

Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa

Treaty Natural Resources Division Newsletter

Volume 12, Issue 2, Niibin Summer 2023

Ganawenjigaade

It is taken care of, protected . . .

We take care of, protect, keep it.



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NIIBIN

It is Summer

AABITA-NIIBINO-GIIZIS

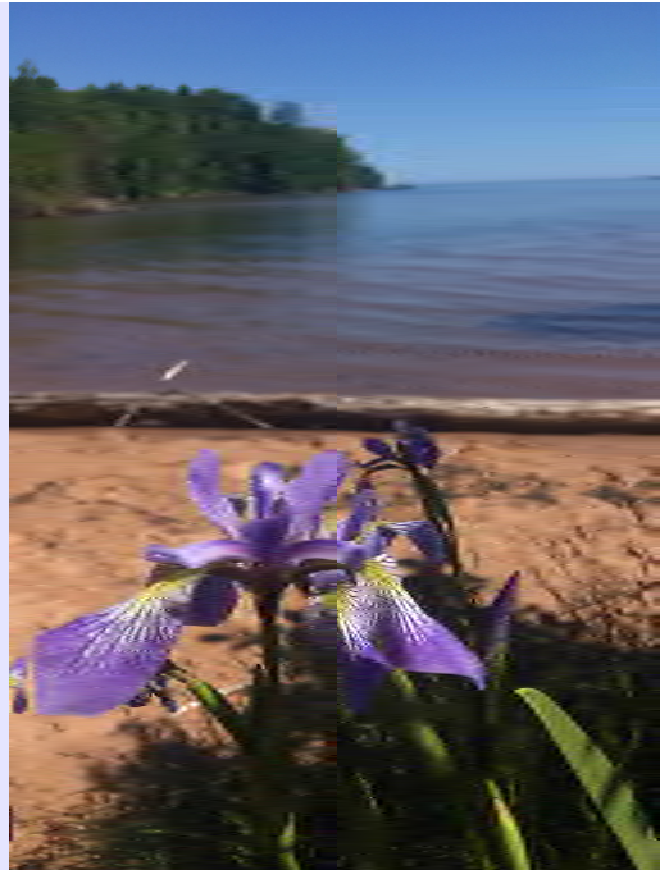
Half Way Through the Summer Moon

MANOOMINIKE-GIIZIS

Ricing Moon

WAATEBAGAA-GIIZIS

Leaves Changing Color Moon



MISKOMINIKAA

There are (many) raspberries

NIIMI'IDIWIN

A dance, a powwow

EZIGAA

A wood tick

MANIDOONS

A bug, an insect, a worm

MIINAGAAWANZHIIG

Blueberry Plants

ZHAAWANONG

In, to, from the south

JIGEWEYAADAGAA

S/he swims along the shore

MANOOMINIKE

S/he goes ricing

GIIZHIKIKAA

There are (a lot of) cedars

BAGIDA'WEWIN

Fishing using a net

MITAAWANGAA

It is a sandy beach

WIKWANDIWIN

A feast; feast food



Red Cliff



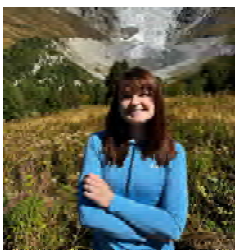
Treaty Natural Resources Division

The Treaty Natural Resources Division is dedicated to the preservation, protection, enhancement, and sustainable stewardship of the Red Cliff Tribal Nation's natural resources in maintaining balance between healthy environment, economic goals, and future subsistence of all tribal members; ensuring that our future generations continue to enjoy the benefits of those places that are of significant historical, cultural, and environmental importance.

The Red Cliff Treaty Natural Resources Division has been involved with the stewardship of natural resources of the Reservation. The Treaty Natural Resources Division is responsible for the oversight and stewardship of the natural resources within the boundary of, and in the ceded territory of the Red Cliff Band. The Tribe operates a transfer station, fish hatchery, conservation enforcement program, water resources program and other natural resource stewardship efforts are on-going.



Andy Edwards is TNR's Division Administrator. Andy is looking forward to continuing the work of the TNR division along with the rest of the tribe to protect treaty rights and the natural resources for the coming generations.



Ashley Huinker is TNR's Project Coordinator. Ashley will work on restoration projects, secure grant funding, and will support other TNR activities. Ashley will also collaborate with outside agencies on various projects.

Red Cliff Treaty Natural Resources Division includes:

- Mino Bimaadiziwin Gitigaanin (Red Cliff Tribal Farm)
- Wildlife and Forestry Department
- Fish Hatchery Program
- Fisheries Department
- Environmental Department
- Tribal Conservation Department



Mino Bimaadiziiwin Gitigaanin



Mino Bimaadiziiwin Gitigaanin, or the Red Cliff Tribal Farm, grows vegetables, tends medicine beds, raises chickens, cares for the apple orchards, runs an annual sugarbush, and composts fish remains from the Red Cliff Fish Company. Mino Bimaadiziiwin Gitigaanin strives to support the community's food sovereignty goals and works with many different tribal programs to advance those goals.



Allissa Stutte is the Farm Manager / Food Systems Coordinator. Allissa oversees daily farm operations, along with supporting the larger food sovereignty goals of Red Cliff.



Savanna Basina is the Food Sovereignty Technician. Savanna helps to support community focused food sovereignty efforts that focus on traditional harvesting.



Shea Schachameyer is the Food Sovereignty Coordinator. Shea supports food sovereignty efforts by helping with the farm, increasing community engagement, and collaborates with other Tribal programs.



Mary Newago is a Food Sovereignty Intern through the LCO University. Mary helps to support community focused food sovereignty efforts that focus on traditional harvesting.



Jen Dale is the Farm Specialist. Jen assists in all happenings at the farm including a variety of food sovereignty efforts.



Tony LiDestri is the Farm Technician. Tony helps with all day-to-day farm operations like caring for plants and chickens.



Farm Happenings May - July

We've been really busy these last few months! Sugarbush season rolled right into seed-starting season which has led to a bountiful harvest season already. We are also grateful for these rains this past week giving all of the plants and trees a much needed drink! This year the Farm grew our Community Support Agriculture (CSA) Farm Share program to 30 members plus an additional 8 boxes which the Health Center distributes to elders each week. A highlight is always CSA days when all staff work together to harvest, pack, and distribute the boxes to community members! It's also Farm Stand season and this year we were fortunate to receive a grant to have all items free for Red Cliff community members!



1) Our annual Plant & Seed Give-Away was a huge success! This year we had 3,421 plants that we shared for free with the community. 2) Middle School Alt-Ed class helped elders carry plants during the Give-Away each day which was beautiful to see! We are really grateful for the relationship we've built with this class and each of these students this past year! 3) Pictures of our first three Community Supported Agriculture Farm Share Boxes that were distributed to community members. 4) A gorgeous bunching of rainbow chard!



Farm Happenings May - July



5) We hosted a group from the Duluth American Indian Education Program who helped us plant 16 new apple trees in the orchard. 6) Treaty Natural Resource Interns Braun Smith, Elliot Newago, and KJ Andrews along with the Farm's Food Sov. Intern, Mary Newago, helped to plant beans in our five-sisters garden. 7) Savanna Basina, the Farm's seasonal Food Sov. Tech, helped with multiple aspects of Language Camp including leading a natural dye workshop using black currants. 8) The Farm helped source foods for the kitchen at Language Camp which included lettuce mix, carrots, salad dressings, apple cider, and apple chips from the Farm; maple syrup from Keith Newago; beef and chicken from Siskowit Galloways Farm owned by Red Cliff member Matt Hipsher; wild rice and wild berry jams from Red Lake Nation; and an assortment of other fresh produce from Wisconsin farms!



Red Cliff Fish Company



The Red Cliff Fish Company is your local source for the best fish the Great Lakes have to offer. Entirely owned and operated by the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, we're proud to share our catch with you, because fishing is more than what we do - it's at the center of who we are.



Nick DePerry is the Operations Manager for the Red Cliff Fish Company. Nick directs all production operations for the Company.

Joe Goodwin is a LTE for the Red Cliff Fish Company. Joe helps with day to day operations and fish processing.

Jeff Krisik is a LTE for the Red Cliff Fish Company. Jeff helps with day to day operations and fish processing.

Kelly Holcomb is a LTE for the Red Cliff Fish Company. Kelly helps with day to day operations and fish processing.

LeAngelo LaPointe is a LTE for the Red Cliff Fish Company. LeAngelo helps with day to day operations and fish processing.

WE'RE HIRING! Please visit redcliff-nsn.gov to apply



Wildlife and Forestry Department



The wildlife and forestry program conducts monitoring and research involving a variety of wildlife species both on and off the Red Cliff Reservation. Staff also review pending changes in policies or regulations, proposed development projects, and actions like planned timber sales for potential impacts (both positive and negative) to our wildlife and forest resources.



Ron Nordin Jr is the Wildlife and Forestry Technician. Ron's job duties include maintaining trail camera stations as well as live trapping and tracking our wildlife for a better understanding of their territories.



