Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa

Treaty Natural Resources Division Newsletter

Volume 8, Issue 1, Ziigwan Spring 2019

Ganawenjigaade

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

In this Issue...

Employee of the Month

An office is only as good as its staff, and we have some of the best in the Treaty Natural Resources Division. The following team members were nominated for Employee of the Month in the last three months by their colleagues. By: Chad Abel

January Employee of the Month

Allissa Stutte, Farm Manger / Food System Coordinator

Allissa transferred from the Environmental Department to her new position on the farm last fall. She was nominated by our new Environmental Justice Specialist (Noah) for the amount of assistance she gave in getting him up to speed as he learned the job she used to have in TNR. Allissa also deserves credit for taking on a lot of different winter initiatives at the farm to be better organized and prepared for the upcoming garden, orchard and sugarbush season. I'm confident we'll continue to advance food sovereignty and local food access with Allissa at the helm.

February Employee of the Month

Ian Harding, Fish Biologist

Ian is approaching his first full year working for the Tribe. Modern fish stock management requires a very specialized skillset, and it's been a pleasure to have Ian around performing that role for the Treaty fishery. He has updated our sampling protocols, finalized assessment reports, and has taken on a number of boat repair/maintenance projects as well. Thank you Ian for your dedication and hard work!

March Employee of the Month

Jeremy St. Arnold, Wildlife Biologist

Jeremy was nominated for his efforts to highlight our Wildlife program through different media. The photos and videos of wildlife he and Ron Nordin have captured with trail cameras over the years has been wildly popular (pun intended) on Red Cliff's Facebook page. Jeremy made significant contributions to Wisconsin Public Television's recently released Ma'iingan Brother Wolf documentary as well. Projects like these connect the tribal community to this culturally important species in their backyard, and it helps all people see wolves as the beautiful creature they are; not the evil creature they've been told it is.

ZIIGWAN

It is Spring

ISKIGAMIZIGE-GIIZIS
Maple Sugar Moon

WAABIGWANII-GIIZIS
Flower Moon

ODE'IMINI-GIIZIS
Time for Picking Strawberry Moon

NAADOOBII
s/he gathers sap

ISKIGAMIZIGAN
A sugar bush, a sugar camp

ANIT
A fish spear

NINGIDE
It melts, thaws

INAABIWIN
Lightning

ANIMIKII
A thunderbird, a thunderer

ZHIIWAAGAMIZIGANIKE
s/he makes syrup

OZHIGA'IGE
s/he taps trees

NAMEBIN
A sucker fish

AABAWAA
It is warm weather

ANIMIKIIKAA
There is thunder

BAASHKIKWA'AM
s/he makes thunder

Red Cliff Tribal Fish Hatchery

Chase Meierotto-TNR

Boozhoo everyone, it is almost that time of the year where everyone should be getting their anit (*spears*) sharpened, jiimaan (*boats*) ready and lights shining bright. If biboon (*winter*) ever decides to let up it will be the period to harvest ogaa (walleye) in no time. Making certain your anit are sharp, jiimaan are water ready, and lights are bright will all ensure you have successful harvest.

The hatchery will be preparing for the ogaa as well. It has been two years since ogaa have been reared at the facility and we are ready to get back in the game. Our ponds have been redone and we are anxious to get out ogaa in them to see how they do. Our ponds are now furnished with liners to combat our previous nuisance gitigaazh (*plant*) growth while also providing a more suitable growing environment for ogaa. A new chain link fence has also been installed to help keep out nuisance awesiinh (wild animal). We hope to have no more issues with miskwaadesi (turtle) and others who have caused problems in the past.

Pictured above: Completed ogaa ponds project.

Pictured below: The Tom Morris Family with creel crew and hatchery staff before a night of harvesting

The gate for the entrance into the ponds area is now locked and we hope to keep people out of this area for safety concerns. However, if anyone is curious to see the ponds in action this year please stop at the Hatchery office, on HWY 13, and ask to see the area. Staff here will be happy to bring you back to the ponds to show you what takes place back there, but please do not go back to this area with out the assistance of any TNR staff. Miigwech (*Thank you*) for your cooperation!

Pictured above: Previous year ogaa stocking with the assistance of a local lake association.

Red Cliff Tribal Fish Hatchery

Chase Meierotto-TNR

W	B	T	V	A	T	M	J	G	Z	Y	u	G	P	I
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P	W	Y	G	A	B	O	F	W	F	W	I	X	V	O
F	X	K	Y	E	I	R	P	V	J	T	B	E	R	Z
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K	O	O	B	I	B	F	P	G	G	F	Q	L	H	Q
M	W	M	I	S	K	W	A	A	D	E	S	I	Q	G
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I	D	I	D	O	Z	H	R	Y	P	I	Z	W	I	H
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BOOZHOO
ANIT
JIIMAAN
BIBOOK
OGAA
GITIGAAZH
AWESIINH
MISKWAADESI
MIIGWECH

Spear Fishing

Springtime and warmer temperatures means spear fishing activities will soon begin. Spear fishing begins after the ice leaves inland lakes usually around mid-April. Below is a brief history of spear fishing and a summary of spear fishing regulations.

Ceded Territory Spearing Regulations and History

The year two-thousand and eighteen will mark the thirty-fourth consecutive spring that spear fishing was conducted by the Chippewa tribes in the off-reservation waters of northern Wisconsin. An average of 450 tribal members from Lac Courte Oreilles, Lac du Flambeau, Mole Lake , Bad River, St. Croix and Red Cliff spear each year.

Spearing has been a tribal tradition for many tribes but the legality of off-reservation spearing came into the public beginning in 1973 when the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Chippewa filed suit against the State of Wisconsin. The tribe claimed that the States laws conflicted with tribal hunting, fishing, and gathering activities guaranteed in the Treaties of 1837 and 1842. The suit was dismissed by the Federal District Court initially but in the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals it was reversed. The State of Wisconsin petitioned the United States Supreme Court to review the Seventh Circuit Courts decision but the petition was denied. On August 21, 1987, Federal Judge Barbara Crab reaffirmed the standard principles brought about by other treaty rights cases throughout the country. She held that the State may regulate in the interest of conservation and that such regulations are necessary, however, the tribes may enact a system of regulations resulting from another decision on May 9, 1990. Throughout this whole process there were many protests against treaty rights with the worst protests happening while tribal members exercised their rights.

Basic Spearfishing Regulations

No member shall spear without first possessing a valid spearing permit issued by GLIFWC and a valid tribal identification card.

Equipment Regulations:
Spear must have: (a) a minimum of three barbed tines which are a minimum of 3" inches long; (b) each tine having a barb extending perpendicular which is greater than 1/8" inch. NOTE: While spearfishing (open water) no member shall possess any other harvesting devices, other than a spear.

Bag Limits; Possession Limits:
No member while fishing off-reservation may have in their possession fish in excess of the bag or possession limit.

- Walleye-(by permit only) – a) one fish may be any size b) one fish between 20" – 24" c) all other up to 20"
- Muskellunge-(bag limit by permit only) – a) first fish may be any size b) after first fish, at least ½ of catch must be at least 32"
- Northern Pike - bag limit – 10 per person/day
- Largemouth and Smallmouth Bass - bag limit – 10 per person/day

Spear Fishing Cont'd

Miscellaneous Regulations:

- Battery cover: No member shall operate any motorboat equipped with a storage battery in the waters of the ceded territory unless the battery is: a) provided with suitable supports and secured against shifting with the motion of the boat b) equipped with a nonconductive shielding means to prevent accidental shorting of battery terminals
- Personal flotation devices: No member shall operate or use a boat unless one PFD is on board for each person and that PFD is in serviceable condition
- Lighting Equipment: All boats are required to have lighting equipment and be on from sunset to sunrise: a) one lamp aft (rear) showing a bright white light all around the horizon (Must be visible for 2 miles on a dark clear night) b) one combined lamp in the fore part (front) of the motorboat and lower than the white light aft, showing green to starboard (left) and red to port (right) and so fixed that each side of the combined lamp throws a light from directly ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on its retrospective side. (Must be visible for one mile on a dark clear night)
    - Exception for motorboat operated for spearing purposes: The lighting requirements shall not apply to a member operating or using a motorboat while actively fishing with a spear provided that the member is using a light in the front part of the boat as part of such fishing and is operating the boat at a slow-no wake speed
- Assist by non-members: Those persons who may assist a member: member's spouse, forebears (includes only parents and grandparents), children, grandchildren and siblings (includes person who have one or both parents in common). NOTE: assist is limited to operation of spearing boat only!
- Waste of Natural Resources: No member shall unreasonably waste, injure or destroy or impair natural resources while engaging in the exercise of off-reservation treaty rights
- Throwing refuse in waters: No member shall deposit, place or throw into any off-reservation waters any cans, bottles, debris, refuse or any other solid waste materials
- Sharing of tags/permits: No member shall lend, share, give , sell, barter or trade, or offer to lend, share, give, sell, barter or trade to any person any identification document, permit or tag issued by the tribe

MAKE SURE TO CHECK FISH NUMBERS DAILY BEFORE SPEARING BY CALLING THE RED CLIFF WARDENS AFTER 12PM THE DAY YOU ARE GOING TO SPEAR

If you have any questions about spear fishing or any other regulations related to treaty protected harvest activities you can visit the Great Lake Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission website at GLIFWC.org or contact the Red Cliff Wardens at 715-779-3732.

