First Name	Last Name	Affiliation	Email Address	Telephone Number	What is the name of the project or dataset?	Where is the project site, or where were the data collected?	When were the data collected?	What were the goals of the project?	What habitats were sampled?	What was measured?	Data format	Data Availability
Andy	Edwards	1854 Treaty Authority	aedwards@1854treatyauthority.org	218-722-8907	Juvenile Sturgeon telemetry	sturgeon were captured from Boyscout landing to Blatnik Bridge and received external radio transmitters;St. Louis River Complex	2005-2008 open water seasons	Examine movements and areas utilized by juvenile lake sturgeon in the St. Louis River estuary.	Shallow flats, dredged areas, natural channels		Electronic;Paper	Available with permission
Andy	Edwards	1854 Treaty Authority	aedwards@1854treatyauthority.org	218-722-8907	Monitoring for larval sturgeon production	immediately downstream of Hwy. 23 bridge in 2010; immediately below FDL dam in 2011; 2012 sampling will be immediately below FDL dam; St. Louis River Complex	spring 2010, spring 2011 by FDL (218-878-8004); planned as annual spring survey beginning in 2012	Test effectiveness of larval drift netting (in 2010) with goal of implementing additional monitoring to determine if larval sturgeon are being produced in the St. Louis River estuary. 4 larval sturgeon collected by FDL in 2011; goal of continued annual sampling is to document annual reproduction.	riffle/run channel areas		Paper	Available with permission
Andy	Edwards	1854 Treaty Authority	aedwards@1854treatyauthority.org	218-722-8907	Monitoring Native and Invasive Fish Communities with Bottom Trawling	40 randomly selected locations stratified by depth/habitat type;St. Louis River Complex	August 2010, August 2011, planned annual, next in August 2012	Resume annual bottom trawling survey (previously initiated and conducted by USFWS/USGS) to monitor abundance and distribution of native and invasive fish species in the St. Louis River estuary. Additional goals are to use as surveillance tool for new invasives, remove a portion of invasive species annually, and as another surveillance method to document successful reproduction of lake sturgeon, if/when that occurs.	Shallow flats, dredged areas, natural channels	location and cpue (fish/ha trawled)	Electronic;Paper	Available with permission, 2011 report should be completed by 3/31/12
Chad	Scott	AMI Consulting Engineers	chad.scott@amiengineers.com	715-718-2193	General Harbor Information	Duluth-Superior Harbor, Lake Superior, Rivers;St. Louis River Complex	1997-2011	Corrosion measurements, water quality measurements, underwater video, soundings, structure information, soils info, water temps, etc.	River / Harbor / Lake	All depths	Electronic	Available with permission
Charlene	Johnson	City of Superior	johnsoncharlene@ci.superior.wi.us	715-395-7506	City of Superior Special Area Management Plan	City of Superior;St. Louis River Complex	2002-2006	Identify wetlands in otherwise developable areas of the City, evaluate their functions, update the wetland boundaries (estimated- not wetland delineations), supplement the Wisconsin Wetland Inventory, and Identify highly functional wetlands in the City. Data is used to evaluate and manage permitting decisions at the local, state, and federal level.	Wetland habitats	Qualitatively (functional assessments); quantitatively by estimate of wetland area	Paper	Available with permission
Charlene	Johnson	City of Superior	johnsoncharlene@ci.superior.wi.us	715-395-7506	City of Superior Mitigation Banking Document	City of Superior, Douglas County;St. Louis River Complex	2000-2011	Design, implement, administer, and monitor compensatory wetland mitigation sites in the Lake Superior watershed supporting the City of Superior SAMP I and II programs. Other mitigation sites, including preservation of more than 600 acres of wetlands in the Superior area (including within the SLR estuary). Purple loosestrife reduction and preservation in the Pokegama watershed.	Wetland; Upland Buffers	Wetland restoration, enhancement, creation, preservation	Electronic	Available with permission
Charlene	Johnson	City of Superior	johnsoncharlene@ci.superior.wi.us	715-395-7506	Predicting vegetation from wetlands created from dredged material in the Duluth-Superior Harbors	Duluth-Superior Harbor;St. Louis River Complex	2002-2003	Determine if dredged material used to create wetland habitats in the harbor would house enough viable seeds in the seed bank to provide density and diversity to a created/restored wetland habitat.	Harbor	seed bank composition; soil characters of dredged samples	Electronic	Available with permission
