

Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa

Treaty Natural Resources Division Newsletter

Volume 6, Issue 4, Winter 2018



Ganawenjigaade

It is taken care of, protected . . .

We take care of, protect, keep it.



Photo credit: Linda Nguyen

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Employee of the Month

An office is only as good as its staff, and we at the Treaty Natural Resources 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 colleagues. By: Chad Abel

October Employee of the Month

Gabrielle VanBergen, Project Coordinator



Gabrielle was nominated for employee of the month for her commitment to the Phragmites removal project that TNR completed at the Red Cliff, Bayfield and Washburn wastewater treatment facilities this year. It was the largest, most complex project we've ever taken on as a Division, and its success can be attributed almost entirely to Gabrielle's project management. This photo is a selfie of Gabby after a day running the pressure washer at the Washburn site. It was not her job to do, but she stepped in to help the contractor and make sure the equipment leaving the facility was properly decontaminated.

November Employee of the Month

Ernie Grooms, Air Program Manager



Ah Ernie. Consummate complainer, occasional grump, and great team player. Ernie was nominated in November for all the extra assistance he provided in the fall at the transfer station in addition to meeting his grant responsibilities in the Environmental Department's Air Program. Ernie's on the A Team, and I'm glad we have him around. Keep up the good work, Ernie!

December Employee of the Month

Chad Abel, Administrator



After missing our December staff meeting, I returned to hear that I was nominated for employee of the month. As I was not specifically told why I was nominated, I've made up a list of quotes from TNR staff that no one ever actually said. Not even once.

"Chad is an amazing, inspiring leader."

"...a stunning individual of superb intellect."

"A visionary for the ages..."

Geez, shucks. Thanks to my colleagues for nominating me, and for the kind words you didn't say! I'm humbled (obviously) by the recognition :)

Employee of the Month continued

By: Chad Abel



Lisa Bissell is the only person in the Tribe who has been nominated by TNR staff for Employee of the Month without actually being a TNR employee. This is Lisa's photo after accepting her Employee of the Month nomination in September 2016. She is a rock star, and she has done so much for us in the TNR Division, especially for those of us who manage program budgets. She makes all of us program managers look really good at our jobs.

Thank you Lisa for all that you do!

New Employees

Noah Saperstein

Environmental Justice Specialist



Noah Saperstein joined the Treaty Natural Resources Division in December and will be working as the Environmental Justice Specialist. Noah grew up in southeastern Michigan and spent his free time hiking and camping. Noah moved to the shores of Gitchi Gummi in the summer of 2016 and has since worked in schools, helped to protect ceded territory, supported baaga'adowewin (Ojibwe lacrosse) in Bad River and volunteered with Bad River Food Sovereignty. Noah is excited to join the Red Cliff community and continue this same work protecting treaty territory with the Treaty Natural Resources Division and educate the community on threats facing their land and water.

Do you have any questions about threats to ceded territory? Are you concerned about how this might affect your treaty rights?

Feel free to contact me at noah.saperstein@redcliff-nsn.gov

BIBOON

It is Winter

GICHI-MANIDOO-GIIZIS

Great Spirit Moon

NAMEBINI-GIIZIS

Sucker Moon

ONAAABANI-GIIZIS

Hard Crust on the Snow Moon

NAADASOONAAGANE

s/he checks h/traps, goes to get h/traps

DWAASHIN

s/he falls through the ice

DWAA'IGE

s/he makes a hole in the ice

MADWEZIGOSHKAA

Ice moves making noise

AKWA'WAA

*s/he fishes through the ice with
spear*

GOONIKAA

there is (a lot of) snow

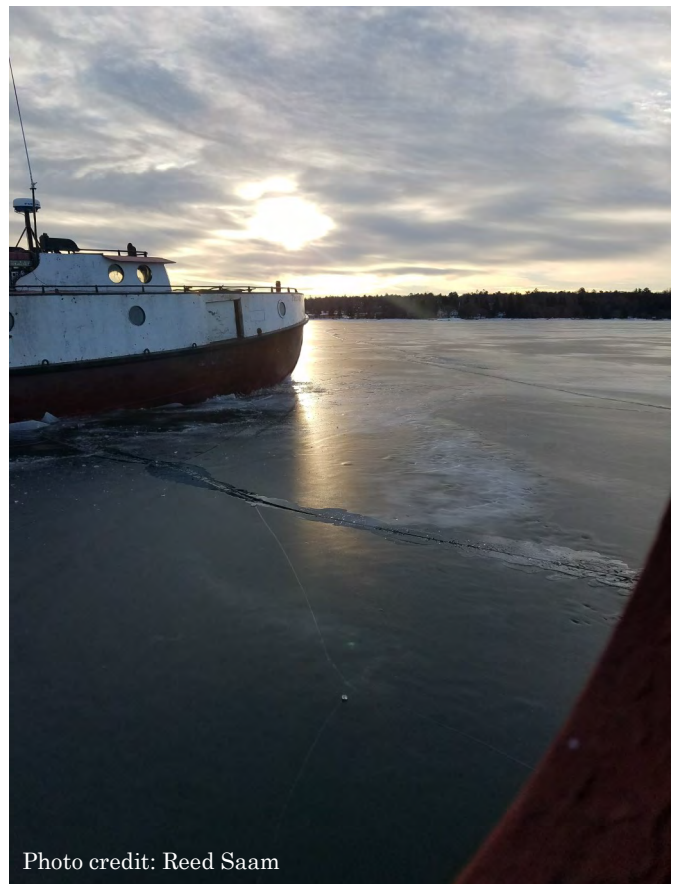


Photo credit: Reed Saam

The Great Lakes in Ojibwemowin



THIS IMAGE AND A LIST OF CITE IN OJIBWEMOWIN CAN BE FOUND AT [HTTPS://DECOLONIALATLAS.WORDPRESS.COM/2015/04/14/THE-GREAT-LAKES-IN-OJIBWE-V2/](https://decolonialatlas.wordpress.com/2015/04/14/the-great-lakes-in-objibwe-v2/)

Red Cliff Tribal Fish Hatchery

Chase Meierotto-TNR

The hatchery recently stocked 47,381 coaster brook trout at the “Old Dock” here in Red Cliff. Fish were reared in both the hatchery’s flow through and partial recirculation system this year. They were fed daily, with the use of belt feeders, at varying rates depending on the number and weight of the fish in each tank. By taking a sample



Above: Fran making preparations for the brook trout before they are stocked



Above:: The last of 47K brook trout being stocked into Lake Superior

The release of the fish comes at the perfect time, as the hatchery is kicking off the spawning season for the in-house brood stock. Our brood stock fish are essentially the parents of all of the fish in the hatchery. Hatchery staff has collected the first few liters of eggs and will continue until all of the eggs are collected. The fish reared at the in both the partial recirculation system and the flow through tanks.

hatchery staff was able to determine how fast the fish were growing as well as how much food was needed. This year’s fish were marked with a LP fin clip. LP stands for Left Pectoral and is the fin located nearest the head on the left side of the fish. Fish averaged just over six inches on the day of release.



Above: Lance checking brook trout as they are being stocked into Lake Superior

Fisheries Program Update

Submitted by: Chad Abel, TNR Administrator

A New Lake Superior Fishing Agreement

Fishery management in Wisconsin waters of Lake Superior has been dictated by a three party agreement with the Wisconsin DNR and Red Cliff and Bad River Ojibwe since 1981. The parties set to the task of negotiating a new rendition of the 2005 – 2015 Lake Superior Fishing Agreement in 2014. Though it took over 4 years to complete, the parties successfully finalized the negotiation and drafting of the new, 2018 – 2028 Lake Superior Fishing Agreement last month.

Substantial revisions to Lake Superior management in Wisconsin waters will occur under the new agreement. The mechanisms that determine lake trout quota allocations are meaningfully retooled, and commercial fishing areas on the lake are similarly overhauled. Methods for harvest reporting are more rigorous, procedures for joint monitoring and cooperative management are better defined, and the role of the Biological Committee has been enhanced under the new agreement. Some changes to the seasonality of harvest are in effect, and more lake trout sport harvest is now available in WI-2.

A lot in the new agreement also remains the same. No change was made to refuge boundaries or to core sport fishing areas in Chequamegon Bay and the Superior Port. The procedure for joint conservation patrols, inspections and searches are unchanged. Subsistence fishing as a foundation to the lifeway and existence of the tribes is recognized as an immemorial treaty right. Management of a diverse, sustainable fishery for all user groups continues to be the guiding principle by the state and tribes alike. This great shared resource that is our Lake Superior will continue to thrive.

