

By Corey Hanson, Red Lake Watershed District Water Quality Coordinator. 3/8/2017.

- ✓ Watershed Restoration and Protection project updates
 - Draft Thief River Watershed Total Maximum Daily Load report
 - Draft Thief River Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy Report
- ✓ Long-Term Monitoring
- ✓ Riverwatch paddling events
- ✓ Investigative, longitudinal sampling during runoff events



Long-Term Monitoring

A round of monitoring and sampling was completed at RLWD long-term monitoring sites in the month of June 2016.

- High concentrations of E. coli bacteria were found at many sampling stations:
 - Darrigan's Creek
 - Chief's Coulee at Dewey Ave in the City of Thief River Falls
 - Brown's Creek at CR 101
 - Lost River at 109th Ave
 - North Cormorant River at CSAH 36
 - South Cormorant River
 - Maple Lake outlet
 - Polk County Ditch 1
 - Judicial Ditch 30, north of Thief River Falls
 - Polk County Ditch 2 at CSAH 20
 - Silver Creek at 159th Ave, west of Clearbrook

**RED LAKE WATERSHED DISTRICT
MONTHLY WATER QUALITY REPORT**

June 2016

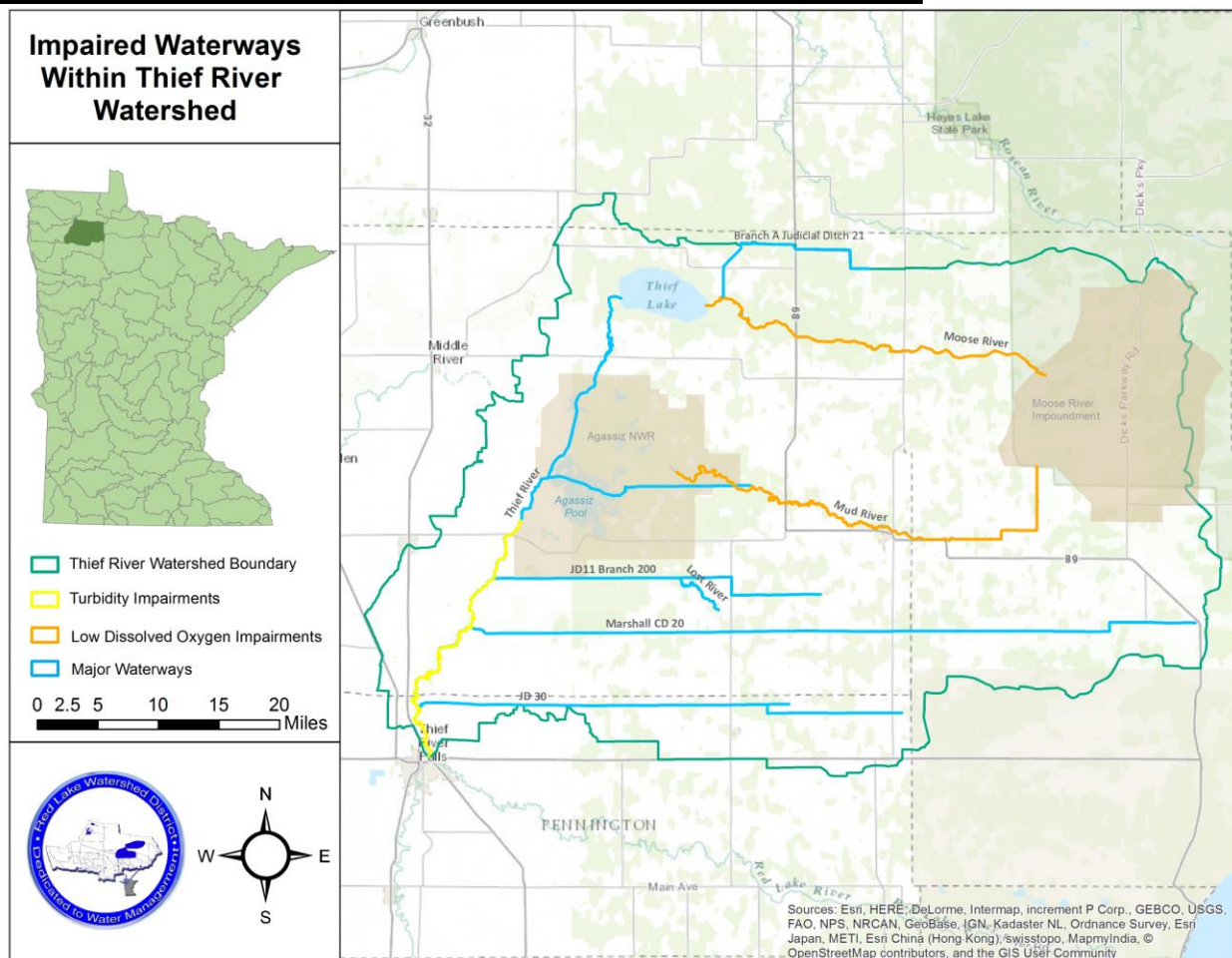
- Clearwater River at CSAH 12 near Terrebonne
- Ruffy Brook at CSAH 11
- Gentilly River at CSAH 11
- Heartsville Coulee at 210th St. SW
- Grand Marais Creek at 130th St. NW
- Grand Marais Creek at 110th St. NW
- Cyr Creek at CR 110
- Kripple Creek at 180th Ave SW
- Beau Gerlot Creek at CR 114
- Terrebonne Creek at CSAH 92
- Burnham Creek at 320th Ave SW
- Marshall County Ditch 20
- Black River at CSAH 18
- High concentrations of total phosphorus were found in:
 - North River Nutrient Region (>0.05 mg/L):
 - Darrigan's Creek
 - Silver Creek at CR 111
 - Ruffy Brook at CSAH 11
 - North Cormorant River at CSAH 36
 - O' Briens Creek
 - Blackduck River
 - South Cormorant River
 - Central River Nutrient Region (>0.1 mg/L):
 - Poplar River at CR118
 - Poplar River at CSAH 30, near Fosston
 - Chief's Coulee at Dewey Ave in the City of Thief River Falls
 - Pennington County Ditch 21 at 135th Ave NE
 - Clearwater River, north of Plummer
 - Clearwater River at CSAH 10
 - Judicial Ditch 30, north of Thief River Falls
 - Hill River at CR 119, north of Brooks
 - South River Nutrient Region (>0.15 mg/L):
 - Heartsville Coulee at 210th St. SW
 - Polk County Ditch 2 at CR 62
 - Polk County Ditch 2 at CSAH 20
 - Burnham Creek at 320th Ave
 - Red Lake River at Fisher
 - Grand Marais Creek at 130th St. NW
 - Red Lake River at the Murray Bridge in East Grand Forks
 - Grand Marais Creek at 110th St. NW
 - Polk County Ditch 1
 - Red Lake River at Fisher
- High total suspended solids (TSS) concentrations were found in the furthest downstream portion of the Red Lake River:
 - >65 mg/L – All River Nutrient Regions

RED LAKE WATERSHED DISTRICT MONTHLY WATER QUALITY REPORT

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- Red Lake River at Fisher
- Red Lake River at the Murray Bridge in East Grand Forks
- Low dissolved oxygen concentrations (<5 mg/L) were found in:
 - Poplar River at CSAH 30, north of Fosston
 - Walker Brook
 - Judicial Ditch 73, upstream of Rydell NWR
 - Heartsville Coulee at 210th St. SW
 - Poplar River Diversion at the Badger Lake inlet
 - Chief's Coulee at Dewey Ave in the City of Thief River Falls
- High biochemical oxygen demand concentrations were found in:
 - Poplar River at CR 118
 - Poplar River at CSAH 30, north of Fosston (12.3 mg/L)
 - Clearwater River at CSAH 10
- A relatively high concentration of nitrates and nitrites was found in Grand Marais Creek.

