

Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa

Treaty Natural Resources Division Newsletter

Volume 7, Issue 3, Fall 2018

Ganawenjigaade

It is taken care of, protected . . .

We take care of, protect, keep it.



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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 fellow co-workers. Submitted by: Chad Abel, Division Administrator



July Employee of the Month

Chase Meierotto, Hatchery Manager

Chase has been in the Division for over 7 years, serving as a Department Director for several years now. At the height of the 2018 field season, he was supervising 15 staff plus overseeing the walleye pond renovations and other hatchery projects and contracts. He is also a frequent crew member on our research boat when we perform fishery assessments.

Congrats to Chase on the recent addition to his growing family!



August Employee of the Month

Mijen Armstrong, Americorps

Mijen finished his volunteer year of service at the tribal farm in August. He worked three different positions in the TNR Division over as last few years and, whatever role he was in, he did it well. He has since up and moved to Colorado! Good bye and good luck, Mijen.



September Employee of the Month

Andy Edwards, Water Resources Program Manager

Andy started working for TNR in a seasonal position earlier this year doing invasive plant inspections for the WWTP Phragmites project. He was nominated for going far above and beyond the role he was hired for on that project, and for always demonstrating a “team first” spirit. He has since accepted a permanent position as the Water Resources Program Manager in the Environmental Department. Welcome to the fold, Andy!

DAGWAAGIN

It is Autumn

BINAAKWII-GIIZIS

Falling Leaves Moon

MANIDOO-GIIZISOONS

Little Spirit Moon

GASHKADINO-GIIZIS

Ice is Forming Moon



NANDAWENJIGE

She/he hunts or fishes for food

OZAAWIBAGAA

There are yellow, brown leaves

WAAWAASHKESHIWI-WIITYAAS

Deer meat

WAAWAASHKESHIW

Deer hide

MANIDOO-WAABOOZ

A cottontail rabbit

OKANAKOSIMAAAN

A squash



MANDAAMINAAK

An ear of corn

MISHIIMIN

An apple

WAAWAASHKESHI

White-tailed deer

Fisheries Program Update

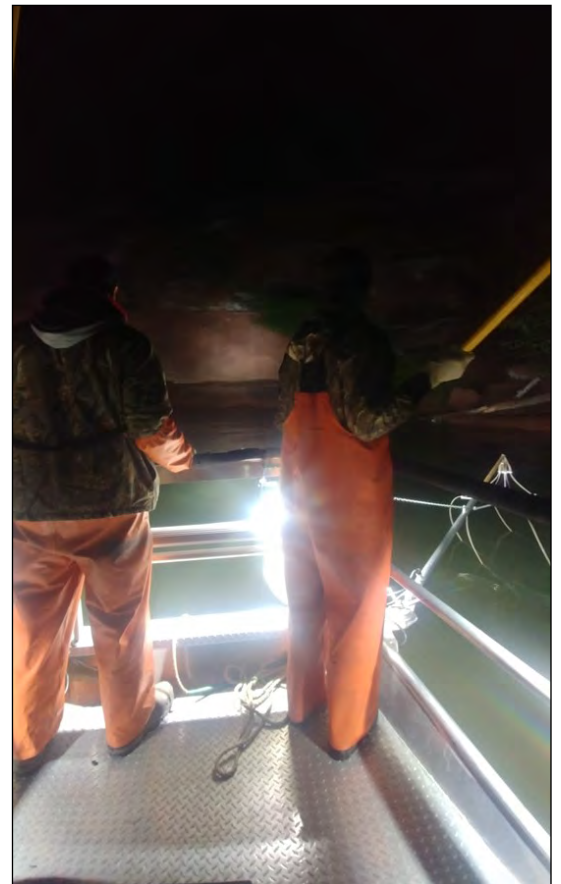
Submitted by: Ian Harding, Fisheries Biologist



Fisheries staff pulling in a beach seine at Frog Bay.

The fisheries program continues to have a busy field season on Lake Superior this year. The program has thus far successfully completed routine fisheries assessments targeting lean lake trout, siscowet lake trout (also known as fat trout), coaster brook trout, and juvenile lake trout. Information from these assessments are used to set sustainable fishing quotas for lake trout, to monitor sea lamprey predation, and to track changes in fish populations through time.

