



Common Ground

Summer 2010

Wetlands of Importance - Kakagon Slough

By Kyle Hanson, Wetlands Specialist



Kakagon/Bad River Sloughs Complex, a Wetland of International Importance

It is no secret that Bad River Tribal Members and Staff see great value in the Kakagon and Bad River Sloughs. So it was no surprise when in the fall of 2009 the Bad River Natural Resources Department was contacted by the Wisconsin Wetlands Association in hopes of encouraging the department to apply for the Kakagon/Bad Sloughs Complex to be designated as a "Wetland of International Importance" by the Ramsar Convention. After many months of meetings, presentations, emails, and phone calls the Bad River Tribal Council has approved a resolution that allows the Natural Resources Department to proceed with the application process to designate the Kakagon/Bad River Sloughs complex as a Ramsar Wetland of International Importance.

So what exactly is Ramsar? Back in the 1960's and '70's countries concerned with the loss and degradation of wetland habitat for migratory birds came together to form a treaty in hopes of conserving and protecting wetlands of international importance around the world. The mission of the Ramsar Convention is: "the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world". To date, the Ramsar Convention is the only global environmental treaty that deals with a particular ecosystem. There are currently 1,888 Ramsar listed wetland sites in 159 countries worldwide. Of the 1,888 Ramsar listed sites, 29 are in the United States, 2 (Horicon Marsh and The Upper Mississippi River Floodplain Marshes) are in Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Ramsar Committee named the Kakagon/Bad River Sloughs as their number 1 priority to be nominated for the Ramsar wetland list.



North East Slough

So what does this designation mean for the tribe? Ramsar is not a regulatory or government agency and does not impose restrictions on the rights of the Bad River Tribe or its members to continue to utilize the sloughs for fishing, wild rice harvest, or other culturally important activities. A Ramsar nomination does not affect the tribe's sovereignty rights for wetland management, nor does it allow non-tribal members access to the Kakagon/Bad River Sloughs complex. Ramsar is simply an organization that recognizes the need to continue to protect wetlands like the Kakagon and Bad River Sloughs around the world. The Ramsar

committee in the United States has documented increased grant funding for wetland preservation and enhancement to organizations and landowners whose wetlands have been nominated by Ramsar. It is hoped that a Ramsar designation and listing will aid the staff of the Bad River Natural Resources Department in finding and securing increased funding to help protect the Kakagon and Bad River Sloughs. For more information on the Ramsar Convention please contact Kyle Hanson at wetlands@badriver.com or visit www.ramsar.org.



Marking Hatchery Reared Walleye

by Tim Wilson, Fisheries Specialist

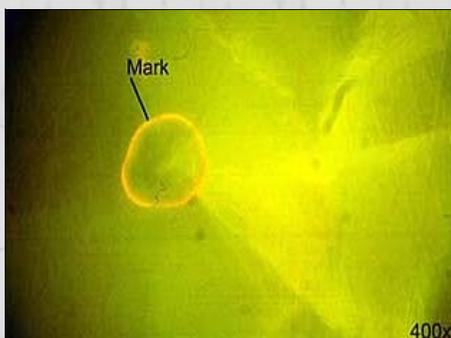
The Bad River Tribal Fish Hatchery has been stocking walleye fry and fingerlings into the Kakagon and Bad Rivers for more than 40 years. During this time, there has been very little data collected to evaluate stocking success or determine how many hatchery fish spawn in the rivers. Stocking too many walleye can be harmful to a population and can even lead to the population being genetically altered. This year, the Bad River Hatchery began marking walleye fry and fingerlings produced in the hatchery so the number of hatchery fish in the Bad and Kakagon Rivers can be quantified and monitored.

Due to the small size of the walleye fry and fingerlings produced by the hatchery, physically marking each fish would be difficult and would result in a high mortality rate. To limit mortality rates, the Department marked fish using Oxytetracycline (OTC). OTC is a widely used antibiotic and has been approved for human consumption by both the Federal Drug Administration and the United States Department of Agriculture. OTC is also widely used in the pork, poultry, and aquaculture industries and has been certified for marking walleye fry and fingerlings.

