

Treaty Natural Resource Division

Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa



Ganawenjigaade

It is taken care of, protected...We take care of, protect, keep it



Beautiful colors looking at Red Cliff Point—West channel

The Open House was a huge success!

A special Thank You goes out to all the local businesses for their donations. Please check page 12 for a complete list.

Thank you to Ed Sindelar for his help with the Fishermen's Dock renovation. He assisted the

Miigwech

Fisheries with getting the contractor in place, and he has graciously helped with efforts to dispose of the old timbers from the dock. He and his staff helped us by providing their loader to clean up the old wood that was taken down to the Transfer Station.

Ed and his road crew also helped to get Frog Bay Tribal National Park open in August by fixing Frog Bay Road. This includes a new culvert that was installed, resurfacing the road, and clearing part of the turnaround.

Thanks Ed!



Volume 1, Issue 3

Fall 2012

Special points of interest:

- Frog Bay Logo Contest
- RC Creek Stream—Project Update
- Hunting, Trapping, Fishing Seasons
- Parvo Report
- Summary of 2012 Summer Youth
- RC Ordinance Update
- Waste Characterization

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FROG BAY TRIBAL NATIONAL PARK

LOGO CONTEST

We are looking for local artists or photographers to help us create the Frog Bay Tribal National Park logo.

We think a photograph or artwork of a native frog like this one could be a good logo for Frog Bay:



You can use the frog above as inspiration to create your own design, or go in a completely different direction on what Frog Bay means to you.

GRAND PRIZE for the winning logo design will be \$100 gift certificate.

Plus your art will symbolize Frog Bay for years to come!

DEADLINE for submissions is December 1st. Please bring your submissions to the Red Cliff Fish Hatchery or email.

CONTACTS for the contest are Bryan Bainbridge or Chad Abel. They can be reached at 779-3750. Email them at chad.abel@redcliff-nsn.gov or bryan.bainbridge@redcliff-nsn.gov.



Employee of the Month

By Chad Abel

An office is only as good as its staff. And we hear at the Natural Resource Division think we have some of the best. The following team members were nominated for Employee of the Month during the summer quarter this year.



July Employee of the Month – Ed Boyd Jr., Field Technician

Ed was hired as a seasonal employee in the spring, and he made an immediate impact with his work ethic and positive attitude. Ed is the first employee to ever receive Employee of the Month so soon after beginning his position. Ed is a straight-shooter he would be an asset to any team. I appreciate Ed's desire to learn and pick up new skills which in turns increases his value to our office.



August Employee of the Month – Bryan Bainbridge, Fisheries Lead

With over a decade of experience on the job, Bryan's skills and background knowledge make him irreplaceable. Bryan's primary focus is on the Lake Superior fishery, but he has also spent considerable time with the development of Frog Bay Tribal National Park and serving as the Voigt Rep for the Tribe. I particularly appreciate Bryan's mentorship of new staff. He also serves as a good soundboard when new ideas are tossed around the office.



September Employee of the Month – Fran Cadotte, Hatchery Technician

Fran has really shown his worth over the last year. The Hatchery is going through a number of renovations and upgrades, and Fran has been part of all the changes. He helped train a new Hatchery Manager on the daily tasks within the hatchery, and he often volunteers to assist with other projects in our Division. He's a likeable guy who everyone likes to joke with, and his dependability is an A+.



RED CLIFF BAND OF LAKE SUPERIOR CHIPPEWA LAKE SUPERIOR BARRELS PROJECT

FUNDED BY: US DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—
NATIVE AMERICAN LANDS ENVIRONMENTAL
MITIGATION PROGRAM

Historic records indicate the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers dumped nearly 1500 barrels containing munitions scraps and other waste from the Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant between 1958-1962 in the western arm of Lake Superior. The most comprehensive survey of the barrels was completed by Red Cliff in 2008, which found 591 "high probability targets", with a target representing one or more barrel. The 2008 survey was conducted between Duluth and Knife Island, Minnesota, and the high probability targets were all found approximately 0.5-2.5 miles offshore between Brighton Beach and Stony Point.



In August of 2012 the Red Cliff Environmental Department recovered barrels containing military wastes in Lake Superior. It is the first time the contents of the "Lake Superior Barrels" have been seen and sampled since the 1990's. Red Cliff hopes to release some preliminary data and results in late 2012. Whether or not the contents of the barrels pose a risk to human health or the environment will take several months to determine. Although radiation monitoring was conducted, no radiation levels above background radiation have been detected.

We are happy to relay that the work was both productive and safe. We greatly appreciate the public's respect of the safety zone during operations. We also appreciate your patience thus far. No official results are available at this time. There is a process we are going through to determine exactly what we found and another process to assess the risks, if any, that are associated with what we found. It's not our policy to speculate on what the analytical data may tell us before the facts are in. Currently the data is with an independent lab being validated.



Please be assured that the health and safety of the public and environment is a priority for the Red Cliff Tribe and is always considered when making decisions. If at any time we believe there is a risk to the public as a result of the barrels or future operations, we will make all effort to inform the public. This project remains a priority of the Environmental Department and we will continue to place a great deal of effort on it until we have reached satisfactory results. Feel free to contact the Environmental Department for further information at 715-779-3650.



NATIVE AMERICAN LANDS
ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION PROGRAM



Overview of Treatment as the same manner as a state for Water Quality

The Water Resource Program has been active since 1980, reflecting the awareness and concern for water quality and engaging tribal members within the Red Cliff Reservation. The Clean Water Act contains different sections that govern different aspects of water quality. In 1989, the Clean Water Act Section 106 (CWA 106) was granted treatment in the same manner as a state (TAS). The CWA 106 refers to the water pollution control program. Likewise, the Clean Water Section Act 319 (CWA 319) was granted TAS in 2008. The CWA 319 refers to nonpoint source pollution management program. The Water Resource Program is actively working towards TAS for Clean Water Act Sections 303 and 401 (CWA 303/401), which will expand and advance the Water Resource Program. The CWA 303/401 will allow Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa to initiate Tribal water quality standards and certifications, much like Bad River Tribe across Chequamegon Bay.

Overall, for each act section to receive TAS status a process is required, which considers, but is not limited to depending on what section TAS is being applied to, capacity building, designated water body uses, outreach, public, Tribal juridical systems, monitoring strategies, narrative and numeric standards, and baseline data. Many components are being addressed, which makes the TAS process long. In some cases, it has taken some tribes over a decade to be granted TAS status for specific Clean Water Act sections. TAS for CWA 303/401 is not a new process to Red Cliff, but it has stayed incomplete for years. Currently, Linda Nguyen, Water Resource Program Manager of the Environmental Department, is developing missing components, updating data, and revising policies and standards to kick start the process again. Stay tuned for further updates!

Article retrieved from Pioneer Press—written by Beth Probst**Frog Bay Tribal National Park in Wisconsin is the first of its kind**

RED CLIFF, Wis. -- As you drive toward Frog Bay Tribal National Park, the dirt road becomes narrower and narrower until it just ends. A sandy cul-de-sac and simple sign next to a blocked-off trail is the only clue that you've reached the newest tract of northern Wisconsin's preserved Lake Superior shoreline and one of the few tribal national parks in the nation.

"As a sovereign nation, we decided to name it a national park to highlight how it will be preserved and kept in its natural state," said Bryan Bainbridge, the Red Cliff tribe's lead fisheries technologist who helps oversee and manage the park.

The 89-acre boreal forest, which includes a quarter-mile of uninhabited Lake Superior shoreline, was privately owned until recently. But thanks to a series of conversations, one couple's legacy, the efforts of a regional land trust organization and a strong commitment by the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa to retrieve a rich part of its natural history, the land will be preserved forever.

IT STARTED WITH AN AUCTION

"I'd always been interested in buying acreage somewhere," said 94-year-old Madison, Wis., resident David Johnson. In the 1980s, while thumbing through a catalog of county land auctions, he noticed a parcel that included a quarter-mile of Lake Superior shoreline.

The minimum bid was \$30,000. This usually would be above his price point, but he had inherited \$50,000 so he took a chance. He bid \$34,000 and won. A few days later, he remembers getting a call from a county secretary.

"She said to me, 'You realize there's no way to get to the land but by boat, right?' I knew that. But I was in my late 50s and I figured I'd live another 30 years at least and maybe by then it'd be worth something."



Soon after, Johnson said the owner of the neighboring property offered to sell him the road into the property for \$12,000. He bought it immediately with a hunch that someday it would pay off.