The program has also been conducting special projects this year which include: sampling the aquatic organisms that live near the reservation shoreline, beach seining for juvenile fish, and partnering with local agencies to test new technologies used for estimating fish abundance in Lake Superior. The purpose of the nearshore assessment is to learn more about the distribution of aquatic invasive species that live near the reservation shoreline. Aquatic invasive species threaten the health of our aquatic communities and early detection of them can help tremendously in managing their populations. The beach seining survey for juvenile fish is part of a larger collaboration and was performed by many agencies in the spring along the Lake Superior shoreline and the other Great Lakes. This survey helps increase understanding about the nearshore fish communities in the Great Lakes and will hopefully be a useful index for predicting coregonid (e.g. lake whitefish and cisco) recruitment in the future.



Fisheries staff shoreline electrofishing for coaster brook trout in Lake Superior.

Fisheries Program Update

What's next?

Upcoming assessments this year include a lake trout spawning survey, a lake whitefish spawning survey, an assessment of the use of historic lake trout spawning locations, and the continued field testing of new technologies used for estimating fish abundance in Lake Superior along with local agencies.



The USGS research vessel Kiyi docked at Cornucopia, WI.



A lake trout caught by commercial fisherman. Red Cliff fisheries staff routinely takes samples from commercial catches.

2018 – 2019 Manoomin Genetic Project

Submitted by: Linda Nguyen, Environmental Director

Every year, Treaty Natural Resources Division staff reseeds manoomin (wild rice) in different areas of the Red Cliff Reservation. Green rice is purchased from the Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Commission. Often, the green rice comes from Minnesota waters. Because Red Cliff Band's reseeded efforts include rice from Minnesota waters, it's important to track the effects on existing wild rice beds by determining the genetics and the extent of hybridization. This year, the Environmental Department is conducting a genetic testing project of wild rice in Red Cliff waters, which will result in a better understanding of present species, hybridization, and future trends of wild rice populations, especially with a changing climate.



Photo 1. Wild rice in Frog Creek in September of 2018.

The wild rice species most commonly harvested as grain and food source are the annual species: northern wild rice (*Zizania palustris*) and southern wild rice (*Zizania aquatic*). Habitats where wild rice can be found include areas in northern parts of the United States, from Northern Ontario to Minnesota, to Wisconsin, and Michigan, and along the St. Lawrence River.

In early September, Environmental Department staff voyaged out in a canoe to collect over 100 wild rice leaflets in Raspberry River and Frog Creek (see Photos 1-2). Leaflets were collected at no less than ten feet apart due high probability that plants in close proximity to each other would be siblings, or genetically related. Individual leaflets were placed in ziplock bags and samples were sent to a biogenetics laboratory in South Dakota where they will be analyzed. Results from each site will be compared to one

another. This project will be repeated in the summer of 2019 in order to conduct a comparative analysis to consider a single reseeded effort between each wild rice generation in Raspberry Ricer. Based on results and conclusions, management of wild rice may change to ensure sustainable wild rice populations in Red Cliff Reservation.

Stay tuned for more information!

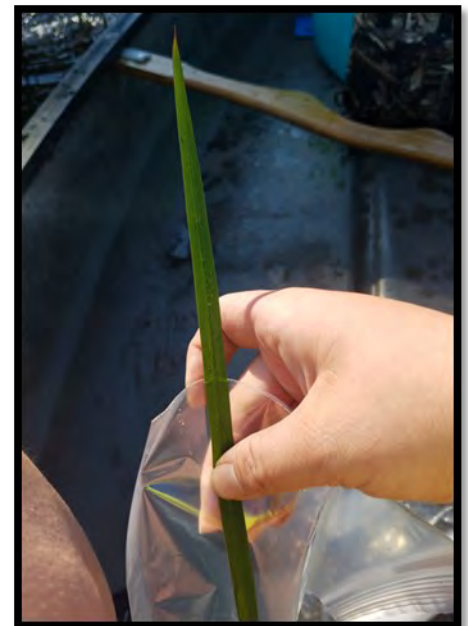


Photo 2. Wild rice leaflet collected from Raspberry River in September of 2018.