To mark walleye with OTC, the fish are placed in a bath containing the antibiotic for 8 hours. While in the bath, the fish absorb the OTC through their gills and the antibiotic binds to the fish's otoliths (ear bones). Once OTC binds to an otolith or other bony structure, the fish is safe to eat either as a juvenile (birds and other fish species) or as an adult (human consumption). Walleye marked with OTC will retain their mark for several years.

The human eye cannot detect the mark produced by OTC. In order to determine if the fish has been marked with OTC, otoliths need to be viewed under a microscope equipped with an ultraviolet light. Marked fish can be identified by a ring on their otolith that fluoresces under ultraviolet light.

The walleye marked this year using OTC had a very high survival rate and the Department plans on marking fish with OTC for at least another 4 years. Marking fish using OTC will allow the Natural Resources Department to better evaluate stocking success in Reservation waters and will further the Department's understanding of the Kakagon and Bad River walleye populations. If you have any questions regarding this project or would like more information contact Tim Wilson, Tribal Fisheries Specialist at 715-682-7123.



OTC mark on a walleye otolith view under ultraviolet light and 400 times magnification. Photo by David Fielder, Michigan Department of Natural Resources.



One day old walleye fry. Photo from <http://www.state.nj.us>.



EARTH DAY 2010

by Jason Ritter, Environmental Specialist

In celebration of Earth Day, *Aki Giishig*, on April 22nd over 100 volunteers from the Bad River community participated in a half-day cleanup event that resulted in a considerably cleaner environment. Members of the community, Employees, Head Start, Day Care, and Mashkisibi Boys & Girls Club helped gather over 2100 pounds of trash, 56 tires, and nearly 500 pounds of recyclables from the Reservations roadside ditches and community grounds.

For providing their time and efforts volunteers were fed a hearty lunch and entertained by the rhythmic sounds of the Bad River Drummers. Lunch included wild rice soup, sandwiches, vegetables and a special treat of homemade wintergreen tea provided by Becky Lemieux. Some great door prizes were handed out and everyone walked away with a radiantly green house plant grown by Freehand Farms. The Tribal Chairman wrapped-up with encouraging words of support to conclude a pleasant spring morning.

Additionally, educational and informational displays related to learning about the impacts our choices make in relation to the environment and human health were provided to reinforce the importance that we are committed to our environment and embrace the responsibility that comes with stewardship of our resources.

Being an active participant is critical in building an empowered and successful community and I want to personally thank everyone who volunteered their time, organizations and programs who donated prizes and funds, and to all others who provided us with assistance to make this Earth Day a great success.



Clockwise L to R:
Food Linell YES, let's eat!!
Dave D'Acquisto with Earth Day haul.

Gitiganing Garden Project display for Earth Day!



Forestry on the Bad River Reservation

by Pam Roberts (WQS Specialist/NPS Coordinator), BIA Foresters Jedd Ungrodt and Mike Fitzgibbon

What do you think of when you hear the word “forestry?” Many Bad River residents envision reckless tree cutting, skidder ruts, and soil eroding off the land into streams and wetlands. It is true that short-sighted logging done with little regard for soil or water quality once dominated the Reservation landscape, and still occurs today on some private lands. But destructive logging isn’t “forestry” any more than tossing a stick of dynamite into a pond is “fishing.” One approach respects the resource and the needs of future generations, the other does not. Real forestry – the forestry practiced by the Bad River Tribe - is based on a long-term vision for a healthy, diverse ecosystem that supports the needs of people and other life forms.



Foresters use a variety of methods – including tree planting, control of unwanted vegetation, and carefully planned timber harvesting – to move the forest closer towards the long-term vision. In some cases these practices involve a short-term disturbance that can expose bare soil and lead to erosion and sedimentation. To minimize the chance of this nonpoint source pollution, foresters design and implement projects using “best management practices for water quality” (or “BMPs” for short) developed by the Wisconsin DNR and the Bad River Tribe.

Forestry BMPs are based on protecting “riparian management zones” - areas close to waterways, ravines, and wetlands – from damage. These buffer zones filter out sediment and nutrients from water running off the surrounding landscape. When a stream or ravine must be crossed with equipment, the BMPs describe the crossing method that will cause the least impact. BMPs also cover proper design and layout of forest roads, which have greater potential to become long-term sources of runoff than any other part of a logging operation. A ten-year study done by the DNR showed that when applied correctly, forestry BMPs prevented adverse impacts to water quality 99% of the time.



