habitat {44}+ 2*Upland Buffer Width $(23)_{Wildlife}$ + Dominant Upland Land Use {14} + Barriers {41} + Stormwater Input $\{20_{reverse}\}$]/6}

Amphibian Habitat Variables

MnRAM #	Excel #	Variable Description	Type of Interaction
42	D54	Amphibian breeding potential—hydroperiod	Controlling
43	D55	Amphibian breeding potential—fish presence	Controlling
44	E56	Amphibian overwintering habitat	Compensatory
23	I27	Upland buffer width	Compensatory
41	E53	Wildlife barriers	Compensatory
14	E18	Dominant upland land use	Compensatory
20	F24	Stormwater runoff pretreatment & detention—RR	Compensatory

6.10 AESTHETICS/RECREATION/EDUCATION/CULTURAL/SCIENCE

The aesthetics/recreation/education/cultural and science function and value of each wetland is evaluated based on the wetland's visibility, accessibility, evidence of recreational uses, evidence of human influences (e.g. noise and air pollution) and any known educational or cultural purposes. Accessibility of the wetland is key to its aesthetic or educational appreciation. While dependent on accessibility, a wetland's functional level could be evaluated by the view it provides observers. Distinct contrast

[27] Knutson et al., 2000
[28] Richter and Azous, 1995
[29] Hall and Cuthbert, 2000
[30] Knutson, et al., 1999; Findlay and Bourdages, 2000; Semlitsch, 2000.

between the wetland and surrounding upland may increase its perceived importance. Also, diversity of wetland types or vegetation communities may increase its functional level as compared to monotypic open water or vegetation. Excess negative human influence on the wetland is counted double in the formula.

All questions contribute equally to the overall index.

MnRAM #	Excel #	Variable Description	Type of Interaction
48	E60	Rare educational opportunity	Controlling
49	E61	Wetland visibility	Compensatory
50	E62	Proximity to population	Compensatory
51	E63	Public ownership	Compensatory
52	E64	Public access	Compensatory
53	E65	Human influence—wetland	Compensatory
54	E66	Human influence—viewshed	Compensatory
55	E67	Spatial buffer	Compensatory
56	E68	Recreational activities in wetland	Compensatory

Aesthetics/Recreation/Education/Cultural/Science Functional Index Computations:

If Special Features c, h, or u is checked[31], or

If 48=1, then Index = Exceptional;

If 53=0.1 (Low), then = (50+51+52+2*53+54+55+56)/8

If 53>0.1, then = (49+50+51+52+53+54+55+56)/8

Entire Formula

(Wetland Visibility {49} + Proximity to Population {50} + Public Ownership {51} + Public Access {52} + Human Influence - Wetland {53} + Human Influence - Viewshed {54} + Spatial Buffer {55} + Recreational Activities in Wetland {56})/8

6.11 COMMERCIAL USES

This question considers the nature of any commercially-valuable use of the wetland and requires the assessor to consider how such use may be a detriment to the sustainability of the wetland. Some row crops can be planted in Type 1 wetlands after spring flooding has ceased and still have adequate time to grow to maturity. This non-wetland-dependent agricultural use of wetlands may include hay, pasture/grazing, or row crops such as soybeans or corn. Wetland-dependent crops include wild rice and cranberries, which rely on the wetland hydrology for part of their life cycle.

[31] c = Designated scientific and natural area; h = Archeologic or historic site designated by the State Historic Preservation Office; u = State or Federal designated wilderness area.

Sustainable uses of the wetland would not require modifying a natural wetland. Products in this category would include collection of botanical products, wet native grass seed, floral decorations, wild rice, black spruce, white cedar, and tamarack. Sustainable uses may require modification of the natural hydrology, such as for wetland-dependent crops (rice, cranberries). Haying and grazing can be less intrusive agricultural activities utilized more or less casually when hydrologic conditions permit; light pasture and occasional haying would be considered more or less sustainable. Like peat-mining, cropping is an unsustainable use of the wetland as it is results in severe alterations of wetland characteristics (soil, vegetation, hydrology).

MnRAM #	Excel #	Variable Description	Type of Interaction
57	E69	Commercial crop—hydrologic impact	Controlling

Commercial Uses Functional Index = 57

6.12 GROUND-WATER INTERACTION

The ground water interaction function is the most difficult to assess. Here the most likely type of ground water interaction is determined, i.e. recharge or discharge, or a combination. In many cases, a wetland will exhibit both recharge and discharge characteristics, however one is usually more dominant. Several wetland and watershed characteristics are evaluated to determine the likely interaction including: wetland soil type, upland land use, upland soil types and wetland size, wetland hydroperiod, wetland outlet characteristics, and topographic relief.

