



# LAKE SUPERIOR LAKEWIDE MANAGEMENT PLAN

## 2009 Program Update and Highlights

### In this Issue

Efforts to Restore and Protect Lake Superior ....	1
Landowners Can Make a Difference.....	2
Canadian Lake Superior Information Session ...	2
Mercury in Coal Ash.....	3
Mining in the Lake Superior Basin.....	3
Lake Superior Ecosystem Goals .....	4
Climate Change .....	5
It's Easy To Be Green! .....	5
Lake Superior Watershed.....	6-7
Lake Superior Cooperative Monitoring .....	8
Lake Superior Binational Forum .....	8
Fond du Lac Pesticide Reduction .....	9
Burning Issues.....	10
Aquatic Invasive Species.....	11
Sixth Annual Lake Superior Day .....	12

### What is a LaMP?

The 1987 amendment to the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement required the development of Lakewide Management Plans (LaMPs) to "restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem".

The Lake Superior Lakewide Management Plan (LaMP) is an action-oriented plan, program and process for restoring and protecting the Lake Superior ecosystem. The LaMP is coordinated by Canadian and U.S. federal, state, provincial and tribal/ First Nations governments. For the full LaMP document, please visit our website at [www.binational.net](http://www.binational.net). From there you can access our partner agencies' websites and obtain additional information, reports and updates on past and present work in the Lake Superior basin.

### EFFORTS TO RESTORE AND PROTECT LAKE SUPERIOR

The efforts of the Lake Superior LaMP have resulted in tangible and quantitative improvements in the Lake Superior ecosystem.

- The ecosystem is in generally good condition with bald eagle, gray wolf and peregrine falcon populations recovering;
- Fisheries are in fair to excellent condition;
- The lower food web is robust and stable;
- The forest cover is increasing;
- Mercury, PCBs and dioxin contaminant levels are declining or remaining constant; and
- There have been important habitat and land acquisitions, including the largest freshwater marine protected habitat, the Lake Superior National Marine Conservation Area in Canada.

However, despite these successes, threats to the health of the Lake Superior ecosystem persist. These include invasive non-native species, emerging chemicals of concern, shoreline development and hardening, habitat loss, land use change, environmental impacts of mining and impacts of climate change. Fish advisories still exist, and toxic pollutants, including the nine critical pollutants targeted by the Lake Superior LaMP, are still being released to the ecosystem.

To ensure ongoing progress toward achieving a sustainable and healthy Lake Superior ecosystem, the Lake Superior Binational Program (Binational Program), through the LaMP, continues to work on these critical goals:

- Achieve zero discharge of nine persistent toxic chemicals by 2020;
- Increase citizen participation in conservation, restoration, and maintenance activities and practices;
- Improve local land-use planning; and
- Implement protection, maintenance and restoration actions required to achieve ecosystem goals.

This Update provides a snapshot of activities that have occurred in the Lake Superior basin during 2008-2009. For additional information, reports and updates on past and present work in the Lake Superior basin, and links to our partner agencies' web sites, please visit our web sites at [www.epa.gov](http://www.epa.gov) or [www.binational.net](http://www.binational.net). 💧

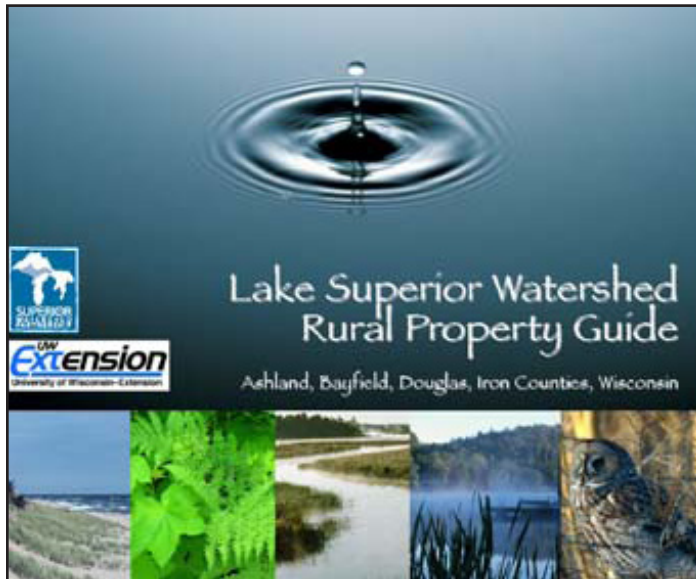


# LAKE SUPERIOR LAKEWIDE MANAGEMENT PLAN

2009 Program Update and Highlights

## LANDOWNERS CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE

### ► Free Rural Property Guides



The health of rural lands greatly affects the health of the Lake Superior ecosystem. For example, maintaining good quality well water, efficient septic systems, and healthy habitat areas on rural properties help ensure the quality of the entire ecosystem for generations to come.