Bia Foresters Jedd Ungrodt and Mike Fitzgibbon, planning safe harvest??

The Bad River Integrated Resource Management Plan (IRMP) goes a step beyond the DNR BMPs by expanding the riparian management zone around ravines and open water up to 330 feet. Only low-impact forest management designed to restore long-lived species such as white pine, hemlock, cedar, and sugar maple is allowed within this area. Another practice unique to Bad River tribal lands is to limit almost all logging activity to times of the year when the ground is frozen and snow covered. Summer and fall logging is only allowed on dry, sandy soils.

Guidelines are only useful if they are followed through on the ground, and this requires careful planning and coordination among Bad River NRD scientists, BIA foresters, logging contractors, and Reservation residents. Enriching forest diversity and watershed health takes time and effort, but it is work that future generations will appreciate.



Mike and Jedd?

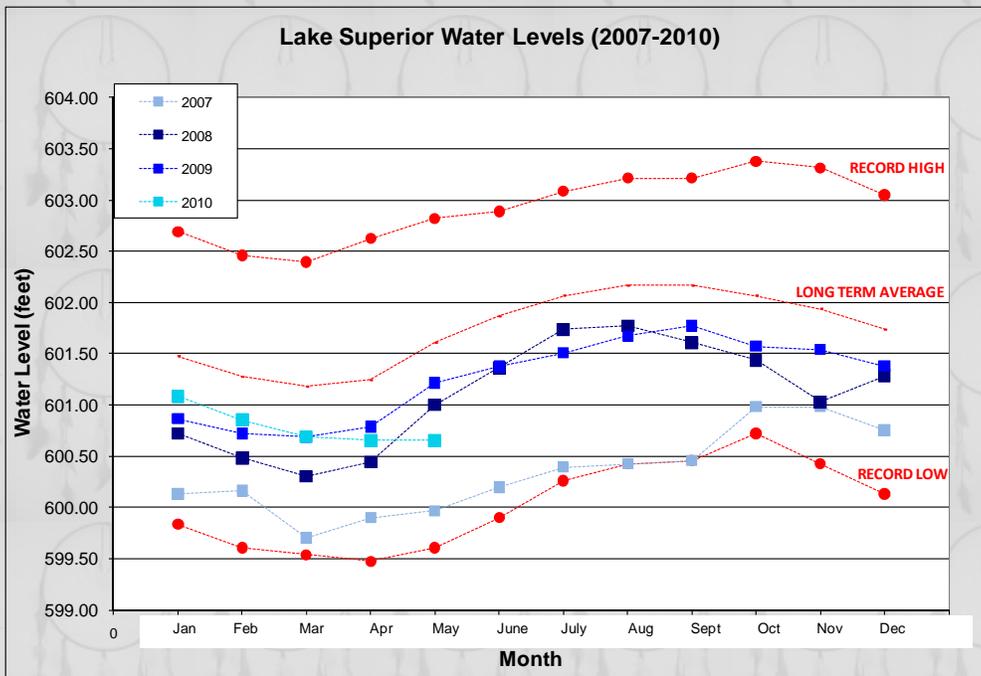
Lake Superior Water Levels

by Naomi Tillison, Water Resources Specialist

Average monthly water levels for Lake Superior are shown on the graph below. This data comes from the Army Corps of Engineers (<http://www.lre.usace.army.mil/greatlakes/hh/>). The red lines represent the record high, the record low, and the long term average water levels for the time period 1918 through 2009. The blue lines represent the water levels that occurred in Lake Superior in 2007, 2008, 2009, and during this current year.



At the end of 2004 and the beginning of 2005, the average monthly water levels were near the long term average levels. However, since then the water levels in Lake Superior have been below the long term average levels. The water levels in 2007, which was the year the wild rice harvest was closed, were at or near the all time record lows for Lake Superior. This past April, the average water level was in between the average levels for 2008 and 2009 and was approximately 0.75 feet above the April 2007 level. The average water level in Lake Superior during May was below the average levels for 2008 and 2009 and was above the May 2007 level by almost 0.70 feet.



Get Involved with the Bad River Watershed Association

The Bad River Watershed Association (BRWA) is a community organization that works to involve citizens in taking care of and enjoying the Bad River Watershed – your watershed! Meet great people and see what opportunities await you in helping to take care of our watershed. The BRWA is looking for representation from the Bad River community on its board. If you are interested in learning more about the BRWA and possibly becoming a board member, please contact Pam Roberts at (715) 682-7123 or email WQSCoordinator@badriver.com. To learn more, visit the BRWA website at www.badriverwatershed.org.

