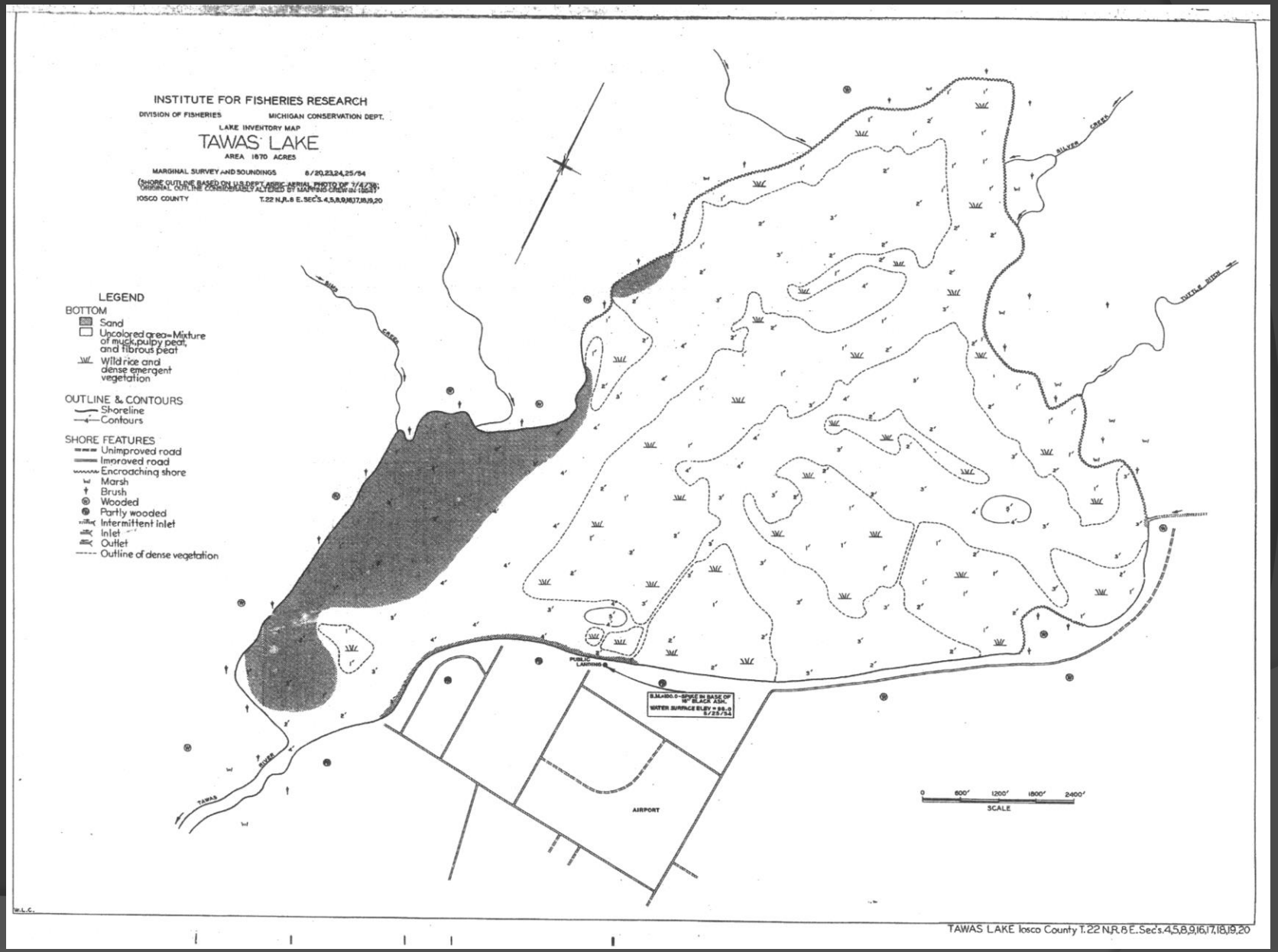
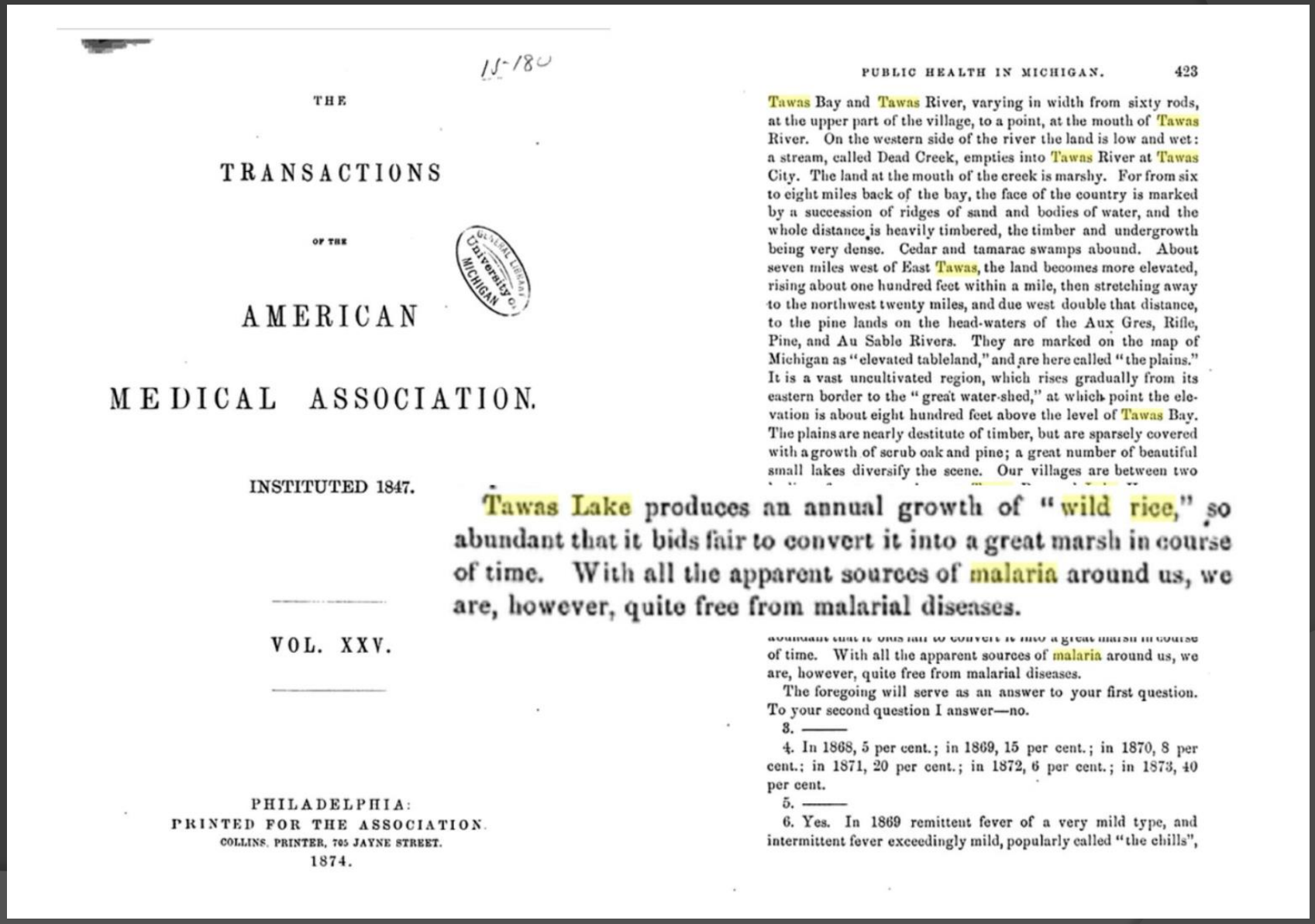
Jennifer Bailey
Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan

