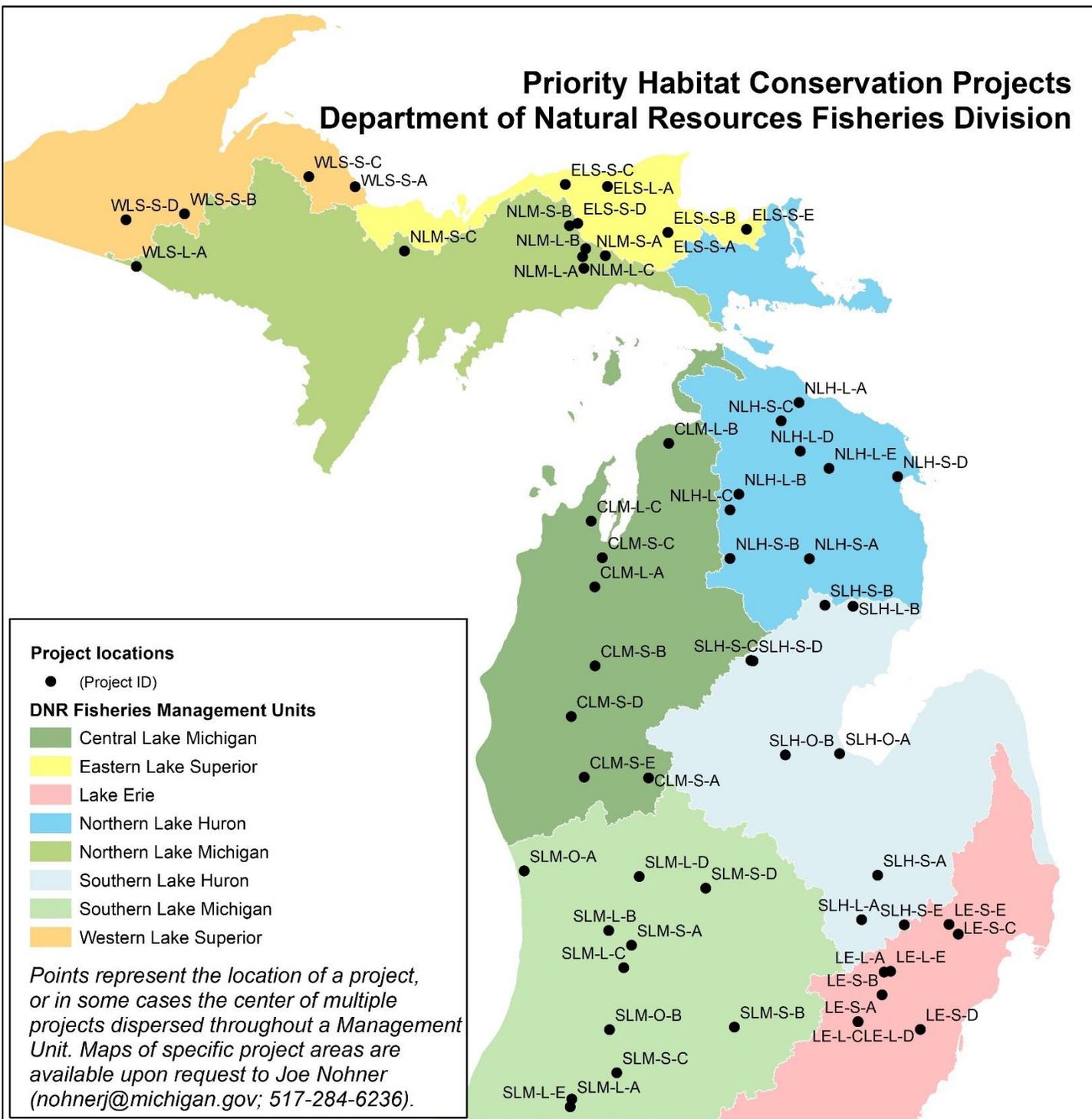


Priority Habitat Conservation Projects

Department of Natural Resources Fisheries Division



The Priority Habitat Conservation Projects list is a proactive effort by DNR Fisheries to encourage projects that address priorities for sustaining healthy habitats, fisheries, and aquatic communities. Applications to the Fisheries Habitat Grant that have appropriate methodologies, have a high likelihood of success, and address projects on this list will receive preference.