Thief River Watershed Restoration and Protection (WRAP) Project



- Task 11 – Civic Engagement

- A Thief River Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy Open House event was planned and publicized. RLWD staff created maps and a presentation for the project. Restoration and Protection Strategies were printed so that they could be displayed at the event. A press release was drafted and sent to local newspapers. Large maps of each HUC10 subwatershed and lists of restoration and protection strategies for those areas were displayed on large sheets of poster board.
- A newspaper article was written about the event. RMB staff drafted surveys for attendees of the event. The article was scanned and saved.
- A poorly written newspaper editorial from Elroy Aune was brought to the attention of District staff. The editorial misquoted RLWD staff and erroneously claimed that all impoundments in the Thief River watershed contribute to water quality problems.
- Task 13 – Reports
 - District staff worked on editing the Thief River Watershed Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Report. A new draft of the Thief River TMDL was completed on June 6, 2016. Additional edits were incorporated into the document later in the month.
 - District staff worked on editing the Thief River Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy (WRAPS) document. A new draft of the Thief River WRAPS was completed on June 7, 2016.
 - The final day of this project was June 30, 2016. The reports will now progress through EPA and MPCA review processes, including a public comment period. The RLWD will assist with those processes under a new contract in 2017.

Clearwater River Watershed Restoration and Protection (WRAP) Project

- Objective 1 – Existing Data
 - RLWD staff participated in the Clearwater River Watershed Assessment Team meeting via a web conference. The “to-do” list compiled during that meeting was used to plan additional monitoring to be conducted during the summer of 2016.
 - Continuous dissolved oxygen data collection and intensive sample collection near biological sampling stations that produced poor index of biological integrity (IBI) scores.
 - Investigate road crossings for fish passage issues along biologically impaired reaches.
 - Investigation of stream channel stability along biologically-impaired reaches.
 - RLWD staff participated in the Professional Judgement Group meeting for the assessment of water quality in the Clearwater River Watershed (6/22/2016).
 - Reaches were identified where additional sampling is needed prior to the next round of water quality assessments.
 - Multiple reaches of the Clearwater River and the Poplar River exceeded the standards for total phosphorus and response variables (dissolved oxygen fluctuation, biochemical oxygen demand), but were not listed as impaired by MPCA staff due to a lack of chlorophyll-a data. This decision violates the MPCA’s own guidelines for water quality assessment.

Chlorophyll-a is used to measure the amount of algae growth. Samples are typically taken from lakes in order to measure the amount of algae in the water that could be negatively affecting aquatic recreation. Algae accumulation is typically not a concern in flowing streams and rivers of the RLWD, with the exception of the Mud River in Grygla where blue-green algae were found. Excess nutrients, however, are of concern for eutrophication in waterbodies into which those streams flow (lakes of the Clearwater River watershed on a small scale and Lake Winnipeg on a large scale).

- The Bee Lake outlet previously had a low dissolved oxygen impairment, but that impairment may be removed. The water at that location is essentially lake water.
- Samples have been collected at the outlet of Oak Lake, but the MPCA did not assess it with stream water quality standards for aquatic life because the water at the site is essentially lake water. As I type this, I realize that premise seems a little absurd. There may be a valid argument that the water is not representative of conditions in the stream and a lack of impairments at the outlet of a lake does not mean that the stream doesn't develop impairments downstream of the lake. If stream water quality standards are not met at the outlet of a lake (particularly any that are pollutant-based), however, that seems like something that should be investigated.
- The MPCA assessment staff had made a decision too not assess the JD 73 inlet to Maple Lake due to "wetland influence." The site meets water quality standards, but the dissolved oxygen results were very close to exceeding the threshold for impairment. The "Tamarac Lake to Maple Lake" reach of JD 73 should be a high priority reach for protection efforts.

Maple Lake Inlet, looking upstream of CSAH 10



- The dissolved oxygen impairment in the channel that connects Badger Lake to Mitchell Lake 09020305-542), west of Erskine, may be delisted. The MPCA assessment staff did not think that stream standards should be applied to the channel because of the influence of lake water (drainage from a shallow lake and backwater from another shallow lake) and wetlands. If delisted, the reach could be considered for a list of high priority areas in need of protection during local water planning processes.

Badger – Mitchell Lake channel, downstream of Hwy 2



- The Poplar River Diversion channel, upstream of Badger Lake (09020305-543), may be recommended for delisting/reclassification due to wetland influence. Yet, the MPCA is moving forward with the impairment of a tributary of this channel (09020305-561) that begins at Gerdin Lake and flows into the Poplar River Diversion channel 1.37 miles upstream (east) of Highway 59. That tributary is an artificial watercourse in which flow and water levels are affected by the wetlands and beaver dams along the Poplar River Diversion. The tributary is not a free-flowing channel at the 240th Ave SE crossing.



- An *E. coli* impairment was identified on the channelized reach of Beau Gerlot Creek (09020305-651). The aquatic life assessment was incomplete, however, due to insufficient dissolved oxygen data and a lack of biological data. Additional monitoring is recommended for this reach.
- The MPCA collected fish and macroinvertebrate samples along Branch 5 of Judicial Ditch 72 (09020305-643), an artificial watercourse that drains to the Lost River north of Trail. The fish sampling results from that ditch were better than the results of sampling conducted along the reach of the Lost River (09020305-645) into which it drains. It is important to note that the ditch will now be held to “general use” requirements of warm water streams under the state’s tiered aquatic life use (TALU) standards rather than the “modified use” standards for channelized streams. The modified use category was created to provide lower, more realistic standards (15-point F-IBI score in the Clearwater River watershed) for channelized waterways. Channelized reaches that exceed general use expectations are then held to the higher standards (38-47 point F-IBI scores) of that

