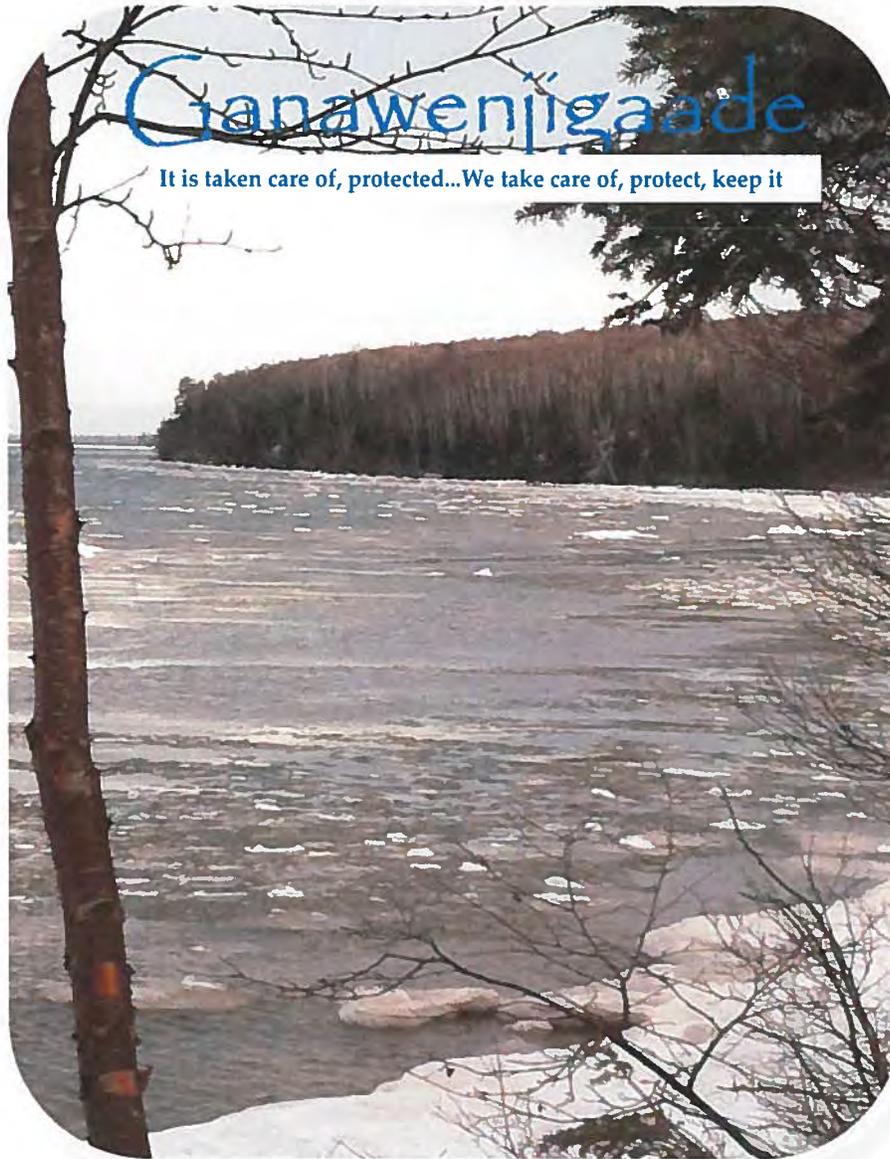
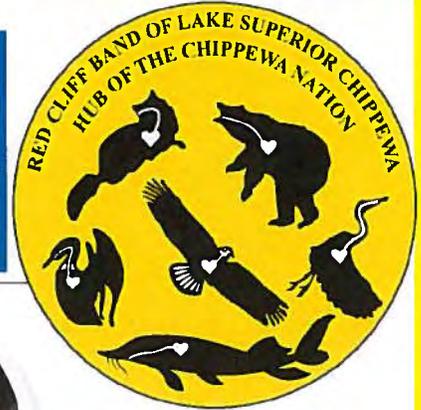




Treaty Natural Resource Division

Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa



Ganawenjigaade

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

Ice build-up on Little Sand Bay—Biiboon is here!



Volume 1, Issue 4
Winter 2012

Special points of interest:

- *A Special Thank You!*
- *Treaty Natural Resource Team Members 2012*
- *Ice Safety*
- *THPO News*
- *Annual Bear and Deer Harvest Report*
- *Winter Pet Care*
- *2013 Stewardship Report*

Inside this issue:

<i>Employee of the Month</i>	3
<i>Hatchery News</i>	8
<i>Indoor Air Quality</i>	9
<i>Deer Disease</i>	11
<i>Clean Water Act</i>	12-13
<i>Forest Pests</i>	15
<i>Getting in Gear with Restoration</i>	16-21

M i i g w e c h !

- ◇ Thanks to Ed Sindelar, Public Works Administrator, for helping to install the new restroom at Frog Bay Tribal National Park!
- ◇ A big thanks to Bill Mertig for taking on some of our Warden's hours. Without Bill's help, we would have had to lay off staff due to recent budget cuts.
- ◇ We would like to thank Amy Adrihan, Environmental Coordinator for the DOT, for working so hard to help us reach a cost-share requirement on a recent EPA grant proposal. We contacted the DOT last minute and she made it happen!
- ◇ Paul Johnson from NRCS deserves a lot of credit. Paul has been instrumental in engineering designs on numerous restoration projects our Division has carried forward over the last year. Thanks Paul!

Employee of the Month

By Chad Abel

An office is only as good as its staff. And we hear at the Treaty Natural Resource Division think we have some of the best. The following team members were nominated for Employee of the Month in the last three months by their fellow co-workers.



October Employee of the Month – Melonee Montano, Environmental Director

It has been a year since Melonee resumed her role as Director of the Environmental Program, and positive things have occurred as a result of her leadership. After experiencing a good deal of staff turnover, Melonee trained two new staff in EPA program requirements and began a new funding cycle. She also oversaw the first successful removal of barrels in Lake Superior as part of the NAELAMP “barrels project” this past summer. I appreciate Melonee’s knowledge of EPA programs, and her willingness to manage her office as part of a larger team within the Treaty Natural Resource Division.



November Employee of the Month – Todd Norwood, Assistant Biologist

Todd was hired on in early 2012 to strengthen the Forestry and Wildlife Programs. Todd’s background in native landscape restoration fits well within our program goals, and he is a productive addition to the team. He developed a response plan to the destructive Emerald Ash Borer and has begun work on the Tribe’s Wolf Management Plan. He is also looking at new approaches to help restore Red Cliff forests to their original grandeur. I appreciate Todd’s ability to juggle multiple projects at once, and how he finds ways to help the team indirectly as well, like showing fellow staff how to use the new GPS units.



December Employee of the Month – Lucas Cadotte, Warden

Lucas is a conscientious and dependable team member. He has used his law enforcement background to help develop the Conservation Warden office into one of the best around. Recently Lucas really showed his commitment to the team in the way he handled news of budget cuts that will limit his Warden hours in the near future. Our Warden office is a source of pride within the Treaty Natural Resource Division, and Lucas has played no small part by being a consummate professional in his career.

Native American Tribes: Stewarding Land For Parks and Recreation

Published: www.outsideonline.com

By: Catherine O'Connor

If you've been near the Red Cliff Reservation in Wisconsin's northernmost reaches, you were likely there to visit Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, a stunning collection of 21 small islands in Lake Superior. But as of this summer, you can tack on a visit to an adjacent 89-acre tract of transitional boreal forest and lakefront called the Frog Bay Tribal National Park.