Water Resources Program finds rare beetle in Sand River

Two photos of the rare predaceous diving beetle, *Oreodytes scitulus*, found in our Sand River sample.

This is not something you will see every day! In December our crew collected a sample of aquatic insects from the Sand River as part of our water quality monitoring program. We sent the sample off to expert Dr. Kurt Schmude at the University of Wisconsin – Superior to handle the tedious task of identification. Most of what he found was common to this area, but this time he also found a rare beetle species!

A member of the Dytiscideae family, *Oreodytes scitulus* is a small predaceous diving beetle (3.5-5.0 mm or 1/8 -1/4 inch-long), but it is not the smallest dytiscid in Wisconsin. It is a colorful beetle with transverse dark bands on the pronotum (the first thoracic segment, behind the head), and 7-8 dark vittae (longitudinal lines) on the elytra (the hardened front wings that cover most of the body). Globally common in boreal areas, its range in the United States is tied to areas where boreal conditions remain. Wisconsin is clearly at the southern edge of its range.

In fact, Dr. Schmude at UWS knows of only 6 specimens from Wisconsin, which include single specimens from South Fish Creek and the Sioux, Siskiwit, and Iron rivers in Bayfield county, and the Bad River in Ashland county. The specimen we found in the Sand River is the 6th known specimen. All of these sites are very close to Lake Superior, so this species' distribution in WI is along the extreme northwestern edge of the state.

Most dytiscid beetles occur in lentic (still water) habitats because they must come to the surface to obtain oxygen. It would be difficult for them to deal with flowing water when they are constantly coming to the surface. *Oreodytes* is one of the few species of dytiscids that prefer flowing water. They may not actually occur in the fastest riffle areas of a stream, but they certainly occur along the margins in the vegetation and undercut banks where flowing water occurs.

The diving beetle is omnivorous when it comes to prey. Dr. Schmude was not aware of any specific studies of its feeding habits. However, he said it likely feeds on chironomid midges and other fly larvae, small mayflies, and any other soft-bodied invertebrates that it can handle. This little beetle is common globally, but locally it is another example of a species on the southern edge of its range. Like other animals that fall into that category, it is susceptible to impacts of climate change. Yet another reason why we need to keep track of our local water quality and increase our efforts to protect our streams. For more information on our water quality program read on!

You know that every year from May to November the Water Resources Program collects monthly water samples at several sites in our reservation streams to monitor water quality. You did know that, right? One method of monitoring involves direct sampling, where we use instruments to measure water temperature, dissolved oxygen levels, and other parameters like pH (acidity level) and turbidity (how cloudy the water is). We also collect actual water samples and have them tested to determine levels of nutrients and pollutants like nitrogen, phosphorous, and chloride that are picked up by surface rainwater and snow melt running across the landscape. The same thing happens with sediment, as water flows over land it picks up silt and sand and carries it to streams. As with almost anything, moderation is the key. A little bit may not be much of a problem or could even be beneficial, but too much can degrade water quality and impact the plants, animals, and humans that rely on having clean water.

We also can indirectly monitor water quality by collecting and examining samples of the macroinvertebrate community. Macroinvertebrates are simply organisms without a backbone that are large enough to be seen without use of a microscope. The types, numbers, and proportions of aquatic macroinvertebrates (those insects and crustaceans that rely on a stream or other water source for all or part of their lifecycle) found in a stream can give a good indication of how clean and healthy a stream is. For example, if we find a mix of mayfly, stonefly, beetle, caddis fly, and amphipod species that would be an indication that water quality is good and there is a variety of suitable habitats for all those species. Conversely, if our sample only consists of one or two species, that may mean water quality and stream habitat is being impacted by runoff, sediment, or other forms of pollution. So, each year we collect macroinvertebrate samples from several sites to go along with our water sampling to get another useful measure of stream health.

Taken together, these forms of monitoring can help us identify problems with our streams. Then we can design projects to help address the problems. An example of that is a planned project along Red Cliff Creek this summer to fix an erosion site that is contributing large amounts of sediment to the stream. Stay tuned for more details as that project unfolds!

New Non-Native Zooplankton Found in Buffalo Bay

By: Reed Saam

Red Cliff Fisheries Department confirmed the presence of a new non-native species of crustacean zooplankton in Lake Superior, the cladoceran *Diaphanosoma fluviatile*, during early detection sampling efforts along the Red Cliff shoreline in 2018. A single specimen was collected in Buffalo Bay, near the Red Cliff marina, in June 2018. The ecosystem risk posed by this species is uncertain because past introductions have not been studied to determine whether impacts occurred. Although this is the first discovery of this species in Lake Superior, it has been previously documented in Lake Erie (2015) and Lake Michigan (2018).

D. fluviatile is native to South America, Central America, and the Caribbean. D. fluviatile can be difficult to distinguish from native species and correct identification requires the examination of several fine-scale physical features. The specimen collected from Buffalo Bay was verified by both the UW-Superior Research Institute in Superior, WI and the Aquatic Resources Center, Inc. in Nashville, TN. More information on D. fluviatile can be found in the Nonindigenous Aquatic Species (NAS) Database maintained by the United States Geological Survey (https://nas.er.usgs.gov).

During this assessment other non-native species were sampled as well: *Bythotrephes longimanus* (Spiny water flea) and a *Dreissena* veliger (zebra and quagga mussels). Both species were already known to inhabit the Apostle Islands region and are of high ecological concern. These species were most likely transported to the Great Lakes via ship ballast water but can be spread locally by recreational boaters. These findings serve as a reminder of how important it is to clean boats after a day on Gichigami (Lake Superior) or inland lakes. The Red Cliff Fisheries Department is committed to the prevention and monitoring of all aquatic invasive species in Gichigami.

Image of *D. fluvi*atile

Image comparing Zebra and Quagga

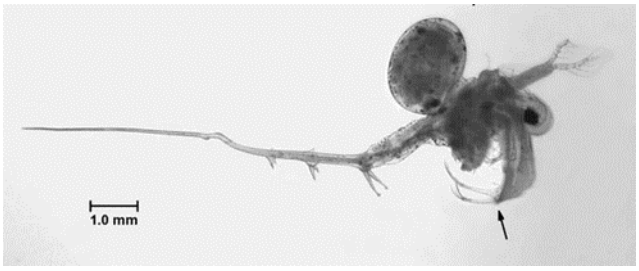


Image of *B. longimanus*

Iskigamizigan (Sugarbush) Update

It is ziig-wan (spring), the snow is melting, the iskigamizigan (sugarbush) is underway and the ziinzibaakadwadwaboo (maple sap) is flowing! The Mino Bimaadiziiwin farm is working in collaboration with the School District of Bayfield for this year's iskigamizigan. Through this project, the iskigamizigan will provide culturally inclusive and experiential ties to Bayfield's Farm to School program. Classes from Bayfield will be taking field trips to the site throughout the season to help gather sap and learn about the process.

Treaty Natural Resources division members worked together to tap over eighty trees in two locations. Zhiiwaagamizigan (syrup) produced will go toward Farm to School efforts as well as the tribal farm and volunteers. Miigwech to all who are helping to make this first year a success!

TNR staff helping to tap an ininaatig (sugar maple).

Bayfield students listening to a story before helping to gather sap.

Buckets collecting sap from an ininaatig.

The ziinzibaakadwadwaaboo is flowing!

Gi-Ganawemaanaan Nibi: We Are Protecting the Water

Nibi Akawe Mashkiki, water is the first medicine. **Nibi Bimaadiziwin**, water is life. Any threat to water is a threat to all life, the Anishinaabeg, **giigoonh** (fish), **mashkiki** (medicines) and all of our other relatives. As industry continues to try to destroy the **aki** (land) and **nibi** (water) people continue to resist.