Regulations from all levels of government can only go so far – voluntary actions by Lake Superior residents are essential. The Lake Superior LaMP and Binational Program have developed a guide entitled “Lake Superior Watershed Rural Property Guide” to help landowners with such issues as:

- How do I know my **well** is providing safe drinking water, and what can I do to protect it?
- How do I keep my **septic system** working efficiently?
- How should I deal with my **solid and hazardous wastes**, if regular pickup is not available?
- What can I do to **attract and protect plants and animals** on my property?

Information on many other topics such as wetlands, shorelines, stormwater and habitat can be found in the guide, located at [www.ecosuperior.org](http://www.ecosuperior.org). ♦

## CANADIAN LAKE SUPERIOR INFORMATION SESSION

### ► Dedication and Enthusiasm Take Center Stage

On March 25-26, 2009, a Canadian “Lake Superior Information Session” was held in Thunder Bay, Ontario. The purpose was to raise awareness of Canadian projects that further the goals of the LaMP, establish networks and discuss ideas for future directions on protecting the Lake Superior ecosystem. The theme of the session was *Restoring and Protecting the Lake Superior Basin: Actions Today and Ideas for Tomorrow*. Environment Canada, the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, and the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources hosted the event with assistance from EcoSuperior.

Lynn Peterson, Mayor of Thunder Bay and Chair of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Cities Initiative, gave the opening address. Over 60 people from throughout the Ontario portion of the Lake Superior basin attended, with additional remote participation via webcast and teleconference.

Nineteen presenters showcased the work being done by their community group, municipality, conservation authority, First Nation, or government agency in support of the Lake Superior Binational Program. Topics included efforts to protect drinking water sources, restore sturgeon populations and develop a sustainable food supply.

On the second day, the focus shifted to ideas for tomorrow. Through a facilitated discussion, participants offered ways to better support Canadian actions in four areas: building awareness and capacity; supporting community involvement; taking action to protect, restore and monitor the ecosystem; and reviewing the adaptive management approach to lakewide management. A report summarizing the session has been completed. ♦



### MERCURY IN COAL ASH

#### ► Coal-fired Power Plants Make Progress in Removing Mercury



Taconite Harbor Energy Center

Photograph courtesy of Melissa Wegletz, Minnesota Power

Coal-fired power plants are a source of mercury emissions to the environment. As these plants continue efforts to reduce and remove mercury from emissions, the mercury that is captured remains in the ash. Power plants produce two types of coal ash: “fly” ash, which is captured from the chimneys of coal-fired power plants, and “bottom” ash, which is removed from the bottom of coal furnaces.

The Lake Superior LaMP Work Group’s Chemical Committee consulted with representatives of the three largest coal-fired power plants in the Lake Superior basin, as well as experts on coal ash, to examine how much mercury remains in coal ash. An on-line coal ash workshop was held in September 2008 and included participants from Denver to Toronto.

The three largest coal-fired power plants in the Lake Superior basin are Wisconsin Energy’s Presque Isle plant in Marquette, Michigan; Ontario Power Generation’s Thunder Bay Thermal Generating Station in Thunder Bay, Ontario; and Minnesota Power/ALLETE’s Taconite Harbor plant in Schroeder, Minnesota. All of these plants generate coal ash and are taking significant actions to manage mercury:

- The Presque Isle plant has been testing the TOXECON™ process on some of their boilers and are already achieving a 90% reduction in their mercury emissions. The fly ash, which contains the bulk of the mercury removed by the TOXECON™ process, is currently landfilled.
- The Thunder Bay Generating Station currently landfills about 25% of their fly ash. The remaining 75% is used by the cement and mining industries. In accordance with Ontario’s Action Plan on Climate Change, Ontario Power Generation is assessing options to convert the Thunder Bay Generating Station to other types of fuel, such as biomass.
- The Taconite Harbor plant is in the process of upgrading pollution control equipment with a goal of 90% mercury removal. All the ash generated by this plant is landfilled.

