



Photo By: Linda Nguyen

Ganawenjigaade

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

Treaty Natural Resource Division

Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa



Volume 4, Issue 2 Summer 2015



Photo By: Linda Nguyen

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Bags to Tags!!



SAMPLE

RED CLIFF RECYCLING & TRANSFER **SAMPLE** STATION

• ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT

91465 BLUEBERRY ROAD • RED CLIFF, WI 54814

EACH BAG MUST BE TAGGED • MAX SIZE: 32

NOTE:

The Red Cliff Transfer Station is now taking tags/stickers (see above example) in place of Large Green Bags. We will still sell Large Green Bags until our inventory is gone. Tags **WILL NOT** be sold at the transfer station. If you would like to purchase them please see the following vendors:

**Red Cliff Accounting Office
Red Cliff Housing
Buffalo Bay Gas Station
Petersons Foods**

- No change in price
- (3) - Full Thirteen gallon bags ... One Blue Tag
- No need to purchase additional bag.
- Optional: Put all waste in 32 gallon bag for One Blue Tag.
- All other previous rules apply.
- No Black Bags.
- Solid Waste ONLY!!!

*For more
information
contact:
Red Cliff
Environmental
Office
715-779-3650*



OPEN HOUSE EVENT

Treaty Natural Resources Division

Wednesday, August 12th

5:00-7:00 PM

Located at the Red Cliff Tribal Fish Hatchery

Stop by and visit with our staff. Hear what we have been up to, and stick around for a shared meal complete with fresh Lake Whitefish cooked up by “Fry Master” Joe Duffy.



Employee of the Month

An office is only as good as its staff. And we here 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 – Chase Meierotto, Hatchery Manager



Chase is a committed team member who is always there to get the work done. With the loss of Bryan Bainbridge from our office last summer (Bryan became Vice Chair), Chase stepped up to assume many of Bryan's duties in addition to his normal work duties. His nomination in April also highlights his effectiveness as a Hatchery Manager, spending long nights to get walleye eggs during the spearing season and assisting with the youth spearing night this spring. Chase, above all, is one of the most dependable people in our TNR Division.

May Employee of the Month – Mike Defoe, Assistant Fish Biologist



Like Chase, Mike also stepped up big to fill Bryan's role. Mike has shown a renewed focus on Fisheries work. He was the driving force in organizing our shoreline electrofishing surveys this spring, and he worked hard during our spring lake trout and Siscowet trout surveys the last three months. Mike also completed an online statistical course over the winter, and he is registered for another course at MSU this fall. If successful, Mike will be one of only a few biologists on Lake Superior who can do modeling for lake trout population estimates. Go Mike!

June Employee of the Month – Linda Nguyen, Water Resources Manager



Linda has continued to elevate the CWA 106 program for the Tribe. She has a pragmatic approach that is science-based, and I credit her for incorporating her training and developing expertise back into the 106 program. Linda is also being commended for navigating her role and team mentality both for the Environmental Department and the Treaty Natural Resources Division as a whole. Thanks for all your hard work, Linda!

Climate Change Committee Meeting:

When: July 23rd at 2:00

Where: Brood stock building (across from hatchery)

Join us for a discussion and review
of select draft chapters of the
Red Cliff Climate Change Adaptation Plan.

New Employee!

Gabrielle VanBergen grew up in Minnesota and moved to Ashland in 2011 to attend Northland College, graduating with a Bachelor's Degree in Natural Resources- Wildlife & Fisheries Management in 2013. Through field coursework and local friendships, Gabrielle was given the opportunity to see the beauty and wonder of northern Wisconsin, and she has become passionate about protecting this region's natural resources. In her free time she enjoys hiking, camping, fishing, kayaking, photography, and spending time near beautiful Lake Superior. Gabrielle started working with the Tribe in May as the LAMP Coordinator/ Water Resources Assistant, making her responsible for; participation in Lake Superior Lakewide Management Plan (LAMP) activities, maintaining Tribal awareness on Great Lakes issues, providing Tribal input on lake issues, public education/outreach on non-point source pollution, and completing/implementing the Tribe's watershed management plan. She is very excited to be a part of the Environmental Department's team and to have the opportunity to help protect the Tribe's water resources!



Feel free to introduce yourself to Gabrielle and share any questions, concerns, or ideas regarding Red Cliff's water resources with her.

Treaty Natural Resources Division Welcomes 2015 Tribal Interns



From left: Mikayla Defoe, Eyan Hanson-Gordon and Shyenne Gordon.

Our Division's summer youth intern program is celebrating its fourth year, and we once again have a group of talented young individuals to serve as this year's interns. Below is a brief introduction of our interns based on the essays they submitted with their applications this spring.

Mikayla Defoe is returning for her second year in the summer intern program. She shared her interest in law enforcement and environmental law enforcement in her essay. Mikayla also highlighted the positive experience and opportunity for growth she had during the intern program last year.

In his essay, **Eyan Hanson-Gordon** was proud to mention 3 generations of tribal commercial fishing in his family. He enjoys his science courses at the Bayfield School, and is interested in learning more about the wardens and what they do.