TAWAS LAKE DASH PROJECT

Tawas Lake Marginal Map



Tawas Lake Wild Rice History



15-180

THE

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

AMERICAN

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

INSTITUTED 1847.

VOL. XXV.

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED FOR THE ASSOCIATION.
COLLINS, PRINTER, 705 JAYNE STREET.
1874.

Tawas Bay and Tawas River, varying in width from sixty rods, at the upper part of the village, to a point, at the mouth of Tawas River. On the western side of the river the land is low and wet: a stream, called Dead Creek, empties into Tawas River at Tawas City. The land at the mouth of the creek is marshy. For from six to eight miles back of the bay, the face of the country is marked by a succession of ridges of sand and bodies of water, and the whole distance is heavily timbered, the timber and undergrowth being very dense. Cedar and tamarac swamps abound. About seven miles west of East Tawas, the land becomes more elevated, rising about one hundred feet within a mile, then stretching away to the northwest twenty miles, and due west double that distance, to the pine lands on the head-waters of the Aux Gres, Rifle, Pine, and Au Sable Rivers. They are marked on the map of Michigan as "elevated tableland," and are here called "the plains." It is a vast uncultivated region, which rises gradually from its eastern border to the "great water-shed," at which point the elevation is about eight hundred feet above the level of Tawas Bay. The plains are nearly destitute of timber, but are sparsely covered with a growth of scrub oak and pine; a great number of beautiful small lakes diversify the scene. Our villages are between two

Tawas Lake produces an annual growth of "wild rice," so abundant that it bids fair to convert it into a great marsh in course of time. With all the apparent sources of malaria around us, we are, however, quite free from malarial diseases.

of time. With all the apparent sources of malaria around us, we are, however, quite free from malarial diseases.

The foregoing will serve as an answer to your first question. To your second question I answer—no.

3. ———

4. In 1868, 5 per cent.; in 1869, 15 per cent.; in 1870, 8 per cent.; in 1871, 20 per cent.; in 1872, 6 per cent.; in 1873, 40 per cent.

5. ———

6. Yes. In 1869 remittent fever of a very mild type, and intermittent fever exceedingly mild, popularly called "the chills",

Tawas Lake Wild Rice

- Threatened Species
- Annual Wild Rice Surveys
- Tribally Significant
  - Spiritual
  - Cultural
  - Ceremonial
  - Social Values/Relationships
  - Food Systems

Tawas Lake Wild Rice

- Ecologically Significant
  - Cover and Food
    - Small Mammals
    - Waterfowl
    - Variety of other birds
  - Vital Habitat for a Variety of Wildlife
    - Muskrat
    - Invertebrates
    - Fish
- Economically Significant
  - Draws in
    - Duck Hunters
    - Birders
    - Ricers
    - Eco-Tourists

