DAGA MINAWAANIGOZIDAA

Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa

Ganawenjigaade

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

Photo: Linda Nguyen

Volume 4 Issue 3 Fall 2015

Treaty Natural Resources Division

2015 Staff Photo

The staff photo was taken in August this year, prior to our annual Open House event at the hatchery. Staff members in this photo are Gary Defoe Jr., Melonee Montano, Linda Nguyen, Fran Cadotee, Mike Defoe, Jeremy St. Arnold, Shelly Gurnoe, Mikayla Defoe, Shyenne Gordon, Gabrielle Vanbergen, Mark Duffy, Lucas Cadotte, Ron Nordin, Ed Boyd Jr., Trevor Wilk, Chase Meierotto, Mike Poch, Lance Bresette, Zach Peterson, Ernie Grooms, Eyan Hanson-Gordon, Vince Lafernier and Chad Abel.

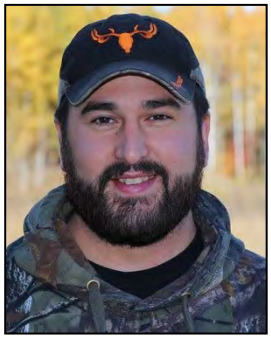
Staff members missing from the photo are Brandon Bristol and Beth Raboin.

Employee of the Month

An office is only as good as its staff. And we here at the Treaty Natural Resource Division we 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

July Employee of the Month – As part of the work Trevor does with our climate change program, he was able to have two staff from the National Renewable Energy Lab (NREL) visit Red Cliff over the summer. The NREL workshop really helped the Tribe's Energy Team and TNR Division consider energy efficiency and renewable energy strategies and has motivated a number of us to push forward with these initiatives. Beyond the work in his program, Trevor is our principal mapper and he is often involved in all work around the Division that requires a team to complete

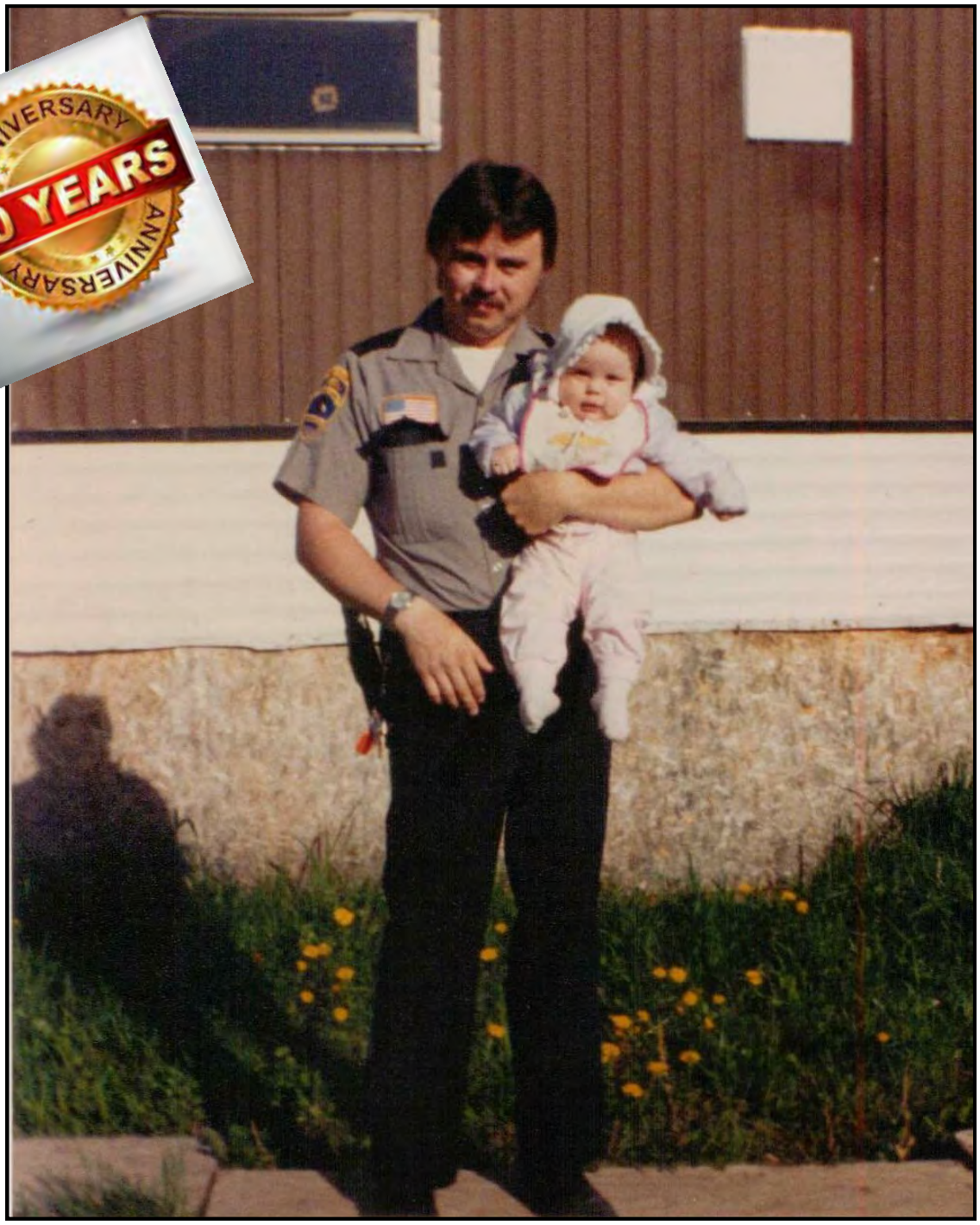
August Employee of the Month – Lucas is the perfect fit for the work he does and for the co-workers he has in his office. Sometimes it seems that Mark Duffy and Lucas are complete opposites, but their differences in personality and approach are complimentary. I personally appreciate how Lucas conducts himself and handles his business. He brings stability to the warden's office and is dedicated to performing conservation enforcement for the Tribe. Keep up the good work, Lucas!



September Employee of the Month – Lance was just hired in July and already was nominated for EOTM in September! There is a lot to like about Lance, and we're happy to have him on board. He has an easy disposition but is serious about the work he does for our office. I hope he finds the room to grow in this office and stays on our staff for a long time.

Congratulations on 30 years!

This September Mark Duffy celebrated his 30th anniversary of working as a Red Cliff Warden. Thank you Mark for all of your hard work, your commitment to our community, and for your boundless enthusiasm.



Above: Mark in his early years (1989) as Warden Duffy, pictured with his six-month old daughter, Lily.

New Employee Lance Bresette Commercial Fishing Observer

Red Cliff Tribal Fisheries welcomes the newest member to their crew, Lance Bresette. Lance has agreed to take on the position of Commercial Fishing Observer.

Lance is from Red Cliff and graduated from Bayfield High school in 2005. Lance has a wonderful family with three sons and his wife Jessie Bresette.

Lance attended Finlandia University and Northland College. Lance's extensive back ground and experience at the UWSP Northern Aquaculture Demonstration Facility for the past five years will be a great asset to the Fisheries Department.