Chloe Peacock is the Natural Resources Technician LTE. Chloe will be working closely with the Wildlife Program. Chloe will also be supporting other programs and departments within TNR as needed.

Tid Bits From the Wildlife and Forestry Department

PROJECT TITLE: Nestling Bald Eagles as Indicators of PFAS Exposure in the Lake Superior Food Web

Description

The Wisconsin Bald Eagle Biosentinel Program was initiated around 1990 to track contaminant levels in bald eagles, with an initial emphasis on eagles nesting along the Great Lakes shoreline. This project has identified relationships between increased bald eagle productivity and decreased contaminant levels (DDE and total PCBs) in plasma from eagles nesting within contaminated sites in Wisconsin. In addition, this project has documented per- and polyfluorinated substances (PFAS) exposure in certain populations that may be of concern for aquatic ecosystems. Results from this project have illustrated that bald eagles can be a sentinel indicator species for changes in the environment.

This project will identify trends and changes in contaminant exposure in nestling bald eagles, with a specific emphasis on PFAS, thereby being a measure of environmental health and change. As the number of chemicals released into the environment continues to increase, it is better and more cost effective to be proactive and monitor what is occurring in the environment rather than be reactive and have to deal with adverse impacts that can be difficult, timely, and expensive to reverse.

Being an apex predator, eagles are a sensitive indicator of trends in environmental contaminant exposure in the habitats for which they reside. The ability to identify trends in contaminant exposure is a valuable tool not only for the health of the species, but for the long-term health of the ecosystem as well. The bald eagle is a prominent indicator species which integrates effects that operate at a variety of levels within the ecosystem.

The bald eagle is a valuable indicator species due in part to the extensive information that is known about the species. The bald eagle has numerous characteristics that make it desirable as an indicator species for environmental change:

- Established monitoring programs exist for the bald eagle.
- Long-term and extensive datasets are available.
- Wide presence within the Area of Concern.
- Sensitive to environmental pollution.
- There are known thresholds for population health and toxicity to some contaminants.
- Top of the food chain predator and largely tied to aquatic habitats where pollution is often concentrated.
- The bald eagle represents a species that share similar habitats and dietary requirements.
- Bald eagles are used to track environmental quality and ecosystem changes.
- Strong interest from partners for using the bald eagle as a bioindicator species.

The bald eagle is our national symbol, highly prized by the public, high profile, and a charismatic species.

Objective

The objective of this project is to monitor PFAS levels in nestling bald eagles from the Apostle Islands and the south shore of Lake Superior as indicators of ecosystem health and change with a specific focus on PFAS exposure. Results will be compared with toxic thresholds as well as with results from samples collected elsewhere in Wisconsin.

Methods

Two aerial surveys of the bald eagle nests will be conducted, one in late March/April to document occupancy, the second in May/June to document productivity. Bald eagle nestlings will be sampled for blood and feathers (mercury) at all successful nests when nestlings are approximately 5-8 weeks of age. Contaminant analysis will

be conducted at the Wisconsin State Lab of Hygiene, Madison, WI. PFAS levels of nestling bald eagles from the Apostle Islands and the south shore of Lake Superior will be compared to known thresholds of effect as well as compared to results from nestlings from other locations in Wisconsin.



Expected Outcome

This monitoring program is designed to answer the following questions: 1) What is the direction and magnitude of change (if any) in concentrations of PFAS in eagle nestlings from the Apostle Islands and the south shore of Lake Superior? 2) How do contaminant levels from these eagles compare with known toxic threshold concentrations? 3) How do PFAS levels from Apostle Island/Lake Superior eagles compare to levels observed in other populations sampled in Wisconsin?

This program will further illustrate the utility of nestling bald eagles as indicators of ecosystem health and environmental change. This project will provide an accurate snapshot of contaminants, potentially identifying problem areas to other natural resource programs. We believe bald eagles can be used as a sentinel species to help identify potential problem trends in contaminant exposure before they reach a level of causing adverse population level impacts. As the number of contaminants released into our environment continues to increase, so does the need for a monitoring system to identify exposure trends and potential adverse impacts.



Depredation Prevention

Livestock owners in the Echo Valley wolf pack territory started calving this past April. Calving is when the pregnant cows start giving birth to newborn baby calves. Calving comes with a lot of appealing smells for apex predators such as wolves and coyotes. These smells attracted the local wolf pack and the owner started seeing half-eaten calves in his calving pasture. This cattle owner ended up with four confirmed calf depredations from the Echo Valley wolf pack. The cattle producer reported the depredations to the USDA Wildlife Services to confirm wolf depredation for reimbursement of the calf and to start preventative measures. One prevention option is noise boxes that will randomly play music after sundown to scare predators away. Another prevention option is turbo fladry, which is an electrified wire with red flagging for a visual and physical deterrent. The Red Cliff Wildlife and Forestry Department has also purchased deterrent equipment such as fox lights that randomly flash lights at night to help scare off predators, turbo fladry, and electro netting that can be used for sheep or other smaller livestock that get moved around for grazing. With this particular farm, USDA Wildlife Services implemented the noise box with turbo fladry and the Red Cliff Wildlife and Forestry Department installed fox lights. There was only one more depredation to date after all the equipment was installed due to a weak spot in the fencing. Once repaired, only one wolf was seen on the property and was likely shocked by the fladry as it hadn't returned.



(Fox Light on fence post)



(Turbo Fladry as a visual deterrent and physical deterrent)

Even with all these efforts depredations can and still do happen. Wolves are highly intelligent and get accustomed to the equipment and no longer see it as a threat. This equipment is certainly not a long-term solution and is only meant for a short time. The best solution to wolf and coyote depredations so far is better fencing. The Voyageurs National Park wolf project out of Minnesota installed a seven mile woven wire fence that is four feet high with a woven wire skirt that extends out of the pasture about three feet to prevent digging. We also have a farm within the Miskwaabikaang pack that also has this type of fencing and it seems to be keeping the canine predators out. Both farms had been having depredation issues due to wolves before the fencing was installed. There may be funding available with Wildlife Services for predator proof fencing. If you or someone you know is having problems with wolves killing or hanging out around livestock, reach out to USDA Wildlife Services at 1-866-4USDAWS or the Wisconsin office at 608-837-2727.



(The best wolf and coyote solution to date is this style of fencing with a three-foot skirt extending out of the pasture to prevent digging.)

Catch and Release – Black Bear Edition



Each summer, Ron Nordin leads TNR's efforts to capture and put radio collars on predators, including wolves, coyotes, and bobcats. By putting collars on these animals, we can keep track of their movements and understand their territories, predation behaviors, and mortality factors. Occasionally, however, animals that we don't intend to catch find their way to our traps. In early May, an unlucky black bear did just such a thing.

Usually, animals caught in our traps stay on the ground, caught in bushes or small trees, and we can sedate them, put collars on them, and release them easily. Even bears can typically be released easily if they stay on the ground. This particular bear ran up a tree, taking the trap with it. In the process, the bear wrapped the chain around the branches of the tree, necessitating some brainstorming to figure out how to get the bear down.

In the end, it was a team effort. Warden Mark Duffy came to assist, as well as a group of Northland College students that were participating in a summer wildlife class. With a ladder, several catch poles, and a rope, we were able to bring the bear down from the tree. The trap was so tangled in the tree that several branches had to be cut. Trying to cut branches with a long-handled saw while standing under a bear is not an easy task! Ron did a great job managing it, and the bear came down a little at a time.

Once back on the ground, we sedated the bear and removed the trap from the bear's foot. We don't collar bears, so there was no reason to take any measurements or data from the bear, but we

did stop to examine the bear's body for injuries, especially the foot that had been caught in the trap. The feet were as large as our hands, even though it was probably only a yearling bear. The bear was a pretty feisty fella, and though we hoped to be able to release it without sedation, it was unsafe to do so. Sedating the bear helped keep the bear from becoming overly stressed and allowed us to remove the trap from its foot more quickly and safely.



After a nap, the bear woke up again and lumbered into the woods – presumably, a bit wiser than it had been before. No bears were harmed in this edition of Catch and Release.

It's not uncommon to catch non-target species in wildlife traps, particularly when those traps are baited with enticing smells that attract multiple species. However, traps are checked daily, and animals are treated respectfully and released as soon as possible. While catching a non-target species is a risk of trapping, it is outweighed by the useful data we get from catching and collaring a target species.



Fish Hatchery Program



The Red Cliff Tribal Fish Hatchery raises Coaster Brook Trout in the hatchery and Walleye in the outdoor ponds. Walleye are raised to bolster populations in inland lakes where tribal members spear in the spring. All walleye are raised to extended growth size, meaning the walleye usually range from 5 – 9 inches when released in the fall. Raising walleye to extended growth size substantially increases survival after release. The Red Cliff Hatchery maintains brood stock of coaster brook trout in its hatchery. The purpose of the coaster brook trout program is to restore the species to historical levels in nearshore areas of Lake Superior.