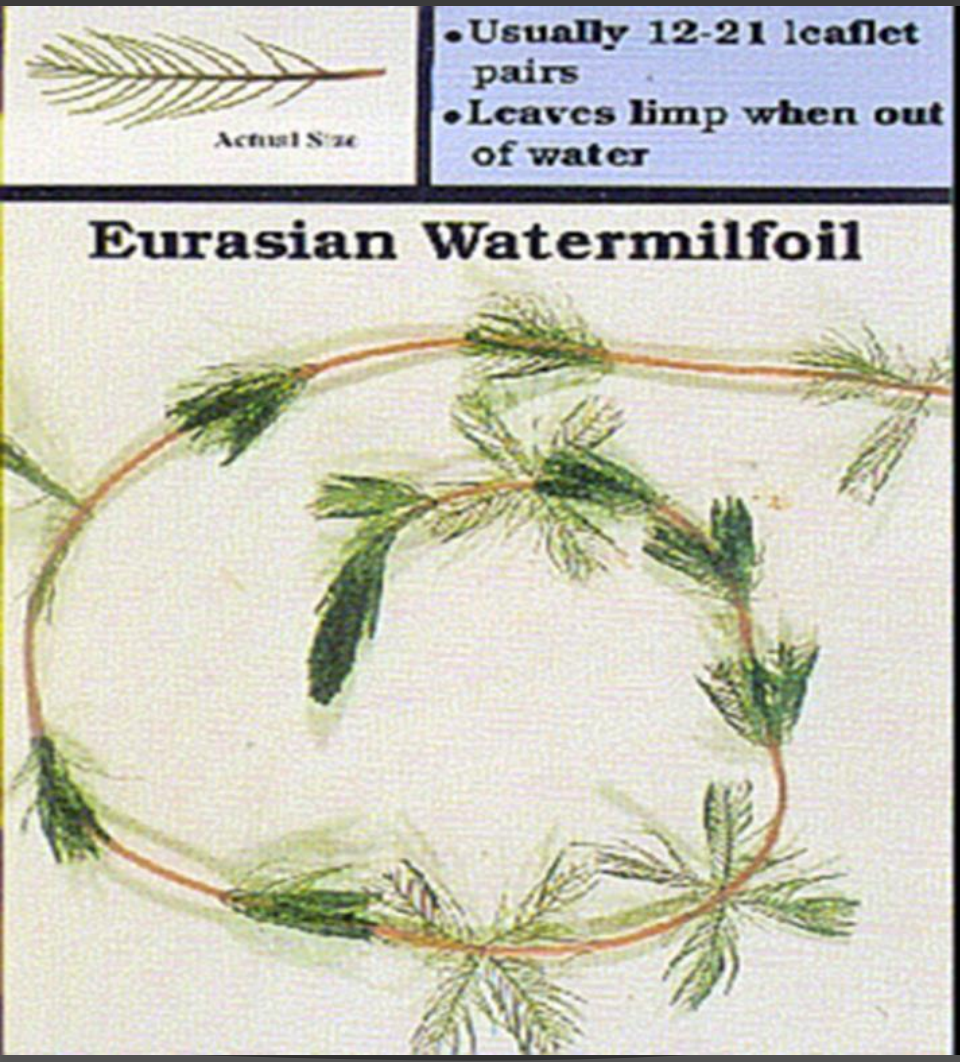
DASH

- Diver Assisted Suction Harvesting
- Multi year project
- Successful on Higgins Lake
  - More success with DASH than chemical treatment

Eurasian Watermilfoil

- A feathery submerged aquatic plant
- Forms mats in shallow areas of lakes and rivers
- May form mats in waters less than 15 feet (4.5 meters) deep
- Block recreation
- Force out native species

Native vs Invasive



Eurasian Watermilfoil

- Reproduces vegetatively