His hunch was right. Today, the property is appraised at \$956,000. The only problem was that he and his wife, Marjorie, fell in love with the land and didn't want to see it developed if they sold it.

Johnson shared his hidden gem of the north with various friends, including Tia Nelson. Nelson, the daughter of Gaylord Nelson, Wisconsin's former U.S. senator and governor, wanted to help Johnson find a way to preserve the property.

"Tia Nelson walked into my office and said we needed to do something about Frog Bay," said Ellen Kwiatkowski, executive director of Bayfield Regional Conservancy.

Kwiatkowski wanted to help. After all, the BRC's mission is to protect land, waters, forests, farms and places of scenic, historic and spiritual value in the Bayfield region.

She began negotiating with the Red Cliff tribe to return the property to them with a legally binding conservation easement that the BRC would hold. The tribe agreed. The only remaining factor was how to pay for the property.

"David (Johnson) couldn't afford to donate the entire property," Kwiatkowski said. BRC and Red Cliff didn't have the money to buy it outright.

But Kwiatkowski knew the cultural and historical significance of the property made it a prime candidate for a Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program grant from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

BRC went on to successfully write the grant, which she said ended up being one of the top five projects in the nation. The \$488,000 grant allowed the tribe to purchase the land at half its value with Johnson donating the rest and the BRC holding the conservation easement.

It is easy to understand why this project ranked so high. A short jaunt along the old dirt driveway leads to a natural dirt path engulfed by a canopy of hemlock and cedar -- unusual for a region that was hit by the logging boom.

RARE AND ENDANGERED

"This is one of the oldest boreal forests in northern Wisconsin," Bainbridge said. "It is unusual to see such an older growth forest that hasn't been touched for decades."

A number of rare and endangered plants hide in the woods -- their names kept secret in hopes of keeping collectors away. Northwoods creatures outnumber people in this park with deer, pine marten, coyote, wolves and black bears among them.

After a peaceful, winding walk through the dense forest, a sandy white beach and the bright blue waters of Lake Superior greet visitors. The bay, which got its name for being home to a lot of chirping frogs, has historical significance.

"Natives would go to gatherings by water and come by Frog Bay," Kwiatkowski said. "The sheltered harbor provided a safe place out of harm's way on their way to their destination."

The beach now provides a quiet spot for reflection. Across the bay, visitors can enjoy views of the Apostle Islands Gaylord Nelson Wilderness Area, including several of the islands. The nearby Frog Bay Estuary filters water before it makes its way to Lake Superior and is home to wild rice beds.



Visitors to the park will discover exposed roots in the old-growth forest. (Photo courtesy of Beth Probst)

LAND STEWARDSHIP

The effort took more than two years and would not have happened without the expertise of the BRC. Michael Strigel, executive director of the statewide association for local land trusts called Gathering Waters, commends the collaboration and said it reflects a growing trend in Wisconsin.

He said as of 2010, Wisconsin land trusts have been involved in preserving more than 280,000 acres within the state. He credits landowners for being more strategic about their options.

"There are tax benefits to doing this because it also benefits the public," he said. "But it is also because they are thinking about their legacy."

Strigel explained that regional land trusts became more popular about 25 years ago, even though the first one -- in Wisconsin's Door County -- began 75 years ago. One aspect that's appealing to land owners is that the trusts have some flexibility.

"We have a nimbleness that would be impossible for local government units," Strigel said. "We can use private funds and our local connections to preserve places that are important."

In addition, the landowners' efforts are permanent, regardless of current or future political issues.

Back at Frog Bay Tribal National Park, this undeveloped parcel of land mostly will remain untouched. Bainbridge said plans include creating more miles of rustic trails by the fall of 2013 and perhaps a suspension bridge over a ravine. Amenities will be limited to a self-contained vault toilet. A donation box will be placed in the park, and all money will go directly to minimal maintenance.

This minimalist approach is what the Johnsons had dreamed of.

"I'm glad the land is public and open to everyone," Johnson said. "I'm very happy that the tribe made that decision in addition to preserving it."

Bainbridge said the tribe remains hopeful it can reclaim other parcels of tribal land.

This summer, Johnson made a trek to the woods for the public opening of the park, but without Marjorie, who passed away in June. But her legacy remains. That day, David Johnson dedicated the park to her memory in a simple gesture toward the woman and land he'll always love.

Beth Probst is a freelance writer in Iron River, Wis.

GETTING THERE

From Twin Cities: Take Interstate 35 North to Duluth. In Duluth, take the U.S.-53 exit into Superior, Wis., and merge onto Highway 2 East. From there, take the Highway 13 exit toward Port Wing-Bayfield just outside Superior. Follow Highway 13 to Red Cliff, Wis. Turn left on Blueberry Lane, which is next to the Legendary Waters Resort & Casino. Follow Blueberry Lane for 3 miles. Turn right onto Frog Bay Road. Follow Frog Bay Road to its end. The access road to the trail is marked with a Frog Bay sign. The trail is on the left. Please respect all park boundaries. It is surrounded by private property.



A variety of mushrooms are found in the park. (Photo courtesy of Beth Probst)

Red Cliff Natural Resource Department

Fish Hatchery News

Written by: *Chase Meierotto*

The Red Cliff Fish hatchery recently released its extended growth walleye into Lakes Owen and Nabagamon. Roughly 2,000 fish were placed in Lake Owen and 1,000 in Lake Nabagamon. Fish ranged in size from six to ten inches and were very healthy on release. All fish were given a Left Ventral fin clip before release. Overall, we feel as though fish were healthy and we had a successful release. It is always nice

to see fish grow from a tiny spec into a 10 inch monster. In the coming seasons we would like to increase these numbers but not change the size or quality of the fish. There are still things to work on but I feel as though we are moving in a good direction. The hatchery would also like to send thanks to the rest of the divisional staff that helped during the draining of the walleye ponds. Without the help of Mark Duffy, Linda Nguyen, and Anthony Corbine catching all of the walleye in the ponds would have taken much more time! So, THANK YOU! As a side note, it would also be greatly appreciated, when harvesting on these lakes, if the harvester would carefully look to see if there was a fin clip on the fish harvested. This supplies the hatchery staff with information on stocking success.



Another upcoming hatchery activity that will be taking place is the spawning of the Coaster Brook Trout.

This means that the hatchery staff has been dialing down the lighting in preparation for spawning. This is our best effort to mimic the natural changing of the seasons, and let the fish know what time of the year it is and get them ready to release their eggs. In the coming weeks, fish will be first separated in to groups of males and females and then checked regularly to see when they are ready to be spawned. It will take a couple of months before the last of the fish are spawned. We are expecting a large number of eggs and hope to keep them healthy and strong before they are released in to the wild.



R.C. Creek Stream Project Update

Red Cliff Natural Resources Div.



By: Gary Defoe Jr

Stream Restoration

Boozhoo,
Presently, we are 90% complete with this year's stream project. Gary Defoe Jr, Ed Boyd Jr, Todd Norwood with a couple extra hands have put in tremendous amount of work, both physically and mentally. Some sites need strategic planning as you see in the picture below. We have brush bundles with fallen logs to help stabilize the



Brush bundle and log structure for bank stabilization.

bank. The trees in the water help deter the current away from the stream bank so it doesn't keep scouring away at the bottom. The evergreens you see are placed in hopes that if the bank does wash away or slip in the stream, the evergreens will catch the loose soil and build it's own stabilized bank. On top of the bank there is dogwood saplings we are hoping root out, making the bank structure stable

when the heavy rains hit that meander on that section of stream. In 2013, another phase of work will be done also. If all goes well, we have proposed spruce planting that will give shade to keep the stream cooler for the brook trout population, among other advantages for wildlife and stream conditions. Plus log jams and tag alder removal.

Miigwetch!



Beaver dam on Red Cliff Creek that is no longer present.

Beaver Dam Removal

If you ever heard the phrase, (busy as a Amik-(beaver), it is nothing but true. We had 25 beaver dam sites to remove on 2 miles of stream. We would take a dam out, two more are in its place, and more durable and put togeth-

er better than the first one. The population of the Amik-(beaver) has gotten out of control over the past few years due to lower pelt prices. We are trapping to bring amik numbers down on the stream to help restore the landscape and the natural

spawning beds for Brook Trout. So, this winter, I will be going head-to-head with the beaver. Who will win? I will let you know in the next newsletter! Chi-Miigwetch

Fishermen's Dock Gets a Facelift

By, Chad Abel

For years the old fish dock (sometimes called Duffy's Dock) on Dock Road was in bad need of repair. Deck boards were peeling up, crib boards were bowing out, and large holes in the dock made it unsafe to even walk on. The dock got so bad it was barely in use.