Studies show that landfilling coal ash does not have significant environmental impacts. The Chemical Committee concluded that this practice is helping to achieve the goal of zero discharge of mercury in the Lake Superior basin. 💧

### MINING IN THE LAKE SUPERIOR BASIN

#### ► Examining the Impacts

Since 1990, the Lake Superior LaMP has called for a series of reductions in mercury discharges and emissions, with a goal of zero discharge and zero emission by 2020. In 2005, the LaMP Critical Chemical Milestones Report noted a significant, 71% reduction in mercury emissions compared with the 1990 baseline. This was mostly due to the closure of two mining-related sources.

In 2005, the three largest remaining *sources* of mercury to the Lake Superior basin were taconite mining, fuel combustion, and industrial activities, with over half of the remaining *emissions* coming from mining. The next milestone for mercury emissions is to achieve an 80% reduction by 2010. This will be difficult to achieve, as emissions reductions from other sectors could be offset by



# LAKE SUPERIOR LAKEWIDE MANAGEMENT PLAN

2009 Program Update and Highlights



Photograph courtesy of Ontario Ministry of Northern Development, Mines and Forestry

new or expanded mining activities needed to meet an anticipated rebound in demand for natural resources.

In addition to emitting mercury, mining activities also contribute to habitat loss and fragmentation. Over the past century, impacts of mining activities in the Lake Superior basin have included development of roads and railways, waste rock stockpiling, pit dewatering and tailings disposal.

What will an increase in mining activities mean for the Lake Superior ecosystem, and for achieving mercury emissions and habitat restoration goals of the Lake Superior LaMP? To answer this question, one of the LaMP's priority actions is to examine the cumulative impacts of over 100 years of mining on the Lake Superior region. An Ad Hoc Mining Committee has been created to champion this action. The Mining Committee has held a series of webinars focused on Lake Superior mining issues including current and historical mining activities, historical and potential environmental impacts and socio-economic impacts. In future, this Committee will examine how the LaMP can work with regulators, stakeholders, the public and other partners to protect and preserve the Lake Superior ecosystem. 💧

## LAKE SUPERIOR ECOSYSTEM GOALS

### ► *Lake Superior Binational Program Adopts Goals and Objectives in 2008*

The Lake Superior LaMP contains reduction goals for nine critical pollutants. Until recently, similar goals and objectives for the "Broader Ecosystem" program had not been developed. In 2008, however, the Binational Program adopted ecosystem goals and objectives as a complement to the critical pollutant goals of the LaMP, including climate change goals.

The ecosystem goals and subgoals are based on the Binational Program's "Vision for Lake Superior," which expresses the desire for a watershed where diverse life forms exist in harmony, an environment free of toxic substances that threaten fish, wildlife, and human health, and wild shorelines and islands that are protected. The complete "Vision for Lake Superior" can be found online at [http://binational.on.ec.gc.ca/superior/info\\_vision-e.cfm](http://binational.on.ec.gc.ca/superior/info_vision-e.cfm).

The Lake Superior Ecosystem Goals will help to guide priorities for the LaMP as well as provide a way to track actions and projects. The goals can be found in Chapter 3 of the 2008 LaMP Report at <http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/lakesuperior>. 💧



Black Bear Sitting on a Rock

Photograph courtesy of Mike Bender, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



### CLIMATE CHANGE

#### ► *Lake Superior Residents Cope with Climate Change*



Sullivan's Cabin with Photovoltaic Collector Shingles at Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore  
 Photograph courtesy of Gregg Bruff, National Park Service

In 2007, the United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change provided the world with conclusive proof that humans are altering the climate. This warming has the potential to greatly affect the Lake Superior ecosystem, in ways not yet fully understood. In the interim, Lake Superior stakeholders are beginning to undertake climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies. Many opportunities are available for the people of the Lake Superior basin to make a difference - saving energy, saving money and curbing greenhouse gas emissions. Stakeholder activities include the following:

- In the twin ports of Duluth, Minnesota, and Superior, Wisconsin, the Sustainable Twin Ports Early Adopter Project is training local organizations in strategic sustainable development using "The Natural Step" framework, a systematic principle-based model of sustainability.
- The Fond du Lac Reservation, Minnesota, is completing energy audits on all reservation buildings to identify opportunities for energy and cost savings and is developing a comprehensive energy policy. Heavy equipment and all school buses have been retrofitted for fuel efficiencies.