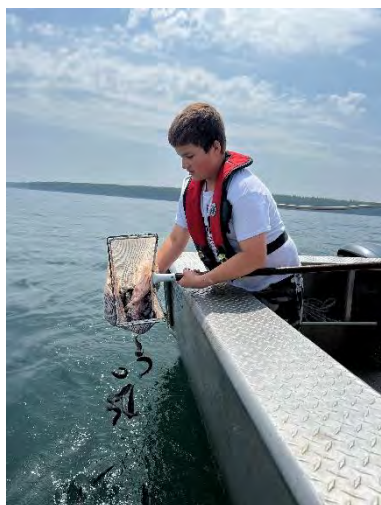
Lance Bresette is the Hatchery Specialist. Lance oversees the hatchery and walleye ponds and makes sure the fish are happy and well taken care of.



Robert Lawrence is the Natural Resources Technician. Robert helps care for the fish hatchery and assists with fisheries assessments and wildlife trapping.

Fish Hatchery Program Updates

Summer activities at the fish hatchery are in full swing! Lance and Rob have been busy raising this year's walleye in the hatchery's ponds and stocking brook trout around the Apostle Islands. Brook trout raised in TNR's hatchery were stocked near Basswood Island in early June, and brook trout raised at the national hatchery in Iron River were stocked near York and Raspberry Islands on June



23. It was great to see so many healthy fish released into Lake Superior to bolster brook trout populations. In addition, TNR has had the help of three youth workers – Elliot, KJ, and Braun are three students who are participating in TNR's paid internship program this summer. They have been



able to help stock fish in Lake Superior, measure walleye being raised in the ponds, and clip fins of hatchery raised fish. More hatchery raised brook trout will be released into the lake throughout the summer, and we are glad to have youth workers on board to help out with these efforts!



Meanwhile in the ponds, the walleye are growing like crazy! Walleye eggs began hatching on May 20 inside the isolation building at the hatchery and were later transferred to the ponds. They were the size of an eyelash when they hatched, and by June 15, less than 4 weeks later, they had already quadrupled in size to an average of 20 millimeters in length. Two

and a half weeks later, they had doubled in size again! Measuring walleye is no small task – they are tricky to catch in the ponds, and so tiny that it is difficult to handle and measure them. By this fall, thousands of walleye will be ready to be stocked at several inland lakes, therefore helping to bolster walleye populations in the area.

This work builds on some interesting electrofishing work that hatchery staff conducted in early May to capture wild walleye and collect eggs to raise in the hatchery. By raising wild caught eggs in the hatchery and releasing fish back into the lakes that they came from, we can ensure that many more walleye survive past the egg and larval stage. In the wild, less than 1% of walleye eggs will survive to the next year. If walleye are raised in the hatchery, the survival rate increases to 10-15% after the fish are stocked back in the lakes that they came from.





Fisheries Department



The Fisheries Department at the Red Cliff Treaty Natural Resources Division conduct fish assessments in the Wisconsin and Michigan waters of Gichigami and the streams on Reservation, monitor commercial fishing activities on Gichigami, issue licenses and fish harvest tags, and summarize the information we collect into reports. Fisheries staff also serve on several committees, working groups, and collaboratives where many agencies around Lake Superior work together to solve problems of mutual concern.



Ian Harding is the Fish Biologist . Ian helps conduct fish assessments in the Wisconsin and Michigan waters of Gichigami, on reservation streams, and develops reports from those assessments.



Michelle “Shelly” Gurnoe retired this past spring after 43 years of working with TNR. Make sure to wish her a heart felt “chi miigwech” for all of her hard work! We miss you, Shelly!



Paige Sutton is a Fisheries Technician. Paige helps monitor commercial fisherman and conduct fisheries surveys on Lake Superior and on reservation streams.

Fisheries Program Update

Mid-May marks the timing of annual lake trout assessments in Lake Superior. Ian and Paige, fisheries staff at TNR, took the lead in setting gill nets near Black River Harbor and Ontonagan in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Most of the catch is lake trout and whitefish, and common data that we collect from each fish are length, weight, presence or absence of sea lamprey wounds, and biological samples. These data help inform sea lamprey control efforts and fishing regulations for the western Michigan waters of Lake Superior. Most fish this year came out of the lake with no or a few sea lamprey wounds, but one fish that was caught (see below) was not so lucky and was covered in wounds. The number of wounded fish compared to unwounded fish helps regulators know whether sea lamprey control efforts are working.



After data collection, information we gain from these assessments is compiled into a report and shared with the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Early mornings on the boat are worth it to be part of an important, long-running survey to help inform and improve lake trout management.





Environmental Department



The Department houses a variety of programs, which in turn administer services that directly benefit the Red Cliff community. The programs include: water, air, environmental justice, solid and hazardous waste (Transfer Station), environmental response, manoomin (wild rice) stewardship, and previously the Native American Lands Environmental Mitigation Program. Examples of projects include: Lake Superior Barrels Project, riparian buffer restoration, water and air quality monitoring, hazardous waste disposal events, annual spring clean-up, reseeding of the wild rice, legacy dump sites, environmental outreach and education, tire collection events, permits, and coordination with a variety of programs within the Tribe to promote sustainable practices.



Linda Nguyen is the Environmental Director. Linda supports the development and maintains oversight of core environmental programs, develops proposals for environmental grants, and fosters compliance with federal environmental statutes.



Dan Duffy is the Transfer Station Manager. He helps the community keep clean by keeping the Transfer Station open.



Noah Saperstein is the Environmental Justice Specialist. Noah reviews documents related to mines and pipelines. Noah also supports food sovereignty initiatives.



Jacob Coe is the Environmental Technician. He helps monitor non-native plants and insects and supports the water program.



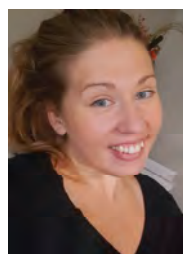
Jessica Jacobson is the Wetland Specialist. Jessica is developing and implementing a wetland monitoring program to increase understanding of the extent and quality of tribal wetlands.



Anthony Schultz is the Recycling Technician at the Transfer Station. Anthony will help to educate the community on to reduce trash and plastic pollution.



Natasha Trush is the Environmental Health Specialist. She aims to protect human health from environmental hazards. She conducts various inspections.



Shania Nordby is the new Water Resources Program Manager. She analyzes the water quality data collected from streams and rivers on reservation. She also issues water quality warnings or advisories at popular swimming areas if E.coli counts reach unsafe levels.

SUMMER IS FINALLY HERE BUT SO ARE TICKS!

Get the tips to stop the ticks!

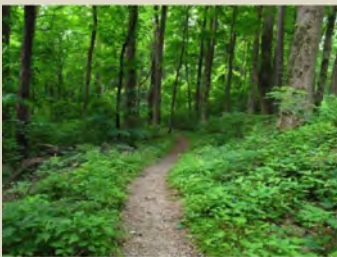


General Information

Ticks are common in Wisconsin, especially in wooded and tall grass areas. Ticks feed on the blood of their host which can lead to the transmission of certain diseases such as Lyme, Anaplasmosis, and Ehrlichiosis.

Before Heading Outdoors

- Consult vet for proper prevention method for pet.
- Choose clothes that provide the most coverage and make it easier to spot ticks.
- Wear closed toe shoes and tuck pants into socks.
- Treat clothing with 0.5% permethrin solution and let dry thoroughly.
- Apply insect repellent with DEET or picaridin.



While Outdoors

- Try to remain in the center of a trail, away from vegetation.
- If you notice any ticks, immediately remove them.

After Outdoors

- Put clothes in the dryer for 10 minutes to kill any hitchhikers.
- Check your body for ticks. Pay special attention to areas such as groin, behind ears, scalp, and armpits.
- Take a shower to wash off any unseen ticks.
- Check your pets regularly. Even if they have protective treatment, they can still transport ticks inside.

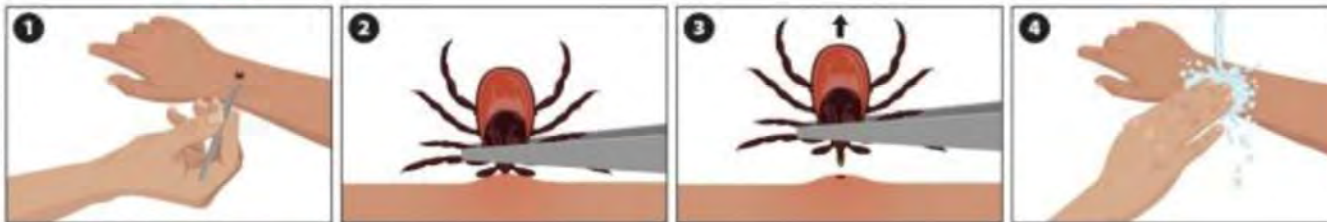


For more information,
contact Environmental Health Specialist
715-209-3683



How to Properly Remove a Tick

1. Use tweezers.
2. Pull upward with steady, even pressure.
3. Complete remove tick
4. Thoroughly clean the bite site.
5. Throw tick away.
 - a. CDC recommends disposing by putting in alcohol, placing in sealed container, wrapping tightly in tape, or flushing down the toilet.