Spring 2010 Air Quality by Nathan Kilger, Air Quality Specialist



The Air Quality Office continues ambient air quality monitoring for the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Ozone season traditionally begins April 15th and runs through September 15th. Bad River's ozone monitor is one of 531 stations across the U.S. that monitors year-round, providing a vital link in the network. So far this spring, southern Wisconsin has seen two days of very poor air quality; far northern Wisconsin has not had any problems with air quality.

Eleven permits have been reviewed from pollutant sources in the region. Each permit meets the federally required guidelines and will not impact the Bad River Reservation.

Two burning bans were issued this spring (throughout most of April) due to safety issues stemming from the extremely dry and early spring weather. Most locations around Chequamegon Bay received only 10% of average total precipitation during April. This has led to dry soil, lowered water levels, and dry grasses and brush that can easily catch fire. Only one fire briefly escaped during the burning bans, but was quickly extinguished by the Fire Department.

The Air Quality Office is currently involved with a regional Network Assessment that is conducted every five years. It is important during this assessment that Bad River proves how vital our monitoring station is. Based on our strategic geographic location and the year-round monitoring that we conduct, Bad River continues to provide meaningful data that is considered regionally important.

In keeping with the spirit of cooperation, Bad River's Air Quality Office has recently provided support to the environmental program at a neighboring tribe. Red Cliff does not currently have an Air Quality Office and asked Bad River to help identify indoor air quality concerns at a building suspected of causing health problems. The work of both offices succeeded in identifying the sources and contributing factors in this particular situation, leading to a successful resolution.

And finally, we have been working on developing a handout that highlights the rules and safety guidelines when using burn barrels or conducting an open burn. Any burning that is larger than a warming fire/camp fire requires a valid burn permit, available at the Natural Resource Department. Please note that burning trash and recyclables is illegal.

Five reasons not to burn waste:

Forests:

Unplanned and uncontrolled wildfires place natural resources at risk. Wisconsin's trees and forests support jobs and the wildlife we love to see.

Health:

Burning can be smelly and unhealthy, and neighbors will thank you if you choose a more environmentally friendly option.

Alternatives:

Composting, recycling, or leaving yard waste in the woods for wildlife habitat are smart alternatives to burning. Most communities have transfer sites or garbage pick-up and drop-off locations. Check locally before burning.

Cost:

Anyone found responsible for starting a wildfire is liable for all of its suppression costs. This could mean the cost of firefighters, fire trucks, airplanes and even the cost of damages. Visiting a transfer site or paying a minimal fee to dispose of yard waste and garbage is a worthwhile investment.

Laws:

It is unlawful to burn garbage. Burning permits are only good for the burning of brush, leaves, pine needles, grass, clean wood and unrecyclable paper or cardboard.



Air Quality

- continued-

List of illegal items to burn:

- Disposable Diapers
- Oil or gasoline
- Paint
- Plastics (including but not limited to Styrofoam and melamine-type plastics)
- Recyclable materials
- Household trash or garbage
- Cardboard
- Non-recyclable paper containing plastic, paint, or other matter which is noxious when burned
- Dead animals not being processed or cooked as food products
- Thermometers containing mercury
- Any item known to contain mercury or lead (including batteries)
- Tires
- Construction or demolition material, except for wood scraps with no paint, stain, or other chemical treatment
- Hazardous wastes
- Any material that emits dense smoke or obnoxious odors

Points to remember for Burn Permits

Contact Natural Resources before any burning !!

Natural Resources will advise on the current fire danger, if there is a burning ban, and will confirm the location where the burning will take place. Natural Resources can be reached at 682 -7123 during normal business hours. In an emergency, please contact the Tribal Warden at 292 - 7822.



Burning is not allowed:

- Not on Sundays
- Not on Holidays
- Not when a burning ban has been issued
- Not before 6:00 pm
- Not when fire danger is Very High or Extreme

Please use common sense on days with strong winds!



Burn Barrels and Open Burning are prohibited during Very High Fire Danger. The only exception are attended warming fires.