  - Fragmentation and creeping runners
  - Seeds are viable but generally not its means of reproduction or dispersal
  - Does not contain turions like other invasive species

DASH

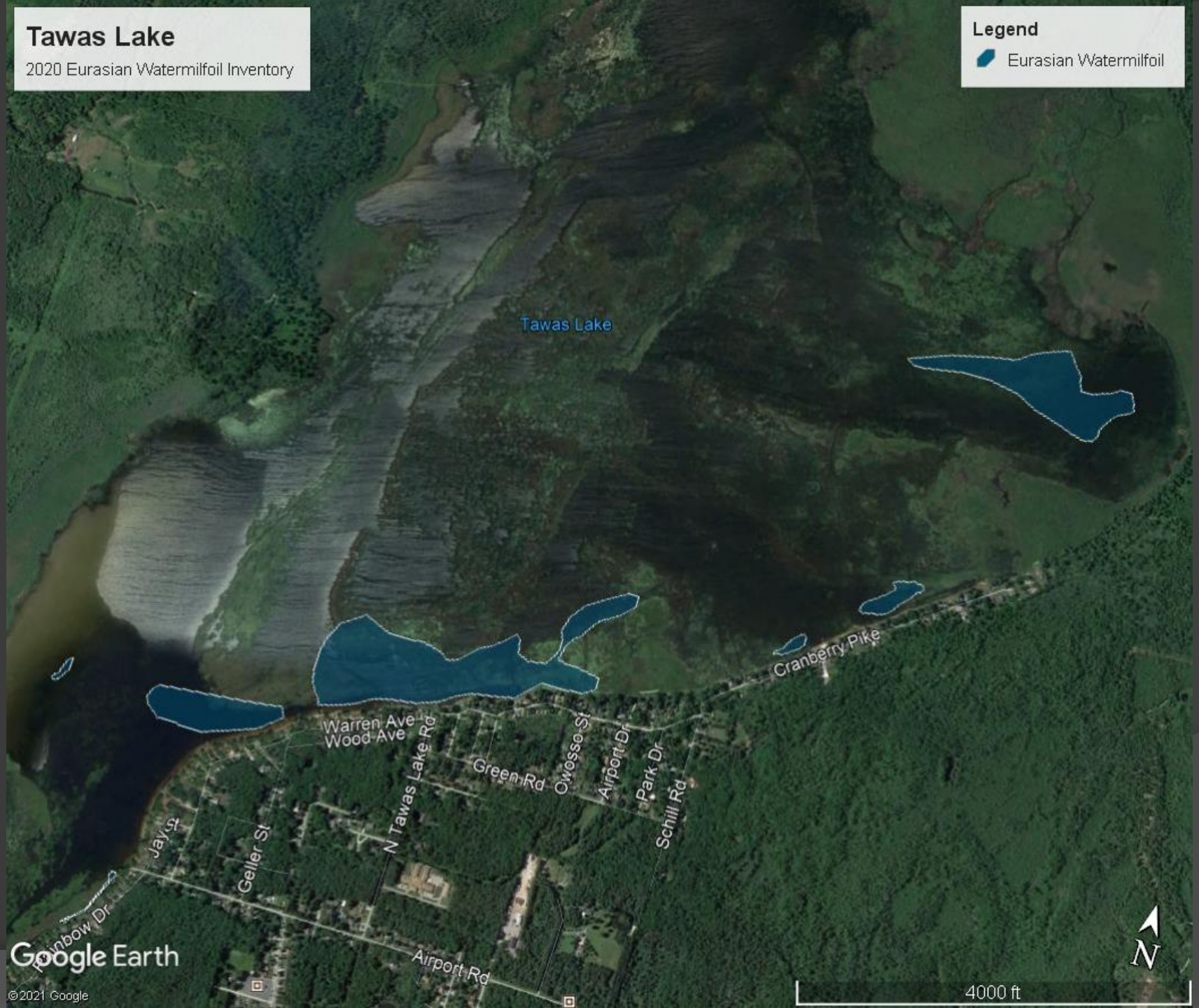
- More effective than cutting
- Entire plant is removed by certified divers
  - Trained and MISIN Certified
    - Doesn’t allow fragmentation or runners
    - No new plants established
- Removed plants are bagged and disposed of in a landfill or EGLE approved composting location