For more information, contact Environmental Health Specialist at 715-209-3863

2023 Rabies Clinic

By Natasha Trush- Environmental Health Specialist

Rabies Clinic was a barking success! On Wednesday, June 28th the clinic was held at the Red Cliff Fire Hall. This event provided 69 free rabies vaccinations and saw 75 pets! Other vaccinations were available for a cost. These included Distemper/ Parvo/ Lepto, Lyme, Bordetella (Kennel Cough), Deworming, and Leukemia/ 4-way.

Rabies is a deadly virus that can infect a variety of animals, including dogs, cats, and people. Rabies will affect the animal's central nervous system, which causes behavioral and physical symptoms. Bite wounds are the most common way Rabies is transmitted. This disease is dangerous and fatal, making it vital for pets to receive the vaccine. By providing the free rabies clinic, we become a safer community. Reminder, the rabies vaccine is not a one and done. First vaccine should have a follow-up in one year and then every three years after.

Willow Animal Hospital sent their veterinarian, Steve Meyers, who has been apart of these clinics since the beginning. We had multiple volunteers from the Red Cliff Community Health Clinic and Environmental Department doing intake and assisting the vet. Red Cliff Wardens provided registration tags for a small free to all pets that live in Red Cliff. These tags were personalized with the owner's name and number. Miigwech to Willow Animal Hospital, Fire Hall, and all the volunteers who came out to make this event happen.



Ingoji Bakaan gaa-onjibaajig (Non-Local Beings)



A pair of Spongy Moths displaying color variation.

Spongy Moth (*Lymantria dispar dispar*, also formerly called the European gypsy moth) was introduced in 1869 to the United States and is prevalent here in Bayfield County. This species at its caterpillar stage is a voracious eater for over 300 different species of trees and shrubs. Some tree species preferred by the spongy moth are Aspen, Birch, Cedar, Cottonwood, Fruit trees, Larch, Oak, Poplar, and Willow. The caterpillar can defoliate trees exposing them to various disease, possibly killing the afflicted tree.

Some methods of prevention include a sticky band, to prevent crawling caterpillars from climbing into your trees. At a convenient height, wrap a belt of duct tape 4-6 inches wide around each tree trunk, shiny side out and with the tape pressed into bark crevices. Smear the center of the band with a sticky, horticultural pest barrier. Remove the tape when covered in moths and put into a bucket of soapy water for a day and then trash.



A Spongy Moth in the caterpillar stage.

Once the caterpillar is a bit larger (1" or so, usually in July) cut a piece of burlap 12 to 24 inches wide and long enough to completely wrap around the tree at chest height. Tie a piece of string around the middle of the burlap and fold the upper portion down to form a "skirt" around the tree. Every afternoon, check under the burlap and brush the caterpillars into a bucket of soapy water to kill them.

Egg Mass on a tree.



What are PFAS?

PFAS are a group of human-made chemicals used for decades in numerous products.



stain-resistant carpet & fabric



non-stick cookware



firefighting foam



fast food packaging

Products that **may contain PFAS.**

Graphic adapted from Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

What is Red Cliff Doing About It?

Environmental Department staff have been...



sampling surface waters of Lake Superior and Clayton Creek since October 2021



sampling fish from around the Apostle Islands since October 2021



participating in regional PFAS conversation and following relevant updates on PFAS related findings

Why Should I care?

PFAS persist in the environment and the human body for long periods of time. Recent findings indicate that exposure to certain PFAS may have harmful health effects in people.



certain types of cancers



thyroid & heart issues



infertility & low birth weight



developmental delays

What You Can Do...



Check State Fish Advisories
dnr.wi.gov/u/?q=176



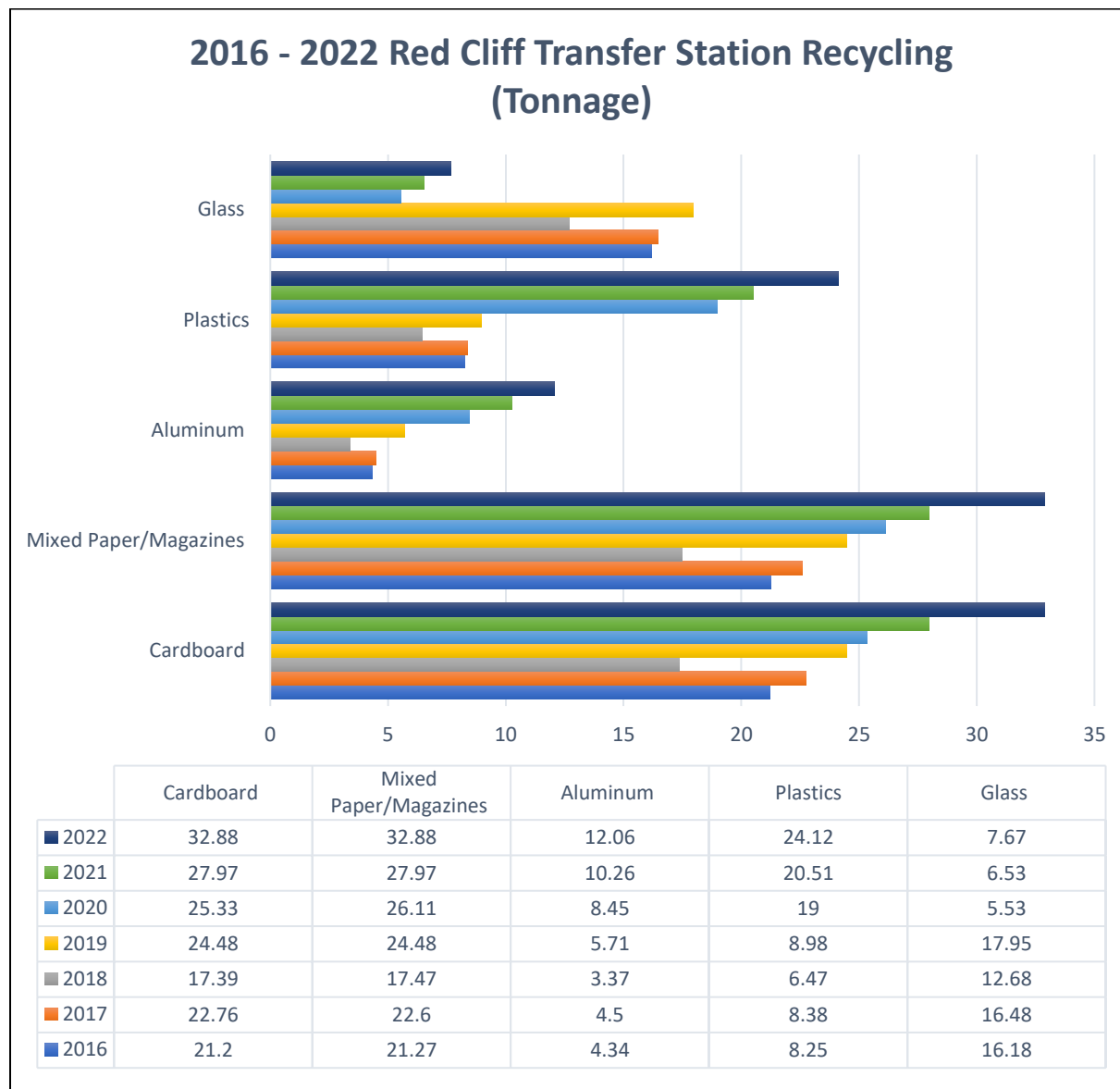
Learn More About PFAS Health Risks
dnr.wi.gov/u/?q=175



Contact the Environmental Justice Specialist for more information at
(715) 779-3615 ext. 4315

Did You Know...

