BAD RIVER NATURAL RESOURCES

Common Ground

Winter 2010

2010 Fish Hatchery Production

By Tim Wilson, Fisheries Specialist

During 2010, 66% of the 5.2 million walleye eggs incubated in the Bad River Fish Hatchery successfully hatched. The hatchery rearing ponds, Kakagon River, and Bad River were stocked with 1.8, 1.2, and 0.4 million two day old walleye fry respectively. Walleye stocked in the hatchery ponds were reared for 50 to 61 days and the 266,000 walleye fingerling harvested from the ponds averaged 1.6 inches. Fingerlings were stocked in the Bad and Kakagon rivers at nearly a one to one ratio, with 135,000 fingerlings being stocked in the Bad River and 135,000 fingerlings being stocked in the Kakagon River.

This year, 250,000 yellow perch eggs were also collected and incubated in the Bad River Fish Hatchery. The perch eggs had a similar hatch rate to the walleye eggs, and approximately 150,000 perch fry were stocked into a rearing pond. The yellow perch were reared for 56 days and the 75,000 two and a half inch fingerlings harvested from the pond were stocked in the Kakagon River.

Fingerling walleye and yellow perch production at the Bad River Fish Hatchery was good this year, but will likely increase next year because all of the rearing ponds will be functional. During the last two years, the hatchery has only been rearing fish in four of its five rearing ponds because one of the ponds had a damaged liner. The damaged pond liner was replaced this summer and all of the ponds will be operational during 2011.

Photo Left: The Bad River hatchery crew harvesting fingerling walleye.

Photo Right: Bad River crew installing the new pond liner.

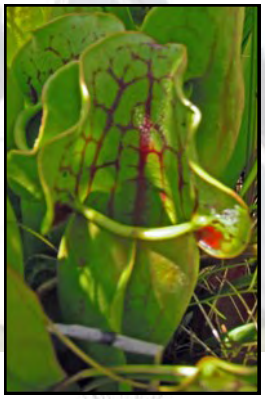
Photos by Tim Wilson, BRNRD.

Carnivorous Plants of the Bad River Reservation

By Kyle Hanson, Wetlands Specialist

When asked about carnivorous plants, most people can name the Venus Flytrap as an example of a insect eating (insectivorous) plant because it can be observed and purchased in many pet or terrarium supply stores. These types of plants typically grow in areas where available nutrients are low and have evolved over many years to cope with low nutrients in the soil and water by instead finding their nutrients elsewhere, in this case insects. Species of Carnivorous Plants have been well documented and studied. One of the first and most well know publications, was a book written by Charles Darwin in 1875 titled "Insectivorous Plants".

In actuality, the Venus Flytrap only grows naturally in the Carolinas. It is not able to survive the temperate climates of Northern Wisconsin. We do however, have a list of Carnivorous Plants that can and do survive the cool temperatures of our region, three of these plants can be found abundantly in the Kakagon and Bad River Sloughs.



Pitcher Plant: Courtesy of BRNRD Water.

Pitcher Plants grow on top of bogs and fall into a group of Insectivorous Plants called "Pitfall Traps." Rain water and digestive juices secreted from the plant collect in the bottom of a modified leaf or "Pitcher." These liquids have a scent that attracts insects into the plant and once inside, the insects are trapped in the plant due to numerous downward pointing hairs that prevent them from crawling out. Eventually the insects drown in the bottom of the pitcher. The insects are then broken down by digestive juices and bacteria that collect in the pitcher of the plant. The nutrients from the digested insect are then absorbed by the plant.

Round Leaf Sundew: Courtesy of Wisconsin State Herbarium

Sundews are a type of plant that used a "Fly Paper Trap" technique. These plants also grow on top of the bogs in association with Sphagnum Moss. The local species of Sundew are a tiny plant that resembles an open hand with outstretched fingers, but is no larger than a finger nail. The "fingers" or tentacles are tipped with drops of sweet, sticky mucus and enzymes used in the digestion of insects. When an insect lands on the sundew, it becomes stuck in the mucus and as it struggles to escape the flexible tentacles of the plant roll up around the insect. It is then digested and absorbed by the plant very similarly to the way the Pitcher Plant absorbs its nutrients.