His experience includes working with walleye, sauger, hybrid walleye, arctic char, white sucker, lake sturgeon, yellow perch, brook trout, lake trout, Atlantic salmon and rainbow trout in a variety of systems. He also brings the necessary skills to work with the equipment and feeding fish, cleaning tanks, recording mortality, conducting sample counts, daily and weekly water quality monitoring.

"I am excited to work for my Tribe and looking forward to my new position as commercial fishing monitor," said Lance. When you see Lance, give him a warm Miskwaabekong welcome!

Electrified!

Recently, some strong and ambitious Treaty Natural Resources employees lent a hand at the Red Cliff Mino Bi Ma Se Win Garden. One of the top priorities at the farm was to fix the broken electric fence. Over the years the electric fence broke here, bent there and eventually stopped working. The fence is an important part of the farm because it keeps out the pesky deer that hop in and nibble on cabbage, chew on the tomatoes and seemingly step on anything and everything that is important. Even though the deer herd is down this year the small amount of roaming deer still seem to make it a priority to stop by the garden for a snack. TNR staff are installing new posts, new lines and fixing a few other odds and ends that will hopefully keep these curious and hungry creatures at bay to feed on the bounty of the surrounding forests. When the electric fence project is complete the garden will once again be deer proof.

Dagwaagin ~ Fall

Manoominike ~ Makes Rice

Waatebagaa-Giizis ~ Sept/Oct

Gashkadino-Giizis ~ Nov

Manidoo-Giizisoons ~ Dec

MAAMINGIN ~ GATHER (COLLECT THEM)

Mashkiigiminan ~ Cranberries

BAGIDA'WAAD ~ FISHES WITH A NET

DAGA MINAWAANIGOZIDAA BIMAADIZIYANG

LET'S BE HAPPY IN OUR LIVES

Gaa-anishinaabemod: Lee **Obizaan** Staples

Gaa-anishinaabewibii'ang: Chato **Ombishkebines** Gonzalez

Mii dash waa-tazhindamaan aaniin ge-izhichigepan a'aw Anishinaabe da-ni-minawaanigwendang bimaadizid. Ishke noongom a'aw Anishinaabe gaawiin odani-mikwenimaasiin naa gaye gaawiin odani-apenimosiin inow Manidoon i'iw iko akeyaa gaa-izhi-bimiwidood i'iw bimaadizid a'aw Anishinaabe ishkweyaang gaa-ayaad.

What I want to talk about is what *Anishinaabe* can do to live a happy life. Today *Anishinaabe* does not think about or does not rely on the *Manidoog* as *Anishinaabe* way back used to.

Ishke imaa wiigiwaaming gii-kabeshid mewinzha a'aw Anishinaabe, nawaj imaa besho ogii-wiij'ayaawaan naa gaye apane gii-noondawaad inow Manidoon imaa eyaanijin bagwaj. Mii-go apane gii-asemaakawaad inow Manidoon. Mii imaa weweni gii-noondawaad gii-pagakitawaad inow Manidoon, onji imaa biinji-wiigiwaaming gii-kabeshiwaad. Mii dash imaa gaa-onjikaamagak moozhag gii-asemaakawaad inow Manidoon. Ishke dash noongom biinji-waakaa'iganing ayaayang, gaawiin igo gi-daabaji-noondawaasiwaanaanig ingiw Manidoog bagwaj imaa eyaajig eshkam gidani-wanenimaanaanig da-apenimoyangiban.

Long time ago when *Anishinaabe* used to live in wigwams they lived much closer to the *Manidoog* and constantly heard them. They constantly put tobacco for the *Manidoog*. They were able to hear the *Manidoog* clearly, because they lived inside of these wigwams. As a result of the ability to hear the *Manidoog*, they put their tobacco for them often. Because we live in houses these day, we do not always hear the *Manidoog* that are outside, and as a result we are forgetting about the *Manidoog* and that they are a source of help for us.

Ishke dash a'aw Anishinaabe ishkweyaang apane gii-noondawaad inow Manidoon imaa bagwaj miinawaa apane gii-asemaakawaad gii-kanoonaad inow Manidoon da-naadamaagod. Gaawiin igo aapiji nebowa imaa biinjina ogii-ayaanziin ge-wanishkwe'igod iko awiya ondamendang gegoo maagizhaa gaye niizaanendang ge-goo.

Long time ago since the *Anishinaabe* always heard the *Manidoog* out in the wild they in turn always made tobacco offerings to them asking for their help. They did not have all of the inner turmoil of being worried or being fearful of anything.

Ishke iko a'aw Anishinaabe gii-tazhindang i'iw wasi-daawendamowin, mii i'iw akeyaa gaa-izhi-gagaanzomindwaa gaa-kagwaadagitoojig, "Mii imaa bagwaj izhaag da-o-nisanaamoyeg ogii-izhi-wiindaanaawaa. Mii ingiw Manidoog bagwaj eyaajig gida-noondaagowaag gida-zhawenimigowaag mii-nawaa gida-naadamaagowaag." Ishke mii imaa gii-wiindamaageng, nebowa ingiw Manidoog ayaawag imaa bagwaj ge-naadamaagojin a'aw Anishinaabe.

When our *Anishinaabe* spoke of emotional difficulties they

DAGA MINAWAANIGOZIDAA BIMAADIZIYANG

LET'S BE HAPPY IN OUR LIVES

were having such difficulties were told, "Go out into the woods, scream, cry, and holler to release your emotions. The *Manidoog* will hear you, they will take pity on you, and they will help you." Because of this teaching, we know that there are a lot of *Manidoog* out there that will help the *Anishinaabe*.

Ishke dash noongom a'aw Anishinaabe eyaad, gaawiin omoonendanziin i'iw ina-gokwekamig Manidoon imaa eyaanijin imaa meg-weyaak. Ninoondawaag sa wiin igo aanind a'aw An-ishinaabe ani-dazhindang ezhi-naadamaagoowizid imaa megweyaak baa-ayaad.

Nowadays the *Anishinaabe* does not realize the abundance of *Manidoog* out in the woods. I do however hear of some *Anishinaabe* talk about the help they get by being out in the woods.

Mii imaa noongom ge-izhaapan a'aw Anishinaabe ani-gagwaadagi'igod gegoo. Ishke ingiw mitigoog imaa naabawijig imaa bagwaj manidoowaadiziwag Mitig-waabiiwininiwan izhi-wiinjigaazowan inow Mani-doon gegigaabawiwaajin. Mii a'aw bezhig a'aw Mani-doo eyaad ge-naadamookiban. Maagizhaa gaye besho gidaa-naaniibaw da-minjiminad a'aw mitig. Mii imaa azhigwa gaa-asemaakawad, mii imaa ge-biindigeshkaagoyamban i'iw menidoowaadak gegi-gaabawiwaad ingiw miti-goog da-ni-naadamaagoowiziyan dash da-ikowebinigaadeg wen-ishkwe'igoyan.

That is where the *Anishinaabe* can go when he is having a difficult time. The trees that stand out in the woods are spiritual beings and the *Mani-doog* within them are known as *Mitigwaabiiwininiwag*. That is one *Manidoo* that could help you. What you could do is stand close and hang on to a tree. With your tobacco being offered, the spiritual energy from the tree can go into your spirit and knock out whatever is bothering you, helping you as a result.

