

# *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*



*Eagle Bay  
Niibin (Summer)*



Volume 2, Issue 2

Summer 2013

### **Special points of interest:**

- *Treaty Natural Resource Division Open House*
- *Frog Bay Update*
- *Tribal Code Banning Firewood*
- *Summer Ojibwe Words*
- *Water Resources Program Highlights*
- *Chicago Creek Restoration*
- *Sea Lamprey Control*
- *& More!!*



**Odatagaagomin  
(Blackberry)**



# Employee of the Month

**By Chad Abel**

An office is only as good as its staff. And we hear at the Treaty Natural Resource Division think we have some of the best. The following team members were nominated for Employee of the Month in the last three months by their fellow co-workers. By: Chad Abel

## **April Employee of the Month – Tom Gary Jr., Fisheries Tech.**



Tom has a tough job within our Division. He is the guy who does the vast majority of commercial monitoring, meaning early mornings and long days on the lake in all kinds of weather conditions. He has relationships with the fishermen that cannot be replaced, and he has been following our office's legged nets around as different fishermen test them for us, be it ice or open water. We thank Tom for taking on his duties without complaint and for his ability to fix things that break down!

## **May Employee of the Month – Mark Duffy, Chief Warden**



Mark has been a Red Cliff Warden for over 25 years. His knowledge and experience repeatedly proves to be a valuable asset in our Division, but Mark's contributions go beyond his role as a Warden. Mark's nature is to seek solution and compromise to issues, and he is always ready to lend a helping hand throughout the community. He is not afraid to pick up and learn new things – even for a guy his age! Just kidding, Mark; thanks for all you do!

## **June Employee of the Month – Mike Defoe, Assistant Biologist**



Mike was nominated for all of the effort and determination he puts into making projects within our Division turn out well. He has a true desire to see good things happen – not only within the Fisheries Department but for all of Red Cliff. Mike is dependable and in many ways a model employee. He has really shown his desire to showcase his leadership skills over the last several months, and that is why he is the face of the Treaty Natural Resource Division in June! Keep up the good work, Mike.

# ***RED CLIFF TREATY NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISIONS***

## **OPEN HOUSE EVENT**

**Wednesday, August 7th  
5:00– 7:00 PM**

**Everyone is Welcome!**

**Stop by and visit with our Environmental, Conservation Wardens, Historic Preservation, Hatchery and Fisheries Programs.**

**We will be frying up fresh Lake Superior Whitefish**

**There will also be surveys, a listening session for community members to share questions or concerns**

**Located at the Red Cliff Fish Hatchery**



# Frog Bay Tribal National Park Update by Chad Abel

**2013 Update:** The **Beach Trail** has been completed, and the Comfort Station was constructed at the parking lot last fall.

Work on the **North Ravine Trail (NRT)** is occurring this summer. The **NRT** has been blazed and can be hiked but a number of improvements still need to occur. If you take the full loop of the **NRT**, you will be forced to scramble down a large ravine to get back to the parking area or retrace your steps back to the **Beach Trail**. We plan to have a bridge span this ravine in the future to complete the trail loop back to the parking lot. The map below shows where the Proposed Bridge will complete the loop of the **NRT** back to the parking area.

Work on the **Marsh Loop** is not likely to occur in 2013. Interpretive signage is also planned as future improvements are finalized. Happy Hiking!



## Park Rules

1. Park hours are from sunrise to sunset.
2. Please do not litter.
3. Absolutely no motor vehicles are allowed in the park. This includes ATV. (RCCL 23.4.3, minimum fine \$100)
4. When you see park boundary signs like this one:



You are about to leave the park. Please respect property lines and do not proceed.

5. If you wander outside of park boundaries while on the beach, **YOU MUST KEEP YOUR FEET IN THE WATER** at all times. If your feet are in the water, you are not trespassing. Please respect the private beach located south of the park.



# IT'S HOT DOG SEASON!!!

## **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 concerns please contact the Red Cliff Wardens at 715-779-3732. If you do not get an answer, leave a message, messages are checked frequently. If you have an emergency, contact the Bayfield County Sheriff's Department Dispatch at 715-373-6120.**

# NEW! NEW! NEW! FOR 2013

## ATTENTION TRIBAL CAMPERS

By Lucas Cadotte

If you are a Red Cliff Tribal Member or member of another tribe that has ratified the Tribal/USFS Campground agreement you are eligible for fee-exempt camping at National Forest Campgrounds. For your convenience, changes have been made in the way National Forest Camping and Parking permits are issued. Now with one stop at the Wardens Office, you can get everything you need for the entire season.