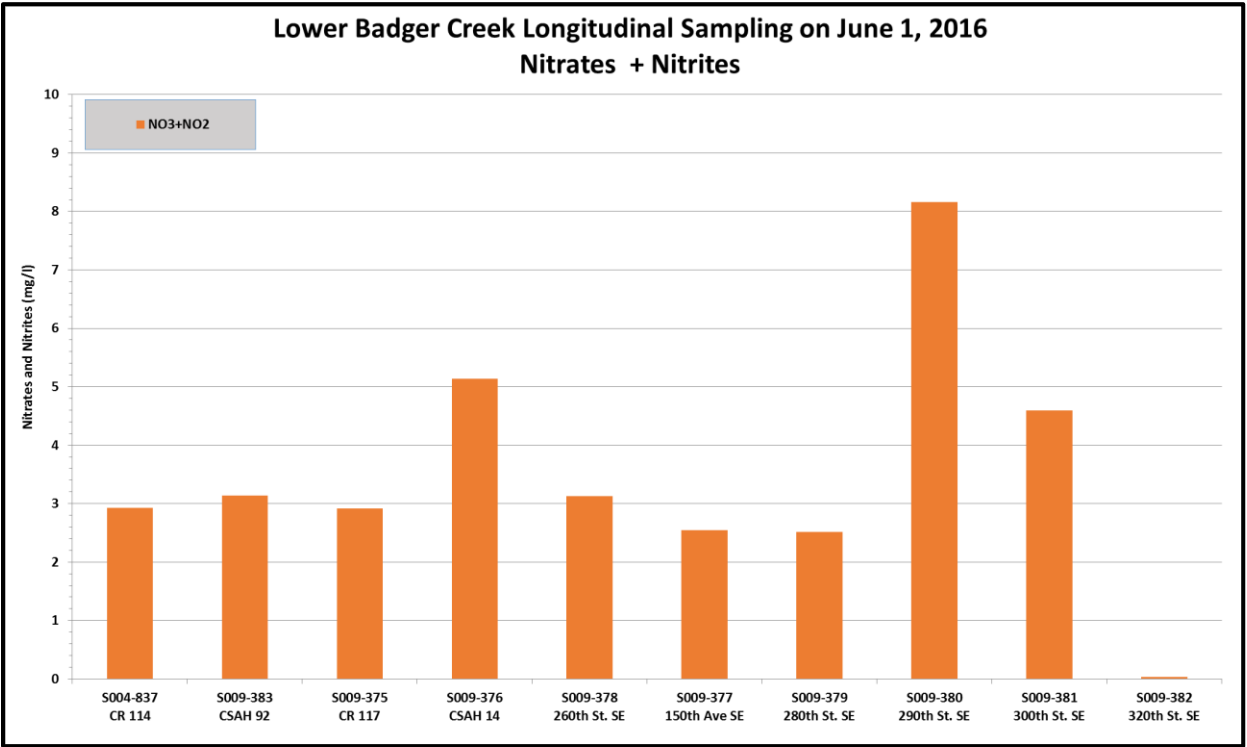
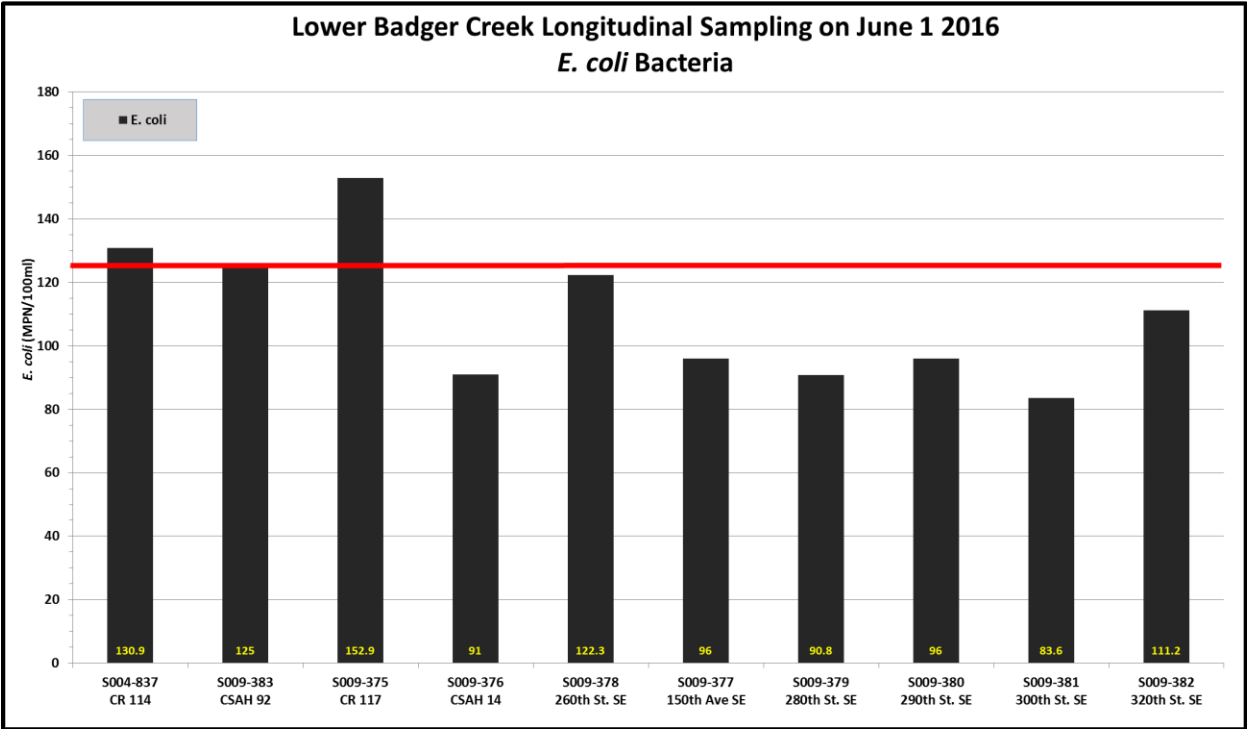
category to avoid degradation of water quality and habitat conditions along the watercourses.

- MPCA biological monitoring staff deployed a temperature logger in the portion of the Lost River (AUID 09020305-530, upstream of Pine Lake) that is currently designated as a trout stream. The temperatures were too warm. The MPCA is recommending that the classification of the reach should be changed from “cold-water” to “warm-water.” There is no historical evidence or documentation of natural reproduction along the reach. Additionally, a high percentage of dissolved oxygen measurements recorded along that reach have failed to meet standards.
- Additional E. coli sampling is needed for the Hill River upstream of Hill River Lake (09020305-656).
- Cold-water taxa were found in Ruffy Brook! Ruffy Brook is a former trout stream that lost its ability to support trout due to land use changes. Fish and macroinvertebrate IBI scores were good in Ruffy Brook. The presence of cold-water taxa is a sign that the restoration of the Ruffy Brook trout stream is still a possibility.
- There have been issues with discharge from a feedlot in the Walker Brook watershed. E. coli sampling, prior to the next round of assessment, is highly recommended.
- o Results of the preliminary assessment are summarized in the May 2016 RLWD Water Quality Report.
 - <http://www.redlakewatershed.org/waterquality/MonthlyWQReport/2016%205%20May%20Water%20Quality%20Report.pdf>
- o Silver Creek dissolved oxygen data was cross-referenced with flow data. When days in which there is no measurable flow in the stream are filtered from the dissolved oxygen record, Silver Creek meets the dissolved oxygen standard. Less than 10% of daily minimum dissolved oxygen concentrations fall below 5 mg/l on days in which there is measurable flow in Silver Creek.
- o Red Lake County Ditch 57 dissolved oxygen data was cross-referenced with flow data. Filtering days with low or zero flow from the record reduces the rate at which daily minimum dissolved oxygen levels drop below 5 mg/l.
 - 31% of all daily DO minimums were <5 mg/l
 - 22.7% of daily DO minimums were <5 mg/l when flow was >0 CFS
 - 16.7% of daily DO minimums were <5 mg/l when flow was >1 CFS
 - 9.1% of daily DO minimums were <5 mg/l when flow was >5 CFS (meets the standard)
 - RLWD staff participated in the Clearwater River Professional Judgement Group meeting in Bemidji during which the results of the assessment were discussed.
- Objective 2 – Water Quality Sampling
 - o High concentrations of E. coli bacteria were found in:
 - Terrebonne Creek at CSAH 92
 - Silver Creek at 159th Ave (west of Clearbrook)
 - Silver Creek at 159th Ave (southwest of Clearbrook)