The photo below was taken in 2018 as the details of the new fishing agreement were being finalized. There were many other dedicated professionals that participated in negotiations over the last four years to help usher in this new agreement as well, including Rose Gurnoe-Soulier, Bryan Bainbridge and Shelly Gurnoe from Red Cliff.



Chairman Peterson was Red Cliff's lead negotiator. Mark Duffy, Dave Ujke and Chad Abel attended as Red Cliff staff. Also pictured is Mark Ebener and Milt Rosenberg, who served Red Cliff as consultants to the negotiations.

Non-native Phragmites Project at Chequamegon Bay Wastewater Treatment Plants a Success

Gabrielle VanBergen, TNR

In 2018, utilizing GLRI funds from both BIA and EPA, the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa's Treaty Natural Resources Division led a project in cooperation with Strand Associates, the Greater Bayfield area, and the City of Washburn, to eliminate three large seed sources of non-native Phragmites (common reed) in Bayfield County, WI.

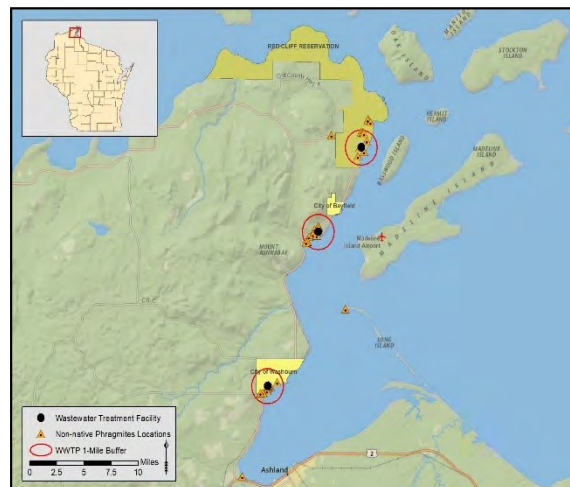
GLIFWC and Red Cliff staff began finding small populations of non-native Phragmites in 2013, primarily within one mile of each of the three Bayfield Peninsula wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs, see map). An additional outbreak of the invasive plant was found across the Chequamegon Bay near the Kakagon Sloughs in 2015, which has been treated by Bad River and GLIFWC staff. At the time, these WWTPs were utilizing non-native Phragmites reed beds (see photo below) to dewater biosolids as part of the wastewater treatment process.

A 2016 genetic study led by Red Cliff confirmed the external populations originated from seed and showed some genetic similarity to the reed bed Phragmites. When these reed bed installations occurred during the late 1990's and early 2000's, there was a widespread belief that non-native Phragmites would only spread by rhizomes (roots) and not by seed, so the plants were expected to have been contained by the concrete walls of the reed beds.

2018 efforts included removal of the non-native Phragmites plants and all other material (biosolids, soil, bed liner, etc.) from the reed beds at the three WWTPs. To prevent any further spread of the invasive plant, all material that was removed from the reed beds was landfilled, with every truck and piece of equipment that operated onsite being washed and inspected through each phase of the project.

The existing reed bed infrastructure will continue to be utilized, now with the non-invasive, native Phragmites subspecies. The new plants were sourced from within Bayfield County and genetic testing confirmed that they are indeed the native subspecies of Phragmites.

GLIFWC and Red Cliff staff will continue to monitor



The project area included WWTPs at Red Cliff, greater Bayfield, and Washburn

throughout the region for non-native Phragmites and treat new populations as necessary. Red Cliff staff will also work closely with the WWTP operators to monitor within the newly established reed beds and around each facility to ensure long term project success.

By removing the previous reed bed populations, the only known Chequamegon Bay local seed source of non-native Phragmites has been eradicated, and 14,000+ acres of coastal wetlands among countless inland wetlands have been protected from this highly invasive plant!



Dump trucks hauling reed bed materials await washing and inspection



Non-native Phragmites reed beds.



Newly planted native Phragmites reed beds.



GREATER BAYFIELD WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT

85225 Old Ser Road
Post Office Box 1511
Bayfield, WI 54814
715-779-8822

C L E A N W A T E R f o r a S U P E R I O R L A K E

January 3, 2019

Red Cliff Tribal Administration Office
Attn.: Chairman Rick Peterson
88455 Pike Road
Bayfield, WI 54814

Chad Abel, Administrator
Treaty Natural Resources Division
Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
88455 Pike Road
Bayfield, WI 54814

Greetings,

Thank you for including the Greater Bayfield Wastewater Treatment Plant in the alternatives analysis for the replacement of our non-native phragmites and for including our WWTP in your EPA Grant application, making the recommendations from the alternatives analysis a reality. We know non-native phragmites pose an enormous threat to our environment and were pleased to have been included in this process.

We applaud Chad Abel's terrific project management from start to finish. Additionally, we appreciate your Staff and Administration for providing this needed regional community planning to replace our non-native phragmites with native plants at the Greater Bayfield WWTP.

Sincerely,


Rex Dollinger, Chairman
GBWWTP Commission

cc: file

2018 Elderly Deer Hunt – Giving Back to the Community

By: Linda Nguyen, Environmental Director

November 7th, 2018 marked the annual Red Cliff community deer hunt event, an event which dates back to the late eighties—an almost three-decade tradition! This event is just



one of the opportunities for community to come together to give back. Numerous Red Cliff hunters brought in their harvested waawaashkeshi (deer) to be processed. After processing, the meat is wrapped and then distributed to Red Cliff elders through the Food Distribution Center as well as made available for important feasts or gatherings (see photo left). For the past several years, the Treaty Natural Resources Division staff has led the charge for processing and butchering. This year, a total of 8 deer were brought in!

The Division's very own master butcher, Ron Nordin Jr., credits his skills to his father Ron Nordin Sr., "I learned my [butchering] skills from my dad. He started processing deer for the tribe in '87 and I started helping in '95. It feels great to give back to the community and continue this event" (see photo right).

Venison is perhaps one of the healthiest meats in the world! It is a very good source of protein. We use every



part of the deer possible. This year, the hides were donated to Ashland's Lion Club. Brains were tested for chronic wasting disease by the Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Commission and the rest were used to feed wolves – a natural component of their diet. See photos below! Provided by the Red Cliff's Wildlife/Forestry Program.



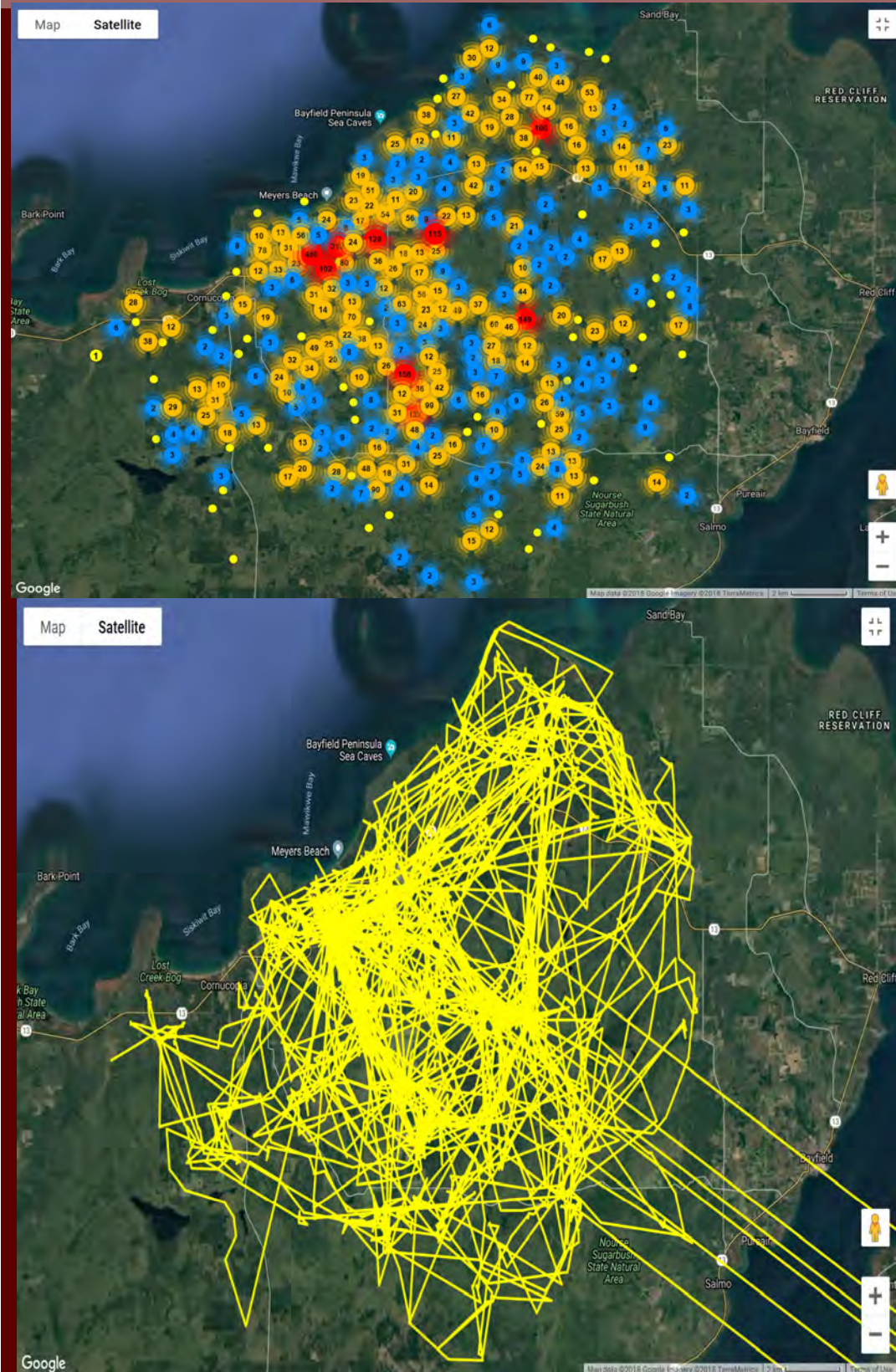
Chi miigwech to everyone who made this event successful!