2018 Manoomin Reseeding Efforts

Submitted by: Linda Nguyen, Environmental Director

Manoomin (wild rice) is held with the utmost regard for cultural and subsistence values. Unfortunately, the abundance of wild rice populations has declined across much of its range since European contact (David, May 2018). As a result, within the past few years, Treaty Natural Resource Division (TNR) staff have been studying local populations as well as reseeded manoomin in rivers and streams within Red Cliff Reservation to restore beds and to establish new beds in areas of suitable habitat. These recent reseeded events are a follow up to membership and TNR efforts many decades ago.

This fall, reseeded occurred within Raspberry River, Frog Creek, Red Cliff Creek, and Sand River. Wild rice seed came from Roger Lake in Minnesota through the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission. TNR staff paddled in canoes to reach remote areas to evenly hand-broadcast at a rate of approximately 50 pounds of seed per acre (see Photo 1). Fall planting is recommended and is what TNR has usually followed. “[Fall planting allows] the seed to overwinter in the sediments and naturally break its dormancy” (David, May 2018).

In an interview with Red Cliff Chief Warden, Mark Duffy was asked, “What does success look like to you?” Duffy replied, “If we put seed out there and it grows, it’s a success. If it’s not enough for human consumption, it’s still regenerating”. Even if wild rice populations within the Red Cliff Reservation may not currently support complete membership harvest, success can still be gauged upon regeneration as well as wild life habitat and consumption. TNR will continue to conduct studies and reseeded efforts to better understand wild rice population trends within Red Cliff waters to ensure sustainable manoomin populations for the next seven generations.



Photo 1. Andrew Edwards, Water Resources Program Manager, hand-broadcasting manoomin.

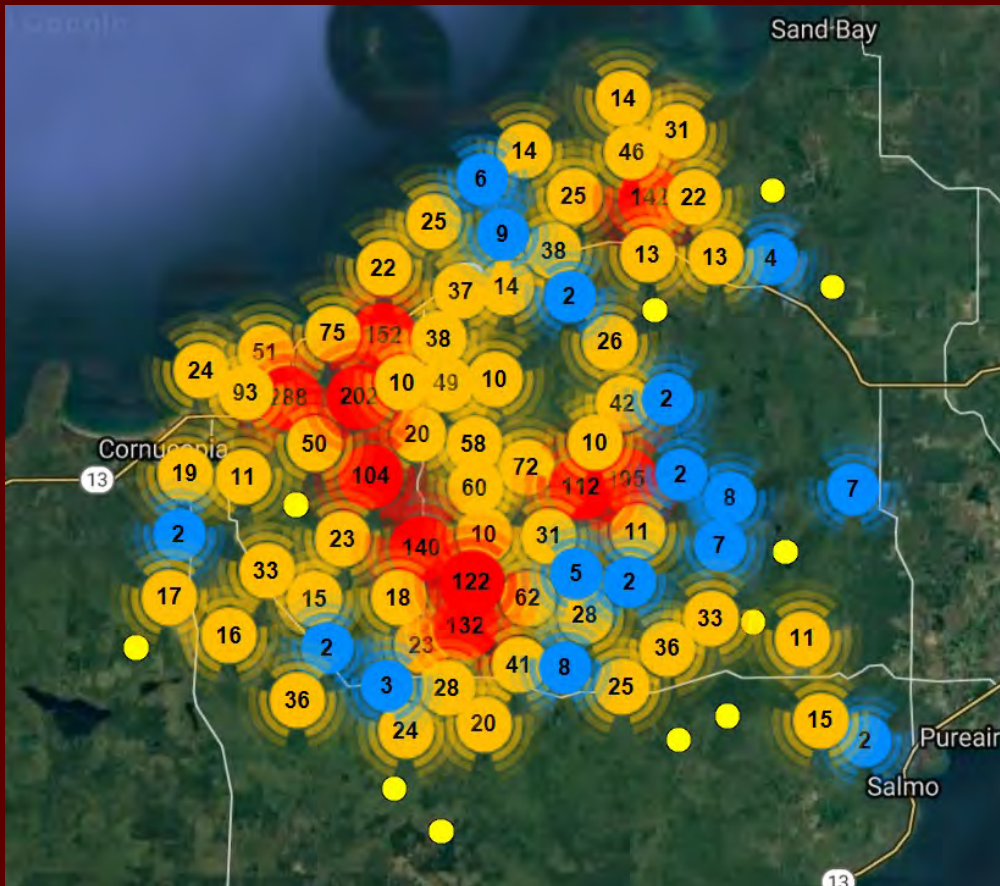
Check out the Environmental Department’s Manoomin Genetics Project and Wild Rice Reseeded and Processing Event for more manoomin information!