This public list is not all-inclusive of DNR-supported projects, and potential partners should consult with DNR Fisheries staff when choosing and developing proposed habitat projects.

Updated July 26, 2019



Central Lake Michigan Management Unit

Project type	ID	Project name	Cause of habitat decline	Habitat impairments that should be addressed	Latitude	Longitude	Geography notes
Lake	CLM-L-A	Inland lakes Cisco evaluations	Land use practices, shoreline and watershed development, and aquatic vegetation control.	Determine presence, abundance, and trends in Cisco populations where they were historically present.	44.53018	-85.6865	Center point represents many lakes throughout the Management Unit.
Lake	CLM-L-B	Shoreline restoration Project (Lake Charlevoix)	Development and armament of shoreline.	Nearshore habitat is critical to many fish species, amphibians and reptiles. Restoring natural shoreline improves habitat, reduces nutrient inputs and allows natural processes to occur.	45.27	-85.14	
Lake	CLM-L-C	South Lake Leelanau	Residential development	Add fish habitat structures to specific locations within the lake to provide cover and potential spawning areas.	44.87	-85.71	
Stream	CLM-S-A	Altona Dam removal (Little Muskegon River)	Remnant dam in poor condition serving no purpose.	The dam impedes fish passage, disrupts the natural processes of woody debris and sediment transport, and increases stream temperature.	43.53973	-85.3088	
Stream	CLM-S-B	Bank stabilization project (Pine River)	Sandy bluff is popular stop for paddlers and tubers and human traffic prohibits natural stabilization from occurring.	High bluff/bank is severely eroded and is a point source of added sediment and sand.	44.12104	-85.6868	Center point of multiple sites in the vicinity
Stream	CLM-S-C	Boardman River dam removal habitat projects	The Brown Bridge, Boardman, and Sabin dams were removed on the mainstem of the Boardman River. Restored stream channel and new channel reaches lack suitable instream fish habitat and/or bank stabilization.	Support projects at all three sites that improve instream habitat and habitat within the stream corridor.	44.68016	-85.6305	Center point of the former impoundments for Boardman Dam (44.694382, -85.624861), Sabin Dam (44.703709, -85.620514), and Brown Bridge Dam (44.647716, -85.500389).

Central Lake Michigan Management Unit (continued)

Project type	ID	Project name	Cause of habitat decline	Habitat impairments that should be addressed	Latitude	Longitude	Geography notes
Stream	CLM-S-D	Railroad erosion site on Rainbow Club property (Pere Marquette River)	Railroad tracks at site have destabilized stream bank that could cause catastrophic train accident.	Stream bank should be stabilized to avoid train accident that could potentially contaminate river with liquid cargo.	43.85937	-85.858	
Stream	CLM-S-E	White Cloud Dam removal (White River)	Dam was rebuilt in early 1990s to create small impoundment.	The dam dramatically warms stream temperature, disrupts natural fluvial processes, and impedes fish passage.	43.54631	-85.767	

Eastern Lake Superior Management Unit

Project type	ID	Project name	Cause of habitat decline	Habitat impairments that should be addressed	Latitude	Longitude	Geography notes
Lake	ELS-L-A	Aquatic plant status and trend assessment	Weed treatments/invasions: Changes in aquatic macrophyte species composition and distribution	Documenting changes in plant communities so that potentially in the future when restoration practices are practicable, we will have baseline information on what was in our lakes at one point in time, and how various invasions and activities changed the species assemblage.	46.60018	-85.5791	All lakes in the management unit; the point represents the center of those lakes
Stream	ELS-S-A	East Branch Tahquamenon River-Brook Trout spawning restoration	Logging practices are resulting in an increase in beaver activity in the riparian zone.	Brook Trout recruitment is very low in the river and tributaries. The United States Forest Service has made some improvements for spawning habitat on tributaries and is currently investigating a spawning riffle in the mainstem of the East Branch of the Tahquamenon River near the mouths of two tributaries. Impairments to be addressed include restoration of gravel substrates near good groundwater-fed streams and material movement.	46.36102	-85.1298	
Stream	ELS-S-B	Shelldrake Flooding fish passage	Shelldrake Dam has been in place since the 1960s, blocking passage to all fish species. The dam acts as a lamprey barrier. Alternatives need to be considered for passing fish here.	Fish passage above a barrier which might include steelhead, suckers, and other migratory species.	46.36102	-85.1298	