- The Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore in Munising, Michigan, has developed an award-winning program to reduce their carbon footprint. The Park has embraced the President's Green Energy program and now uses bio-soy fluids and lubricants in various park fleet operations. The Park is exploring and expanding on-site power generation using photovoltaic power systems (see photo at left).
- Municipalities across Ontario are developing action plans aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting healthy, sustainable communities. In October of 2008, the city council of Thunder Bay unanimously adopted the EarthWise Thunder Bay Community Environmental Action Plan, which seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the wise use of energy, and to promote the transition to a carbon-neutral future.
- On February 23, 2009, the Ontario government introduced The Green Energy Act to the Ontario Legislature. The Act includes a proposal for a new renewable energy program known as a Feed-in Tariff (FIT) designed to further encourage the development of a renewable energy supply. 💧

### IT'S EASY TO BE GREEN

#### ► *Green Meeting Strategy Developed*

Recently, the Lake Superior Binational Program adopted a new Green Meeting Strategy that makes it easy for anyone to plan environmentally-friendly meetings and events. Originally designed for use with LaMP meetings, the Strategy helps the organizer choose a "green" venue, minimize travel, calculate the carbon footprint, choose "green" products and services, and reduce waste. The Green Meeting Strategy includes the following highlights:

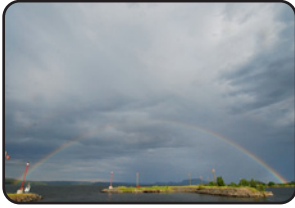
- Reduction of Carbon Footprint. The Strategy provides a method to calculate the event's carbon footprint. The Strategy also provides a method to evaluate the impacts of various meeting and transportation scenarios, such as

continued on page 8



# LAKE SUPERIOR LAKEWIDE MANAGEMENT PLAN

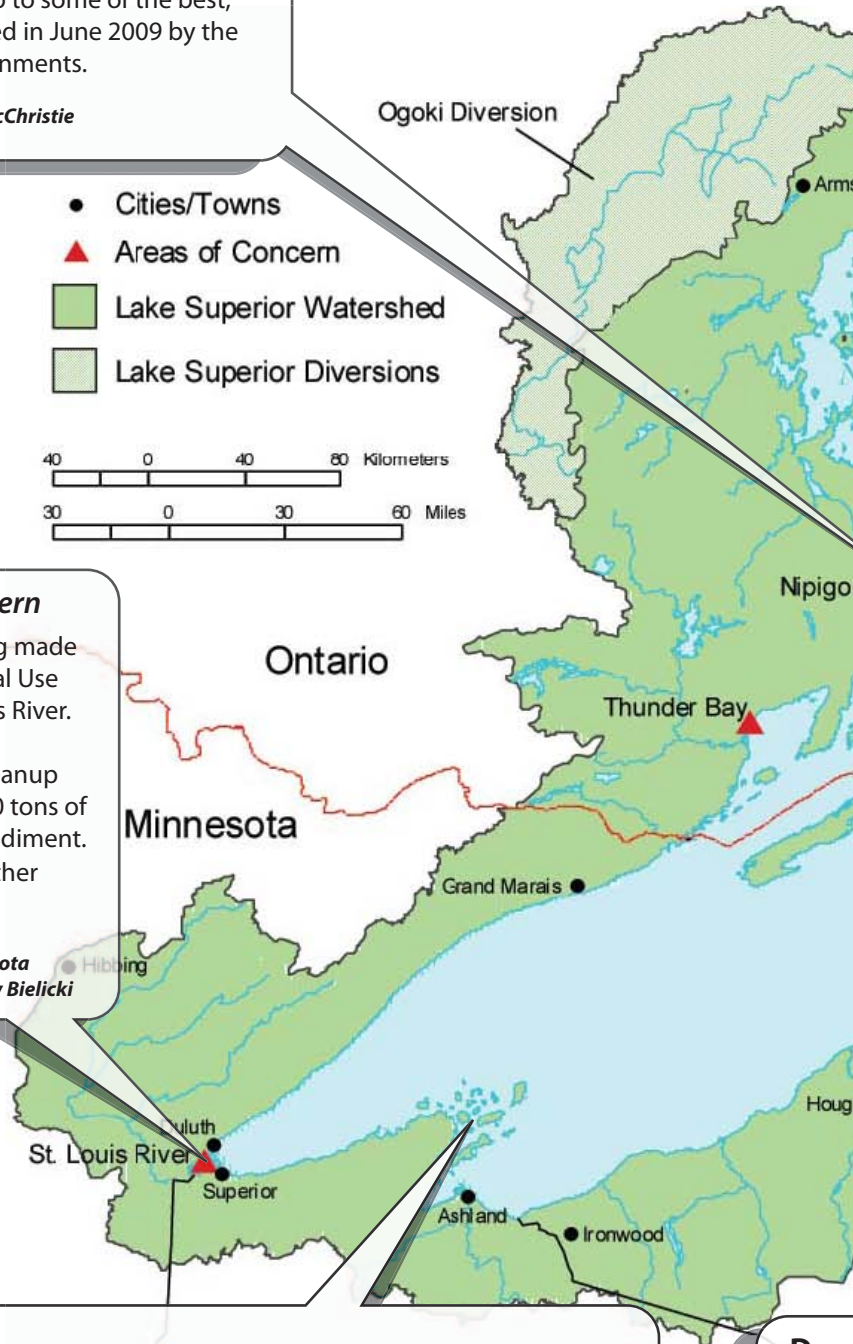
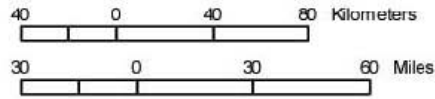
## Nipigon Bay