Diane	Desotelle	Desotelle Consulting, PLC (contractor to MPCA)	desotelle@chartermi.net		Draft SLR AOC Sediment Quality Management Plan	St. Louis River Complex		The overarching goal of this project was to assist the MPCA and other key stakeholders in developing a sediment quality management plan that will facilitate the restoration of the economic, ecological, and cultural components of the Lower St. Louis River and work toward removing this AOC from the federal list.		Sediment data were integrated and synthesized from a variety of sources and formats. Where feasible, a GIS data management system was incorporated to help with the decision-making process of the plan. This plan and data management system organizes the sediment quality information into a dynamic user-friendly format that will help with future decision-making for sediment contamination in the Lower St. Louis River.	Electronic	Free
Mark	Pearson	EPA - Duluth, MN	pearson.mark@epa.gov	218-529-5205	Great Lakes Case Study	Three locations: Hwy 23 bridge, Indian Point, & Nemadji River;St. Louis River Complex	spring-summer 2004	In support of Aquatic stressors: Framework and implementation plan for effects research. USEPA 2002.	main channel borders	Fish, macroinvertebrates, algae, water quality, physical habitat	Electronic	Available with permission
Amy	Eliot	Lake Superior Research Institute	aeliot@uwsuper.edu	715-394-8313	Lake Superior Water Action Volunteers	Bear Creek @ city limits road; Bear Creek north of Hwy 53; Bluff Creek @ City Limits Road. These streams are located in Douglas County and empty to Allouez Bay.;St. Louis River Complex	Bear: 2007-2010. Bluff: 2008-2009.	Train volunteers to collect stream data in the Lake Superior basin.	wadeable streams	DO, flow, temp, transparency, habitat, biotic index	Electronic	Free
Amy	Eliot	Lake Superior Research Institute	aeliot@uwsuper.edu	715-394-8313	Implementing WDNR's Lake Superior Nearshore Monitoring Program	Little Pokegama, Pokegama watersheds; Lower Nemadji wetlands #1 and #2; Allouez Bay; North Fish Creek; Oronto Creek;Bark River;Bois Brule River;Cranberry River;Flag River;Iron River;Lost Creek;Onion River;Raspberry River;Saxine Creek;Sioux River	2011-2013	Collect baseline water quality and land cover data in 17 WI Lake Superior basin watersheds identified as priority areas by the WDNR.	Stream; estuary; nearshore zone	Streams: Habitat assessment; transparency; flow; DO; pH; Chorophyll a; turbidity; temperature; nutrients; macroinvertebrates; Estuaries: Same as streams plus amphibians; birds; vegetation Nearshore zone: same as streams plus zooplankton; larval fish. Land cover assessment of 17 watersheds.	Electronic	Not currently available
Sue	O'Halloran	Lake Superior Research Institute	sohallor@uwsuper.edu	715-392-3141	Lake Superior Coastal Wetland and Stream Monitoring Project	St. Louis River Complex; Bark River; Flag River; Lost Creek; Sioux River; Newton Creek	2007-2010	The major goal of the project was to pilot coastal wetland biological indicators developed by the Great Lakes Coastal Wetland Consortium and the State of the Lake Ecosystem Conference (SOLEC).	Stream bed and coastal wetland	Water Chemistry, invertebrates and plant community	Digital	Free
John	Lindgren	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources	john.lindgren@state.mn.us	218-525-0853	MDNR annual gillnet index of the St. Louis River estuary	St. Louis River Complex	Anually in July, from 1980 through 2011	Sample juvenile and adult fish populations with five-panel experimental gillnets	sheltered bays, flats and channels	species identification, length, weight, age	Electronic	Free
John	Lindgren	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources	john.lindgren@state.mn.us	218-525-0853	Annual spring spawning electrofishing index of adult walleye population of St. Louis River estuary (ccoperative effort between MDNR and WDNR)	From the Fond du Lac Hydro Station down stream to below Highway 23 Bridge;St. Louis River Complex	April of 1980 through 2011	Maintain index of spawning walleye population	Spawning grounds	number, sex, length, age	Electronic	Free
John	Lindgren	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources	john.lindgren@state.mn.us	218-525-0853	Fall electrofishing index of young-of-the-year muskellunge	St. Louis River Complex	October of 2005 through 2011	Index natural recruitment of muskellunge	wetland and channel fringes	effort, number, length	Electronic	Free
Judy	Crane	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency	judy.crane@state.mn.us	651-757-2293	REMAP	St. Louis River estuary, Thomson reservoir, & Forebay canal;St. Louis River Complex	1995-1996	Evaluating sediment quality in a Great Lakes embayment	shallow and channel	habitat characteristics, water and sediment chemistry, sediment toxicity, benthic macroinvertebrates	Electronic	Free