"It's not affiliated with the National Park System, [the name is] the tribe's own designation," says Chad Abel, natural resource administrator for the Red Cliff tribe. "The tribe wanted to call it 'national,' based on conservation values they're instilling at the park and because all of the general public has access to the land, which is somewhat unusual for tribal land."

The park was made possible thanks to the generosity and foresightedness of husband and wife team David and Marjorie Johnson. David, who is in his mid-90s, purchased the tract in the 1980s for \$34,000. Since the couple were advancing in age, and because they did not think their children could afford paying the high property taxes, they wanted to ensure the land would remain protected and undeveloped, as it had been since they purchased it.

Tia Nelson, a friend of the Johnsons and daughter of Gaylord Nelson, the late Wisconsin governor and United States senator, brought the Johnson and BRC together. The Nelsons were neighbors of the Johnsons in Madison, where David worked as a professor at the University of Wisconsin. Tia learned of the Johnsons' wishes and contacted the Bayfield Regional Conservancy (BRC). (Gaylord Nelson was also an early environmentalist and founded Earth Day.) The BRC, based just a few miles from the reservation in the town of Bayfield, works to protect and conserve Lake Superior shoreline and forests.

"David wanted to sell the land to us," says Ellen Kwiatkowski, BRC's executive director. "But we said we didn't want to own it," that it should go back to the tribe. When the Red Cliff Reservation was formed in the mid 1800s, she says, there were 14,000 acres divided up among the 200 Red Cliff families. Over the years, however, many lots were sold off to people outside the tribe—sometimes not through proper means.

"To gain title [to the land] they needed a certificate of competency signed by a white person," Kwiatkowski explains. "Something happened with that, people sometimes got swindled—thought they were signing off timber but were actually selling the land."

The Red Cliff tribe welcomed the idea of reclaiming the land under the condition that they would be able to conserve it, but the tribe lacked the funds to purchase it—the tract was appraised at nearly \$1 million. So the BRC applied for a grant from the Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP), a NOAA program designed to protect coastal and estuarine lands considered important for their conservation value.

CELCP approved the Frog Bay proposal and the resulting grant covered half the purchase price of the land, while David Johnson agreed to donate the rest. The park has "huge historical and cultural signifi-

cance for the tribe," says Kwiatkowski. "But it also has a really high ecological value. It's a transitional boreal forest, which is very rare, and restricted in its range because of climate change and habitat loss."

The tribe has signed a strict conservation easement that dictates what can and cannot occur on park property. The beach can be accessed by boat—sea kayaking is popular throughout the Apostle Islands—or by a single, short road off the nearest highway. No future development or commercial activity is allowed and there is no entrance fee, though donations are accepted.

"No vehicles or ATVs or snow machines are allowed in the park," says Abel. "But there are trails for snowshoeing, crosscountry skiing, and hiking."

"It's just a magical woods," says Kwiatkowski, speaking from her office in Bayfield. "It's raining here right now, but if I was in those woods I wouldn't feel the rain because the canopy is so thick. There are rare plants and because the park is contiguous with a lot of other natural land, it supports a wide variety of charismatic megafauna, including black bear, Canada lynx, bobcats, and pine martins. It has views of five of the Apostle Islands—it's a completely pristine beach."

Frog Bay Tribal National Park opened August 3 and is being co-managed by both the BRC and the tribe. It opened nearly a year to the date after the Red Cliff tribe, a Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, opened the nearby Legendary Waters Resort & Casino. The resort is branded as a kind of nature-lover's casino. Windows onto the lake line the gaming rooms; hiking, sailing, kayaking, and mountain biking tours compete for guests' attention. That might sound odd, but given its location on the shores of Gitche Gumee and the significance the lake holds in Red Cliff culture, it's quite fitting.

But Red Cliff isn't the only Native American tribe that is developing parklands.

The Oglala Sioux tribe is set to take over management of the South Unit of Badlands National Park. The tribe and the National Park Service (NPS) have been working on an agreement to shift management of the 133,300-acre parcel since 2003, but the transition is likely to take a few more years at least.

The tribe already employs a crew of rangers and wildlife managers that are working to introduce the swift fox and mountain lion to the region. It wants to increase tourism to the park, add a herd of 1,200 bison, and offer cultural workshops in crafts, such as bow making and tanning.

Are these efforts signaling a move away from gaming as a revenue generator and toward more land stewardship and recreation-based tourism? Perhaps. But Native peoples, especially coastal indigenous cultures, are recognizing the larger need to mitigate and adapt to a rapidly changing climate. That's why four Washington state tribes banded together to host the First Stewards Symposium in D.C. this summer.

At the symposium, tribal leaders from the West Coast, Alaska, Pacific Islands, the Great Lakes, East Coast, and the Gulf of Mexico joined together to meet with policy makers and climate scientists. After the event the group sent a resolution to Congress that essentially calls for a seat at the climate change table. "First Stewards call on the United States government to formally recognize us and our expertise and to consult with our tribal governments and indigenous communities for guidance in all policies that affect our way of life and to support our management efforts," the resolution reads.

Treaty Natural Resource Division 2012 Team Members



Division employees (from left to right) are: Lucas Cadotte, Warden; Chad Abel, Division Administrator; Lynna Gurnoe, Warden; Larry Balber, THPO; Linda Nguyen, Water Resource Manager; Shelly Gurnoe, Office Manager; Mike Balber, Indoor Air Tech; Mike Defoe, Assistant Biologist; Mark Duffy, Chief Warden; Tony Corbine, Water Resource Assistant; Sara Wroblewski, Natural Resource Specialist; Bryan Bainbridge, Fisheries Leader; Melonee Montano, Environmental Director; Chase Meierotto, Hatchery Manager; Todd Norwood, Assistant Biologist -Forestry and Wildlife; Fran Cadotte, Hatchery Tech; Tanya Brown, Environmental Legal Assistant; Tom Gary Jr, Fishery Tech; Ed Boyd Jr, Field Technician; Gary Defoe, Stream Technician. Missing from photo is William "Bim" Gordon, Transfer Station Operator.

Treaty Natural Resource Division

A Healthy Affair for the "Health Fair"

The Treaty Natural Resources Division had a large presence at the Health Fair which was held Friday, November 16th at Legendary Waters Resort and Casino Conference Center. The Division had 5 booths which included individuals from the Environmental, Wardens, and Natural Resources Departments.



The event which was titled Dekonigaa-deg (Day-con-i-gah-dayg) or "The holders of the Medicine" was a success. Many vendors and performers came to show their support of the community.

Raffle items, door prizes and many booth raffles were provided for people who attended the event. There was healthy food provided for those who brought an appetite.

Screenings were offered for blood pressure, cholesterol, blood sugar, and flu vaccines, and free massages were also provided to willing participants.

This event was sponsored by the Red Cliff Community Health Clinic. If you have any questions please contact the clinic at:

715-779-3707



Bernie the Talking Burn Barrel

The talking burn barrel display was borrowed from the Sigurd Olsen Environmental Institute at Northland College. The display talked about the dangers of open barrel burning and issues related to doing so.

I apologize for any inconvenience it may have caused to a few of the children that visited the booth.



Tribal Hatchery News

The Tribal Fish Hatchery is continuing to spawn coaster brook trout during this time of the year. Roughly half of the fish have been spawned and their eggs have been placed in incubation trays. The first of the eggs collected are beginning to eye up, with a couple already hatching. Staff is also continuing to separate the live "eyed" eggs from the ones that were a little less fortunate and not fertilized. This is done with the help of our egg sorting machine. This machine is a life saver for the hatchery staff. It helps so that hours are not wasted on picking every single bad egg. This machine uses water, air, and a laser to identify and separate the good eggs from the bad eggs. If an egg is good (i.e. fertilized and eyed up) it goes to a catch bucket on the left. If an egg is all white or yellow it goes to a bucket on the right.