With news that a grant from the Shakopee was going to cover a majority of maintenance costs to fix the Fishermen's Dock, the Red Cliff Fish Committee and Fisheries Department began planning for the renovation work in early summer.



The Fishermen's Dock on Sept 28. The contractor plans to begin installing the concrete planks in the next couple of days.

Now with the contractor selected and working, the dock renovation is speeding toward completion. Concrete planks will provide the new deck surface, and the contractor (Wayne Nelson) expects to be done before the end of October.

Additional project funding came from the Fisheries Department and the Fish Committee. Also, a special thanks goes out to Joanne Peterson who has been doing fundraisers for years to raise money for this project. Thanks Joanne!

RED CLIFF NATURAL RESOURCE DEPARTMENT

Fall 2012

Treaty Natural Resources Division Open House

Come One, Come All: Join the Festivities

This years Treaty Natural Resource Divisions "Open House" event was a giant success. Over 120 community members came to show there support for TNR Division staff. The division includes staff from the fish hatchery, fisheries, environmental, wardens, tribal historic preservation office, and natural resources.

At this years event we received donations from community businesses for raffle items, door prizes, community surveys, and guessing games. A fish fry was also provided by fry

master Joseph Duffy. The fish was so good that he couldn't keep up with the crowds.

Local businesses donated a variety of items. Some items donated include gift certificates, shirts, sweatshirt, food certificates, casino package and sea cave kayak trips to name a few.

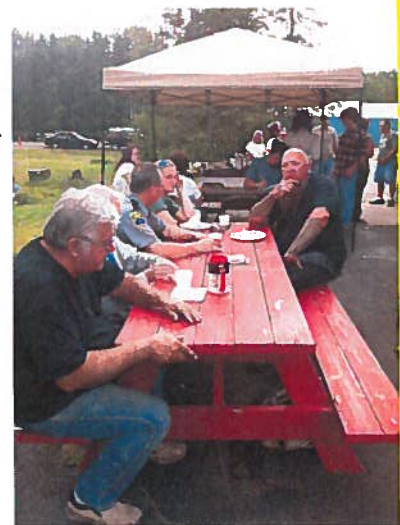


The community surveys were voluntary but everyone who filled one out received additional raffle tickets for the wonderful prizes.

Division staff put together some fun games and a wonderful slide show presentation. Thank you everyone for coming to the TNR division open house and we are looking forward to having a larger turnout next year. THANKS



Everyone had a chance to win raffle items with door prizes, community surveys, and additional raffles associated with guessing games.



Special points of interest:

- Raffle Prizes
- Door Prizes
- Fish Fry
- Community Surveys
- Kids Games
- Did I mention a fish fry?

A Big Shout out to Local Businesses for Donations

On behalf of the Treaty and Natural Resources Division I would like to extend my appreciation for your generous donations. The open house was a great success and

we are looking forward to additional events just like this to get the community involved in what our division does on the Red Cliff Reservation.
By Michael Defoe



Thank You!

Local Businesses For Donating to the
TNR Division Open House Event



Thanks To...

Buffalo Bay Store

Petersons Foods

**Legendary Waters Resort
and Casino**

Big Water Coffee

Ace Hardware

Up North T-Shirt Shop

Wal-Mart

Moore's Army and Navy

Greunkee's First Street Inn

Pier Plaza

Trek and Trail

Living Adventures

Jr and Boot

Keeper of the Light

...For Your Contribution. The Red Cliff Treaty
Natural Resources Division.

Red Cliff Reservation Hunting, Trapping, and Fishing Seasons



Some seasons may be subject to change. Consult the tribal ordinances before going hunting.

Small Game Hunting Season: Requires Tribal ID

Species:	Daily Bag:	Season:
Ruffed Grouse	10	Sept. 1 - Dec. 31
Sharptailed Grouse	10	Sept. 1 - Dec. 31
Squirrel	10	Sept. 1 - Dec. 31
Raccoon	None	Open All Year
Rabbit and Hare	5	Open All Year
Bob White Quail	5	Open All Year
Pheasant	5	Sept. 1 - Dec. 31
Fox	1	Open All Year
Bob Cat	1 Per Season	Open All Year
Morning Dove	None	Open All Year

Check Tribal Ordinances on regulations regarding "Protected Species," and "Animals and Birds Causing Damage"

Big Game Hunting Season: Requires Tribal Transportation Tag

Species:		Season:
Deer	Antler	July 1 - Dec. 31
	Antlerless	Sept. 1 - Dec. 31
Bear		Sept. 1 - Nov. 30

Trapping Season: Requires Tribal Trapping Permit

Species:	Reservation Quota or Season Limit:	Season:
Beaver	No Limit	Oct. 15 - Apr. 30
Bobcat	Reservation Quota: 1 bobcat per year	Oct. 15 - Dec. 31
Fisher	Reservation Quota: 20 per year	Oct. 15 - Mar. 31
Fox	No Limit	Oct. 15 - Feb 28
Mink	No Limit	Oct. 15 - Feb 28
Muskrat	No Limit	Oct. 15 - Apr. 30
Otter	1 per trapper per year	Oct. 15 - Apr. 30
Raccoon	No Limit	Oct. 15 - Jan. 31

Fishing Regulations on Lake Superior: Requires Tribal ID

Species: Walleye, northern pike, white bass, rock bass, bluegill, crappie, pumpkinseed, bullheads, yellow bass, catfish, cisco, whitefish, rough fish, largemouth and smallmouth bass, muskellunge, trout and salmon. *, **

Season: Year Round
Bag Limit: None
Size Limit: None

* No person may fish in a refuge, as described in Tribal Codes.

Sturgeon *, **

Season: Year Round
Bag Limit: One per person per day
Size Limit: None

** No person may use more than 30 attended or unattended lines.

Confirmed case of Parvovirus reported in Red Cliff

In September 2012 there was a veterinarian confirmed case of "parvo" or canine parvovirus within the boundaries of the reservation. The Red Cliff Wardens have also received up to four other cases where Red Cliff dogs were exhibiting symptoms similar to that shown with parvo. In these cases the owners were unable to provide veterinarian care, were uninformed of the disease, or were too late in the process.

Parvo is a highly contagious virus that has a tendency to attack quickly reproducing cells, such as those lining the gastrointestinal tract. The virus is greatly spread through the stools of infected dogs for up to several weeks after treatment and is contracted through oral contact with the feces. Parvo can be carried on the dog's hair and feet as well as on contaminated crates, shoes, and other objects. Infected feces and organic material (such as soil) may remain contagious to dogs for up to a year and the virus is extremely rugged, being able to withstand extreme cold and heat. The only household cleaner able to kill the virus is bleach. Parvo is not contagious to humans but can affect dogs of all ages, but most cases occur in puppies six to twenty weeks of age.(3) Humans may unknowingly spread the disease to their pets through contact on shoes or other surfaces.

Dogs that become infected with parvo generally do not exhibit symptoms for up to five days. The illness may begin with one or more of the following: depression (lethargy), vomiting, lack of appetite, and diarrhea.(2) Some dogs have no fever, while others have a high fever (up to 106F).(3) Diarrhea is constant and contains mucus and blood and has a distinct smell. The vomiting and diarrhea are the most dangerous symptoms, as they can quickly lead to dehydration and malnutrition. The mortality rate can reach 91% in untreated dogs, while in treated dogs it greatly lowers to 5-20%.(1)

Parvo may only be truly diagnosed by a veterinarian through blood tests, fecal exams, and physical exam. The veterinarian may then give antibiotics, electrolytes, and prescribe a special diet.(2) Vaccinations are available to prevent contracting the parvovirus though may not be effective for all strains. Puppies are generally given their first vaccination at 6 to 8 weeks of age followed by booster shots in the following weeks, a dose the following year, then every 3 years. (3) Parvo should be treated as soon as possible. If you cannot afford veterinarian care, please contact the Red Cliff Wardens for assistance. Until you can receive care, you can aggressively treat your puppy by forcing it to drink liquids such as broth, or pedialyte every few minutes.(2)

Bottom line is, do not expect any result except death if your puppy or dog is not promptly treated. Parvo is preventable by making sure you adopt and buy dogs from reputable sources and vaccinating your pets. If you suspect your pet has the disease contact a veterinarian as soon as possible and start hydrating your pet.

If you have any further questions, contact Lynna Gurnoe at the Warden's Office at (715) 779-3732.