Judy	Crane	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency	judy.crane@state.mn.us	651-757-2293	Phase IV GIS-based Sediment Quality Database for the St. Louis River AOC	Throughout the St. Louis River AOC and some adjoining areas sampled by the Fond du Lac Band.;St. Louis River Complex	1990-2006	Organize sediment quality data collected from within the St. Louis River AOC into a comprehensive MS Access database, in addition to preparing several GIS map documents to plot the data on.	various habitats throughout the AOC	sediment chemistry, sediment toxicity, benthic invertebrate community, and tissue residue data	Electronic	Free
Mark	Hershfield	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency	marc.hershfield@state.mn.us	218-302-6633	Field Truthing and Vegetation Assessment of NRRI-GLEI Reference Sites for Near Shore Ecotypes in the SLR -AOC (2007-2008)	Within nearshore habititats of 12,000 acre estuary in MN and WI below FDL Dam and river mouths.	Summers 2007 and 2008	Establish AOC reference sites in both WI and MN for baseline vegetation data, defining restoration objectives and targets, invasives distribution, plant compostion of specific ecotypes identified in the SLRCAC Habitat Plan.	Sheltered Bays, Clay-Influenced River Mouths, Industrially Influenced Bays, Clay Influenced Tributaries, Clay Influenced Bay, Lower Estuary Flats, Upper Estuary Flats, Industrial Slips	Vegetation, substrate and some macroinvertebrates	Paper	Free
Patrick	Collins	MN DNR	pat.collins@state.mn.us	218-529-5171	Grassy Point Subsurface data	Grassy Point (Duluth, MN)	winter 1995	To determine depth and extent of wood waste at Grassy Point.	wetland	soil borings of wood waste, limited chemical contaminant analysis	Paper	Free
John	Lindgren	MN DNR	john.lindgren@state.mn.us	218-525-0853 ext. 209	Spring Spawning Lake Surgeon Observations	Just below Fond du Lac Dam;St. Louis River Complex	2007-2010	Develop a visual index of spawning lake sturgeon by making observation from the Fond du Lac Dam	large boulder riffles	number	Electronic	Free
John	Lindgren	MN DNR	john.lindgren@state.mn.us	218-525-0853 ext. 209	Lake Sturgeon Tagging	Below Fond du Lac Dam;St. Louis River Complex	2007-2010	Capture and pit tag lake sturgeon within the St. Louis River estuary	large boulder riffles	length, weight, age	Electronic	Free
John	Lindgren	MN DNR	john.lindgren@state.mn.us	218-525-0853 ext. 209	Angler Creel Survey of St. Louis River Estuary	St. Louis River Complex	2003	Determine angler pressure and harvest	All habitats	pressure, harvest, species, number, length	Electronic	Free

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Clinton	Little	MN DNR	clinton.little@state.mn.us	218-834-1446	Duluth Wetland Inventory and Evaluation	City of Duluth;St. Louis River Complex	2001	The City of Duluth identified a need for detailed wetland data to assist in development planning that protects wetlands, and subsequently the City's many urban streams. The City purchased 1997 color infrared aerial photos, 1995 unrectified digital aerial photos, and other necessary data layers. They contracted with the Natural Resources Research Institute (NRRI) to digitally scan and rectify the imagery, and employ US Fish and Wildlife Services conventions to identify and locate wetlands within the watersheds of all streams flowing through the City of Duluth. The data was made available both via a web page and on CD. The wetland data is used for preliminary site analysis on proposed developments, and it proved critically important during the City of Duluth' s Comprehensive Planning efforts.	Wetlands	Wetlands	Electronic	Free
Clinton	Little	MN DNR	clinton.little@state.mn.us	218-834-1446	Lake Superior Drainage Mussel Survey: Distribution and Abundance of Unionids and Zebra Mussels	St. Louis Estuary and its tributaries; Cloquet, Whiteface, Swan, Paleface, Otter, and several other tributaries. (along tributaries outside of the estuary; Cascade, Temperance, Cross, Caribou, Manitou, Baptism, Split Rock, Gooseberry, Kinife, Beaver, and Lester rivers);St. Louis River Complex	June-August 2002	Account for the mussel resources of rivers and streams throughout Minnesota's Lake Superior Drainage. Measure the sentinels of river health and impacts from society's impacts.	Estuary and tributaries	Mussels	Electronic	Free
Clinton	Little	MN DNR	clinton.little@state.mn.us	218-834-1446	Rare Herpetofauna And Important Seasonal Ponds Within The Minnesota Lake Superior Coastal Region	Minnesota's Lake Superior Coastal Program Boundary	Summer 2003	To properly manage and protect native herpetofauna it is necessary to have knowledge of the species present and sites known to provide essential habitat. Some critical habitats such as isolated, fishless, seasonal ponds are easily overlooked, and often are not addressed in resource management plans. Yet these wetlands provide important amphibian breeding habitat and can be substantially impacted by forest management practices and poor placement of recreational trails (deMaynadier and Hunter, 1995).	herpetofaunal habitat	rare herpetofaunal species	Electronic	Free