We are expecting that within the next month all fish will be spawned, eggs will be hatching, and we will continue to sort until all eggs have hatched. The hatchery is also planning on doing a release of some of the fish in the facility before the lake is totally covered with ice. More room needs to be made in the hatchery so that the fish that will be hatching in the next couple months have a place to grow. Fish will be released with an ARP fin clip which stands for Adipose (Small fin in front of the tail) and Right Pectoral (Fin closest to the head on the right side). By releasing the fish at this time will also begin to get ready for our Recirculating Aquaculture System to be installed.

As mentioned in previous newsletters the hatchery is looking at getting a RAS (Recirculating Aquaculture System) installed to reduce the amount of waste water, while providing a suitable living environment for fish. Therefore, the hatchery staff just finished gathering up the last of the contractor's bids for the recirculating system. Precautions are being made by taking this whole process slowly. By doing so the best selection of what is needed for the hatchery will be made. The hatchery is excited to get this project up and running, and make advancements in production and water usage. The recommendation will be made to the council on which contractor we would like to work with and the process will begin.

Below is a picture of separated eggs. All eggs in this tray are "eyed up" ready to hatch.



Above is a picture of the "egg sorter" in action separating good eggs (left bucket) from bad eggs (right bucket).

Red Cliff Environmental Department

Indoor Air Quality Program, (IAQ)



Red Cliff Tribe recognizes that in keeping with the mission of protecting human health and the environment, the tribe has entered into an agreement with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in support of these goals.

This agreement resulted in the creation of the Indoor Air Quality program within the Environmental Department. This project is the first funding by EPA under Clean Air Act (CAA Section 103) to the tribe for carrying out IAQ assessments, educating members, and assessing regional air quality needs through an Emissions Inventory of Ambient Air.

Did you know that indoor air can be up to five times as unhealthy as outdoor air?

People with asthma, allergies, or other respiratory health issues can be extremely sensitive to IAQ. This is particularly true among people who are Elderly, Young, or weakened by illness.

The IAQ assessment of homes or offices seeks to determine the need for insulation, ventilation, and moisture control measures. Problem areas are identified and the sources documented.

Carbon Monoxide (CO), Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), Relative Humidity in air and building materials (RH %), Particulates (Dust) levels will be measured and logged. In addition, an Infrared camera will be used to look for heat loss or other leakages. Home owner or occupant will be educated on ways to improve IAQ. This will promote healthful living conditions inside home and increase energy efficiency.

Red Cliff's IAQ program has performed 120+ assessments to date. Inspections are available to private homes, renters, housing units, offices and schools.

Two Typical problems found or encountered are,

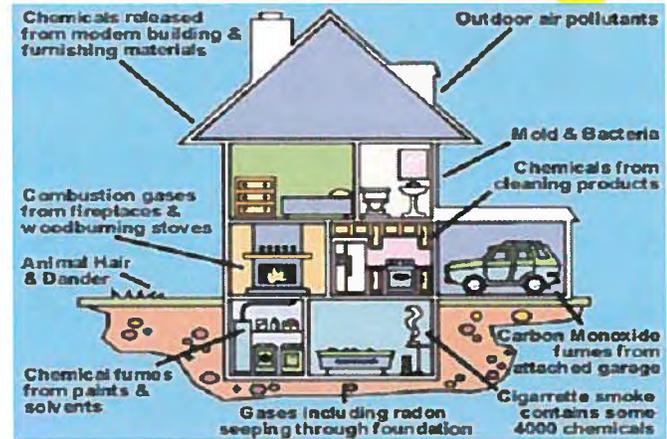
High humidity, this in turn can lead to mold or rot around windows and under carpets. Sources include leaking roof, water pipes, ground water, cooking or bathing. Treatment can be as simple as proper usage of ventilation fans.



High amounts of particulates in air. Sources include tracking in mud, living on dusty roads, pollens, pet dander, wood stoves and smoking. Everyone knows smoking is harmful. Other ways to lower particles are keeping pets outside, eliminating carpet, using good filters in vacuums and furnace.

Other things looked for include Radon gas, Asbestos, Lead Paint, chemical storage (VOCs), injury prevention, poisons, pests, combustion appliances, Fire and Electrical safety.

Red Cliff IAQ assessments are free. Call anytime to make an appointment.
(715) 779-3650 Mike Balber IAQ Program Manager





ICE Safety

Every year people who are out recreating have had either close calls or have broken through the ice of Lake Superior. Some of these people have been lucky enough to get away with no problem, while others have been injured through exposure to the elements causing hypothermia. The following contains several tips concerning ice safety:

1. Gauging the strength of ice is very difficult. **There is no such thing as 100% safe ice.**
 - o Never walk or drive on cloudy ice
 - o Only go on clear, thick ice
 - o Spring ice is **NEVER** safe
 - o The thickness of ice is never consistent - it will be flat on top, but not on the bottom
 - o Snow on ice acts as an insulator - it makes ice warmer and weaker
 - o Extreme cold snaps will weaken the ice
 - o Ice formed over running water (rivers & streams) is more dangerous than ice formed over standing water (lakes & ponds)
2. General ice thickness guidelines (on new, clear ice only):
 - o Less than 2 inches - **STAY OFF!**
 - o 4" and thicker - probably safe for walking and ice fishing on foot
 - o 5" and thicker - probably safe for ATV or snowmobiling
 - o 8-12" and thicker - probably safe for small cars or light pickups
 - o 12-15" and thicker - probably safe for medium trucks
3. Noisy ice doesn't necessarily mean unsafe ice. It's just the layer of ice shifting and moving on top of the water.
4. The safety of ice is ever-changing. It depends on a multitude of factors.
 - o thickness
 - o age of the ice
 - o temperature
 - o snow cover
 - o depth of water under the ice
 - o size of the body of water under the ice
 - o water chemistry
 - o currents
 - o local climate
 - o distribution of weight on the ice
5. Your most important tool is common sense.

What do you do if someone falls through the ice?

1. Act quickly and call 911 for help immediately. Make sure properly trained and equipped rescue personnel are alerted to respond.
2. **DO NOT** go out onto the ice. Many times would-be rescuers become victims themselves.
3. Reach, Throw, or Row. Extend a branch, pole, or ladder to the victim. Throw them a buoyant object such as a life ring or float tied to a rope. If a boat is nearby, row out to the victim or push it toward them.

RED CLIFF NATURAL RESOURCE DEPARTMENT

Winter 2012

Deer Disease

By: Gary Defoe

Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease, or (EHD) is a viral disease that is transmitted by the biting fly, aka no-see-ums (*Culicoides* midges). Before the 21st century, no cases of (EHD) were found in the deer population of Wisconsin. However, it was diagnosed for the first time in Iowa County, when approximately 14 deer were found deceased in September 2002. The viral disease is commonly found in



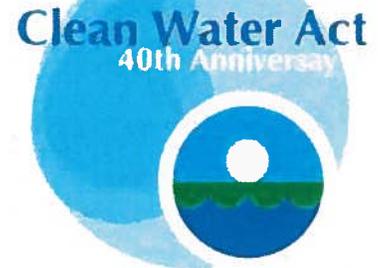
Michigan, South Dakota, Montana and other numerous states. This year in Wisconsin, 345 cases have been confirmed or the most likely cause of death. The closest confirmed case is in Marquette County in southern Wisconsin. Drought conditions this summer have concentrated deer around a diminishing water holes, which makes them easy targets for the biting flies. Whitetail deer are not the only hoofed animal affected by EHD. Pronghorn

Antelope, Bighorn Sheep, Mule Deer are just a few hoofed animals that can be affected by the virus.