Bladderwort: Courtesy of U.S. Forest Service

Bladderworts, as their name suggests, are a type of "Bladder Trap" that is submerged beneath the surface of the water and has an emergent flower. Bladderworts are probably the most commonly observed of the Carnivorous Plants on the Bad River reservation and the most sophisticated. The plant uses osmosis to create an area of low pressure inside the bladder which is sealed by a door from the higher pressure of the surrounding water outside. Trigger hairs on the outside of the door cause the door on the bladder to open when a prey species touches them. As the door opens the higher pressure of the water rushes into the lower pressure of the bladder sucking in the prey and the surrounding water trapping it inside the bladder where prey will be digested and the nutrients absorbed by the plant. The entire process of capturing the prey happens in a split second. The bladders on a Bladderwort are very small, about $1/8^{th}$ of an inch in diameter, so they are limited to catching water fleas, mosquito larvae, small fish fry, and small tadpoles.

The next time you are out in the sloughs, spend some time searching for our local "Meat Eating" Plants!

2010 Clean Sweep

By Jason Ritter, Environmental Specialist

The cross Department collaboration the Recycling Department has with the Natural Resources Department has been a huge success. The success follows the guidance of the Tribes mission statement while implementing each Department's mission for a cleaner and more sustainable community. With funding from the EPA the Natural Resources Department has successfully partnered with the Recycling Department to host the annual hazardous household waste Clean Sweep event and the electronics waste eSweep effort that collected over 6500 electronics. All of these materials were saved from the landfill, our waters, and allowed to be recycled for another life. These efforts also significantly helped efforts to prevent illegally dumping on the Reservation by providing opportunities to recycle responsibly.

2010 Clean Sweep	
Paint	1308 lbs
Aerosols	96 lbs
Flammable Solids	8 lbs
Antifreeze	207 lbs
Batteries	419 lbs
Medications	56 lbs
* also collected: mercury switches, electronics, and light bulbs	

Recycling has become a daily habit for many people and it's been a huge success for the Tribe since the closure of the open landfill and creation of the recycling facility in the late nineties. The Recycling Department has been an active leader in community outreach events, such as; Clean Sweep, Earth Day, Spring Clean-Up and eSweep electronic clean-up. The materials we recycle are saving our precious resources and reducing the amount of waste in our landfills all while creating jobs and generating revenue. Since we don't recycle 100% of our materials there's still room to improve our recycling efforts and expand our markets. We encourage everyone to waste less, recycle more and purchase recycled products. For more information about the Tribes recycling efforts contact the Bad River Recycling Department at located at 69133 US Hwy 2 at (715) 682-7880 or recycling@badriver.com.

Recycling Facts:

When you recycle 10 cans per week you save enough energy for 30 hours of TV watching per week.

When you recycle 4 Sunday papers per year you save 4 trees per year.

When you recycle 15 plastic bottles per week you save enough fiber to make 156 t-shirts per year.

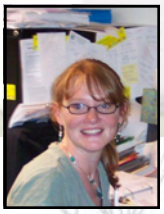
When you recycle 1 glass bottle you save enough energy to power a computer for 30 minutes.

Source: www.americarecyclesday.org

Dave from Bad River Recycling: Photo courtesy of BRNRD

Plants that Don't Belong on the Bad River Reservation

By Naomi Tillison, Water Resources Specialist

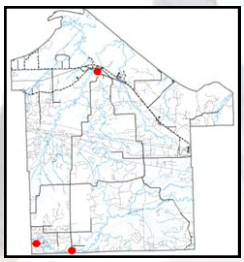


During this past field season, the Bad River Natural Resources Department (BRNRD) implemented an Invasive Species Assessment project funded through the Wisconsin Tribal Conservation Advisory Council. The goal of this project was to assess the distribution of terrestrial invasive plant species on the Bad River Reservation as these non-native plants have negative ecological impacts along with negative economic impacts. This project focused on looking for three non-native plant species that have been found in the surrounding area including exotic buckthorns, Eurasian honeysuckles, and garlic mustard.

- Buckthorn species (common buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*) and glossy buckthorn (*Frangula ainus*)) grow as multi-stemmed shrubs up to 20 feet tall. They are easily identified by their characteristically yellow inner bark. These species are native to Europe and Asia.
- Invasive honeysuckle species (Eurasian honeysuckle, *Lonicera spp.*) develop as deciduous shrubs up to 10 feet in height and have bright red or orange berries by fall. These species are native to Europe and Asia.
- Garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*) is a cool-season biennial herb, growing 12-48 inches tall. It develops characteristic white flowers in May and long, narrow seed pods, by early summer. Garlic mustard is present upstream of the Reservation, in the vicinity of Copper Falls State Park.