Shyenne Gordon said in her essay that she is "really fascinated by wildlife and the natural resources found around where I live." She also stated that she wants to learn more about treaty rights as she has hunted and gathered with her family her entire life.

I want to extend an enormous welcome to our interns! We hope that their experiences will help shape their interest in continued education and careers in natural resources.

Attention Red Cliff Home Owners!!

The Red Cliff Environmental Department is offering a **free indoor air assessment!!**

The inspection will look for **Moisture, Carbon Monoxide, Venting,** and overall **Air Quality** within your home. We also test sample for **Particulate Matter (Dust/Airborne particles)**, Carbon Dioxide, **and** check for insulation gaps in exterior walls using a FLIR Thermal Imager. The assessment will also recommend basic solutions for moisture and mold issues.

Mobile Homes, Housing Units, Offices,, Stick Built, etc. Any home you suspect a problem may exist, or simply would like to know how well your home is fairing!

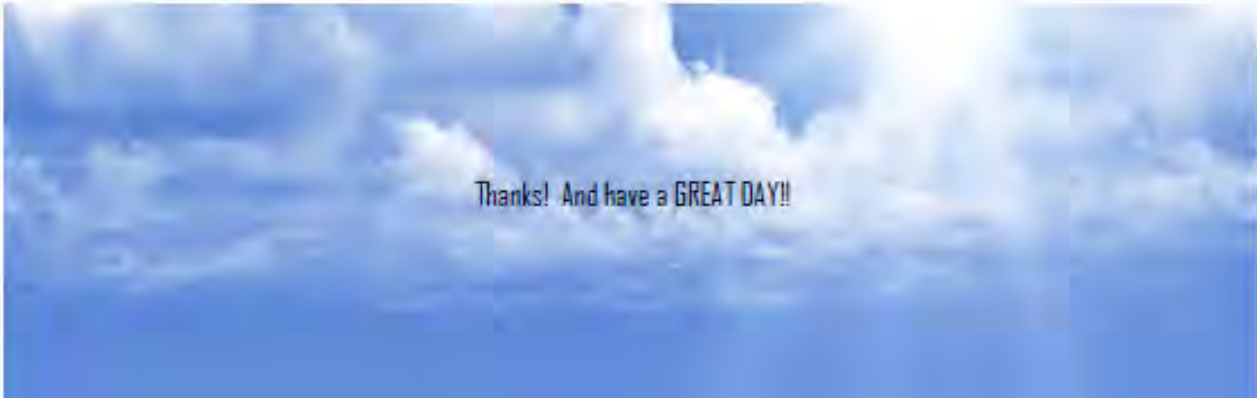
The information collected in the assessment will be provided to the home owner and used as a reference for future funding applications that directly address Indoor Air Quality issues.

So..... If you are interested in having an assessment completed, simply call the Red Cliff Environmental Department and ask for Ernie! We will then do our best to schedule a time to assess your home that is convenient for you and your family.

To schedule an assessment, or for more information, call 715-779-3650, or simply stop in!!

Ernie Grooms
Red Cliff Air Quality
88455 Pike Rd.
Bayfield, WI 54814
715-779-3650 Work
715-331-9067 Cell
ernie.grooms@redcliff-
nsn.gov

Hours: 8:00 to 4:30



Thanks! And have a GREAT DAY!!

NIIBIN - IT IS SUMMER



Maniwiigwaase – she/he gathers birch bark

Makak - a basket

Bagwaji zhigaagawanzh – wild leek



Aabita niibino giizis-July

Miini giizis-August

Manoominike giizis-September



Gizhaate - it is hot outside

Giizhoote - it is warm inside

BAGIZO - SHE/HE GOES SWIMMING

BADAKIDOOON - PLANT IT / PLANT SOMETHING



Aniibiishan - leafs

Ojiibikan - roots

Shiizhinsan - stems

MASHIKI - MEDICINE



Shoreline Shocking for Coaster Brook Trout

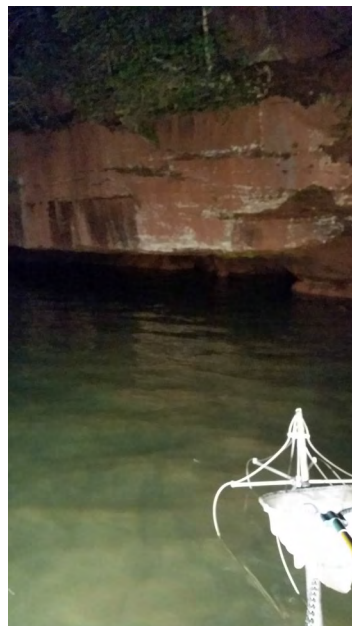
Red Cliff Treaty Natural Resources Fisheries staff recently conducted a spring shoreline electro fishing survey. The survey is conducted from Raspberry Bay to Roy's Point Marina which includes 13, one kilometer survey points along the reservation shoreline.