New for parking passes and camping permits:

- Lifetime parking passes are now being issued.
- No more parking stickers. Parking passes are now displayed from your rearview mirror and can be moved if you decide to switch vehicles.
- You will no longer need to stop and pick up a camping permit every time you want to go camping. You will now be issued a camping permit with a "NAFGA" number which you can use all season long regardless of what National Forest you decide to visit.
- Instructions on how to fill out the Recreation Fee Envelope using your "NAFGA" number are shown below.
- If you are interested in fee-exempt camping within the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, special rules apply; please contact the wardens for more details.

To obtain your parking passes and a camping permit with your NAFGA number call the Red Cliff Wardens to make an appointment.

**Recreation Fee Permit**  
USDA Forest Service  
Detach this permit stub from envelope and display on vehicle dashboard this side up. If camping, attach permit to campsite post ensuring it is clearly visible.

**VALID ONLY AT THIS SITE FOR THE DAY(S) PAID BEGINNING:**  
Purchase Date: Date of registration  
No. of Days Paid: Specify number of days registered for site.

**Recreation Fee Envelope**  
TO VALIDATE, COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING  
U.S. currency and checks drawn on U.S. banks accepted. Please do not fold bills or checks. Make checks payable to USDA Forest Service.

**1. Fill in "tribal permit" here.**  
**2. Indicate number of days. Maximum is 14 days.**  
**3. Fill in date of arrival**  
**7. Unit # here**  
**10. Enter NAFGA Permit No. Here**  
**11. Specify departure date**  
**4. Enter permit holders vehicle plate; 5. State of plate; & 6. Home zip code**

After completing, detach permit stub and deposit envelope into box provided.  
FS-2300-26a (9-2006)

The Red Cliff Wardens can be reached at 715-779-3732



## Newly Proposed Tribal Code Banning Outside Firewood

Todd Norwood—Forestry & Wildlife

An increasing awareness and threat of non-native forest pests and disease in Wisconsin resulted in the recent development of a Red Cliff Emerald Ash Borer Response Plan and newly proposed Tribal Code banning outside firewood and other forest products. Forest products such as firewood originating >25 miles from the Red Cliff Reservation are now banned according to Red Cliff Code of Laws Chapter 11, Section 5. Violators may be fined. Restrictions are in place to help protect Red Cliff forests from pests such as Emerald Ash Borer, a non-native beetle having the potential to kill all ash trees in a region of infestation. Firewood is of special concern when it comes to spreading forest pests. Many people move firewood from one area to another when camping or heating a home. However, if the wood originates from a known (or unknown!) pest-infested area and brought to a non-infested area, a new population of the pest or disease is likely to establish and spread. Please support Red Cliff's effort to protect reservation forests by not moving forest products from distant locations. Tribal members and departments seeking an exception should contact Treaty Natural Resources—Forestry and Wildlife @ 715-779-3795. An exception to the 25-mile buffer may be granted after TNR staff evaluates current known infestations and other pest/disease constraints of the forest product source area.





## *Niibin (Summer)*

**Wiigwaas (Birch Bark)**



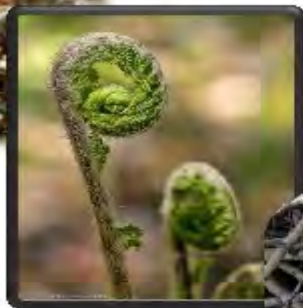
**Manoomin (Wild Rice)**



**Bagawaj zhigaagawinzh (Wild Leek)**



**Waagaagin (Fiddlehead fern)**



**Ode'imín  
(Strawberry)**





## **Policy Changes to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Eagle Repository**

**By Anastasia Walhovd**

As of present, individual members of Federally Recognized Tribes may request a maximum of 20 miscellaneous feathers or 10 quality feathers. Wait time for these requests to be fulfilled is currently 1-4 months and there are no restrictions on re-order. Individuals may also request whole birds with no restrictions on re-orders. Wait time for these requests to be fulfilled is currently up to 4 years. **Beginning fall of 2013, the National Eagle Repository will undergo several policy changes aimed at inmates and policies regarding whole bird requests. Please read a summary of the changes below. If you have any questions or comments about these changes, please feel free to reach out to the representative listed below.**