Clinton	Little	MN DNR	clinton.little@state.mn.us	218-834-1446	Field Identification and Mapping of Duluth Trout Stream Tributaries	City of Duluth	Winter 2006	The City of Duluth has 12 designated trout streams within City limits. These streams demand an increased level of protection to insure that appropriate quality is maintained to provide an environment suitable for survival and reproduction of trout. Thus an in-depth knowledge of the location and characteristics of the streams is essential to all development and functional uses of lands on or near their shores. From experience, the City has become aware that although the trout streams are all well-known, the smaller tributaries entering the streams are not appropriately mapped. Because these tributaries must be taken into consideration in planning and stormwater infrastructure decisions appropriate mapping is needed. Mapping in appropriate GIs format would allow for more efficient decision making and prevent damage to stream environments.	Streams	GPS Stream alignments	Electronic	Free
Clinton	Little	MN DNR	clinton.little@state.mn.us	218-834-1446	The risk to native Minnesota beach grass posed by historical restoration efforts that used Michigan plants	Park Point, Duluth, MN	2005	There is mounting concern over the source and genetic history of propagules used in restoration projects. This is because genetic mixing between remnant native populations and introduced nonlocal propagules can have unpredictable results, either causing hybrid vigor if gene flow masks deleterious recessive alleles, or outbreeding depression if populations are substantially genetically diverged. In Minnesota, historical dune restoration projects introduced nonlocal propagules of Ammophila breviligulata from Michigan to augment the threatened native population. In an effort to assess the potential impact of these historical plantings of MI genotypes on the remnant native MN population, we conducted the following studies: 1) a molecular marker study to distinguish native and naturalized nonnative plants in the field, 2) a common garden and observational study of MN and MI genotypes to determine if genotypes differ in terms of phenology and morphology, and 3) a hybridization experiment between MN and MI genotypes to assess the effects of genetic mixing. We were able to find molecular markers using ISSR microsatellite primers that distinguish native from nonnative propagules in naturalized populations in the field. In our observational study, the native MN plants flowered on average six weeks earlier than MI but there was a 17-day overlap in the distribution of flowering time suggesting that gene flow between populations may occur. Surprisingly, MI had significantly higher survival rates and flowered more	Beach	Beach grass species	Electronic	Free
Clinton	Little	MN DNR	clinton.little@state.mn.us	218-834-1446	Minnesota's Lake Superior Coast and St. Louis Estuary	St. Louis River Complex	Spring 2007	This project is an update of the 2002 Lake Superior's North Shore Oblique Aerial Photography Project with an added extension into the St. Louis River. Community GIS Services, Inc. will provide to the Coastal Program oblique aerial imagery of the shoreline from the intersection of MN HWY 23 bridge on the St. Louis River to the Duluth Aerial lift bridge, along the harbor side of Duluth's Park Point neighborhood to the Wisconsin entry then continuing along the Lake Superior shoreline to Pigeon Point at the U.S. - Canadian Border. Approximately 2,600 continual images of the shoreline will be captured with each photo encompassing 900 feet of horizontal and 600 feet vertical planar distances of shoreline. The location of exposure for each image will be collected, converted to Arcview shapefile format, and used in a ArcGIS Map file or Arcview 3.2 project file. The project file will contain aerial imagery, digital USGS Topographic map images, and the photo location along the shoreline. Like the original 2002 project users will have the ability to choose an area of shoreline to view click on an image point and view the oblique shoreline imagery in a pop-up window.	N/A	N/A	Electronic	Free

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Clinton	Little	MN DNR	clinton.little@state.mn.us	218-834-1446	2002 Coastal Oblique Imagery	Park Point to Pigeon Point, Minnesota	Spring 2002	Acquire oblique photography of Minnesota's Lake Superior coast to be used to determine potential erosion hazards and update erosion hazard data.	Coastline	N/A	Electronic	Free