All fires are prohibited during Extreme Fire Danger!

What are the guidelines to follow ?

- With a signed permit from the Natural Resource Department
- 6:00 pm until Midnight
- In piles no larger than 5 feet by 5 feet by 5 feet
- Only for items outlined in section 376.7 of the fire Ordinance.

What can not be burned ?

- No burning of uncut grass, uncut vegetation, or uncut brush
- No recyclable materials or any kind of plastic
- No construction or demolition materials
- No household garbage or kitchen waste
- No chemically treated, painted, or creosote-coated wood
- No roofing materials or tires

Responsibility and Liability

Responsibility falls upon the owner of the land upon which a burn is conducted, or the owner of the burn barrel in which burning is conducted, as well as any individual (with or without a permit) to ensure that his/her fire is contained and does not pose a threat. These parties shall be liable for any injury or property damaged by the act of burning or failure to take adequate precautions.

Enforcement

Wardens, the Fire Department, and Bad River Police are authorized to issue fines and citations if any fire does not meet the ordinance guidelines. Penalties may include fines up to \$1000 and restitution for damages caused by violations.

Special points to remember:

- Burn Barrels must be covered with a screen to hold down flying ash
- All fires must be continually observed by a responsible person
- Persons with unattended burn barrels will be considered in violation of the ordinance.
- All fires must be completely extinguished before the last person leaves
- Burn Barrels must have a minimum of 10 feet clearance and be located at least 25 feet from buildings
- No open fires within 50 feet of building, fences, property lines, and right-of-ways

Pursuant to Section 376B of the Open Burning, Burn Barrel, and Fire Prevention Ordinance of the Bad River Natural Resource Department

****REMEMBER****

If you plan on burning you must obtain a burning permit from the **Bad River Natural Resources Department**. Certain items are prohibited from burning, so please follow the regulations under the Tribe open burning and burn barrel ordinance. Also, watch the **Smokey the Bear** sign for **daily fire danger**, every time you plan on burning.

Radon Buzz

by Phil Couture, Bad River Air Quality Technician



Radon testing for the year has come to a close. Approximately 60 radon tests were performed on the reservation this year, on 35 privately owned homes. Also included in this year's testing was the new Elderly Center, Police Station, and the Bad River Recycling Center.

January is National Radon Action Month, which is when the Bad River Air Quality Technician hosted the 3rd Annual "Test Your Home For Radon" coloring contest for Bad River Youth ages 7 and 8. Winners were Aliyah Smith age 7 and Natalie Metzler age 8.

Remember, radon is a colorless, odorless, radioactive gas that over time could cause lung cancer. The Environmental Protection Agency estimates over 20,000 lung cancer deaths per year from radon exposure. This is second only to smoking. The only way to know if you have radon gas in your home is to test!



Pictured:
Aliyah Smith (L)
Natalie Metzler (R)



Bad River Septic Repair & Replacement Project

By Derek Nelis, POWTS Inspector



After many years of planning, meetings, setbacks, and milestones the Bad River Septic Repair & Replacement Project is underway. Ground was broken on the first replacement septic system in early May.

A little about the history of this project. Back in 2001 the Natural Resources Dept. identified the impact failing septic systems had on our surface and groundwater. Ralph Dashner, Environmental Specialist for the Natural Resources Dept. (since retired) was instrumental in getting the project off and running. Ralph provided Indian Health Service with the data for the 117 septic systems that were to be surveyed. Based on that information Indian Health Service added the project to its SDS List of Tribal Needs.

Baudhuin Incorporated was retained by the Bad River Tribe to conduct a sanitary survey of the 117 sites. The Bad River Tribe wanted a comprehensive survey that could provide a sound basis for cost-effective and long term affordable solutions for failing septic systems.

The Tribe also hired a POWTS Inspector to oversee the project as well the Indian Health Service scattered sites projects. Tony Corbine was hired to fill this position. Tony was part of the survey team that completed the surveys along with Josh Rowley of #2 Septics, William Baudhuin and Dave LaBott of Baudhuin Engineering Inc. The team did a great job with the surveys and compiled a summary of findings. This included recommended repairs and replacements of the septic systems.

Nearly a decade later the project received funding by way of the EPA with ARRA funding. Indian Health Service is administering these funds. With this funding we are able to replace 35 of the failing systems from Tier 1 and Tier 3 of the 5 tiers identified. This project is very unique and a fine example of cooperation between the Bad River Tribe and many other government agencies.