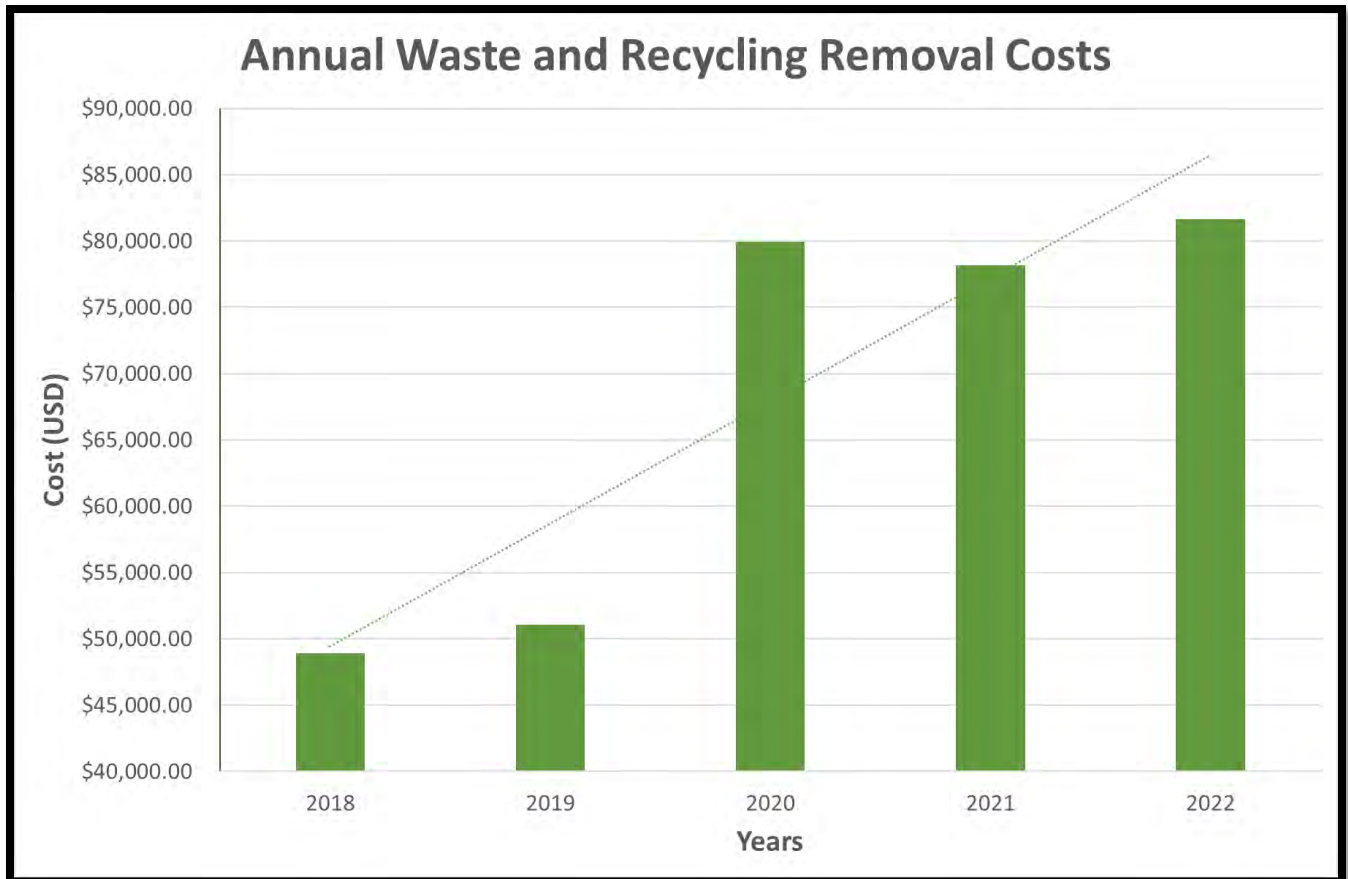
This is how much recycling was brought into the Red Cliff Transfer Station from 2016 to 2022! The Transfer Station is eager to announce, the Red Cliff community has diverted a total of 109.62 tons of recyclable materials from landfills in 2022!



The cost of recycling and waste has increased over time. To help ensure we keep our cost as low as possible, please recycle and disposal of waste correctly!

Recycling reduces waste going into landfills and is a free service provided to the community. However, contractor fees are still incurred to remove recycling. This

is the cost that the Environmental Department absorbs. Landfill space is limited, and pricing is expected to increase as landfills run out of space and Red Cliff's population grows.



If there are any questions, please don't hesitate to contact the Red Cliff Transfer Station at 715-779-0171 or Red Cliff Environmental Department at 715-779-3650!
Miigwech!



Environmental Department Permits FAQ

The following information is provided to answer general questions about *non-project related* permits issued by the Red Cliff Environmental Department. These permits do not grant authorization to trespass. Permit holders must retain their copy of the permit while engaging in the permitted activity. If there are any questions, please contact the Department at 715-779-3650 or visit our location at 37295 Community Road!

Burn Permit

A Burn Permit authorizes the permit holder to burn grass, brush, and untreated and unpainted wood if weather conditions do not pose a fire hazard and during designated times. Conditions are outlined on the permit upon issuance. You can find current fire conditions by visiting <https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/forestfire/restrictions.html> or by viewing the Smokey Bear signs, located outside the Environmental Department and at the intersection of Highway 13 and Blueberry Road.

Duration: This permit is valid for seven (7) days and is required at all times of the year.

Charge: There is no fee for this permit.

Small Harvest Permit

A Small Harvest Permit authorizes the permit holder, who must be a tribal member, to harvest designated amounts of the forest products listed below. Harvest of amounts less than those listed do not require a permit.

- Birch Bark for more than twenty (20) trees and in compliance with RCCL 11.7.3.
- Conifer Boughs in the amount of more than one hundred (100) pounds and in compliance with RCCL 11.7.5.
- Lodge Poles in the amount of more than sixty (60) trees and in compliance with RCCL 11.7.6.
- Ginseng harvest requires a permit for any amount, but not more than ten (10) plants may be harvested per season (September 1st – October 31st) and in compliance with RCCL 11.8.2.
- Leeks in any amount used for commercial purposes and in compliance with RCCL 11.8.3. Harvest of leeks for personal use does not require a permit.

Duration: This permit is valid until the end of the calendar year for which the permit was originally issued.

Charge: There is no fee for this permit.

Wood Cutting Permit

A Wood Cutting Permit authorizes the permit holder, who must be a tribal member, to collect standing dead trees for firewood on trust lands and within designated woodcutting lot. These zones are outlined on the permit. Any person seeking to cut more than permissible amounts must receive advance approval from the Red Cliff Tribal Council. This permit does not allow for sale of firewood or other wood products.

Duration: This permit is valid until the end of the calendar year for which the permit was originally issued.

Charge: There is no fee for this permit.

When Burning is Allowed?



The following chart shows:

- When you need a burn permit
- What you can burn
- When you can burn

Permit Required	WHAT CAN BE BURNED	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	Extreme
YES	Grass, Brush, Wood	Burn		Do Not Burn		
NO	3x3x3' Ring for Cooking/Warming	Burn			Do Not Burn	
NO	3x3x3' Ring for Ceremonial	Burn				

Ceremonial fires will be allowed during high to extreme conditions, but shall be in compliance according to Red Cliff Tribal Council Resolution 4-16-2015 A, which includes having a fire keeper monitoring the fire at all times.

The current fire danger can be viewed at :

<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/forestfire/restrictions.html>

Or call:

1-888-WIS-BURN (947-2876)

If you have any questions or would like a burn permit, please contact the

Red Cliff Environmental Department at 715-779-3650.

If you come across a fire that needs to be reported, please contact:

Red Cliff Tribal Wardens at 715-779-3732 or

Bayfield County Dispatch at 715-373-6120.

Harmful Algal Blooms

Red Cliff Environmental Department

What are Harmful Algal Blooms?

Algae is a single-celled organism in lakes, streams, and other bodies of water that is typically too small to see individually. When there are high levels of nutrients, sunlight, and warm temperatures, algae can rapidly reproduce and create blooms or mat like structures. **Some of these blooms are harmless, but others contain toxins, chemicals, or other pathogens that are harmful to humans, animals, and aquatic life.** Blue-green algae are the most common algae to form harmful algal blooms.

What do Harmful Algal Bloom like like?

In Wisconsin, harmful algal blooms occur in the warm weather months between mid-June and mid-September. Blooms can look like floating paint or pea soup. They may also appear as discolored streaks on the water surface or like many green floating dots. Harmful algal blooms can be mistaken for pollen or duckweed.

What to do if you see a Harmful Algal Bloom?

If you think there may be a harmful algal bloom present, avoid the water! Contact with the bloom may cause illness. Do not swallow lake water or touch the algal mats.



Do Harmful Algal Blooms affect pets?

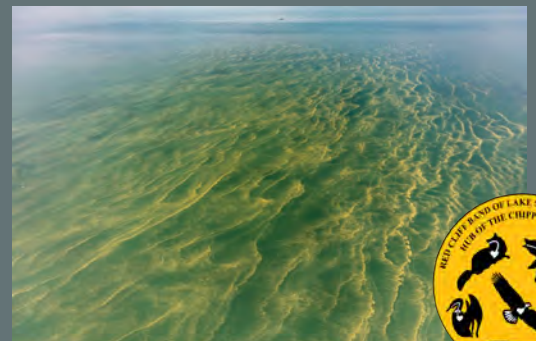
Yes! Pets should be kept away from Harmful Algal Blooms. A safe rule is to keep them out of any discolored water. When pets, especially dogs, swim and play in water, they tend to swallow water. Because they have smaller bodies, even a small amount of unsafe water can make them sick. Do not let pets wade in algal scum or mats or lick any algae off their fur.

Be Alert! Avoid Water that looks like this



To Report a Bloom:

If you see a bloom, call Red Cliff Environmental Department at 715-779-3650. Provide size, duration, detailed location, and take a picture if possible.



KEEP OUR BEACHES AND WATER CLEAN THIS SWIMMING SEASON!

RED CLIFF ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT

Properly dispose of trash

- Make sure to bring a garbage bag to pack out trash if a receptacle is not available
- Consider picking up litter left behind by others

Pick up pet waste

- If you bring your pet to go swimming, be sure to pick up and properly dispose of it's poo.
- Pet waste contains excess nutrients and disease causing bacteria that is harmful to both humans and aquatic life
- Pet waste stations can be found at the Casino, Raspberry, and Pt. Detour Campgrounds

Reduce Plastic Use

- Reusable bags and containers are a great way to carry towels, store your lunch, and to ensure you don't leave plastic behind at the beach.