Clinton	Little	MN DNR	clinton.little@state.mn.us	218-834-1446	Coastal Area Imperviousness Assessment and Education	Minnesota's Lake Superior watersheds	Aug-2006	To measure impervious surfaces within Minnesota's Lake Superior Coastal Program Boundary while comparing different methods of calculating impervious surface.	Human	Impervious surfaces	Electronic	Free
Clinton	Little	MN DNR	clinton.little@state.mn.us	218-834-1446	United States Army Corps of Engineers Topo/Bathy Mapping	Duluth Harbor, Park Point, Superior Harbor and Wisconsin Point;St. Louis River Complex	2009	The LiDAR-derived data were collected by the Joint Airborne Lidar Bathymetry Technical Center of Expertise (JALBTCX) using the Compact Hydrographic Airborne Rapid Total Survey (CHARTS) system. The data includes hydrographic and topographic data. The data were collected to depict the elevations above and below water along the immediate coastal zone. The survey generally extends 750 meters inland and up to 1500 meters over the water (depending on water depth and clarity). The goal of the project is to collect data covering the shoreline of the conterminous United States where feasible	Bathymetry	Bathymetry	Electronic	Free
Clinton	Little	MN DNR	clinton.little@state.mn.us	218-834-1446	National Geodetic Survey aerial imagery	St. Louis River Complex	1996-present	The National Geodetic Survey (NGS) has been collecting aerial imagery over coastal regions since 1945 using traditional metric cameras and, more recently, a medium format digital camera. Several types of historical images available in the archive, such as color, black and white, color infrared and black and white infrared. The most common scales for historical imagery range from 1:30,000 to 1:50,000, with more recent imagery acquired between 5,000 ft and 10,000 ft above ground level. In an effort to make these data available, NGS created the Aerial Photo Ordering System.	N/A	Aerial imagery	Electronic;Paper	Available for a fee
Clinton	Little	MN DNR	clinton.little@state.mn.us	218-834-1446	Oblique aerial photography	Minnesota shoreline of SLRE;St. Louis River Complex	2007		shoreline	Low altitude photography	Electronic	Free
Jill	Jacoby	MPCA St. Louis River Watch	pumilios@aol.com	218-724-9786	Liver Watch	St. Louis Harbor;St. Louis River Complex	1994 or 1995	To determine the incidence of tumors and lesions on Bullhead livers found in the St. Louis Harbor area.		tumors/lesions	Paper	Free
Jill	Jacoby	MPCA St. Louis River Watch	pumilios@aol.com	218-724-9786	Frog Watch	St. Louis River from harbor to Jay Cooke State Park;St. Louis River Complex	spring/summer 1993-95	To collect data on Anuran Populations along the St Louis River.		Frog calls	Paper	Free
Jill	Jacoby	MPCA St. Louis River Watch	pumilios@aol.com	218-724-9786	St. Louis River Watch	From harbor to Cotton;St. Louis River Complex	1992-1995	To collect benthic macroinvertebrate data along the St. Louis River.	Benthic communities	Macroinvertebrates	Paper	Free
Joan	Elias	National Park Service - Great Lakes Inventory & Monitoring Network	joan_elias@nps.gov	715-682-0631	water quality monitoring of inland lakes and lagoons	Michigan Island Lagoon;Little Sand Bay;Outer Island Lagoon;Stockton Island Tombolo	beginning in 2007, 3 times/summer, monitoring is ongoing	assess current status, determine trends in water quality	open water	alkalinity, calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassiun, dissolved organic carbon, sulfate, chloride, dissolved silica, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, nitrate+nitrite-nitrogen, ammonium-nitrogen, chlorophyll-a, water transparency, water level, pH, temperature, dissolved oxygen, specific conductance, environmental conditions (wind, waves, air temp, etc.)	Electronic;Paper	Free
Joan	Elias	National Park Service - Great Lakes Inventory & Monitoring Network	joan_elias@nps.gov	715-682-0631	EPA nationwide wetland assessment	Stockton Island Quarry Bay wetland;Stockton Island Tombolo	Aug-2011	reference sites for nationwide assessment	vegetated wetlands	water chemistry, chlorophyll, contaminants in water and sediments, sediment chemistry, vegetation species composition & % cover, vegetation structure, soil horizons, depth to water table, algae toxins, algal taxonomic ID	Electronic;Paper	Unsure
Jerry	Niemi	Natural Resources Research Institute	gniemi@d.umn.edu		Great Lakes Restoration Initiative Project: Great Lakes Coastal Monitoring	Big Bay Lagoon Wetland, Allouez Bay Wetland;Fish Creek (East) - Eileen Twp;Middle River;St. Louis River Complex	Sites surveyed in May-June 2011 and will be again in 2012	To determine the status and trends of Great Lakes coastal wetland condition at a basin scale. Efforts will provide resource managers with critical information upon which to base strategic wetland protection and restoration policies that will ultimately improve the health of the Great Lakes Ecosystem.	coastal wetland habitat	surveying each site to visually and aurally identify birds and amphibians	Electronic;Paper	Unsure