Deer can display multiple symptoms depending on how long they been infected. Symptoms may include: depression, fever, difficulty breathing, swelling in the head, neck or eyelids and deer could lose its fear of man. The last stage of EHD symptoms include: ulcer on tongue or thick pad on roof of mouth starts to erode, fluid builds up in lungs and lining of the rumen can scar. Fever sets in, deer seek out water source. Most deer that have been overcome by the disease, have been found near streams or other water sources. If you see a deer that looks sickly or acting funny, call your local wardens office or state DNR officials.



The Clean Water Act: Protecting and Restoring Our Waters Q&A



What is the Clean Water Act?

Originally enacted in 1948 to control water pollution primarily based on state and local efforts, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, or Clean Water Act (CWA), was totally revised in 1972 to give the Act its current shape. The CWA set a new national goal “to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation’s waters”, with interim goals that all waters be fishable and swimmable where possible. Currently, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for carrying out provisions of the CWA, but the CWA allows Tribes to run their own water programs in a manner similar to states (TAS) under section 518. There are multiple grant and non-grant water program carried under section 518 (CWA 106 - Water Pollution Control, CWA 319 - Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program, CWA 303/401 Water Quality Standards and Certification). As of 2009, about 40 tribes across the country have been authorized to run their own full-fledged water programs including five tribes in the Great Lakes region – the Mole Lake Band of Sokaogon Chippewa in Wisconsin, the Fond du Lac Band of Chippewa, Grand Portage Band of Chippewa in Minnesota, Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, and Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians.

What does the TAS application encompass?

A TAS application for each water program under the CWA is required for a Tribe to have program authorization working with quality assurance and quality control plans. The TAS application for CWA 303/401 is a lengthy process. It has taken some Tribes up to 10 years for TAS approval. The application process includes, but is not limited to components such as: establishing consistent baseline/reference water quality data for years, up to date STORET data log in, comment periods that involve state, county, federal, and community agencies, stakeholders, landowners, farmers, business enterprises, and tribal and non-tribal members residing within Red Cliff Reservation for the application process and water quality standards, press releases, meetings, hearings under 40 CFR 131.20 , possible lawsuits, water body characterization, assessing designated uses and impacts of non-member activity on all Tribal waters, water quality standards adopted into Tribal ordinances , and finally, the Environmental Protection Agency approval of application and water quality standards.

When EPA approves a tribe’s TAS application the tribe becomes eligible to seek federal approval of its WQS. WQS consist of designated uses for water bodies, water quality criteria to protect those uses, and an anti-degradation policy consistent with 40 CFR 131.12. A Tribe’s WQS would establish water quality goals for specific water bodies and serve as the regulatory basis for establishing water quality-based treatment controls and strategies. To obtain federal approval of its standards, a Tribe must develop proposed standards, make them available for public comment, hold a public hearing regarding those proposed standards, and submit them to EPA for approval. Upon EPA approval, tribal WQS would apply to the reservation waters covered by the Tribal TAS application. Disagreements on jurisdictions and authority are potential subjects that could surface; adequate personnel

are required to make this process run as smoothly as possible to preserve and exercise Tribal sovereignty and water interests.

How will this be applied to Tribal waterbodies?

Red Cliff Water Resources Program has TAS for CWA 106 and 319, which are non-regulatory; CWA 303/401 will be a regulatory program. Water quality standards will be designed to protect streams, rivers and lakes so they can be used safely for their intended purpose (recreational, economical, wildlife, medicinal, and ceremonial) by setting criteria per waterbody. Parties applying for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits that will affect Tribal waterbody's designated uses will have to adhere to Tribal WQS.

What does TAS for CWA 303/401 cover and not cover?

EPA's approval of a Tribe's application does not give the Tribe any enforcement authority under the Clean Water Act; EPA retains that enforcement authority until a Tribe is approved to implement a federal permitting program. A state or Tribe running a water standards program is also authorized to grant or deny certification that a proposed discharge under federal license or permit does not violate its water quality standards. Downstream states or Tribes may request that the EPA object to a permit proposed by an upstream jurisdiction if they believe the proposed activity would violate their water quality standards.

How is TAS for CWA 303/401 used in a multi-jurisdictional scenario?

If there are differences between state and Tribal standards, the state and Tribe may work together to resolve the issue on a case-by-case basis just as neighboring states do with each other. Usually, the more astringent WQS will have precedence, but there are some cases where the party with the more astringent WQS will waive the standards or condition the circumstances. If the parties can't resolve the problem, EPA helps settle the dispute under the Dispute Resolution Mechanism 40 CFR 131.7.

What if the Tribe can't meet WQS that have been set?

WQS may be revised if:

EPA and/or state has been revised their WQS to be more astringent;
the Tribe can adequately demonstrate through a Use Attainability Analysis (UAA) that the designated uses can't be attained.

Or:

The degraded water body will be assessed through the listing of impaired waters process and EPA approved and then be placed on the federal impaired water list;
depending on the source of pollutant, a variance for NPDES permit may need to be applied for to meet WQS until technology and methods are in place to resume meeting WQS.

For further water questions, please direct them to Linda Nguyen, Water Resources Programs Manager at Linda.Nguyen@redcliff-nsn.gov or 715/779-3650.



Tribal Historic Preservation Past, Present, Future

NEW POW WOW GROUNDS UPDATE

The transition of a former 40 acre farm, known as the Casoria parcel, into a tribal cultural preservation site continues. In December, the tribal group assigned and requested to facilitate the use of Shakopee grant funds, met and approved an initial site plan design and allocated \$147,000 in project costs. Our goal is to have all necessary facilities in place for the '35th Annual Red Cliff Traditional Pow Wow', July 5, 6, 7 of 2013.

The project design team focused on public access & parking, utilities, dance arena, concession and camping areas as initial priorities in the first phase of a cultural community multi-use facility development. The project team is expected to recommend the final plan design and budget to the Tribal Council for approval within the next thirty days.

FISCAL CLIFF & FEDERAL FUNDING

The THPO program received discouraging news recently. Similar to the BIA, the THPO program is funded through the National Park Service, both of which are in the Interior Department. The Tribe received a recent notification of projected budget allocation for FY-13 programs; we were thrown over the cliff.

The projected FY 13 budgets reflect a huge reduction with funding cuts above 40% for all tribal programs. NPS advised that programs should adjust accordingly in the upcoming funding cycle.

SACRED SITES & TRADITIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTIES

The renewing and ongoing activities within national agencies regarding tribal issues of historical and cultural preservation approached a milestone recently. A bulletin was issued, affecting five federal agencies, on the proposed management and recommendations allowing the agency to pursue their mission while simultaneously accommodating and protecting sacred sites. The result of many listening sessions across the nation has shown that agencies have not always balanced special site concerns with other land use activities. While agency policies haven't changed significantly at this time, recommendations for the future stressed the need for better relationships and communications; needed improvement in current federal policies, procedures and expanded opportunities in co-management training and consulting with tribes.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

In this past quarter THPO initiated special events for community and tribal members beginning with the return visit of noted Ojibwe historian, Theresa Schenck. Ms Schenck held a book signing on her recent publication of "The Ojibwe Journals of Edmund Ely", followed by a community discussion group. Another event was the forty (40) hour "Archaeological Para-Professional Training" course held in Red Cliff. Tribal members, federal agency staff and tribal staff participated in the no-cost week long event. Field exercises of mapping and documenting were held in the Frog Bay Tribal Park, St Francis Cemetery and in the City of Bayfield with the Bayfield Regional Conservancy.

FOREST PESTS!