Citation: David, P. F. (2018). Manoomin (Wild Rice) Seeding Guidelines. Manoomin (Wild Rice) Seeding Guidelines, Administrative Report(18-09), 1-9. Retrieved September, 2018, from [https://data.glifwc.org/archive.bio/Admin report 18-09.pdf](https://data.glifwc.org/archive.bio/Admin%20report%2018-09.pdf).

Red Cliff Wildlife & Forestry

Wildlife Spotlight: Wolves, Wolves, Wolves!

EV-2 Monitoring Update



As of September 28th, 2018 EV-2's collar has collected 5,340 GPS locations – Red Cliff Wildlife staff have investigated dozens of EV-2's GPS location clusters on an almost daily basis. Our intention was to document predation, primarily on beaver and deer. However, as we quickly learned, wolves will take advantage of easy food opportunities. The vast majority of clusters that have been investigated thus far have been at or near bear baits. We have seen wolves kill animals near bear baits and feed on bear gut piles as well. We have also documented the pack feeding on a dumped cow carcass that was not properly disposed. Wolf Ecology students from Northland College will be assisting with cluster investigations throughout their upcoming semester. This will allow more clusters to receive thorough investigations in a timely manner.

Echo Valley Pack News and Notes

GPS clusters allowed for identification of three rendezvous sites this summer.

- Documented kills: raccoon and deer
- Documented scavenging: cow, bear bait, bear hides, gut piles
- The pack has not been spending much time on the reservation, so there is difficulty getting EV-2 and the rest of the pack on the trail cameras.
- EV-2 is extremely active at times and can cover a lot of ground. For example, he once traveled 7.5 miles in 3.5 hours.
- The pups have started moving with the pack and will soon abandon rendezvous sites to travel with the pack full time.
- In the last three months, the pack has howled at staff twice during the day, and EV-2 and 813 have both been seen once in person.

At Right: Trail Cam Photo of EV-2
Photo submitted by a bear hunter



Isle Royale Wolf Translocation



The two surviving wolves on Isle Royale—pictured here in February—are to be joined this fall by wolves from Michigan and Minnesota. ROLF O. PETERSON/MICHIGAN TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY



The new female wolf being released on Isle Royale. Photo courtesy of the National Park Service.

Isle Royale

Wolf Translocation

- On 9/26, two gray wolves, a 4-year-old female and a 5-year-old male, were trapped from two different packs on the Grand Portage Indian Reservation in Minnesota and taken aboard a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service plane to the island.
- They were taken to separate release sites, well away from the island's two remaining highly inbred wolves.. Up to 30 wolves are expected to be caught in Minnesota, Michigan's U.P. and even Ontario, Canada as part of this relocation effort.
- The goal for 2018 is to airlift six wolves by October 31st. This would include two—four wolves from Grant Portage and two from Michigan
- All wolves translocated to the island will receive GPS collars and will be screened for diseases.
- This will essentially reboot the longest running predator prey study in the world, which has been going on for almost 60 years!
- On the island, the main prey source will be the 1,600+ moose. Michigan wolves may never have seen a moose and likely never have killed one. Minnesota wolves may have some experience killing moose. They will have to adapt to survive.

Wolf Awareness Week 2018

Timber Wolf Alliance

Timber Wolf Alliance has organized a panel discussion featuring: Erik Olson, Northland College; Jeremy St. Arnold, Red Cliff Wildlife Biologist, Peter David, GLIFWC Biologist, Adrian Wydeven, TWA Chair and retired DNR Biologist; and John Oakleaf, Mexican Wolf Field Projects Coordinator for US Fish and Wildlife Service.