Wolf Project: Tracking the Echo Valley Pack

Red Cliff Wildlife & Forestry
Treaty Natural Resources: Winter Newsletter 2018

EV-2 Monitoring Update

Cluster Investigation Notes 6/9/18-12/31/18

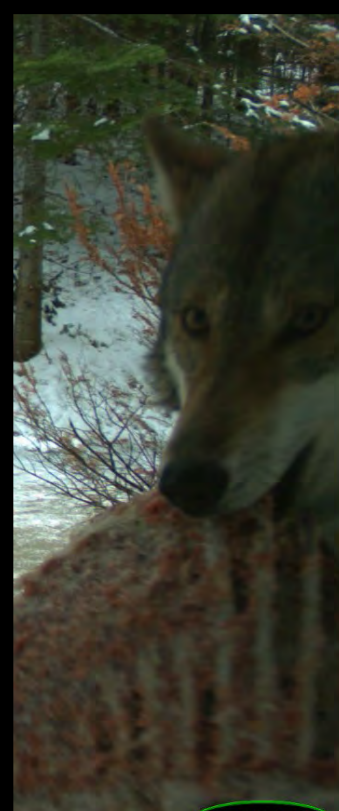


- During the period 6/9/18 through 12/31/18, EV-2's (Lotek Satellite Iridium GPS LiteTrack 2D) collar collected 7,056 locations out of 9,848 attempts, for a 72% fix rate. This is about average for many GPS collars, but greater accuracy is needed in summer months to detect fawn and beaver predation.
- During early-mid December warm up, the Echo Valley Pack dramatically increased their visitation rates of beaver lodges within their territory. EV-2 in particular spent hours laying in ambush near beaver lodges and runs. Only one beaver kill was detected during this period.
- During periods of little or no snow, wolves have a difficult time catching deer, so beaver, rabbits/hares and other small mammals become a more readily available food source. During periods where we have deeper snow, deer are slowed and wolves have an easier time catching them.
- Typically, when EV-2's locations display a zig zag pattern in a conifer heavy area, it turns out he has been chasing snowshoe hares/cottontails. These stands are heavy in balsam/tamarack.
- Winter 2018: In late Dec/Early Jan during following heavier snowfall and colder temperatures, the pack targeted young and old deer (3 fawns, 2 buck, 1 unknown, 1-7.5 yr old deer unknown gender).

**Top Left-Individual locations of EV-2 during the monitoring period.*

**Bottom Left-EV-2's travel path during the monitoring period.*

EV-2: 2 yrs old and 86 lbs at capture 6/9/2018; not known if he is the breeding male; photos=Red Cliff Wildlife & Forestry trail cameras



813: Breeding female of Echo Valley Pack, Age=approx. 7-8 yrs., Weight=Approx. 65 lbs; collared with VHF collar in June 2014 by WDNR; confirmed denning on Reservation 2014, 2016 (suspected but unconfirmed), 2017, 2018. Known litter sizes of 4 (2014), 5 (2017), 6 (2018) (Photo taken 5/26/18 in a cow pasture. Submitted By Farmer in Echo Valley Area, November 2018)



Wolf Research Spotlight: Voyageurs Wolf Project

Voyageurs National Park & University of Minnesota



Since 2015, researchers have been deploying GPS collars on wolves from seven different packs in and around Voyageurs National Park, in northern Minnesota. They are utilizing collars that record a location via satellite every 20 minutes. The researchers are visiting any site where a collared wolf spends more than twenty minutes and this fine scale data allows them to investigate the summer ecology of wolves and their prey.

In fact, that's what led to the suspicion that members of the Bowman Bay pack were eating fish. In April 2017, Tom Gable, University of Minnesota researcher, hiked to a creek to investigate a cluster of GPS locations from a collared wolf. He was searching for evidence of a kill, or other wolf sign, when he looked up, and saw a collared wolf about 50 feet away. But the wolf didn't see him. For about 15 minutes, he watched the wolf search back and forth around the creek. Occasionally, the wolf would leave the creek and appear to be eating something, only to return to the creek shortly after. Eventually the wolf left, and Gable was able to come out of hiding to explore the area. He realized right away the wolf was fishing, targeting spawning suckers in the creek. This is the first known documentation of wolves freshwater fishing!



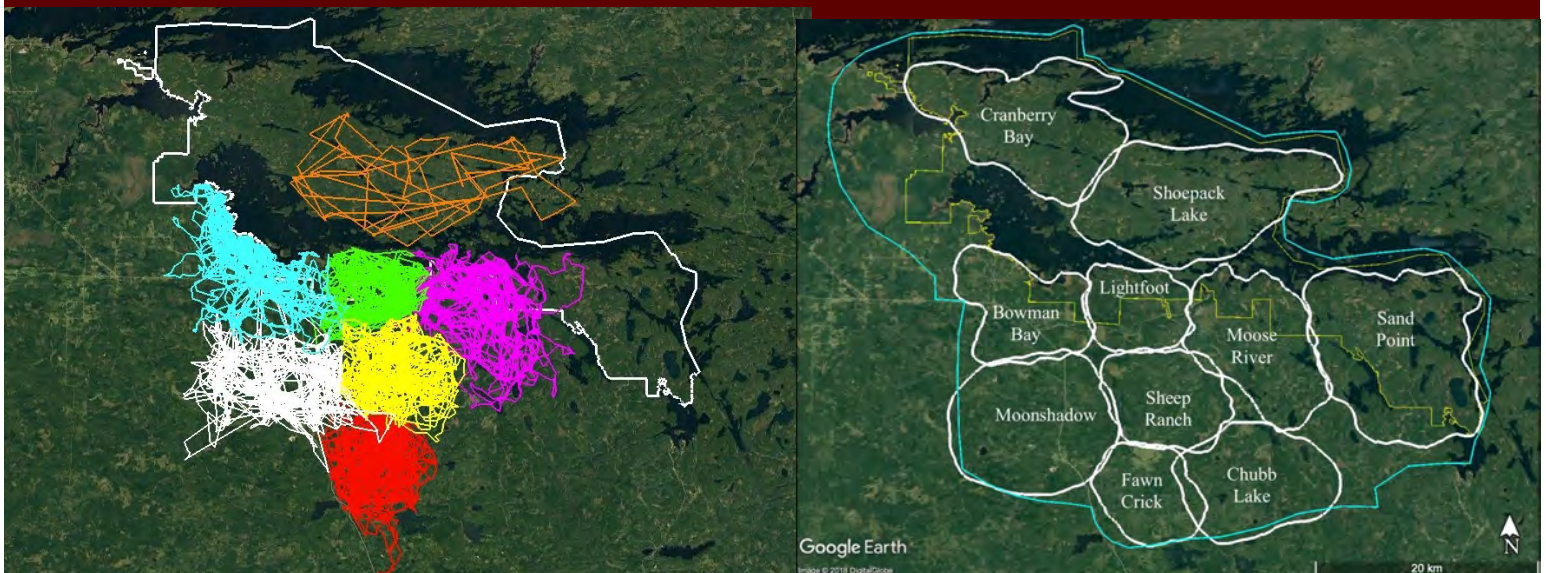
Did you Know?