The target species is brook trout but other species such as brown trout, lake trout, white sucker, and even smelt are captured. Our research vessel the dragon fly or "Waawaatesi" is equipped with all the electro fishing gear, flood lights and extra long dip nets.



Once a target species is captured and brought on board we begin collecting biological data. Data collected include length, weight, scale sample, observed clips, and a genetic sample (to determine if it is from a local population or a stocked population). This information is necessary to help determine if the Red Cliff Tribal stocking program is successful.

Pictured bottom left is the H. D. Coffinberry which is located in Red Cliff Bay and sank in 1917. Pictured below right are some of the unique sand stone bluffs along our shoreline.



Lake Superior Barrels Project Update

Between 1959-1962, the US ARMY contacted and had assistance from the United States Army Corp of Engineers to dispose of 1437 barrels that came from the Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant located in New Brighton/Arden Hills, MN. These barrels were known to contain explosive components into manufactured assemblies. These munitions according to historical documents consist of, but not limited to: Bomb Live Unit-3, Bomb Live Unit-4, M32 Grenade Assemblies and M55 Grenade Detonators. Barrels also consisted of an ash/slag mixture, production line debris and other waste from Honeywell,(who at the time had a contract with the US Army to build these munitions). To date, there have been numerous investigations into the barrels in Lake Superior. 1977 was the first investigation to be conducted, followed by investigations in 1991, 1994 by the Army Corps of Engineers, and the most recent one beginning in the early 2000's by our Red Cliff Tribe. In 2012 we managed to pull 25 barrels, which 3 of the barrels contained ash/slag mix and the other 22 consisted of BLU-4 Ejector Cups. Below is detailed map of TCAAP, and an aerial view of TCAAP.



We are continuing our investigation into whether these barrels could potentially threaten the environment and human health and also, revising the Investigation Report, the Summary Report will follow and updating our Strategic Project Implementation Plan. If all goes as planned, these reports should be completed in the summer of 2016. If you have any questions, please contact me (Gary Defoe) at, the Environmental office by phone 715-779-3650, or by email: gary.defoejr@redcliff-nsn.gov. Miigwech!!

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 sighted? 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: tre-

July

- ♦ Purple coneflower blooms
- ♦ Turkey hens molting
- ♦ Sandhill crane chicks learn to fly
- ♦ Cicadas can be heard
- ♦ Painted turtles eggs begin hatching



August

- ♦ Blackberries and elderberries ripening
- ♦ Snowshoe hare mating ending
- ♦ Snapping turtle eggs begin hatching
- ♦ Monarchs begin migrating
- ♦ Northern orioles begin second song



September

- ♦ Ruby throated hummingbirds begin migrating
- ♦ Whitetail bucks begin to shed velvet
- ♦ Leaves start turning color
- ♦ Trumpeter swan babies learning to fly



ITS 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.

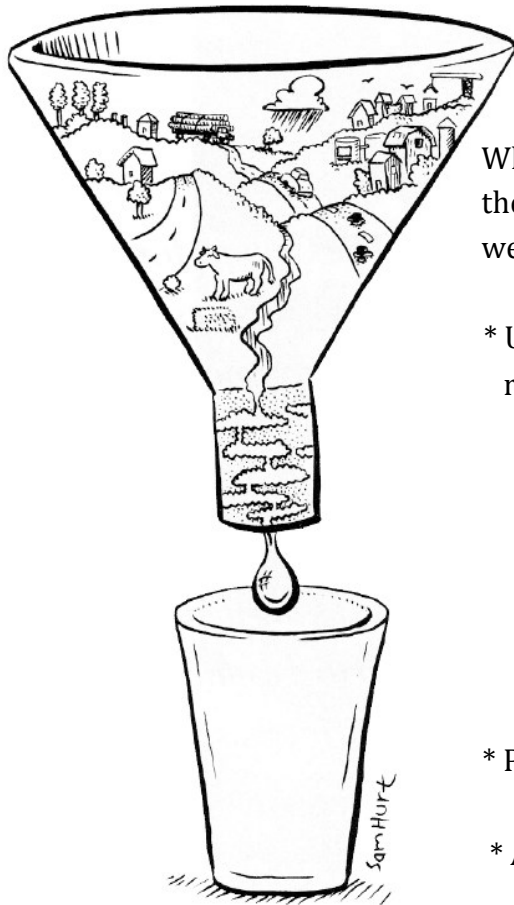
Watershed Management Plan Update

Gabrielle VanBergen

The Red Cliff Reservation contains many high-value natural resources that are important to the Tribe for cultural, spiritual, sustenance, medicinal, and economic reasons. These valuable resources and the health of the Tribe depend on the quality of water within the Reservation. This fact, along with treaty responsibilities to protect trust resources for the benefit of the Tribe, serve as the primary factors directing the development and implementation of a watershed management plan. The Environmental Department's Water Resources Program is

currently working to develop this watershed management plan and will be seeking community input this fall. The department plans to schedule a community forum this coming September for everyone to come and share their concerns for and ideas to protect the Tribe's water.

Stay tuned for a meeting date!