By Todd Norwood—Forestry & Wildlife

There are a lot of forest pests out there: Insects, rusts or fungi, disease, non-native plants. I'm sure the list continues. Some may be a minor nuisance, while others wreak havoc on forest ecology and economics. Consider a scenario where your favorite sugar bush is completely wiped out by the Asian Longhorn Beetle (don't be too alarmed; it's not anywhere close to Northern Wisconsin yet). Or how about an entire black ash swamp killed by Emerald Ash Borer (EAB), resulting in drastically changed hydrology and an influx of non-native plant species. Unlike the former example, this situation has the potential to become reality all too easily. And in the event of this potential reality, EAB won't stop at just one localized black ash stand. Read on and learn how you can help prevent EAB (and other pests) from destroying your forests.



Let's start with a brief history. EAB is a beetle from Asia that is rapidly spreading around parts of North America, killing millions of ash trees. It's especially prevalent in the Great Lakes region with Wisconsin currently having 15 counties in quarantine as a result of infestation. The destructive life stage of the beetle (for ash trees) is its larval form. Beetle larvae burrow around the tree under the bark, feeding on tissue that transports tree nutrients. Almost inevitably, the tree dies. Adult beetles emerge from the tree through "D"-shaped holes in spring or summer and generally fly only a half-mile or less to a suitable ash tree for laying eggs. The cycle continues and the population spreads. Consider the adult beetle flight range: a half-mile or less in general. Now consider the beetle has spread to Canada and over a dozen states. That's a whole lot of half-mile flights. Or maybe it's not. Instead, EAB dispersal is greatly aided by human activities. Initially it was ash shipping crates from Asia. Later, maybe it was infected ash timber on its way to the mill. Infested ash nursery stock being shipped for planting in other states is likely the cause of multiple new outbreaks in states with no prior EAB presence. These activities are now highly regulated in quarantined areas, hopefully minimizing the potential for spread. However, there's another method of spread that is slightly harder to regulate, perhaps becoming one of the most significant dispersal aids for EAB.

Firewood. It's certainly a reliable heat source that many of us enjoy utilizing during the abundant cold months of Northern Wisconsin. Whilst firewood provides a great source of reliable heat, it also can provide major ecological problems by spreading EAB (and other forest pests and disease!). Firewood aids EAB dispersal when an infested tree is cut and the wood moved to a new location some distance away. Often logs aren't burned right away as it dries in preparation for future use, allowing time for EAB to emerge. Or perhaps the wood is brought from a distance to a campsite during a summer camping trip or fall hunting excursion and not all logs are burned. Whatever the situation for moving firewood is, some precautions should be taken and are listed below. Don't worry; you don't have to stop burning wood altogether!



- **Don't** move firewood from quarantined counties (federal penalties apply!).
- **Don't** move firewood more than 25 miles from where it originated.
- **Do** buy or cut firewood locally when camping.
- **Do** buy or cut firewood for home use locally or within 25 miles of home.
- Burn all wood locally when camping. Don't move wood to your next destination.

Getting in Gear with Restoration: Addressing Resource Concerns at Red Cliff

By Chad Abel

The Treaty Natural Resource Division has identified a number of concern areas around Red Cliff that are negatively impacting the natural environment. We understand that people don't always agree on what is considered a problem in nature. In an effort to better inform the tribal community on projects that are proposed for 2013, I have put together this newsletter article to help explain why we think these projects are important.

Project 1: Beach Washout at Marina

You may have noticed after rain storms last summer that a washout has been occurring on the sand beach by the boat ramp at Legendary Waters. These photos were taken by Kathy Barri during a rain storm in September:



You can see in the first photo the enormous amount of water that is coming off of the casino roof. There is too much water from the roof for the grass to absorb, and much of it ends up running across the pavement toward the boat ramp. In the next photo the rain water from the roof is washing to the lake across the beach, leaving trenches in the sand that is dirtying the lake water.

Problem Being Created: The rainwater is causing erosion of the beach. The sand that is being washed into the lake is affecting water clarity and water quality. If the problem is not resolved, the sand will fill in the marina and boat ramp, and the marina will need to be dredged.

How Can We Fix It? We have applied for funding to install a French drain system along the pavement that will prevent the water from running across the beach. This is a very low cost option to protect the beach from further erosion. This area would also benefit from a making a rain garden in the grassy area of the photo. This would slow down the flow of water from the roof and prevent nutrients from washing into the lake.

Project 2: Hwy 13 Ditch near Legendary Waters

This next project area is of significant concern. The area has been badly eroded from the storm water that flows from the ditches of Hwy 13. Water from the settling pond at the casino also flows into this location, and it is not designed to handle the amount of water that it gets.



If you look closely at the photo, you can see me standing down in the gully. I'm wearing a black jacket. An estimated 1,000 tons of sediment have washed out of this spot in the last few years.

Problem Being Created: The erosion that is happening at this site is all being washed into Buffalo Bay. This makes the bay more shallow, covers up lakebed habitat for many aquatic species, washes excess nutrients into the bay, prevents photosynthesis of aquatic plants that provide oxygen for fish, and damages water quality. This area is a big problem!

How Can We Fix It? We have applied for funding to reconstruct the area. The storm water that enters would all be brought together to a small plunge pool. From there, a rock lined ditch would carry the water to the lake to stabilize the soils and prevent further erosion.

Project 3: Walking Path to Eagle Beach

Do you know the path at the dead end of Eagle Bay Road that tribal members take down to the beach? It is a foot path that goes down a pretty steep slope to get down to the sandy beach on Lake Superior. As you can see in the photo, this foot path has deteriorated over the years.



Problem Being Created: Like the other projects mentioned above, the problem here is once again erosion. This spot is actively eroding, and this is hurting the surrounding trees by exposing their roots. The path is also a safety concern for tribal members. Footing here is insecure and can be slick.

How Can We Fix It? We want to construct a boardwalk over the steepest and most eroded part of the slope for tribal members. This will prevent the continued erosion of the slope and provide safe passage to families visiting the beach. The walkway may contain a few steps to descend the steepest portion.

Relationship to IRMP: As a recreational resource, the IRMP puts a priority on updating and establishing both motorized and non-motorized trails for better access by tribal members.

Project 4: The River Bank of Spirit Island

The Raspberry River flows by the Raspberry Campground before it passes by Spirit Island to the mouth of Lake Superior. The bank of Spirit Island has been slowly eroding for years, but during the flood last spring this area suffered severe damage. It now looks like this:



If you are familiar with the area, you will notice that all of the logs that were once in the water along the bank have been washed out. The last storm also ripped out a couple of pines that were growing close to the river too.

Problem Being Created: The significant and active erosion occurring here is made worse every time the river floods. This erosion is gradually destroying Spirit Island, considered by many to be a sacred area. All of the sediment that is lost washes out into the river and makes the mouth of Raspberry on Lake Superior more and more shallow. The shallow mouth prevents good fish migration and destroys their underwater habitat. We don't believe the area will be able to correct itself on its own since the island is made of soft sand that is highly erodible.

How Can We Fix It? To be honest, we're not sure. We have applied for funding to get river experts here that are called Fluvial Geomorphologists. They study the river dynamics and incorporate mathematics to try to solve severe problems like this one. We think a potential solution would be to add large logs along certain parts of the shore to stabilize the bank, but even that would need to be done with careful consideration of placement.

Relationship to IRMP: In the IRMP Vision Statement, traditional, historical and cultural areas are set aside, preserved and *restored* for the education of our youth and the preservation of our life ways. The top response from tribal member to a special area they wanted to see preserved and protected was the Raspberry River and estuary area.

Of the eight watersheds, Red Cliff Creek and Raspberry River received the most attention to rehabilitate brook trout populations and improve in-stream habitat. Restoring degraded streams to support optimum population levels of coaster brook trout from threats of elevated sediment input and degradation of suitable reproductive habitat is a fish resources goal in the IRMP.

