

**Silver Lake Management Plan
Public Water No. 72-13 (72001300)
Sibley County
DRAFT – March 2023**

Prepared By:

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General Lake Information

- **Location:** Sibley County, Minnesota
- **Township:** 113 **Range:** 26 **Section:** 4, 5, 6, 8, 9
- **Size:** 697 acres
- **Shoreline:** 8 miles of shoreline in a predominately agricultural landscape.
- **Access:** A DNR public access is located on the south side of the lake off State Highway 19.
- **Watershed Area:** 3,842 acres
- **Watershed Ratio:** approximately 6:1
- **Inlets:** Silver Lake Creek on the northeast side of the lake, and an unnamed ditch west of Silver Lake Creek.
- **Watershed Land Use:** Primarily row crop agriculture.
- **Maximum Depth:** 6.0 feet (2015)
- **Average Depth:** 3.5 feet (2015)
- **Outlet:** Fixed-crest 10-foot concrete weir and horizontal fish screen installed in 1953, flows thereafter into CD26 to High Island Creek.
- **Runout Elevation:** 981.46 (NGVD 29)
- **Ordinary High-Water Level (OHWL):** 981.81 (NGVD 29)
- **Proposed Drawdown Elevation:** 975.74 (NGVD 29)
- **Survey Datum Note:** NAVD 88 = NGVD29+0.259 feet
- **Reference Materials:** DNR Hydrographic Reports (2003, 2009), Game Lake Survey Reports (1946, 1959), Fish Lake Surveys (1947, 1986), DNR Shallow Lake Surveys (2001, 2015, 2022)

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources wishes to manage Silver Lake pursuant of M.S. 103G.408. The proposal would include construction of a new water control structure with a variable-crest outlet capable of allowing temporary water level drawdown.

Water Quality

There have been four wildlife lake surveys conducted on Silver Lake since 2001 by Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) personnel, as well as periodic Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) Citizen Lake Monitoring since 1975. Personnel from these monitoring efforts have collected water samples and water clarity data to measure the relative water quality over time. MPCA water quality standards for shallow lakes in this part of the state (North Central Hardwood Forest Ecoregion) have impairment thresholds of 60 ppb total phosphorus (TP), 20 ppb chlorophyll-a (Chl-a) and a 3.3' Secchi depth (water clarity). The average amount of TP and Chl-a in each water sample from Silver Lake has remained well above the MPCA impairment threshold (Table 1).

Table 1. MPCA Citizen Lake monitoring for Silver Lake based on data collected between June and September 2008 to 2017 (Source: MPCA).

Parameter	10-Year average of all summer samples	Number of samples
Chlorophyll-a (ppb) <i>20 ppb threshold</i>	40	8
Total Phosphorus (ppb) <i>60 ppb threshold</i>	249	8

As shown in Figure 1, water clarity on Silver Lake has fluctuated over time, typically not meeting the MPCA Secchi depth threshold (impaired). Notable improvements in water clarity however have been documented in years following a winterkill (2001, 2014).