Watersheds act like a funnel, uses of the land on which the water flows can directly impact the water that we use.

Help Keep Our Water Clean

Gabrielle VanBergen

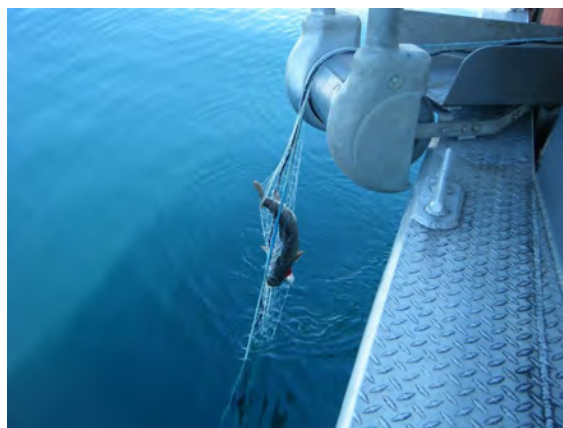
While enjoying the outdoors this summer, please consider some of these easy things that you can do to help protect the Tribe's water. as well as the Big Lake!

- * Use fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides sparingly and never before it rains. Look for alternative, green ways to fertilize and get rid of pests
 - * Compost yard waste such as grass clippings or weeds
 - * Vegetate bare soils in your yard to reduce erosion
 - * Consider building a rain garden with native plants
 - * Install a rain barrel on your gutter drain
 - * Pick up after your pets to avoid e coli contamination
 - * Check your vehicle for any fluid leaks and recycle used oil
 - * Have your septic system inspected and pumped regularly
- * Properly dispose of hazardous wastes- Washburn is hosting a drop off day on July 18th from 10am-noon at the County Garage
- * Avoid coal tar based driveway seal coats, use asphalt based seal coats instead
 - * Never dump anything down storm drains or into streams
 - * Don't litter! And if you see trash, pick it up

Lake Superior Siscowet (“Fat”) Trout Assessment

Gabrielle VanBergen

On June 16th and 18th, I was given the incredible opportunity to help the fish hatchery staff with their triennial Siscowet Trout (also known as “fat trout”) assessment in Lake Superior. These assessments are done to get an idea of what the current population and health of fat trout is in the lake. Our days started very early in the morning, by 6am we were headed to Black River Harbor in Michigan’s Upper Peninsula. Upon arriving at the harbor we boarded the department’s vessel, a 36 foot aluminum boat, and headed out onto the lake. On Monday the 15th, some of the staff had set two nearly half-mile long nets about 35 miles off shore in 600 feet of water, this was our destination on Tuesday morning. About a mile out from the first net, the group kicked into gear; the net puller was set up, generator was started, fish bins lined up, and the scale and measuring board were laid out and ready to go.



Once the buoy was pulled from the water and the net reached the surface, the action really began. As the fish came aboard, they were quickly untangled from the net so the nets could be neatly coiled into a bin. Fish were then sorted by net mesh size and whether they were alive or not, live fat trout were quickly measured for weight and length and a scale sample was taken before tagging and releasing them. The fat trout that did not survive were measured for weight and length, a scale sample was taken, otoliths were removed (ear bones that are used for aging), and stomachs were harvested (to be analyzed for contents and overall fish health). Since this assessment was only meant to analyze siscowet trout, any other species of fish that showed up in the net were notated and thrown back. After lifting the

two nets we headed to shallower water (400 feet) and reset them for lifting on Wednesday. The crew on Wednesday the 17th followed the same procedures and reset the nets in 150 and 50 feet of water, which were lifted on Thursday the 18th.



After the nets were lifted on Thursday they were not reset as the assessment was complete, and the boat made the return trip back to Red Cliff. All scale, otolith, and stomach samples that were taken from the fish were given to GLIFWC (Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission) to be analyzed.

Red Cliff Fish Hatchery



Pictured above children from the ECC catching the first brook trout of the day, during the ECC kids fishing event.

Pictured below are families partaking in the annual kids fishing day event.



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

BEACH
FISHING
INTERNSHIP
SUN

CAMPFIRE
FUN
SHORTS
WALLEYE

COASTER
HATCHERY
SUMMER
WATER



Current Hatchery Updates/ Highlights / News

- ◊ Walleye eggs have been collected
- ◊ Walleye Eggs have hatched and are stocked in the rearing ponds
- ◊ Coaster brook trout are being reared in new RAS system



- ◊ Pictured above: a member of the hatchery staff collecting walleye eggs.
- ◊ Pictured above left: the youth spearing event in which tribal youth were brought out to the lakes and taught the tradition of spearing and shown egg collection techniques.



Pictured above: progression of our walleye hatch. First pictured are eggs only a few days old. Next we have an egg that is roughly 2 weeks old. Last is a photo of the walleye moments after hatch.