Ishke gaye ingiw bineshiin-yag, nebowa gaye imaa ayaawag imaa bagwaj. Ishke geget manidoowaadiziwag gaye wiinawaa. Ishke niminewendaan iko "nishiimedog" izhi-wiinagwaa bineshiiyag. Ishke mii a'aw Manidoo eniwemag a'aw We-nabozho ezhi-wiinaad. Mii gaye inow ge-naadamaagopanen a'aw An-ishinaabe ani-asemaakawaad. Aano-go agaashiinyiwaad nebowa ingiw bineshiinyag, gaawiin gidaa-aanawenimaasiwaanaanig geget mashkawaadiziwag naa gaye geget manidoowaadizi-wag.

There are also the birds that are plentiful out in the woods. These birds also have spiritual powers. I love addressing the birds "*nishiimedog*". That is the way *Wenabozho* addressed the birds as his little brothers and sisters. These are the ones that also help the *Anishinaabe* when they put their tobacco. Even though these birds are small in size, we cannot underestimate their strength and spiritual powers.

Ishke dash nebowa omaa ayaawag gaye ingiw awesi-inyag bebiiwaabaminaagozi-jig, mii-go dibishkoo ezhi-manidoowaadiziwaad gaye wiinawaa. Ishke ingiw aki-wenziiyibaneg ogii-tazhindaanaawaa mewinzha gii-moonenimind a'aw An-ishinaabe gaa-izhi-manezid i'iw bimaadiziwin. Gii-pi-azhegiiwe a'aw Niigaani-Manidoo gii-nandwewemaad inow owiiji-manidooman da-naadamawindwaa ingiw Anishinaabeg gaa-izhi-gidimaagiziwaad. Ishke dash mii ingiw gakina ingiw awesiinyag ingiw mesoosaa-bewaabaminaagozijig biin-ish gaye bebiiwaabami-naagozijig wayeshkad gaa-nakodangig wii-naadamawaawaad inow Anishinaaben. Ishke dash gaa-ni-inaajimong, mii imaa

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ani-wiindamaageng gaa-izhi -zhawenimaawaad inow odanishinaabemiwaan ingiw awesiinyag, mii-go dibish-koo ezhi-zhawenimaawaad odanishinaabemiwaan noongom.

There are many animals that are small in size, but yet who are also powerful beings. The old men told about the time that when it was realized that the *Anishinaabe* was lacking spiritual energy in their lives. The creator or the head *Manidoo* came back to where the people were and called on his fellow *Manidoog* to help the *Anishinaabe* who were really pitiful. It was all of the animals, from the largest beings to the tiniest of them whom were the first to answer the request of the head *Manidoo* to help the *Anishinaabe*. That story tells us how much compassion the animals had for the *Anishinaabe* at that time, and they still carry the same compassion for the *Anishinaabe* today.

Mii gaye imaa nibiikaang ani-dazhimindwaa ayaawaad ingiw Manidoog. Ishke gaa-izhi-gikinoo'amaagooyaan gii-kwiiwizensiwiyaan, asemaa weweni akawe indaa-asaa imaa nibiikaang dabwaa-dazhitaayaan imaa. Nigii-wiindamaagoo, aniindi-go ani-waasaabikideg i'iw nibi, Manidoog imaa ayaawag imaa zaaga'iganiing mii-nawaa ziibiing. Nigii-igoo, da-ni-manaaji'ag Manidoo imaa eyaad. Gego anooj indaa-baa-izhichigesiin imaa nibiikaang. Dabwaa-bagizod imaa nibiikaang maagizhaa gaye azhigwa wii-wewebinaabiid maagizhaa gaye wii-manoominiked dabwaa-bagidaabiid, akawe asemaan odaa-asaan a'aw Anishinaabe, ingii-igoo. Ishke gaye ingiw giigoonyag imaa eyaajig imaa nibii-kaang gii-miinigoowizi a'aw Anishinaabe da-ondanjiged. Manidoowaadiziwag gaye wiinawaa ingiw giigoonyag.

There are also the *Manidoog* who exist within the bodies of water who are talked about. When I was a young boy I was taught to put my tobacco in the water before going into the lake. I was told that wherever there were bodies of water, such as lakes or rivers there is a *Manidoo* within. I was told to respect that *Manidoo* in that body of water. I should fool around while I am in the lake. Before *Anishinaabe* swims in the lake, maybe prior to fishing, ricing, or netting, I was told that *Anishinaabe* should put their tobacco first. There are also fish in the lake that *Anishinaabe* were given to eat. Those fish too are spiritual beings.

Ishke awiya ani-ganawaabandang iniw anishi-naabewinikaazowinan eyaang noongom a'aw Anishinaabe, mii -go omaa nebowa a'aw Anishi-naabe apinikaazod inow awesi-inyan, bineshiinyan, naa-go wawaaj inow giigoonyan. Ishke dash a'aw Anishinaabe ani-waawiindaawasod, mii imaa gii-pi-naazikaagod inow Manidoon gegishkawaawaajin inow awesi-inyan, bineshiinyan, naa-go gaye giigoonyan. Mii-go imaa miinawaa wiindamaagoowizi-yang ezhi-manidoowaadak gakina gegoo omaa eyaamagak omaa akiing.

If someone were to take a look at the *Anishinaabe* names that people have, they will see that many of these names come from the animals, the birds, and even the fish. When someone is going to give a child an *Anishinaabe* name, it is the spirit within these animals, birds, and the fish that approach the name giver. Here is another example of a teaching where we are told that everything on this earth has spiritual energy.

Geget nebowa ayaamagad ge-naadamaagod a'aw Anishinaabe ani-gagwaadagitood. Ishke mii i'iw mewinzha a'aw gidan-ishinaabeminaan gaa-onji-miinwaanigwendaagozid gii-pimaadizid, mii imaa gii-apenimod inow Manidoon bagwaj eyaanijin gaye.

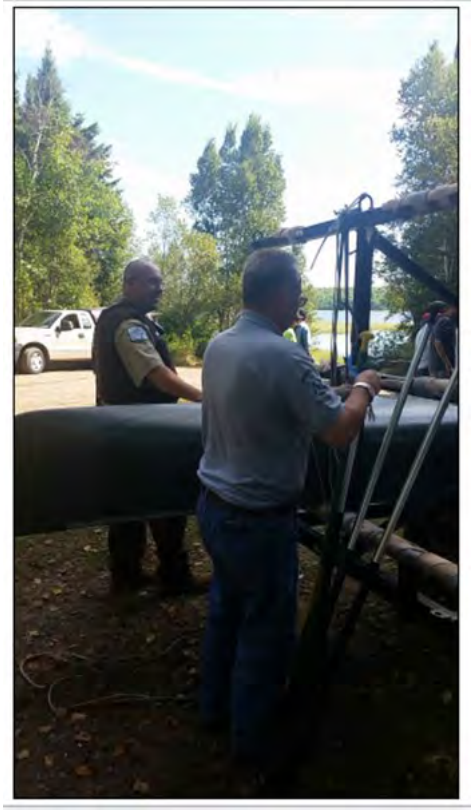
****Continued on next page.**

DAGA MINAWAANIGOZIDAA BIMAADIZIYANG (Continued)

Ishke ani-biminizha'amang miinawaa ani-gikinawaabamang a'aw gi-danishinaabeminaan mewinzha gaa-izhi-bimiwidood obimaadiziwin zakab gida-izhi-ayaamin imaa biinjina miinawaa da-ni-minawaanigoziyang.