Project 5: ATV Crossing on Chicago Creek

Where Chicago Creek crosses Blueberry Road, there is an ATV trail that crosses Chicago Creek and gets a lot of use. At this same location, the culvert is what is called “perched”.

Problem Being Created: ATV traffic has degraded the stream substantially. The perched culvert, a term used when the culvert is set higher than the level of the stream, prevents brook trout from swimming upstream.

How Can We Fix It? We have received funding to create a series of pools that will raise the water level of the stream back into the culvert so trout may swim upstream. At the ATV crossing, we are going to put down rock material so continued ATV traffic no longer impacts the hill and stream.

Relationship to IRMP: The IRMP recognized that one of the effects on the natural condition of Chicago Creek is the ATV crossing near Blueberry Road. Allowing fish passage at the culvert will benefit overall goals to support optimum population levels of brook trout.

Project 6: Fixing the Boat Ramp at Raspberry Campground

The old boat ramp at Raspberry Campground is in bad shape. You can see from the below photo that the concrete forms sit higher than the low river level, and sheet tin has been put down to try and accommodate tribal members who want to use the launch.

Problem Being Created: The boat ramp is not functional and it is an eyesore. We are seeking funding to perform maintenance at the existing ramp. This will improve tribal member’s access to hunting and gathering activities at Raspberry Campground.

Relationship to IRMP: The IRMP seeks to enhance cultural and traditional resource gathering areas. A goal for recreational resources is to identify and implement restoration activities for

damaged areas. Cultural resources of wetlands such as cranberry picking, medicine gathering, fishing, wild ricing and other traditional activities should be available and protected for the community.



Project 7: Stream Restoration on Red Cliff Creek

Stream restoration on Red Cliff Creek has consisted of fish barrier removal (mostly beaver dams) and stream bank stabilization.

Relationship to IRMP: The IRMP recognized that effect on the historic natural condition of Red Cliff Creek includes beaver impoundments throughout several areas of the stream. Red Cliff Creek and Raspberry River receive the most attention to restore degraded streams to support optimum populations of coaster brook trout in the IRMP.

If you have comments or questions about any of the above projects, or if you're simply just curious, please contact me for more information. You can reach me at the Hatchery 779-3750.

2013 Stewardship Report

Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa

In 2012 Red Cliff Natural Resources received EQIP funding to address resource concerns limiting fish populations on two tribal streams. Though relatively small in size, Chicago Creek and Red Cliff Creek are important stream bodies to the Tribe. Both watersheds are entirely within the exterior boundaries of the reservation, they both flow directly through the center of the tribal community, and both impact the overall water quality of the reservation shoreline as tributaries to Lake Superior.

A perched culvert on Chicago Creek was isolating resident brook trout populations on



what is otherwise considered a healthy trout stream. With an estimated cost of over \$400,000, replacing the culvert entirely was not a feasible option. Instead Natural Resource staff worked with NRCS to design a series of three small drop pools on the downstream side of the culvert that raises the water level back into the culvert, allowing brook trout to again pass upstream freely.

Resource concerns on Red Cliff Creek were more complex. The stream suffered from warm water temperatures and excessive amounts of fine sediments in the system. Over twenty beaver dams within a two mile stretch of stream were only exacerbating these issues. The dams were slowing and pooling the flow, causing warmer water temperatures and additional sediment accumulation. Spawning substrates were buried and upstream fish passage from Lake Superior was extremely limited. To improve stream health, the beaver dams were removed and a control program was implemented. In addition, a 40 foot section of actively eroding stream bank was corrected by using large woody debris and brush bundles to add stability to the site.



By improving tribal access to NRCS programs and providing technical expertise, WTCAC helped make Red Cliff's stream restoration efforts a success.



Winter Pet Care

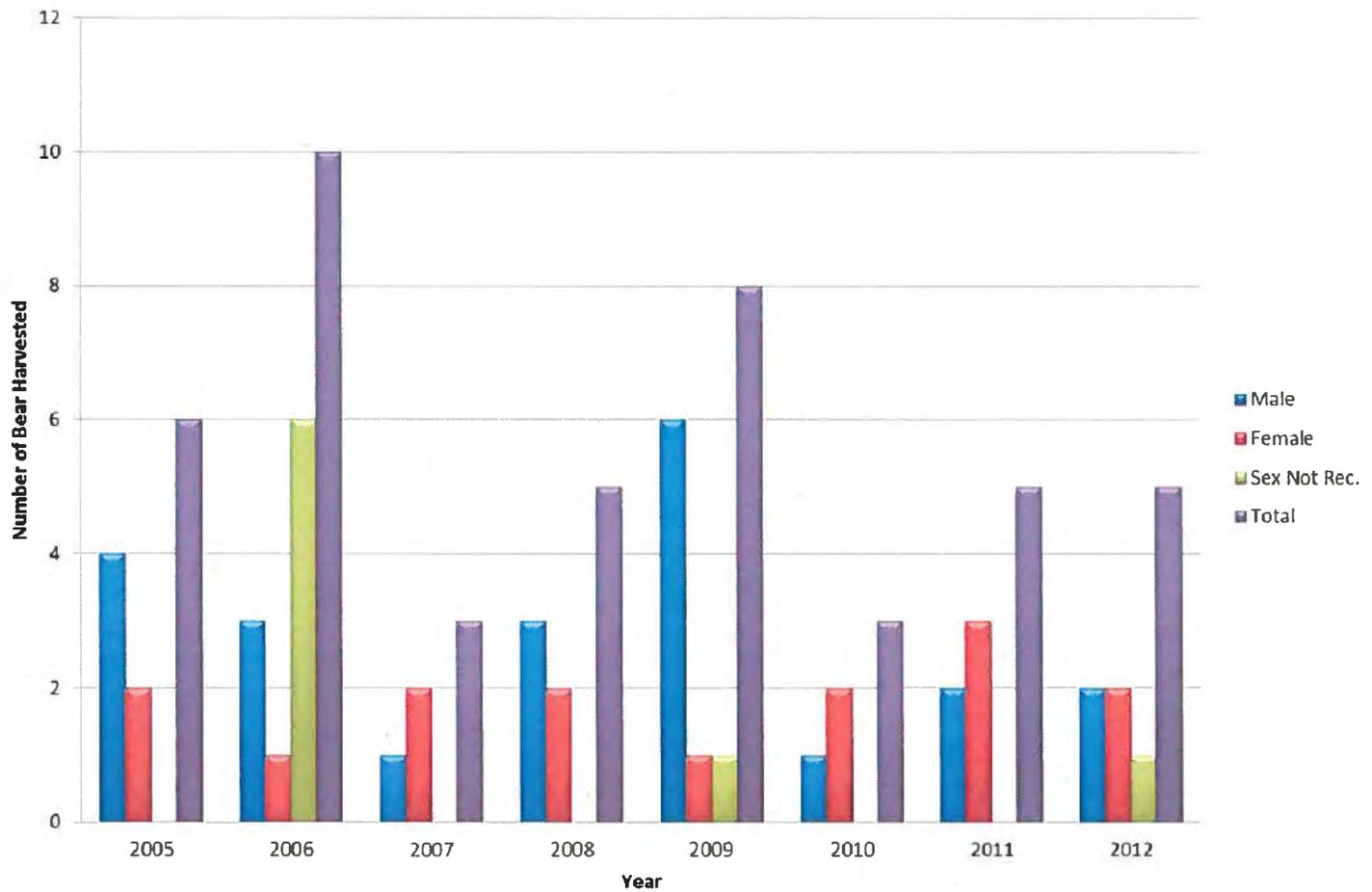
Winter is here again, meaning not only cold weather for us, but for our pets as well. Indoor and outdoor pets feel the effects of winter weather and here are a few tips to ensure a healthy and happy pet.