The implementation of this project utilized numerous staff members of the BRNRD. The photos below show BRNRD staff members practicing identifying invasive species and completing the invasive species inventory forms at Prentice Park, Ashland, WI. Approximately 55 miles were inventoried within the Reservation focusing on disturbed areas, such as along roads and trails.

The presence of exotic buckthorns and honeysuckles was confirmed, being primarily located within the southwest corner of the Reservation (see map). No populations of garlic mustard were identified within the inventoried areas of the Reservation. Future funding should be sought to control these non-native plant populations. Additional information about invasive species is available in the BRNRD.



Winter Brings Dangers of Carbon Monoxide

Nathan Kilger, Air Quality Specialist

The recent cold weather has forced everyone to fire up their furnaces and keep all doors and windows closed. Keeping the house warm also results in less fresh air mixing into the air we breathe. If there are any problems with a furnace or hot water heater, now is the time these problems will surface. Carbon monoxide is odorless, colorless, and deadly – a silent killer that strikes when you least expect it.

Be aware of the sources of carbon monoxide. Carbon monoxide is created by fuel burning power sources including gas ranges, car engines, wood stoves and fireplaces, hot water heaters and your oil or gas furnace. Have your fuel burning power sources examined by a professional once a year to ensure proper venting and to prevent carbon monoxide leaks.

carbon monoxide detector

Know the symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning: dizziness, confusion, nausea, faintness or excessively tired in your home, car or other enclosed space. Symptoms that disappear or diminish when you leave your home or enclosed space indicate carbon monoxide poisoning. Contact your doctor, especially if others in your family experience similar symptoms.

Install carbon monoxide detectors in your work space, home, and garage. Test the batteries on a monthly basis. Be aware of carbon monoxide before levels reach dangerous levels by installing detectors from Wal-mart or local hardware stores. New laws recommend installing a CO detector on each level of your house, especially outside of bedrooms. At the same time, checking the batteries of the smoke detector is a great idea too.

Seek fresh air immediately if you suspect carbon monoxide poisoning. Open windows and walk outside until the source of carbon monoxide is found. If you suspect that carbon monoxide levels in your home may be high, or if I can answer any questions regarding CO detectors, please feel free to give me a call at 682-7123. If you believe your furnace or hot water heater may not be functioning properly, please call a service technician immediately!

National Radon Action Month

By Phil Couture Air Quality Technician/Radon Specialist

Radon testing devices: Photo BRNRD

January is National Radon Action Month, when the Environmental Protection Agency and Radon Professionals concentrate efforts to spread the word about the dangers of radon gas.

Radon is a colorless, odorless, radioactive gas that over time, could cause lung cancer. Winter is the best time to test your home for radon gas. At this time "closed house" conditions exist, and that's when radon gas can concentrate and cause the most problems. You can't see it, smell it, or taste it. It doesn't cause headaches. The only way to know if you have it is to test your house. It's easy and very cheap to do. If you have any questions you can call 715-682-7123 or go to http://www.epa.gov/radon/

So please protect yourself, protect your family, test your home for radon today!

Climate Change and Resource Use

By Cyrus Hester Bad River Project Coordinator

The concern that the planet's climate is changing has been around since the later part of the last century. But, never before has it been given the attention of the popular news media, legislators, industry, or massive scientific collaborations. Opinions of the topic range from believing it will spell the end of life on Earth to being convinced that it is a complete hoax. This article isn't meant to address environmental apocalypses or academic conspiracies. I think that most of us fall somewhere in between these two extremes, anyway. Rather, this article is meant to talk about what climate change meant to past civilizations, how that relates to our climate and resources today, and what it really means to our daily lives.