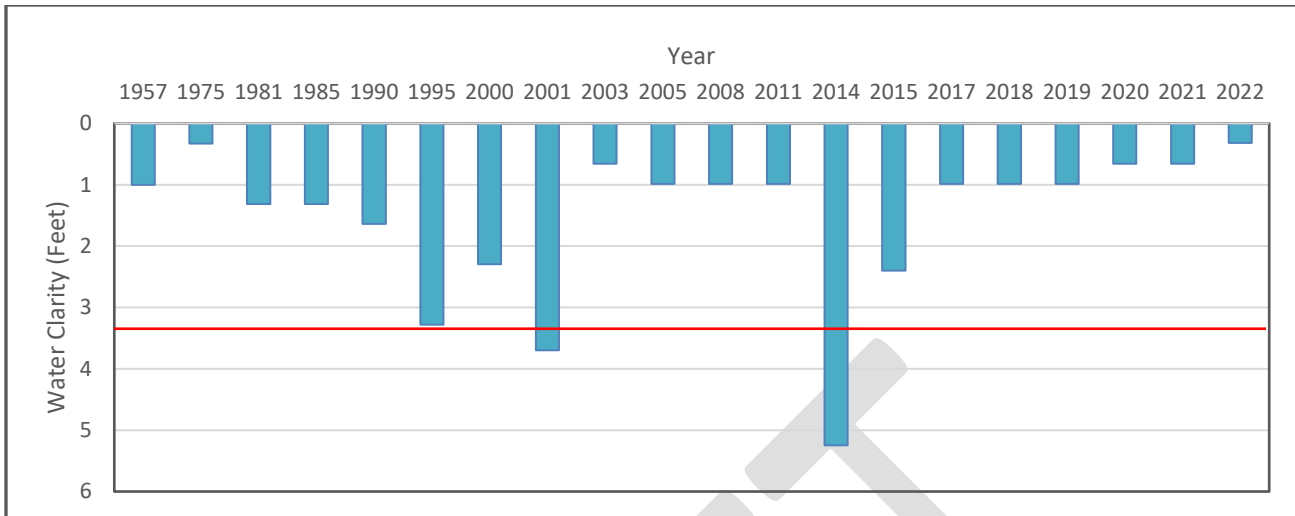


Figure 1. Water clarity observed throughout DNR Shallow Lake Surveys and MPCA monitoring for Silver Lake. Horizontal red line indicates MPCA impairment threshold (Secchi disc clarity over the line meets the MPCA standard).

The Trophic State Index (TSI) shown in Figure 2 is a number that summarizes a lake's overall nutrient richness. Nutrient richness ranges from clear lakes that are low in nutrients (oligotrophic) to green lakes with very high nutrient levels (hypereutrophic). The same parameters for MPCA water quality standards contribute to the TSI rating (TP, Chl-a, and water clarity), with Silver Lake having an overall TSI rating of 70.

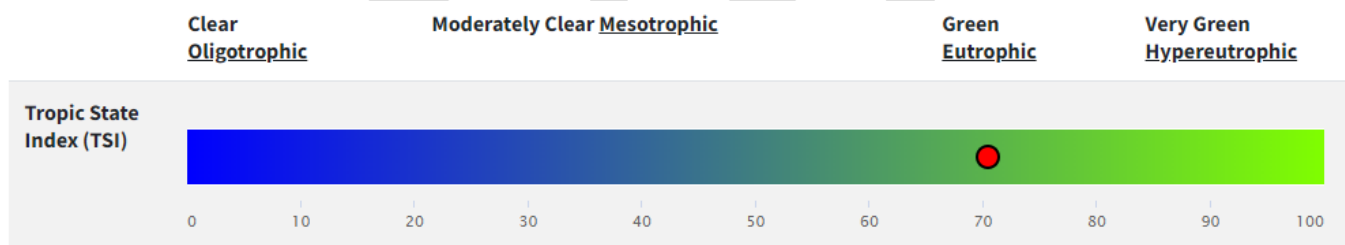


Figure 2. TSI for Silver Lake based on data collected between June and September 2008 to 2017 (source: MPCA).

As a result of these water quality sampling efforts, Silver Lake is currently listed on the MPCA Impaired Waters List. Managing Silver Lake following the guidelines of this management plan will result in improvements in water quality (lower TP and Chl-a along with increased water clarity). Monitoring of similar projects has shown that these improvements will not exacerbate any existing impairment and may result in additional water quality improvements downstream. One objective of this project plan is to de-list Silver Lake as an Impaired Water.

Fish and Wildlife Habitat

Habitat conditions at Silver Lake have been generally poor over time without adequate nesting and brood cover for waterfowl. Other than the adjacent 155-acre Dehning Waterfowl Production Area (WPA), there is minimal upland nesting cover available in the watershed due to intensive agriculture, while prolonged high water has limited growth of emergent vegetation in the basin. Silver Lake still serves as a migration stopover site for waterfowl and provides other wildlife with adequate habitat conditions during portions of the year when the lake is less turbid, but the capacity of this habitat has been greatly reduced and degraded over time.

The 1946 Game Lake survey noted 4 species of submersed vegetation (Table 2) and emergent vegetation was noted as a limiting factor for furbearers. The 1957 Game Lake Survey noted all submersed vegetation (2 species, Table 2) was sparse and a heavy bloom of blue-green algae was observed throughout the lake as a result of high turbidity. It was noted that a lack of nesting cover, brood cover, and food had greatly reduced the waterfowl habitat of the lake as well as migration value.

The 2001 Shallow Lake survey noted very clear water and clarity visible to the bottom at every survey point. The survey crew noted abundant vegetation (8 total species, Table 2) and aquatic invertebrates providing excellent waterfowl and wildlife habitat. As a result, many ducks and shorebirds were also observed during the survey. Winterkill conditions the previous winter likely contributed to the increased submersed vegetation and subsequent increase in water clarity.

The 2015 Shallow Lake survey noted water clarity about half of the total depth for most points; although most survey points still found submersed vegetation the species richness declined to 5 overall species (Table 2). For unknown reasons Silver Lake habitat appeared to be starting a decline from the previous winterkill in 2014; possibly a result of turbidity effects from wind and lack of emergent vegetation and/or only a partial fish kill.

