

Muskegon Lake AOC Habitat Restoration

This win/win restoration project improves lake-bottom habitat and “repurposes” historic, logging-era wood. It provides a variety of beneficial uses from restored habitat to artwork and brew-pub tables, to fill for shoreline brownfield redevelopment projects



Project Highlights

- ◆ Removal of 122,673 metric tons of mill debris
- ◆ Restoration of 11.4 acres of open water and emergent wetlands
- ◆ Improved habitat for the lake bottom/
native benthic community
- ◆ Complete restoration of Muskegon Lake to remove it from the list of Great Lakes AOCs or “toxic hotspots” by 2017
- ◆ Funding is provided by the GLRI and U.S. EPA through NOAA and the Great Lakes Commission
- ◆ The West Michigan Shoreline Regional Development Commission is implementing this project
- ◆ The Annis Water Resources Institute is developing monitoring protocols to determine the impact of sawmill debris on the aquatic ecosystem

Environmental Benefits

Improved fish and wildlife habitat and a 20-year landowner agreement to protect the restored resource

Economic Benefits

Re-use and repurposing dredged material has benefits beyond those associated with improved fish and wildlife habitat

Community Benefits

The Muskegon Center for the Arts creates art pieces from the wood and donates a percent of proceeds to the Muskegon Lake Watershed Partnership

Background of the Area of Concern (AOC)

Within the lower Muskegon River watershed, lies the Muskegon Lake AOC, a drowned river mouth lake that flows into Lake Michigan at a shoreline that is part of the world's largest assemblage of freshwater sand dunes. Muskegon Lake was designated an AOC in 1985 due to ecological problems caused by industrial discharges, shoreline alterations and the filling of open water and coastal wetlands. Since 1992, community groups, governmental and nongovernmental organizations have worked collaboratively to remediate contaminated sediments and to restore and protect fish and wildlife species and their habitats. Historic sawmill debris, foundry sand and slag filled 798 acres of open water and emergent wetlands in the AOC. Nearly 25% of Muskegon Lake's open water and shallow wetlands were filled. Approximately 74 percent of the shoreline was hardened with wood pilings, sheet metal, foundry slag and concrete. This resulted in the loss and degradation of shallow water benthos communities, isolation and fragmentation of coastal wetlands, and the associated degradation of water quality and fish and wildlife populations. With completion of this and several other projects in development, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) now expects to remove Muskegon Lake from the list of Great Lakes "toxic hotspots" by 2019.

History of the Lake

Historical deposits of sawmill debris (lumber-era sawmill debris and other types of marine debris) continue to impact the ecological quality of Muskegon Lake. The presence of mill debris is not natural, but is a remnant of the logging industry that dominated the Muskegon Lake shoreline in the late 1800s. During that time, byproducts from 47 sawmill operations (sawdust and slabwood) were routinely dumped into the lake along the south and north shorelines. As a result of these and other industrial impacts, Muskegon Lake became heavily degraded with significant impairments to the native ecological community that persisted for decades.



Repurposing this historic logging-era sawmill waste has been celebrated by the local community. The wood has been used for brew pub tables, artwork and brownfield redevelopment fill. This habitat restoration project has been a real win/win for the local economy and the environment.
- Mayor Steve Gawron, City of Muskegon



Project Progress

Final engineering and construction specifications will be based on conditions at each site as well as the overall impact to Muskegon Lake. Social, economic and environmental benefits will be considered in deciding the appropriate quantities for removal, potential re-use opportunities of wood, restoration activities and the methods to be used to permanently protect the restored resources. This project builds upon the work funded by a NOAA GLRI grant received by WMSRDC in 2010 to investigate the restoration potential of mill debris sites and complete engineering and design for two. One site was partially restored under a previous grant and is being completed under this grant. GVSU AWRI is implementing a pre-post restoration monitoring protocol to help determine the impact of mill debris on the benthos and to determine the impact of restoration.

Funding and Partners

Approximately \$2.8 million is available for this project through the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI), a regional program that is supporting implementation of a comprehensive restoration plan for the Great Lakes, including cleaning up the Areas of Concern. The project funding comes from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) through a partnership with the Great Lakes Commission. The project is being managed locally by the West Michigan Shoreline Regional Development Commission and ecological monitoring is being performed by the Grand Valley State University Annis Water Resources Institute.

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