Image Courtesy of: knowledgerush.com

www.knowledgerush.com/kr/encyclopedia/Glacier/

First off, climate change is natural and it has happened before. There was once an ice bridge from Alaska to Russia; today we have to fly, boat, or ride on the back of a sea lion to traverse the Bering Strait. There were also once glaciers that existed over much of the Northern hemisphere. They've retreated and continue to back their way toward distant mountain peaks. Mastodons and short-faced bears once shared this frostier continent with those people that came before us. But, they're long since departed. When this happened, when resources changed so drastically, people did not go extinct. They adapted. They didn't turn to cannibalism or raid their neighbors. They chose cooperation over conflict. In the Southwest, farming developed. People grew closer. In the Midwest and Northeast, people learned to remove the toxins from acorns and make them edible. The Wari culture of the Peruvian Andes shifted between fish-based diets and corn depending upon the climate and its effects on plant growth. They used the hillsides to change the elevation of their fields and adapt to times of draught and deluge. The precedence of cooperation and genius has been set by those who came before.

Image courtesy of www.keetsa.com/an-american/drought

Today, the story is somewhat different. The climate is again showing a warming trend. But, the overwhelming scientific consensus is that the rate of change is drastically different from the natural changes that historic cultures faced. The blame is placed on the impacts of industrial development; that feverous acquisition and processing of resources to produce many of the comforts we enjoy today. It has become a political and ideological conflict between the economic motives of industry and the warnings of environmental advocates. Personally, when I look at the image of the Earth below and I think about what resources it takes to power all of those lights, to build the roads that connect those towns, to move the cars that travel down those roads, and heat the homes that they travel to; I wonder how there couldn't be an impact. It seems that species went extinct in the past with far less pressure, but past civilizations still thrived. The difference may be that past civilizations realized that everything was connected and they turned to cooperation. One has to wonder if the civilizations of our age will.

- continued next page -

- Climate Change continued -

Ultimately, the question is really 'what can we do in our daily lives?' Well, this is where I think the common ground for cooperation really stands out. Folks who believe that modern climate change is the result of over-consumption and the burning of fossil fuels can work to live sustainably and be responsible stewards of their resources. Folks who think that climate change is a hoax probably accept the idea that we are in an economic recession and can work to live sustainably, reduce waste, and be responsible stewards of their resources. Regardless of the motivation, the application is the same and the basis for cooperation is there. We all share common ground and our children will share the consequences of our decisions. Those civilizations who faced climate change in the past were responsible stewards. Will we be?

Interested to learn more? Contact Cyrus Hester, Natural Resources Project Coordinator: @ 715-682-7123 or at NRPC@BadRiver.com

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Water Quality Department News and Notes

The Department has continued to refine the proposed Water Quality Standards package for the Tribe's surface waters. Stay tuned for additional information about these standards. If you have any questions, feel free to contact Naomi Tillison at wqs@badriver-nsn.gov.

The Water Resources Program continues to work on identifying and properly closing abandoned wells on the Reservation as they can serve as a conduit for pollution to reach the groundwater resources. If you know of an abandoned well that needs to be closed, please contact Ed Kolodziejski at wrtech@badriver-nsn.gov or (715) 682-7123.

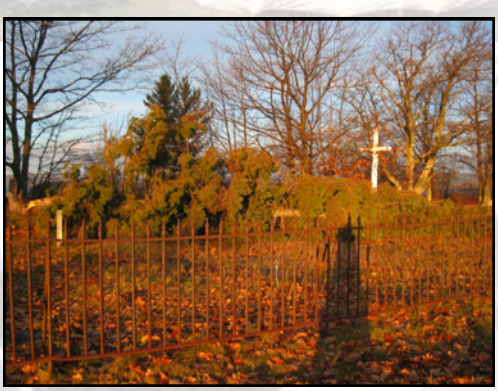
What's New in 2011 for Tribal Historic Preservation?

By Edith Leoso, Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Planning! The Tribal Historic Preservation Office is developing a draft Comprehensive Tribal Historic Preservation Plan. The plan is based on information received through Elder and Community surveys; discussions with the Tribal membership; information gained at the Annual THPO Community Planning Meetings in the past four years; current trends in Tribal Historic Preservation and NAGPRA; and how we as Anishinabe have preserved our history this far. The plan will be a resource to guide the functions of the Tribal Historic Preservation Office that will preserve, protect, and educate about our Tribal history and historic places, and to ensure the continued vitality of our Tribal Living History that we continue to learn from today.