Doug	Graham	NOAA	Doug.Graham@noaa.gov	301-713-2676, ext. 170	NOAA National Shoreline	Duluth Harbor;St. Louis River Complex	Varies	This shoreline was originally intended to support NOAA nautical chart production. Other applications include shoreline change analysis, boundary determination, and cartographic representation.	Shoreland	Great Lakes shoreline	Electronic	Free
Rich	Axler	NRRI	raxler@nrri.umn.edu	218-720-4316	Stressor Gradients and Spatial Narratives of the St. Louis River Estuary	MN and WI outlets up to the Highway 23 bridge;St. Louis River Complex	Summer 2010	The goal is to investigate relationships between land use stressor gradients and water quality.	Thalweg, tributaries and near-shore by the tributaries	T-tube, Depth, Temperature, Conductivity, Turbidity, DO, pH, Color, Chlorophyll-a, Chlorophyll Fluorescense, Phaeophytin, OP, TP, NO2/NO3-N, NH4-N, Cl, SO4	Electronic	Not currently available
George	Host	NRRI-UMD	ghost@nrri.umn.edu	218-720-4264	SumRel Environmental Stressors	Basinwide for Lake Superior	GIS data circa 2000	To create and distribute an index of watershed stressors to aquatic systems, using a high-resolution delineation of watersheds; funded by EPA-GLNPO.		Density of point sources, roads, population, others	Electronic	Free
Dan	Breneman	NRRI-University of Minnesota Duluth	dbrenema@d.umn.edu	218-720-2722	REMAP	St. Louis River Complex	1995, 1996	Regional REMAP project through the EPA to evaluate sediment conditions within the St. Louis River Estuary	random selection stratified by depth and surface area	Sediment chemistry and size characteristics, pore-water toxicity, and benthic macroinvertebrate community structure	Electronic	Available for a fee
Matthew	Starry	SRA International, Inc.; Contractor to U.S. EPA	matthew_starry@sra.com		St. Louis River Estuary Bathymetry	St. Louis River Estuary from the Fond du Lac dam to the harbor areas of Duluth/Superior;St. Louis River Complex	compiled 2006	A bathymetric surface raster for the St. Louis River estuary was compiled as a base layer for ongoing research projects at the US EPA Mid-Continent Ecology Division (MED) laboratory.		Estimated water depths	Electronic	Free
Julene	Boe	St. Louis River Alliance	jboe@stlouisriver.org	218-733-9520	Citizen Stream Monitoring	St. Louis River Complex	2008-2010	TO COLLECT DATA ON VARIOUS PARAMETERS FOR STREAM ASSESSMENT. THIS DATA WAS PROVIDED TO THE MPCA.	Stream mouths	WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS, PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL PARAMETERS USING METERS, T-TUBES AND LAB SAMPLES	Electronic	Free
Joel	Hoffman	U.S. EPA - MED	hoffman.joel@epa.gov	218-529-5420	SLR larval fish	Sites spanned three regions: 1) Fond du Lac through Spirit Lake, 2) Pokegama River and Bay, and 3) Barkers-Nemadji-Superior entry-Allouez Bay;St. Louis River Complex	Aug-Sep 2006, April-July 2007	Evaluate stable isotopes of larval fish as indicator of wetland connectivity and condition.	thalweg, including upriver stations above seiche influence	Water quality (temp,scond, turbidity), chemistry (NOx, NH4, TN, SRP, TP,Si, cations/anions),particulates (POC, PN, Chl a),zooplankton density, larval fish density, stable isotopes of fish. (15 fixed WQ sites sampled every other week and 9-11 ichthyoplankton sites weekly.)	Electronic	Available with permission
Joel	Hoffman	U.S. EPA - MED	hoffman.joel@epa.gov	218-529-5420	Water quality trends	23 Bridge, Oliver Bridge, Arrowhead Bridge, Blatnik (interstate) Bridge;St. Louis River Complex	parameter dependent, within 1953-2008 and 1973-2008 most common	To analyze long-term trends in St. Louis River water quality based on PCA data from 1953-present, as well as old reports from 1928-29 and 1941-1942. Loadings were estimated, as well.	Thalweg	DO, TSS, TP, NH4/NH3, NOx	Raw data from Enviromapper. QA's and averaged STORET time-series as well as converted old report data to digital format.;Electronic	Available with permission

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Tom	Hollenhorst	U.S. EPA - MED	hollenhorst.tom@epa.gov	218-529-5220	High Resolution Bathymetry	Across the River and estuary and across Lake Superior;St. Louis River Complex		Develop high resolution bathymetry from NOAA Electronic Navigational Charts. Soundings from the charts were interpolated to create a DEM of bathymetry for the river and estuary at about 8 meter pixel resolution. All the available navigational charts for Lake Superior were processed.		Depth	Electronic	Free
Tom	Hollenhorst	U.S. EPA - MED	hollenhorst.tom@epa.gov	218-529-5220	Scanned aerial photos of SLR	Mostly around US Steel site, some over larger area;St. Louis River Complex	1953, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1980, 1981, 1984	Aerial photos usually associated with Superfund sites	NA	NA	Electronic	Free