P + + + + + R S U N + H + W +
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 + H + + + + + T + + A + L +
 + F I S H I N G E A + E + L +
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 + N + + R I S T R O H S Y +
 C U + + + F E + + + + + E +
 F O + + P + + T + + Y + + + +
 + A M + + + + N + R + + + +
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ATTENTION CAMPERS



Fee-exempt Camping at National Forest Campgrounds

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



To Use A Fee-Exempt Campground You Must:

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

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

ATV SAFETY TIPS AND LAWS ATV USERS SHOULD KNOW

An ATV is **NOT** a Toy

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

Who is at risk?

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

Why are young people injured so often?

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

Safety Tips for All ATV Riders

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



What is the LAW?

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



ENFORCEMENT!

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



It's Compost Time!

What is Composting?

Composting is the natural process of recycling organic materials such as leaves and kitchen scraps to create a nutrient rich soil known as compost. You don't need to be an expert to compost. All you need is a pitchfork, whatever organic scraps you have on hand, and time enough for nature to do all the work for you.

Three Reasons to Compost:

1. **Save Money:** Average weight of household trash in Red Cliff could be reduced by 20% by composting organic materials.
2. **Save the Environment:** Shipping garbage to landfills is energy intensive. Garbage in landfills does not easily break down. Composting saves space in existing landfills and reduces the need for new landfills.
3. **Compost makes great soil:** Compost is packed full of the nutrients needed to give your garden a healthy boost.

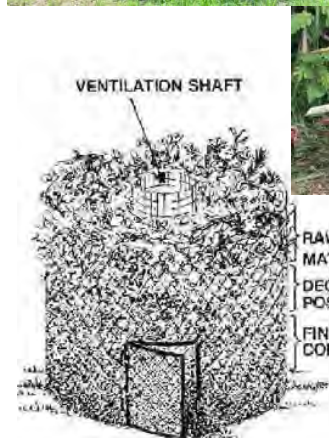


TO COMPOST YOU WILL NEED:

- A lidded container to temporarily store food scraps
- One square yard of well-drained outdoor space
- A thermometer (meat thermometers work great)
- A pitchfork
- Wire fencing or pallets if you want to contain your pile and discourage pests
- Green and brown organic materials



Examples of Compost Pile Designs



For more information on composting call Beth Raboin at 779-3650 or email beth.raboin@redcliff-nsn.gov.

QUICK AND DIRTY COMPOST HOW-TO

Composting Step By Step:

1. Designate a container and space to store compostable materials separate from garbage.
2. Empty storage containers into a predetermined space that is at least one square yard. It is good for your compost pile to be exposed to weather.
3. Add organic material to your pile as it becomes available keeping in mind that balanced piles will be composed of layers of green and brown material.
4. Give it time. As the pile grows, you should turn it/mix it with a pitchfork. This aerates the pile and allows the microorganisms responsible for decomposition to work their magic. It is best to turn your compost once every week or two.
5. Check your compost's temperature. A healthy compost runs hot— around 130 degrees at center even in winter. This means the microbes are working, creating soil and killing weed seeds and pathogens so you can feel good about spreading finished compost on your garden.
6. Wait. Depending on the season and how much you turn your compost/how hot the compost pile runs, your compost should be ready in anywhere from 4-6 months.
7. Gather your finished compost and add it to your garden! Watch your plants smile.

Compost is an ideal fertilizer because it is composed of the building blocks of plant life: nitrogen, carbon, and phosphorus. Compost has an unfair reputation for smelling bad, but if you balance your nitrogen and carbon levels, smell will not be a problem. That sounds complicated, but it's as simple as balancing greens and browns.

GREENS AND BROWNS?

GREEN =NITROGEN RICH

- Vegetable scraps
- Fruit peels/rinds
- Coffee grounds
- Tea leaves
- Manure
- Weeds
- Prunings
- Lawn cuttings (fresh)

BROWN: CARBON RICH

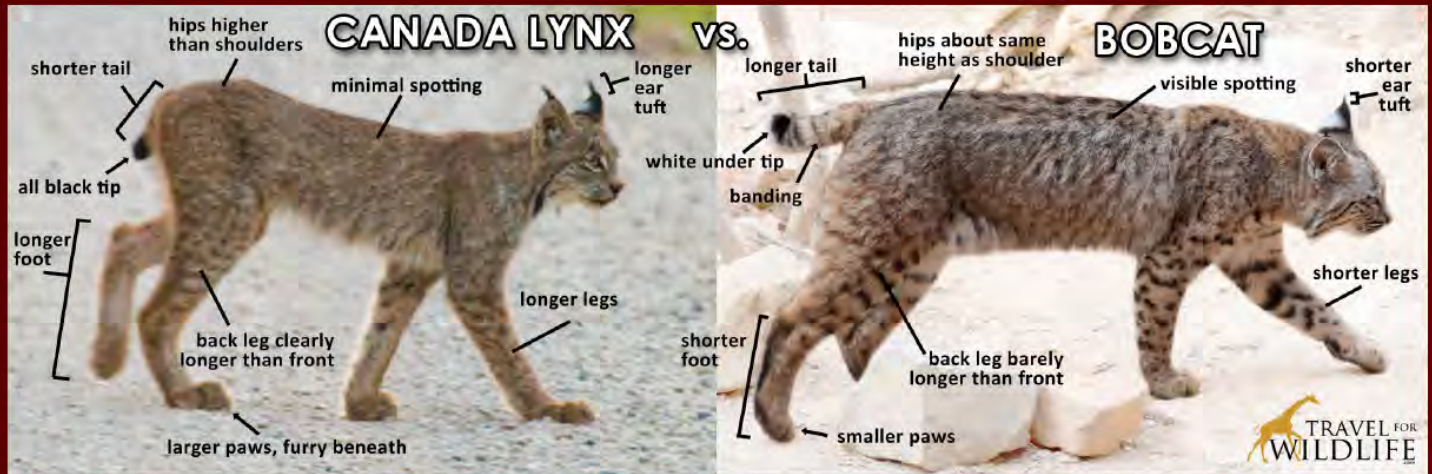
- Dry leaves
- Cardboard egg cartons
- Newspaper
- Straw
- Wood ash
- Pine needles
- Sawdust/woodchip
- Coffee Filters