Due to the high demand and feathers, and particularly and Wildlife Service has number of re-orders inmates their release from are incarcerated for long length of incarceration not feathers. Inmates may apply only obtain a whole eagle if are incarcerated allows such



low supply of eagle whole eagles, the U.S. Fish proposed to restrict the may request to 1 order until incarceration. Inmates who periods of time (the exact yet specified) may re-order for whole eagles, but may the institution in which they a request.

Due to the high demand and the concern that some whole bird orders are not religious in nature, it has been proposed that whole bird orders must be require Tribal certification that the intent of use is religious in nature. Any whole bird requests to the National Eagle Repository by a Red Cliff tribal member would need to have it approved by a Red Cliff representative who has yet to be determined.

The National Eagle Repository will also be updating their website to provide more accessible information on wait times, order category descriptions with pictures, ordering information, and online re-ordering. The Service will also be more transparent about these potential changes for inmates and whole bird orders on their application forms.

Comments about these policy changes can only be forwarded to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service through an official Tribal Representative. If you have any comments, questions, or concerns about these proposed changes to the National Eagle Repository's policies, please send them to Anastasia Walhovd ([anastasia.walhovd@gmail.com](mailto:anastasia.walhovd@gmail.com)) by August 9th, 2013 to be forwarded to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

## MI-2 SPRING LT ASSESSMENT 2013

By Bryan Bainbridge

Due to some mechanical difficulties with our own research vessel earlier this year we were not able to conduct the annual Spring Lake Trout Assessment over in Michigan waters (MI-2) with our own vessel, but thanks to a couple of Red Cliff commercial fishermen Cecil and Mike Peterson who fish in Michigan waters of Lake Superior we were able to successfully complete the assessment without any worries.

It was a very good Spring this year for lake trout over in MI-2. We quadrupled our sample amount compared to the last three or four years. Over the past three years we had to shorten the fishing season due to low numbers of lake trout over in MI-2. So it was a very good sign when we lifted the first net and had a table full of lake trout.



(ABOVE: Fisheries Tech. Tom Gary Jr. and Assistant Biologist Mike Defoe sorting lake trout).



When we are conducting this assessment along with others we use the data to import into different models to determine populations or abundances of lake trout in different parts of Lake Superior. We collect data that consist of length, scales and otoliths for aging, weight and stomach samples to check their diet. All of this sampling data will tell us the different ages of the fish swimming around and what they are feeding on. So it is important that we conduct these assessments on an annual basis that way we can tell if there are any hiccups in the system and we can take action if needed. We have had to take action before due to low numbers of lake trout over in MI-2. For the past three years we (RC Fisheries and RC Fishing Committee) voluntarily implemented a rule to shorten the fishing season in MI-2 waters until the population starts to rebound. We have yet to determine for sure why the population dropped to a level where we had to adjust our own fishery in that area of the lake. But no one should worry there are plenty of lake trout to go around in Lake Superior for all user groups such as commercial fishing, sport fishing and even invasive predators such as the Sea Lamprey, which is the lake trout's number one predator.

Along with lake trout we caught and sample other fish like sturgeon that we tagged, took length and grabbed a genetic sample to compare with other fish around Lake Superior to determine the relationship with known and unknown spawning populations of sturgeon around the basin.





(ABOVE: Natural Resources Tech Gary Defoe Jr. and Right: Mike Defoe both with a Sturgeon that was sampled and released).

It is not only important for the Red Cliff Fisheries Department to conduct this assessment along with all other assessments across Lake Superior, it is equally important to the commercial fishermen that depend on our program to make sure they have a healthy fishery in which they make their living and provide jobs and food throughout the community. Every time we have a problem we never have a hard time

to find help with in our own Red Cliff Fishermen. We have had to call on the fisherman for their help with use of a boat and a lot of time for their knowledge of the lake and fishery. They depend on us to manage the fishery, but if it wasn't for the dedicated fishermen who help out every time we run into problems we would not be able to successfully manage the program we have today.