The purpose of this function is strictly to determine the likelihood of the appropriate ground-water interaction based on observable characteristics of the wetland and watershed. The significance of ground water as a component of the wetland water budget is the most difficult functional characteristic to determine without large quantities of detailed hydrologic and geologic information. The following methodology takes the most easily observable and distinct measures of recharge/discharge relationships from the *Wetland Evaluation Technique*[32] and the *Hydrogeomorphic Assessment Methodology*[33]. In many wetlands, surface water and ground water both make significant contributions to the water budget, but occasionally recharge or discharge is dominant. The goal here is to identify the dominant ground-water interaction (if there is one) to help guide future management and provide an indication when additional information may be warranted.

[32] Adamus, et al., 1987
[33] Magee and Hollands, 1998

- If 5 or 6 of questions 58-63 are answered the same, this indicates a strong likelihood that the most frequently stated interaction exerts the primary influence on the wetland.
- If 3-4 questions are answered the same, then the wetland is likely influenced by a combination of both recharge and discharge interactions (i.e. both types of ground water interaction are likely to be present at some point during most years).

58. Wetland Soils – from HGM system functional assessments and Novitzki
59. Subwatershed Land Use/Imperviousness – taken from WET Volume I
60. Wetland Size and Upland Soils – taken from WET Volume I and HGM
61. Wetland Hydrologic Regime– taken from WET Volume I and HGM
62. Inlet/Outlet Configuration – taken from WET Volume I and HGM
63. Upland Topographic Relief – taken from WET Volume I

Special Concerns for Recharge Wetlands

Wherever ground water recharge is indicated as the **primary** interaction and the wetland lies within a sensitive ground water area (**Special Feature Question q**), a contribution area to a public water supply, or a wellhead protection area (**Special Feature Question r**), it should be recorded as Exceptional for the ground water/wetland function.

6.13 WETLAND RESTORATION POTENTIAL

The potential for wetland restoration is determined based on the ease with which the wetland could be restored, the number of landowners within the historic wetland basin, the size of the potential restoration area, the potential for establishing buffer areas or water quality ponding, and the extent and type of hydrologic alteration. Each variable uses the High, Medium, Low rating rather than raw numbers—see MnRAM for individual ranges.

MnRAM #	Excel #	Variable Description	Type of Interaction
64	D79	Wetland Restoration Potential	Controlling
65	F80	Number of Landowners Affected	Contributing
21	E25	Subwatershed Wetland Density	Contributing
66b	F82	Total Wetland Restored Size (Potential)	Contributing
66c	F83	Calculated potential new wetland area	Contributing
67	F84	Potential Buffer Width	Contributing
68	F85	Likelihood of Restoration Success	Contributing

If 64="Yes", then Wetland Restoration Potential = (65+21+66b+66c+67+68)/6,

Otherwise, if 64="No" then "N/A"

Entire Formula

(Landowners Affected by Restoration (65)+Subwatershed Wetland Density (21)+ Wetland Restoration Size (66b)+Proportion of Wetland Drained (66c)+Potential Buffer Width (67)+Likelihood of Restoration Success (68))/6

6.14 WETLAND SENSITIVITY TO STORMWATER INPUT AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The sensitivity of the wetland to stormwater and urban development is determined based on guidance within the *Storm-Water and Wetlands: Planning and Evaluation Guidelines for Addressing Potential Impacts of Urban Storm-Water and Snow-Melt Runoff on Wetlands,* State of Minnesota Storm-Water Advisory Group, June, 1997.

Use habitat proportions from Vegetative Integrity section and enter into a formula to compute answer according to the following criteria[34].

Exceptional = Sedge meadows, open and coniferous bogs, calcareous fens, low prairies, wet to wet-mesic prairies, coniferous swamps, lowland hardwood swamps, or seasonally flooded basins.

A = Shrub-carrs, alder thickets, diverse fresh wet meadows dominated by native species, diverse shallow and deep marshes, and diverse shallow, open water communities.

B = Floodplain forests, fresh wet meadows dominated by reed canary grass, shallow and deep marshes dominated by cattail, reed canary grass, giant reed or purple loosestrife, and shallow, open water communities with low to moderate vegetative diversity.

C = Gravel pits, cultivated hydric soils, or dredge/fill disposal sites.

