

VOYAGEURS NATIONAL PARK WETLAND RESTORATION PROJECT – PHASE III PROGRESS

Presented to the Lessard-Sams Outdoor Heritage Council Meeting

VAGEURS WETLAND RESTORATION PROJECT

WETLANDS ARE A RARE ECOSYSTEM, AND MINNESOTA'S ARE EXCEPTIONAL

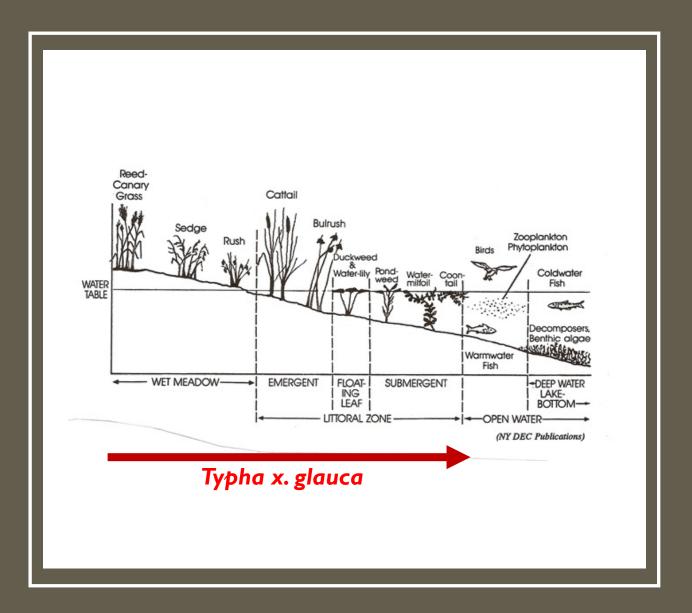
Wetlands make up 40% of annual renewable services, but only cover 6-9% of the world's land base, but 20% of Minnesota's land base. 2

Minnesota has lost approximately half of its original wetlands since 1850. 3



- I. Ronis, E. 2024. Swamped: In a Good Way!.U.S. Fish and WildLife Service. Accessed June 2025.2.
- 2. Wetland Quality. Accessed November 2025. Minnesota Polution Control Agency.
- 3. Kloiber, S.M., Norris, D.J., and Bergman, A.L. 2019. Minnesota Wetland Inventory: User Guide and Summary Statistics [June, 2019]. Minnesota Department of Natural Resources





The niche of selected wetlands plants based on water depths.



EXTENT OF CATTAIL INVASION







VOYAGEURS WETLAND RESTORATION PROJECT





TREATMENTS



Terrestrial

- Piling Removed material covering live plants
- Surface cut Cut ground level on terrestrial surfaces
- Tilling
- Piling
- Herbicide *new in 2025

Aquatic

Underwater cutting (rooted plants)

Total removal (floating mats)