Mark	Vinson	U.S. Geological Survey	mvinson@usgs.gov	715-682-6163	Lake Superior fish community assessment	Lake Superior, large bays, nearshore and offshore locations;St. Louis River Complex	Annually since 1957.	Monitoring and research to dertermine status and trends.	Bays, nearshore, offshore.	Fish populations, zooplankton, and water temperature profiles.	Electronic;Paper	data sharing agreement;Free
Michael	Lynch	University of Minnesota	lynch257@d.umn.edu	608-347-9502	Duluth-Superior Round Goby	Rice's Point;St. Louis River Complex	Weekly during ice free period from July 1, 2009 to July 22, 2010	1. Investigate seasonal demographic patterns in the round goby population living among the rocky shoreline substrate in the Duluth-Superior Harbor.2. Investigate round goby movement patterns based on: Month,Gender,Size.3. In situ growth of round gobies.	Shoreline	Fish abundance, growth, movement	Electronic	Available with permission
Carol	Reschke	University of Minnesota-Duluth, NRRI	creschke@nrri.umn.edu	218-720-4338	40th Avenue West Remediation and Restoration	in the 40th Avenue West wetland complex, and in five reference areas NE of Dwight's Point, NE of Clough Island, between Dwight's Point and Clough Island, near Spirit Island, and west of Kilchlis Meadow Island in Spirit Lake.;St. Louis River Complex	2010	To model aquatic vegetation patterns in the St. Louis River Estuary for the purpose of informing wetland restoration planning in the St. Louis River AOC at the 40th Avenue West wetland complex.	wetlands and open water	aquatic plants - presence/absence; water depth; Secchi depth; up to 3 most prominent sediment textures	Electronic	
Nicholas	Danz	University of Wisconsin-Superior	ndanz@uwsuper.edu	715-394-8161	Fifty years of vegetation change on Wisconsin Point	T49N, R13W, Section 28	2010	To evaluate vegetation change 1956-2010 on lakeward dune vegetation near the tip of Wisconsin Point. John Curtis surveyed 4 plots on Wisconsin Point in 1956 and we resurveyed these areas in 2010.	Dunes	Plant species percent cover in 1-m2 quadrats (n=135)	Electronic	Available with permission
Nicholas	Danz	University of Wisconsin-Superior	ndanz@uwsuper.edu	715-394-8161	Stressor Gradients and Spatial Narratives of the SLRE -- Wetland Vegetation	15 tributary mouth wetlands distributed across stress and spatially across the SLRE	summer 2010	Study relationships between wetland vegetation condition and anthropogenic stress	Tributary mouth wetlands	Percent species cover of emergent and submergent plants	Electronic	Available with permission
Nicholas	Danz	University of Wisconsin-Superior	ndanz@uwsuper.edu	715-394-8161	Survey of invasive plant distribution on Wisconsin Point	Wisconsin Point	Summer 2011	To develop a systematic, spatial survey of invasive plant abundance on Wisconsin Point.	Dunes, forests, wetlands.	Density per m2 of invasive plants in 255 1-m2	Electronic	Data will become available
Nicholas	Danz	University of Wisconsin-Superior	ndanz@uwsuper.edu	715-394-8161	Great Lakes Indicator Consortium: Coastal Monitoring	Multiple wetlands along LS coastline	Summer 2011-2015	To survey wetland vegetation on all coastal wetlands in Lake Superior and Lake Michigan. Goal is to report on wetlands status across the entire GL basin.	Wet meadow, emergent, submergent	Percent cover of vegetation in 45 1-m2 quadrats.	Electronic	Will become available in the future.
Anett	Trebitz	US EPA	trebitz.anett@epa.gov	218-529-5209	Invasive species detection research	St. Louis River Complex. Over 200 stations spanning area from Fond du Lac dam to Lake Superior. Combination of randomized point design and targeted area design.	Summers 2005-2008	Use SLRE as case study for evaluating strategies for efficient early detection monitoring.	Various	Fish, zooplankton, and benthos composition (species or genus level) WQ via field chem, plant cover, sediment density	Digital	Available with permission.
Anett	Trebitz	US EPA	trebitz.anett@epa.gov	218-529-5209	Great Lakes coastal wetlands	Sampled 58 different coastal wetlands around the Great Lakes (US side of all 5 Great Lakes). Wetlands sampled within the SLRE were Allouez Bay, Pokegama Bay, and Rask Bay. Others are Amnicon River Estuary, Bad River/Kakagon Complex, Bark River, Flag River, Lost Creek, and Middle River Estuary.	Summers 2002-2004	Evaluate condition of coastal wetlands along a gradient of eutrophication, using comprehensive suite of data (water quality, hydrology, habitat structure, primary production, fish composition).	Wetlands	Bathym, hydrology, broad suite of water quality, sediment type, vegetation structure, fish composition.	Digital	Available with permission.