Line 3 Updates:

- A proposed Tar Sands pipeline crossing the heart of Manoomin beds and over 200 water ways from Cree, Chipewyan and Metis territory in what is now known as Alberta, Canada to **Oodenaang** (Superior, WI)
- Enbridge is awaiting final approval for the Certificate of Need from the MN Public Utilities Commission , expected to be granted in April
- Enbridge is awaiting a Wetlands/Water Crossing Permit from the Army Corp of Engineers
- On February 4th, 2019 four individuals shutdown the current Line 3 and Line 4 in defense of our **inawemaaganag** (relatives)
- Ogichigaadag and Ogichidaagkwe continue to expose Enbridge as they continues to store pipe, clear cut the right of way, build access roads and prepare for Horizontal Drilling under the Mississippi River without having the necessary permits

Left: Enbridge exposed for clearing the proposed Line 3 route

Left: Enbridge contractors on the shores of the Mississippi River preparing to take core samples for Horizontal Drilling un-

Line 5 Updates:

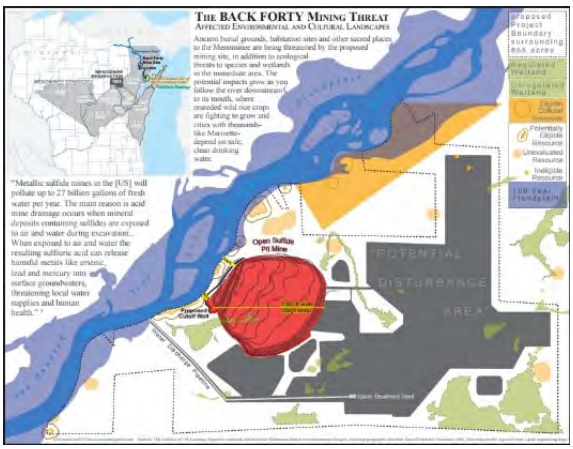
- Enbridge's 66 year old pipeline transport oil and liquid natural gas from **Oodenaang** (Superior, WI) to just outside of the Aamjiwnaang First Nation near Sarnia, Ontario and has had over 30 spills totaling over 1 million gallons
- Red Cliff observed maintenance repairs in February 2019, has continued discussions with the US Forest Service regarding an expired Right of Way permit (land lease) through the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest and commented to the Attorney General of Michigan regarding proposed construction of a tunnel for the line beneath the Straits of Mackinac (where Lake Michigan and Lake Huron meet)

Right: An image from the Line 5 maintenance dig in early February

Gi-Ganawemaanaan Nibi: We Are Protecting the Water

Back 40 Mine Updates:

- A proposed sulfide mine on the shores of the Menominee River (upstream of Green Bay) near the birthplace of the Menominee People
- Red Cliff has commented on the recent amended mining permit application and the dam permit application in support of our Menominee inawemaaganag through the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)
- The MDEQ might hold a public hearing for the two remaining permits (dam and air quality permit applications)
- The proposed dam model (to store mining waste) is the same as the recent dam failure in Brazil



Above: no-back40.org/Documents/MineSiteMap.jpg

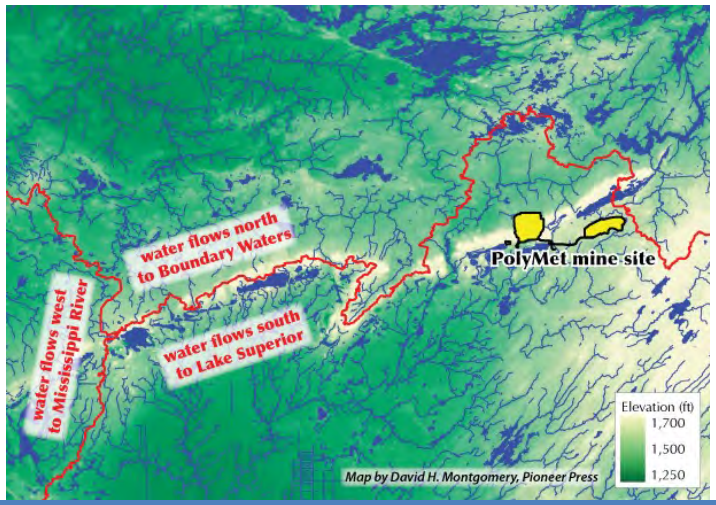
Copperwood Mine Updates:

- The Copperwood Mine is a proposed copper mine near the shores of **Anishinaabewi Gichigami** (Lake Superior) just outside of the Porcupine State Park
- Red Cliff recently commented on the permit application in opposition to pumping 500,000 gallons of nibi out of Anishinaabewi Gichigami each day
- Several Lake Superior Chippewa tribes are consulting with the Army Corp of Engineers regarding their concerns with this project
-

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

PolyMet Mine Updates:

- The proposed sulfide mine located just outside of the Boundary Waters received its 404 Wetlands permit from the Army Corp of Engineers on March 22nd, 2019
- This was the last permit the company needed to begin building Minnesota's first copper-nickel mine



Gi-Ganawemaanaan Nibi: We Are Protecting the Water

Want to get involved and protect the Nibi?

Upcoming Educational Events:

- **Save the Date!** May 4th, there will be an educational event about the Back 40 Mine from Menominee Ogichidaag fighting the mine!

- **Stay Tuned for Updates!** We are working with Ogichidaag and Ogichidaagkwe fighting Enbridge's Line 3 to come to the community and share their stories of resistance!

- Interested in learning more about Line 3, Line 5 or the Back 40 Mine? The **Ginan-da Gikendaasomin** Red Cliff Library is hosting a series of events on these topics!

Opportunities to Comment to the Federal or State Agencies

- 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 MDEQ is considering a public hearing regarding Air and Dam Permits for the Back 40 Mine, stay tuned for updates!

- Minnesota DNR is accepting comments on all of their Line 3 related permits until May 17th, 2019. More information can be found at https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/line3/index.html

Want to join the Frontlines?

- Contact the Ginew Collective ginew@protonmail.com to help fight Line 3

Ginanda Gikendaasomin

"We Seek to Learn" Library

Located at the Red Cliff Tribal Admin Building, 88485 Pike Rd., Red Cliff, Wi. 54814

Presents: Environmental Series

LINE 3 Pipeline:

Enbridge wants to build a new pipeline corridor through the heart of Minnesota's lake country and some of the largest wild rice beds in the world. The proposed Line 3 Replacement pipeline would carry tar sands, the dirtiest fuel on the planet, from the Athabasca River Basin in Alberta through the headwaters of the Mississippi River and across 1854 and 1855 Ceded Territory.

Enbridge wants to simply abandon its existing Line 3 pipeline and walk away from it, because it has over 900 "structural anomalies", and build a brand new line in this new corridor that will double the capacity of Line 3. If this new corridor is established, we expect Enbridge to propose building even more pipelines in it. We cannot allow that.

When: April 11th, 2019

Where: Red Cliff Tribal Library

Time: 4:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Presenter: Noah Saperstein

Environmental Justice Specialist, Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa

Miigwetch, Kathy Barri, Library Assistant. 715-779-3766. kathybarri@redcliff-nsn.gov

Ginanda Gikendaasomin

"We Seek to Learn" Library

Located at the Red Cliff Tribal Admin Building, 88485 Pike Rd., Red Cliff, Wi. 54814

Presents: Environmental Series

Line 5 Pipeline:

Is a 66 year old pipeline that runs from Superior, WI to outside of Sarnia, Ontario (almost entirely through ceded Lake Superior Ojibwe territory) crossing the Chequamegon Nicolet National Forest and the Bad River Nation and sits on the lake bed in the Straits of Mackinac.

The pipeline is showing its age with over 30 spills totaling more than 1 million gallons of oil. There are gaps in its protective coating, and it's missing critical supports that anchor the pipeline against the lake's floor. This level of deterioration is predictable -- the pipeline only had a fifty-year lifespan. But even before Line 5 passed its life expectancy, it posed an unnecessary risk to our Great Lakes.