Eastern Lake Superior Management Unit (continued)

Project type	ID	Project name	Cause of habitat decline	Habitat impairments that should be addressed	Latitude	Longitude	Geography notes
Stream	ELS-S-C	Sucker River-Road stream crossings	Historical logging practices combined with poorly organized instream habitat improvements (40 years ago) have accelerated the natural downstream migration of the Sucker River.	Sedimentation, material movement, and floodplain connectivity. Channel is incised.	46.61245	-85.8945	Center point of three crossings: H-58 crossing (46.662320, -85.869225), Harvey Creek crossing (46.580488, -85.886598), Klondike Creek (46.594537, -85.927750)
Stream	ELS-S-D	Upper Tahquamenon River-rehabilitation	Logging practices and recent instream enhancements may have changed the course of natural stream function in the upper reaches of the river.	Material movement, floodplain connectivity, and erosion control.	46.41059	-85.8023	Center point of reach from (46.372779, -85.781784) to (46.448307, -85.808174)
Stream	ELS-S-E	Waishka River-Road stream crossings	Land use practices combined with poor placement of road stream crossings. Road stream crossings need to be updated and brought to meet standard bankfull dimensions in this flashy watershed.	Sedimentation, material movement, and floodplain connectivity. Water quality is also associated with the poor road stream crossings throughout the watershed.	46.37004	-84.543	Center point of a set of sites in the draft Waishka River Watershed Management Plan inventory

Lake Erie Management Unit

Project type	ID	Project name	Cause of habitat decline	Habitat impairments that should be addressed	Latitude	Longitude	Geography notes
Lake	LE-L-A	Kent Lake natural lake level restoration	Annual winter water level drawdown	Unnatural flow regime and lake levels disrupt native aquatic vegetation and reduce spawning habitat for northern pike and other native species.	42.51304	-83.676	
Lake	LE-L-B	Large woody debris and shoreline buffer restoration in low disturbance watersheds	Shoreline development	Loss of riparian buffer and in-water large woody debris, with a focus on lakes identified as low disturbance watersheds in Midwest Glacial Lakes Partnership Conservation Planner (midwestglaciallakes.org/resources/conservationplanner).	42.26001	-83.8659	Center point represents many lakes throughout the Management Unit.
Lake	LE-L-C	Reconnection of floodplain wetlands	Draining or filling in of wetlands and urban development	Loss of connectivity to floodplain	42.26001	-83.8659	Wetlands dispersed throughout the Management Unit; this point represents the center.
Lake	LE-L-D	Shoreline softening and bioengineered shoreline protection on publicly owned inland lake parcels in Southeast Michigan	Conversion of natural shorelines to hardened shorelines with riprap or vertical seawalls.	Loss of shoreline vegetation, wave rebound, and the loss of shallow water habitats and natural transition between land and water. Restore and/or protect naturally sloped, vegetated shorelines through demonstration projects to increase visibility and outreach opportunities surrounding this type of shoreline protection.	42.26001	-83.8659	Center point represents many lakes throughout the Management Unit.
Lake	LE-L-E	Watershed Conservation in Southeast Michigan Cisco lakes	Nutrient inputs and shoreline development	Eutrophication, loss of deep-water oxygen, and sedimentation of nearshore spawning habitats. Identify major sources of nutrient and sediment inputs in a lake's watershed. Design a plan and implement it to address those inputs.	42.51572	-83.6298	Center point represents many lakes throughout the Management Unit.

Lake Erie Management Unit (continued)