THU, OCT 25 AT 7 PM - 9 PM

Wolf Management and Education Panel Discussion

Public · Sigurd Olson Environmental Institute
· Ashland, WI



WED, OCT 24 AT 1:30 PM - 3 PM

Gray Wolf Recovery in Wisconsin: Success or Failure

Public · Russel J. Rassbach Heritage Museum



TUE, OCT 23 AT 7 PM - 9 PM

Gray Area: Wolves of the Southwest Movie Showing

Public · Sigurd Olson Environmental Institute
· Ashland, WI



FRI, OCT 26 AT 7 PM - 9 PM

Mexican Wolf Project: Two Decades of Successful Recovery Efforts

Public · Sigurd Olson Environmental Institute
· Ashland, WI



MON, OCT 15 AT 7 PM - 8 PM

Grey Wolves in Mongolia – Changing Attitudes & Current Research

Public · Sigurd Olson Environmental Institute
· Ashland, WI

Walleye Stocking

Submitted by: Reed Saam, Biological Technician



The Red Cliff Fisheries Department recently collaborated with the St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin and the Lake Eau Claire Association to stock fingerling walleye into Middle Eau Claire Lake. Due to the construction at Red Cliff's own walleye ponds this year, St. Croix used one of their ponds to raise walleye for Red Cliff to stock. On September 25th, Red Cliff fisheries staff with assistance from Iron River National Fish Hatchery drove their stocking truck to St. Croix in order to transport the walleye to their destination at Middle Eau Claire Lake. The fingerlings were weighed as they were transferred to the tanks on the truck and estimated that 5,900 fingerlings between 4 and 6 inches were to be transported.

Once the tanks were full, fisheries staff drove to Middle Eau Claire Lake to meet members of the local lake association. Approximately 15 members and 5 pontoon boats met staff at the boat landing to help with stocking. To increase survival rates, walleye were put into coolers on pontoons and stocked in deeper areas in the lake. The stocking was extremely successful with very little stress on the fish and a very high survival rate is expected.



New Record for Spider Species Found in Red Cliff!

Submitted by: Erin Schlager, Land Zoning and GIS Manager



On Monday, September 10th, Chief Conservation Warden Mark Duffy and Air Quality Manager Ernie Grooms bravely captured a large spider near one of the back doors of the Health Clinic. The spider, *Argiope aurantia*, also known as a corn spider or yellow garden spider, is a new record for Red Cliff and Bayfield County as the northernmost specimen found in Wisconsin! While the yellow garden spider can be found throughout the United States and into Canada and Central America, it is not a common species in this area.

SPIDER FUN FACTS

- Yellow garden spiders are not aggressive, though they might bite if grabbed. Their venom is not harmful to humans, but is thought to have high medicinal potential.
- The body of a female yellow garden spider can be up to 1 inch long and are 2-3x larger than males.
- Yellow garden spiders are orb weaving spiders. Their circular webs can be up to 2 feet wide and have a distinctive zigzag pattern down the center.
- Spiders are excellent recyclers! Spiders eat their old webs and reuse it to spin a new web.
- There are 7 different types of silk glands that spiders are known to have. All male spiders have at least three different glands to build parts of their web, and all females have at least four glands, the additional gland is for making egg sacks.

The **TNR Department** can always help you identify a plant or animal you want to know more about. Can't stop by? Apps like iNaturalist are also a great way to find out what your mystery species might be.

Frog Bay Land Acquisition Highlighted in LAMP Annual Report

Submitted by: Allissa Stutte, Environmental Justice Specialist



Though the 2018 Annual Report for the Lake Superior Lakewide Action and Management Plan (LAMP) has yet to be finalized, Red Cliff's work to protect the headwaters, lower estuary, and mouth of Frog Creek will be highlighted in the report. The LAMP Annual Report describes achievements throughout the Lake Superior basin for the various projects listed in the LAMP. Highlighted in the 2019 report will be the recent land acquisition which expanded Frog Bay Tribal National Park and is now part of the designated Frog Creek Conservation Management Area. This land acquisition helps move forward the LAMP project of restoring and protecting 'High Quality Habitats.' The acquisition of more land at Frog Bay is an action that will permanently protect the lower estuary and mouth of Frog Creek while also preserving the cultural and historical use of this location into perpetuity.

Examples of other projects to be highlighted in the LAMP Annual Report include the restoration of wild rice beds in the St. Louis River Estuary, new monitoring strategies on the Bad River in response to the 2016 flood, and the planned dredging of Buffalo Reef at Gay, Michigan to protect critical lake trout and white fish spawning and nursery sites from a build up of mining tailings.