PAUL HORN / InsideClimate News

When:
April 16th, 2019

Where:
Red Cliff Tribal Library

Time:
4:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Presenter:
Noah Saperstein
Environmental Justice Specialist, Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa

Miigwetch, Kathy Barri, Library Assistant. 715-779-3766. kathybarri@redcliff-nsn.gov

Ginanda Gikendaasomin

"We Seek to Learn" Library

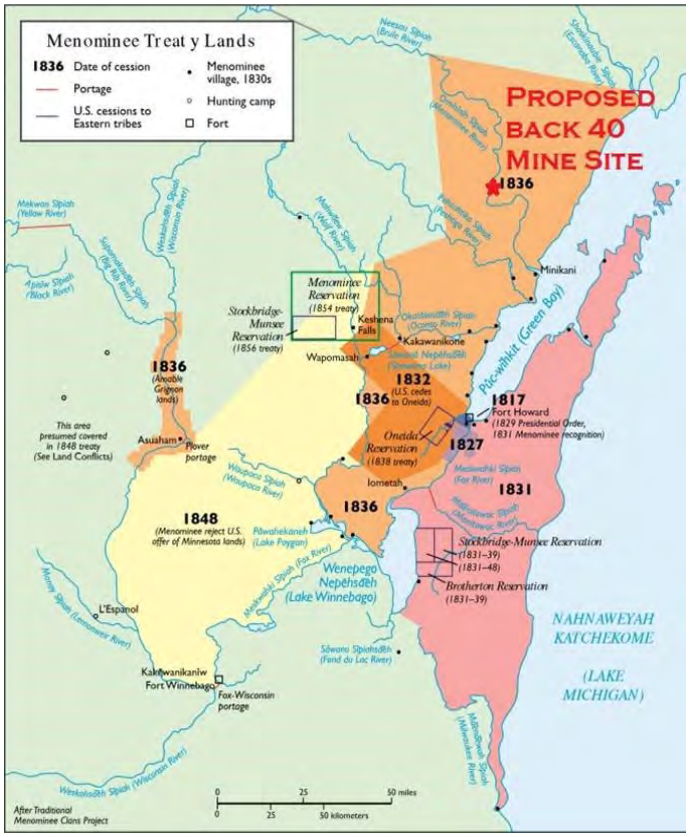
Located at the Red Cliff Tribal Admin Building, 88485 Pike Rd., Red Cliff, Wi. 54814

Presents: Environmental Series

The Back Forty Mine:

A proposed open pit metallic sulfide mine located on the banks of the Menominee River in Lake Township, Michigan. Aquila Resources Inc. (TSX: AQA) ("Aquila"), a Canadian development stage company, is actively seeking the necessary approvals to mine and process gold, zinc, copper, silver and other minerals at the site.

The Menominee Nation and many allies including local citizens, local governments, environmental organizations, and grassroots organizations are opposed to the mine, committed to stopping the project and are organized in efforts to bring about public awareness about the harmful impacts the mining operation would have if approved.



When: April 18th, 2019

Where: Red Cliff Tribal Library

Time: 4:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Presenter: Noah Saperstein

Environmental Justice Specialist
Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa

Miigwetch, Kathy Barri, Library Assistant. 715-779-3766. kathybarri@redcliff-nsn.gov

Free Admittance to the Great Lakes Aquarium in Duluth for the duration of this exhibit!
Bringing a Tribal ID is recommended, but not required.

For more information or to learn about related events check out: http://www.fdlrez.com/wearewater.htm

Tribal Treaty Fishing Forum

Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa and Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission

WE ARE WATER

Learn about how tribes in this region manage off-reservation treaty fishing seasons, and why this modern, science-driven activity is such an important link between past, present and future generations.

WHEN: April 4th, 2:30-4:30pm

WHERE: Great Lakes Aquarium

Attendance is FREE and questions from the public are welcome!

For more information contact: Nancy Schuldt

nancyschuldt@fdlrez.com 218-878-7110

For more information about this and other We Are Water events visit

http://www.fdlrez.com/wearewater.htm

ohttps://glaquarium.org/explore/we-are-water/

https://www.facebook.com/FDLwearewater/

Youth Climate Convening

at Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College

Join us to learn about climate change and solutions to climate change! This event will feature local storytellers and organizations to highlight climate change solutions in the Fond du Lac/Cloquet community.

Friday, April 12th, 12-2:30pm

12pm Resource Fair

12:30pm Convening

2pm Workshop

Event is free and open to the public!

A PARTNER EVENT OF **WE ARE WATER:**

WE ARE WATER is a traveling interactive exhibition and event series about the science, history and stories of our relationships with water, hosted by Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa.

VISIT THE EXHIBIT at Great Lakes Aquarium from March 10 - April 23.

LEARN ABOUT OTHER PARTNER EVENTS at glaquarium.org/wearewater

We are Water Fond du Lac

climategen.org @climategenorg fb.com/climategen @climategenorg

Stormwater Runoff

What is running off your yard, driveway, and street and into our streams and Lake Superior?

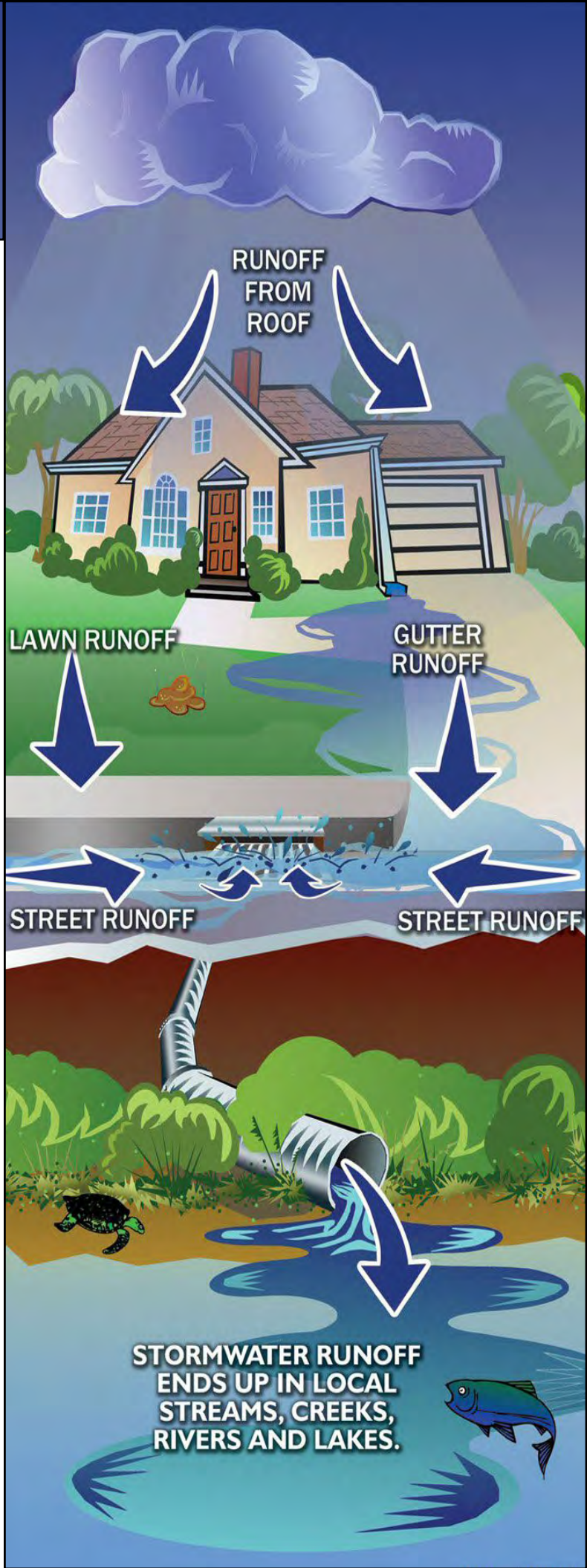
Residential areas tend to have high amounts of impervious surfaces (areas where water cannot get into the ground due to solid structures such as rooftops, driveways, roads, etc.). High amounts of impervious surfaces allow water to run off the land at a faster rate and in turn, the water is able to carry more pollutants into nearby streams and to Lake Superior. Water also moves more rapidly, causing erosion problems and depositing sediment into streams, which damages water quality and fish habitat.

Some common pollutants coming from our yards and streets include:

- Heavy metals (from cars and shingles)
- Road salt and sand
- Toxic substances such as antifreeze from cars
- Oil/grease/gasoline
- Debris such as garbage
- Pesticides/fertilizers from treated lawns/gardens
- Viruses, bacteria, and nutrients from pet waste
- Thermal pollution (water warms up from dark surfaces such as blacktop)

All of this non-point source pollution can have very negative impacts on the environment, including:

- Harm fish and wildlife
- Kill native plants
- Foul drinking water
- Make recreational and swimming areas unpleasant



Remember to Clean Green this spring!