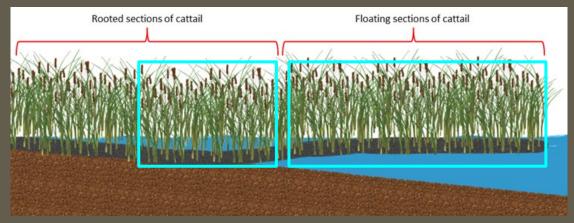
Terrestrial and Aquatic

→ • Burning



TREATMENTS - LETHAL









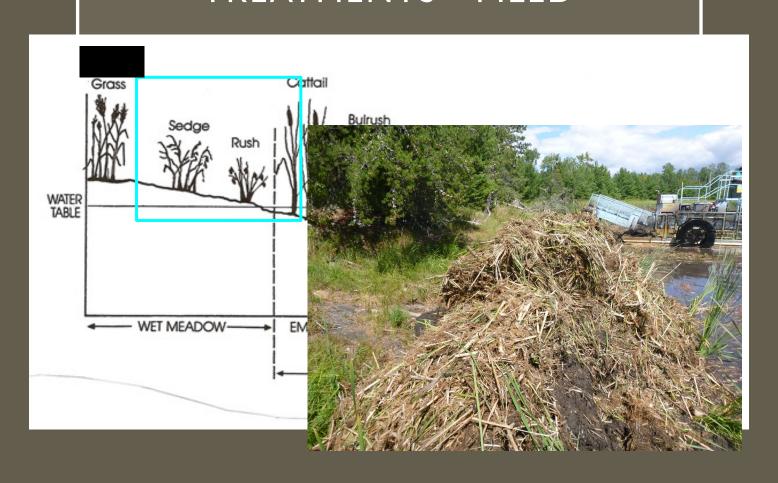


TREATMENTS – TOTAL REMOVAL





TREATMENTS - PILED