If your compost is stinky,

it's too high in nitrogen. To balance it out, add more browns. If your compost is slow to decompose and/or is dry and crumbly (should feel like a wet sponge in hand in that it releases some moisture but holds a shape when squeezed) then it's too high in carbon, and it is time to add more greens. The best way to keep a balanced compost and to avoid bad smells is to cover every green layer with a brown layer. For example, after throwing food scraps on a pile, cover the scraps with dried leaves or whatever brown you have on hand.

Wildlife Spotlight:

Bobcat, Lynx, & Cougar



The Bobcat (*Lynx rufus*) is a medium sized cat with a ruff of fur around the sides of the face. They weigh between 13-30 pounds, stand 21 inches high and are 30-50 inches long. The bobcats in the North tend to be larger than those in the south. Their coat color varies and has been recorded in shades of light gray, yellowish-brown, buff-brown, and reddish-brown. They are always spotted to some extent, with some patterned only on the undersides, and others having spots on the sides and chest backs too. The southern Bobcats seem to have a more spotted coat, with the spots being much smaller than the northern cats. Both melanistic (black or dark colored) and albinistic (albino) Bobcats have been reported, but the melanistic ones have only occurred in Florida. They are often confused with their larger feline cousin the Lynx, but can be distinguished by a number of characteristics including their tail tips. The tail of the Lynx looks as though it was dipped in ink being black all the way around, whereas the Bobcat's tail appears to have been painted black on top and white on the bottom.

Bobcat (*Lynx rufus*)

Body:
2 - 3 1/2 feet long

Tail:
Approximately 6 inches long

Adult Weight:
10 - 40 lbs

Coloration:
Similar to cougar
Black coloring on end of tail and tips of ears, ears pointed with small tufts of fur
Young have spots

The Canada lynx (*Lynx canadensis*) is a medium-sized cat known for its long ear tufts, flared facial ruff, and short, bobbed tail with a completely black tip. It has unusually large paws that act like snowshoes in very deep snow, thick fur and long legs, and its hind legs are longer than its front legs, giving lynx a stooped appearance. Lynx look similar to bobcats, but there are some distinguishing features: bobcats have shorter tufts on their ears, the tip of their tail is black on top and white underneath, and bobcats have shorter legs and smaller feet than lynx. Perhaps the biggest distinction is that lynx mostly occur only in northern states along the Canadian border or in mountainous regions, while bobcats range across almost the entire Lower 48 states.

Lynx are specialized hunters that target snowshoe hare, which make up the bulk of their diet. In fact, lynx can only sustain populations where there are adequate snowshoe hare populations. In Canada and Alaska, lynx populations actually fluctuate in response to how many hares there are. Lynx are also known to eat mice, voles, grouse, ptarmigan, red squirrel and carrion.

Cougar (*Puma concolor*)

Body:
5 - 6 feet long

Tail:
2 1/2 - 3 1/2 feet long
(40% of body length from nose to tail tip)
Heavily furred