The communities of Nipigon and Red Rock are making progress from having some of the worst sewage treatment in Ontario to some of the best, thanks to funding announced in June 2009 by the federal and provincial governments.

*Photograph of Red Rock Marina  
Photograph courtesy of Darren McChristie*

- Cities/Towns
- ▲ Areas of Concern
- Lake Superior Watershed
- Lake Superior Diversions



## Duluth/Superior – St. Louis River Area of Concern



Substantial progress is being made toward delisting of Beneficial Use Impairments on the St. Louis River. The Hog Island Legacy Act completed a \$6.3 million cleanup project that removed 55,000 tons of petroleum-contaminated sediment.

Remediation of contaminated sediments continues in other parts of the Area of Concern. For more information, see Appendix A of the 2008 Lake Superior LaMP.

*Photograph of Great Lakes ship assisted by tugboat, Duluth, Minnesota  
Photograph courtesy of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, photo by Jerry Bielicki*

## Apostle Islands National Lakeshore



This National Lakeshore is one of the most beautiful sites on the U.S. side of Lake Superior. The Islands provide world-class kayaking and camping. The National Park Service office of the Apostle Islands has developed some of the most progressive climate change and sustainability policies in the country. For more information, see [www.nps.gov/apis/naturescience/climate-change-and-sustainability.htm](http://www.nps.gov/apis/naturescience/climate-change-and-sustainability.htm).

*Photograph of Sea Caves East of Meyers Beach, Mainland Unit  
Photograph courtesy of the National Park Service, photo by Dave Mechenich*



# Lake Superior Watershed



## Jackfish Bay



Thirty years ago, fish were dying in Jackfish Bay because of poor water quality. Today, the community is reviewing environmental conditions in Jackfish

Bay and considering recognizing it as an "Area in Recovery."

*Photograph of Jackfish Bay AOC (Moberly Lake), September 2008  
Photograph courtesy of Kate Taillon*

## Peninsula Harbour



Environment Canada and the Ministry of the Environment are proceeding with plans to construct a thin-layer cap to manage contaminated sediment

in a portion of the harbour. The project will address the remaining source of environmental degradation in the Area of Concern.

*Photograph of Peninsula Harbour  
Photograph courtesy of John Marsden*

## Pukaskwa National Park

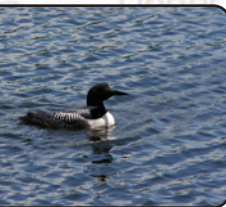


The Lake Superior basin is home to much of the remaining undisturbed wilderness in the Great Lakes basin. Canada's Pukaskwa National Park was established in 1978

to help protect this unique aspect of Canada's natural history.

*Photograph of Pukaskwa Coast  
Photograph courtesy of Parks Canada*

## Deer Lake



Common Loons have returned to the Deer Lake Area of Concern after a long absence and have successfully reproduced. The Deer Lake Public Advisory Council is working with local groups to establish protections and public outreach.

*Photograph of Loon  
Photograph courtesy of Matt Schroderus,  
Ispeming resident nature photographer*



# LAKE SUPERIOR LAKEWIDE MANAGEMENT PLAN

2009 Program Update and Highlights

## It's Easy to Be Green, continued from page 5

using teleconferencing, web conferencing or carpools.