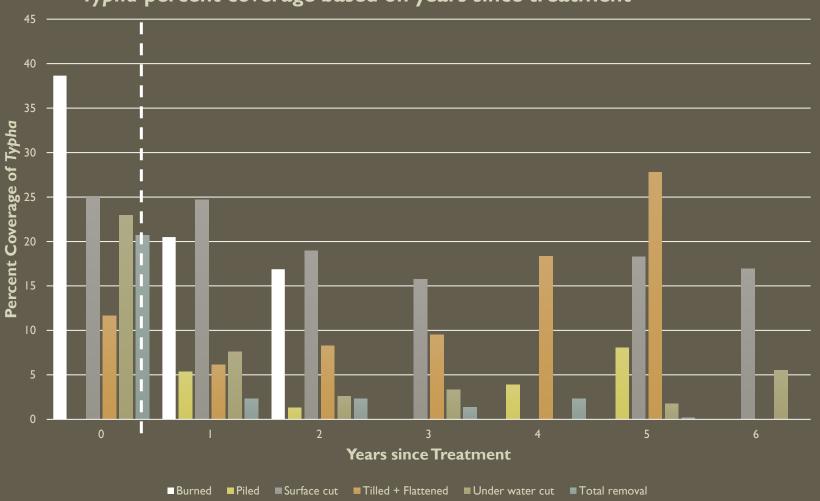
TREATMENTS – TILLED+FLATTENED

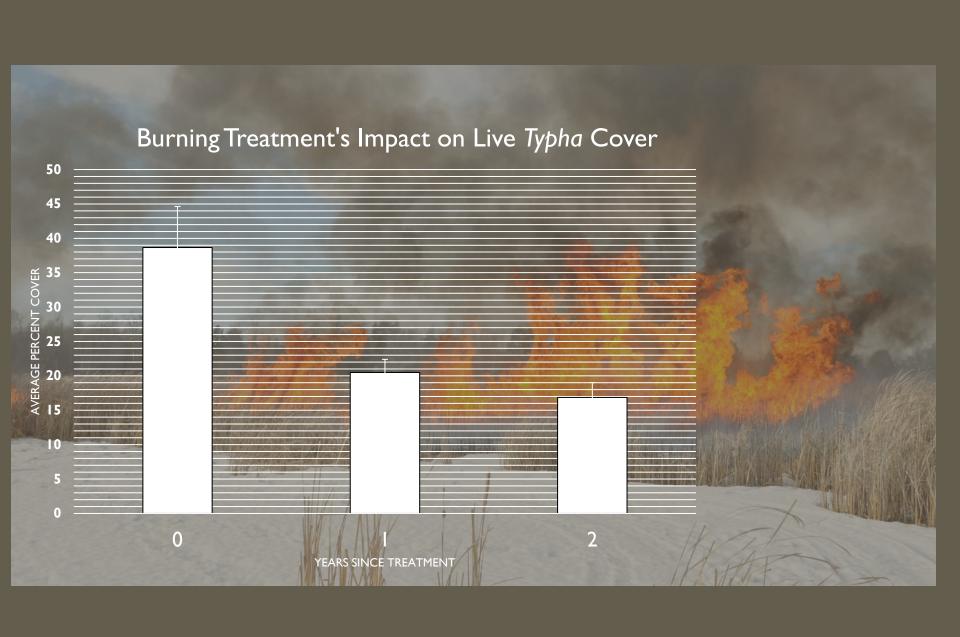




TREATMENT-BURNING

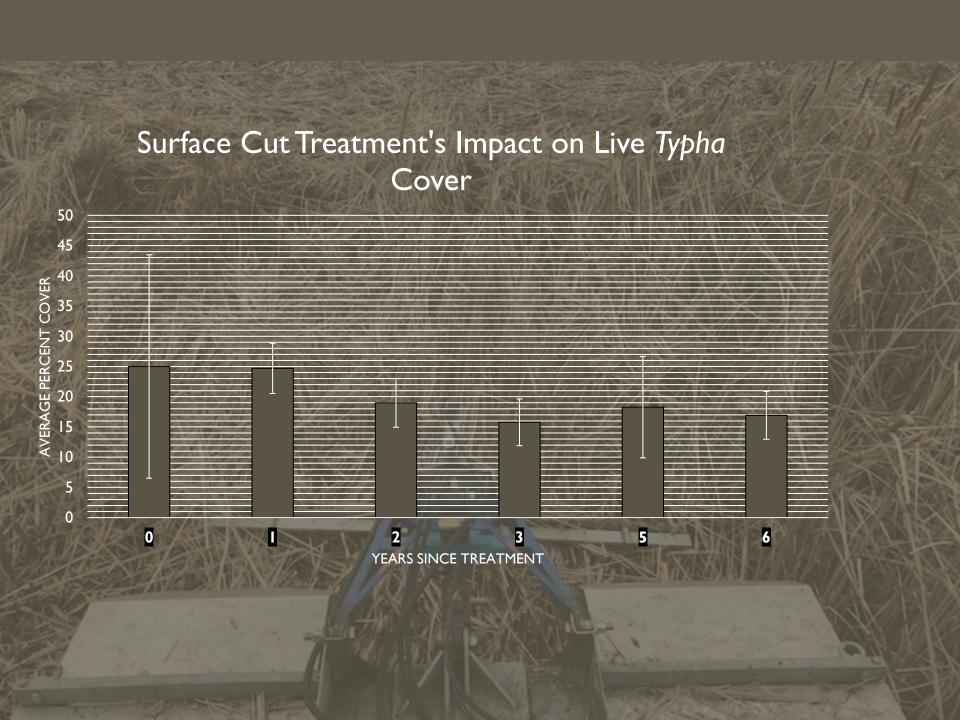
Typha percent coverage based on years since treatment