- Silver Creek at 161st Ave
- Brooks Creek
- Clear Brook at CSAH 92
- Beau Gerlot Creek at CSAH 92
- Walker Brook
- Lower Badger Creek at CR 117
- High concentrations of total phosphorus were found in:
 - North River Nutrient Region (>0.05 mg/L):
 - Central River Nutrient Region (>0.1 mg/L):
 - Poplar River at CR 118
 - Poplar River at 310th St SE
 - Red Lake County Ditch 17
 - Clearwater River at CSAH 20, south of Plummer
- High total suspended solids (TSS) concentrations were found in:
- Low dissolved oxygen concentrations were found in:
 - Hill River at 335th Ave SE
 - Walker Brook
 - Silver Creek at CSAH 18
- Objective 3 – Flow Monitoring
 - 50.5 CFS of flow was measured in Lower Badger Creek on 6/1/2016
 - 10.1 CFS of flow was measured in Beau Gerlot Creek on 6/1/2016
 - 0 CFS of flow was observed in Terrebonne Creek on 6/1/2016
 - 3.85 CFS of flow was measured in the Hill River at 335th Ave on 6/21/2016 (focus is on low-flow measurements at this site in order to identify the stage at which flow drops to 0 CFS).
- Objective 6 – Stressor and Pollutant Identification
 - The RLWD Water Quality Assistant conducted a windshield survey of portions of the Clearwater River watershed to identify erosion and other potential sources of water quality problems.
 - Longitudinal samples were collected along Lower Badger Creek on June 1, 2016 after a May 31, 2016 runoff event. Sediment concentrations were relatively low, with an 8 mg/L maximum concentration. *E. coli* concentrations exceeded the 126 MPN/100ml standard at two sites on the downstream end of the reach. Nitrates and nitrites were relatively high along most of the reach. Nitrates and nitrites increased greatly between 320th St. SE and 290th St. SE.

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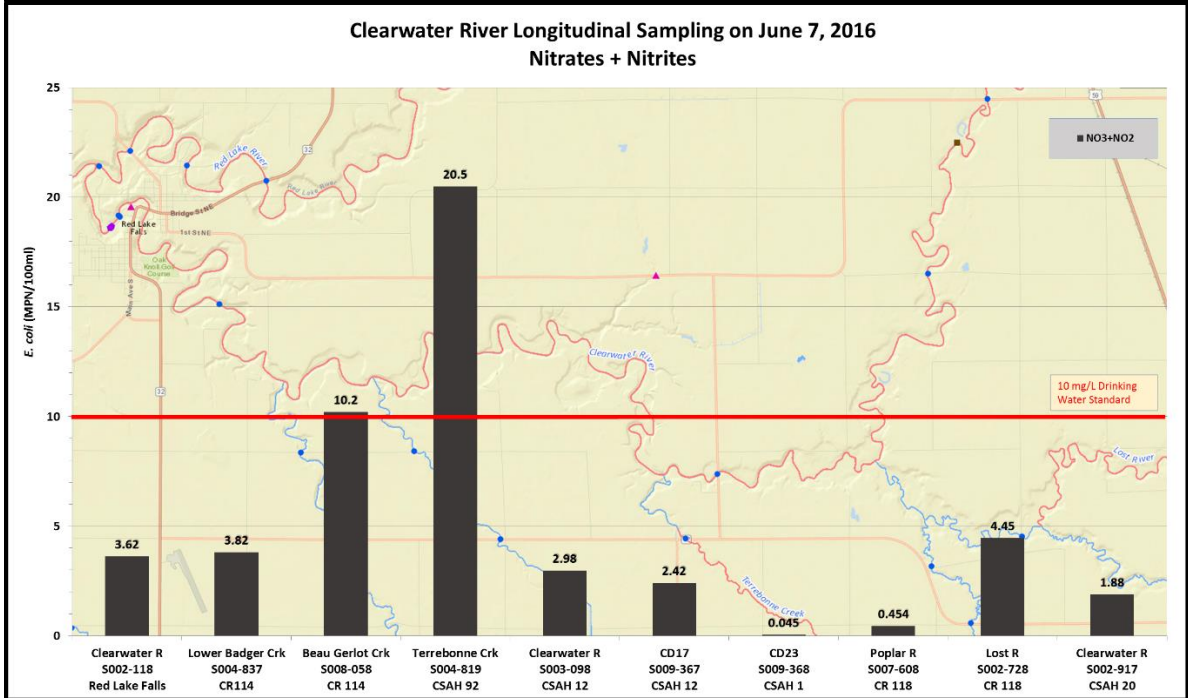
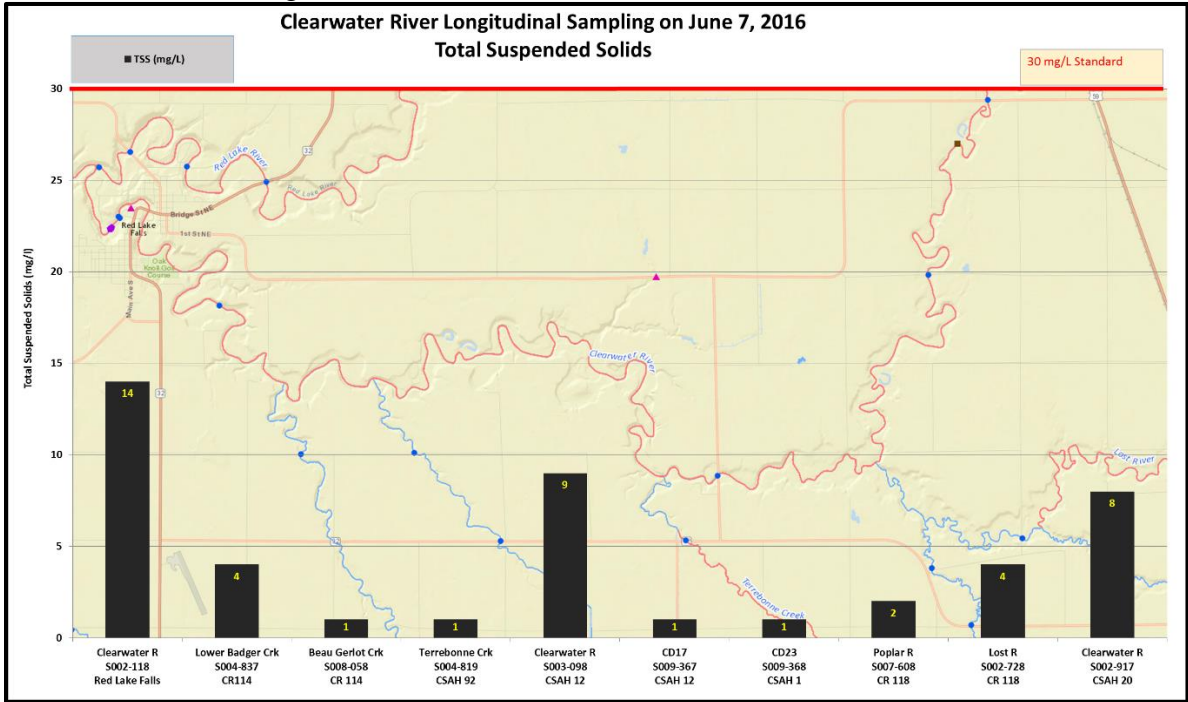
June 2016