- Wolves eat beavers, that is especially true in Voyageurs National Park. Research has indicated that beaver can constitute up to 42 percent of a pack's diet from April until October.
- Estimates indicate that on average, one wolf in Voyageurs kills about six to eight beavers per year. There is variation however, as individual wolves might not eat any beavers at all. The project has documented one wolf that ate 28 beavers in one year.
- Wolves often hunt beaver differently than they do other prey. Instead of engaging in marathon chases and group hunts, they lie in ambush, often by themselves, and strike when the beaver ventures onto land.
- A recent Facebook post mapping the different wolf pack territories in the park has drawn over 500,000 views!
- Wolves are omnivores and opportunists. They eat a lot of blueberries in July and August. This is presumably because their preferred prey during that time of year is deer fawns, who by the end of summer are too fast and agile to catch when they have good footing.

Voyageurs Wolf Project (VWP): Pack Territories



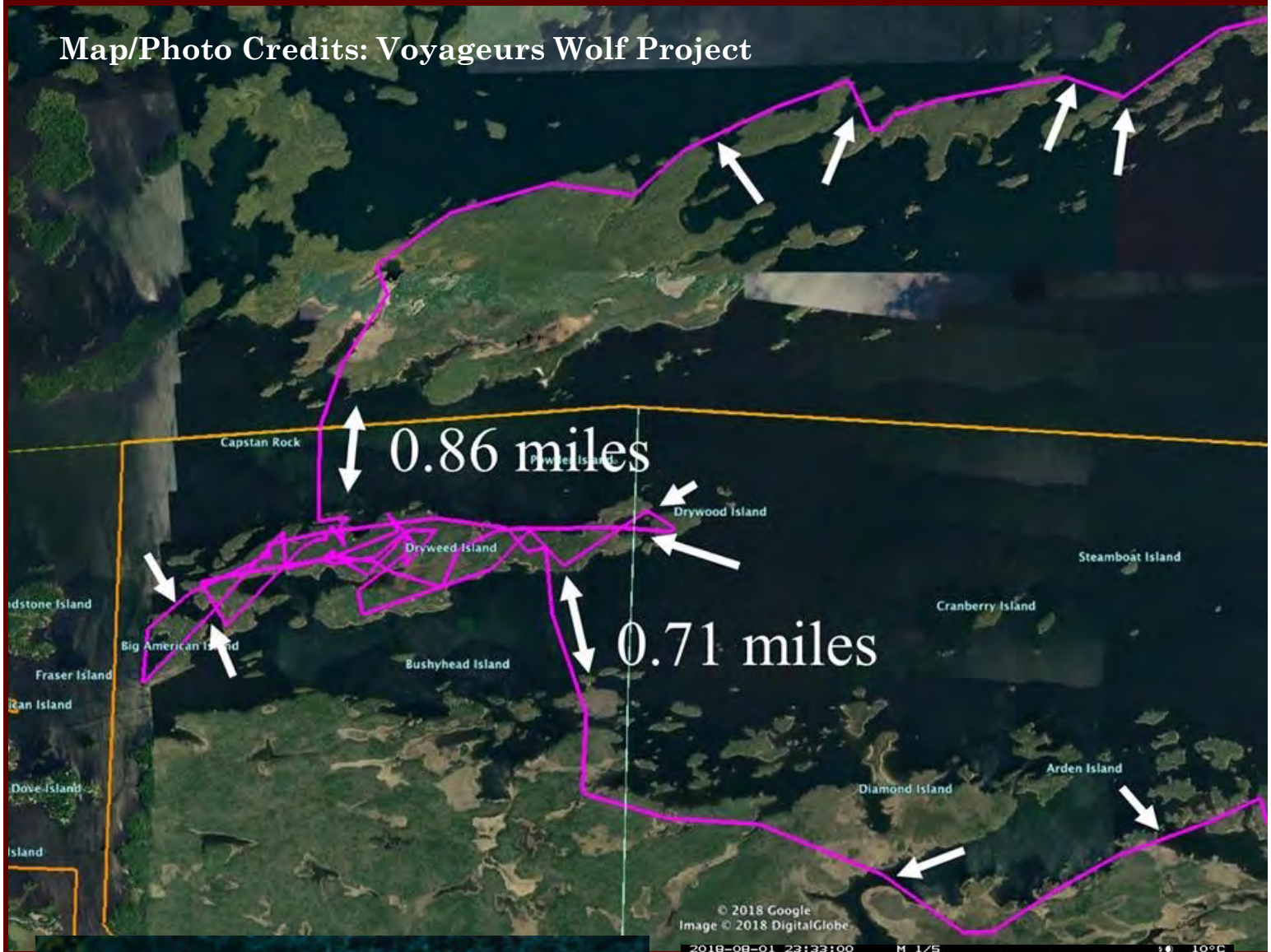
This map displays over 68,000 GPS locations from 7 wolves in different packs, from summer 2018. The orange track represents a wolf with a collar that recorded locations every 4 hours starting in October. The other 6 colors represent a collared wolves whose collars recorded locations every 20 minutes for the duration of the summer. Voyageurs Wolf Project staff hiked an estimated 5,000 miles throughout the summer to investigate any location where a collared wolf spent more than 20 minutes! This incredibly fine scale data is very valuable in understanding wolf boundaries and territoriality.



Voyageur Wolf Project: Swimming Wolf

It likely comes as no surprise to dog owners, but wolves are very good swimmers. In Voyageurs National Park, wolves often get from point A to point B by swimming across a lake, bay, or stream. This map shows V059 crossing Rainy Lake during his dispersal into Canada in mid-May 2018. V059 made 12 swims over approximately 2 days, which totaled just over 2.5 miles. Each white arrow indicates a swimming event.

Map/Photo Credits: Voyageurs Wolf Project



Voyageur Wolf Project: Dispersing Wolves

These maps show the travel paths of two wolves that were collared in and around Voyageurs National Park. These wolves, V057 and V059, left the Voyageurs area on 4/4/18 and 4/23/18, respectively. Both wolves dispersed a couple hundred miles north into Ontario, Canada. These wolves were not known to be associated in any way during the spring or summer, were not from the same pack, and they did not travel North together. However, these two wolves still happened to come into contact with one another in August 2018. They both hung around in the same general area from 1-2 weeks before going their separate ways.

In total, wolf V057 traveled 1,206 miles; and wolf V059 traveled a staggering 1,388 miles from April to October. As far as the research team knows, these two wolves are still wandering around in search for a mate, an open territory, and to either join or start a new pack.