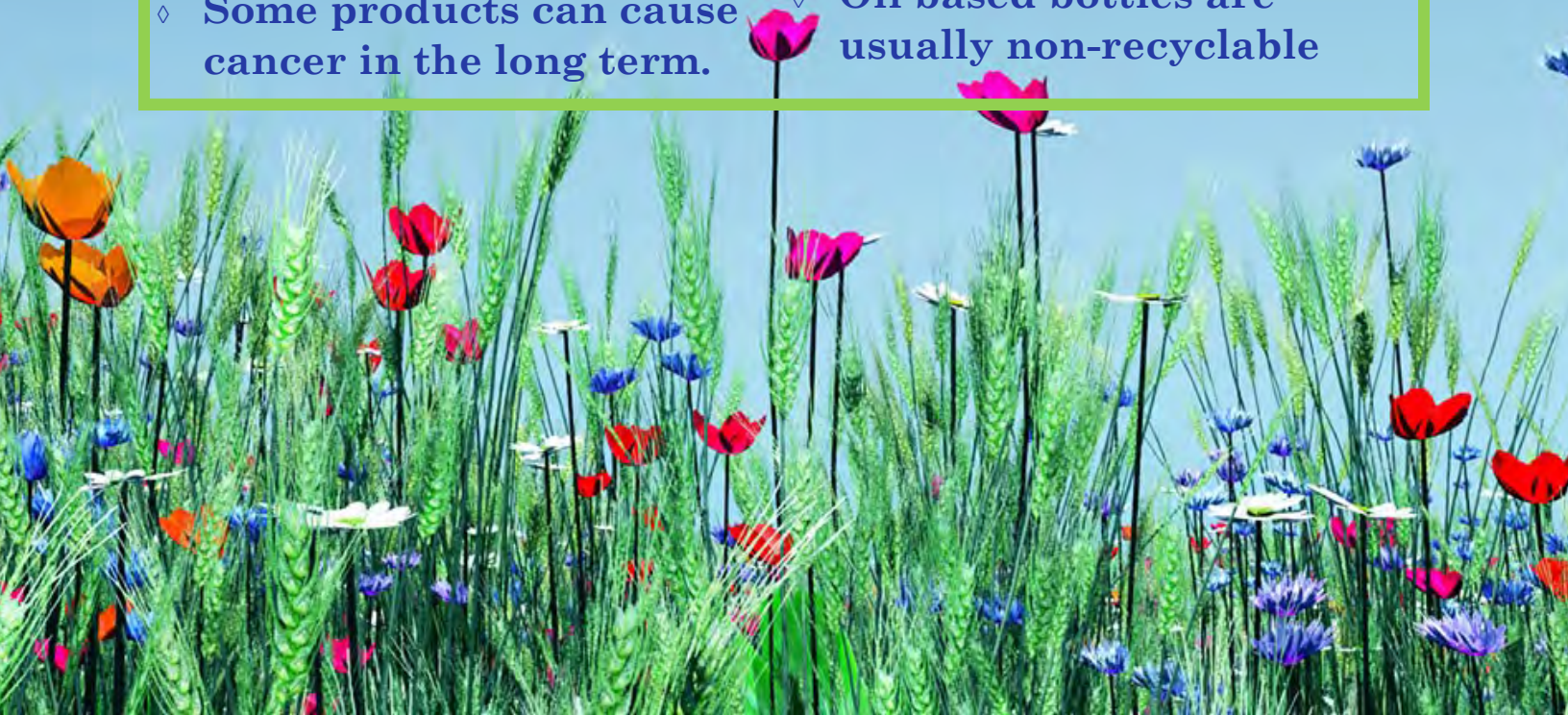
Cleaning products are everywhere in our homes and offices: on dishes, countertops, furniture, clothes, floors, windows, and even floating through the air. But most of the conventional cleaning products we all grew up with can have negative health and environmental impacts.

Health Effects

- Skin and lung irritation
- Watery eyes, sneezing
- Headaches
- Chemical burns
- Hormone disruption (& possible birth defects)
- Some products can cause cancer in the long term.

Environmental Effects

- Toxic to fish and wildlife
- Can cause excess algae growth
- Many products are oil based: contributing to the overuse of oil
- Oil based bottles are usually non-recyclable



Check out these cheap, easy, and toxic free cleaning recipes to try at home!

All Purpose Cleaner

4 cups water
1/4 cup vinegar
2 tsp borax
2 drops essential oil of your choice

Disinfectant

2 tsp borax
4 Tbsp
3 cups hot water
For stronger cleaner power, add 1 tsp castile soap

Window/Glass Cleaner

2 cups water
1/4 cup isopropyl alcohol
2 drops essential oil of your choice

Mold & Mildew

Use white vinegar or lemon juice

Toilet Bowl Cleaner

1/4 cup baking soda
1 cup vinegar

Tub and Tile Cleaner

Rub in baking soda with a damp sponge and rinse. For tougher jobs: rub down with vinegar first.

Floor Cleaner/Polish

Linoleum: 1 cup vinegar, 1/4 C borax, few drops baby oil, 1 gallon hot water

Wood: apply a thing coat of 1 part vegetable oil and 1 part vinegar

Brick/Stone Tile: 1 cup vinegar and 1 gallon water, rinse with fresh water

Drain Cleaner

1/2 cup salt with a gallon water, heat and pour down drain

Stop by or call the Environmental Office with questions or for more recipes!

Red Cliff Spring Clean Up 2019 - Save the Date!

LET'S KEEP MISKWAABIKONG BEAUTIFUL AND CLEAN!!!
TAKE PRIDE AND VOLUNTEER IN OUR COMMUNITY CLEAN UP EVENT!!!

May 20th-25th 2019

There will be incentives for volunteers!!

For details on how to volunteer, please call our Environmental Department at 715-779-3650. Miigwech!!!

2019 Spring Cleanup FAQ

By: Linda Nguyen, Environmental Department

1. How much are curbside pick-ups for this year's spring cleanup by the Environmental Department?

Elders (55+ years old) can schedule **1 free pick up**. Free pick up includes 1 truck **or** 1 trailer load. Please call the Environmental Office at 715-779-3650 to get on pick up list. After the first free load for Elders and all other pick-ups (excluding Housing Authority units), pricing will resume as normal. Pricing sheet will be made available in the near future.

2. If I am an Elder, do I have the option of bringing in my first free load to the Transfer Station?

Yes, if you are an Elder that wants to bring in their **single** free load (1 truck **or** 1 trailer load), then you will still need to call the Environmental Office at 715-779-3650 to get on the list prior to disposal.

3. Where can I pay for a curbside pick-up?

If you are located in one of the Housing Authority units, please coordinate with Housing Authority at 715-779-3744. All others please see the Red Cliff Transfer Station Manager or Red Cliff Finances Department to pay for your pick up in advance. Once you have paid, please call the Environmental Office at 715-779-3650 to get on the pick-up list. **All prepaid pickups will be verified.**

4. What will be the hours for the Red Cliff Transfer Station for spring clean-up?

The Red Cliff Transfer Station will be open May 21st – 26th from 8am – 6pm.

5. How can I volunteer for spring cleanup?

Volunteers (non-tribal employees), who donate 2 full days of service will receive one free voucher for 1 truck **or** 1 trailer load for disposal. Please sign up with the Environmental Office by calling 715-779-3650. Prior to starting, volunteers must meet at the Environmental Office to sign a liability form before signing in for the work day. Tribal employees that are volunteering, please be sure to have your supervisor's approval and then sign up with the Environmental Office by calling 715-779-3650.

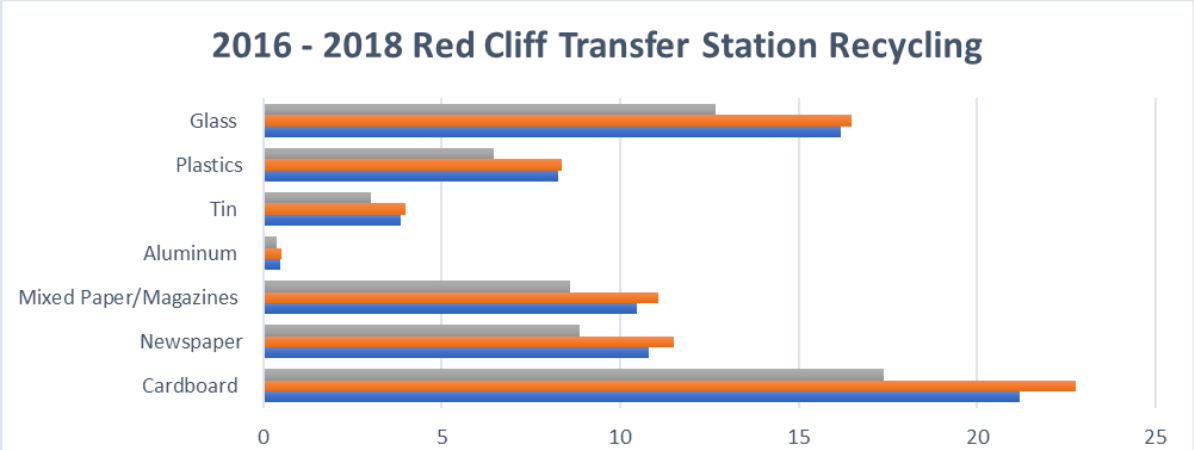
6. What can I dispose of during spring cleanup?