Project type	ID	Project name	Cause of habitat decline	Habitat impairments that should be addressed	Latitude	Longitude	Geography notes
Stream	LE-S-A	Habitat assessments for Wildlife Action Plan focal species in warmwater streams	Channelization, irrigation, loss of riparian buffers, and fragmentation.	Identify and increase understanding of key habitats, presence or absence of focal species, and identify areas where on the ground conservation work would be most effective for areas identified as high and moderate conservation priority in Michigan's Wildlife Action Plan	42.26001	-83.8659	Streams dispersed throughout the Management Unit; this point represents the center.
Stream	LE-S-B	Improve connectivity and fish passage in North Branch Clinton River and the Lower Rouge River	Perched and/or improperly sized culverts.	Identify road crossings that are limiting fish passage and natural flow regimes, and repair perched culverts and other obstacles to fish passage.	42.39569	-83.6943	Center point of a larger site; map of entire area available upon request
Stream	LE-S-C	Redesign and construction of Paint Creek Trail Bridge near Tienken Road	In-stream pilings which allow unnatural buildup of nuisance log jams.	Rebuild bridge to clear span stream and allow unrestricted flow of stream to reduce erosion and restore fish passage.	42.69714	-83.1493	
Stream	LE-S-D	Restoring connectivity and fish passage in the Huron River Watershed	Dams	Restore/improve fish passage and/or natural connectivity at Flat Rock Dam and improve river connectivity and natural flow regime at Peninsular Dam.	42.2112	-83.4347	Center point of the Flat Rock Dam (42.097289, -83.295258) and Peninsular Dam (42.256126, -83.624146)
Stream	LE-S-E	Upper Trout Creek Dam removal	Dam.	Remove impoundment on stream and restore natural flow and fish passage.	42.74928	-83.2111	

Northern Lake Huron Management Unit

Project type	ID	Project name	Cause of habitat decline	Habitat impairments that should be addressed	Latitude	Longitude	Geography notes
Lake	NLH-L-A	Aquatic plant status and trend assessment	Aquatic plant treatments and invasions have changed aquatic macrophyte species composition and distribution	Documenting changes in plant communities so that potentially in the future when restoration practices are practicable, we will have baseline information on what was in our lakes at one point in time, and how various invasions and activities changed the species assemblage.	45.46995	-84.1804	Center point represents many lakes throughout the Management Unit.
Lake	NLH-L-B	Reconnecting Dixon Lake to historic wetlands	Filling of former connection of lake to an associated wetland.	Habitat diversity was reduced when former shallow, nursery areas were permanently segregated from the lake proper by filling of the wetland connection.	45.0016	-84.635	
Lake	NLH-L-C	Reconnecting Otsego Lake to historic wetlands	Filling of former connection of lake to an associated wetland.	Habitat diversity was reduced when former shallow, nursery areas were permanently segregated from the lake proper by filling of the wetland connection.	44.92041	-84.7013	
Lake	NLH-L-D	Tomahawk Creek Flooding Dam, levee, and riser structure restoration	Fisheries Division-owned dam and infrastructure is reaching the end of its life at this moderate sized impoundment and has been suggested for renovation or removal. Preference is to renovate dam to retain popular fishery and campground.	Complete dam renovation	45.21855	-84.1802	

Northern Lake Huron Management Unit (continued)

Project type	ID	Project name	Cause of habitat decline	Habitat impairments that should be addressed	Latitude	Longitude	Geography notes
Lake	NLH-L-E	Water quality improvements on Long Lake	Declines in water quality threaten Cisco populations in Long Lake, Montmorency Co., by limiting the amount of cold, oxygenated water. This lake currently has high water quality and is identified as a priority for protection to maintain Cisco habitat.	Residential, urban, and agricultural development in the watershed and along the shoreline are anticipated to threaten water quality in the future. The major current and expected nutrient sources for the lake should be identified and addressed, potentially including addressing septic effluent, shoreline erosion and runoff, and watershed inputs.	45.12576	-83.9734	
Stream	NLH-S-A	Au Sable River, Mio Dam	The dam continues to hinder fish passage and prevents connection of high-quality water up and downstream. The dam also creates an impoundment which warms up the river considerably below Mio and does not allow the trout population and fishery to reach its full potential.	Work with Consumers Energy to pursue dam removal options, fish passage options, or additional options for coolwater releases.	44.66101	-84.1322	
Stream	NLH-S-B	Grayling Hatchery restoration and dam removal	The East Branch of the Au Sable River has been highly impacted at this site by the long-term presence of a fish hatchery with an associated water control structure that impairs fish passage.	Complete removal of the barrier and restoration of the altered stream channel at this publicly accessible location can serve as an educational tool for stream restoration in addition to the tangible benefits to the Au Sable system.	44.67034	-84.7054	
Stream	NLH-S-C	Kleber Dam and Tower Dam removals	Critical fish passage (lake sturgeon, walleye) and sediment movement on the Black River remains hindered by these structures.	Work with Tower Kleber Limited Partnership to pursue dam removal, as justified in the Black Lake Sturgeon Management Plan.	45.37702	-84.3145	Center point of the Tower Dam (45.362437, -84.295853) and Kleber Dam (45.391608, -84.333055)