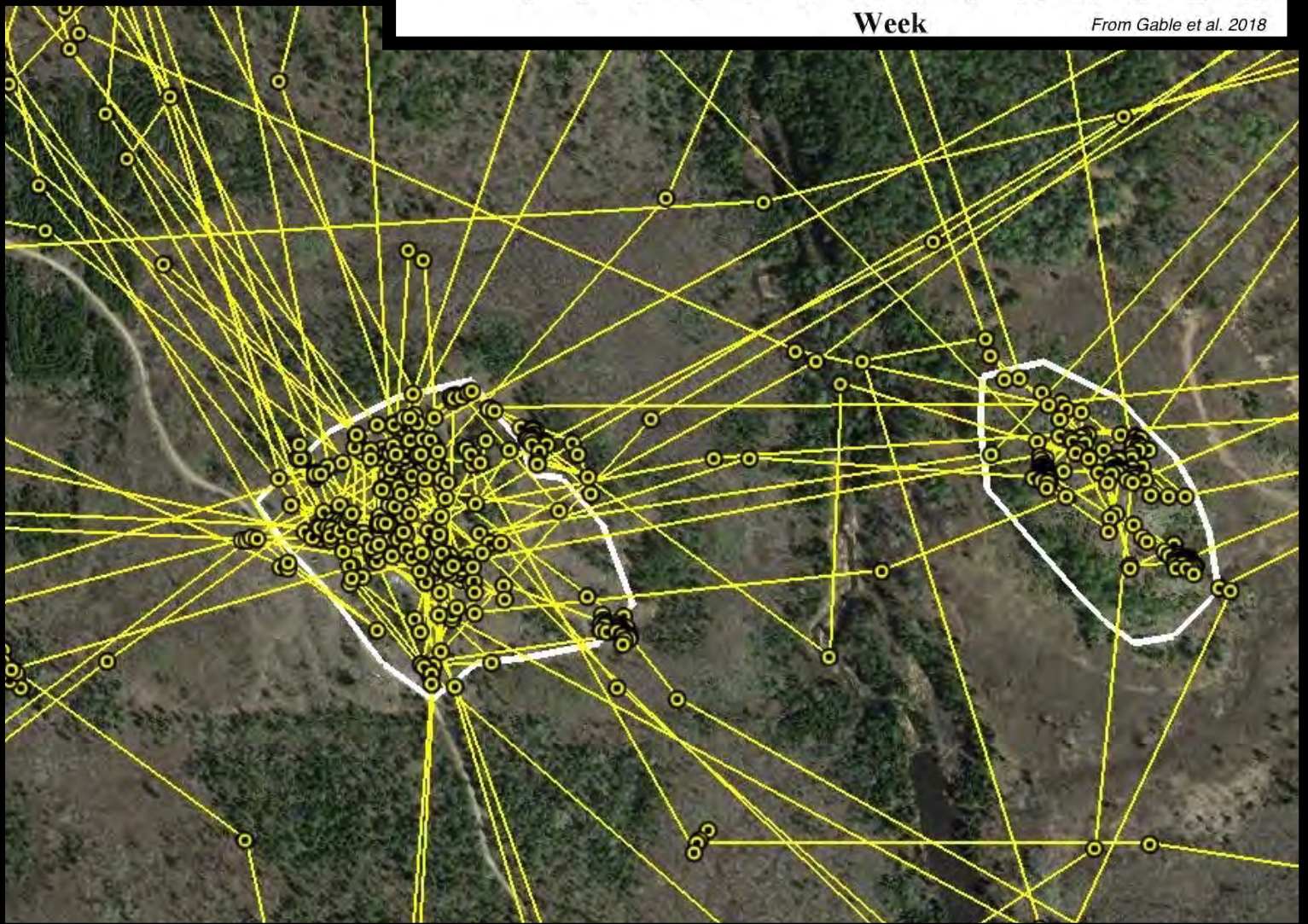
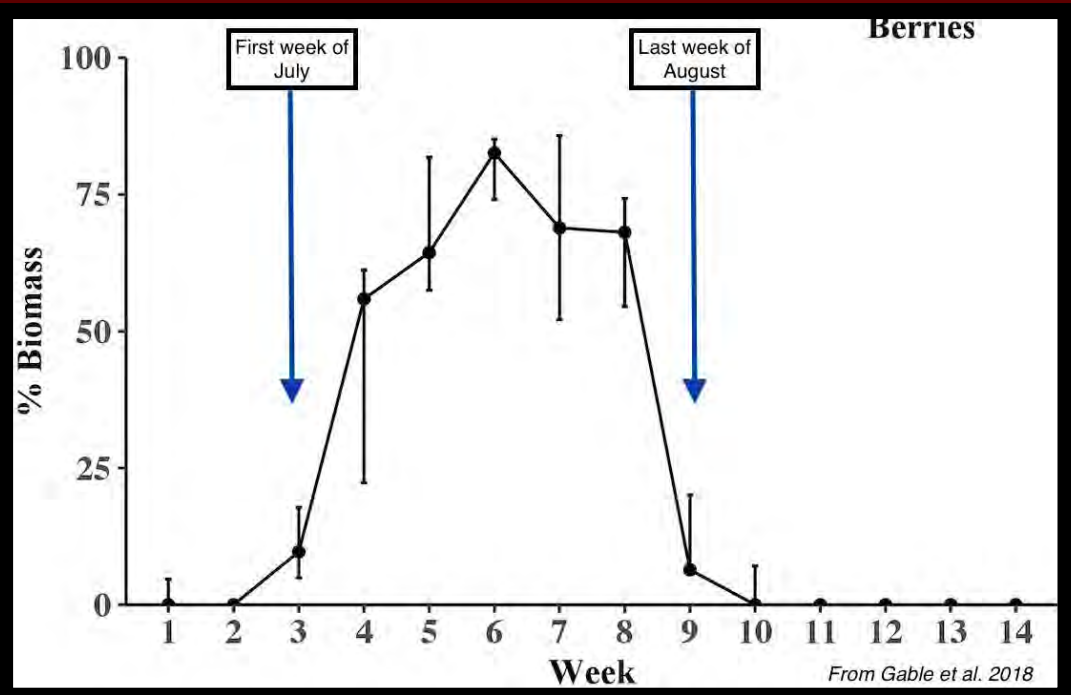
Map Credits: Voyageurs Wolf Project

VWP Continued: Blueberries on the Menu?

During the project, researchers have learned that blueberries can make up to 80% of a wolf's diet during July-August, in the greater Voyageurs Ecosystem.

Although berries are a readily available food source during this period, there is a bit of a trade off. Berries have 3.75 times less energy per pound than meat. In other words, wolves have to eat a tremendous amount of berries to get the same amount of energy. Also, if scat is any indicator, wolves' stomachs are not particularly great at digesting blueberries.

In the map below, the blueberry patches are outlined in white, and the circles are the wolf's locations and the lines are travel paths.



Voyageur Wolf Project: Wolf Tracking

Wolf tracking allows researchers to better determine the number of wolves in each pack through aerial observations, tracks in the snow, and trail camera photos & videos. The photos on this page illustrate the drastic difference in finding wolves via aerial observations at different times of the year. In winter, the wolves are much easier to distinguish from above vs other seasons.



Above: 5 wolves on the ice.

Below: Fall aerial survey. Wolves can be almost impossible to see from above during this period. These are the same two photos, only in the photo on the right, the 5 wolves in the photo are circled in white.

Photo Credit: Voyageurs Wolf Project



Above: Winter aerial survey-pack of 8 wolves on the ice. Photo Credit: Voyageurs Wolf Project



Red Cliff Wildlife & Forestry

Wildlife Photoshoot: Migizi & Gidagaawagad



Above: This migizi (eagle) was spotted by a carcass cam that had been set up for wolves in the Big Sandy Bay area.



Above: This gidagaa-bizhiw (bobcat) selfie was from a trail cam set up pointed at a log in hopes of spotting a ojiig (fisher) and/or waabizheshi (marten).



Above: Another selfie of the gidagaa-bizhiw (bobcat) !

Mino Bimaadiziiwin Sugarbush Update

Over the years, Mino Bimaadiziiwin Farm has collaborated with the School District of Bayfield in many ways, such as providing food to their cafeteria and hosting students for experiential trips to the farm. This year, Mino Bimaadiziiwin is excited to collaborate with School District of Bayfield on a maple syruping operation, or sugarbush. A piece of a larger project funded by a USDA Farm to School Grant, the sugarbush will provide culturally inclusive and experiential ties to the school's Farm to School program. Other goals of the project include increasing local food in the school cafeteria and helping the Bayfield School Garden acquire more necessary supplies for their activities.



A photo of the sugarbush site off Big Sand Bay Road.

The sugarbush will be a place for students to learn about and harvest this culturally important resource, and syrup produced will go toward Farm to School efforts in Bayfield as well as the tribal farm. Through an agreement with Bayfield County, this year the location of the sugarbush will be on Big Sand Bay Road. Classes from the schools will take field trips to visit the site and help with harvest, and the sap will be transported back to the farm to be boiled down to syrup. The farm is currently working on acquiring a new sugarshack which will house the evaporator as well as tapping supplies during the summer and fall months. Keep an eye out for the sugarshack in the upcoming months!

Stay tuned for more updates about this collaboration, and feel free to reach out to Mino Bimaadiziiwin Farm with any questions!

(715) - 779 - 3782

Attention: Users of the Red Cliff Transfer Station!

A few friendly reminders:



– Please be sure to not throw plastic bags in the recycling containers at the Transfer Station. Plastic bags can be recycled at Walmart in Ashland.

– For the safety of solid waste handlers, black bags are not allowed. Please use white or clear bags.



**Blue Tag (\$3) = 1 large bag (33 gallons)
or 3 small bags (13 gallons each)**

**RED CLIFF RECYCLING & TRANSFER STATION**
+ ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT
5985 BLUEBERRY ROAD • RED CLIFF, WI 54854
EACH BAG MUST BE TAGGED • MAX SIZE: 33 GALLONS

Red Tag (\$1) = 1 small bag (13 gallons)

**RED CLIFF RECYCLING & TRANSFER STATION**
+ ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT
5985 BLUEBERRY ROAD • RED CLIFF, WI 54854
EACH BAG MUST BE TAGGED • MAX SIZE: 13 GALLONS

– Please tag your bags. Tags can be purchased at the Tribal Administration Building and Buffalo Bay Gas Station.