The 2022 Shallow Lake survey documented a continued decline in water clarity, quality, and habitat conditions. Water was tinted green with algae growth and clarity was very low. Secchi readings ranged from 0.25 to 0.50 ft. at all points surveyed. No submersed vegetation was detected at 65 of 67 total points in the survey; the two remaining survey points were not surveyed due to dense cattail and white-water lilies in the southwest corner of the lake.

Lack of plants and low water clarity indicates a shallow lake has poor habitat for wildlife and waterfowl. Abundant aquatic vegetation is important in shallow lakes for several reasons:

1. Plants help maintain clear water by stabilizing lake sediments preventing wind and waves from stirring them up which causes turbid water.
2. Aquatic plants use nutrients from the water column reducing what would otherwise be available to algae.
3. Waterfowl and other wildlife eat submersed aquatic plants. For example, ducks eat the seeds, tubers and rhizomes of sago pondweed. In addition, this vegetation provides habitat for aquatic invertebrates (small insects and other organisms) that are an important protein source for waterfowl.
4. These aquatic insects eat algae, which aids in improving water clarity; emergent vegetation, such as bulrush, provides breeding and nesting cover for waterfowl and other wildlife. Many non-game species of birds (grebes, rails, terns) also nest in stands of emergent vegetation and are dependent on them for food and cover.

Table 2. Presence/percentage of submersed aquatic vegetation observed throughout fish and wildlife lake surveys for Silver Lake during September 1946, July 1957, June 1986, September 2001, July 2015, and August 2022.

Submersed Vegetation	1946 Game Lake Survey	1957 Game Lake Survey	1986 Fish Lake Survey	2001 Habitat Survey	2015 Habitat Survey	2022 Habitat Survey
Coontail	x		x	77.8%	95.5%	
Sago Pondweed	x	x	x	91.7%	31.3%	
Clasping-leaf Pondweed		x		2.8%	7.5%	
Bushy Pondweeds/Naiads				94.4%	4.5%	
Narrow-leaf Pondweed			x	27.8%		
Muskgrass (Chara)				13.9%	3.0%	
Horned Pondweed				5.6%		
Flat-stemmed Pondweed	x			2.8%		
Northern Watermilfoil			x			
Curly-leaf Pondweed			x			
Canada Waterweed	x					
No Vegetation Observed				0%	1.5%	100%

Wildlife Use

Wildlife use information for Silver Lake has been collected during various Game Lake Surveys and Wildlife Lake Surveys. Wildlife use is directly related to the types and amounts of aquatic vegetation present. Furbearer (muskrat, mink, beaver, and otter) and waterfowl use, in particular, are good indicators of a healthy shallow lake. The 1946 survey indicated some muskrats observed but classified as “poor” due to lack of emergent vegetation. Waterfowl use was high, with 9 species observed, including: mallards (600), blue-winged teal (80), pintails (50), wigeon (12), wood ducks (15), redheads (300), ruddy ducks (100), coot (9,000), and pied-billed grebes (30).

In 1957, furbearer use and trapping were noted as poor due to lack of emergent vegetation, with few mink and muskrats taken. Several sora rails and a few green herons were observed, along with at least 5 species of waterfowl: ruddy ducks (28), wood ducks (2), lesser scaup (2), mallard (1), and coot (1). It was noted the previous waterfowl season (1956) was very good with an estimated 15-20 hunting parties present on opening day. Hunters targeted primarily mallards and blue-wing teal early in the season, followed by bluebill (lesser scaup) hunting later in the season.

The 2001 survey documented clear water with abundant vegetation and invertebrates, which as a result provided excellent waterfowl and wildlife habitat. Waterfowl observed included: coots (102), blue-winged teal (48), wood ducks (10), mallards (74), unknown (4); other species included lesser yellowlegs (10), cormorant (1), great blue heron (1), great egrets (2), and ring-billed gulls (63). In 2015, mallards (2) and unidentified diving ducks (12) were observed, along with American white pelicans (75), double-crested cormorants (62), great blue herons (4), bald eagles (2), pied-billed grebe (1), and painted turtles.

The 2022 survey documented limited waterfowl use. Species included: wood ducks (2), unidentified ducks (3), trumpeter swans (2). Other wildlife observed during the survey included: great-blue herons (3), green herons

(3), bald eagle (1), double-crested cormorants (8), unidentified shorebirds (3), ring-billed gulls (4), chironomids, damselflies, pond skimmers, and a beaver lodge. Common carp and bullhead presence were also observed during the survey.