Cecil Peterson's fish tug we were on during the assessment.

## ***Water Resources Program Highlights***

***By: Marissa Balber and Linda Nguyen***

In the last edition of the newsletter, we talked about our preparation for the upcoming open water sampling season. In the meantime, we have used the extended winter weather to our advantage by completing our field instrument calibrations, integrating the eight new sample sites, totaling 16 locations, into our monthly site assessment schedule, and by making Quality Assurance Project Plan revisions to reflect our new mercury and sulfate sample parameters. The first sampling of the season occurred during May and will continue on until the surface waters are frozen. All of the pre-season preparations have kept our program staff plenty busy; however, we have been eager to enter the field and record the changes in our existing sites and begin data collection in the new. The new sample sites include the headwaters and river mouth of Sucker and Frog Creek, Chicago Creek east of Blueberry Road, in addition to Sand, Raspberry and Red Cliff Bay in Lake Superior. The picture on the bottom left is Linda, Water Resources Program Manager; as she reaches down to take water samples at the mouth of Sucker Creek this past May.



Many of our existing sample sites are readily accessible by car and allow us flexibility in the number of sites that we can visit in a day. A number of the new sites require either a hike or use of an ATV, which poses a unique time constraint to the already strict timeframe. Time management challenges aside, having two sample sites amid the new Highway 13 road construction has affected our ability to sample all 16 sites in the allotted two days; but, it has also forced us to combine our creativity and has led to a more efficient sampling routine. While we further refine our sampling system, site specific changes become more apparent to us. The picture on the bottom right, Marissa, our Water Resource Technician, is standing on the north side of Red Cliff Creek to show the height of silt deposits after the most recent thunderstorm in June. Still there are a several months left of the open water season here in Red Cliff and more changes to document, so stay tuned for water quality data updates to be included in the next edition of the newsletter. If there are any questions or observations you would like us to consider, please contact the Water Resources Program at 715/779-3650.





# Ezigaag (Woodticks)!!

*By Shelly Gurnoe*

**TYPES OF TICKS:** Two tick species exist in Wisconsin – the wood tick and the deer tick. The wood tick is black with scattered white markings while the deer tick is black and red and about the size of a match head. Deer ticks have been known to bite humans who can become infected with Lyme disease if bitten. Deer ticks are prominent in Wisconsin from May through August.

**PREVENTION:** Avoiding tick-infested areas (wooded areas and tall grass) greatly reduce the chance of being bitten by one. Try to stay on trails. Also wearing light-colored clothing enables ticks to be seen more easily. Wear long-sleeve shirts and tuck your pant legs into your socks. High rubber boots and a good tick repellent on exposed skin provide additional protection. You should also check your body daily, paying special attention to the head and body folds, such as armpits, backs of knees and groin.

**TICK REMOVAL:** Remove ticks from skin as quickly as possible to avoid attachment and remove embedded ticks with fine point tweezers. Do not use petroleum jelly, a hot match, or other substances. With tweezers grasp the tick as close to your skin as possible and smoothly remove the tick from your skin (make sure to get the head). Wash the skin with soap and water and apply an antiseptic cream.

**SIGNS OF LYME DISEASE:** The deer tick must attach to human skin for about 24 hours to transfer Lyme disease causing bacterium. Look for a rash resembling a bull's-eye that occurs at the site of the deer tick bite. The rash is usually red, round, raised and has a pale center, this is the first indicator of Lyme disease. Look for a rough rash on the abdomen that can occur instead of or in addition to a bull's-eye rash. Not all infected people develop a rash but may show early symptoms of the disease, such as fever, headache, fatigue, sore throat, nausea or vomiting and myalgia (muscle pain).

**TREATMENT OF LYME DISEASE:** Preserving the tick that bit you can assist your doctor if you suspect a tick borne illness. You can preserve it in alcohol or by placing it in a zip-loc bag and putting it in your freezer if needed later for identification. If you suspect you or a loved one may have Lyme disease - contact a health professional. BETTER SAFE THAN SORRY. Detection in early stages of the disease typically means successful treatment with antibiotics, but left untreated, the disease is known to cause severe health issues.