Adult Weight:
75 - 180 lbs

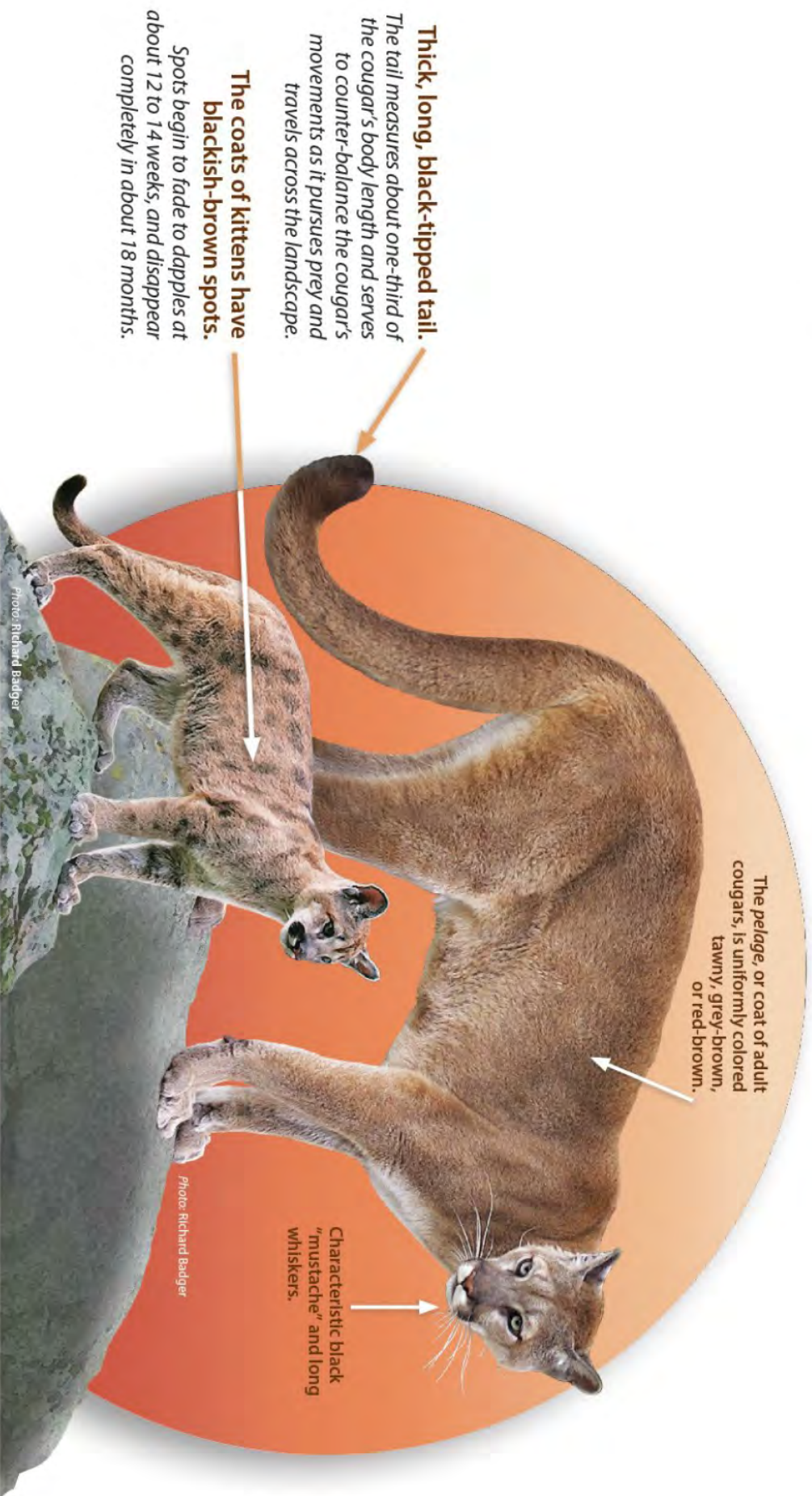
Coloration:
Plain yellowish to red-brown
Black coloring on end of tail and tips of ears, ears rounded
Young have spots



Cougar

Bobcat

Domestic Cat
(for size comparison)





RED CLIFF BOBCATS

Cougars in Wisconsin

The cougar (*Puma concolor*), also known as puma, mountain lion, panther, catamount, American lion and mishibijn (Ojibwa), is the largest wildcat in North America north of Arizona (Jaguar). It once roamed throughout Wisconsin, one of three wild cats native to the state, along with the bobcat and Canada lynx. Although currently, only bobcats are known to breed in Wisconsin, cougars have been sighted in the state in recent years with increasing frequency. While several of the sightings have been verified, there is currently no evidence that they are breeding here. DNA testing of biological samples and other evidence has confirmed that at least six individual male cougars have visited Wisconsin since 2008. Biologists believe these are male cougars dispersing from a breeding population in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

"St.Croix Cougar"

Cougar Activity

2014: Biologists from the Wisconsin DNR confirmed 3 Cougar observations in 3 different counties across the state, including Bayfield County (2 in Bayfield Co. 2013).

11/27/2013: Confirmed Cougar South of Bayfield on Hatchery Rd.

Lynx Facts: Did you Know?