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



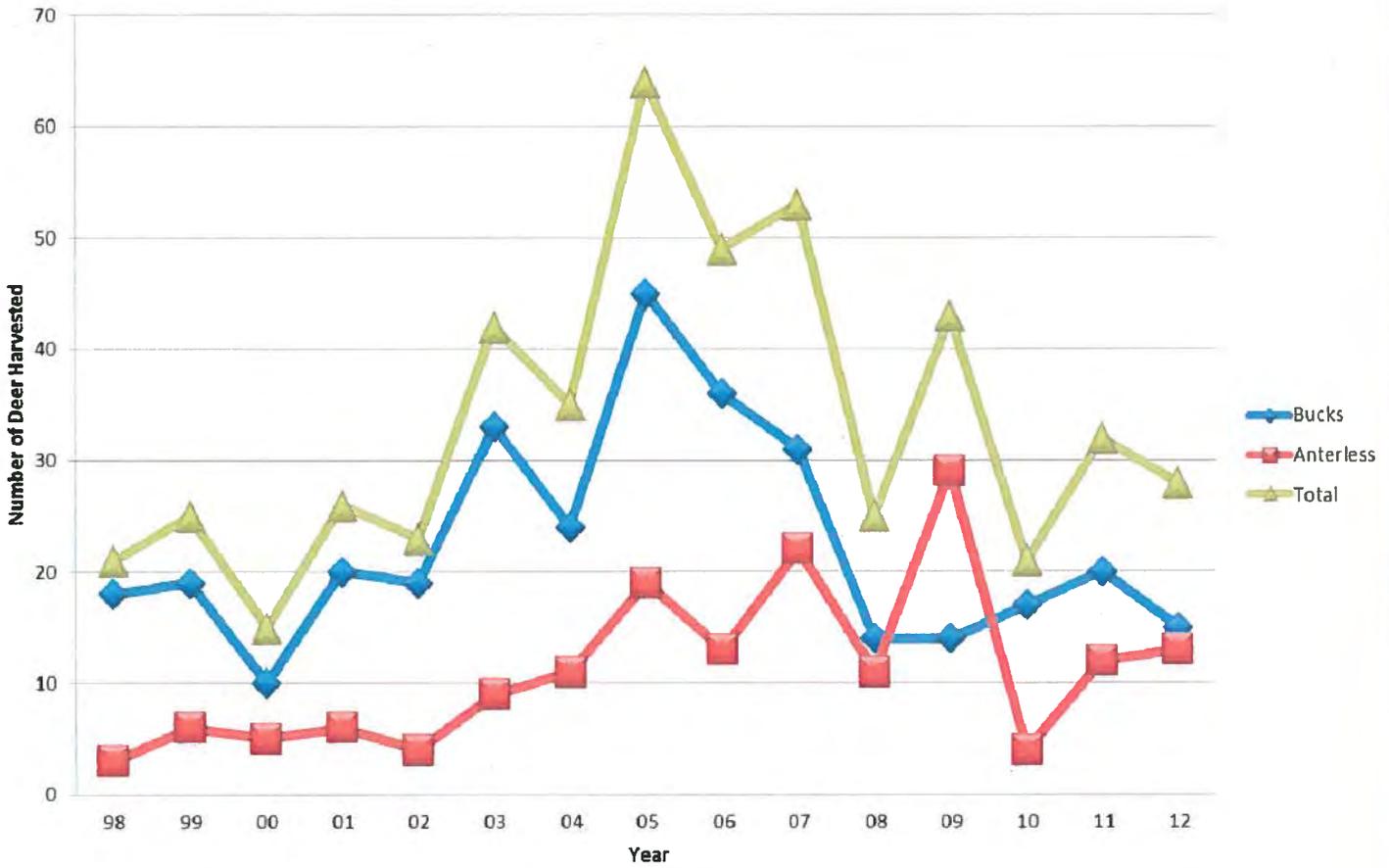
If you follow these tips your pet can be comfortable throughout the winter which makes you a good pet owner. If you feel that someone is violating Red Cliff Ordinances you can call the Red Cliff Wardens at (715) 779-3732 or email lynna.gurnoe@redcliff-nsn.gov.

Red Cliff On-Reservation Annual Bear Harvest Report 2005-2012



Red Cliff On-Reservation Annual Bear Harvest Report 2005-2012				
Year	Male	Female	UK/Sex Not Rec.	Total
2005	4	2	0	6
2006	3	1	6	10
2007	1	2	0	3
2008	3	2	0	5
2009	6	1	1	8
2010	1	2	0	3
2011	2	3	0	5
2012	2	2	1	5

Red Cliff On-Reservation Deer Harvest Report 1998-2012



Red Cliff On-Reservation Annual Deer Harvest Report			
Year	Buck	Doe	Total
1998	18	3	21
1999	19	6	25
2000	10	5	15
2001	20	6	26
2002	19	4	23
2003	33	9	42
2004	24	11	35
2005	45	19	64
2006	36	13	49
2007	31	22	53
2008	14	11	25
2009	14	29	43
2010	17	4	21
2011	20	12	32
2012	15	13	28

Summary of Ice Fishing Regulations in the 1842 Ceded Territory and on Lake Superior for members of the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa

I. Ice Fishing Seasons, Bag Limits and Size Limits (apply to all methods except netting) for areas within 1842 Ceded Territory (not including Lake Superior)

Walleye, White Bass, Rock Bass, Bluegill, Crappie, Pumpkinseed, Yellow Perch, Bullheads, Yellow Bass, Catfish, Cisco, Whitefish, Rough fish

Season: continuous open season

Bag limit: none

Size limit: none

Largemouth and Smallmouth Bass, Northern Pike

Season: continuous open season

Bag limit: 10 per person per day

Size limit: none

Sturgeon

Season: continuous open season

Bag limit: 1 per person per year (all methods)

Size limit: 45 inch minimum (Sturgeon must be registered and tagged by the Tribal Conservation

Department by 5:00 p.m. of the working day following the harvest.)

Muskellunge

Season: continuous open season

Bag limit: none

Size limit: first fish may be of any size; thereafter at least half the catch must be at least 32 inches in length

Lake Trout

Season: continuous open season

Bag limit: 2 per person per day

Size limit: 26 inch minimum size limit

Paddlefish

No open season



II. Methods and Particular Regulations (not including Lake Superior)

A. Hook and Line (includes attended and unattended tip ups, hand-held lines, and any device using a fishing hook and line)

1. Fishing holes (for attended or unattended lines) cannot be larger than 12" in diameter.

2. Limit of 30 total attended and unattended lines may be used at any one time. Lines cannot be used on more than 3 lakes at any one time.

3. Special rules applying to unattended lines.

a. "Unattended line fishing" means fishing with a line that is beyond visual contact without the aid of a magnifying device for a period of more than 1/2 hour. Unattended lines:

--can only have one single iron hook with a maximum 1/2" point to shank gape;

--must be of a material that will naturally deteriorate in water over time (note: monofilament line will not, but cotton twine will);

--must be securely anchored so that they cannot be dislodged by a hooked fish;

--must be tagged with an identification tag from the tribal conservation department;

--must be checked at least once every 24 hours unless severe weather

makes this impractical;

--must be marked so that they are visible to vehicular traffic on the lake.

b. Prior to using unattended lines, you must inform the tribal conservation department of the lakes you intend to fish.

B. Spearing Through the Ice

1. Ice spearing is legal. The seasons, bag limits and size limits noted above apply to ice spearing.
2. Spearing holes cannot be larger than 24" by 36".
3. When not in use, spearing holes must be marked to identify them as a hazard.
4. No special spearing permit is required. Your Tribal ID is all that is necessary.