Wood tick on left – deer tick on fingernail



Bull's-eye rash

## FEMA TRAILERS AND INDOOR AIR QUALITY (IAQ)

*by Mike Balber*

The following is advice from Red Cliff's IAQ Program to FEMA trailer owners on how to improve and maintain your trailer for high IAQ, maintenance, and energy efficient tips.

Red Cliff tribal members have purchased 45 FEMA trailers in the last 3 years. FEMA trailers can be a very affordable, cost effective way to home ownership. The IAQ on these trailers can be outstanding; however the energy efficiency can be atrocious. There are numerous ways to make improvements on your investment. Not all mobile home models are built the same. Some have 4 or 6 inch walls. Some windows are ok, and some are better. Different roofs, siding, insulations, furnaces, fuels, etc will make a big difference in the total cost of these homes. The FEMA trailers I have seen here are not heavily insulated. The roofing is prone to leaking and water runoff tends to get behind the siding into the walls.

This month we will focus on proper set up and next month other tips such as insulation, roofing, and alternative heating.

I recommend having a professional set up and level of the home but many people can do this job themselves.



If you have a bank loan on a trailer, you must mount on reinforced concrete slab. Slab must be 4 to 6 inches thick. Piers must be no more than 8 ft apart, wheels must be taken off of axles and hurricane straps must connect concrete slab and steel I beams solidly. It is recommended that piers be placed on each side of any doorway into trailer. Usually 2 blocks high with shims makes skirting 2 ft high (saves materials). This way is best especially if you plan to build an addition or attached porch.

I have seen many trailers mounted over bare ground with the wheels left on. Piers can be made of blocks, railroad ties and even logs. If you mount over bare ground, pick or construct on a high and dry area that will not sink or frost heave and use extra piers mounted on a solid base such as patio pavers or green treated boards large enough that piers will not sink into ground. Install ground ties.

Skirting can be made of metal, wood, or vinyl (vinyl will crack eventually, but it's fast and cheap). The belly insulation is weak so insulate skirting if you can. Use electric heat tape and thick pipe wrap on water lines and even insulate sewer line, don't neglect pipe inside belly space, it can and will freeze. Believe me, this is money well spent. Make an easy opening access hatch near water shut off. Put vents on 4 sides of trailer to vent moisture in summer, and close vents for winter. Vent dryer directly outside.

If you would like an IAQ assessment and energy tips for your home. Call

Mike Balber Red Cliff IAQ Program

(715) 779-3650



# 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. For other ideas on ways you can secure your dumpster, call the Red Cliff Wardens. It is important to remember that no attempt to "bear proof" a dumpster is 100 percent effective 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. 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 (Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday from 800am-600pm). Something as small as a discarded juice box or empty tuna can may be enough to attract the attention of unwanted wildlife.

Sadly, some bears 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 bear issues, call the Red Cliff Wardens. The wardens can help you by providing additional information to help you reduce or eliminate your bear problem and if needed, remove the bear.

**THE RED CLIFF WARDENS CAN BE REACHED AT 715-779-3732**

# Restoration on Chicago Creek:

## Cleaner Water and Healthier Fish

By Chad Abel

The Fisheries Department will be finishing a project this summer on Chicago Creek that will help movements for fish like brook trout and prevent dirt and mud from entering the stream. The project site is at the culvert for Chicago Creek on Blueberry Road. There are two problems currently at the project site. One is the “perched” culvert. This means the culvert sits higher than the water level. A perched culvert prevents fish from being able to swim upstream. This is especially important for brook trout that try to get upstream and spawn each fall. Spawning populations of brook trout were documented by Fisheries staff in 2011.



**The perched culvert:** Although the drop may not look like much, this is a major obstacle for fish trying to swim upstream.

The second problem is with the ATV trail that crosses the stream at this site. You may know this trail – it is pretty easy to see as you drive down Blueberry Road.



**The ATV trail that currently crosses the creek:** This causes mud to be washed into the stream.



**What We're Going to Do:** Construction will begin in late summer (probably August) to build a series of pools that will raise the water level back to the height of the culvert. This will allow fish to swim up the pools and into the culvert as they try to move upstream. Plans are to also close the ATV trail that crosses the stream on Chicago Creek by placing a number of large boulders that will prevent people from driving into the stream. According to tribal codes, people are allowed to travel with ATV and snowmobile on the roadway anyway, so we will be asking for people to use the road through this location instead of damaging the stream.