Since I came onboard as the Tribe's POWTS Inspector in 2007 I've had the opportunity to work with many people dedicated to seeing this project come to fruition. I wish to say Miigwetch to everyone that has been involved with the Bad River Septic Repair & Replacement Project.

Public Apology Initiates Truth and Reconciliation

by THPO Office, Edith Leoso and Stephanie Julian



Upon request from the Bad River community, a public apology to the Bad River Tribe was conducted by Mr. Frank Busalacchi, Wisconsin Secretary of Transportation on Monday, May 24th at the Pow-wow grounds, as an act of reconciliation for the disturbance of burial sites during the relocation of Hwy. 2 in 1960.

Over 100 individuals attended the event that was marked by a day of remembrance, ceremony, drum songs, feast and discussion of the long standing community issue.

The request for an apology emerged from the tribal membership in 2007 during the course of several meetings held to address findings of a geophysical study in the Historical Marker area, which identified 90 anomalies within the right-of-way that indicated a strong possibility for burials.

The Bad River Tribal Historic Preservation Office has been working with WisDOT on the Hwy 2 Project, which is slated for the summer of 2011. The proposed project has been an ongoing topic of environmental studies, communications, WisDOT planning meetings, and Bad River community meetings, since 2003. The Tribal Historic Preservation Office has been involved in this process to ensure the project is in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and NAGPRA, and that tribal interests in preserving historic properties are considered prior to construction. Recognized as a culturally significant burial site to the Bad River Tribe, the former Historical Marker area was officially closed to the public in the summer of 2008. The THPO, Tribal Roads, and Town of Sanborn will be meeting with WisDOT to plan the removal of the asphalt, posts, and culverts at the historic cemetery to shelter the area and eliminate access from the highway. At the same time, a historic road entering from the pow-wow grounds area will be rebuilt for tribal member access and upkeep to the cemetery.



(L) Historic Cemetery as seen today.



State of Wisconsin DOT Secretary Frank Busalacchi delivers apology.



Tribal Chairman Michael Wiggins Jr., Frank Busalacchi, and WDOT NW Regional Development Administrator, Kevin Chesnik, (Center).

Bad River Forestry by Doug Tutor



The forestry program is still working on the Education/Forestry test site, located on the end of East access road aspen acres. The Education/Forestry test site is an area used to experiment with different ways of planting trees to see what would work the best on the reservation including methods such as releasing of the natural regeneration, mechanical mowing, tree protectors and deer fencing to protect the seedling. In the fall of this year we are planning to do a test burn (7-10 acres) in this area and white pine seeds will be hand sown. At the end of Stone's road an under burn will be implemented on an 80 acre pine stand.

There will not be any planting this year, Our seedling supplier, Red Lake Reservation, is moving to a new nursery site and will not be selling seedling this year. Tree planting will continue in 2011.

The fire crew should be starting back up in the next month, they will be working on maintenance of the old fire projects (birch hill, franks field, old Odanah and out laying area), If you live in these area and have question or concerns, contact the crew to give me a message. The burn projects they will be working on putting in a fire breaks on the two burn projects.

Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) warnings continue to be in affect, the EAB is a shiny, metallic green beetle about ½ inch long. A native of China, it was first discovered in North America in the Detroit area in 2002 Since then it has invaded over ten states and Ontario, killing of 30 million trees. **The main way that the insect spreads is by people transporting firewood infested with larvae.**

The EAB lay its eggs under the bark of ash trees. When the larvae are growing under the bark they are eating phloem layer of cells and killing the host tree. The EAB does not focus on only stressed trees, but kills healthy trees of any age or size and we have three types of ash on the reservation, (white, green and black). We are working with BIA to develop and EAB response plan in anticipation of their arrival to our area we have 8 purple EAB traps that will be going up in certain spots on the reservation for early detection of the beetle. So please do not disturb them. The most important thing that residents can do to protect the reservation is to avoid bringing in firewood from out side the reservation. Later this fall, a public meeting will be held to review our response plan and hear community concerns.