C. Netting Through the Ice

See your tribal conservation department for more information.

III. General Regulations That Apply to All Ice Fishing

1. You may not share ice fishing gear with any non-member unless:
 - a. the person is part of your immediate family or household; or
 - b. the person is legally fishing under state law.
2. Ice fishing houses:
 - a. must be able to be opened from the outside when occupied;
 - b. must display owner's name and address on the outside;
 - c. must be removed no later than March 15 (note: portable shelters can be used after that date as long as they are removed daily).
3. You must comply with any request to complete an ice fishing catch report or to take part in a creel survey.
4. You may possess only double the daily bag limit of "fresh" fish. "Fresh" means unspoiled and never frozen after being taken from the lake (note: fish that become frozen which are still on the ice are considered fresh). There is no possession limit that applies to fish that are not fresh or that are already in your freezer.
5. You may not use the following live bait: carp, goldfish, redhorse, fresh water drum, burbot, bow-fish, garfish, buffalo fish, lamprey, alewife, gizzard shad, smelt, goldeye, mooneye, carpsucker, quillback, and crayfish.
6. You must comply with fish refuge regulations. See your tribal conservation department for details.
7. If your tribe allows the sale of fish harvested off-reservation, you cannot sell fish without first getting a tag from the tribal conservation department for each fish you wish to sell. If the fish is filleted, the fillets must be tagged together or packaged together with the tag in the package.
8. You must have your Tribal ID on you at all times.

Lake Superior Hook and Line Fishing Regulations for Red Cliff Tribal Members:

General Provisions:

1. No tribal member shall fish the waters of Lake Superior, pursuant to this ordinance, without possessing their tribal identification card.
2. "Hook and line fishing" means fishing with a rod and reel or similar device such as a hand held line, and includes trolling.
3. No person may use more than thirty (30) attended or unattended lines while hook and line fishing on Lake Superior.
4. No person may fish in a refuge, as described later in this section, or other area closed by order of the Red Cliff Tribal Council.
5. No member may take the catch of a non-member while actively fishing.

Unattended Lines:

1. All unattended lines shall have attached a single iron hook with a maximum ½ inch point to shank gape.

Continued from page 27

2. All unattended lines shall be securely anchored so as not to be dislodged by a hooked fish.
3. All unattended lines shall be tagged by the fisherperson with a tag that states Red Cliff, and the fisherperson's tribal identification number.
4. Each unattended line shall be checked at least once every 24 hours unless severe weather conditions render it impractical to do so.

Ice Fishing:

1. No person shall ice fish by the use of hook and line through a hole larger than 12 inches in diameter.
 - A. No person shall place, maintain or use a house or other enclosure for ice fishing, and leave said ice fishing enclosure unattended for more than 12 hours, unless the owner's name and address is clearly displayed on the outside of the house.
 - B. No member shall fail to remove an ice fishing house or other enclosure on or before March 15, except that portable shelters may be used while ice fishing after that date provided the portable shelter is not unattended while on the ice.

Live Bait Restrictions:

The following species may not be used as live bait: crayfish, carp, goldfish, redhorse, freshwater drum, burbot, bowfin, garfish, buffalofish, hamprey, alewife, gizzard shad, smelt, goldeye, mooneye, carpsucker, and quillback.

Refuges:

All refuges as described in the Tribal Ordinances should be honored, including the Devil's Island Refuge, Gull Island Refuge, and "Hot Pond" Refuge. Please refer to ordinances for specific coordinates on these areas.

Seasons, Size Limits, and Bag Limits for Both Open and Ice Fishing:

- A. Walleye, northern pike, white bass, rock bass, bluegill, crappie, pumpkinseed, bullheads, yellow bass, catfish, cisco, whitefish, rough fish, largemouth and smallmouth bass, muskellunge, trout, and salmon.

Season:	year round
Bag Limit:	none
Size Limit:	none
- B. Sturgeon

Season:	year round
Bag Limit:	one per person per day
Size Limit:	none
- C. The Red Cliff Tribal Council may issue an emergency order(s) that restricts the season, bag limit, and/or the size limit.

For complete regulations stop by the Red Cliff Warden's Office or visit <http://thorpe.ou.edu/codes/redcliff/index.html> for Red Cliff Codes or <http://www.glifwc.org> for Off-Reservation Codes.

Mining Task Force Press Release

The Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa announced the creation of a special Mining Task Force to coordinate its efforts to review and respond to proposed mining projects on tribal lands and Ceded Territories.

The Tribe has formally begun the process of requesting consulting party status on several proposed and on-going projects. The Tribal Council announced their appointments of tribal members, staff and Council Members to the Task Force, which held its first meeting earlier this month

As a sovereign nation possessing an interest in the use and enjoyment of the shared resources of the lands and waters within the Ceded Territories, the Tribe has reserved certain rights, pursuant to treaties signed with the United States which provides essential resources for tribal members both now and in the future.

As provided by the relevant treaties and under federal trust obligations, no federal action should place undue risk on these treaty protected resources.

The Tribes must be assured that the proposed actions, potential risks or cumulative effects to fisheries, wildlife, recreational and sustainability activities are identified to determine if any adverse effects will result and that mitigations are adequate.

For further information contact Tribal Administration 715-779-3700; Chad Abel, 715-779-3750 or Marvin Defoe
Marvin.defoe@redcliff-nsn.gov or 715-779-5514

In the interest of Maple Syrup Season coming soon, here are a few inexpensive and easy to make recipes for dinner.

Maple—Molasses Baked Beans

1 pound dried navy beans
4 to 6 strips salt pork or thick sliced bacon
1/2 cup maple syrup
1/2 cup molasses
1 tsp. dry mustard salt (optional)

Place beans in a large pot and cover them with water completely. Soak overnight. In the morning, drain and cover with fresh cold water. Cook beans in liquid, over low heat, for 2 to 3 hours until tender, adding more water as needed to keep beans from sticking. Drain water from beans.

Place salt pork or bacon on the bottom and sides of a 1—1/2 quart baking dish. In a mixing bowl, combine beans, syrup, molasses, and mustard. If using bacon, you may want to add a little salt. Pour bean mixture into baking dish and bake, covered at 300F. For 2 hours, stirring occasionally. Uncover and bake 30 minutes longer. Serves 6.

Pecan Pie

1 9" unbaked pie shell (deep dish)
3 egg
1/8 tsp. salt
1/2 cup sugar
1 tbs. plain flour
1 cup maple syrup
1/4 cup melted butter
1 cup chopped/crushed pecans

Preheat oven to 350F. Beat eggs and salt. Mix in flour and sugar. Gradually add syrup. Beat well. Add melted butter and pecans. Pour into pie shell and bake for 45 minutes to one hour. Pie is done when the top cracks.

Maple Brown Bread

1-3/4 cups whole wheat flour (unsifted)
1 cup yellow cornmeal
1 tsp. salt
1 tsp. baking soda
3/4 cups raisins
2 cups buttermilk
3/4 cup maple syrup

Preheat oven to 350F. Grease two 4x8x2 inch loaf pans. In a large bowl, stir together whole wheat flour, cornmeal, salt, baking soda and raisins. In a medium bowl, combine buttermilk and maple syrup and stir into cornmeal mixture. Mix thoroughly and pour into prepared loaf pans. Bake for about 1 hour, or until break begins to pull away from sides of pans. Cool on a rack. Makes 2 loaves.

Department Numbers

Fisheries	715-779-3750
Environmental	715-779-3650
Natural Resources	715-779-3795
Transfer Station	715-779-0171
Conservation wardens	715-779-3732