Fishery

Several surveys at Silver Lake have verified the presence of common carp, bullheads, and fathead minnows over the years; with complete or partial winter fish kills occurring occasionally. Abundant populations of carp, bullheads, and fathead minnows damage the health of shallow lakes. They have negative impacts on invertebrate populations, water clarity and the abundance of aquatic plants. The presence of these fish also increases the internal nutrient cycling in a basin contributing to low water quality.

Prior to 1986, there was considerable debate on whether to manage Silver Lake for fish or waterfowl. Even though DNR Fisheries recommended that Silver Lake be managed for waterfowl, political pressure from the public lead to periodic gamefish stocking. In 1986, boom and bust walleye management began at Silver Lake. In 1988, an aeration system was first operated with the Silver Lake Conservation Club as the sponsoring organization. Due to issues and liability concerns, the club discontinued aeration after the 2004-2005 winter season. The DNR Fisheries long range goal on Silver Lake is to provide boom and bust angling opportunities following winterkill events. The current operational plan includes stocking walleye fry in odd number years, with ice-out trap netting to assess winterkill severity as needed and the walleye fry stocking cycle resetting following winterkill. Walleye fry were last stocked in 2021. Almost all fishing activity on Silver Lake occurs over winter during boom walleye years, with little to no activity outside of the winter months.

Predator game fish management in Silver Lake will be considered a complimentary management tool with the purpose of prolonging the positive effects of winterkill and/or managed drawdown and to help maintain clear water conditions. Any future walleye rearing efforts or lake stocking plans (including all fish species) will be coordinated and agreed upon between Area Fisheries and Wildlife Managers. Shallow lake habitat management will be supported in any future walleye rearing efforts or lake stocking plans (i.e., biomanipulation). Silver Lake will be managed as a boom-and-bust fishery, and winter lake aeration will not be considered as part of the Silver Lake management plan.

Replacement of the existing water control structure to allow water-level drawdown will enable managers to promote more frequent winterkill events when/if Silver Lake becomes dominated by undesirable fish species such as carp, black bullhead, and fathead minnows (see *Management Actions* below). A variety of fish barrier designs have been incorporated into water control structures and used to block undesirable fish passage on managed shallow lakes. A fish barrier will be considered as part of the structure design on Silver Lake.

Management Goals and Objectives

Goal: Improve water quality conditions by reducing undesirable fish populations and stimulating the growth of submersed and emergent aquatic vegetation, thereby resulting in a healthy shallow lake system providing quality fish and wildlife habitat.

- **Objective 1:** Provide the ability to manage water levels to enhance lake habitat and water quality.
- **Objective 2:** Implement initial temporary water level drawdown.
- **Objective 3:** Improve and maintain high quality shallow lake habitat conditions and water quality through periodic water level management.
- **Objective 4:** Promote best management practices (BMP's) within the watershed and encourage healthy habitat complexes including both wetland and grassland areas around Silver Lake.

Proposed Management Actions to Achieve Objectives

Action 1a: Obtain legal authority to temporarily and periodically lower water levels.

Collaborate with local citizens, lakeshore property owners, the High Island Watershed District, Sibley County, and DNR personnel to obtain the legal authority (Minnesota Statute 103G.408) to conduct periodic, temporary, water level drawdowns on Silver Lake per an approved comprehensive management plan.

Action 1b: Replace the existing fixed-crest weir with a variable-crest weir.

A new outlet structure is proposed that will allow for periodic temporary water level drawdown. Under this management plan, area DNR wildlife staff would do water level manipulations in response to biotic and abiotic conditions, such as those outlined in the “*Management Thresholds*” section below. The proposed structure will consist of a 10’ sheet pile weir with a 4’- 4” wide stoplog bay and include removable aluminum stoplogs. Removable stoplogs will allow the water level to be lowered up to 5.7 feet to an elevation of 975.74’ (NGVD 29). The managed full-service elevation will remain at 981.46’ (NGVD 29). The proposed water control structure will have a matching weir length and full-service elevation, equaling similar hydraulic capacity of the replaced outlet.

Action 2: Conduct an initial temporary drawdown to encourage the growth of aquatic plant species and create conditions favorable for a fish winterkill.

A lake drawdown is the temporary lowering of lake water levels by gradually removing stoplogs from a weir at the lake outlet. Drawdowns are used to mimic natural droughts, which occur less frequently than in the past. Shallow lake ecosystems are adapted to periods of low water or drought, but often deteriorate during periods of high water or absence of drought. Drawdowns are an effective tool used to manage shallow lakes and wetlands for improved fish and wildlife habitat and water quality.