Dan	Villeneuve	US EPA Mid-Continent Ecology Division	villeneuve.dan@epa.gov		Use of in vitro bioassays and caged fish for detection and monitoring of contaminants of emerging concern in the Great Lakes	St. Louis River Complex	July, September 2010August 2011Summer 2012	(1) Develop/document robust effect-based monitoring assays and approaches. (2) Identify and characterize suites of supporting morphological, histological, biochemical and molecular endpoints/assays that can help define and establish Adverse Outcome Pathways for regulatory endpoints of interest and associated effect-based monitoring methods. (3) Conduct field studies to evaluate performance of the test system(s)/endpoints/approaches relative to exposures characterized analytically and/or through source analysis.(4) Use exploratory' genomic tools (microarrays, NMR-based metabolomics) in conjunction with caged fish exposures to identify additional mechanism-based endpoints and pathways reflective of occurrence of different classes of human and veterinary drugs to aid the design of additional effect-based monitoring approaches.	Water column/surface waters near waste-water treatment plant effluent discharge.	A range of reproduction-related biological endpoints, androgenic activity, a large suite of organic chemical analytes (through collaboration with US FWS, USGS)	Electronic	through collaboration;Free
Tom	Custer	USGS	tcuster@usgs.gov	608-781-6375	Birds as Indicators of Contaminant Exposure in the Great Lakes.	St. Louis River Complex;Stockton Island Tombolo	2010 & 2011	This project is quantifying exposure to and effects of both historical and emerging contaminants on Great Lakes food chains, using sentinel indicator species such as colonial waterbirds and tree swallows. Results will contribute directly to assessments of Great Lakes ecosystem health and science-based decision making, provide data that directly contribute to Beneficial Use Impairment (BUI) removal and Areas of Concern (AOCs) delisting assessments, and determine the effectiveness of recently remediated AOCs. Partners include FWS, EPA, NPS, NOAA, Canadian Wildlife Service, Great Lakes States, cities, and universities.	shoreline	Effects endpoint information was collected in 2010-2011 from across the Great Lakes in tree swallows at all 32 sites and will continue in 2012. At each active nest box at these sites, 14 independent measures of exposure and effects are being quantified. Exposure data include both legacy contaminants (PCBs, dioxins/furans, pesticides, mercury), as well as new and emerging contaminants (PBDEs, PFCs). Effects data range from genetic damage endpoints to population-level effects on reproduction, which are important metrics in assessing two wildlife BUIs. This extensive range of effects endpoints covers numerous possible effects of many different classes of chemicals at many different levels of biological organization.	Electronic;Paper	A web site was established for GLRI Project 80 (Figure 2) which provides access to preliminary results (http://www.umesc.usgs.gov/wildlife_toxicology/glri_project80.html). These results are being updated frequently as new information becomes available, and currently include summary data on mercury, lead, other trace elements, biomarker results, and several organic contaminant classes.
Lori	Evrard	USGS	levrard@usgs.gov		Fish Community of the St. Louis River	St. Louis River Complex	Spring, Summer, and Fall 1989 - 2004	Investigate population dynamics and impacts of ruffe (Gymnocephalus cernuus) on native fish community.	Shallow flats, undredged channels, and dredged channels	Fish numbers, fish length, temperature, depth.	Electronic;Paper	Available with Memorandum of Understanding. Must work cooperatively with USGS on any research publication resulting from data.
Richard	Kiesling	USGS	kiesling@usgs.gov	763-783-3131	2010 Endocrine-active Compounds sampling	St. Louis Bay, Superior Bay on Minnesota side;St. Louis River Complex	Aug-Sept 2010	The overall goal was to document the distribution of emerging contaminants and to understand how the characteristics of depositional environments may contribute to the observed distribution of these compounds. We identied the extent to which pharmaceuticals, including hormones, and other waste compounds occur in the SLRE and to what extent the compounds may have accumulated in surface sediments of the study area.			Electronic	Free
Richard	Kiesling	USGS	kiesling@usgs.gov	763-783-3131	Endocrine-active and pharmaceutical compounds in the SLRE	Saint Louis Bay, Superior Bay;St. Louis River Complex	Sept-Oct 2010	The overall goal of the study was to document the extent of the presence of emerging contaminants and to understand how the characteristics of depositional environments may contribute to the observed distribution of these compounds.	Depositional environments throughout the SLRE	Approximately 83 separate compounds in water and sediment at each site. Additional field parameters collected at each site included pH, temperature, specific conductance, and dissolved oxygen.	Electronic	Free

First Name	Last Name	Affiliation	Email Address	Telephone Number	What is the name of the project or dataset?	Where is the project site, or where were the data collected?	When were the data collected?	What were the goals of the project?	What habitats were sampled?	What was measured?	Data format	Data Availability
Ryan	Brady	WDNR	ryan.brady@wisconsin.gov	715.685.2933	Wisconsin Marshbird Survey	Lost Creek	3 playback surveys conducted between May 15 and June 30 at each of 5 survey points within the Lost Creek Bog open marsh/bog. 2008 to present and intend to continue annually.	Status and trend surveillance monitoring. This was one of 50+ survey areas statewide.	Open bog, some emergent marsh.	Some bird species were counted. Targets were secretive marshbirds (rails, bitterns, etc.) but also some passerines (Sedge Wren, Swamp Sparrow). No rails ever found but American Bittern most years.	Electronic	Free
Amy	Staffen	WDNR Natural Heritage Inventory	amy.staffen@wisconsin.gov	608-261-0747	Lake Superior Estuary Plant Surveys	Amnicon River;Bay City Creek;Bois Brule River;Cranberry River;Dutchman Creek;Flag River;Frog Creek;Graveyard Creek;Iron River;Middle River;Montreal River;Onion River;Pikes Creek Slough;Poplar River;Reefer Creek;Saxine Creek;Siskiwit River;Thompson Creek;Whittlesey Creek	Summer and fall 2012	Collect coarse-level baseline data for 21 estuarine sites not surveyed by Epstein et al. in 1995-96.	Estuaries.	Plants (presence/absence using meander surveys)Notes on threats to native community.Notes on hydrological regime, estuarine classification.	Unsure	Unsure