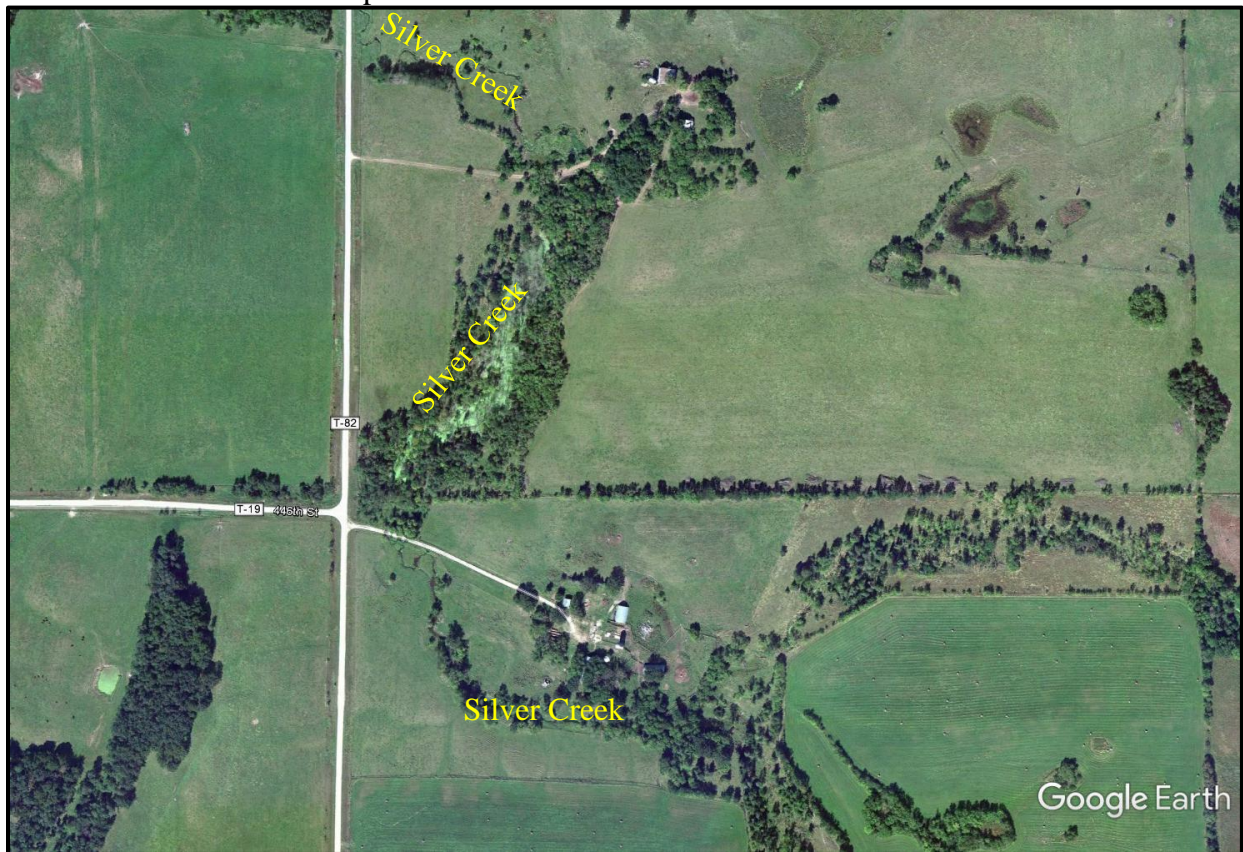
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- Longitudinal samples were collected along the Clearwater River and its tributaries on June 7, 2016 after near-daily rainfall events during the first week of June 2016. Total suspended solids concentrations met the 30 mg/L standard at all sites (14 mg/L maximum in the Clearwater River at Red Lake Falls). Nitrates were extremely high, exceeding the 10 mg/L drinking water standard, in two tributaries of the Clearwater River: Beau Gerlot Creek (10.2 mg/L) and Terrebonne Creek (20.5 mg/L).