Drawdowns on shallow lake basins enhance the abundance and diversity of aquatic vegetation. Bottom sediments hold a large, viable seed bank from the aquatic plants that historically grew there. However, most species of emergent aquatic vegetation require a period of drying before their seeds will germinate. Additionally, drawdowns help consolidate bottom sediments and accelerate decomposition of organic material, which can provide a more suitable substrate for aquatic plant growth. Drawdowns also are used to reduce or manage the fish community within a basin. These conditions (i.e., dense beds of aquatic vegetation and a reduced population of rough fish) should improve water quality and clarity, increase aquatic invertebrate abundance within the basin, and provide sufficient habitat resources for a variety of wildlife species.

Important Legal Considerations: *A drawdown is a temporary lowering of a lake’s water level. The DNR will return Silver Lake’s water level to the normal managed pool elevation following a temporary drawdown. Drawdowns would not, and could not, be done at times that would cause any downstream flooding damage to private property or roads (M.R. 6115).*

Constructing, replacing, or manipulating outlet structures on public water resources requires a permit from the DNR Division of Ecological and Water Resources (EWR). The Section of Wildlife will work with EWR staff to meet all permit requirements as written in M.R. Chapter 6115. All drawdown efforts will be contingent on existing habitat quality, precipitation patterns, and downstream flooding conditions. Downstream water level conditions will be monitored prior to initiating a temporary drawdown, and the lake would not, and could not, be drawn down during periods when the area is experiencing flooding or a high-water event. Minnesota Rules (Chapter 6115.0221) do not allow drawdowns to adversely affect downstream properties. If the area is experiencing heavy rainfall or high flows, drawdown efforts will be slowed or stopped until downstream channels can handle the additional flow. The normal full-service elevation on Silver Lake is not being changed and the proposed structure can be controlled to the appropriate full-service elevation; therefore, upstream and/or downstream

landowners should not be adversely impacted by the results of this project. Any fluctuations in water levels once the basin is at, or above, the appropriate full-service elevation is dictated by influences within the watershed such as localized precipitation events.

Following the construction of the new water control structure, the DNR will implement a drawdown to the maximum extent possible as soon as conditions allow per the guidelines of this plan. The proposed water control structure will have an invert at, or very near, the bottom of the outlet channel, however, the DNR does not anticipate being able to remove all water from Silver Lake due to limitations of the outlet channel and due to lake bathymetry. It is estimated that there will be a 10-acre pool, with around 2 feet of water or less, under a full drawdown scenario. The deepest portion of the lake is located just N/NE of the public access.

Drawdown scenario #1: A managed drawdown would likely begin in summer/early fall (typically August) when surface runoff and downstream water levels are relatively low. In this scenario, drawdown would extend through the first winter to maximize the potential for winter fish kill. The lake would remain in drawdown through the following growing season and extend through a second winter to allow for consolidation of bottom sediments and to establish emergent vegetation. Stoplogs would be replaced immediately the following spring to allow for a gradual refill. Water levels would be artificially drawn down for approximately 1.5 years through two winters and one growing season.

Drawdown scenario #2: Another scenario could include initiating drawdown immediately in the spring, if possible, due to low runoff. The size of Silver Lake should allow for an adequate growing season drawdown; achieving the same vegetation response and fish kill listed above. This scenario is less likely to occur with normal spring conditions. Following this seasonal drawdown option, stoplogs could be replaced in the fall or immediately the following spring for refill. Water levels would be artificially drawn down for around 1 year.

Drawdown scenario #3: A winter drawdown could be used to help control undesirable fish (i.e. carp and bullheads). If fish assemblages begin to favor undesirable fish species DNR staff may propose a winter drawdown to help promote a winter fish kill. A managed drawdown would begin in August to the extent possible into winter, and then water levels will be restored as possible the following spring. A spring fish stocking plan will follow to help restructure the fish community in Silver Lake.

With average conditions, the length of time required to refill Silver Lake is approximately 1-year. However, this time may be extended if a dry weather pattern occurs after the stoplogs are returned to the weir. The extended refill time may be exacerbated due to the relatively small watershed-to-lake size ratio of 6:1.

Managed drawdowns will not occur for longer than two consecutive years as defined in M.R. 6115.0271, Subp. C, item 4. Typically, a one growing season drawdown is sufficient to achieve desired objectives pending unforeseen conditions and/or weather patterns. A growing season is defined as May – August.

Ongoing and Long-Term Procedures and Management Thresholds

Shallow lake conditions are not static, so additional management will be needed to maintain acceptable water quality and habitat conditions over time. The DNR recommends the following procedures to maintain improvements attained through initial actions.

Action 3: Conduct additional drawdowns below the normal runout level to maintain or attain water quality standards, fish community, and habitat objectives, when needed.