Miigwech!

Environmental Department—Transfer Station

For questions, please call 715-779-3650 or 715-779-0171!

Environmental Department Permits FAQ

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

Burn Permit

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

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

Charge: There is no fee for this permit.

Small Harvest Permit

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

-Birch Bark for more than twenty (20) trees and in compliance with RCCL 11.7.3.

-Conifer Boughs in the amount of more than one hundred (100) pounds and in compliance with RCCL 11.7.5.

-Lodge Poles in the amount of more than sixty (60) trees and in compliance with RCCL 11.7.6.

-Ginseng harvest requires a permit for any amount, but not more than ten (10) plants may be harvested per season (September 1st – October 31st) and in compliance with RCCL 11.8.2.

-Leeks in any amount used for commercial purposes and in compliance with RCCL 11.8.3. Harvest of leeks for personal use does not require a permit.

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

Charge: There is no fee for this permit.

Wood Cutting Permit

A Wood Cutting Permit authorizes the permit holder to collect standing dead trees for firewood on trust lands and harvest of living trees within designated woodcutting lots up to the amount of five (5) logger's cords. These zones are outlined on the permit. Any person seeking to cut more than permissible amounts must receive advance approval from the Red Cliff Tribal Council. This permit does not allow for sale of firewood or other wood products.

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

Charge: There is no fee for this permit.

Illegal Dumping

By: Linda Nguyen, Environmental Director

Illegal dumping is a serious issue. It makes our communities and natural areas look dirty and uncared for— unpleasant to be in. More dumped items in an environment will encourage and lead to more dumping and other illegal activities. This type of activity pollutes our environment and can diminish the subsistence and cultural uses, enjoyment, and value of our natural areas. Just like litter, illegal dumping occurs across a range of situations and environments, such as the woods and vacant lots.



Some forms of illegal dumping such as chemicals, electronic waste, or construction debris like asbestos can directly cause harm or injury to humans and wildlife, or lead to soil and/or groundwater contamination. Animals can also become entangled in dumped items leading to injury and/or death. Illegal dumping can also introduce rodents and invasive species into our natural areas, block waterways and roads, cause flooding (by blocked drainage areas), and facilitate higher rates of erosion by choking out natural vegetation cover.

Littering and illegal dumping costs the Tribe and community crucial funds each year in waste management, including clean-up expenses. Let's take a stance because we deserve a clean and safe environment! It's NOT OK to use our environment as a dump!

If you come across a site, please do not disturb the site where the incident occurred, as the site may contain hazardous materials. To report a site or dumping activity, contact the Environmental Department at 715-779-3650 or Conservation Wardens at 715-779-3732.

Is Your Christmas Wrapping Recyclable?

By: Linda Nguyen, Environmental Director

A common mistake many people make around the holidays is loading their recycling bins with wrapping paper, tissue, ribbons, and more.

Unfortunately, the shiny, laminated paper is actually not recyclable.

Including it with other paper products can make an entire load unrecyclable.



Bows (Plastic or Ribbon) - these items are not recyclable.

Wrapping Paper - If paper is metallic, has glitter or is velvety, these items are not recyclable. Reuse it or dispose of them in household trash.



Christmas Cards - If cards are printed on shiny paper, has glitter, or metallic embossing, these items are not recyclable. Reuse it or dispose of them in household trash.



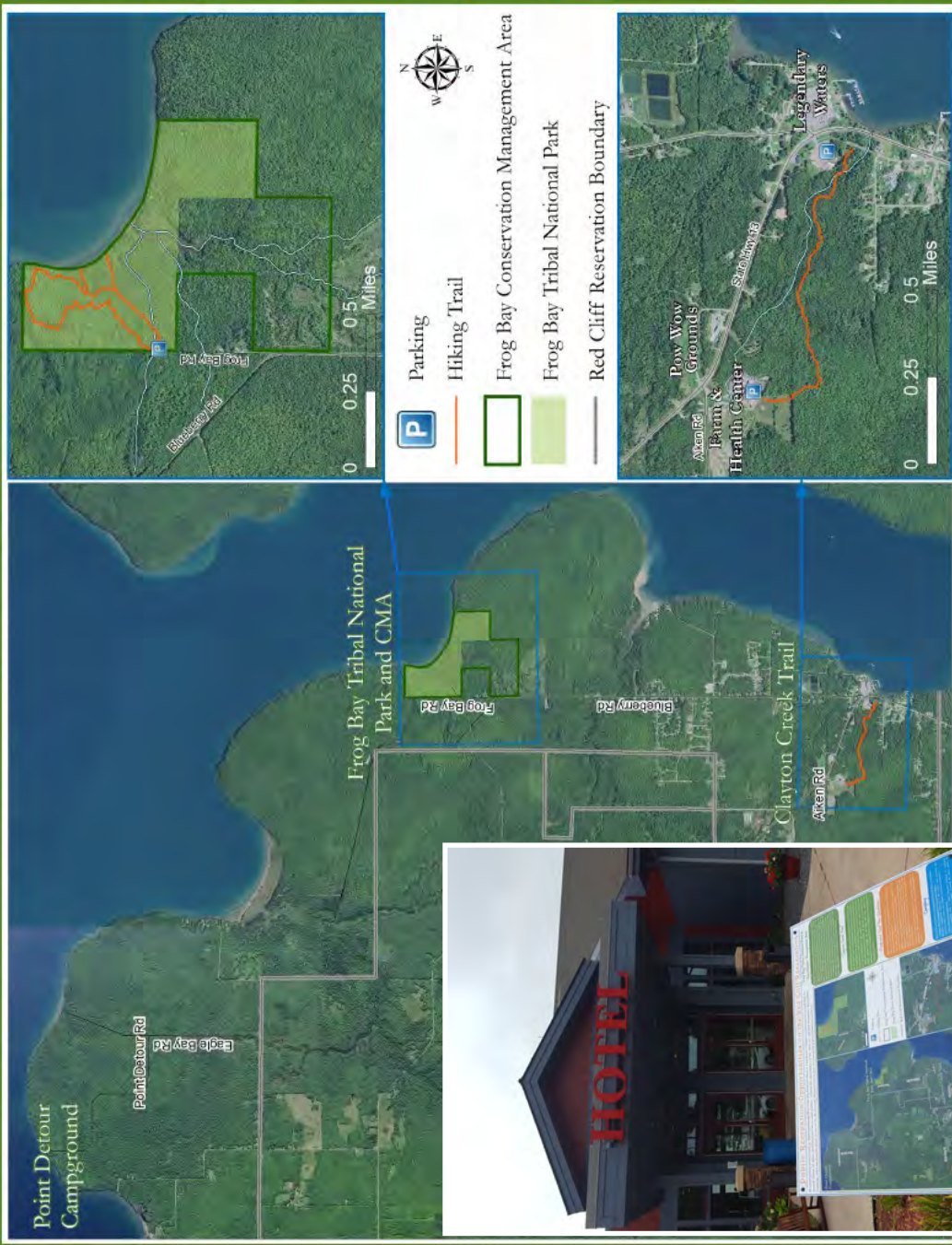
When you're buying next year's wrapping paper, you can reduce the environmental impact of your purchase by looking for paper made from recycled materials. Try also to avoid foiled and laminated papers, to make sure as much of it as possible can be recycled again.

And there you have it – recycling holiday gift wrappings really couldn't be easier! Call Linda at 715-779-3650 if there are any questions!



Public Recreation Opportunities on the Red Cliff Reservation

Boozhoo (hello) and welcome to Miskwaabikaang (Red Cliff)! The Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa invites you to visit and enjoy the natural beauty of these areas that have been made publicly available for appreciation by all. Here you will find information about hiking, camping, and Lake Superior beach access on the Reservation. Miigwech (thank you) for visiting and gígawaabannin (see you later)!



Frog Bay Tribal National Park & Conservation Management Area

Frog Bay Tribal National Park (FBTNP) is the first tribal national park in the United States! The park was created in 2012, with the addition of the Conservation Management Area (CMA) in 2017. The CMA permanently protects 3,983 feet of Lake Superior shoreline, 118 acres of wetlands and freshwater estuary, and nearly 300 acres of land around Frog Bay. There are several trail options within FBTNP, whether you are looking for a direct route to the beach (.4 mile), a scenic jaunt through boreal forest to the beach (additional .25 mile), or a moderate hike through forested ravines (1 mile). Regardless of which route you take, you will find yourself on a beautiful sand beach with panoramic views of five of the Apostle Islands!