Northern Lake Huron Management Unit (continued)

Project type	ID	Project name	Cause of habitat decline	Habitat impairments that should be addressed	Latitude	Longitude	Geography notes
Stream	NLH-S-D	Thunder Bay River dam removals	Critical fish passage (lake sturgeon, walleye, salmonids) and sediment movement remain hindered by the Ninth St. Dam and Four Mile Dam.	Work with Eagle Creek Renewable Energy to pursue dam removal as justified in the Thunder Bay River Assessment to restore stream conditions including high gradient sections used for fish spawning	45.07324	-83.4756	Center point of the Ninth Street Dam (45.072114, -83.437394) and Four Mile (45.093347, -83.502303)

Northern Lake Michigan Management Unit

Project type	ID	Project name	Cause of habitat decline	Habitat impairments that should be addressed	Latitude	Longitude	Geography notes
Lake	NLM-L-A	Big Manistique Lake watershed conservation and shoreline/littoral conservation	Shoreline development and increased nutrient inputs from residential properties.	This lake supports a Cisco population. It currently has low levels of watershed disturbance and medium levels of shoreline disturbance.	46.238	-85.767	
Lake	NLM-L-B	North Manistique Lake watershed conservation and shoreline/littoral conservation	Shoreline development and increased nutrient inputs from residential properties.	This lake supports a Cisco population. It currently has low levels of watershed disturbance and medium levels of shoreline disturbance.	46.279	-85.743	
Lake	NLM-L-C	South Manistique Lake watershed conservation and shoreline/littoral conservation	Shoreline development and increased nutrient inputs from residential properties.	This lake supports a Cisco population. It currently has low levels of watershed disturbance and medium levels of shoreline disturbance.	46.178	-85.757	
Stream	NLM-S-A	McAlpine Creek Dam removal	Dam was built at the headwaters of a small coldwater stream.	Blocked fish passage, interrupted transport of sediments, thermal warming of stream below dam.	46.243	-85.597	
Stream	NLM-S-B	Spring Creek Dam removal	Dam was built at the headwaters of a small coldwater stream.	Blocked fish passage, interrupted transport of sediments, thermal warming of stream below dam.	46.398	-85.864	
Stream	NLM-S-C	West Branch Whitefish River bridge crossing upgrade	Rain causes gravel roadway to erode into river at bridge crossing.	Limit introduction of sediments that infiltrate spawning habitats for Brook Trout, Steelhead, Walleye, and other species.	46.263	-87.093	

Southern Lake Huron Management Unit

Project type	ID	Project name	Cause of habitat decline	Habitat impairments that should be addressed	Latitude	Longitude	Geography notes
Lake	SLH-L-A	Lobdell Lake nutrient control	Excessive aquatic vegetation control and the need for more nutrient control as the lake has had issues with algae and nutrients may be reducing habitat for previously documented Cisco.	Nutrient management in lieu of aquatic nuisance control. Map vegetation to plan a more strategic way to balance fish habitat and open boating.	42.78704	-83.8222	
Lake	SLH-L-B	Loon Lake nutrient control	Excessive aquatic vegetation control and the need for more nutrient control as the lake has had issues with algae and nutrients may be reducing habitat for previously documented Cisco.	Nutrient management in lieu of aquatic nuisance control. Map vegetation to plan a more strategic way to balance fish habitat and open boating.	44.40985	-83.8242	
Stream	SLH-S-A	Flint River connectivity and shoreline softening	Dams and shoreline hardening due to urbanization.	Fish passage through dam removal and shoreline softening.	43.01513	-83.7022	Center of larger site along the developed portions of the Flint River
Stream	SLH-S-B	Gamble Creek fish habitat	Sedimentation from roads and beaver activity as well as deteriorating fish habitat structures.	Cleaning out the sediment trap, beaver control, narrowing channel, and adding fish cover in some areas. Impairments are high sand load, deteriorating habitat structures, and widening in some areas.	44.41887	-84.0283	Center point of a larger site; Rifle River Recreation Area and above.
Stream	SLH-S-C	North Branch Cedar road stream crossing at the Gladwin Field Trial Area	Beaver activity, improper road crossing, and Hoister Lake dewatering due to failing outlet structure.	Sedimentation, channel widening, and beaver activity.	44.14118	-84.5669	

Southern Lake Huron Management Unit (continued)