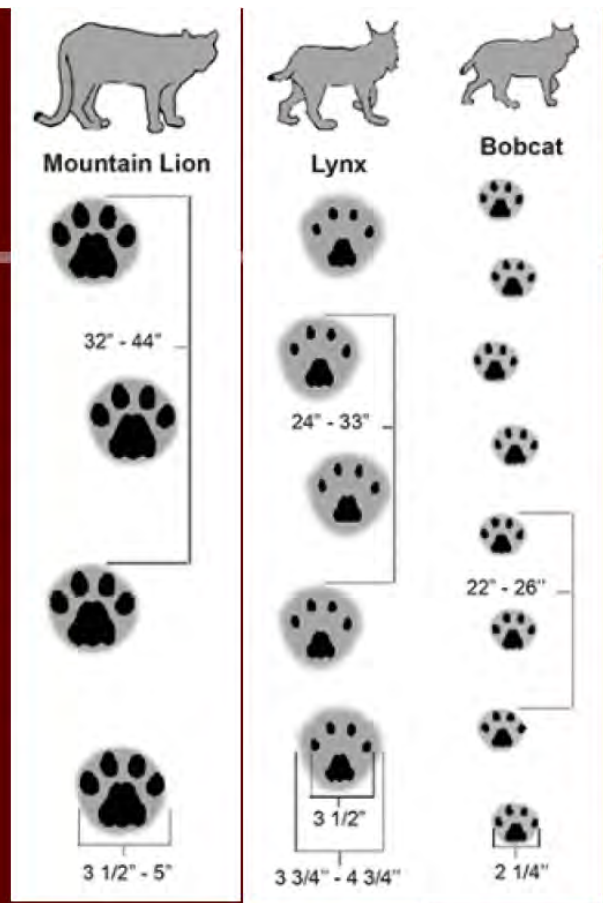
Lynx have excellent eyesight: they can spot a mouse at 250 feet!

The black tufts of hair at the tops of their ears serve to enhance their already phenomenal hearing.

Lynx paws can sometimes be larger than a cougar's, even though cougars have much larger bodies!

Article by Jeremy
St.Arnold-

Assistant Wildlife/
Forestry Biologist



A cougar that was killed by a car in Connecticut in 2011 was confirmed through DNA tests to be the same cougar that travelled through Minnesota and Wisconsin in 2009-2010. Dubbed by biologists as the "St.Croix cougar", the 140-pound cat was hit by a small SUV on a highway in Milford, Connecticut, just 70 miles from New York City. The St. Croix cougar was first detected by the Champlin, Minnesota police department on December 5, 2009, about 15 miles northwest of downtown Minneapolis. It was last detected by the Wisconsin DNR near Cable, Wisconsin on February 27, 2010. On May 20, 2010 a cougar was captured on a trail camera in northeast Wisconsin, near Lena in Oconto County. Six days later, a cougar was also captured on a trail camera in Menominee County, Michigan 25 miles to the northeast. Although genetic samples were not collected at these last 2 observations, based on direction and timing of movements, they likely represented the St. Croix Cougar. The straight line movement of the St. Croix Cougar from its initial detection in Champlin, Minnesota, to Milford, Connecticut is 1,055 miles, but if it had traveled through the UP of Michigan and through southern Ontario around the Great Lakes, the shortest distance would have been about 1,150 miles. The cougar's actual straight-line move may well have been in excess of 1,600 miles from the Black Hills to Connecticut. This movement pattern of a large carnivore more than doubled the previous record of 700 miles.

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 you 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. This also applies to other nuisance wildlife such as raccoons and skunks. Do not store garbage outside for even a short period of time. Go to the dump frequently. The Red Cliff transfer station is open three days a week (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 wildlife have or will become dependent on humans for food, can destruct property and can become a threat to public safety. If you are continuing to have animal issues, call the Red Cliff Wardens. The wardens can help you by providing additional information to help you reduce or eliminate your animal problem and if needed, remove them.

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

PROPOSED SWINE CAFO TO UNDERGO EIS

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) recently determined that it will conduct an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) review of Badgerwood LLC, the proposed 17.7 million dollar hog facility that is poised to become the first Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) in Bayfield County, the largest hog farm in the state, and the first swine CAFO in the entire Lake Superior watershed (including Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, and Ontario).

The staff of the Red Cliff Treaty Natural Resources Division has been working closely with Bad River's Natural Resources Department and the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) to research and understand potential impacts of such a facility. In light of the potential for the facility to adversely affect our water quality, local food system, local ecology, and human health, our Treaty Natural Resources Division sent a formal letter of request to the WDNR asking that they perform the EIS review. The WDNR cited Red Cliff's request, along with that from Bad River, GLIFWC, and countless other organizations, local officials, and concerned citizens as having strongly influenced their decision to perform the EIS.

Although the review is limited in scope to that which can be regulated under the Wisconsin Pollution Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) Permit, it does offer the public greater opportunity to voice



How will 6.8 million gallons of manure affect our water?

concerns over the proposed facility.

As a first step in the EIS process, the WDNR will solicit public input regarding topics for review. The WDNR will address the most applicable topics by assessing potential impacts and alternatives. The WDNR will then produce a report of their findings that the public will have the opportunity to comment upon.

This is a big win for those of us opposed to allowing industrial meat production to move into our region. Although the WDNR only has authority over specific permitting requirements, an EIS allows the public to get our concerns on record. Therefore, we at the Treaty Natural Resources Division will do our best to keep you informed on comment periods and deadlines. Every voice matters. If you have questions, comments, or concerns, please feel free to contact Beth Raboin in the Environmental Office. My number is 779-3650 or you can reach me by email at beth.raboin@redcliff-nsn.gov.



Shelly Gurnoe caught this shot of a gray fox visiting her yard.

Join us for the Treaty Natural Resources
Open House Wednesday August 12th from 5-7 PM
At the fish hatchery!

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