- Use of Environmentally-Friendly Products. The Strategy encourages the use of locally-sourced products and services to minimize air pollution and greenhouse gases while benefiting the local economy.
- Reduction of Waste. The Strategy advocates for easy waste reduction including distributing information electronically, and encouraging the use of reusable items like name tags or coffee mugs. 💧

## LAKE SUPERIOR COOPERATIVE MONITORING

### ► *Monitoring The Lower Food Web*

The U.S. and Canada currently cooperate on binational monitoring efforts, intensively monitoring one Great Lake a year. The last "Lake Superior Year of Cooperative Monitoring" occurred in 2005-06 and focused on the lower food web. Some of the results showed that the lower food web of Lake Superior, comprised of *Mysis* (a tiny shrimp-like invertebrate) and *Diporeia*, (tiny bottom-dwelling amphipods), is in very good shape. Nearshore *Diporeia* populations are abundant and stable in waters less than 100 meters deep while nearshore *Mysis* populations are more abundant



Isle Royale National Park Lake Superior, Michigan  
Photograph courtesy of US Fish and Wildlife Service, Mark E. Hodgkins

today than in the 1970's. Both of these species help to support robust fish populations in the lake.

The Lake Superior Binational Program, U.S. and Canadian researchers, scientists and other stakeholders are currently preparing for the next year of Lake Superior Cooperative Monitoring in 2011. Priorities will include contaminants (both legacy and emerging chemicals), lower food web populations, habitat, climate change, fish community and herptile (reptiles and amphibians) monitoring. The next steps include encouraging cooperation among scientists in order to get the most accurate and complete information on these topics, as well as developing a binational cooperative monitoring workplan. 💧

## LAKE SUPERIOR BINATIONAL FORUM

### ► *Making a Public Connection*

Since 1991, the Lake Superior Binational Forum has served as the principal public body that works with the governments responsible for implementing the Lake Superior Binational Program and the Lake Superior LaMP. The Forum promotes consultation and participation among government, industry and environmental stakeholders on the restoration and protection of Lake Superior. Highlights of the Forum's 2009 outreach efforts include:

1. Four public sessions were held in communities around the lake to discuss priority lake issues such as:
  - Managing parks and protected areas;
  - "Earthwise Community Environmental Action Plan" for Thunder Bay;
  - Jackfish Bay environmental Area of Concern; and
  - The impacts of shipping and global climate change on Lake Superior.
2. The sixth annual Lake Superior Binational Program Environmental Stewardship Awards Program recognized 12 recipients and 3 honorable mentions in the U.S. and Canada





**Fifth Annual Lake Superior Binational Program Environmental Stewardship Awards Program Recipients**

for outstanding accomplishments that helped protect Lake Superior. These awards are organized into five categories, and the recipients were:


- Adult Individuals: Terry Dalton/Dolly Ledin, Wisconsin; Wisconsin State Senator Bob Jauch; public advisory committee members for Jackfish Bay, Peninsula Harbour, Nipigon Bay, and Thunder Bay Harbour.
- Youth: Marshall School Fifth and Sixth Grades, Duluth, MN; Roots to Harvest, Thunder Bay, ON
- Business: Inn on the Lake, Duluth, MN; Belluz Farms, Thunder Bay, ON
- Industry: American Steamship Company/ GATX Corporation
- Municipality: City of Bayfield, WI
- Organization: Unitarian-Universalist Congregation, Duluth, MN; Northshore Steelhead Association and Sault North Waste Management

Honorable Mentions included:

- Chesar McLaughlin, Superior, WI
- Mark and Cora Liebaert Farm, Northern Douglas County, WI
- St. Louis River Alliance, Duluth MN

3. In April 2009, WOJB FM radio in Hayward, Wisconsin, began hosting a weekly interview

program that highlights issues related to Lake Superior. Each week, the radio station host and U.S. Forum Coordinator Lissa Radke talk with a guest about topics such as invasive species, pollution prevention, successful sustainable businesses, watershed restorations, climate change impacts, and other topics.

The Forum maintains a website that offers news and resources about the lake, as well as an interactive "Wiki" and "blog" for users to post and share information. The website's address is <http://www.superiorforum.org/>. 

## FOND DU LAC PESTICIDE REDUCTION



The Fond du Lac (FDL) Reservation Elder Concerns Group approached the FDL Environmental Program several years ago with concerns about widespread, non-targeted roadside vegetation herbicide spraying, and the potential effects on people, plants and wildlife. Many band members harvest traditional, culturally-significant and medicinal plants and berries in roadside ditches or rights-of-way. There is usually a hydrologic connection between these rights-of-way and lakes, streams or wetlands.