6.15 ADDITIONAL STORMWATER TREATMENT NEEDS

This rates the sustainability of the wetland with regard to stormwater discharges to the wetland. The need for additional stormwater treatment prior to discharge to the wetland is rated based on the overall rating for Maintenance of Wetland Water Quality. If a wetland is severely degraded by stormwater inputs, the rating will be low, since a diverse, high quality wetland will not be sustainable.

Use functional rating for Maintenance of Wetland Water Quality (MWWQ) as follows (this index is rated strictly from the measure of the water quality in the wetland and the sustainability, i.e. if the water quality in the wetland is low, additional stormwater treatment is needed to protect the wetland and the rating is low):

Use Value for Maintenance of Wetland Water Quality Index (D76, Excel spreadsheet) and apply to criteria below.

A = Maintenance of Wetland Water Quality Index >0.66 (no additional treatment needed)

B = 0.33 < Maintenance of Wetland Water Quality Index $\leq$ < 0.66 (sediment removal needed)

[34] Taken directly from State of Minnesota Storm-Water Advisory Group, 1997.

C = Maintenance of Wetland Water Quality Index < 0.33 (sediment and nutrient removal needed)

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Appendix G

Vegetation Shoreline Buffer Brochure Examples

PROJECT FACTSHEET

HENNINGSON RESIDENTIAL NATIVE PLANTING

DAKOTA COUNTY
SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

A native planting, also called natural landscaping, uses plants, trees and grasses that are suitable for growth in a particular geographical area

PROJECT: Installation of a 500 sq. ft. residential native garden.

COST: Project materials cost estimated at $2,360

FUNDING: Landowners receive a $250 Landscaping for Clean Water grant as well as technical assistance provided by the Dakota County Soil and Water Conservation District

Black Dog
Watershed Management Organization

LOCATION:

Kenosha Ave
Burnsville

PRACTICE:

- Native Planting

BENEFITS:

- Runoff volume reduction
- Slope stabilization
- Improved wildlife habitat
- Opportunity for public education and outreach
- Improved aesthetics

PARTNERS:

- Black Dog Watershed Management Organization

WATERSHED:

- Black Dog

INSTALLATION:

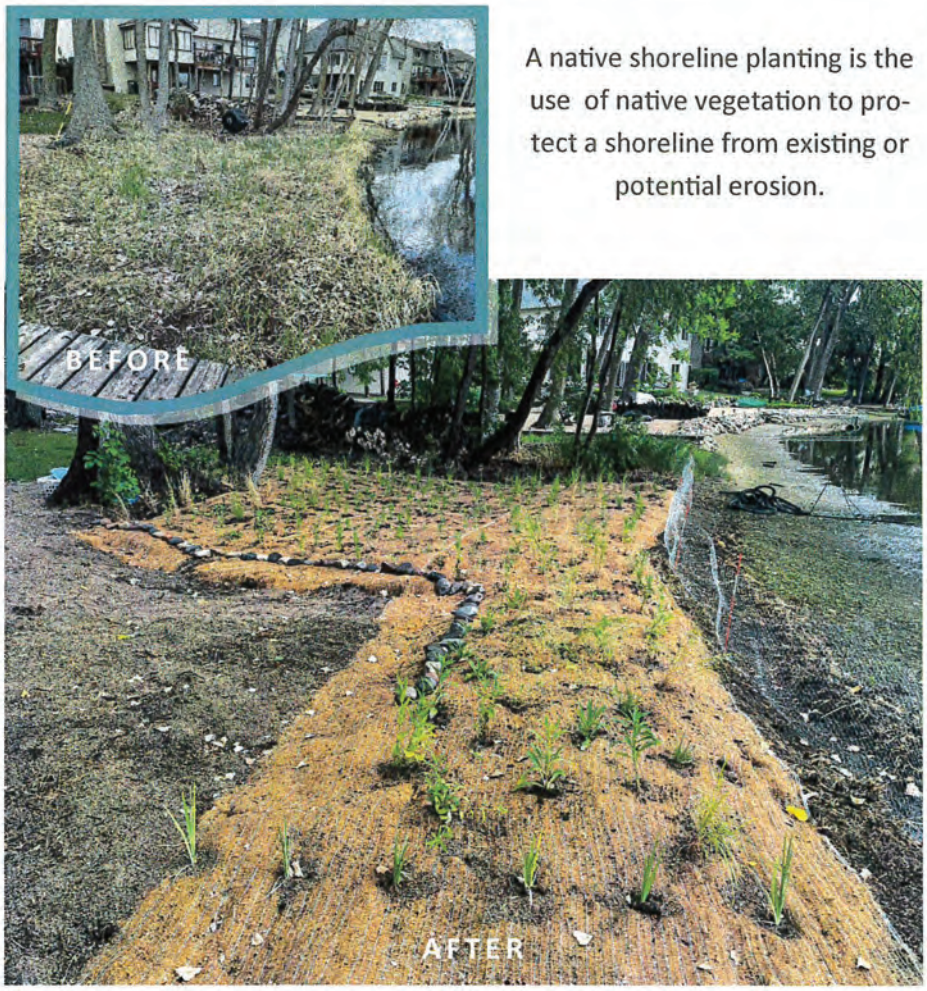
- Summer 2021

4100 220th Street W, Suite 102, Farmington, MN 55024 Tel: (651) 480-7777 Fax: (651) 480-7775 www.dakotacountyswcd.org Revised: 7/7/2021

PROJECT FACTSHEET

DILLMAN
NATIVE SHORELINE PLANTING

DAKOTA COUNTY
SOIL & WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT



A native shoreline planting is the use of native vegetation to protect a shoreline from existing or potential erosion.

PROJECT: Installation of a 620 square foot Native Shoreline Planting

COST: Project materials cost estimated at $1,096

FUNDING: Landowners receive a $250 Landscaping for Clean Water grant as well as technical assistance provided by the Dakota County Soil and Water Conservation District

Black Dog
Watershed Management Organization

LOCATION:

Keller Lake Road
Burnsville

PRACTICE:

- Native Shoreline Planting

BENEFITS:

- Shoreline stabilization and erosion reduction
- Improved water quality
- Improved wildlife habitat
- Opportunity for public education and outreach
- Improved aesthetics

PARTNERS:

- Black Dog Watershed Management Organization

WATERSHED:

- Black Dog

INSTALLATION:

- Summer 2021

4100 220th Street W, Suite 102, Farmington, MN 55024 Tel: (651) 480-7777 Fax: (651) 480-7775 www.dakotacountyswcd.org Revised: 7/7/2021

Appendix H

Buckthorn Management Guidelines

Buckthorn Management Guidelines

Goal: Restore native plant communities in designated natural areas and other park locations by controlling and removing non-native invasive species.

Buckthorn belongs to the *Rhamnaceae* family. It is native to Europe and Asia, first appearing in the U.S. in the late 1700s. Buckthorn quickly naturalized in the woodlands of the northeastern states. Today buckthorn flourishes in the understory of Minnesota woodlands and in brushy thickets along roadsides and fields. It has become a major plant pest in natural woodlands and wetlands.

Buckthorn can grow to 15-20 feet and has dark green elliptical or oval leaves. In the fall its leaves hang on late into the season and without much color change. It starts easily from seed and will tolerate almost any soil condition or location. In partial shade it will outstretch its neighbors toward the light.

Buckthorn removal is recommended for those areas where the native plant community has been displaced by buckthorn species and where there is a high likelihood that the native plant community can be enhanced and restored.

Restoration of the native communities is the overall intent of non-native eradication efforts.

Volunteer Considerations

Volunteers must be trained in species identification, removal techniques and other aspects related to the eradication/restoration efforts.

Identification of buckthorn by volunteers is best performed during the month of October.

Process

Buckthorn removal is a long-term process requiring several steps over a three- to four-year period. Pulling seedlings, cutting and removing mature plants, chemically treating stumps and replanting the site with native species are critical to the long-term success of restoration efforts.

Staff are responsible for cutting mature plants and chemically treating the stumps in areas designated for restoration. A 20%-25% solution of glyphosate (Roundup) with a dye is used to paint, chemically treat, and mark the stumps.

Volunteer procedures

1. Hand pulling allowed by volunteers with training or under the supervision of a "trained" volunteer supervisor.
2. Use of loppers allowed by volunteers.
3. No use of power tools or chemicals by volunteers; chemicals and power tool use only by staff or contractor.
4. Volunteers must sign waiver form.

Recommended chronology of restoration activities with volunteers

Year one

- Seedlings cut or pulled (September-November)
- Mature trees cut by staff and/or volunteers in late fall (October-December)
- Stumps or stems chemically treated by staff immediately after cutting
- Removal of brush to a chipping location (or pile on site for burning)

Year two

- Remove seedlings by hand pulling or cutting and treating (June-November)
- Follow-up cutting by staff and/or volunteers in late fall (October-December) and chemically treat stump and stems.

Year three

- Seedling removal by hand pulling or cutting and treating as necessary
- Plant native understory shrubs, trees, ferns, wildflowers and grasses to approximate prior native plant community.