National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases. "Parvovirus B19 (Fifth Disease)." Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Web. 17 Feb. 2011.

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvrd/revb/respiratory/parvo_b19.htm>.

Everything you need to know about Parvovirus in Dogs. Dog Parvo Symptoms. Web 2008.

<http://dogparvosymptoms.net>

WebMD. Healthy Dogs, "Canine Parvovirus" Howell Book House. Web 2007.

<<http://pets.webmd.com/dogs/parvovirus-in-dogs>>

NEW EMPLOYEES



Tanya M. Brown is responsible for investigating county land records, to assess how tribal lands within reservation boundaries were ultimately transferred to county ownership. This involves reviewing and researching land records by individual land sections and tract numbers at both Red Cliff and the Bayfield County Register of Deeds office; possessing knowledge of the 1854 Treaty of the Chippewa; assessing the timing and legality of how tribal lands were transferred to county ownership; creating reports summarizing the findings of reviewing and researching the land records, and other various duties as assigned.

Her past work history includes real estate marketing and sales as both a Real Estate Agent and Broker, and as an Administrative Assistant managing

a small business office and creating a payroll/billing system. She graduated law school in January 2011 and have experience in landlord/tenant law, small claims, and criminal defense work.

I moved here in July 2012 from Wausau, WI with my husband and two children. The kids attend the Bayfield High School. I love animals and the outdoors.

Miigwetch,

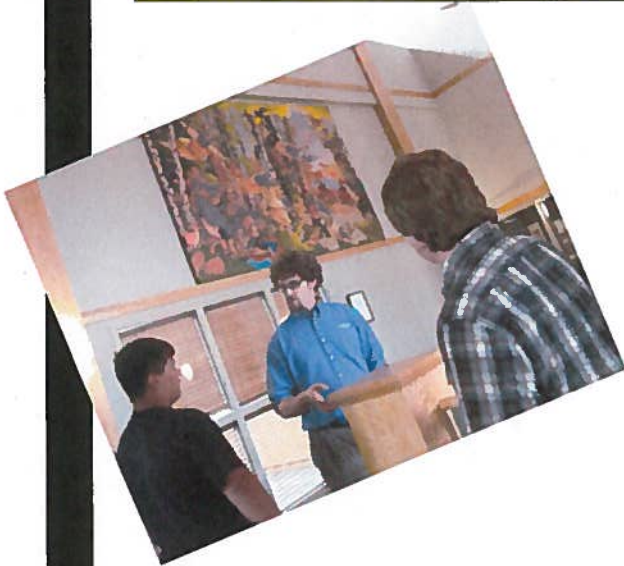


Linda Nguyen is the new Water Resource Program Manager working in the Environmental Department. She spent her childhood growing up in Minnesota, but has spent the last few years in Ashland, Wisconsin getting her Bachelors of Science Degree (Natural Resource Management and Native American Studies) from Northland College. She has spent her summers working for various environmental agencies as a wildland firefighter, invasive species remover, E. coli (water quality) monitor, shoreline restoration worker, and conservation assistant. On weekends, she enjoys dancing jingle, singing, and beading on the powwow trail. Currently, the

scope of her work encompasses administering Clean Water Act Section 106 grant, overseeing water quality sampling and monitoring, outreach, and developing the Clean water Act Sections 303/401 for water quality standards. Feel free to introduce yourself and express your concerns for Red Cliff's water resources to her.

Summary of the 2012 Summer Youth Crew

Written by: Anatasia Walhovd



As the crew leader of the Summer Youth Crew, the past ten weeks have been an enormously rewarding experience for me and I hope they have been for my interns also. There is nothing comparable to seeing these students working hard and seeing their excitement about higher education and future career paths.

This summer the Summer Youth Crew has worked very closely with Red Cliff's Department of Natural Resources, but we have also gotten around to working with a number of representatives from many local agencies including: the Department of Natural Resources, the Bayfield Fish Hatchery, Bad River Fish Hatchery, the Northern Aquaculture Demonstration Facility, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,

the National Estuarine Research Reserve, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Summer Youth Crew has been fortunate enough to participate in such activities as stream restoration, sediment samples, shock-testing, fish sample counts, turtle trapping, pulling fishing nets, bird surveying, trail-making, and more. We even had our own private tour of Northland College. I personally thought that being a part of the team that helped to create trails at the newly opened Frog Bay Tribal National Park was a once-in-a-lifetime experience.

While this was only the first year of this collaborative intern program between Red Cliff and the DNR, I feel that it has been successful in teaching these students new skills, educating them about higher education, and preparing them for possible careers in natural resources. I hope for all the best for our interns and the Summer Youth Crew in the future. Thanks for a great summer!



Red Cliff

SUMMER YOUTH CREW

Natural Resources Division



Hello I'm John Grant. I will graduate in 2013, and I will be a senior at Bayfield high school this year. I enjoyed the Summer Youth Crew internship, it taught me a lot about college and some of the careers available in natural resources. If you're looking for a career in this field this is the program to try. You get a very broad look at all the careers available in the natural resources field, and a lot of hands on experience.

Hi, my name is Brady Defoe. I'm going to be a junior and I play baseball and basketball for Bayfield High School. This summer has been great and I had a blast shadowing all of the different people and experiencing what they do. One of the things I really enjoyed this summer was hanging out with the wardens. I think this is a great program because you get the chance to experience so many different careers and what people do. I highly recommend this program to people in the future because I had a great time working here with everyone and I'm sure others would too!



Giigoonh (fish) Consumption Survey

Sara Wroblewski, Natural Resource Specialist

At the Treaty Natural Resource Division open house in July, members of 41 households were surveyed to determine how often Red Cliff families are eating fish, which species are preferred, and from which lakes the fish are harvested. The survey also included several opinion-based questions intended to answer the questions: "How closely do Red Cliff families follow fish mercury advisories?" and "Is more education on fish mercury needed to help Red Cliff families safely exercise their treaty rights to catch and consume fish from area lakes."

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
I have heard or read something about the health effects of eating giigoonh in the past year.	38%	41%	19%	3%	0%
I know which species of giigoonh contain higher levels of mercury and other toxins, and tend to avoid eating those species.	22%	38%	30%	8%	3%
I understand and follow recommended giigoonh consumption guidelines.	24%	35%	27%	11%	3%
I have changed the amount of giigoonh I eat since consumption advisories were put in place.	11%	14%	42%	22%	11%
I believe that trimming the fat off of fillets and removing the skin helps to reduce mercury levels.	22%	35%	35%	8%	0%

The survey results show that nearly 60% of respondents believe that mercury can be reduced by trimming fat and skin from the fish. Unlike PCBs, which are stored in fat and can be reduced by trimming and cooking, mercury is found throughout the muscle of the fish and cannot be removed by any preparation method. There are, however, things that families can do to reduce the amount of mercury in their diets without reducing the amount of fish they consume. Mercury accumulates over the lifetime of fish, and the amount of mercury in a fish depends on the size of the fish, and the amount of mercury in what the fish eats.

What you can do to reduce mercury in your family's diet:

- ◆ Eat smaller fish.
- ◆ Eat species that contain less mercury (such as whitefish and herring) more often than species that contain more mercury (such as walleye and northern pike).
- ◆ Eat less fish from lakes that have been shown to contain fish with higher levels of mercury.

If you would like more information, please contact the Natural Resource Office at 779-3795.

Article retrieved from Superior Telegram—written by Emily Kram

Team stocks walleye in Lake Nebagamon

Walleye stocking efforts in Lake Nebagamon got off to an early start this month when staff from the Red Cliff Hatchery released about 1,000 extended-growth fish on Sept. 12.

Walleye stocking efforts in Lake Nebagamon got off to an early start this month when staff from the Red Cliff Tribal Fish Hatchery released about 1,000 extended-growth walleye on Sept. 12. Most of the young fish measured 6 to 8 inches, but a few were big enough to raise the eyebrows of the volunteers helping to transport them into the cool water.

"No nets in the lake tonight," joked Francis Cadotte, a hatchery technician for the Red Cliff Tribal Fish Hatchery.

The fish from the Red Cliff Hatchery are the first of the season to be stocked in Lake Nebagamon, but they won't be the last.

The Nebagamon Lake Association is now in the second year of a five-year project to increase the walleye population in Lake Nebagamon. The group hopes to improve the lake's shoreline habitat, stock walleyes each fall and change size regulations for walleye fishing on Lake Nebagamon.

Getting a commitment from Red Cliff Hatchery to join in the effort this year was an added bonus.