Questions?

Contact Red Cliff's
Environmental
Department at
715-779-3650

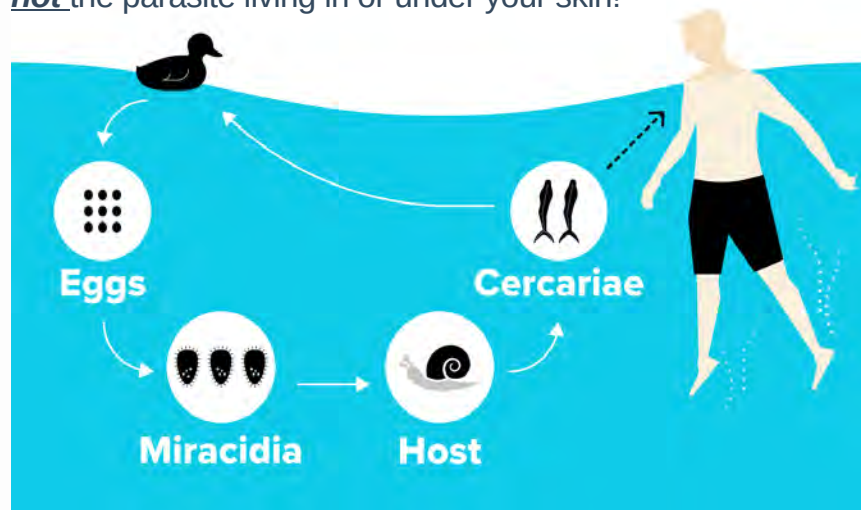


SWIMMER'S ITCH

Red Cliff Environmental Department

What is Swimmer's Itch?

Swimmer's itch is caused by an allergic reaction to microscopic worm-like parasites that can be picked up from swimming in shallow water. These parasites infect ducks and other waterfowl so that when the birds poop, parasite eggs are released into the water. The eggs then hatch and infect snails where the parasite grows larger and more mobile before being released back into the water where they may come into contact with people. The parasite burrows into the skin causing red, itchy, welts. However, people are not a suitable host and the parasite cannot survive in the human body, so the welts are actually an allergic reaction, not the parasite living in or under your skin!



HOW TO SOOTH SWIMMERS ITCH SYMPTOMS

Once the parasite has penetrated your skin, little can be done to treat it but you can treat the symptoms which are red, itchy, welts that resemble bug bites or blisters. These may show up in minutes or days after swimming in infested water.

Applying a soothing balm or lotion such as chewed/bruised plantain leaf or calamine lotion may help ease some of the itching.

HOW TO PREVENT SWIMMERS ITCH

- **Chose swimming locations carefully:** Avoid marshy areas with lots of vegetation where snails are commonly found.
- **Avoid the shoreline if possible:** You may be more likely to develop swimmer's itch if you wade or spend lots of time right on the shoreline.
- **Towel off Immediately:** This will help crush and remove the parasite before they can penetrate skin.
- **Rinse after Swimming:** Rinsing help remove parasites and don't forget to wash your swimsuit often.
- **Use waterproof sunscreen:** While not proven, it may help protect your skin by adding an additional barrier.

Questions? Contact Red Cliff Environmental Department: 715-779-3650





Gi-Ganawemaanaan Nibi: We Are Protecting the Water

August 2023

Nibi Akawe Mashkiki, water is the first medicine. **Nibi Bimaadiziwin**, water is life. Any threat to water is a threat to all life, the Anishinaabeg, **giigoonh** (fish), **mashkiki** (medicines) and all of our other **indinawemaaganag** (relatives). As industry continues to try to destroy the **aki** (land) and **nibi** (water) people continue to resist.

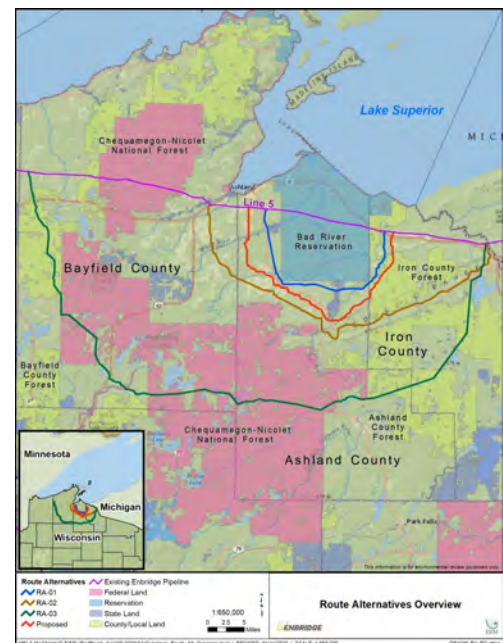
Line 5 1836 Territory Updates:

- Enbridge continues to operate Line 5 in the Straits of Mackinac even though the State of Michigan revoked the pipeline's Right of Way. Michigan's Attorney General (AG) is in state court with Enbridge to shut down Line 5 in the Straits of Mackinac. This suit is to enforce the Governor's decision to revoke Enbridge's easement for Line 5 to cross the Straits of Mackinac.
- The Army Corps of Engineers' reviewed public and Tribal comments on Enbridge's proposed Line 5 Tunnel under the Straits of Mackinac. These comments were intended to help the Army Corps to determine what type of information they will or will not consider for their environmental review of the proposed pipeline tunnel. The Corps' environmental review is expected to be completed by 2026. After that, the Army Corps of Engineers could either deny the permits or begin drafting permits. Construction is estimated to take an additional 5-7 years.
- Bay Mills is challenging a state-level decision to issue permits for Enbridge's proposed project. This legal challenge is being heard by an Administrative Law Judge.



Line 5 1842 Territory Updates:

- The Wisconsin DNR's (WDNR) draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) received over 30,000 comments, which is more than any other WDNR comment period. The WDNR is working on revising the draft EIS. The WDNR has not shared what their next steps are for their EIS. Tribal governments believe the revised EIS should be re-release it for Tribal and public review. The WDNR can make permit decisions after they have released a final EIS.
- The Army Corps of Engineers has started to draft their Environmental Assessment (EA). The WDNR and Army Corps have both requested additional information from Enbridge.
- Tribes, the Environmental Protection Agency, and non-profits all submitted comments to the WDNR and Army Corps sharing significant concerns with the proposed project.

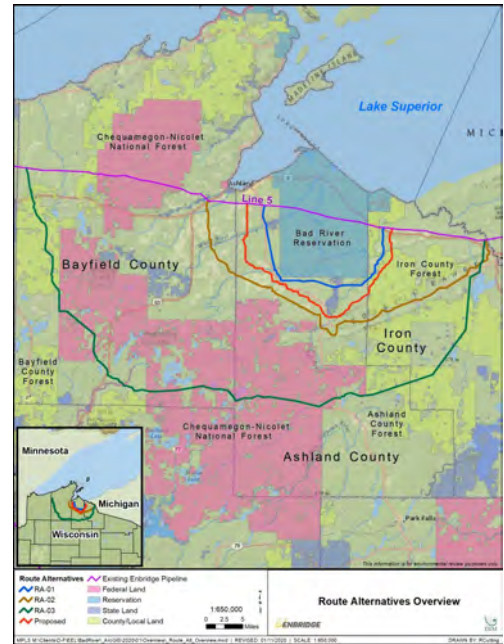


Gi-Ganawemaanaan Nibi: We Are Protecting the Water

August 2023

Line 5 1842 Territory Updates cont'd:

- Enbridge submitted documents analyzing potential pipeline related impacts from the proposed Reroute around Bad River. Enbridge claimed an oil spill would have minimal, if any, impacts to Lake Superior.
- The portion of Line 5 that crosses the Chequamegon National Forest (between Ashland and Iron River) has been unpermitted since in 2013. Enbridge applied to renew their expired permit in 2017, which is still under review by the Forest Service. It is still unclear what the US Forest Service will do about this section of Line 5. GLIFWC created a website that shows how Line 5 has impacted the Chequamegon Nicolet National Forest and ceded territory to help the Forest Service better understand tribal concerns with Line 5. To view this website, go to: <https://tinyurl.com/L5storymap>
- The federal judge residing over the Bad River v. Enbridge case ruled that Enbridge is in trespass on Bad River and gave the company three years to remove Line 5 from Bad River's Reservation. This ruling occurred after Bad River filed an emergency motion to have Line 5 shut down due to increased erosion along the banks where Line 5 crosses the Bad River. In December 2022, there were 26.5 feet of shoreline between the pipeline and the river. By May 2023, there was roughly 17 feet of shoreline remaining. The picture to the right shows where Bad River is eroding the shoreline near Line 5 (depicted in black). Bad River was also awarded \$5.1 million in damages for Enbridge's 10 years of trespass.



Nemadji Trail Energy Center Updates:

- The Nemadji Trail Energy Center (NTEC) is a proposed natural gas powerplant that would be owned by Dairyland Power (Bayfield Electric's energy supplier) and ALLETE's (owned by Minnesota Power). Enbridge would supply the natural gas for NTEC.
- NTEC's owners applied for a US Department of Agriculture (USDA) loan. This required the USDA program to conduct an environmental review. Tribes, the Environmental Protection Agency, and non-profits all raised significant concerns with the agency's environmental review.