For more information, feel free to contact the Environmental Department at (715) 779—3650.

What is the Lake Superior LAMP?

The Lake Superior Lakewide Action and Management Plan (LAMP) is a binational agreement between the governments of Canada and the United States. It is an action plan designed to restore and protect the ecosystem of Lake Superior, carrying out the commitment under the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement to restore and maintain the physical, biological, and chemical integrity of the waters of the Great Lakes.

The plan is implemented by a group called the Lake Superior Partnership, which includes 28 different agencies from around the lake. Red Cliff participates regularly in the Lake Superior Partnership and plays an important role as a stakeholder in implementing various LAMP actions.

Raspberry River Manoomin Gathering

Submitted by: Linda Nguyen, Environmental Director

On Saturday, September 29th, 2018, Red Cliff community members and Treaty Natural Resources Division staff gathered at the Raspberry Campground for the third annual Manoomin Reseeding and Processing Event. This event is just one of the great examples of when science and culture come together to have a conversation about manoomin.

Earlier this summer, Red Cliff's Brighter Future Initiative Program (BFI) along with the Boys and Girls Club of Gitchigami held a series of workshops that included everything from making wild rice knockers to the harvesting of wild rice. It's only natural that processing and reseedling activities follow to complete the cycle of events.

The day started off with both traditional and modern demonstrations of wild rice processing. In both methods, the rice must first be parched in kettles over a fire (see photos 1-2).



Photo 1. Parching wild rice using modern materials.



Photo 2. Parching wild rice over a fire with (unvarnished) wooden paddle.



Photo 3. Water Resources Technician Tanner Bressette unloading sampling poles for the dancers.



Photo 4. Environmental staff preparing the site for the traditional processing.



Photo 5. Canvas is laid over the hole. Poles are placed to support dancers.



Photo 6. Parched wild rice is placed in the Hole and danced on with clean moccasins.



Photo 7. Pictured is Environmental Director, Linda Nguyen, youth, and Youth Activities Coordinator, Scott Babineau during winnowing session. Photo credit: Nathan Gordon, Tribal Vice Chairman.



Photo 8. Youth winnowing manoomin.



Photo 9. Red Cliff Wardens clearing the thrashing machine.



Photo 10. We feasted, then set out in canoes to reseed parts of Raspberry River.



It was great to see many generations out on the water and at this event. We look forward to hosting more events in the future! If you are interested in seeing more photos or would like digital copies, stop at the Environmental Department, located at 37295 Community Rd or call us at 715-779-3650. Miigwech to all those that came out and made this a successful event!

E. coli in our streams:

What does it really mean?

Submitted by: Andy Edwards, Water Resources Program Manager

This summer you may have noticed signs advising against swimming or water contact due to higher-than-normal E. coli counts. Perhaps you wondered if this is something of real concern or no big deal. The Environmental Department wanted to provide a little more information so that the next time you see one of these signs you are better informed.

E. coli stands for *Escherichia coli*, the scientific name for a species of bacteria that naturally occurs in the intestinal tracts of both people and animals. Different strains, or types, of E. coli are important to the digestive health of various hosts (humans, birds, wildlife, pigs, cattle, etc.). Most of these E. coli are harmless and in fact are an important part of a healthy digestive system and millions of these bacteria are probably present in your gut right now. Usually a person in good health is at no risk from those bacteria living in their own body. However, in some cases these bacteria can be pathogenic (cause illness) and may result in diarrhea (most common), nausea, headaches, or fatigue and in very rare cases can lead to severe illness or death. As you might suspect, our greatest risk comes from exposure to high levels of bacteria that our body is not

adjusted to, particularly strains associated with other animals, or even humans, especially if they are of a pathogenic type.



How do E. coli end up in our streams? Pathways are numerous and can be either direct (livestock, wildlife, or pets pooping in water, stormwater systems, wastewater treatment overflows, etc.) or indirect (improperly functioning septic systems, surface runoff from barnyards or agricultural fields fertilized with manure, etc.). It is important to note that most streams and lakes contain some levels of E. coli or closely related bacteria nearly all the time. Generally, they are present at low levels and present little risk, both from the fact that not many are present, and because most types are not harmful. However, if levels of E. coli increase due to the factors described above, then the risk

of contracting illness through contact or ingestion of that water (and the bacteria it contains) increases. Other factors that can influence bacteria levels include stream flow rates, water temperature, distance from the pollution source, and rainfall.