Tribal Wardens Are Watching You by Robert Wilmer, Tribal Warden



Robert Wilmer "watching"

The Tribal Wardens monitor Tribal fishing, wild rice harvesting, tribal/non-tribal deer hunting, snowmobile/ATV activities, commercial fishing, illegal dumping and trespassing. They participate in various projects (piping plover/endangered species, wildlife surveys, respond to wildlife damage and nuisance animal complaints and conduct ATV/Snowmobile Safety training.

The Wardens have about 425 miles of Lake Superior, Bad River and Kakagon Sloughs to patrol. They patrol land on the Reservation by either truck, ATV or snowmobile. While patrolling, they look for any illegal activity. They patrol Lake Superior, with the Wisconsin DNR warden and Red Cliff Warden to monitor commercial fishing.

If you have any questions, you can contact them at 715-682-7123

Water Sampling on and off the Reservation

by Edward Kolodziecki, Water Resources Technician / Lab Coordinator

The Bad River Water Resources Program within the Bad River Natural Resources Department had begun sampling for water quality in 1997 monitoring for phosphates, nitrates, dissolved oxygen, conductivity, fecal coliform, and solids concentrations. Currently the water quality sampling has expanded to also include temperature, pH, turbidity, e. coli, hardness, and chloride at more than 33 river and stream sites in or around the Bad River Reservation. Sampling occurs on the Bad River, Beartrap Creek, Denomie Creek, Graveyard Creek, Honest John, Kakagon River, Marengo River, Potato River, Vaughn Creek, and White River. The Bad River Water Resources Program collects macroinvertebrates at 6-8 stream/river sites.



Ed K. closing well



The Water Resources Program also properly closes abandoned drinking water wells within the Bad River Reservation to protect the groundwater quality. If you have questions or have information about locations of improperly abandoned wells you can contact Edward Kolodziecki at the Bad River Natural Resource Department. Phone number: 715-682-7123 x1565 Email: wretch@badriver.com.

Leopold Conservation Award Winner Donates Money to Bad River Natural Resource Department

In 2008, the Sand County Foundation presented Terry Peters with the Leopold Conservation Award. According to the Sand County Foundation’s webpage (www.sandcounty.net), “Leopold Conservation Awards recognize extraordinary achievement in voluntary conservation, inspire other landowners through their example, and help the general public understand the vital role private landowners can and do play in conservation success.” Recently, Terry Peters donated part of the money he received through winning the Leopold Conservation Award to the Bad River Natural Resources Department. Thank you, Terry, for your generous donation to our Department! We plan on utilizing these funds to support our Department’s mission. We hope Terry keeps up his excellent conservation work and continues to commit his business to be environmentally sustainable!



Pictured from left to right: Brent Haglund (Sand County Foundation President), Terry Peters (recipient of Leopold Conservation Award), Mike Wiggins, Jr. (Tribal Chairman), and Naomi Tillison (NRD Water Resources Specialist).

Gypsy Moth Control Program

The Bad River Tribe has again decided to participate in the gypsy moth control program for 2010. The control program consists of treating two (2) sites on the reservation, one site is 115 acres located in the southwestern corner near Jolma Road and the other is a 105 acre site near Madi-gan Road, with a naturally growing bacteria called BTK which has been proven to be fatal to the moth once it is applied to the leaves of trees that the moths feed on. The treatment is scheduled to take place in the summer of 2010.

If you have any questions regarding the treatment, call Doug Tutor at 715-682-7123, ext. 1563.



Gypsy Moth stages. Photo courtesy of www.dnr.state.wi.us

BAD RIVER NATURAL RESOURCES

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54861

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-Mission Statement-

The Department strives for resource management which both conserves the natural resources for future generations and provide for the needs of the present. The Department's existence reflects the importance the Bad River Tribe places on its right and ability to exercise sovereignty, self-determination, and self-regulation in the area of natural resource management.

In April 2010, the Natural Resources Department celebrated our 25th anniversary. Thank you for celebrating this significant accomplishment with us! We will continue to strive for resource management which both conserves the natural resources for future generations and provides for the needs of the present.

In recognition of the Bad River Natural Resources 25th Anniversary, the BRNRD has taken on a new logo. The logo designed by Ed Wiggins, will replace our previous logo for another 25 years!



New Logo by Ed Wiggins



Tribal Chairman, Michael Wiggins, Jr., presents a certificate of appreciation to Natural Resources Director, Ervin Soulier, at the Department's 25th anniversary celebration.