Gi-Ganawemaanaan Nibi: We Are Protecting the Water

August 2023

Back 40 Mine's Updates:

- Gold Resources Corporation (GORO) purchased the proposed Back 40 Mine project from Aquila Resources. The documents they GORO has shared show they plan to construct an open pit and underground mine.
- GORO plans to submit all of their mining applications at once. This will require Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE), Tribes, and the public to review the different applications within a short amount of time.
- The Menominee Nation nominated Anaem Omot, an area containing burial sites and ancient gardens along the Menominee River, to be listed as a Traditional Cultural Property. This status would give the sacred landscape additional protections. Portions of Anaem Omot are within the proposed Back 40 Mine's footprint. The National Park Service approved Anaem Omot's nomination despite opposition from GORO.



Copperwood Mine Updates:

- The Copperwood Mine is Highland Copper's proposed copper mine near the shores of Lake Superior.
- Highland Copper has reported that they are no longer planning to pump water out of Lake Superior for their proposed mine. This would mean that the Army Corps no longer has regulatory authority. It is unclear where the proposed mine would be getting water from. The applicant previously expected to require 500,000 gallons of water per day for the mining project.
- Highland Copper has been advertising that they will transport minerals from Copperwood to their White Pine facility (on the other side of Porcupine Mountains Wilderness State Park) for processing. They have also advertised that they expect to start construction at Copperwood this summer. The Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) has not had any correspondences with Highland Copper that affirm these claims. It is still unclear where the company plans to process the minerals or where they will get water from.



Kristle KLR Updates:

- Kristle Majchrzak, owner of Kristle KLR, wants to bottle artesian water from a well in Herbst. The water would then be trucked to Superior, WI for bottling and sold in the Twin Cities.
- Kristle Majchrzak's Bayfield County zoning permit was denied. Kristle Majchrzak appealed this decision in the Circuit Court and lost. She is now in the Court of Appeals challenging the Circuit Court's ruling.



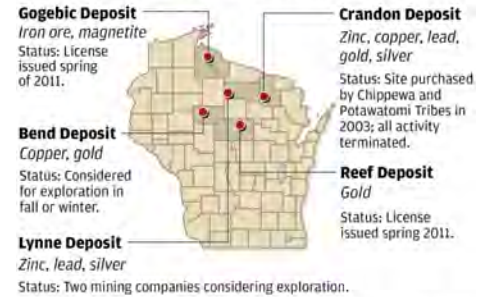
Gi-Ganawemaanaan Nibi: We Are Protecting the Water

August 2023

Green Light Metals Updates:

- Green Light Metals is recently formed mining company. They have mineral rights within the Bend Deposit (Taylor County), Reef Deposit (Marathon County), and Lynne Deposit (Oneida County). These mineral deposits contain copper, gold, and zinc.
- Green Light Metals submitted a notice of intent to conduct exploratory drilling in the Reef Deposit near Wausau. This will include drilling near the headwaters of Mole Brook, a Class 1 Trout Stream, and creating access roads through forested wetlands.
- The minerals in the Bend Deposit are within the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest (CNNF). The WDNR has requested additional information from Green Light Metals, but is expected to issue the necessary permits for exploratory drilling. Green Light Metals is also requesting to conduct exploratory drilling for publicly owned minerals surrounding the privately owned minerals (within the CNNF). The Bureau of Land Management is reviewing the application to drill the publicly owned minerals.

Metallic mining in Wisconsin



Northshore Mining and Mile Post 7 Tailings Pit Updates:

- Mile Post 7 is a tailings basin near Beaver Bay, Minnesota that stores toxic mine sludge. Cleveland Cliffs, the mining company who owns Mile Post 7 Tailings Pit (Mile Post 7), has applied for a 650 acre expansion of Mile Post 7 with an upstream tailings dam design. This construction method has been proven to be unsafe and there have been several high profile upstream tailings dam failures in the past five years.
- Grand Portage, Fond du Lac, 1854 Treaty Authority, and GLFIWC have been reviewing the proposed expansion and have significant concerns about the potential environmental impacts from the project.

Milepost 7 tailings basin expansion



Talon Metal Mine's Update:

- Talon Metals is a proposed nickel mine is that would be between Mille Lacs and Fond du Lac and straddles 1854 and 1855 Treaty Territories. Talon Metals recently submitted a mining proposal for a nickel and cobalt mine in Aitkin County on the border of 1854 and 1855 Ceded Territory. Talon Metal's parent company is Rio Tinto who operates the Eagle Mine west of Keweenaw Bay.
- This proposed mine has been touted as an environmentally friendly project that would supply nickel for electric vehicle batteries such as Tesla. The company has not publicly shared any plans on how they will reduce water contamination and environmental harm from their proposed mine.



Gi-Ganawemaanaan Nibi: We Are Protecting the Water

August 2023

PolyMet Mine and New Range Copper Nickel Updates:

- The Army Corps of Engineers revoked PolyMet's wetland permit. Fond du Lac is downstream of the proposed project and asserted that the proposed project would violate the Tribe's Water Quality Standards. The proposed mine's discharges could impact the St. Louis River watershed and flow downstream into Fond du Lac. As such the project's 401 water permit was challenged. The Army Corps was unable to issue a valid wetlands permit without the 401 water permit.
- PolyMet Mine's North Mine project has suffered many legal setbacks. PolyMet is now working with Teck Resources (who owns mineral rights in a neighboring mineral deposit) to finalize a joint venture to propose one large mine across both mineral bodies. Teck Resources is the company that owns the Red Dog Mine in Alaska. In 2018, National Geographic published an article naming the Red Dog Mine the "Most Toxics-Releasing Facility" in the United States.





Gi-Ganawemaanaan Nibi: We Are Protecting the Water

August 2023

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Want to get involved and protect the Nibi?

Opportunities to Comment to the Federal or State Agencies:

- The U.S. Forest Service is **still** accepting public comments regarding Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest's expired Line 5 Special Use Permit, for details go to: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=44889>
- To get updates on Michigan's process for the proposed Line 5 Tunnel or to submit comments, go to: <https://www.michigan.gov/line5/>

Want to join the Frontlines?

- Need help figuring out the best way for you to get involved to protect the water? Reach out to Red Cliff's Environmental Justice Specialist! Contact info below.

For more information about any these projects, please contact our Environmental Justice Specialist at (715) 779 3650 ext. 4315



Tribal Conservation Department



The Red Cliff Tribal Conservation Department provides a variety of services to the community and its members including: Issuance of permits for all on and off reservation treaty based harvest activities. Provide regulatory information and educational resources to the public on treaty based harvest activities. Monitor tribally licensed commercial fishing and fish marketing activities through enforcement of Tribal Commercial Fishing regulations. Patrol, monitor and protect the Red Cliff Area, public and its resources through enforcement of trapping, hunting, fishing regulations, ATV/Snowmobile enforcement, trespass codes, animal control regulations, nuisance wildlife concerns and environmental regulations.



Mark Duffy is the Chief Warden. Mark oversees all aspects of the Conservation Department.



Zach Peterson is a Deputy Warden in the Conservation Department. One of Zach's main job duties is enforcing the Tribe's commercial fishing regulations.



Lucas Cadotte is the Assistant Chief Warden in the Conservation Department. Lucas assists with all the day to day operations of the department. Lucas also works with the Environmental Department with enforcement of the tribes environmental regulations.

SUMMER PET CARE

TIPS ABOUT ANIMAL SAFETY AND OTHER PET ADVICE FROM THE RED CLIFF WARDENS

The Red Cliff Wardens would like to remind pet owners to keep their dogs safe during the hot weather season. Just remember that even in Northern Wisconsin the interior of a car can reach 160 degrees in a matter of minutes. That means if you travel with your pet, parking in the shade with the windows cracked just won't do. It is easy to get distracted and leave your pet waiting longer than intended, and it's not worth the risk.

If you keep your dog outside, the Red Cliff Code of Laws requires you to provide for your dog, access to appropriate shelter/shade, clean water and food. Making sure your dog has access to water is one of the most important factors in preventing your dog from overheating. Dogs that are tied up or secured by chains can often tip over water dishes. It is recommended you use "tip proof" water dishes or consider digging a hole and putting the water dish in it so the dish is below or at ground level. This will greatly reduce the risk your dog will tip over the water dish. It is also recommended during hot days that you check on your dog frequently.



Heat stroke in dogs can develop rapidly and can lead to organ failure and death. Pets with shorter noses, like bulldogs are more susceptible to heatstroke than breeds with longer noses because there is less area for heat to evaporate. Dogs don't sweat through their skin like humans. Dogs cool themselves by rapid breathing and when the temperature outside is hot and close to their internal body temperature, it means dogs must work even harder to stay cool. So when it is hot for you, it's even hotter for them!