"This is a big plus for us getting them involved," said Willard Keifer, who is co-chair of an effort by the Nebagamon Lake Association to rehabilitate the walleye population.

"We sure appreciate it. I think this is a good thing for publicity for the Red Cliff Hatchery and also for us here with what we're trying to do in Lake Nebagamon." Tony Coletta was among the local residents who stopped by to lend a hand with the stocking on Sept. 12. He often dives in Lake Nebagamon and said the view of the lake underwater is bleak. He described the lake bottom as being "60 to 40 percent desert."

"That's why we have to protect the shoreline like we are, because that's the only place life is," Coletta said.

The Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa raises and stocks fish every year in the lakes its members spear each spring. The band designated one of its three fish rearing ponds for Lake Nebagamon this year and used the other two for restocking Lake Owen.

Chase Meierotto, hatchery manager for the Red Cliff Tribal Fish Hatchery, said the walleye rehabilitation initiative of the Nebagamon Lake Association was one factor that led the Red Cliff Band to choose Lake Nebagamon for walleye stocking this year. "They have a nice plan set forth and if we can help out with that it's always great," Meierotto said. "And it's great to see other efforts — that we're not just the only ones that are trying to put fish back."

The Lake Association is in the process of raising funds to stock 4,000 to 5,000 extended-growth walleyes in October, and 12 to 15 landowners have already committed to designate parts of their shoreline for the Fish Sticks habitat rehabilitation project. Phil Takkunen, a Nebagamon Lake Association board member, said about 2,300 feet of shoreline will be added this year to the 2,000 set aside last year.

The fish provided by the Red Cliff Hatchery give the Lake Association a nice head start in its restocking efforts.

When the hatchery stocks fish each year depends upon the weather, and this year's early spring pushed up stocking schedules by a few weeks.

"This year ice off was early, so the fish were ready to be speared early and they were spawning earlier; but then that also kind of came into a little bit of a problem where not all of the fish were ready to be spawned out," Meierotto said.

The Red Cliff staff decides which lakes it will stock for the year two to three weeks before the spearing season begins. Hatchery staff members then collect eggs from walleyes in those lakes and take them to the Red Cliff Tribal Fish Hatchery to be reared.

"It kind of keeps the genetics in check. You're not mixing everything up," Meierotto said. "It's not vital; it's just a conscientious thing to do I guess."

Keifer said the Lake Association hopes to partner with the Red Cliff

Band again next year, but that decision will not be made until the latest walleye population numbers come out.

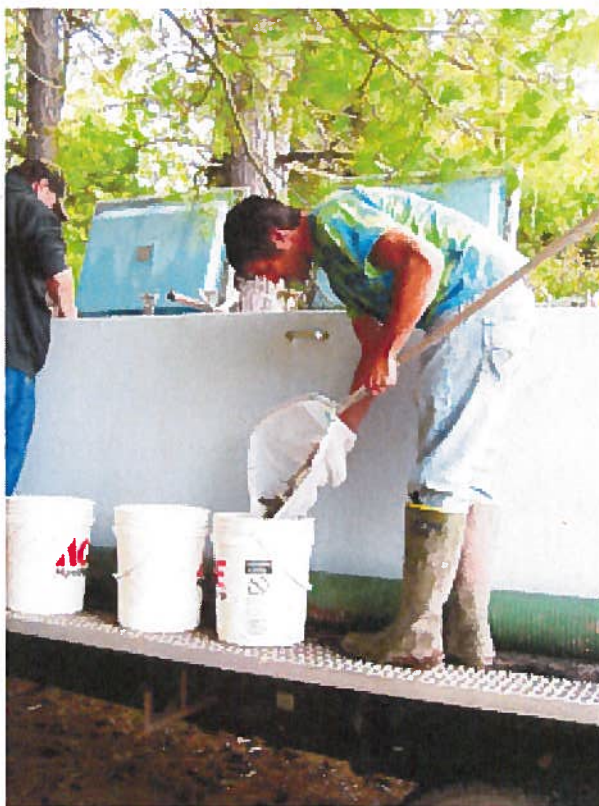
The Red Cliff Hatchery provided about 1,000 fish to be stocked on Sept. 12. Some of the biggest fish measured almost 12 inches.

"We didn't have huge numbers or anything, but we had some of the biggest fish we've ever had," Meierotto said.

The young walleyes were re-

leased on the south side of the lake near the old YMCA camp. Keifer said the location was chosen because the water depth reaches 40 to 50 feet not far from shore, and there is a good weed bed to offer shelter for the young fish.

When the Lake Association releases its fish in October they will be placed in other sections of the lake. Keifer said three of four different sites will be used to make sure the fish are properly dispersed.



Chase Meierotto, hatchery manager for the Red Cliff Tribal Fish Hatchery, scoops up walleye fingerlings to be stocked in Lake Nebagamon. The Red Cliff Hatchery stocked about 1,000 walleye in Lake Nebagamon on Sept. 12, and the Nebagamon Lake Association plans to add another 4,000 to 5,000 in October as part of the ongoing efforts to rehabilitate the lake's walleye population. Chase Meierotto, hatchery manager for the Red Cliff Tribal Fish Hatchery, scoops up walleye fingerlings to be stocked in Lake Nebagamon. The Red Cliff Hatchery stocked about 1,000 walleye in Lake Nebagamon on Sept. 12, and the Nebagamon Lake Association plans to add another 4,000 to 5,000 in October as part of the ongoing efforts to rehabilitate the lake's walleye population.

As of July 2nd, 2012, the Red Cliff Tribal Council has passed an ordinance that allows rifles and shotguns to be uncased in a vehicle while hunting. To clarify the new ordinance to members, the questions from GLIFWC's question and answer page at <http://www.glifwc.org/Regulations/CommisisonOrder.UncasedFirearms.QA.pdf> has been edited to answer the questions of community living within the boundaries of the Red Cliff Reservation.

Red Cliff Ordinance Update—Q & A

Question 1: Do firearms still have to be in a case before they are placed in or on a motorized vehicle, including ATVs, UTVs, snowmobiles and farm implements?

Answer: No. Effective the date of this order, rifles, shotguns and muzzleloaders, no longer have to be in a case in order to place them in or on a vehicle, or to transport them unloaded in or on a vehicle.

Question 2: Do firearms still have to be unloaded before they can be placed in or on a motorized vehicle, including ATVs, UTVs, snowmobiles and farm implements?

Answer: If the firearm is a loaded rifle, shotgun or muzzleloader, it can only be placed on the top or exterior of a vehicle which is stationary. It is important to be aware that it remains illegal to place a loaded rifle, shotgun or muzzleloader inside any motorized vehicle or to actually load any rifle, shotgun, or muzzleloader while the firearm or tribal member loading the firearm is still inside the vehicle. All long guns must be outside of a motorized vehicle before a tribal member may load these firearms. A loaded firearm can be set down on the top or exterior of a stationary vehicle, but it must be unloaded before the firearm is placed

inside or transported in or on the vehicle.

Question 3: Is there any time when a tribal member is allowed to actually load a firearm when they are still in or on a motorized vehicle?

Answer: Yes. Tribal members who hold a Disabled Hunters Permit are still allowed to load a firearm and hunt from a stationary motorized vehicle.

Question 4: Now that it is legal to place a loaded uncased firearm on a vehicle, is it also legal for a tribal member to be sitting on the exterior of the vehicle holding the loaded uncased firearm.

Answer: Yes, provided the vehicle remains stationary.

Question 5: Since the law has changed to allow a tribal member to possess a loaded uncased firearm when they are sitting on the exterior of a stationary motorized vehicle, does this mean a tribal member can hunt and shoot from their parked and stationary motorized vehicle?

Answer: No. Except for the pre-existing exemption for tribal members possessing a Disabled Hunters Permit, it is still illegal to discharge a firearm in or from a motorized vehicle.

Question 6: Can I use my truck or car as a shooting platform to

rest my firearm on when sighting in my firearm or shooting at a deer?

Answer: No. It is not legal to discharge a firearm in or from a vehicle.

Question 7: In the past it was only legal to lean an unloaded firearm against a vehicle. Is this still true?

Answer: No. Now that it is legal to place a loaded firearm on a vehicle, this means it is also legal to lean a loaded firearm against a vehicle. Caution should be taken as vehicles can easily be jarred when a tribal member opens or closes a door, or gets in or out of a vehicle, which might cause the firearm to fall to the ground. If loaded, this could lead to an accidental discharge.

Question 8: Must the vehicle's engine be turned off in order to place or possess a loaded firearm on the exterior or against a vehicle?