Annual Community Planning Meeting! The Tribal Historic Preservation Office will present a draft form of the Comprehensive Tribal Historic Preservation Plan at the Annual Tribal Historic Preservation Office Community Planning Meeting, which is scheduled for 5:00pm on Tuesday, January 18, 2011 at the Casino Convention Center. So, mark your Calendars and bring the family, friends, neighbors and especially high school age and college students! We need a diverse perspective of how the Tribal Historic Preservation Office should function in the future and why it would be important in the long-term of Tribal Historic Preservation. The fundamental question we will be asking is: *What are the significant components to preserve the history of our Tribe?* So bring your knowledge, innovations, and laughter, and be prepared to have some good food, drink (non-alcoholic beverages only) and inspirational conversation into the evening!

Collaboration! The Tribal Historic Preservation Office Welcomes other Tribal, County, State and Town Departments, Agencies, Programs, and Schools to join in our Annual Community Planning Meeting. The THPO Office has a holistic perspective of Tribal Historic Preservation and hopes to collaborate and coordinate resources and services for more efficient planning, programming, and delivery of culturally relevant services that encourage and enhance Tribal Historic Preservation efforts.



Madeline Island Tribal Cemetery.
Photo courtesy of THPO, BRNRD

Patrick's back! Weweni Boozhoo Patrick Mayotte! Patrick is our returning Historic Research Program Coordinator who will be implementing a $40,000 grant the THPO Office received from the National Park Service - Historic Preservation Fund. The grant is to implement a Cultural Resource Preservation Project to conduct research on twelve known tribal cemeteries and burial sites on the reservation and two properties significant to the development of our Tribe and reservation, which are the first Tribal Clinic and the Farmer's Office in Old Odanah. The grant will also assist us in developing a Cultural Resource Preservation Team to conduct non-invasive assessments and surveys of those cemeteries and historic properties; brainstorm anticipated costs and available resources to protect and preserve properties; strategize the development of Tribal laws to further preserve and protect properties; and incorporate those strategies into the Comprehensive Tribal Historic Preservation Plan. There's a lot of research for Patrick to do pertaining to these properties, and the THPO Office asks for anyone knowledgeable of Tribal history to please contact Patrick and schedule an interview at 715-682-7123, extension 1558. We greatly appreciate any help the Community can provide.

Well, we can go on and on about what's happening in Tribal Historic Preservation, but we'll save it for the Annual Community Planning Meeting. So, giigaawaabamin miinawa from the Tribal Historic Preservation Office.

CWD Update

By Lacey Hill, Wildlife/GIS Specialist

The last few weeks have been interesting with the CWD scare in the air. Fortunately it turned out for the better. For those of you that don't know what I am talking about. Mid-November a 3 year buck was shot on a Twin Creek Preserve in Bayfield County. As part of required routine by game farms a sample from the buck was sent to the Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic laboratory in Madison to get tested for CWD. In the meantime the owner of the preserve, Jack Martinson, sold the property. As part of the land sale WDNR wardens went out to the property to inspect the fences and found some areas in the fence that captive and wild deer could move in and out of the preserve. Followed by this finding the test results from the 3-year old buck came out positive for chronic wasting disease.

As you probably read in the local papers or watched on the news it was a huge scare! The results potentially could mean that CWD could exist in the wild deer population in Bayfield and Ashland Counties. This had WDNR employees and wildlife professionals around the state scrambling. As part of protocol, when anywhere in the country gets a positive CWD test result they must send the sample to the Veterinary Diagnostic laboratory in Ames, Iowa which runs the "golden standard" test for CWD.

The ***GREAT*** news is that the results from the "golden standard test" came back negative! According to the National Laboratory, this is the first time that a "not positive" came from a preliminary positive. Since it is known that deer have escaped from the preserve the WDNR is still going to follow its plan of conducting a 10 mile surveillance around the preserve and encouraging hunters to harvest any deer that may have escaped from the preserve. Part of the Bad River Reservation falls within the 10 mile radius from the preserve. Bad River Natural Resources Department is collecting CWD samples from any deer harvested by tribal members.

So what if CWD did exist in our area. In light of recent events it is probably good to know how to handle and process deer from areas that may potentially have CWD. According to the World Health Organization, to date, there is no evidence that CWD can pass to humans from eating or handling the meat.