- Chemical Treatment
  - Doesn’t always reach the roots
  - Only damages plants

MISIN
Midwest Invasive Species Information Network

Tawas Lake Eurasian Watermilfoil Data

Site	Acre	Latitude	Longitude	Length (ft	Width (ft	Water Depth (ft	Plant community (%
Tawas Lake	400	44.31152	-83.48976			2'7" - 7'4"	37%
1	22.2	44°18'55.47" N	83°28'15.52" W	2,529	1,039	5'6" - 6'3"	30%
2	2.68	44°18'28.36" N	83°28'29.52" W	720	247	3' - 3'5"	30%
3	0.77	44°18'20.77" N	83°28'41.81" W	387	145	2'7" - 3'2"	30%
4	41.2	44°18'07.80" N	83°29'27.50" W	3,601	879	3' 2"- 7'4"	70%
5	10.3	44°17'57.46" N	83°29'54.30" W	1,477	401	4'3" - 5'7"	70%
6	0.4	44°17'56.73" N	83°30'23.03" W	943	649	3'1" - 3'7"	10%
7	0.38	44°17'35.20" N	83°30'07.92" W	724	74	3'7" - 4'5"	20%
Total EWM Acreage							
	77.93						


Tawas Lake
2020 Eurasian Watermilfoil Inventory
Legend
Eurasian Watermilfoil
Tawas Lake
Cranberry Pike
Warren Ave
Wood Ave
N Tawas Lake Rd
Green Rd
Owosso St
Airport Dr
Park Dr
Schill Rd
Jay St
Geller St
Rainbow Dr
Airport Rd
Google Earth
©2021 Google
N
4000 ft


Tawas Lake
2020 Inventory Map
Legend
Deepest Point
Eurasian Watermilfoil
Path to Point
Wild Rice
Tawas Lake
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
Cranberry Pike
Owosso St
Airport Dr
Park Dr
Green Rd
Wood Ave
N Tawas Lake Rd
Maple Dr
Geller St
Airport Rd
Wadsworth St
Alice St
Schill Rd
Google Earth
©2020 Google
N
4000 ft

East Tawas Property Use

- Gathering Native medicines
- STEM Camps
- Culture Camps
- Fasting Camps
- Youth Hunting Camps
- Women's Retreats

Fruit Tree Planting

Kunze Creek Improvement

- Artificially Straightened in 1930's
- Bank Erosion
  - Tree Fall
- Restore Meander
- 16 Log veins installed
  - Minimal Environmental Stressors
- Improve Habitat