Project type	ID	Project name	Cause of habitat decline	Habitat impairments that should be addressed	Latitude	Longitude	Geography notes
Stream	SLH-S-D	North Branch Cedar road stream crossing at Three Tubes	Three perched and undersized culverts that have an improper design.	Fish passage, erosion control, and proper design for expected flows.	44.13798	-84.552	
Stream	SLH-S-E	Shiawassee connectivity projects	Dams impeding fish passage as well as nutrient and large woody debris transport	Dam removal on the Davisburg Trout Pond and Peet Packing Plant sites.	42.75446	-83.5248	Center of two points represent Davisburg Trout Pond (42.75446, -83.524771) and the former Peet Packing Plant (43.196692, -84.114133) dams
Other Aquatic Habitats	SLH-O-A	Kawkawlin Watershed, green corridors, sedimentation, and nutrient management	Agricultural practices and runoff.	Filter strips, nutrient management especially from combined feeding operations, and wetland preservation.	43.6484	-83.9472	Center point of a larger site representing the Kawkawlin Watershed
Other Aquatic Habitats	SLH-O-B	Tittabawassee River Corridor preservation	Erosion, development, and agricultural practices.	Sedimentation, corridor canopy, bank stability.	43.64798	-84.3352	Center point of a larger site from Sanford Lake to Midland, Michigan

Southern Lake Michigan Management Unit

Project type	ID	Project name	Cause of habitat decline	Habitat impairments that should be addressed	Latitude	Longitude	Geography notes
Lake	SLM-L-A	Birch Lake watershed rehabilitation	Increased nutrient inputs from residential and agricultural properties.	Runoff of nutrient-rich water from residential properties adjacent to the lake and agricultural land within the watershed. This lake supports a remnant Cisco population that is threatened by high levels of shoreline and watershed disturbance.	41.88	-85.86	
Lake	SLM-L-B	Green Lake watershed protection or rehabilitation	Increased nutrient inputs from residential and agricultural properties.	Runoff of nutrient-rich water from residential properties adjacent to the lake and agricultural land within the watershed. This lake supports a strong Cisco population that is threatened by high levels of shoreline and watershed disturbance. Impairments could be addressed through installation of best management practices or protection (i.e., conservation easements*) on currently undeveloped lakefront parcels.	42.75167	-85.5981	
Lake	SLM-L-C	Lime Lake watershed protection	Lakeshore development and increased nutrient inputs from residential properties.	Potential for accelerated eutrophication which would threaten the existing Cisco population. Conservation easements* would protect the portion of the shoreline that currently is open for development.	42.55829	-85.4939	
Lake	SLM-L-D	Murray Lake watershed and littoral zone conservation	Increased nutrient inputs from residential and agricultural properties and loss of natural shorelines due to seawall construction.	Accelerated eutrophication which threatens the existing Cisco population. Loss of nearshore vegetation which is critical habitat for Pugnose Shiner and important game species.	43.03	-85.38	

**Conservation easements are not currently eligible for funding from the Fisheries Habitat Grant, but they may be eligible in future grant cycles.*

Southern Lake Michigan Management Unit (continued)

Project type	ID	Project name	Cause of habitat decline	Habitat impairments that should be addressed	Latitude	Longitude	Geography notes
Lake	SLM-L-E	Shavehead Lake watershed protection or rehabilitation	Increased nutrient inputs from residential and agricultural properties.	Runoff of nutrient-rich water from residential properties adjacent to the lake and agricultural land within the watershed. This lake supports a strong Cisco population which is threatened by high levels of shoreline and watershed disturbance. Impairments could be addressed through installation of best management practices or protection (i.e., conservation easements*) on currently undeveloped lakefront parcels.	41.84	-85.87	
Stream	SLM-S-A	Glass Creek/M-179 crossing replacement	Crossing is undersized and perched.	The existing crossing is a barrier to upstream fish passage. It also is obstructing natural downstream transport of sediment and potentially increasing summer water temperatures downstream of the crossing.	42.67487	-85.4386	
Stream	SLM-S-B	North Branch Kalamazoo River/29½ Mile Road crossing replacement	The existing crossing is undersized and consists of several culverts.	The existing crossing interferes with fish passage and downstream sediment transport. It also is a navigation barrier for recreational users.	42.24584	-84.7268	
Stream	SLM-S-C	Parkville Dam removal	Remnants of historic dams still exist in the Portage River and the mill race.	These dam remnants hinder fish passage under low flow conditions. They also hinder downstream transport of large woody debris and sediment. Both dams create safety risks for recreational users.	42.01489	-85.5463	