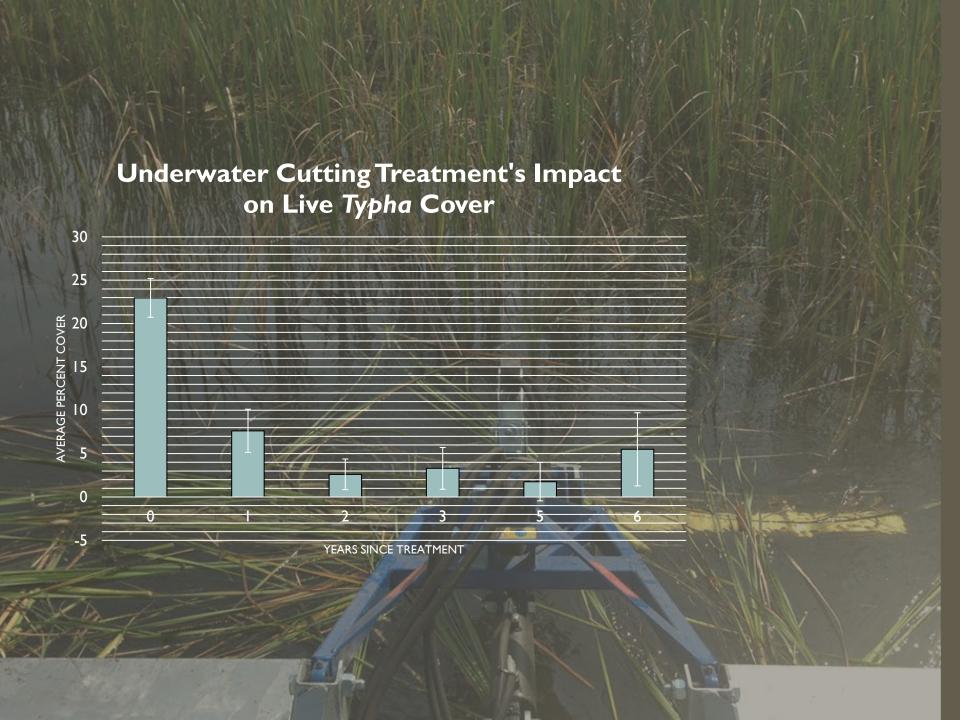


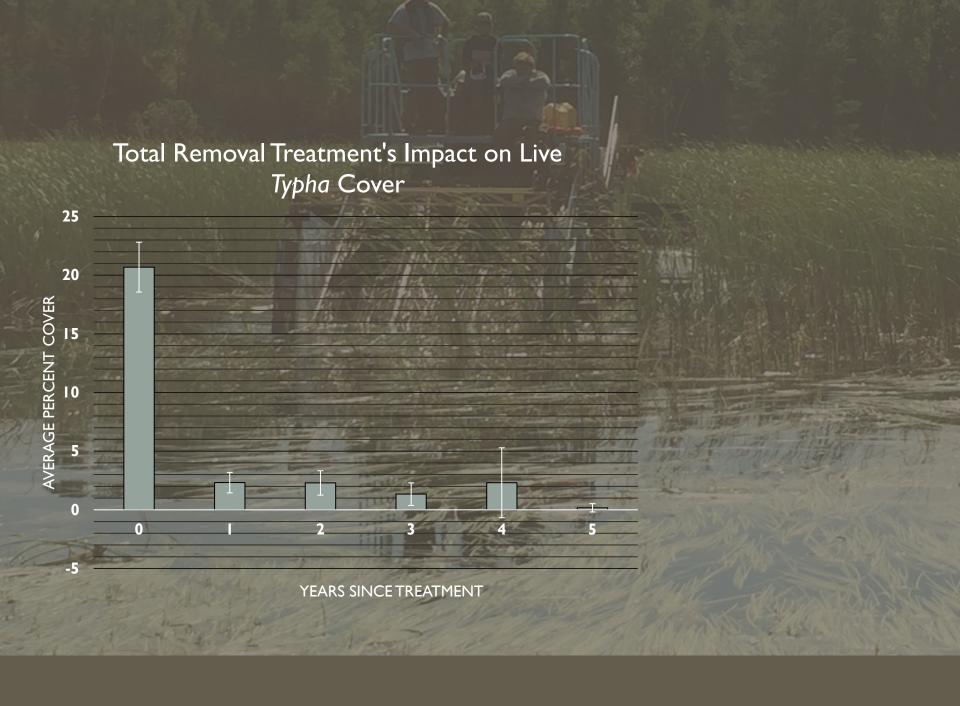


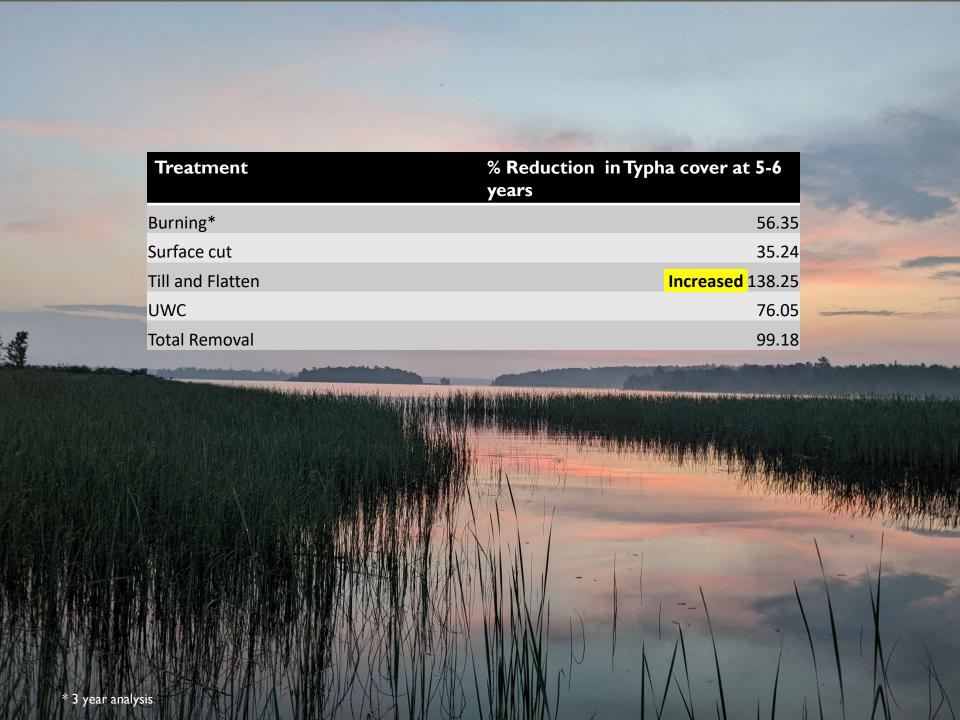
Piling Treatment's Impact on Live Typha Cover













What are we seeing?

Total removal is costly, but high impact