Without a doubt there is a lot to help the *Anishinaabe* when he is having a hard time. That is why our *Anishinaabe* from way back enjoyed life, because he relied on those *Manidoog* in the wild to help him. If we go after and learn from the *Anishinaabe* in the past how they carried their lives, we will be at peace within and as a result be happy with our lives.

Wild Rice Gathering Event Chippewa Lake September 9, 2015



Several Treaty Natural Resources staff members participated in a recent wild rice gathering event at Chippewa Lake. Here are a few pictures of the crew preparing for a big day on the water.

Strategic Energy Planning with the Energy Team

Members of Red Cliff's Energy Team took advantage of some rainy weather on August 18th and 19th to sit down with representatives from the Department of Energy's Tribal Energy Program (TEP) for a strategic planning workshop held at Legendary Waters Casino. The workshop was intended to help guide us through the first steps towards developing a strategic energy plan for the Tribe.

Members of the Energy Team doing the big work.

We started the workshop by generating ideas for plans, projects, and goals we might want to see happen in Red Cliff's future. Ideas ranged in scale from quick and easy, like try to make sure everyone turns off their computers at the end of each workday, to long range and large scale, like see if the Tribe can meet all its energy needs through alternative energy production in the coming decades.

When our enthusiastic team decided we had brainstormed enough, we took a closer look at the ideas we had generated. Through guided discussion, we elaborated on our goals for increased energy efficiency, reduced energy consumption, and incorporation of alternative energy production on Tribal lands. The folks from TEP shared their experiences from working with other tribes, and they used their expertise as engineers in the energy field to help us identify aggressive yet realistic energy goals and timelines for implementation.

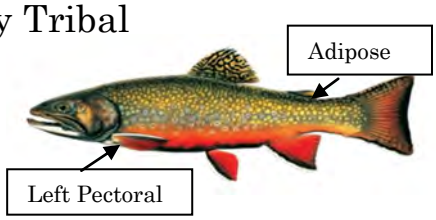
One of our most pressing goals is to continue developing a strategic energy plan. The Energy Team wants to create an energy plan that represents the needs of our community. To help us understand what those needs are, we invite anyone with an interest in participating in planning to get in touch with the Energy Team. We welcome your input and help! We also intend to keep everyone in the loop with regular updates and requests for participation.

The recent workshop gave us some much-appreciated structure to our planning process. We are excited to say that Red Cliff stands poised to implement working energy strategies that will serve our community in some pretty exciting ways. For more information please contact: Trevor Wilk at 779-3795 or Beth Raboin at 779-3650 or email beth.raboin@redcliff-nsn.gov.

Northland College Tour of Frog Bay Tribal National Park
&
Red Cliff Fish Hatchery

Treaty Natural Resources Division staff Michael Defoe, Linda Nguyen & Michael Poch had the privilege of being part of the "Superior Connections" program through Northland College. Leading the path for the freshman students are Sara Johnson, Assistant Professor of Natural Resources and Biology & Karissa White, Assistant Professor of Native American Studies.

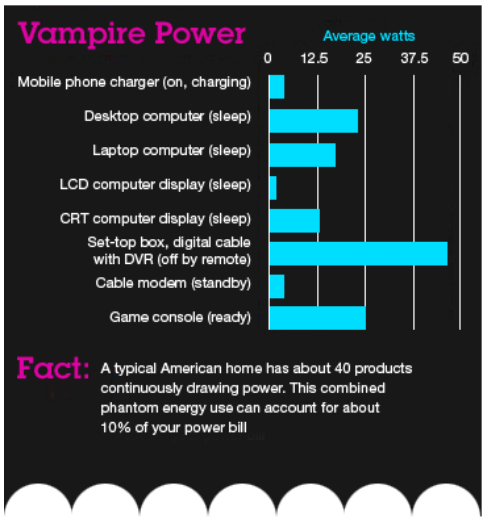
We had conversations in regards to what we do as stewards of the land for the Tribe and further discussion on our job duties and responsibilities just to give them a brief introduction to the Red Cliff Tribe, Frog Bay Tribal National Park and the Red Cliff Fish Hatchery.



The Northland College students had the opportunity to assist Fish Hatchery staff in clipping fins of the Brook Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*). Fish Hatchery staff conduct fin clipping annually to mark fish that are stocked into Lake Superior. On an annual basis we stock approximately 120,000 brook trout a year that all require a fin clip. This year the clip is a left pectoral and adipose fin clip.

Slay the Energy Vampires!

KEEP YOUR COMPUTER FROM BECOMING AN ENERGY VAMPIRE!



Sources: Standby Power, Lawrence Berkely National Laboratory, International Energy Agency (IEA), eXtension, IBM

Don't be scared into thinking you have to charge, discharge, and recharge your computer battery; today's lithium-ion models perform just fine under less regulated charging conditions. So go ahead, slay those energy vampire sand turn off your computers!

• **Screen savers are not energy savers**. If you are still using a screen saver, change it immediately. Screen savers were invented as a way to preserve the integrity of monitors. With the advent of LCD screens, screen savers no longer do anything for your screen, meaning using screensavers is a waste of energy and money.

• There is a small surge anytime a computer starts up after being powered down, however **the amount of energy used by the surge is significantly less than the amount of energy expended by being left on for any length of time**

• **Set your sleep mode for 20 minutes**. If you are going to be away from your computer for between 20 minutes – 2 hours, turn off your monitor and let it go into sleep mode

• **If you are going to be away from your computer for 2 hours or more, power it completely down**. Turning off your computer at this point will save more energy than allowing it to sit in sleep mode.

• **Monitors use the majority of energy expended by a desktop machine**. Anytime you will be away from your computer for more than 10 minutes, turn off the monitor. Monitor buttons work like light switches, simply turning the screen on and off. Turning off your monitor will not jeopardize the integrity of your hard drive, or whatever it is you are working on, in any way.

• **Turning off your computer is not bad for it!** Modern machines are built to stand 40,000 on/off cycles. This means you could turn your computer on and off 3 times per day for 36 years and still not wear it out.

• Each machine is different, however **the average computer consumes about 10 watts in sleep mode, compared to zero when shut down** completely and 150-200 when up and running. Laptops consume on average 45 watts while up and running.

Hatchery News

Summer at the hatchery has been all about the walleye! After the fry were stocked in the ponds, we began feeding them small minnows (as seen in the picture below). A few weeks later, and thousands of minnows later, sampling of the ponds was done (right photo is of walleye sampled at this time).

These weekly samples are an indicator of each pond's productivity, and this year all ponds looked promising. After a few more weeks, and a few thousand more minnows, the ponds were ready for harvest. Ponds were drained into the catch basin where our hatchery technician Francis awaited. Walleye were then scooped out of the catch basin and given a fin clip before they were put in the stocking tank and brought to their final destination. This year roughly 4,500 5-9 inch fish were stocked. While this year was considered a success, our ponds are currently in need of major repair. Many fish do not make it to the catch basin on their own and must be hand picked out of the pond (see next page for photos). This in turn causes unneeded stress on the fish and can sometimes lead to fish mortality. It is our hopes that next year we will remedy this problem with some retooling of the ponds in order to produce healthier fish in years to come. **Seen Next Page for additional photos and highlights!**

Top Photo: Stocking tank that is used for our Walleye
Mid Left: A Walleye stuck in the weeds that did not make it to the catch basin on its own.
Mid Right: Workers Clipping and getting ready to bring the fish to their stocking destination.
Bottom Left and Right: Walleye getting Fin Clips.