**Relationship to the IRMP:** The IRMP recognized that one of the effects on the natural condition of Chicago Creek is the ATV crossing near Blueberry Road. Allowing fish passage at the culvert will benefit overall goals to support optimum population levels of brook trout.

Stay tuned for another update once this project is complete!



# Reminder

## Meyers Beach 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

Submitted by Lucas Cadotte



## Summer Youth Crew 2013

*Anastasia Walhovd*

This year, the Summer Youth Crew includes Brady Defoe and Anthony Schultz and is led by Anastasia Walhovd. The whole crew will begin our season on June 18th and we will conclude on August 9th. The program was originally a collaboration between Red Cliff's Department of Natural Resources and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, but in its second summer since its inception, it has now changed to be an even more inclusive collaboration and will include the U.S. Forest Service and the Northern Aquaculture Demonstration Facility (NADF).

Our primary project for the summer will be to map out invasive species within the reservation boundaries--a project headed by Ed Boyd--but we will also be dividing our time between all collaborating agencies. The Summer Youth Crew plans to ride along with the Red Cliff wardens, assist with the Great Lakes Visitor Center's Leopold Seed Orchard Project, build fish structures with the Forest Service, help seine ponds with NADF and much more. At the end of the season, the Summer Youth Crew will give a presentation to Tribal Council about our hard work and writing resumes that will include newly attained skills.



### **Anastasia Walhovd**

Harvard College Class of 2013

Bachelor's in Anthropology with an emphasis in Archaeology

Professional interests include museum studies, repatriation, NAGPRA, cultural and historical preservation, and archaeology

*What do you hope to get out of the summer working on the Summer Youth Crew?*



# Sea Lamprey Control: Red Cliff Creek

## What is happening?

It is the Sea Lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*) spawning time of year once again in Gitchi Gumi. The Red Cliff Treaty Natural Resources Divisions, Fisheries staff have fyke nets (Figure 2) set in Red Cliff creek to capture spawning Sea Lamprey, as they move upstream. None have been captured this year thus far.

A Sea Lamprey is gen-

erally between 12–20 inches long and eel-like. They are members of an ancient family of “jawless fishes” that were around before the time of the dinosaurs. Their mouths are circular with circular rows of teeth as seen in Figure 1.



Figure 1: A Sea Lamprey is easily identifiable.



Figure 2: A Blue Heron wondering around the fyke net set to capture Sea Lamprey.

## What is being done?

Red Cliff Fisheries staff has been working in conjunction with the US Fish and Wildlife Service to monitor and trap Sea Lamprey. Since 2006, a total of 160 individuals have been captured in Red Cliff creek. Some techniques used to control Sea Lamprey are mechanical barriers like figure 2, electric barriers, and lampricides. Lampricide is a chemical used to target and kill juvenile Sea Lamprey while in the creek. For more information, please contact Michael Defoe at 715-779-3750



Figure 3: Sea Lamprey captured. A length, weight, and sexual orientation is collected.



# Stream Restoration 2013

By: Gary Defoe Jr.

## Red Cliff Creek Restoration

After this long and dreary spring, summer is finally upon us. Time to kick off our stream restoration projects. To date, we have one beaver dam removal and 125ft of bank stabilization. Stream bank stabilization methods we are using is, live shrub plantings of native dogwood and sandy willow. The general idea is for the plantings to root down the soil and become thick and strong

enough so the bank does not erode, depositing loads of sediment in the creek. Sediment is not beneficial to brook trout, burying spawning grounds, thus creating unsuitable habitat. Also, sediment buildup causes the creek to heat up. Unable to withstand the high temperatures, the cold water brook trout die off at rapid rates.



## Chicago Creek

Beginning summer of 2013, we will be doing stream restoration on the downstream side of Chicago Creek in downtown Red Cliff. This will consist of 4 rock weirs to raise the levels of the water to the cul-

vert. This will allow the native brook trout accessibility to the upstream side of the creek for suitable habitat and spawning grounds.





# INVASIVE PLANTS

By Ed Boyd Jr.