So is it dangerous?

Will you get sick if you touch or swim in the water where a sign is posted, or E. coli counts are high? Unfortunately, that cannot be answered with 100 percent certainty. Remember that not all E. coli or similar bacteria are harmful, and in order to cause harm to a person, enough of the harmful bacteria need to get inside the body either from intentionally or accidentally swallowing the water or from hand-to-mouth contact from unwashed hands. Everyone also has their own level of susceptibility. Someone already slightly under the weather is more likely to become ill, as are young children and the elderly – just as with many other types of illness and disease – compromised immune systems open you up to a higher risk.

The bottom line is that the Environmental Department wants to be conservative and err on the side of caution. If high E. coli levels are found during routine sampling, the community will be advised of that fact. Ultimately it is up to you to decide if you are willing to take the risk based on the above information. The good news is that most often E. coli levels will subside to lower levels soon and as those levels decline so does your risk. Practicing good hygiene is also helpful, just like it is with preventing contracting illnesses like the common cold or the flu. Watch your children, they may not think about things like the dangers of swallowing some water while playing or swimming in the water. That is what kids do!

The Environmental Department also wants to let you know that while these bacteria are commonly found in our waters, and always will be, there are things that can be done to help minimize their presence in the aquatic environment. There is not much control over E. coli or other bacteria that end up in a stream because of wildlife. However, there can be a big influence other pathways by being good environmental stewards. Clean up after your pets when you are near a stream, or even in your yard (when it rains, all that stuff gets flushed downstream somewhere eventually). Make sure your septic systems are functioning properly. Support initiatives and projects that provide for effective waste and stormwater treatment and are built to handle not just everyday levels of water treatment but that can handle overflows and high volumes that occur following extreme weather events. If you have livestock, manage their manure to minimize the likelihood that it ends up in a stream.



A view toward the mouth of Frog Creek as it flows into Frog Bay. Frog Creek is regularly tested for E. coli.

The Environmental Department will continue to conduct monitoring of our water resources and notify the community when possible areas of concern arise. Likewise, we have a goal of improving the health of our waters – in many ways – from reducing bacterial concerns to slowing erosion and sediment rates to improving habitat for fish and other aquatic life to ensuring our waters remain a healthy part of our environment for our generation and those to come.

Red Cliff Continues to Expand Wildland Firefighting Program

Submitted by: Reed Saam, Biological Technician

Over the summer several Treaty Natural Resources employees took part in wildland firefighting activities in the Western United States. An average wildland fire detail is nineteen days and involves long days of working on the fire line. It can be extremely difficult and dangerous work but also very rewarding. Red Cliff employees plan to continue fighting wildfires in the west as well as assisting locally on prescribed burns.

During the 2018 fire season, approximately 7 million acres burned in the United States and ninety-percent of these wildfires were started by human activity. These statistics are a good reminder to always to be careful with fire and to listen to Smokey Bear when he says “Remember...Only you can prevent forest fires”.



Above: The firefighting crew gets assistance from a helicopter.

Left: A hand crew responds to a fire in Colorado.



Wildland fires are becoming increasingly severe every year. This can lead to devastating damage to the built environment as well as the natural world. Due to this increasing fire activity, there is also an increasing need for fire fighters.

Red Cliff is excited to continue expanding our wildland firefighting program. If any Red Cliff tribal members or employees want to become a certified wildland firefighter, you can contact the Treaty Natural Resources Division at (715) 779-3750 and we can help you get certified.

★ WANTED ★

FOR CRIMES AGAINST ECOSYSTEMS

Non-native Phragmites is an invasive perennial grass that can grow up to 20 ft tall. When this plant colonizes an area, it grows rapidly and creates a monoculture (an area of only one type of plant), displacing other native vegetation and reducing biodiversity. After phragmites has taken over an area, ecological functions are disrupted (sedimentation leads to drying of wetlands and decreased flood storage, greater fire risk due to dry biomass, loss of wildlife habitat and food, loss of native species including wild rice, limited recreation access, reduced property values.)