No hazardous materials will be collected at this time. Appliances (including Freon), electronics, and tires will be charged individually, separate from loads. Please check out the brochures that are available at http://redcliff-nsn.gov/divisions/TNRD/TS.htm .

How Much Did Red Cliff Recycle from 2016-2018?

By Linda Nguyen, Environmental Director

The Transfer Station is eager to announce, the Red Cliff community has diverted a total of **57.84 tons** of recyclable materials from landfills in 2018! Unfortunately, that is approximately 17.47 tons or 34,940 pounds less than 2017 amounts. Check out this graph below to see our recycling habits since 2016:



	Cardboard	Newspaper	Mixed Paper/Magazines	Aluminum	Tin	Plastics	Glass
2018	17.39	8.88	8.59	0.37	3	6.47	12.68
2017	22.76	11.52	11.08	0.5	4	8.38	16.48
2016	21.2	10.81	10.46	0.48	3.86	8.25	16.18

Did you know?

- Recycling glass takes 30% of the energy required to produce glass from raw materials.
- It can take plastic up to 1,000 years to degrade in a landfill – that's why it's important to **reduce**, **reuse**, and **recycle**!
- One ton of recycled paper saves 4,100 kWh of electricity!

Let's continue our recycling efforts to make 2019 a better year!

If there are any questions, please feel free to reach out to the Environmental Department at 715 -799-3650 or Transfer Station at 715-779-0171.

Recent Study Quantifies Microplastic Pollution on National Park Beaches

The National Park Service, in collaboration with Clemson University and the NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) Marine Debris Program, recently conducted a study of 37 beaches at 35 National Parks, Monuments, Seashores, and Recreation Areas including the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. The goal of the study was to quantify the amount of microplastics currently at these 37 beaches and to begin to understand the factors affecting the distribution of these particles.

Above: National Park Service employees begin sampling. Photo credit National Park Service

Results

Nationwide

• Microplastics and microfibers were found at each of the 37 sample sites.

• The highest levels of microplastics were found at beaches in the Great Lakes and the Pacific Islands.

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore

• Out of all the sampling sites, the highest abundance of microplastics was found at the Apostle Islands (measured by microplastic count per kg of sand collected).

• The sample was collected on the western side of the York Island sand spit, which could have contributed to its high microplastic count. This particular area receives prevailing currents from Duluth and Superior.

• It's believed that most microplastics enter the Great Lakes through tributaries, thus the proximity of the mouth of the St. Louis river in Duluth increases the probability that microplastics would exist in higher numbers in the Apostle Islands.

What are Microplastics?

• Microplastics are classified as any small plastic particles less than 5 mm in diameter.

• These particles can either be created from the breakdown of larger plastic pieces, or they can start out small.

• Microplastics can also exist as pre-production "nurdles" (pictured below)

• Microfibers are actually more common than microbeads, and originate from synthetic clothing, ropes, and nets made of polyester, rayon, and cotton.

• In the NPS study, fibers made up 97% of the plastics counted.

Above: A resident of Rossport, Ontario shows a handful of pre-production nurdles washed up on his beach near Mountain Bay on the northern shore of the lake.

Photo credit Evan Flom

What Can You Do About Microplastics?

NOAA and the National Park Service have the following recommendations to help reduce microplastics pollution.

Rethink it!

Photo credit: The Verge

Buy fewer single use plastic items, avoid plastic bags and products with plastic

Remove it!

Join beach cleanups to help pick up trash in our waterways and on our coasts.

Photo Credit: Our Coast

Tap it!

Drink tap water (or artesian well water!) from a reusable container.

Photo credit: Milled

Reuse it!

Take along your reusable coffee mug, food containers, silverware, and shopping bags.

Can it!

Use a trash can with a lid so your plastics and other waste do not accidentally end up in our waterways.

Recycle it!

Recycle the plastics that you do use.

Re-wear it!

Reduce the amount of laundry to decrease the amount of fibers entering rivers and eventually the ocean.

Check out the National Park Service's Story Map on the study: http://arcg.ic/2nq7b5f

Great Lakes Days in Washington D.C.

Gabrielle VanBergen, Project Coordinator

Each year in March, the Healing Our Waters - Great Lakes Coalition organizes a two day event for Great Lakes advocates to share their stories with members of congress, and to convey a unified message to congress expressing the Great Lakes region's priorities for legislation and appropriations to protect our environment and support our economy. This year I had the opportunity to travel to Waashtanong (Washington) and attend this unique event and share some Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) success stories from right here in Red Cliff!

So, what is GLRI?

The Great Lakes Restoration Initiative began in 2010 and is an effort to protect and restore the Great Lakes- the largest system of fresh surface water in the world! Funding is allocated through congress to 16 federal agencies, who then, based on management actions outlined in the Great Lakes Action Plan, make the funding available through grants to local agencies, governments, and other groups who conduct on the ground work. The over-arching long term goals of GLRI are:

- Fish safe to eat
- Water safe for recreation
- Safe source of drinking water
- All Areas of Concern delisted
- Harmful/nuisance algal blooms eliminated
- No new self-sustaining invasive species
- Existing invasive species controlled
- Native habitat protected and restored to sustain native species

Advocates from Wisconsin in front of the capital building.

What are some of Red Cliff's GLRI success stories and what message did I share?

The Red Cliff Treaty Natural Resources Division has been very actively engaged with GLRI since its inception and has leveraged a total of $7,816,555 in GLRI funding to date.

- The Tribe has conducted 13 GLRI-funded projects that have yielded restoration, enhancement, and/or protection of 12,100 acres of gichigami (Lake Superior) coastal wetlands, 530 acres of significant habitat area, and 4 miles of riparian corridor and shoreline.
- An additional 14 GLRI-funded projects have been implemented by Red Cliff that have included important Great Lakes restoration work such as; assessments of critical nearshore habitats and the gichigami fishery, provided fish passage in gichigami tributaries, studied and restored wildlife populations, and surveyed and controlled invasive species, to name a few.
- For the entire lifespan of GLRI, Red Cliff has utilized funding to provide capacity for participation in gichigami lake-wide management efforts. This has provided a substantial opportunity for the Tribe to share its voice regarding, and directly participating in, management of gichigami. This is TNR's LAMP Program.

- GLRI has been instrumental to making the above management and protection efforts possible and has also had a significant impact in Red Cliff's ability to partake in Great Lakes management efforts, and this funding has also created a major benefit to our local economy. The continuation of GLRI and increased partnership with the region's tribes is essential to continue our important work of restoring and protecting the resources of the Great Lakes for the next seven generations to come.

The Coalition also prepared some main talking points for our visits, the priority concerns we shared this year included:

- Supporting the continued funding of GLRI at a minimum of $300 million per year.
- A tripling in funding for clean drinking water and wastewater infrastructure.
- Funding for a large project to keep Asian carp out of the Great Lakes.
- Rejection of the Trump administration's efforts to roll back clean water protections.

I had the opportunity to meet with Representatives Mike Gallagher, Mark Pocan (staff), James Sensenbrenner (staff), and Ron Kind. Rep. Sean Duffy and Senator Ron Johnson were not able to meet with us, but their staff did take our information to share with them. A major highlight for was the time we had to meet with Senator Tammy Baldwin, our entire group of 14 met with her and even though her staff were urging her to head to her next meeting, she took the time to listen to each one of our stories and shared her support for our work and advocacy.

I am very grateful for this opportunity to speak to the importance of clean nibi (water) to Red Cliff, and to the Healing Our Waters Coalition along with Clean Wisconsin, who both coordinated the event, guided us on how to share our message in a meaningful way, and scheduled our many meetings with congress

Myself and Terry White (LCO tribal member and Wisconsin Coastal Management rep.) ran into Mic Isham (GLIFWC's Executive Director) while visiting Senator Tammy Baldwin!

Our meeting with Senator Tammy Baldwin.