Answer: No. It is legal to have the motor/engine running, as long as the vehicle is not put in motion.

Question 9: Since firearms generally no longer have to be placed in a case when in or on a vehicle, can a tribal member roll up their firearm

...Continued from page 20

Q & A

in a blanket, towel or sleeping bag to protect it from getting damaged if they do not have a firearm case?

Answer: Yes, however you need to place a firearm which is hidden from view in a location where it will not be within reach of a tribal member while it is concealed in this manner.

Question 10: Are there any situations or locations where a tribal member is still required to have their firearm unloaded and enclosed within a case within the boundaries of the Reservation?

Answer: No.

Question 11: Are there any circumstances where a tribal member would have to still case their bow or crossbow within the boundaries of the Reservation?

Answer: No.

Question 12: What must I do before I place or transport my crossbow in or on a vehicle?

Answer: The arrow/bolt must be removed from the crossbow and:

1. The crossbow may not be cocked, OR
2. If left cocked, the crossbow must be enclosed within a carrying case before it is placed, possessed or

transported in or on any motorized.

Question 13: When is a firearm considered unloaded?

Answer: "Unloaded" means:

1. Having no shell or cartridge in the chamber of a firearm or in the magazine attached to a firearm.
2. In the case of a cap lock muzzle-loading firearm, having the cap removed.
3. In the case of a flint lock muzzle-loading firearm, having the flashpan cleaned of powder.
4. In the case of an electronic ignition muzzle-loading firearm, having the battery removed and disconnected from II. WHAT HAS & HAS NOT CHANGED:

A. Vehicles:

1. Bows and Crossbows:

- i. New - It will be legal to possess and transport uncased bows and crossbows, however, bows may not have an arrow nocked and a crossbow may not be cocked unless it is unloaded and cased.

2. Firearms:

- i. New - It will be legal to possess long guns such as rifles, shotguns and muzzleloaders in or on a vehicle in the following manner:

a. When a vehicle is in motion, long guns can be uncased in or on the vehicle, but must still be unloaded.

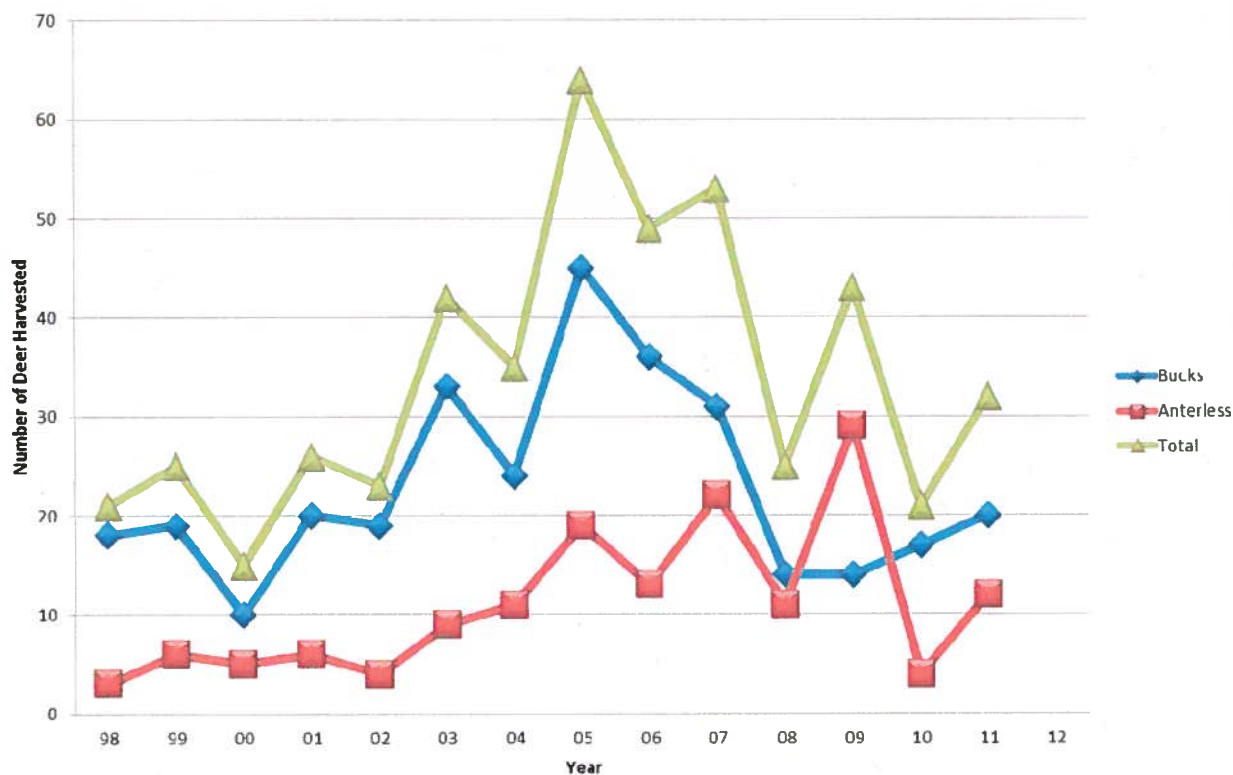
b. When a vehicle which is stationary, long guns can be uncased when placed in or on the vehicle, and can remain loaded when placed on top or against the exterior of the vehicle.

c. A stationary vehicle can have the motor running.

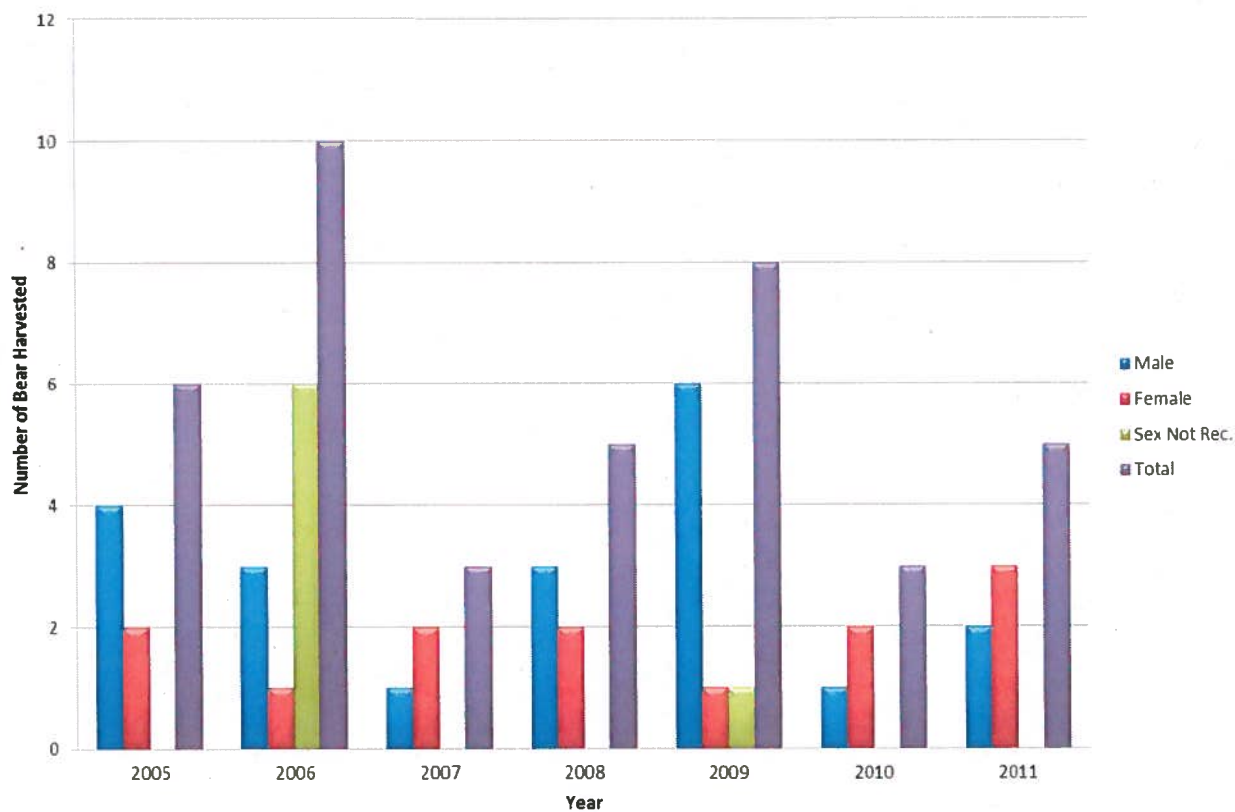
"Stationary" means not moving, regardless of whether the motor is running.