NON-NATIVE PHRAGMITES



HAVE YOU SEEN THIS PLANT?

If you believe you've found this plant on the Reservation, please contact Gabrielle VanBergen, Project Coordinator, at 715-779-3795

LOOK-ALIKE ALERT

Non-native Phragmites can easily be mixed up with the native variety, so it's important to know the difference!

Non-Native

- Dull colored stem, slightly rough
- Stem is green colored with no spots
- Leaves are darker, blue-green
- Dead leaves remain on stem
- Typically growing in dense monoculture

Native

- Shiny colored stem, smooth to the touch
- Green stem w/ some red, spots possible
- Leaves are lighter, yellow-green
- Dead leaves fall off easily
- Typically growing with variety of plants



Phragmites Project at Three Local Wastewater Treatment Facilities a Success

Submitted by: Gabrielle VanBergen, Project Coordinator

This spring through fall, the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa's Treaty Natural Resources (TNR) 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.



Non-native phragmites reed beds.

The project included removal of non-native Phragmites from constructed reed beds at the Red Cliff, Greater Bayfield, and Washburn wastewater treatment facilities (WWTF) where the reed is used to dewater biosolids as part of the wastewater treatment process. The less aggressive native subspecies replaced the non-native strain in the reed beds.

GLIFWC and Red Cliff TNR staff began finding small populations of the non-native Phragmites in 2013, primarily within one mile of each of the three Bayfield Peninsula WWTF's. A 2016 genetic study led by Red Cliff confirmed that the external populations originated from seed and showed some genetic similarity to the reed bed Phragmites. When the original local 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.

By removing the previous reed bed populations, the only known 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.



Deconstruction of reed beds with non-native Phragmites.

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 of venison distributed to food banks, results 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. Lead poisoning is thought to be a factor in declining woodcock populations, a bird you may not expect to encounter lead. 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 and limit the chance of humans ingesting lead fragments. Unfortunately this ammunition does cost more but saving a few dollars to help conserve wildlife and protect human 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

HUNTER SAFETY EDUCATION CLASS



WHEN:	TUE.,	OCT. 30, 2018	600-700PM
	TUE.,	NOV. 6, 2018	600-800PM
	WED.,	NOV. 7, 2018	600-800PM
	FRI.,	NOV. 9, 2018	600-900PM
	SAT.,	NOV. 10, 2018	8AM-2PM

WHERE: RED CLIFF FIRE HALL, 37435 STATE HWY, 13, BAYFIELD, WI.

TO REGISTER: You must pre-register online by going to gowild.wi.gov, and click on the green “get started” tab.

OR

You can contact instructor **Lucas Cadotte** at **715-209-3872** or at lucas.cadotte@redcliff-nsn.gov with your DNR Customer ID# and contact information.

If you have questions about the course, or any difficulty with sign-up please contact the instructor above.

NOTE: If you under the age of 18, a parent or guardian must attend the first class to complete the registration. The class fee is \$10.00. Class fees will be collected in class on Tues., 10/30/2018.

REQUIREMENTS: For Tribal members born after January 1st, 1977, Hunter Safety Education is required to obtain an off-reservation hunting permit. To purchase a state hunting license, hunter education is required for anyone born after January 1st, 1973.

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
Bobcat	1 Per Season	Open All Year
Mourning 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	Antlered 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	* No person may fish in a refuge, as described in Tribal Codes.
Size Limit:	None	
Sturgeon *, **	Season: Year Round	** No person may use more than 30 attended or unattended lines.
	Bag Limit: One per person per day	
	Size Limit: None	



AUTUMN WORD SEARCH

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

Apples
 Frost
 Pumpkin
 Harvest
 Rice
 Golden
 Trout
 Leaves
 Crunch
 Deer
 Celebrate
 Hiking
 Colors
 Hunting

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
5155 BLUEBERRY ROAD • RED CLIFF, WI 54854
SOLID WASTE EACH BAG MUST BE TIED • MAX SIZE: 33 GALLONS

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

**RED CLIFF RECYCLING & TRANSFER STATION**
• ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT
5155 BLUEBERRY ROAD • RED CLIFF, WI 54854
SOLID WASTE EACH BAG MUST BE TIED • MAX SIZE: 13 GALLONS

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

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Environmental Department—Transfer Station

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



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