Clayton Creek Trail

The Clayton Creek Trail was constructed in 2017 for the enjoyment of all. Whether you are simply looking to spend some time in nature, or would like to take an alternative route between Legendary Waters Casino and the Health Center, Farm, or Pow Wow Grounds, this trail is a great opportunity to get outside! This 1 mile moderate trail brings hikers through a variety of habitats as it follows Clayton Creek, passing through the old fields and apple trees of the community farm, through stands of hardwoods, boreal forest, and along steep ravines.

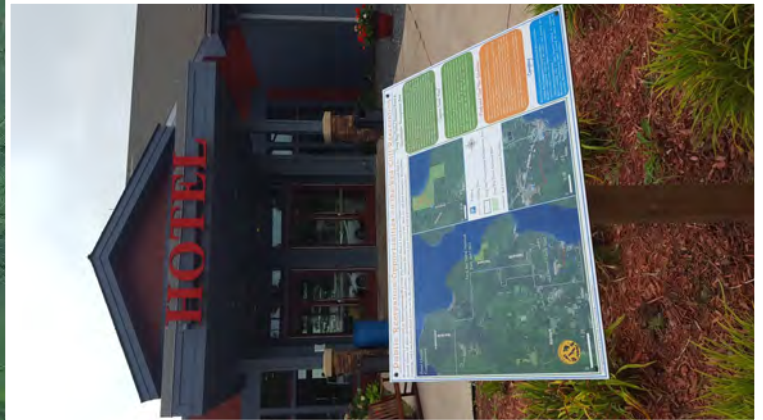
Park and Trail Use Guidelines

- Park and trail hours are from sunrise to sunset
- Please practice "leave no trace" principles. Help to preserve this place for future generations.
- Foot traffic only, absolutely no motor vehicles in the park. This includes ATVs, RCCL 234C, minimum fine of \$100.
- FBTNP is open to tribal members and the general public alike, but the greater CMA is a core conservation area and, as such, is only open to designated uses by tribal members. If you are not a Red Cliff Tribal Member, use is restricted to the trail system and the beach at Frog Bay.
- Harvest of any natural resources by non-tribal members is prohibited. Tribal members must secure the required permits to harvest.

Camping

Reservations & check-in at Legendary Waters Resort front desk.

- Buffalo Bay Campground at Legendary Waters
- Modern campground adjacent to the casino, with electrical and water hookups at many sites. Indoor restrooms and showers.
- Point Detour Campground
- Rustic camping stop at Lake Superior overlook at mainland Wisconsin's northernmost point! Located 10 miles north of Legendary Waters. Vault restroom facilities.

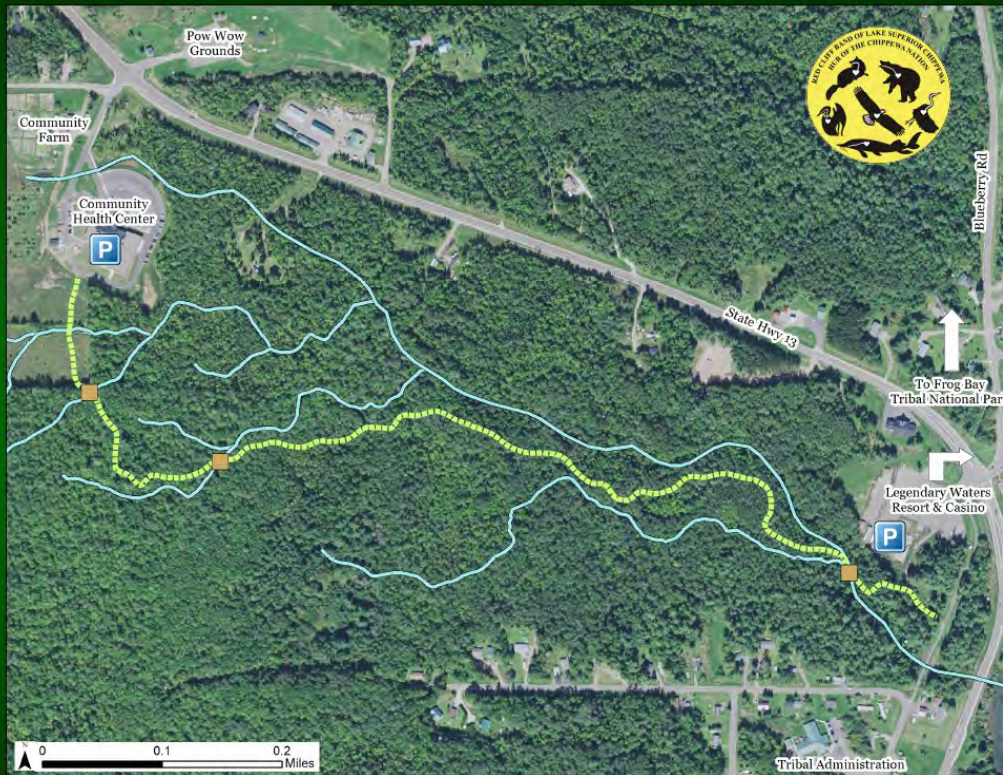


New Outdoor Recreation Signs

This past fall, TNR staff installed trailhead signs at both ends of the Clayton Creek hiking trail, along with a trailhead parking sign at the old Isle Vista parking lot, and a sign in front of Legendary Waters that explains public outdoor recreation opportunities on the Red Cliff Reservation.

Check out the new signs while you're out hiking!

CLAYTON CREEK TRAIL



Boozhoo (Hello) and welcome to Miskwaabikaang (Red Cliff)! The Clayton Creek Trail was constructed in 2017 through the collaborative efforts of many individuals within the Red Cliff Treaty Natural Resources Division for the enjoyment of all.

This 1 mile moderate trail brings hikers through a variety of habitats as it follows the Clayton Creek Watershed, passing through the old fields and by mishiiminaatig (apple trees) of Mino Bimaadiziwin (Return to the good life community farm), through stands of mixed northern hardwoods, and along steep ravines lined with large giizhik (white cedars) and hemlocks.

Please enjoy this trail and show respect to nature and other individuals by observing the following guidelines:

- The trail is accessible from sunrise to sunset
- Foot traffic only, motorized traffic prohibited
- Carry out what you carry in
- Harvest of any natural resources by non-tribal members is prohibited. Tribal members must secure the required permits to harvest.

Please call 715-779-3750 to report any trail maintenance needs





Winter Pet Care

Winter is here again, meaning not only cold weather for us, but for our pets as well. Indoor and outdoor pets feel the effects of winter weather and here are a few tips to ensure a healthy and happy pet.

1. Most pets should be welcomed into the home to keep safe and warm.
2. If your dog is chained outside, a doghouse must be provided. According to Red Cliff Ordinance 15.10.2 - *No owner or keeper shall fail to provide his animal(s) with food, water, adequate shelter, or proper care when needed to prevent suffering.* To provide the most comfortable shelter the house should be a few inches off the ground to allow for air circulation and waterproof. A flap covering the entrance will help keep the warm air inside the house and provide protection from wind gusts. The dog house should be large enough for the dog to lie down and have a little head room when sitting down. At this size the dog's body warmth will keep the house warm. Adding fresh hay, straw, and cedar shaving will add warmth and comfort.
3. When temperatures drop below 20 degrees it is best to keep your pet indoors. When it drops below 40 degrees short haired dogs, elderly dogs, and puppies should be kept indoors.
4. Keep a watchful eye on your pet. Frostbite can affect both dogs and cats and is common on ears, noses, paws, and bellies. Signs of frostbite include turning reddish, white, or grey and the skin is cool to touch. If your animal shows signs of frostbite, bring it indoors and call a veterinarian.
5. Outdoor cats may seek shelter in your car engine for warmth. Be sure to honk your horn or bang on the hood before starting the engine to give them extra time to evacuate.
6. Antifreeze attracts both cats and dogs. Ethylene glycol is an ingredient in antifreeze that provides a sweet taste which invites them to taste it. Even a small amount is enough to cause death. If you pet has swallowed antifreeze, call a veterinarian immediately.
7. Some salt used to clear roadways and sidewalks are harmful for pets. Make sure you inspect your dogs' paws after walks for any embedded salt rocks and wipe paws to prevent them from ingesting it.
8. With the decrease in temperatures your pets' body will be working extra hard to produce more heat. This will increase their appetite and they will require more food than normal. Always have fresh, clean water available – snow is not enough. Check your outdoor pets' water frequently as it may freeze. Animals cannot burn calories without a fresh supply of drinking water.