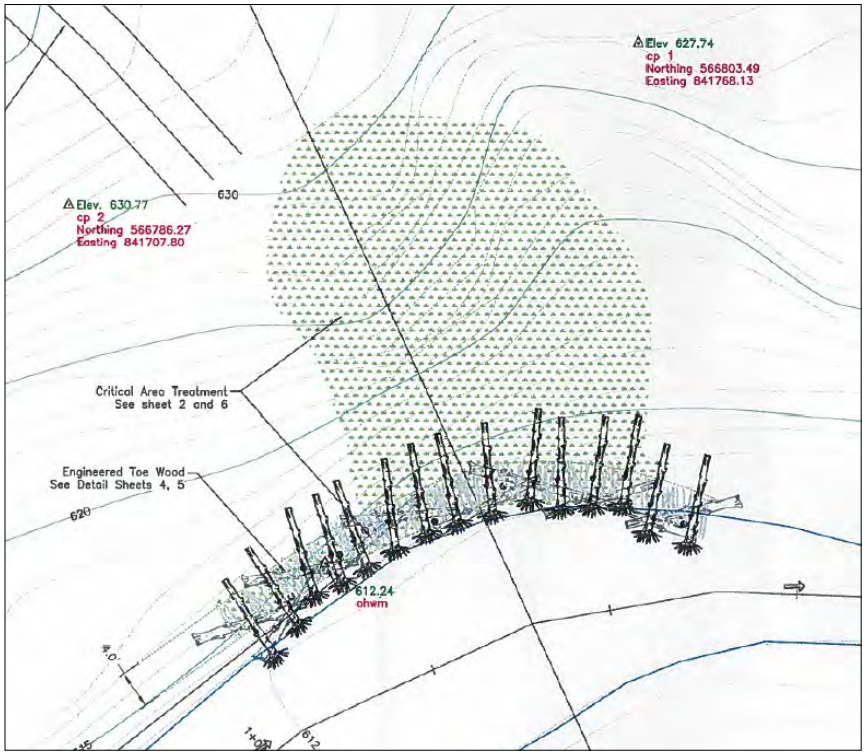
Our meeting with Representative Ron Kind.

2019 Restoration Projects

Gabrielle VanBergen, Project Coordinator

There are some exciting restoration projects planned for the summer of 2019! The two main projects that I will be working on this year include; a streambank stabilization project on Red Cliff Creek to address erosion issues, and a wetland restoration at the headwaters of Clayton Creek on the Mino Bimaadiziiwin Farm property to control invasive reed canary grass and bring a more diverse habitat back to life. Both of these projects will yield improved habitat, support native species, and protect the quality of nibi.

Red Cliff Creek Streambank Stabilization



This survey drawing shows the project area (erosion in green) and the general idea of what the project will entail: tree stumps and logs installed in the streambank. We are working with the THPO to utilize trees from the expansion project at the Ishpiming Akiin Cemetery, which will be installed at the base of the streambank and buried. This "engineered toewood" will prevent erosion from the stream and will hold the soil in place. Once the woody material is in place, we will plant the newly graded soil with native plants grown in the Environmental Dept's greenhouse, along with trees, shrubs, and seeds. This project will contribute to improved nibi quality in Red Cliff Creek by reducing sedimentation and subsequent nutrients and turbidity in the stream, which will also benefit dissolved oxygen levels. This effort will also improve stream habitat by providing woody material for fish and shade for the stream to prevent the nibi from warming. By stabilizing this area, we will also reduce the risk of invasive plant species colonizing the site.

Mino Bimaadiziiwin Farm Wetland Restoration

The above map shows the project area for the Mino Bimaadiziiwin Farm wetland restoration. This project has two main components: suppressing reed canary grass to restore the wetland area, and deepening and diversifying the pond. Reed canary grass (RCG) is an invasive grass that rapidly takes over an area, pushing out any native species that are not able to compete. To discourage the continued growth of RCG, we will be planting many wetland trees throughout and adjacent to the wetland area– the goal here is to shade out the RCG, which cannot thrive in shady conditions. This results of this effort will occur over the long term, in time the RCG will begin to die back and native species will return to the site on their own. While this project design may not show immediate results, it will be more effective in the end because we are minimizing our disturbance to the site (exposed and compacted soil from equipment can benefit invasive species) and we are going to allow nature to run its course. For the pond element of this project, we will be using equipment to excavate out topsoil that has eroded away from the farm over the years to deepen the pond and also create varying depth strata. In doing this, we will be creating a more diverse aquatic ecosystem where aquatic species can thrive. We will also be planting a pollinator garden adjacent to the pond, installing a wood duck box, and placing rocks and woody material for additional habitat area. These efforts will greatly contribute to improved habitat for a wide range of native species and will also protect the quality of nibi in Clayton Creek by creating better flood water storage, providing shade to the nibi and preventing it from warming, and increasing native plant species that effectively filter stormwater runoff.

Red Cliff's Frog Bay Tribal National Park Receives Governor's Tourism Award for Stewardship

The Governor's Tourism Awards were designed to recognize and acknowledge those in the travel and tourism industry that have shown dedication, creativity, and excellence. Sponsored by the Governor's Council on Tourism, the Governor's Award recognizes and honors people and organizations that have made a significant impact on Wisconsin's Travel and Tourism industry. The Stewardship Award is presented to those who promote sustainability, and this year Red Cliff's Frog Bay Tribal National Park was chosen for the award!

Frog Bay Tribal National Park (FBTNP) is significant to the State of Wisconsin because it has the notoriety of being the first tribal national park in the United States! Many tourists visit the Bayfield Peninsula and Apostle Islands area on an annual basis, but the area lacks sufficient mainland trail systems to support the number of tourists seeking outdoor recreation opportunities. FBTNP provides an additional outdoor recreational activity that is likewise unique due to its location on tribal lands.

In addition to its unique access, FBTNP protects 300 acres of significant habitat area for the next seven generations. This area of protection includes boreal forest, one of the most endangered and fragmented forest types in Wisconsin, an ecologically important coastal estuary, and a 4,000 foot stretch of Lake Superior shoreline that would otherwise be prone to residential development. Repatriation of former reservation lands has long been a top priority by Red Cliff tribal leaders, but after the lengthy struggle to regain ownership at Frog Bay, the Tribe decided to share this magnificent property with everyone who loves the Bayfield Peninsula, Apostle Islands and Lake Superior. It was a monumental decision by a tribal community to first restore tribal lands then allow public access to the property after generations of privatization that

I Broke a Light Bulb – Now What?

By Linda Nguyen – Environmental Director

What is the difference between Compact Fluorescent Light (CFLs), Light Emitting Diode (LEDs), and incandescent bulbs?

For starters, the composition difference is listed under each blub in the photo below:

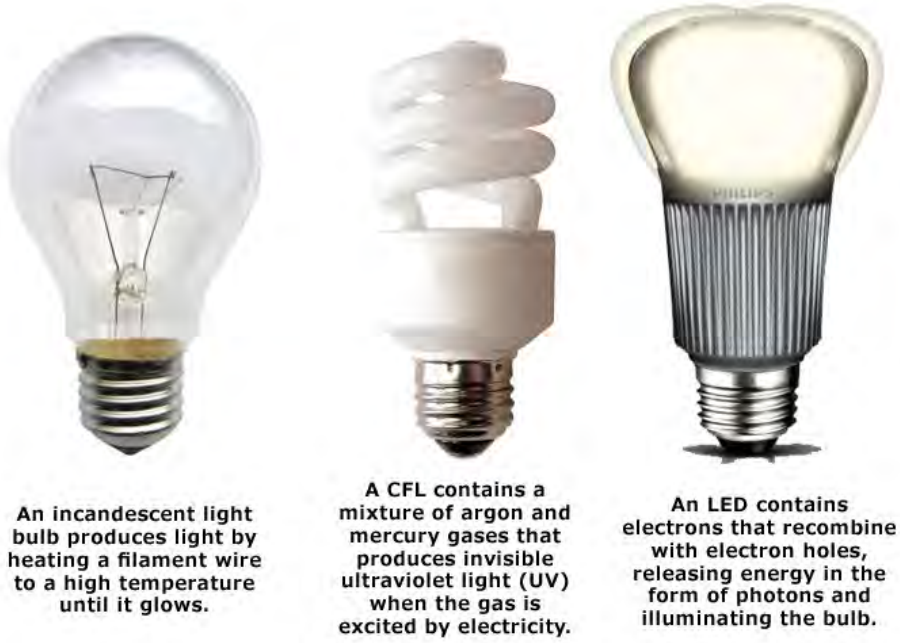


Photo Credit: http://arcadianhome.com/blog/troubleshooting-light-bulbs-lighting-fixtures-and-lamps

Incandescent bulbs are the most commonly used type. CFLs consume a quarter of the energy that incandescent bulbs and tend to last longer – think of the energy cost savings! LEDs are long-lasting and eco-friendly; they emit no heat and will work in the cold – talk about versatility! With the change of materials to make longer lasting and energy efficient bulbs, comes specific disposal methods for broken and expired CFLs and LEDs!