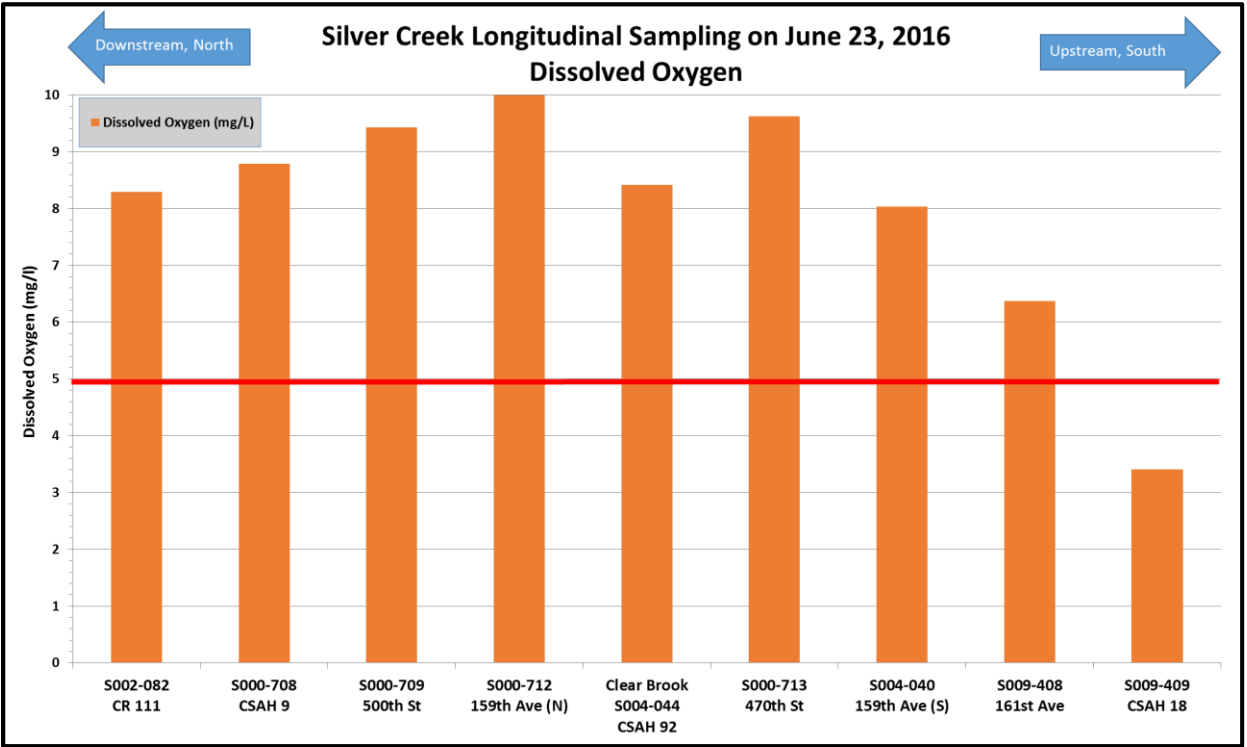
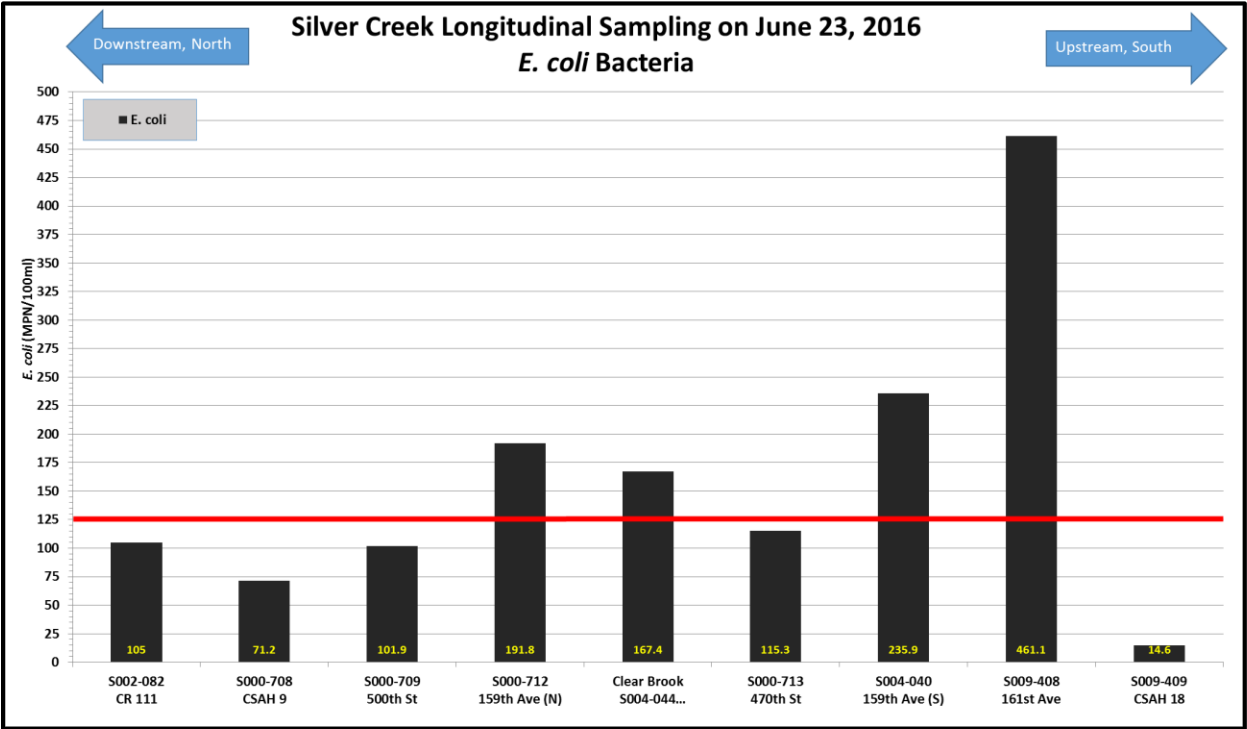


- Longitudinal E. coli samples were collected along Silver Creek on June 23, 2016. E. coli concentrations peaked in the Clearbrook area, and then decreased at the downstream end of the stream. The most significant change was a 446.5 MPN/100ml increase between CSAH 18 and 161st Ave. The aerial photo (below) shows two livestock operations along Silver Creek between those two crossings. Also, there appears to be a portion of the stream that is ponded and eutrophic. The ponding appears to be caused by an improperly sized culvert on a private driveway. Low dissolved oxygen readings were found at the furthest upstream site that was sampled at CSAH 18.



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- A dissolved oxygen logger was deployed in an unnamed ditch that flows from Gerdin Lake to the Poplar River Diversion channel, northeast of Erskine (AUID 09020305-561). The MPCA had sampled the ditch for fish (for reasons unknown and the ditch received a fish index of biological integrity score of zero points. Because the impairment was identified, a stressor identification process was required. As shown in the photos below, the water in the ditch is relatively stagnant. It is very likely that low dissolved oxygen readings will be low in this channel.



- Poor index of biotic integrity scores were recorded at a sampling station within the channelized portion of the Lost River. A dissolved oxygen logger will also be deployed in that channel to help with the stressor identification process. Some stream bank instability and minimal buffer situations were noted while scouting potential monitoring sites.