Wildlife Spotlight: Bats & Woodpeckers

Red Cliff Wildlife & Forestry

Treaty Natural Resources: Fall Newsletter 2015

Bat Bunkers, Bat Cans and Bat Boxes Being Installed in Red Cliff

Red Cliff is home to many wetland areas and is situated right on the lake, making it an ideal place for bugs, especially our archenemy mosquitoes. In this case the best natural way to keep the bug population under control is with insectivorous creatures such as bats. Wisconsin is home to 8 species of bats, all of which are insect specialists. However, due to habitat loss and competition with humans, bats are often in need of quality roosting habitat. The best way to keep bats around without having them invade your home is to install one or more bat boxes. Bat boxes come in many different sizes and designs depending on the species and number of bats you are trying to attract. Bat boxes should be within 1/4 mile of a water source, at least 10 feet off of the ground, have trees/forest nearby for cover, receive at least 6 hours of sunlight (facing S/SE), and not directly over water.

For More Information on Bats:

http://wiatri.net/inventory/bats/Resources/BuildingBatHouses.pdf

http://wiatri.net/inventory/bats/

Bat Facts

- Bats in WI are insectivorous
- A single little brown bat can catch 1,200 mosquitoes-sized insects in just one hour. A nursing mother eats more than her own body weight nightly – up to 4,500 insects, including mosquitoes!
- Most bats have only one offspring per year, called a pup

Bat Species In WI-Next Page

Little Brown Bat

Big Brown Bat (photo left)

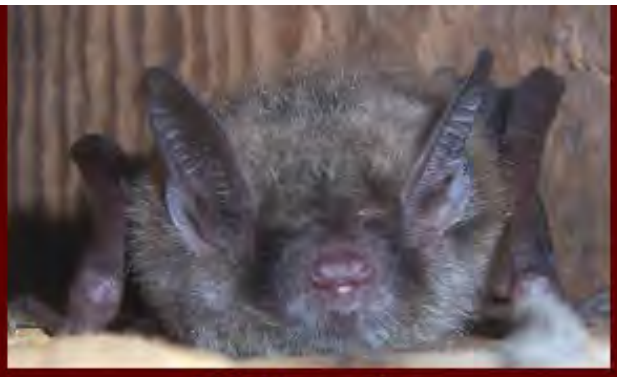
Eastern Pipistrelle

Silver Haired Bat

Indiana Bat

Hoary Bat

Northern Long Eared Bat



Little Brown Bat

Eastern Red Bat

Northern Long Eared Bat

Eastern Pipistrelle/Tri Colored Bat

Indiana Bat

Silver Haired Bat

Hoary Bat

Big Brown Bat

White Nose Syndrome (WNS)

White-nose syndrome is a disease that is killing hibernating bats in North America. It was first documented at four sites in eastern New York during 2007. It has subsequently spread quite rapidly to many other sites in many other states, even into Canada.

WNS is named for the white fungus that forms on the muzzles and wings of affected bats. The fungus that causes WNS has been detected as far south as Mississippi. Researchers associate WNS with the newly identified fungus, *Pseudogymnoascus destructans*, which thrives in cold and humid conditions characteristic of caves and mines used by bats.

Bats affected with WNS do not always have obvious fungal growth, but they may behave strangely within and outside of their hibernacula (caves and mines where bats hibernate during the winter). (White-NoseSyndrome.org)

Symptoms of WNS can include:

- White fungus, especially on the bats' nose but also on the wings, ears, or tail
- Bats flying outside during the day in temperatures at or below freezing
- Bats clustered near entrances of hibernacula
- Dead or dying bats on the ground or on buildings, trees, or other structures

Northern Long Eared Bat

- Listed as threatened by USFWS
- One of the species most impacted by WNS
- Usually roost in trees during summer, can be impacted by forest management
- Overwinter in caves, where risk for WNS is higher
- Eat moths, beetles, flies, and other insects

WNS Facts

- No cure has been found
- Some hibernacula experience 90-100% mortality once WNS is introduced
- Bats who overwinter in caves are most at risk
- No reported human illnesses associated with WNS
- Observed in 26 States and 5 Canadian Provinces since 2007

Northern Long Eared Bat Showing Signs of WNS

Woodpeckers

Woodpecker's typically have strong, pointed beaks that act as both a chisel and a crowbar to remove bark and find hiding insects. They have very long tongues, up to four inches in some species - with a glue-like substance on the tip for catching insects. While most birds have one toe pointing back and three pointing forward on each foot, woodpeckers have two sharply clawed toes pointing in each direction to help them grasp the sides of trees and balance while they hammer - this formation is called zygodactal feet. In addition, many woodpecker species also have stiffened tail feathers, which they press against a tree surface to help support their weight and give them better leverage for hammering into the tree.

WI Woodpeckers

- Pileated
- Red Headed
- Red Bellied
- Yellow Bellied Sapsucker
- Hairy
- Downy
- Black Backed
- Northern Flicker: Yellow Shafted

Yellow Shafted Northern Flicker

When driving roadways throughout Red Cliff, among the most common bird species that can be seen is the yellow shafted Northern Flicker. The Northern Flicker is a type of woodpecker that does most of its hunting on the ground and can be seen hopping in open woodlands, parklands, suburban areas and riparian areas. All Northern Flicker's have the distinct white "rump patch" and the Flicker's found in Red Cliff also have distinct yellow underwings.

Woodpecker Facts

- The Pileated Woodpecker is the largest woodpecker found in Wisconsin
- Woodpeckers tap an estimated 8,000-12,000 times per day
- There are over 180 species of woodpecker
- Woodpeckers can be found in wooded areas all over the world, except Australia
- Most WI species are year round residents
- Woodpeckers hammer for several reasons: to establish territory or find a mate; to excavate a nesting or roosting hole; or to dislodge insects hiding under bark or siding
- All WI species are known to cause damage to homes except the Yellow Bellied Sapsucker

Recent TNR Bird Rescues

On August 26th, 2015, TNR staff rescued an adult male pileated woodpecker after he crashed into a window at LW Casino. The bird was monitored and then transported by staff to Northwoods Wildlife Center in Minocqua, for treatment and rehabilitation of a dislocated wing. He has since recovered and been released back into the wild.

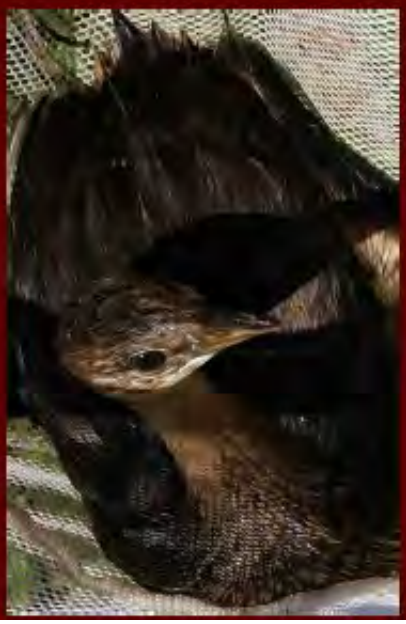
The Red Cliff Fish Hatchery and its surrounding ponds and wetlands attract all kinds of wildlife. On September 9th, 2015 a juvenile Pied Billed Grebe was stranded in the catch basin used for the walleye ponds. After being fished out with a net and a brief recovery period this young bird was released unharmed into the adjacent wetlands.