If a CFL or other mercury-containing bulb breaks, how do I safely clean it up?

EPA recommends the following steps to safely clean up any broken CFLs. The most important steps to reduce exposure to mercury vapor from a broken bulb are:

1. BEFORE CLEAN UP:

a. Have people and pets leave the room.

b. Air out the room for 5-10 minutes by opening a window or door to the outdoor environment.

c. Shut off the central forced air heating/air-conditioning system, if you have one.

d. Collect materials needed to clean up broken bulb:
stiff paper or cardboard;
sticky tape;
damp paper towels or disposable wet wipes (for hard surfaces); and
a glass jar with a metal lid or a sealable plastic bag.

2. DURING CLEAN UP:

For Hard Surfaces

a. Carefully scoop up glass fragments and powder using stiff paper or cardboard and place debris and paper/cardboard in a glass jar with a metal lid. If a glass jar is not available, use a sealable plastic bag.
(NOTE: Since a plastic bag will not prevent the mercury vapor from escaping, remove the plastic bag(s) from the home after cleanup.)
b. Use sticky tape, such as duct tape, to pick up any remaining small glass fragments and powder. Place the used tape in the glass jar or plastic bag.
c. Wipe the area clean with damp paper towels or disposable wet wipes. Place the towels in the glass jar or plastic bag.
d. Vacuuming of hard surfaces during cleanup is not recommended unless broken glass remains after all other cleanup steps have been taken. [NOTE: It is possible that vacuuming could spread mercury containing powder or mercury vapor, although available information on this problem is limited.] If vacuuming is needed to ensure removal of all broken glass, keep the following tips in mind:

Keep a window or door to the outdoors open;
Vacuum the area where the bulb was broken using the vacuum hose, if available; and
Remove the vacuum bag (or empty and wipe the canister) and seal the bag/vacuum debris, and any materials used to clean the vacuum, in a plastic bag.

e. Promptly place all bulb debris and cleanup materials, including vacuum cleaner bags, outdoors in a trash container or protected area until materials can be disposed of. Avoid leaving any bulb fragments or cleanup materials indoors.
f. Next, check with your local government about disposal requirements in your area, because some localities require fluorescent bulbs (broken or unbroken) be taken to a local recycling center. If there is no such requirement in your area, you can dispose of the materials with your household trash.
g. Wash your hands with soap and water after disposing of the jars or plastic bags containing bulb debris and cleanup materials.
h. Continue to air out the room

For Carpeting or Rugs

a. Carefully scoop up glass fragments and powder using stiff paper or cardboard and place debris and paper/cardboard in a glass jar with a metal lid. If a glass jar is not available, use a sealable plastic bag.
(NOTE: Since a plastic bag will not prevent the mercury vapor from escaping, remove the plastic bag(s) from the home after cleanup.)

b. Use sticky tape, such as duct tape, to pick up any remaining small glass fragments and powder. Place the used tape in the glass jar or plastic bag.

c. Vacuuming of carpeting or rugs during cleanup is not recommended unless broken glass remains after all other cleanup steps have been taken. [NOTE: It is possible that vacuuming could spread mercury containing powder or mercury vapor, although available information on this problem is limited.] If vacuuming is needed to ensure removal of all broken glass, keep the following tips in mind:

Keep a window or door to the outdoors open;
Vacuum the area where the bulb was broken using the vacuum hose, if available, and
Remove the vacuum bag (or empty and wipe the canister) and seal the bag/vacuum debris, and any materials used to clean the vacuum, in a plastic bag.

d. Promptly place all bulb debris and cleanup materials, including vacuum cleaner bags, outdoors in a trash container or protected area until materials can be disposed of. Avoid leaving any bulb fragments or cleanup materials indoors.
e. Next, check with your local government about disposal requirements in your area, because some localities require fluorescent bulbs (broken or unbroken) be taken to a local recycling center. If there is no such requirement in your area, you can dispose of the materials with your household trash.
f. Wash your hands with soap and water after handling of the jars or plastic bags containing bulb debris and cleanup materials.
g. Continue to air out the room where the bulb was broken and leave the H&AC system shut off, as practical, for several hours.

How do I properly dispose of the broken or expired CFL or other mercury-containing bulbs?

Once the broken pieces of the bulb or expired bulbs are contained in a separate bag or packed in a box, please bring them down to the Red Cliff Transfer Station. The Red Cliff Transfer Station will accept CFLs and LEDs for a low rate and is open on Tuesdays and Saturdays. These bulbs *cannot* be disposed of as household waste and *cannot* be recycled because of the contents. Please notify the staff on site when disposing of any hazardous items.

For more information, check out:

Further details on clean-up procedures: https://www.epa.gov/cfl/cleaning-broken-cfl#qi
Mercury in your environment: https://www.epa.gov/mercury

If there are any questions, please contact the Environmental Department at 715-779-3650 or email linda.nguyen@redcliff-nsn.gov .

Forestry Concerns: Oak Wilt Fungal Disease

Red Cliff Wildlife & Forestry

OAK WILT DISEASE

threatens **oak trees** in this area.

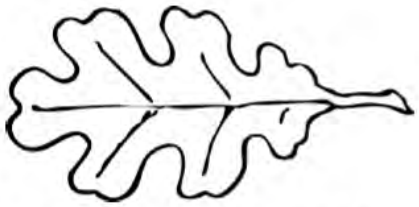
Watch the WI DNR's new video about this **devastating fungal disease** at:

dnr.wi.gov/

Keyword: "oak wilt"

Oak wilt kills trees in the **red oak group** (red, black and northern pin oaks), and also harms trees in the **white oak group** (white, bur and swamp white oaks).

Red oak leaves typically have pointed lobes.



White oak leaves have rounded lobes.

Help protect oak trees from oak wilt—
don't prune or otherwise "wound" oaks from April through July.

WDNR Flyer

Oak wilt has been found in southern Bayfield County. Please contact Red Cliff Wildlife and Forestry if you have questions, comments or concerns; or especially if you spot any oak trees that look like they may have oak wilt disease: ***Jeremy.st.arnold@redcliff-nsn.gov 715-779-3795***

SPRING TIME IS HERE AND WE'LL BE BACK IN RESIDENTIAL AREAS SOON, REMEMBER…

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DUMPSTERS, HOUSEHOLD GARBAGE AND BIRD FEEDERS WILL ATTRACT BEARS. TO AVOID ATTRACTING UN-WANTED WILDLIFE CONSIDER TAKING DOWN BIRD FEEDERS IN THE SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER MONTHS. GO TO THE DUMP OFTEN. DO NOT STORE HOUSEHOLD GARBAGE OUTSIDE. IF YOU HAVE A DUMPSTER, A BEAR WILL FIND IT. MAKE SURE YOU SECURE THE LID USING BOARDS, STRAPS OR OTHER MEANS. CONSIDER RE-MOVING OR NOT USING YOUR DUMPSTER IN THE SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER OR UPDGARDING TO A BEAR PROOF DUMPSTER WITH A METAL LID. HOMEOWNERS/RENTERS WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CLEANING UP ANY LITTER CAUSED BY NUISANCE WILDLIFE. IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS OR WOULD LIKE MORE TIPS ON HOW TO AVOID CONTACT WITH NUISANCE WILDLIFE. CONTACT THE RED CLIFF WARDENS AT 715-779-3732.

ZIINZIBAAKWADAABOO - Maple sap

ZHIIWAAGAMIZIGAN - Maple syrup

ZIINZIBAAKWA - Maple sugar

ANINAATIG - Sugar maple tree

ZIIGWAN - It is spring

Springtime Word Search

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

AABAWAA
ANIMIKII
ANIMIKIIKAA
ANINAATIG
BAASHKIKIWAAM
INAABIWIN
ISKIGAMIZIGAN
NAADOOBII
NAMEBIN
NINGIDE
OZHIGAIGE
ZIIGWAN

RED CLIFF BAND OF LAKE SUPERIOR CHIPPEWA

Treaty Natural Resources Division

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