Signs of heat stroke include heavy panting, agitation, glazed eyes, rapid pulse, staggering, vomiting and a deep red or purple tongue. If you think your dog has become overheated, place them in a cool place and apply cool (not cold) water all over its body. Apply ice packs or cold towels only to the head, neck and chest. Let them drink small amounts of cool water or lick ice cubes and immediately contact a veterinarian.



If you have concerns about the welfare of a dog or have other animal control issues, please contact the Red Cliff Wardens at 715-779-3732. If you need immediate assistance, contact the Bayfield County Sheriff's Department Dispatch at 715-373-6120. If you have an emergency, dial 911.

HELP! I HAVE A BEAR PROBLEM!

It is that time of year when encounters with black bears in residential areas are increasing. At this point, many of you may have had encounters or have at least seen bears near your homes. But before you contact the Wardens and request attempts be made to remove the bear, there are some things to think about.



As both human and bear populations increase on the reservation, so will the bear/human conflicts. Seeing and encountering bears in residential areas is becoming more normal and may be unavoidable. There are ways to reduce CLOSE encounters with bears near your home.

In almost all cases, nuisance wildlife, in the spring and summer seasons are looking for food. If you have a dumpster at your home, you have a bear's equivalent to Thanksgiving dinner sitting in your driveway. You may want to consider having the dumpster removed

for the spring and early summer months. You may also want to consider upgrading to a "bear proof" dumpster with a metal lid. These types of dumpsters are highly effective in keeping out unwanted pests and are usually available for an additional fee. If this is not a viable option for you, then you may want to consider other means to secure your dumpster such as placing boards under the lids and securing them with straps or chains. **It is important to remember that no attempt to "bear proof" a dumpster is 100 percent effective. "Bear proof" dumpsters can still attract bears even if they cannot access its contents and the only way to eliminate the problem is to have the dumpster removed.**



Also, if you have a grill that is stored outdoors, a bird feeder or garbage that is left outside, YOU ARE attracting bears. This also applies to other nuisance wildlife such as raccoons and skunks. Do not store



garbage outside for even a short period of time. Go to the dump frequently. The Red Cliff transfer station is open three days a week (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday). Something as small as a discarded juice box or empty tuna can may be enough to attract the attention of unwanted wildlife.

Sadly, some wildlife have or will become dependent on humans for food, can destruct property and can become a threat to public safety. If you are continuing to have animal issues, call the Red Cliff Wardens. The Wardens can help you by providing additional information to help you reduce or eliminate your animal problem and if needed, remove them.

THE WARDENS WILL BE DEPLOYING A BEAR TRAP NEAR SOME RESIDENTIAL AREAS VERY SOON. IF YOU SEE THE TRAP, PLEASE STAY CLEAR AND KEEP PETS AND CHILDREN AWAY. THE TRAPS HEAVY STEEL DOOR COULD CAUSE SERIOUS INJURY IF TRIPPED UNINTENTIONALLY.

THE RED CLIFF WARDENS CAN BE REACHED AT 715-779-3732 OR BY CONTACTING BAYFIELD COUNTY DISPATCH AT 715-373-6120. IF YOU HAVE AN EMERGENCY DIAL 911.



ATTENTION CAMPERS



Fee-exempt Camping at National Forest Campgrounds

Through an agreement between participating GLIFWC member bands and the U.S. Forest Service, Tribal members may camp for free with a permit in U.S.F.S. campgrounds. The free camping permits are available at the Red Cliff Wardens Office (715-779-3732).



To Use A Fee-Exempt Campground You Must:

1. Be a Red Cliff Tribal member or member of another Band that has ratified the Tribal/USFS Campground Agreement.
2. Obtain a Tribal camping permit from the Red Cliff Wardens. Call to make an appointment A list of fee-exempt campgrounds, and the booklet entitled *Regulations Summary: National Forest Treaty Gathering and Camping* are available at the Wardens Office.
3. Follow the camping registration procedures at the campground. Generally, this involves providing information requested on the registration envelopes found at the campground and placing it in the deposit box. Free parking passes are also available.
4. Camp only at the campsite for which you have registered.
5. You may not leave your possessions unattended at a campground for more than 24 hours. If left unattended for 24 hours or more, your possessions may be confiscated and retained by GLIFWC law enforcement personnel.

Other information regarding to camping or other Treaty Rights may be found on the GLIFWC website or by calling the Red Cliff Wardens at 715-779-3732.

ATTENTION RED CLIFF TRIBAL MEMBERS
FEE-EXEMPT PARKING IS AVAILABLE AT USFS
VALHALLA RECREATION AREA



Through an agreement between participating GLIFWC member bands and the U.S. Forest Service, Tribal members may park for free with a permit in U.S.F.S. recreation areas. The free parking permits are available at the Red Cliff Wardens Office (715-779-3732).

**MEYERS BEACH/SEA CAVE
PARKING AREA**



To enhance the opportunity to exercise treaty-retained rights within the Lakeshore, **NO-FEE PARKING** may take place at Meyers Beach subject to the following conditions:

No member shall park at Meyers Beach without providing the following information **ON AN AVAILABLE FEE ENVELOPE (insert no money):**

- 1) Member's Name
- 2) Member's Address
- 3) Member's Tribal Affiliation
- 4) Member's Enrollment Number



ATV SAFETY TIPS AND LAWS ATV USERS SHOULD KNOW

An ATV is **NOT** a Toy

An All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) is a powerful, motorized vehicle. It can weigh up to 600 lbs. and reach speeds of more than 60 mph. Even the best drivers often lose control of their ATV. A collision or a vehicle rollover can happen quickly. Before allowing any young person on an ATV, think twice...because you only live once.

Who is at risk?

The highest risk age group by far is males under the age of 16. Often these youngsters are riding without protective equipment and with more than one person on the ATV. Risk taking and goofing around while riding is common. Young people represent nearly 40% of all ATV-related injuries and deaths.

Why are young people injured so often?

- No helmet use
- Carrying one or more passengers
- Lack of mature judgment
- Lack of adequate strength and coordination
- ATV too big for their size/age

Safety Tips for All ATV Riders

1. Do not carry passengers. ATVs are designed for one person.
2. Wear a helmet with eye protection.
3. Wear non-skid, closed toe shoes.
4. Wear long pants and a long-sleeve shirt.
5. Never use a 3-wheeler. They are unsafe and no longer manufactured.
6. Attend an ATV driver's safety course.



What is the LAW?

- ATV use is permitted on all roads within reservation boundaries and within the Township of Russell except State Highway 13. State Highway 13 is closed to ATV and snowmobile use **ALWAYS**.
- Children under the age of 12 are **NOT** permitted to operate ATV's on the roadway unless it is for agricultural purposes and they are under direct supervision of an adult.
- Youth ages 12-16 may operate ATV's on the roadway only if they have completed an approved ATV safety course. Youth must carry proof of their completion with them at all times while operating.
- If you are under the age of 18 you must wear a helmet and eye protection at all times.
- You must obey all traffic laws plus additional restrictions like lowering your speed to 10mph or less in residential areas. You also must have functioning headlamp and tail lamp illuminated at all times, even during daytime hours.
- Your ATV must be registered. This service is provided by the Red Cliff Wardens at no cost.
- This is just a summary; additional restrictions on ATV use may apply. If you would like more information on ATV regulations, registration or information on how to obtain ATV safety certification, please call the Red Cliff Wardens at 715-779-3732.



ENFORCEMENT!

Red Cliff Law Enforcement will be stepping up enforcement of ATV regulations. If you are found to be in violation you will be cited. It is also important to note any parent/guardian can be held liable for permitting any minor to use an ATV in violation of Red Cliff Code.



NIIBIN - It is summer

MAWINZWAA - Berries picked

ANDAWAWINZ - s/he goes to look for berries to pick

DANAWINZO -s/he picks berries in a certain place

GIDAAN -eat all of it, eat it up

SUMMERTIME WORD SEARCH

M Q T P P P Y J F D N N A B K
O A A G N A W A A T I M A X A
A Q W H B R B N O W W G G A N
Q A A I N A A D I G I E A C D
A M K D N W L D U D D G D G A
E Z M I I Z N B A A I X A I N
V B H N N A W W P Z I X A I A
V K Z A W I E A E X M Z Y Z W
S O U K A W M C A Q I D E H I
C I I T I W P O O N N R W I N
I W U N G F A H K C Z W E K Z
M A N I D O O N S S I Q G I O
H L X M M A N O O M I N I K E
M H C S R W D B K N J M I A I
C H A N I I B I N S G B J A E

niibin

mawinzwaan

andawawinzo

danawinzo

gidaan

miskominikaa

nimiidiwn

ezigaa

manidoons

miinagaawanzhiig

zhaawanong

jiigeweyaadagaa

manoominike

giizhikikaa

bagidawewin

mitaawangaa

wikwandiwin



RED CLIFF BAND OF LAKE SUPERIOR CHIPPEWA

Treaty Natural Resources Division



Fisheries

715-779-3750

Environmental

715-779-3650

Natural Resources

715-779-3795

Transfer Station

715-779-0171

Conservation Wardens

715-779-3732

Mino Bimaadiziiwin Farm

715-779-3782