Adult Male Pileated Woodpecker (left)

- Males have red stripe on cheek
- Digs characteristically rectangular holes in trees to find carpenter ants.
- A Pileated Woodpecker pair stays together on its territory all year round.
- Create habitat for many species, including American Marten

Juvenile Pied Billed Grebe (below)

- Not a true waterfowl, feet are lobed instead of webbed
- Submerge all but head underwater to hide from predators
- Dives under water to catch fish, much like a loon
- Juveniles have white striping on head
- Almost never found in flocks
- Rarely seen in flight



The Phenology Corner:

Phenology refers to key seasonal changes in plants and animals from year to year—such as flowering, emergence of insects and migration of birds—especially their timing and relationship with weather and climate. When is the first black bear sited? When do you see the first milkweed flowering? Records of when these kinds of events happen, especially taken over decades and centuries can inform us of changes to the environment, give us a better understanding of interactions between species and shed light on how our changing climate is effecting the environment.

Each division newsletter will focus on 3 months and offer us a glimpse of what is happening in the woods, water and soil. If you have an observation you would like to add please contact: trevor.wilk@redcliff-nsn.gov

October

- Seed collection: rough blazing star, compass plant, big blue stem
- Frogs burrowing in mud
- Bucks continue to scrape and rub
- Canadian Geese flying south

November

- Buckthorn still has green leaves—easy to identify and control
- Full moon on the 25th
- Black bears begin to den

December

- Arctic swans arriving
- Snow tracks of beaver prints as well as mink and otter slides
- Full moon on the 25th
- Whitetail bucks begin to shed antlers

Lake Superior Barrels Update Fall 2015

Red Cliff Band resumes Lake Superior Barrels Project
September 16, 2015

Bomb Live Unit-4 Ejection Cups

Bayfield, WI (NNCNOW.com) -- The Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa's barrels project has been granted the funding it needs to survive. When the tribe switched over to a new contractor, they found that many documents required more extensive work than anticipated. That is why they asked the Army Corps of Engineers for additional funding, to push forward with the barrels project.

Their cooperative agreement has been increased by $256,465, bringing the total cooperative agreement cost to $491,672.

Ash and Slag in opened barrel

Since the mid-1990s, the Red Cliff Band has been investigating the contents of the nearly 1,500 barrels that were dumped into Lake Superior by the U.S. military between 1959 and 1962.
Government officials have said the barrels contain munitions parts.

Gary Defoe Jr. works with the tribe on the barrels project. He says the additional funding is essential.

"We needed funding for the final stretch of the race," Defoe Jr. said.

Oxidized Barrel from 2012

In 2013, the tribe's cooperative agreement with the corps provided $235,207 for research.
"Without this additional funding, we would not be able to continue work on the investigative report, the results and summary report and also the strategic project implementation plan. It would have been extremely devastating to us as a tribe, and to the people up and down the north and south shores of Lake Superior," Defoe Jr. said.
The tribe did not receive additional funding for the cooperative agreement in 2014 and 2015. The tribe has not yet submitted a request for more funding for 2016. "What we are trying to do is we are trying to preserve, and know more of past Department of Defense activities, which resulted in the dumping of the barrels. We want to keep it (Lake Superior) pristine for the next seven generations to enjoy, and use," Defoe Jr. added.

Degradation of Barrel 2012

The money comes through the Department of Defense, which annually puts money into the Native American Lands Environmental Mitigation Program.

We expect to receive the Investigation Report October 14th of this year. This document will take all analytical data that was obtained from the barrel retrieval of 2012. This will be broke down by barrel sample, sediment sample, water sample, etc and laid out in tables in line with chemical concentrations and if any of these chemicals exceed the threshold set forth by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. Next deliverable that would be achieved, would be the Results and Summary Report which will be in February 2016 and the Strategic Project Implementation Plan, which will be in June 2016.

If you have any questions or would like to know more about the project, please call the Environmental Office, 715-779-3650, or by email, gary.defoejr@redcliff-nsn.gov.

Red Cliff Band Barrels Project:
"It is the mission of the Red Cliff Band to fully characterize the type and extent of Department of Defense (DoD) wastes, which have impacted on the economy, natural resources, and cultural uses within Chippewa Ceded Territory and to determine if further remedial work is required to preserve the rich natural resources of Lake.

Barge used in barrels retrieval of 2012.

Further, the Red Cliff Band is committed to the restoration and protection of natural resources within the ceded territory, and is dedicated to working with federal agencies to clean up, restore and protect the ecosystems of the ceded territory. The Red Cliff Band is also committed to ensuring that the US Government meet their Federal Trust Responsibilities associated with the lands and waters of the ceded territories. Their goal is to allow for the use and enjoyment of the protected resources and ecological conditions supportive thereof, without restriction due to contamination."

For more information visit Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians here at http://redcliff-nsn.gov/divisions/TNRD/BP.html

The Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Lake Superior Update

Gabrielle VanBergen

The Lake Superior Biodiversity Conservation Strategy is a document that summarizes the health and threats to Lake Superior, and provides guidance on effective conservation strategies. The Strategy was developed by the Lake Superior Binational Program, with the input of a wide variety of stakeholders, including government agencies, local stakeholders, and non-governmental organizations. The information within the Strategy is intended to help all parties to identify and apply necessary actions within Lake Superior`s watersheds, coasts, and waters, as well as contribute to the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement's commitment to develop lakewide conservation strategies.

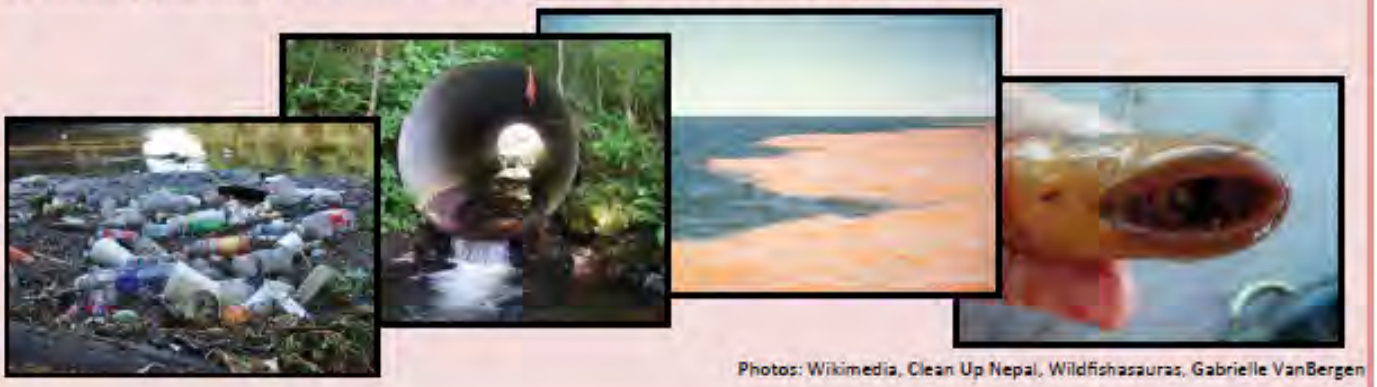
The 2015 Lake Superior Biodiversity Conservation Strategy states the lake's total overall health to be "good," which means the lake is "in a state of health that is within the natural range of variation, but some management intervention may be required for some elements." The table below shows a summary of the Lake Superior habitat types, their importance, and overall health as defined in the Strategy document.