Invasive plants were introduced to the United States when the first European settlers came to our country. Invasive plants are a pretty serious deal as they destroy forests, take over wildlife habitat, and invade our native plant species. There are around 20 different invasive plant species which can be seen in parts of northern Wisconsin, they include Purple Loosestrife, Phragmites, Narrow-leaf Cattail, Eurasian Water Milfoil, Common Buckthorn, Dames Rocket, Asiatic Honey-suckle, Garlic Mustard, Japanese Knotweed, Teasel, Tansy, Reed Canary Grass, Wild Parsnip, Japanese Barberry, Giant Knotweed, Bird's Foot Trefoil, Canada Thistle, Crown Vetch, Multi-flora Rose, and Leafy Spurge. There may be even more in our area that haven't yet been identified. These invasive plants normally invade forests, prairies, fields, riverbanks, shorelines, roadsides, and disturbed areas. To control invasive plants on the Redcliff Boundaries we are going to 1st mark infestation on maps for future analysis, then we will hand pull plants with their full root systems, mow plants using gas powered tools, or use an herbicide to spray on the plants such as Roundup. Some end result's will consist of burning the plants, or bagging them up and bringing them to a landfill. Invasive plants can easily be spread by road construction, mowing, footgear, animals, the wind, and by way of water. The outcome of this project in Redcliff will be to control, reduce, or eliminate populations of invasive plants on tribally controlled lands. Plants with small populations will be eliminated, and those that are more widespread will be reduced and controlled. Special emphasis will be placed on controlling or reducing invasive plant populations that are causing the most significant threats to Wildlife Habitat, Culturally significant sites, culturally significant native plant populations, and those that threaten water quality, and wetland/riparian systems. GPS devices will help to log and track the invasive plants located in Red Cliff with GIS maps created for future references. Please call the Red cliff natural resource office at (715)779-3795 if you have any questions or see any invasive plants located within the Red Cliff Indian Reservation. "Alone these plants are powerful but together they are unstoppable". I would like to thank the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewas and the Wisconsin Tribal Conservation Advisory Council for the opportunity to scout and control invasive plants located in Redcliff, WI.

By: Ed Boyd Jr.



Phragmites



Purple Loosestrife



Wild Parsnip



# Hatchery News

By Chase Meierotto

## *Highlights*

2013 Quarter 2

**Another 50,000 BKT Stocked  
150K WE Stocked in Pond**

**RAS Equipment Arriving  
School Tours and Presentations**

**Gathered Walleye Eggs**



***Pictured above:*** The annual ECC fishing day.

***Pictured to the right:*** The hatchery staff releasing a group of fingerlings.







The fish hatchery has been busy trying to make room, in the hatchery, for the 2013 class of fish. With the over abundance of fish, from the 2012 class, there has been a limited amount of available space. Over 70,000 fish have already been released this year. There are 8 more tanks of fish yet to be released. Therefore, this year we are expecting to exceed 100,000 fish stocked. As mentioned

in previous newsletters, this year's class of fish have all been given the AdRP fin clip before release. If any of these fish are caught, it would be greatly appreciated if the Red Cliff Natural Resources Department was informed with the information on: how big the fish was, if there were any fin clips, and where the fish was caught. This information always helps us get a better understanding of the fish that we are raising and releasing.

Along with coaster Brook Trout business, the hatchery staff has also been busy with this year's unique walleye season. It was a late year for the ice to leave the spearing lakes and this affected the harvest of spawning females for the hatchery. However, there were a number of community members that went out trying to harvest fish for us. Even though we only received a few ripe females, the effort was greatly appreciated. We are always thankful when our community does its best to help out the hatchery. Out of all of the fish the hatchery was only able to collect 2 total liters of eggs. In previous seasons, the hatchery has been able to collect 2 liters in a single night. This just shows how strange of a year it actually was. Because of the unusual season, and lack of eggs, the hatchery was able to secure some excess fry from a state hatchery. So, each of the three hatchery's ponds were stocked with 50K walleye fry. We are hoping the weather cooperates with us for the rest of the season, making for a successful walleye crop.



**Pictured above:** A Family heading out spearing on Middle Eau Claire Lake.

**Pictured Right:** Last years walleye from the middle of the season.



RED CLIFF BAND OF LAKE SUPERIOR CHIPPEWA

## Treaty Natural Resource Division

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