The FDL Environmental Program initiated a project to install signs along major state and county highways on the Reservation as a "no-spray" zone.



# LAKE SUPERIOR LAKEWIDE MANAGEMENT PLAN

## 2009 Program Update and Highlights

This prompted the Minnesota Department of Transportation to engage the Reservation about the best way to prevent the spread of invasive plant species, while honoring the Tribe's policy against the use of herbicides. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) addressing both parties' concerns was developed and signed in May 2009. This MOU is an important step in improving government-to-government communication and cooperative management, and is the first in the nation between a state and tribal government. This won "Exemplary Human Environment Initiatives" and "Exemplary Ecosystem Initiatives" awards from the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration. It will be effective on a year-to-year basis, and may be expanded in the future to include other local governments that practice roadside vegetation management. 💧

## BURNING ISSUES

### ► *The Perils of Backyard Burning*

The Lake Superior Binational Program commends the Township of Neebing on taking steps towards making a great Lake Superior!

On August 12, 2009, the Township of Neebing, south of Thunder Bay, Ontario, passed a bylaw that prohibits the burning of garbage and other noxious materials. This proactive bylaw protects the health of their citizens and the environment by prohibiting the burning of materials such as tires, plastics, construction waste, and painted and treated wood.

While burning garbage in a backyard burn barrel or fire pit may seem like a harmless act extending the life of community landfills, it is in fact a major uncontrolled source of pollution in the Lake Superior basin. Burning garbage produces smoke and particles that can aggravate respiratory problems, such as asthma. Burning garbage also creates a mix of contaminants and is one of the largest known sources of dioxins and furans – a group of chemicals that can cause a range of serious health issues. Dioxins and furans are particularly harmful to children, from the earliest stages of development.

When garbage is burned, contaminants become airborne. Since what goes up must come down, the contaminants fall onto plants, soil, lakes and rivers and are ingested by animals – from mussels in our lakes to humans eating fish and farm animals.

Since its inception, the Lake Superior Binational Program has recognized open burning as an important environmental issue. Public education and outreach by several government and non-government organizations has been effective at reducing the amount of garbage that is burned. When people better understand the environmental and human health effects of their activities, they are most likely to take action that will protect the environment. For more information go to [www.openburning.org](http://www.openburning.org). 💧



Photo courtesy of Patrick Atagi,  
American Chemistry Council



### AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES

► *Lake Superior Aquatic Invasive Species Complete Prevention Plan*



**Rusty crayfish, Lake Superior**  
 Photograph courtesy of Minnesota Sea Grant, Jeff Gunderson

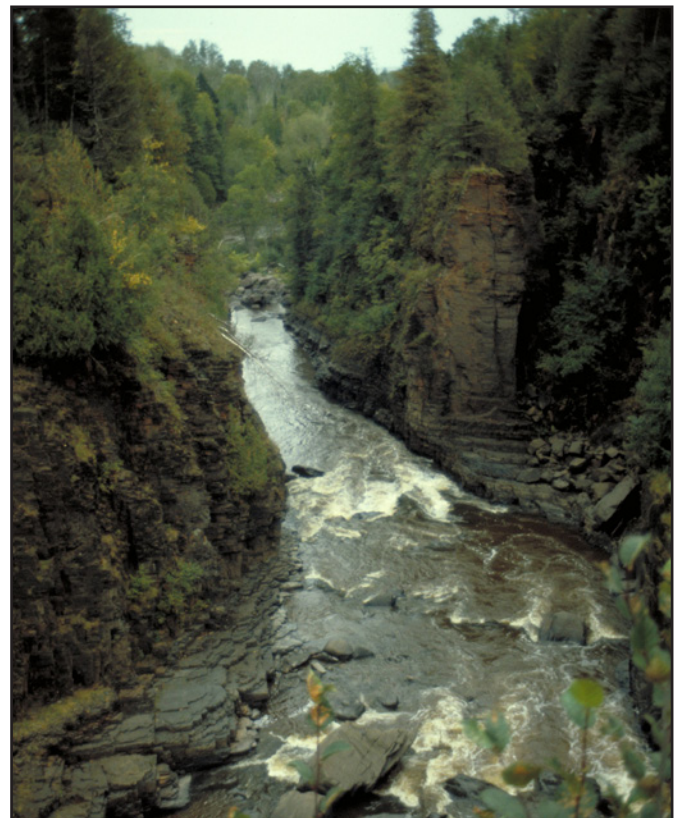
Canada and the U.S. share responsibility for protecting Lake Superior from the introduction of new aquatic invasive species (AIS). As such, the Lake Superior Binational Program has developed a draft AIS Complete Prevention Plan which outlines actions that need to be implemented to close existing vectors and pathways so as to prevent new invasions from entering and becoming established in the Lake Superior ecosystem.