Conservation Target/ Habitats	Overall Health	Why it's Important
Deepwater and Offshore Waters	GOOD	Provides habitat for a large number of native fish species
Nearshore Zone and Reefs	GOOD	Sport and commercial fishing occurs in the nearshore area, reefs are important fish spawning areas
Embayments and Inshore	GOOD	Critical areas for fish abundance and diversity because they provide spawning and nursery areas
Coastal Wetlands	GOOD	Critical interface between the land and the lake: wetlands filter pollutants from water, protect shorelines from erosion, provide habitat for fish and birds, and many rare and important plants grow here
Islands	GOOD	Superior hosts some of the largest and most isolated islands in the Great Lakes, which support nesting habitat for water birds and unique ecological communities
Coastal Terrestrial Habitats	GOOD	Important access point to beaches and other shoreline, rare species and habitats are found here
Tributaries and Watersheds	FAIR	Streams are influenced by land use and in turn affect the water quality of the lake, and native fish rely on tributaries for spawning migration
	GOOD-	In a state of health that is within the natural range of variation, but some management intervention may be required for some elements.
	FAIR-	Outside of the range of acceptable variation and requires management. If unchecked, the biodiversity target may be vulnerable to serious degradation.

Threats to Lake Superior

The Biodiversity Conservation Strategy has also identified several threats to Lake Superior such as; aquatic invasive species, climate change, dams and barriers, coastal development, and mining.

Some additional concerns in the Red Cliff/Bayfield Peninsula area include; littering, failing septic systems, poor forestry practices, and erosion and sedimentation of the red clay soils.



Photos: Wikimedia, Clean Up Nepal, Wildfishasauras, Gabrielle VanBergen

Strategies to Protect and Restore Lake Superior

Lake Superior is the cleanest of all the Great Lakes, but it is threatened by a quickly changing and developing world. The table below lists the overall strategies for protecting and restoring Lake Superior as defined by the Biodiversity Conservation Strategy. These strategies are intended to assist and support the agencies and organizations that manage Lake Superior.

Strategy 1: Restore and protect a system of representative, high-quality habitats
Strategy 2: Manage plants and animals in a manner that ensures diverse, healthy and self sustaining populations
Strategy 3: Reduce the impact of existing aquatic invasive species and prevent the introduction of new ones
Strategy 4: Adapt to climate change
Strategy 5: Reduce the negative impacts of dams and barriers by increasing connectivity and natural hydrology between the lake and tributaries
Strategy 6: Address other existing and emerging threats that may impact important habitat or native plant and animal communities

There are several, more specific goals to each strategy listed in the Strategy document. For example, a goal listed under Strategy 1 is: "Develop or refine ecologically based integrated watershed management plans." With tributaries being one of the most impaired features of Lake Superior, development of a watershed management plan for the Red Cliff Reservation is one example of how the Red Cliff Tribe is working to protect and restore the valuable resources of Gichigami.

The entire Lake Superior Biodiversity Conservation Strategy can be viewed at:
http://www.natureconservancy.ca/assets/documents/on/A-Biodiversity-Conservation-Strategy-for-Lake-Superior.pdf

Plastic Microbeads

Plastic microbeads are tiny plastic particles that are used in some beauty products such as face wash, body wash, hand soap and tooth paste. These particles can vary in size from 10 micrometers to a few millimeters (credit cards are about 1 millimeter in width).

A single bottle of microbead face scrub can contain ***over 300,000 plastic particles***

The problem with plastic microbeads

These microbeads are not able to be captured by most water treatment systems after they go down the drain, so they can go directly into our waterways. Because they are not biodegradable and cannot be removed from the water, they remain in the environment for a very long time and cause damages to aquatic ecosystems.

Because these microbeads float, they are often mistaken for food by aquatic organisms and have been found in tiny invertebrates to large fish. Plastic microbeads contain chemicals such as BPA and also absorb chemicals in concentrated amounts from the water such as PCBs. These chemicals are then absorbed by the organisms that swallow the plastic and are biomagnified in the food web (chemical concentrations are increased higher up the food chain).

What can be done?

Check before buying personal care items- if it contains any of the following, do not buy it!
Polyethylene, polypropylene, or acrylate (co)polymer

There are many scrubbing products that do not contain plastic microbeads; they use natural ingredients such as ground up fruit pits, oatmeal, sea salt or pumice.

Many states are proposing legislation to ban the manufacturing of products containing microbeads.

More Resources:
http://www.cleanwisconsin.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/microbeads-factsheet.pdf
http://storyofstuff.org/plastic-microbeads-ban-the-bead/

Why your deer may be dangerous even after you shoot it……

A recent study conducted by the USGS at the National Wildlife Health Center has shown that there were elevated ammunition-associated lead levels in consumers' wild game. In the adjoining photo it shows the placement of lead from ammunition in the study's carcass (with white specks being lead). In surveys distributed to food banks the surveys showed that 8-15% of WI donated venison to food shelves contained lead fragments.

These lead fragments are not only **harmful to humans** but are also hurting our Wisconsin wildlife. Some of the many affected animals include *carrion* birds such as eagles and vultures, canines such as wolves and coyotes, and waterfowl such as ducks and geese. An unusual bird that is dropping in populations due to lead poisoning is woodcocks. Some other examples of lead that animals ingest are spent shot (waterfowl, upland game), sinkers (waterfowl), mine tailings (waterfowl), and paint chips.

Lead can cause neural degeneration, kidney damage, bone damage, and inhibits blood formation and nerve transmission. The body mistakes lead for calcium and then transports it to nerve cells and other tissues.

What can I do to help?

Switching to ammunition that does not contain lead will greatly reduce mortality in wildlife a*nd limit the chance of human ingesting lead fragments.* Unfortunately this ammunition does cost more but saving a few dollars to help the conservation of wildlife and *humans health* is worth it.

On left: Lead rifle bullet with fragments produced. On right: Ammo made out of copper has no fragments

For more information please contact the Red Cliff Wardens at (715) 779-3732

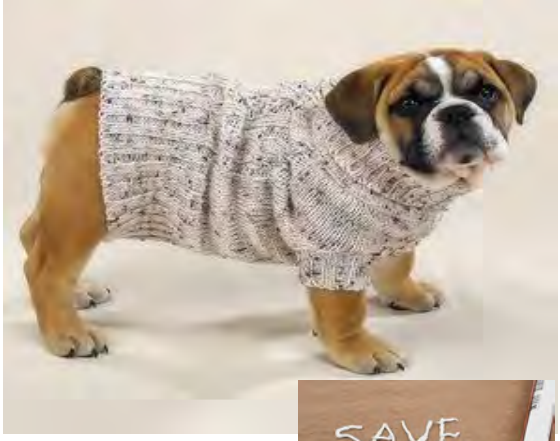
Home Energy (and $$$$) Saving Tips

1: Seal up the drafts! Roll up bath towels and put them at the base of doors to stop warm air from leaking out and cold air from leaking in. Or, get fancy and make your own door draft stopper snake like the one below.