**Conservation easements are not currently eligible for funding from the Fisheries Habitat Grant, but they may be eligible in future grant cycles.*

Southern Lake Michigan Management Unit (continued)

Project type	ID	Project name	Cause of habitat decline	Habitat impairments that should be addressed	Latitude	Longitude	Geography notes
Stream	SLM-S-D	Wagar Dam removal	Dam was partially demolished, but remnants of the dam still span nearly the entire width of the Grand River.	The existing dam impedes fish passage during low flow conditions and is a navigational hazard. The dam remnants are disrupting downstream transport of sediment and causing sedimentation of high gradient riffle habitat immediately upstream of the dam.	42.96583	-84.9139	
Other Aquatic Habitats	SLM-O-A	Grand River bayous and wetland protection and rehabilitation	Draining of wetlands, residential and urban development in the riparian zone, and installation of undersized or perched culverts.	Loss of wetlands and disrupted connections between the Grand River and off-channel bayous and wetlands. The Ottawa County portion of the Grand River watershed was identified as a priority conservation area in both the Big Rivers and the Great Lakes Marsh and Inland Emergent Wetlands sections of the Wildlife Action Plan. Impairments could be addressed through protection (e.g., conservation easements*) of existing high-quality wetlands, wetland restoration, or replacement of undersized culverts.	43.06157	-86.1904	Center point of a larger site; map of entire area available upon request
Other Aquatic Habitats	SLM-O-B	Portage Creek Basin wetland protection and rehabilitation	Drainage of wetlands for residential and urban development.	Loss of wetlands. Impairments can be addressed through protection of existing high-quality wetlands, wetland creation, or restoration of historic wetlands. Existing wetlands provide habitat for Eastern Massasauga and other threatened and endangered species.	42.23921	-85.5956	Center point of a larger site; map of entire area available upon request

**Conservation easements are not currently eligible for funding from the Fisheries Habitat Grant, but they may be eligible in future grant cycles.*

Western Lake Superior Management Unit

Project type	ID	Project name	Cause of habitat decline	Habitat impairments that should be addressed	Latitude	Longitude	Geography notes
Lake	WLS-L-A	Wild Rice awareness for Lac Vieux Desert flowage	Anglers and recreational boaters unknowingly wander into wild rice beds on the northeast bay of this lake. Boat activity within the wild rice beds has detrimental results to these plants. Increased outreach and awareness, such as maintaining warning buoys, would potentially reduce disturbance to wild rice beds.	Degradation of wild rice beds need for public education.	46.14644	-89.0828	
Stream	WLS-S-A	Compeau Creek upstream culvert improvement	Undersized perched culvert.	Fish passage and sedimentation.	46.59142	-87.4686	

Western Lake Superior Management Unit (continued)

Project type	ID	Project name	Cause of habitat decline	Habitat impairments that should be addressed	Latitude	Longitude	Geography notes
Stream	WLS-S-B	East Branch Ontonagon River at Lower Dam, conifer planting	The stop-log boards for the dam were removed in 2018. The valley floor of the former dam is vegetated with grasses, however in a short period of time this area will be colonized with tag alder. This is a heavy snow area of the Upper Peninsula, and the snow will crush the alder into the streambed causing the stream channel to widen, thus causing warming and more siltation. Beaver damming is likely to occur here as well. Planting a mix of shrubs and conifers, similar to the vegetation mix used on the Marquette County Dead River corridor restoration, would establish a more valuable riparian green-zone than letting this river go to a tag alder bed.	Thermal warming, sedimentation, bank stabilization.	46.42726	-88.7394	
Stream	WLS-S-C	Real-time flow gauging downstream of Silver Lake Basin	Flow peaking from the Silver Lake reservoir	To address compliance and potential concerns with bank stabilization.	46.63817	-87.8178	Center point of a larger site on the Dead River from the Silver Lake Basin to the Dead River Storage Basin
Stream	WLS-S-D	Paulding Pond Dam removal	Aged, sediment filled dam located on headwaters of a coldwater trout stream.	Thermal warming, fish passage, material passage.	46.38545	-89.1743	