ii. It remains illegal to place a loaded firearm inside any vehicle, or to load or discharge a firearm in or from any moving or a stationary motorized vehicle. The exemption for certain disabled hunters with proper permits remains the same (no change)

Red Cliff On-Reservation Deer Harvest Report 1998-2011



Red Cliff On-Reservation Annual Bear Harvest Report 2005-2011



Red Cliff On-Reservation Annual Deer Harvest Report			
Year	Buck	Doe	Total
1998	18	3	21
1999	19	6	25
2000	10	5	15
2001	20	6	26
2002	19	4	23
2003	33	9	42
2004	24	11	35
2005	45	19	64
2006	36	13	49
2007	31	22	53
2008	14	11	25
2009	14	29	43
2010	17	4	21
2011	20	12	32
2012			

Red Cliff On-Reservation Annual Bear Harvest Report 2005-2011				
Year	Male	Female	UK/Sex Not Rec.	Total
2005	4	2	0	6
2006	3	1	6	10
2007	1	2	0	3
2008	3	2	0	5
2009	6	1	1	8
2010	1	2	0	3
2011	2	3	0	5
2012				

As Wisconsin wolf hunt looms, Red Cliff Tribal Members offer their opinion.

Todd Norwood - Forestry and Wildlife

A wolf hunting and trapping season is set to begin this fall in Wisconsin, running from October 15th to February 28th. Wolves in Wisconsin were federally protected under the US Fish and Wildlife Service Threatened and Endangered Species Program until January 2012 when they were considered recovered and delisted. Original protection under the Endangered Species Act began in 1974 after wolves were largely eradicated from the lower 48. Wolf eradication efforts, encouraged through bounty systems, began in the 1800s and lasted in some areas until the mid-1960s. The State of Wisconsin started protecting wolves in 1957, after the species was extirpated.



According to the Wisconsin DNR 2012 Wolf Hunt and Trapping Regulations, legal hunt (non-trapping) methods include firearm, bow and arrow, and crossbow, predator calls, baiting, and night hunting. Hunting with the aid of dogs was originally included in these methods but is currently not allowed following a judicial injunction temporarily banning their use.

The Wisconsin wolf hunt remains a very controversial issue among state residents, both Tribal and Non-Tribal. With a lack of government-to-government consultation with Tribes regarding hunting regulations and rules, many Wisconsin Tribes have voiced opposition to the proposed hunt. On August 2nd the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) Voigt Intertribal Task Force passed a unanimous motion stating the regional Ojibwe Tribes' opposition to a wolf hunt. Many Tribes also state the importance of ma'iingan (wolf) in Ojibwe culture; the wolf is a clan animal and also part of traditional stories that tell of the wolf and Ojibwe people as brothers that share the same fate.

In an effort to better understand Red Cliff Tribal member opinions regarding wolves, the Red Cliff Natural Resources Division conducted a wolf survey this past July at their annual Open House. The survey will assist the Natural Resources Division in making management decisions and recommendations regarding wolves while considering Tribal Community views. Results will be incorporated into the Red Cliff Band's Wolf Management Plan. The Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa is currently opposed to the State of Wisconsin wolf hunt.

Waste Characterization Study



Waste characterization studies can provide solid waste managers and planners insight into the “disposal” patterns of the residents in their service area. Auditing and assessing refuse samples can provide an indication of the types and relative quantities of materials disposed of by waste generators – as well as the types of waste materials not disposed of appropriately (such as recyclables or hazardous materials). Data from waste audits will support better solid waste system planning decisions that can pertain to disposal, diversion, pollution prevention, and special waste disposal services. Characterization studies allow cities to map their entire waste stream and to identify gaps so that

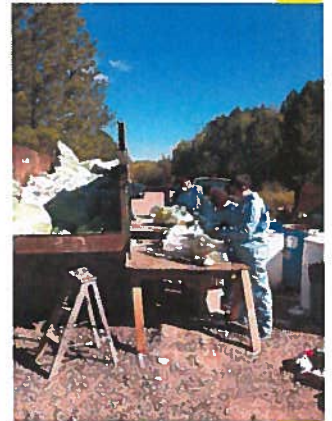
they can focus their efforts on diverting the most appropriate materials that will have the greatest impact.

During the week of September 23rd-29th, 2012 the Red Cliff Environmental Department performed a waste stream characterization. As some of you may already be aware of, we collected waste in separate open top dumpsters on both

Sunday September 23rd and Tuesday September 25th.

We collected waste from the community in one dumpster and waste from the Tribal housing in another dumpster.

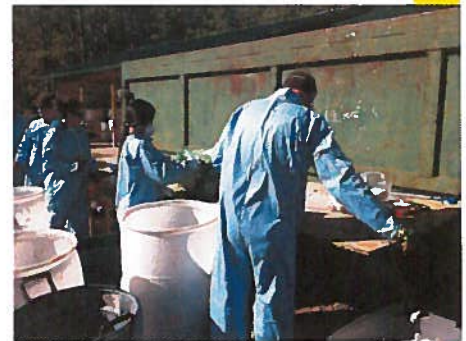
On Wednesday September 26th staff from the Red Cliff Environmental Department, a Tribal health clinic staff member, and two EPA Region 5 employees spent several hours sorting through the separated waste, weighed, and collected the data.



At this time housing is not enforced in housing units, nor is it collected separately from the green bagged waste. We felt it was important to compare recycling in the general Tribal community to the Tribal housing residents. At this time we are still compiling our numbers but will have a follow up of the results for the public within a month or so. We will then publish it in the next Treaty Natural Resource Division meeting.

We are pleased to say we came across very small hazardous waste. The hazardous materials we did come across in a small amount were items such as batteries, prescription medications and pesti-

cide's. After our data is looked at we will be able to identify areas of recycling we need to improve on as a Tribe. This will include education, enforcing recycling, and identifying other ways to improve on the overall waste stream, and more. Please contact the Environmental Department at 715-779-3650 if you would like further information.

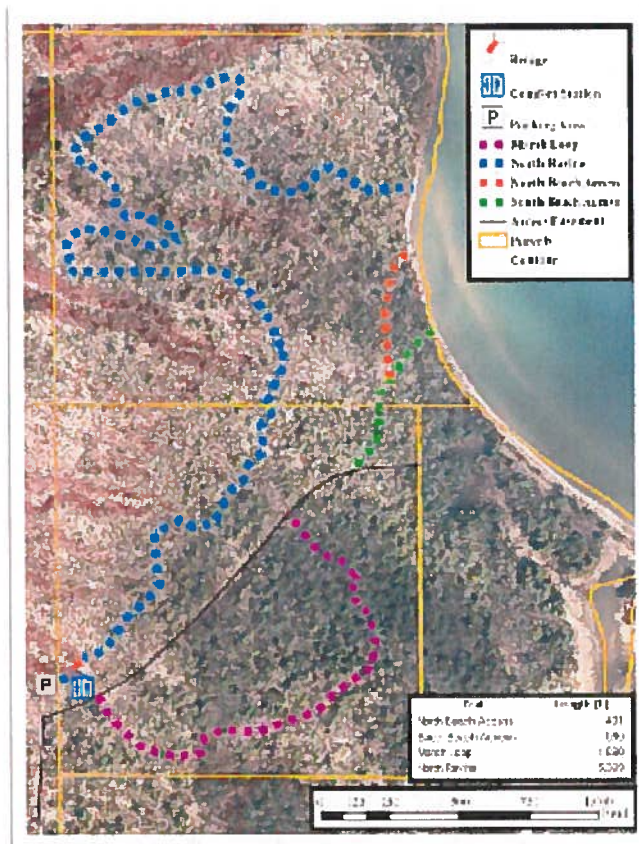


Frog Bay Tribal National Park Update

By, Chad Abel

Since the opening of Frog Bay Tribal National Park on August 3, we have had a tremendous amount of visitors to the new park. Now that the park is officially opened, we are committing ourselves to getting the rest of what we call the "park infrastructure" in place.

For those of you who have visited Frog Bay since August, you've noticed we have completed the foot trail down to the beach (green trail on map). Over the next year, we have about 2 more miles of rustic trails to put in at the park. This includes wooden foot bridges over streams and ravines, wood boardwalks over sensitive habitat areas, and signs to direct park visitors. Here is a map of the proposed trails that we hope to complete by next autumn.