Fire creates decreased workload following season and increases plant diversity.

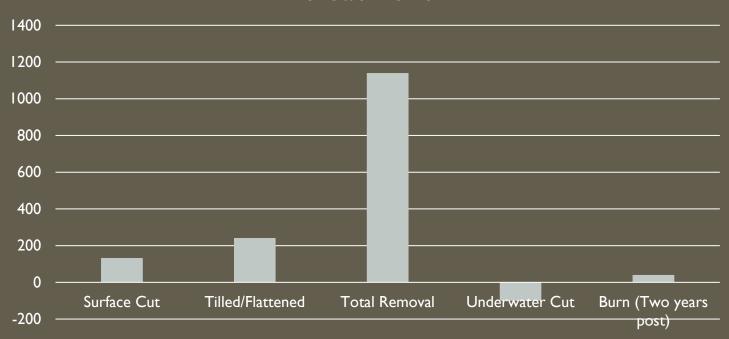
Underwater cutting is lower cost than total removal, and very effective.

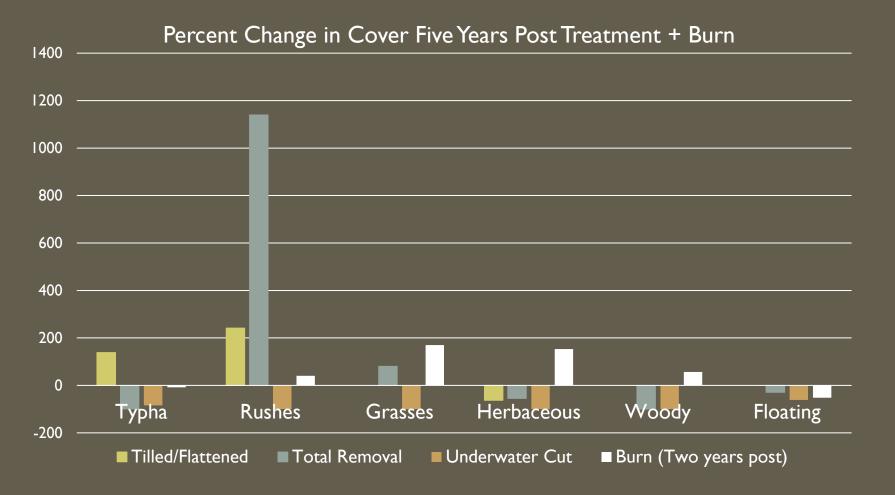
Seeding seems to be necessary in many sites.