The decision to initiate any drawdown will be based on the condition of the lake, along with upstream and downstream water levels. Prior to and following all drawdowns, DNR will monitor water clarity, water quality, plant abundance, plant diversity, fish presence and wildlife use. The frequency of drawdowns will be adjusted as needed and may be conducted when lake conditions deteriorate such that at least two of the following criteria are met:

- Average summer Secchi disk reading from June - September falls below 3.3 ft.
- Average summer total phosphorous levels from June - September exceeds MPCA's impairment threshold of 60 ppb.
- Average summer chlorophyll-a levels from June - September exceeds MPCA's impairment threshold of 20 ppb.
- Submersed aquatic plants cover less than 60% of the lake using present-day systematic point sample stations.
- Undesirable fish are present at densities high enough to affect water quality and habitat conditions.

Desired Outcomes – Full Drawdown

- Average summer Secchi disk reading from June - September exceeds 3.3 ft.
- Average summer total phosphorous and chlorophyll-a levels from June – September meets MPCA standards.
- Aquatic plant diversity and lake wide plant species richness of 5 species or more.
- Submersed aquatic plants cover at least 80% of the lake using present-day systematic point sample stations.

The primary intent of a drawdown is to expose lakebed and/or increase likelihood of fish winterkill. However, DNR personnel also consider existing habitat conditions, migration patterns, and the needs of game and nongame species to limit unintended impacts when determining the drawdown timeline. For example, if pursuing late-season drawdown (Oct. /Nov.), the DNR should consider providing a shallow pool area as refuge for hibernating reptiles and amphibians. When refilling a basin after a drawdown, DNR personnel consider the impact that changing water levels might have on wildlife and the flow to downstream areas. At the conclusion of each drawdown period, stop logs will be replaced gradually. This approach will allow the basin to slowly refill which will prevent damage to newly established aquatic vegetation and maintain some intermittent downstream flow to help preserve stream and channel functions.

Partial Drawdowns

Occasional partial drawdowns that maintain waterfowl habitat and water quality may reduce the need for more costly and time-consuming full drawdowns. This would be an intermediate management action and beneficial tool to extend the effects of a full drawdown. A partial drawdown could be initiated over winter or during the growing season depending on management needs. Populations of undesirable fish should be nearly eliminated after a full drawdown but they will eventually re-establish. A partial winter drawdown increases the likelihood and severity of a natural winterkill event. In a partial drawdown scenario water levels are lowered to the point where ice would form to the bottom or very near the bottom of the shallow lake, eliminating refuge areas for fish. Partial drawdown could also be used to increase light penetration to the lake bottom to promote submersed aquatic plant growth. Additionally, partial drawdowns would expose a portion of the bottom substrate stimulating germination of emergent plants around the lake fringe. A partial drawdown would only be used to remove up to 3.0-3.5 feet of water and would not be intentionally extended past one year.

Partial drawdowns will be considered when at least two of the following criteria are met:

- Summer Secchi disk readings decrease dramatically over summer by more than 1.5 feet.

- Submersed aquatic plants are found at < 80% of the lake-wide point sample stations.
- Submersed plant species richness decreases to < 3 species.
- Undesirable fish population contains 60% or more relative biomass (weight of carp and bullheads in combined gillnets and trap-nets).
- Predator fish (e.g., walleye, northern pike, etc.) relative biomass constitutes 20% or less of the fish population.

Drawdown Notification and Reporting:

Prior to commencing any drawdown, the Area Wildlife Manager will notify the DNR Area Hydrologist and the High Island Watershed District. Notification will be provided at least 5 days in advance of commencing drawdown. During drawdowns, water level measurements will be recorded regularly (weekly water level monitoring is advised). Water level measurements will also be recorded during non-management periods as possible (annual inspection and monitoring is recommended). A summary report of the water level readings will be submitted to the DNR Area Hydrologist upon request.

Prior to commencing drawdown water levels must be no more than 6 inches above full-service elevation. A “not to exceed” water level gage could be installed downstream during drawdown events to help monitor and manage flows/water levels within the outlet channel if necessary. Outlet flows should be managed not to exceed 38cfs during active drawdown periods. In the event of localized flooding, during an active drawdown period, resulting in flows greater than 38cfs at County Hwy. 12 the High Island Watershed District and/or Sibley County should notify DNR Wildlife immediately. DNR Wildlife will respond to the event as soon as possible by reducing or stopping outlet flows until conditions improve.

Action 4: Continue to promote conservation efforts and collaborate on watershed projects.