2: Turn on a fan. Flip the little switch on your ceiling fan so it blows counter-clockwise rather than clockwise. The fan will now blow warm air collected near the ceiling back down to the spaces where people hang out.

3: Turn down your water heater. This one only takes a couple minutes and will save you money every month. Most manufacturers preset water heaters to a scalding 140 degrees. If you lower the temperature to a still hot 120 degrees, you can reduce your water heating costs by 10%. That adds up over the years.

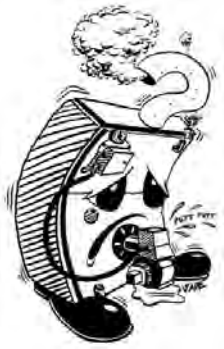
4: Close your storm doors and windows. A properly installed storm door can reduce your heating bill by as much as 45%.



5: Put on a sweater and turn down the thermostat. For every degree you turn down the heat during heating season, you can save between 1% and 3% on your heating bill. One light sweater provides the wearer about two degrees of added warmth. Have your kids practice their math, and ask them to figure out the energy and money saving potential for this one.

6: When in doubt, calk it out! Wherever you find loose seals, such as around windows, around the chimney or around pipes, cold air is finding its way into your home. Get out the calk and close up those leaks.

7: Insulate, insulate, insulate. Ceilings and attics are often overlooked and under insulated. We all know warm air moves up, so it makes sense to focus on insulating the spaces above our heads. Also, insulate the water heater for more energy savings, and while you're at it, throw some insulation around water pipes. This will provide the added benefit of protecting against frozen pipes on those especially cold nights.



8: Change the filter on your furnace. Okay, this one is a little boring and inconvenient, and costs a bit of money up front, but it will help your furnace run more efficiently and save you money in the long run. It is a lot cheaper and less of a hassle to change a filter here and there (recommended once a month) than to buy a whole new furnace when your neglected furnace breaks down in the middle of February.

9: Let in the light! Open the curtains and bask in the sunshine. Center household activities in spaces with south facing windows where you will find the best winter light. When the sun goes down, cover the windows with thick curtains or a blanket.

10: ¡If your energy provider is Xcel Energy, you qualify for instant discounts on energy saving (75% less energy used than incandescent bulbs), long lasting (up to ten years) CFL light bulbs. Discounts of $1.50 per pack for up to ten packs of CFLs are available in participating stores in Ashland. Check for Focus on Energy signage posted near CFLs and get your immediate discounts upon purchase!

NOTICE TO COMMUNTIY MEMBERS

ON FEBRUARY 26, 2014 THE RED CLIFF CONSERVATION COMMISSION APPROVED AN ON-RESERVATION TURKEY HUNTING SEASON.

SPRING SEASON DATES:	APRIL 15, 2015 THROUGH MAY 26, 2015 **(MALE BIRDS ONLY)**
FALL SEASON DATES:	SEPTEMBER 1, 2015 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2015
BAG LIMIT:	1 TURKEY PER HOUSELHOLD, PER YEAR
REGISTRATION:	TURKEYS MUST BE REGISTERED WITH THE RED CLIFF WARDENS WITHIN 3 WORKING DAYS OF THE DATE OF HARVEST
RESERVATION QUOTA:	20 TURKEYS TOTAL PER YEAR

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS RELATED TO TURKEY HUNTING, PLEASE CONTACT THE RED CLIFF WARDENS AT 715-779-3732.

Guidance for Hunters—Protect Yourself and Your Birds From Avian Influenza

Avian influenza (AI), commonly known as "bird flu," is a respiratory disease of birds caused by an influenza type A virus. These viruses can infect poultry (chickens, ducks, quail, pheasants, guinea fowl, and turkeys) and some wild bird species (such as ducks, swans, and geese). Yet, they impact poultry and wild birds in different ways. Wild birds can carry the AI viruses but usually do not get sick from them. However, AI in poultry is typically contagious and can make some domesticated birds very sick or even cause death.

Types of AI Viruses

There are many different subtypes of influenza A viruses. These subtypes differ and are classified based on a combination of two groups of proteins on the surface of the influenza A virus: hemagglutinin or "H" proteins, of which there are 16 (H1–H16), and neuraminidase or "N" proteins, of which there are 9 (N1–N9). Many different combinations of "H" and "N" proteins are possible. Each combination is considered a different subtype and can also be broken down into different strains. AI viruses are further classified by their pathogenicity—the ability of a particular virus strain to produce disease in domestic chickens.

Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) virus strains are extremely infectious, often fatal to domestic poultry, and can spread rapidly from flock to flock. Low pathogenicity avian influenza (LPAI) virus strains occur naturally in wild migratory waterfowl and shorebirds without causing illness. The AI viruses that cause concern in poultry and wild birds are HPAI viruses and any virus designated as H5 or H7, regardless of pathogenicity. This is because H5 and H7 viruses are capable of converting from LPAI to HPAI.

Take Precautions

There's a lot you can do to reduce the risk of exposing your poultry or pet birds to AI. Basic safety precautions can keep disease from spreading. Please follow the guidance below to help protect your birds and yourself.

Protect Your Birds

- Dress your game birds in the field whenever possible.
- If you must dress birds at home, clean them in an area your poultry and pet birds cannot access. Ideally, there would be a solid barrier between your game cleaning area and where your birds are housed.
- Keep a separate pair of shoes to wear only in your game cleaning area. If this is not possible, wear rubber footwear and clean/disinfect your shoes before entering or leaving the area.
- Use dedicated tools for cleaning game, whether in the field or at home. Do not use those tools around your poultry or pet birds.
- Always wear rubber gloves when cleaning game.
- Double bag the offal and feathers. Tie the inner bag, and be sure to take off your rubber gloves and leave them in the outer bag before tying it closed.
- Place the bag in a trash can that poultry and pet birds cannot access. This trash can should also be secure against access by children, pets, or other animals.
- Wash hands with soap and water immediately after handling game. If soap and water are not available, use alcohol wipes.

Protect Yourself

- Do not harvest or handle wild birds that are obviously sick or found dead.
- Do not eat, drink, or smoke while cleaning game.
- Wear rubber gloves while cleaning game or cleaning bird feeders.
- Wash hands with soap and water immediately after handling game or cleaning bird feeders. If soap and water are not available, use alcohol wipes.
- Wash all tools and work surfaces with soap and water. Then, disinfect them.
- Avoid cross-contamination. Keep uncooked game in a separate container, away from cooked or ready-to-eat foods.
- Cook game meat thoroughly; poultry should reach an internal temperature of 165 °F to kill disease organisms and parasites.

Questions?

For more information about AI, contact your Federal, State, or local animal health officials.

Contact information for the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Veterinary Services office in your State is available on our Web site at www.aphis.usda.gov/animal-health/state-offices.

If you have any questions or concerns about wild birds, contact your local USDA Wildlife Services office at 1-866-4-USDA-WS.

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.

Photo: Mike Poch

Getting ready to seed wild rice at Raspberry Creek with Treaty Natural Resources.

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
Conservation Wardens	715-779-3732