Some plant trophic groups still need recovery assistance (e.g., floating leaf plants) Herbicide may help prevent re-introduction, but not end-all solution. Northern Minnesota functions differently than many ecosystems.

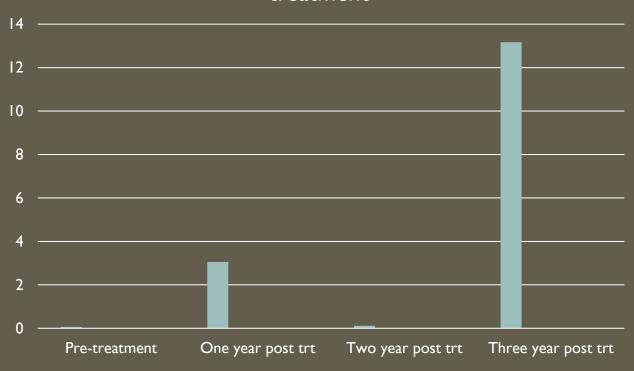


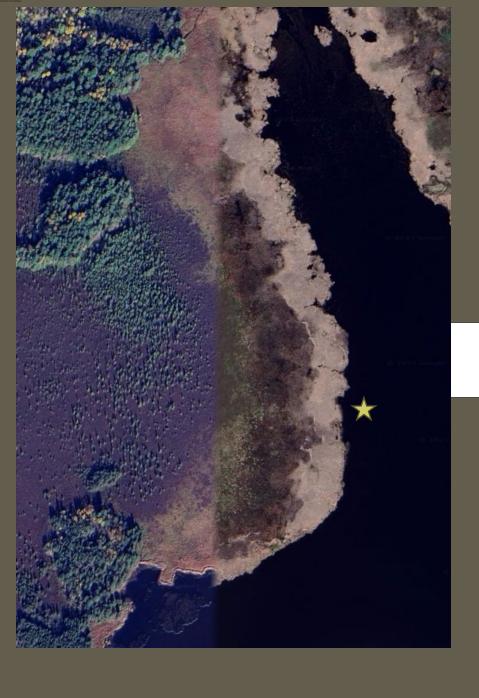
% Change in Rush cover five years after treatment

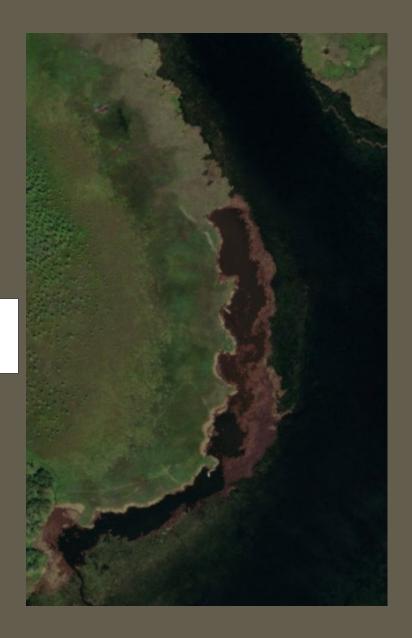




Wild Rice cover following total removal treatment











2025 total acreage: 23.8

ARE WE DONE?

Developing resilient landscapes requires diverse populations. We need to ensure stable plant communities...

Fire return intervals

Local and climate smart seed collections- especially floating and aquatic sp.

Seeding the right species for the right place

Aggressive plants in high risk places

Root wad placement for site stabilization

Working with state and private on solutions



Next steps

Bringing in the community

Assessing fish, macroinvertebrate, and bird species, & other species of concern

Seed sourcing, outplanting, & diversity.

NASA early detection project