Year four

- Continued monitoring and buckthorn seedling removal

Other removal techniques

Mechanical

- Prescribed fire for seedlings; prescribed burns in early spring and fall annually or biannually to control buckthorn may have to be continued for several years

Chemical

- Cut-stump and stem treatment with glyphosate; 20%-25% active ingredient cut-stump; or basal bark spray treatment around the stem with 25-50% a.i. triclopyr (Garlon) – consideration of worker safety issues will dictate chemical selection. Glyphosate products registered for wetland/aquatic use should be used on water bodies and wetlands. Sponge applicators can help prevent chemical spill or spread to workers.
- Fosamine, a non-selective bud inhibitor for woody species, can be applied as a basal bark treatment in the fall at 3% a.i. concentration in winter

Another technique is goat rental.

The method of buckthorn control should be selected based on the site, safety concerns, and opportunities for continued vegetation management.

Other Sources for Guidance

University of Minnesota:
http://www.extension.umn.edu/environment/agroforestry/woody-vegetation-control.html

University of Wisconsin:
http://mipncontroldatabase.wisc.edu/search?name=common_buckthorn&habitat=7&season=7

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources:
http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/invasives/terrestrialplants/woody/buckthorn/control.html

U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service:
https://efotg.sc.egov.usda.gov/references/public/MN/797Buckthorn.pdf
See Buckthorn Control Quick Guide for a summary of control techniques.

Appendix I

Pollinators Brochure

How can YOU help pollinators?

A decline in pollinators affects us all. Reversing this trend is important to our ecosystem as well as to human health and well-being. Pollinators have evolved with plants over thousands of years, developing unique and interdependent relationships. We can all do our part to help pollinators rebound from the challenges they face.

1. **Plant a variety of native flowering plants in your home garden, agricultural or natural landscapes (with bloom times from April to October).**

2. **Provide a variety of natural habitats for nesting sites and clean water sources.**

3. **Avoid pesticide use and purchase pollinator plants (and seeds) that have not been treated with systemic pesticides.**

4. **Help increase awareness about the need to protect pollinators**

More resources about pollinators can be found at http://www.bwsr.state.mn.us/practices/pollinator/index.html

Minnesota Board of Water & Soil Resources
www.bwsr.state.mn.us

MINNESOTA BOARD OF WATER & SOIL RESOURCES

PROTECTING
Minnesota's Pollinators

There is increasing evidence that insect pollinators are disappearing at alarming rates. Major factors include loss of forage plants and nesting habitat, disease, pesticide use, and pests.

Pollination causes plants to produce the seeds and fruits that sustain wildlife and humans, and provides important ecosystem services. More than 1/3rd of all plants or plant products consumed by humans are dependent on pollinators.

Many Minnesota-grown crop plants cannot produce seed without the help of insect pollinators. These include:

- -Apples
- -Berries
- -Sunflowers
- -Clovers
- -Beans
- -Squash
- -Cucumbers

Minnesota's Pollinators & Pollinator Plants

When these critters visit a flower to consume nectar and/or pollen, some of the pollen grains stick to their bodies. Pollination occurs when this pollen is transferred from one plant to another.

Bees

With over 4000 species, bees are considered the most important pollinators in North America, around 500 of which are native to Minnesota and Wisconsin. Bee families include honey bees, bumble bees, mason bees, carpenter bees, and sweat bees.

Butterflies & Moths

Butterflies and moths are also important pollinators and many are in trouble. Milkweed is the host plant for monarch butterfly caterpillars, and the loss of this plant is drastically reducing monarch butterfly populations. The Poweshiek skipperling, Dakota skipper, and Karner Blue butterflies are threatened or endangered in Minnesota.

Beetles, Flies, Wasps & Midges

Beetles are considered to be important pollinators because of their large numbers. Beetles play an important role in controlling agricultural pests. Though less effective as pollinators, many flies, wasps, midges, and even mosquitos visit flowers and consume nectar as part of their diet.

Hummingbirds

Of the 20 hummingbirds in North America, only the Ruby-throated is regularly found in Minnesota. This charismatic pollinator is attracted to brightly colored tubular flowers like the columbine.

Goldenrod
Solidago spp.

Joe Pye Weed
Eupatorium spp.

Milkweed
Asclepias spp.

Black-eyed Susan
Rudbeckia spp.

Prairie Blazing Star
Liatris spp.

Columbine
Aquilegia spp.

Minnesota Board of Water & Soil Resources