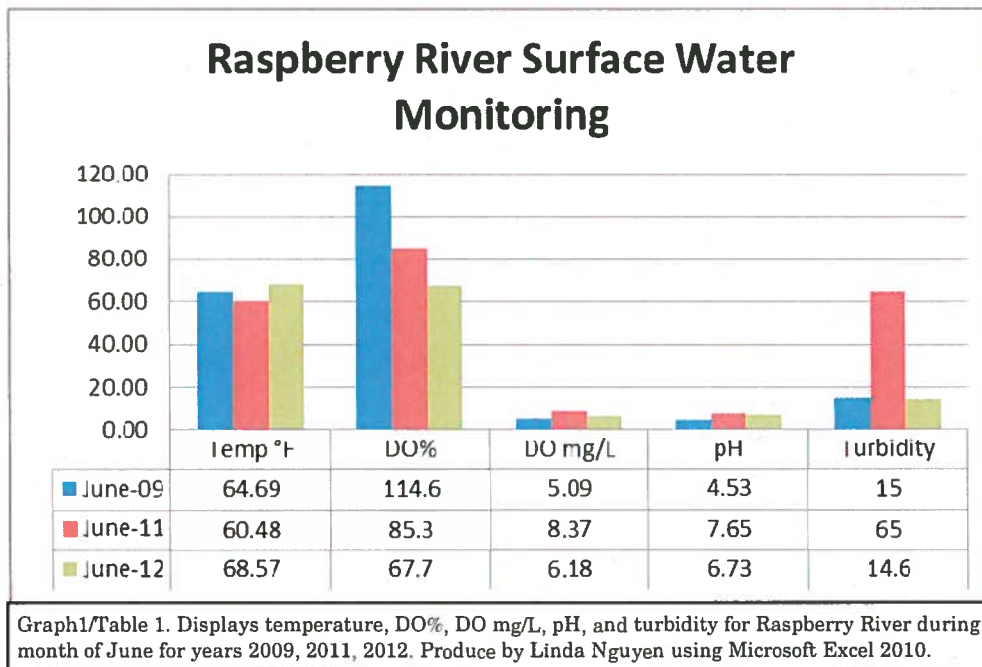


We are also putting in a rest area at the parking lot, similar to the new one at Raspberry Campground. A number of interpretive signs are planned along the trails that will highlight the connection between landscape and culture at Frog Bay. If you have questions or comments about work we're doing at Frog Bay, please contact Bryan Bainbridge or I at our office 779-3750. Miigwetch!

What's in your Watershed?

Currently, Water Resources program staff monitors nine (9) sites located within the exterior reservation boundaries in the context of Lake Superior watershed basin with multiple sub-watersheds that include Raspberry River, Red Cliff Creek, Sand River, Chicago Creek, and Lake Superior. Stream sites are monitored for a variety of water quality indicators that address biological, physical and chemical parameters. Physical parameters include land characteristics, surrounding terrestrial and aquatic vegetation species composition, river bottom composition, water odors, and on-site pollution potential. Chemical parameters include: dissolved oxygen, water temperature, conductivity, pH, total phosphorus, total suspended solids, total Kjeldahl nitrogen, ammonia-nitrogen, nitrates and nitrites, and E.coli on a monthly basis during open water seasons every year. Macroinvertebrates are also sampled annually for biological parameters and will be taken early this fall. Benchmark numeric and narrative standards are associated with each parameter to gage the quality of the stream site.

Surface water monitoring will identify pristine areas suitable for preservation, identify degraded areas in need for restoration, and provide basic classification data for development of water quality standards (CWA 303/401). Graph 1, located below, is an example of how actual data can be used to display trends over time. Chemical and physical parameters are reflected for years 2009, 2011, and 2012 from data collected by the Water Resources Program for Raspberry River during June (see Graph1/Table1).



The measured parameters are important because they affect water quality. I will provide explanations for the axis:

Temperature - affects many physical, biological, and chemical characteristics of a water body: amount of oxygen that can be dissolved in water, rate of photosynthesis of plants, and the sensitivity of organisms to toxic wastes, parasites, and diseases;

Dissolved Oxygen (DO) – a measurement the amount of gaseous oxygen (O₂) dissolved in water body that affects stream purification (decay and aeration) and the sensitivity of organisms to diseases and survival;

pH - a measurement of the acidic or basic (alkaline) of the water body, which affects fish habitat, the sensitivity of organisms to toxic wastes, parasites, and diseases, and drinking water quality; values can notify manager if runoff sources (agricultural, domestic, and industrial areas) are releasing pollution (iron, aluminum, ammonia, mercury and/or other elements);

Turbidity – a measurement of cloudiness (suspended solids) of the water body, which affects aquatic plants, fish, and shell fish that are dependent on specific levels of light reaching lower water depths;

Values of each parameter are then compared to a benchmark standard that has been approved by the Environmental Protection Department, to determine what course of action is needed to remediate or maintain water quality.

This is just a quick snap shot of the chemical and physical parameters explained. More information to come in future newsletters to help create awareness of what's in our watershed!

Department Numbers

Fisheries	715-779-3750
Environmental	715-779-3650
Natural Resources	715-779-3795
Transfer Station	715-779-0171
Conservation wardens	715-779-3732



MORE PARVO INFO.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION IF YOU HAVE HAD A PET SUSPECTED OF BEING INFECTED WITH THE PARVOVIRUS. TO PREVENT SPREADING OF THE VIRUS, AREAS IN OR AROUND YOUR HOME WHERE AN INFECTED PET MAY HAVE COME INTO CONTACT WITH SHOULD BE DISINFECTED.

A SOLUTION OF BLEACH AND WATER AT A 1:30 RATIO IS A COMMON AND EFFECTIVE WAY TO DISINFECT SURFACES IN YOUR HOME. THE SOLUTION SHOULD BE LEFT ON SUSPECTED INFECTED AREAS FOR UP TO 10 MINUTES.

THE PARVOVIRUS CAN LIVE FOR A PERIOD OF UP TO ONE YEAR AND EVEN LONGER IN SOME CASES. NEW ANIMALS SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED IN POTENTIAL INFECTED AREAS FOR THAT PERIOD OF TIME.

IF YOU HAVE A PET YOU SUSPECT HAS DIED FROM THE PARVOVIRUS, IT IS IMPORTANT THE PET IS DISPOSED OF PROPERLY. CREMATION IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY TO PREVENT FURTHER SPREAD OF THE VIRUS. MOST VETS HAVE CREMATORIES AND WILL PROVIDE THIS SERVICE FOR A FEE. IF CREMATION IS NOT A VIABLE OPTION FOR YOU, THE NEXT BEST OPTION WOULD BE TO BURY YOUR PET. THE PET SHOULD BE BURIED IN MANNER THAT WOULD PREVENT ANY FUTURE CONTACT WITH OTHER ANIMALS.

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR WOULD LIKE FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT THE RED CLIFF WARDENS AT (715)779-3732

Watershed Survey— Collecting and Recording

The Treaty Natural Resource Division Open House held on July 25th was an excellent gathering to deliver the Watershed Survey to the residents of the reservation. Other surveys were present as well, Wolf Survey and Fish Consumption, but no other survey was as long and extensive as the Watershed Survey. Although many grumbles were heard about the length of the survey, surprisingly we received a total of 42 complete surveys. This was a great success considering the survey is 8 pages.

The information gathered from the survey will help develop a comprehensive watershed management plan for the Red Cliff area. We are using a Watershed approach to manage and improve planning for the water resources. A watershed approach is a flexible framework for managing water resource quality and quantity within specified drainage areas, or watersheds. This approach includes the community involvement and management actions supported by sound science and appropriate technology.

The key in following a watershed approach is to have an effective watershed management plan. A watershed plan is a strategy that provides assessment and management information for geographically defined watersheds, including the analysis, actions, participants, and resources related to developing and implementing the plan. Using a watershed approach to restore impaired water bodies is beneficial because it addresses the problems in a holistic manner.

There are several parts of the watershed planning process; the watershed survey is one part as it will help characterize the watershed to identify the problems. Once we have the community input on watershed issues, we will then establish a watershed committee to help set goals and identify solutions. The next step will be to design and implementation program, then implement the watershed plan. Ongoing attempts will be made to measure the progress and make adjustments where necessary.

Please help with the characterization process and complete a watershed survey when it reaches your front door. There will be a mailing to all residents that live in the watershed boundary and a return/collection point will be provided at that time. Be on the lookout for a survey so you can return it as soon as possible.

Thank you for being good stewards of the land and water. Together we can maintain exceptional water quality standards to share with our families and 7 generations after us. Miigwech!