Stream bank erosion along Lower Badger Creek downstream of CSAH 49

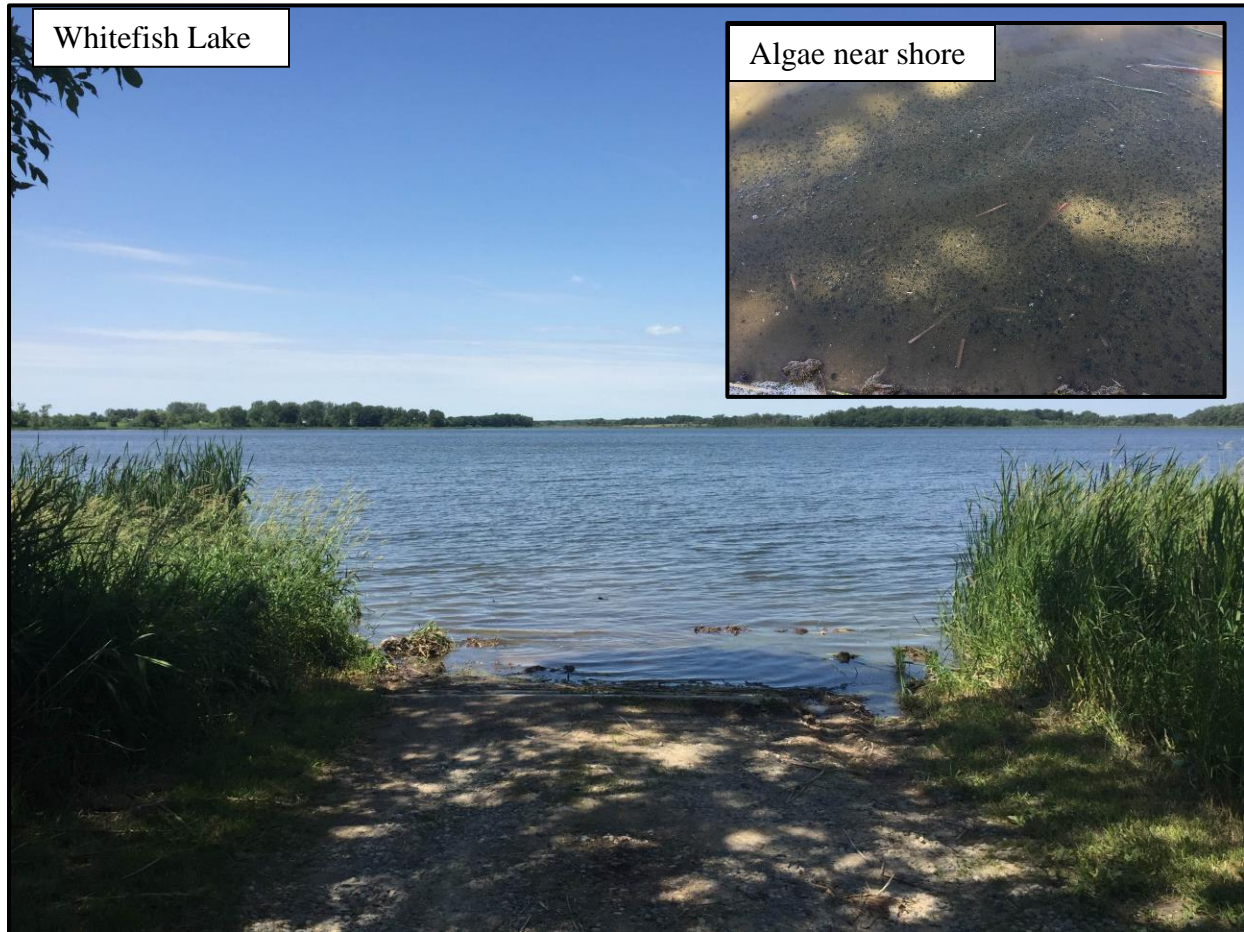


Poor buffer along Lower Badger Creek upstream of T 29

- Poor index of biological integrity were found within Red Lake County Ditch 23, upstream of CSAH 1. A dissolved oxygen logger will be deployed in that channel during the latter half of the summer to help with the stressor identification process.



- Plans were made for Microbial Source Tracking (fecal DNA) sampling in the Clearwater River watershed along reaches where E. coli impairments were identified during the 2016 water quality assessment.
- The RLWD Water Quality Assistant helped DNR staff with an assessment of culverts along biologically-impaired reaches in the Clearwater River watershed. The culverts were surveyed to determine whether any were limiting fish passage.
- Samples were collected from Whitefish Lake. Dissolved oxygen levels and index of biological integrity scores were low in the Poplar River near Whitefish Lake. The Poplar River passes through a wetland area that is adjacent to the lake. The Whitefish Lake sampling was conducted to determine whether eutrophication within the lake could be contributing to the dissolved oxygen and aquatic life deficiencies in the Poplar River. The lake met water quality standards in all of the samples that were collected during the summer of 2016, despite notable amounts of algae near shore during some sampling events.



Red Lake River Watershed Assessment Project (Watershed Restoration and Protection – WRAP)

The end date of the Red Lake River WRAP contract was extended to December 31, 2016.

- Task 6 – Stream Channel Stability Assessment
 - MN DNR staff completed a draft Red Lake River Fluvial Geomorphology Report. RLWD staff reviewed the report.
- Task 9 – Data Analysis
 - Red Lake River trend analysis and graphics were completed for the Red Lake River Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy (WRAPS) report.
 - Trend analysis of dissolved oxygen, total phosphorus, total suspended solids, and E. coli levels in the Red Lake River at monitoring sites in the City of Thief River Falls.
 - Trend analysis of dissolved oxygen, total phosphorus, total suspended solids, and E. coli levels in the Red Lake River at the CSAH 219 crossing (S002-077) at Highlanding.

- Trend analysis of dissolved oxygen, total phosphorus, total suspended solids, and E. coli levels in Burnham Creek monitoring sites near the downstream end of the watershed.
 - o A total suspended solids TMDL was calculated for the Red Lake River at Murray Bridge in Grand Forks (Site # S002-963/S000-013, AUID #09020303-503).
 - o A total suspended solids TMDL was calculated for the Red Lake River at the CSAH 3 Bridge near Huot (Site #S002-976 on AUID #09020303-502).
 - o Red Lake River total suspended solids annual load reduction recommendations were calculated.
- Task 10 – Civic Engagement
 - o A paddling event was held on the Red Lake River. RLWD Board and staff provided assistance to the event that was organized by the International Water Institute.
 - o A blog post was written with an update about the Red Lake River WRAPS project.
- Task 12 – Reports
 - o Comments from BWSR and MN DNR staff were incorporated into the Restoration and Protection Strategies section of the Red Lake River WRAPS document.
 - o A final grant report was completed for the Thief River WRAP project.

Grand Marais Creek Watershed Restoration and Protection Project

- The Grand Marais Creek Watershed Monitoring and Assessment Report is now available on the MPCA website: <https://www.pca.state.mn.us/sites/default/files/wq-ws3-09020306b.pdf>.
- Emmons and Olivier Resources, Inc. staff worked on reviewing the budget and tasks, revising the TMDL report, and revising the WRAPS report.

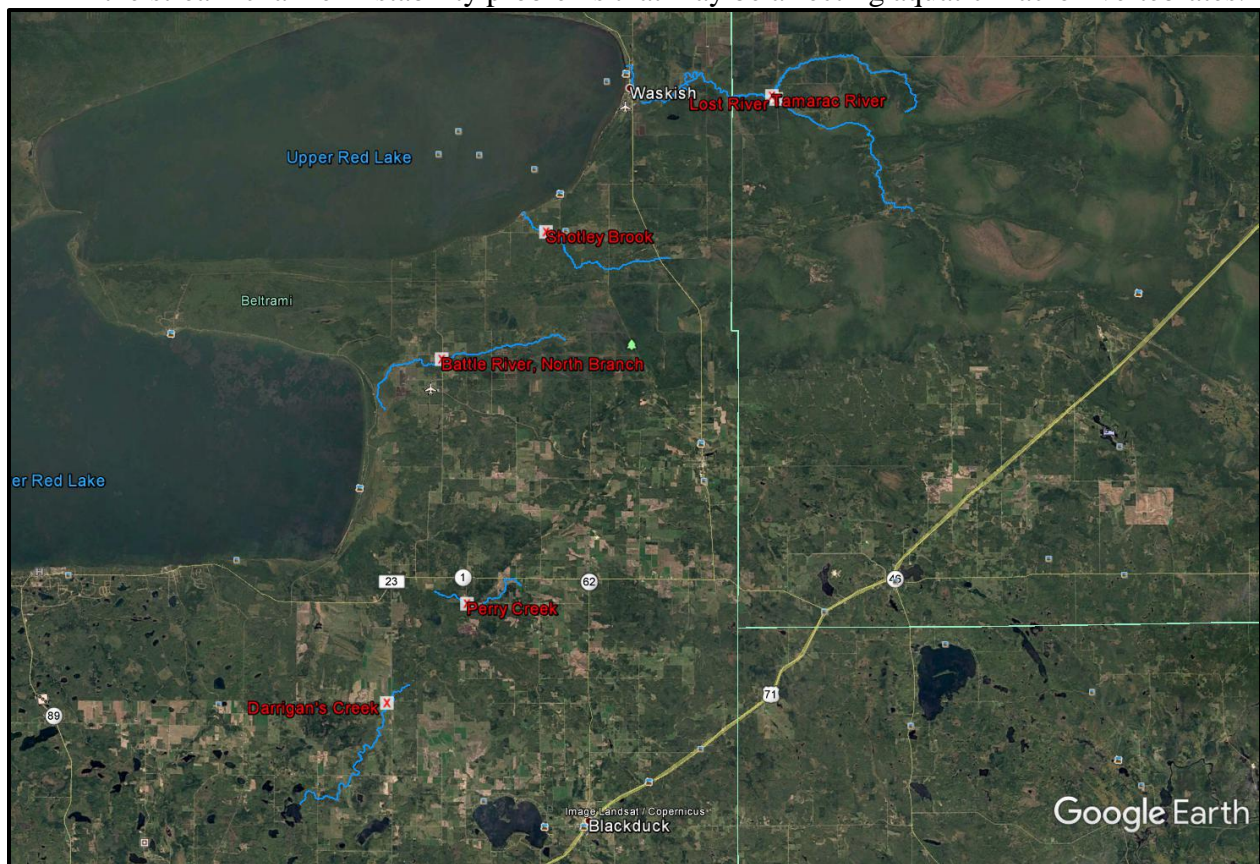
Upper/Lower Red Lakes Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy Project