The draft AIS Plan builds on a number of existing AIS prevention and control plans, as well as regulatory programs in the Great Lakes states, provinces, and U.S. and Canadian federal governments. These include programs documented in previous Lake Superior LaMP reports; the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration Strategy to Restore and Protect the Great Lakes; state, provincial, federal, and tribal management plans; and international, national, state, provincial, and local regulations. The Plan includes a map that illustrates how new AIS can enter the Lake Superior ecosystem.

Once AIS establish themselves in an ecosystem, they are nearly impossible to fully eradicate, and costs can quickly escalate to millions or billions of dollars just to control the problem. This is why prevention is so important. The Lake Superior AIS Complete Prevention Plan is the first plan of its type in the Great Lakes. Public input to the Plan will take place in 2009-2010. 💧

### Lake Superior LaMP Future Priorities Include the following:

- Implement the Aquatic Invasive Species Complete Prevention Plan for Lake Superior
- Implement Lake Superior monitoring priorities for the 2011 Cooperative Science and Monitoring Year
- Develop the 2010 Lake Superior critical pollutants chemical inventory
- Implement the Substances of Emerging Concern Management Strategy
- Continue to restore and protect populations of sturgeon, walleye, lake trout and brook trout
- Protect critical lake and tributary habitats
- Understand impacts of climate change in the Lake Superior ecosystem



**Pigeon River - High Falls, Minnesota-Ontario border**  
 Photograph courtesy of Minnesota Sea Grant



# LAKE SUPERIOR LAKEWIDE MANAGEMENT PLAN

2009 Program Update and Highlights

## Sixth Annual Lake Superior Day



On the third Sunday in July 2009, the Lake Superior Binational Forum celebrated the sixth annual Lake Superior Day, a special day established for people to connect to and enjoy the world's largest freshwater lake. The purpose of the day is to highlight and

appreciate the economic and environmental benefits of living in this Great Lake's watershed and the many ways it sustains a special maritime lifestyle.

Over 30 public events and activities were held in Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Ontario on Lake Superior Day itself and during the previous week. Events were offered by churches, libraries, community groups, businesses, and local officials. Examples of the variety of events held include:

- Minnesota Sea Grant along with nine other groups spearheaded efforts to organize different activities in Duluth and the North Shore including: displays offering handouts, a photo contest, special events at churches, displays at libraries and state parks, and demonstrations to boaters of how to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species.
- Eight art galleries offered Lake Superior artwork as part of an art crawl, and 17 artists collaborated on an original art exhibit that debuted at the Duluth Maritime Museum.
- The Lake Superior Binational Forum donated 18 books or DVDs about Lake Superior to libraries around the basin.
- The Chamber of Commerce at Ontonagon, MI, held a successful festival which included boat cruises on the Keweenaw Star, tours of a sturgeon rearing facility, kayaking trips on the slough, and a demonstration of radio controlled boats.

For a full list of all Lake Superior Day activities, visit the Lake Superior Binational Forum's web site at <http://www.superiorforum.org>.

## Top 12 Ways You Can Protect Lake Superior

- Create an energy-efficient home, i.e., line-dry clothes, unplug appliances when not in use, install insulated windows.
- Install water-saving devices.
- Never burn garbage.
- Try to reduce, reuse, repair and recycle.
- Take household hazardous and e-waste materials to a hazardous waste collection site or event.
- Never pour oil, paints or household chemicals down a storm drain.
- Put your lawn on a chemical-free diet.
- Inspect your boat, trailer and clothing and remove any plants and animals before leaving a boat access.
- Landscape with plants that are native to the region.
- Plant trees to capture carbon dioxide and prevent erosion.
- Use a rain barrel for gardening and washing the car.
- Plant a rain garden to catch rainwater.
- Most importantly, love Lake Superior!

## For More Information

Lake Superior Binational Program Web site:  
[www.binational.net](http://www.binational.net)

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