Conservation work within the watershed is an important tool in shallow lake management. The protection of existing habitats and restoration of critical areas are vital to sustaining water quality and habitat. The DNR will continue to support efforts to target conservation programs and land stewardship improvements within the Silver Lake watershed. Opportunities should be utilized to educate citizens about aquatic invasive species and private land conservation practices.

Monitoring

When conditions fall below the outlined thresholds, the proposed management actions will be evaluated and if necessary, implemented. To determine conditions, vegetation can be monitored as needed by conducting shallow lake surveys, using systematic point sampling, calculating aquatic plant distribution, diversity and abundance. Water clarity and water quality parameters can be monitored periodically using an approved water quality sampling regime and fish presence can be verified by periodic test netting. Minnesota DNR will install a water level gauge to closely monitor water levels on the basin as well as monitor downstream conditions during any active drawdown phase (stipulated by M.R 6115.0221).

Management Plan Revisions

The management plan will be revisited every 10 years to assess effectiveness and determine if changes or updates need to be made. Landowners and LGU’s would be included in the revision process through notification by letter.

Figure 3: Silver Lake Project Overview Map

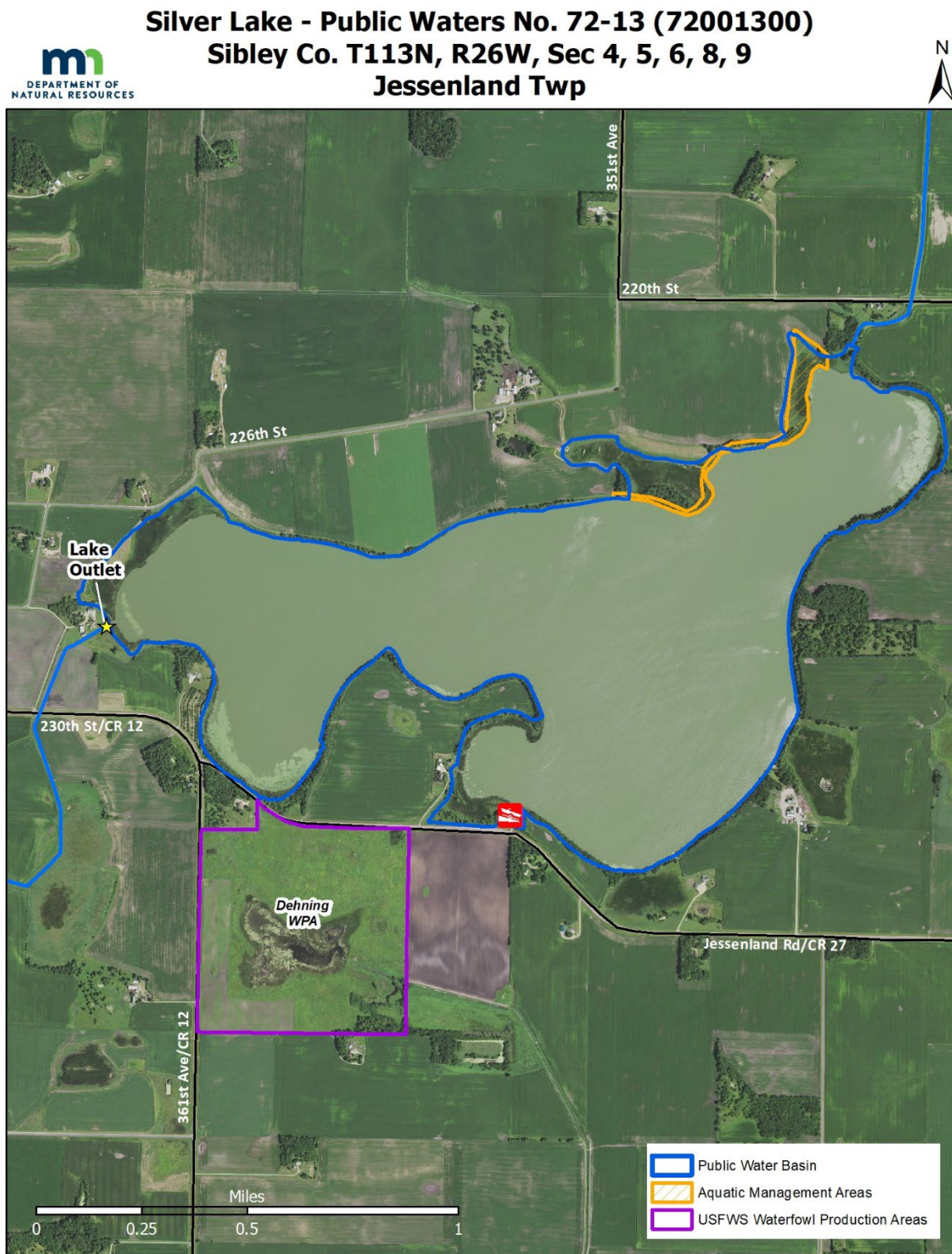
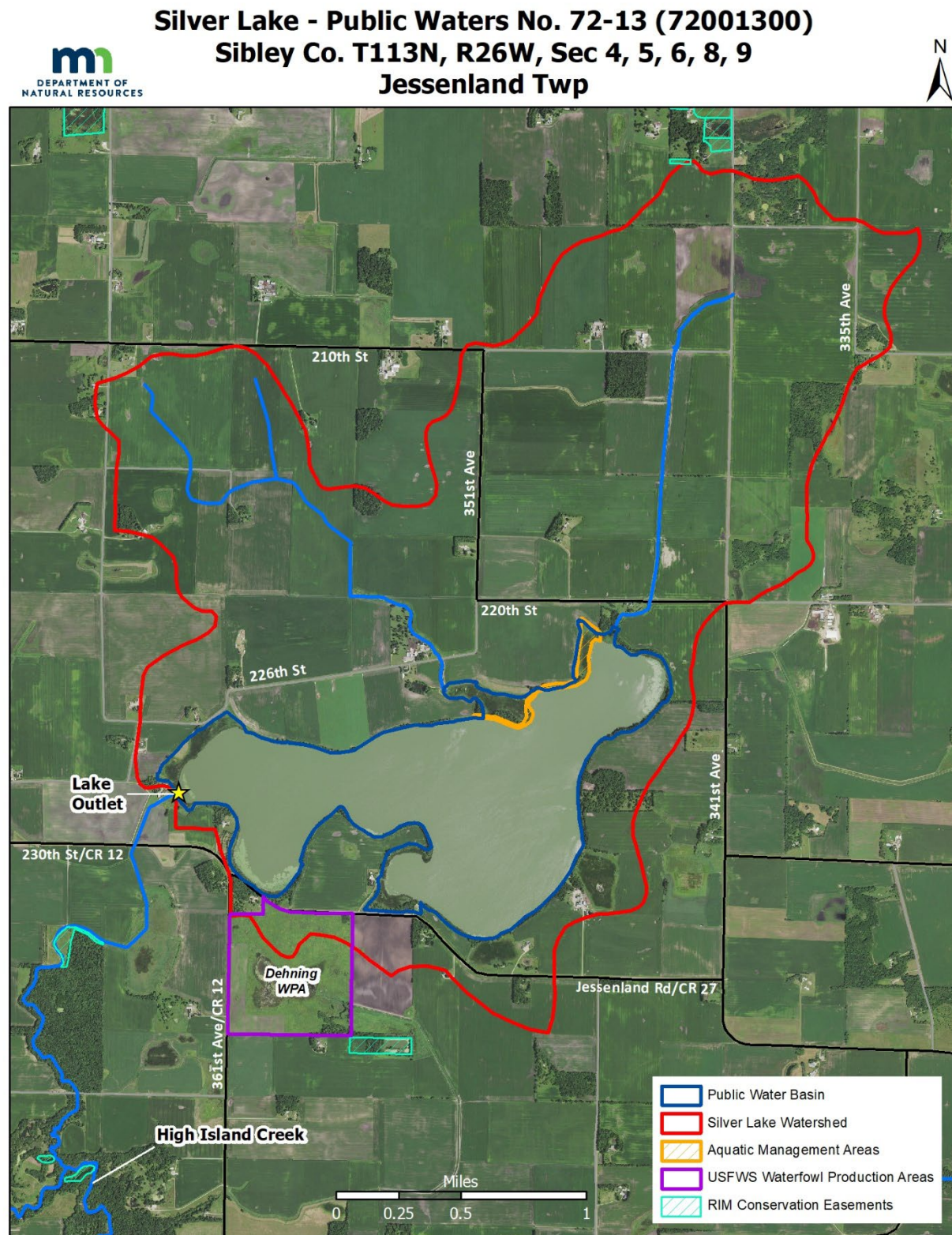


Figure 4: Silver Lake Watershed Map



Silver Lake, Sibley County

DOW #72001300

MANAGEMENT PLAN (MARCH 2023) SIGNATURE/APPROVAL SHEET

Area Wildlife Manager, Stein Innvaer

Date _____

Regional Wildlife Manager, David Trauba

Date _____

Wildlife Section Manager, Kelly Straka

Date _____

Fish & Wildlife Division Director, Dave Olfelt

Date _____