- RLWD and Red Lake DNR staff participated in the Upper/Lower Red Lakes Watershed Professional Judgement Group meeting in Bemidji during which the results of the assessment were discussed on June 23, 2016.
- MPCA, MNDNR, Red Lake DNR, and RLWD staff discussed stressor identification work that will be needed to address biological impairments in the Upper/Lower Red Lakes Watershed. MN DNR staff provided the following map that shows the locations of impaired reaches (in blue). It also shows the locations of sites where fluvial geomorphology work was being planned to assess stream channel stability. The following reaches are being examined because they failed to meet IBI expectations and will likely be listed as impaired on the Draft 2018 List of Impaired Waters.
 - o Tamarac River, 09020302-501, poor F-IBI scores
 - o Shotley Brook, 09020302-502, poor macroinvertebrate IBI (M-IBI) scores
 - o North Branch of the Battle River, 09020302-503, poor F-IBI scores
 - o Darrigans Creek, 09020302-508, poor M-IBI scores
 - o Pike Creek, 09020302-521, poor M-IBI scores

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- Lost River, 09020302-602, poor F-IBI scores
- Perry Creek, 09020302-605, poor F-IBI scores
- The Tamarac River, which flows into Upper Red Lake at Waskish, failed to meet fish index of biological integrity (F-IBI) standards. Some of the ditches that flow into the river are very deep and old. They are up to 12 feet deep in some places where the ditches were dug through the peat to the mineral soil. Low dissolved oxygen is a potential stressor.
- Shotley Brook may have some streambank instability problems.
- Darrigan's Creek failed to meet standards for macroinvertebrates. During the biological sampling, a significant amount of "embeddedness" was observed. In other words, larger gravel and cobble particles were surrounded and covered by a large amount of silt and sand. The silt and sand could be coming from unstable stream banks that have been damaged by cattle. High concentrations of *E. coli* bacteria have been recorded in Darrigan's Creek and the stream will be listed as impaired by high *E. coli* on the next list of impaired waters. Addressing the sources of *E. coli* (cattle) may also be a remedy for the stream channel instability problems that may be affecting aquatic macroinvertebrates.



Other Notes

- RLWD staff paddled up the Thief River to get photos of recently completed stream bank stabilization projects along the Thief River. Those photos were used during the Thief River Open House Event.



- LGUs worked on the structural implementation schedule, surface/groundwater supply, and measurable goals sections of the Red Lake River One Watershed One Plan document
- RLWD and other LGU staff reviewed and commented on a Thief River One Watershed One Plan grant application.
- RLWD staff contributed to the development of the Red Lake River Corridor Master Plan.
- The West Polk SWCD submitted a grant application for “Project 134,” a project that will stabilize the outlet of a tributary of Burnham Creek (Polk County Ditch 73). The project is southwest of Crookston, in Andover Township.
- The Red Lake River Corridor Enhancement Joint Powers Board collaborated to write a draft *Red Lake River Corridor Master Plan*. A completed Master Plan document was submitted to the Greater Minnesota Regional Parks and Trails Commission on June 30, 2016.
- The International Water Institute shared a June 2016 edition of their River Rendezvous newsletter.
 - http://www.iwinst.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/RWRendez_Issue-25-PDF-Final.pdf
- Water quality related notes from the June 9, 2016 RLWD Board of Managers meeting.
 - Staff member Corey Hanson stated that the Thief River Watershed Restoration and Protection (WRAP) Open House event will take place on June 14, 2016 from 5:00-7:00 p.m. at the District office.
 - Administrator Jesme stated that the structure at the outlet of the Blackduck Lake which is owned by Hines Township is failing. The MnDNR is working on a cost estimate to apply for a grant for repairs and is looking for partners in the project. Hines Township will present further information to the Board at a later date.

June 2016 Meetings and Events

- **June 2, 2016** – Upper/Lower Red Lakes stressor identification and geomorphology web conference with MPCA and DNR staff
- **June 2, 2016** – Red Lake River One Watershed One Plan Meeting
- **June 3, 2016** – Clearwater River Watershed Assessment Team Meeting (via Lync web conference)
- **June 6, 2016** – Clearbrook-Gonvick River Explorers (Riverwatch) kayak trip
 - RLWD staff (Ashley) and IWI staff planned and accompanied the Clearbrook-Gonvick Riverwatch team on a paddling trip.
 - Clearwater River from just below outlet of Clearwater Lake to Clearwater CR 14



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- **June 8-10, 2016** – International Watershed Institute hosted Wilderness Inquiry events in several locations along the Red Lake River (Crookston, Thief River Falls, Red Lake Falls, and East Grand Forks). Additional photos of all of the locations can be viewed in a collection of Flickr.com albums:

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/127571157@N06/collections/72157669233155862/>



- **June 13, 2016** – Pennington County Water Resources Advisory Committee meeting.
 - Project Updates
 - SSTS Projects
 - Ditch inventory grant
 - The SWCD is currently working in the SE corner of the county.
 - City of Thief River Falls stormwater assessment
 - A water quality model will be used to identify the ideal locations for BMPs.
 - CD 96, 21, and 16 gully control and buffer implementation
 - Additional financial incentives are being offered for buffer strips and side water inlets.
 - Clean Water Fund project ideas
 - Multi-county Red Lake River erosion control project
 - Outlet of Pennington County Ditch 96
 - Outlet of the CSAH 7 ditch
 - Outlets in Red Lake County
 - The MN DNR is updating buffer maps based on input from local government.
 - The SWCD reserved a booth at the Pennington County Fair to distribute information about aquatic invasive species (AIS). “A ton” of license holders (printed with educational messages about AIS) have been handed-out.

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- **June 14, 2016** – Thief River Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy project Open House Event
- **June 22, 2016** – Clearwater River Watershed Professional Judgement Group Meeting, Bemidji DNR Regional Office.
- **June 23, 2016** – Upper/Lower Red Lakes Watershed Professional Judgement Group Meeting, Bemidji DNR Regional Office.

Red Lake Watershed District Monthly Water Quality Reports are available online at:

<http://www.redlakewatershed.org/monthwq.html>.

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