If you follow these tips your pet can be comfortable throughout the winter which makes you a good pet owner. If you have an animal welfare concern or feel that someone is violating Red Cliff Ordinances you can call the Red Cliff Wardens at (715) 779-3732 or email lucas.cadotte@redcliff-nsn.gov

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



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



MEYERS BEACH/SEA CAVE PARKING AREA

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

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

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



Gi-Ganawemaanaan Nibi: We Are Protecting the Water

By: Noah Saperstein

The *nibi* (water) is under attack across Anishinaabe territory. To the *ningaabii'an* (west) Enbridge's Line 3 is being constructed through Anishinaabe territory. This project plans to transport tar sands from Alberta, Canada to *Gete-oodenaang* (now known as Superior, WI) endangering *manoomin* (wild rice). While a short portion of this pipeline near *Gete-oodenaang* (now known as Superior, WI) has been completed, the rest of the pipeline is still being constructed. Enbridge has been stockpiling pipes across Ojibwe and Dakota territories, now known as Minnesota, in preparation for this project without permits to do so. *Anishinaabeg* across the territory are using a variety of tactics in hopes of ensuring the wellbeing of the *manoomin* and *nibi* including *Aaa-zagaskwaajimekaag* (Leech Lake) firm stance of "no compromise" against Line 3 in defense of the *manoomin*, *nibi* and the *aki* (earth).¹

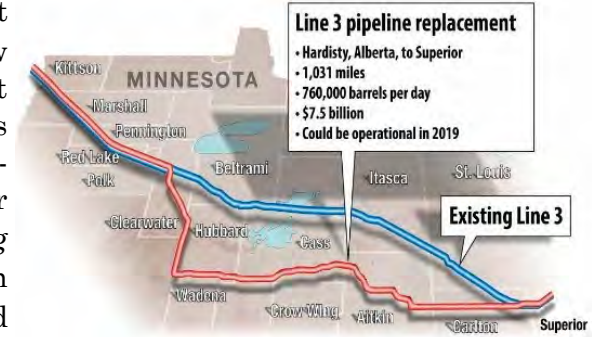


Image 1 from Prairie Business Magazine: A look at Enbridge's next big pipeline project: Line 3 Replacement

Waabanong (to the east) is Enbridge's Line 5. A 65-year-old oil and natural gas pipeline that flows from *Gete-oodenaang* (now known as Superior, WI) through the Straits of Mackinac and crossing *Gichigami-ziibi* (St. Claire River) to be refined next to the Aamjiwnaang First Nation. Widespread public concerns with the pipeline come from the critical role the Straits of Mackinac play for regional ecology and the broader Great Lakes Basin, while tribal concerns focus on the wellbeing of the *nibi*, treaty rights and animal/plant relatives. Newly elected Attorney General Nessel is investigating the legality of Public Act 359, which established the controversial governing body (the Mackinac Straits Corridor Authority) to oversee construction of a tunnel under the Straits of Mackinac to, extend the life of this pipe-



SOURCE: National Wildlife Federation

PAUL HORN / InsideClimate News

Image 2

<https://insideclimatenews.org/news/25042017/enbridge-pipeline-mackinac-line-5-michigan-oil-spill-risk>

line. Closer to *Miskwabikong* (Red Cliff), a portion of Line 5 in what is known as the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest has been operating for several years without a valid permit for the Right of Way while oil still flows making Enbridge millions of dollars. The USFS has had a public comment period open regarding this permit for over a year now and still has not publicly decided. Similarly, *Mash-kisiibii* (Bad River) has been meeting with Enbridge regarding a different expired Right of Way permit for Line 5 that run through their nation. Stay tuned as updates arise!

¹<https://www.leechlakenews.com/2018/06/19/statement-from-leech-lake-band-of-ojibwe-chairman-jackson-the-band-opposes-pipelines-on-our-reservation/>

In mining news, Aquila Resources Inc.'s Back 40 Mine is being fought tooth and nail by the Menominee Nation and the surrounding community. This proposed sulfide mine sits on the bank of the Menominee River near the birth place of the Menominee people, their *ma-noomin* and the home of many *name* (sturgeon). Community river walks, legal challenges around the lack of Tribal Consultation and local regulations are just some of the tools of resistance to this proposed mine. Stay tuned for details on opportunities to hear from *Ogichidaakwe* and *Ogichidaa* coming to Miskwabikong to share stories and experiences related to the fight against the Back 40 Mine.

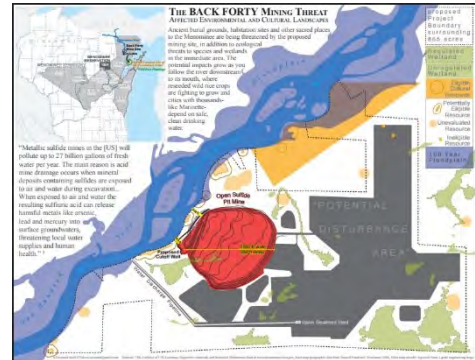


Image 3 from [no-back40.org/Documents/MineSiteMap.jpg](https://back40.org/Documents/MineSiteMap.jpg)

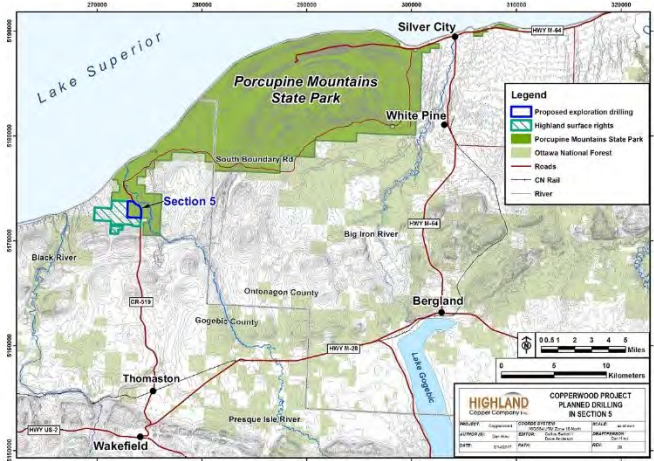


Image 4
https://www.juniorminingnetwork.com/images/news/Highland_Copper_2-14-2017.jpg

The Copperwood Mine, *wendaabang* (east) of *Mashkisiibii* (Bad River), is receiving much less public attention. Between the proposed taconite mine in the Penokees and the Back 40 mine, Copperwood saw communities overwhelmed with mine fights and tried to sneak in. Currently Lake Superior Ojibwe tribes are talking with the Army Corp of Engineers regarding concerns for a requested water intake permit from *Anishinaabeg gichigami* (also known as Lake Superior). Hopefully these talks can ensure *nibi* wellness and the protection of all sacred sites in the area.

Want to get involved and protect the Nibi?

- The Army Corp of Engineers is accepting comments regarding a Line 3 Wetland Permit, for details go to: https://www.mvp.usace.army.mil/Enbridge_Line3/
- The U.S. Forest Service is still accepting public comments regarding the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest Line 5 Right of Way Permit, for details go to: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=44889>
- The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality is accepting comments for the Back 40 Mine after Aquila Resources Inc., for details go to: https://www.michigan.gov/documents/deq/deq-ogmd-mining-Back_Forty_mine_amendment-PublicMeetingNotice_1.9.2019_641172_7.pdf

AKI *Earth, Land*

GIGANAWEMAANAAN

We are protecting

NINGAABI'AN *West*

WAABANONG *To the east*

OGICHIDAA *Warrior*



Environmental Word Search

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

Aki (land)

Akwawaa (s/he fishes through the ice with spear)

Dwaaaige (s/he makes a hole in the ice)

Dwasshin (s/he falls through the ice)

Giganawemaanan (We are protecting)

Goonikaa (there is (a lot of) snow)

Madwezigoshkaa (Ice moves making noise)

Manoomin (wild rice)

Naadasoonaagane (s/he checks h/traps, goes to get t/traps)

Nibi (water)

Ningaabiian (west)

Ogichidaa (warrior)

Waabanong (to the East)



RED CLIFF BAND OF LAKE SUPERIOR CHIPPEWA

Treaty Natural Resources Division



Fisheries

715-779-3750

Environmental

715-779-3650

Natural Resources

715-779-3795

Transfer Station

715-779-0171

Conservation Wardens

715-779-3732