Below are some general guidelines from the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection – Bureau of Meat Safety and Inspection for safely handling venison:

- Do not eat the eyes, brain, spinal cord, spleen, tonsils, or lymph nodes of any deer.
- Do not eat any part of a deer that appears sick.
- When field dressing wear rubber gloves, do not use household knives or utensils, and remove all internal organs.
- Minimize the handling of brain and spinal tissues
- Do not cut through spinal column except to remove the head and use a knife designated only for this purpose.
- Bone out the meat from the deer and remove all fat and connective tissues.
- Thoroughly clean and sanitize equipment and work areas with bleach water after processing.
- Clean knives and equipment of residue and disinfect by soaking them for an hour in a 50/50 solution of household chlorine bleach and water, and then let them air dry. Wipe down counters with same solution and also let air dry.

For more information about the disease you can visit http://www.cwd-info.org/.

A Word from the Manager

Ervin Soulier, Bad River Natural Resources Director

A Question of Respect

While discussing the Department's response to the preliminary finding of CWD in deer in the area by the WDNR from a sample taken from a deer farm in Bayfield County, it was stated that some hunters probably wouldn't allow samples to be taken from their deer because the hunters would want to take their deer, if it has a big rack, home to get it mounted. Samples are usually collected in the form of the whole head or the removal of the lymph nodes located on the sides of the neck of the deer. Either method prevents the hunter from getting a good head mount of the deer.

I responded by saying this possibility would not include a tribal member. No tribal member would want to stuff a deer head with the intent of putting the head on display where it could be shown off and kept as a souvenir of a person hunting exploits.

I based this statement on a personal belief that one of the things that make us different from the white society is our traditional belief that man and nature share this planet together. It took us a long time to understand the concept of "taking only what you need". Our oral history indicates we lived a perilous life in the old days. Many of our stories tell of times in the past when some of earth' creature had to make special sacrifices in order for the tribe to survive.

To preserve this special relationship that developed between earth's creature and the tribe, many of the creatures were interwoven into the tribe's traditional religious beliefs. The creatures were held in the same regards as a fellow tribal member. Our ancestors went so far as to consider these creatures as our brothers and sisters.

If the creatures are still held in such high regards by tribal members of today, then the question is "Why would anybody want to put their brother or sister on public display for everyone to see?" Or "Why would any true tribal member want to disrespect a creature that has provided so much for the Tribe by hanging them on a wall for personal aggrandizement.

If a tribal member does this it demonstrates how far we have failed to preserve our traditional culture and beliefs.

COMMENTS OR QUESTIONS

As part of an effort to improves the Department's effectiveness, the Department would like to extend an invitation to all readers to submit suggestions as to what information should the Department include in its newsletter, issues and concerns the reader would like the Department to focus on, and any other suggestions on how the Department can improve.

To contact the Department, the readers can submit e-mails to Lori Lemieux at DNRrecept@badriver-nsn.gov or submit letters to the Bad River Natural Resources Department, 72682 Maple Street, Odanah WI. 54861 c/o Newsletter.

The Department looks forward to hearing from you.

Holiday Party Schedule

COMMUNITY CHRISTMAS PARTY

THURSDAY DECEMBER 23, 2010

2-7 P.M.

COMMUNITY CENTER

SANTA-FEAST-PLAY

AND MORE!

BAD RIVER EMPLOYEE CHRISTMAS PARTY

SUNDAY JANUARY 2, 2011

12 NOON TO 11 P.M.

CASINO CONVENTION CENTER

DINNER-MUSIC-RAFFLE

AND MORE!

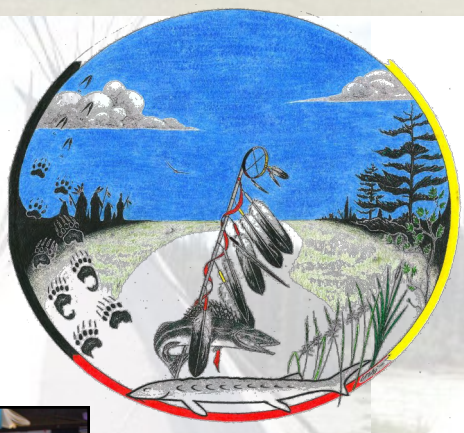
BAD RIVER NATURAL RESOURCES

Chief Blackbird Center
72682 Maple Street
Odanah, WI
54861

Phone: 715-682-7123
Fax: 715-682-7118

-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.

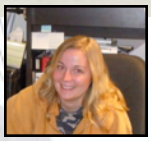


BRNRD NEW EMPLOYEES

My name is Cyrus Hester and I was recently hired as the Natural Resource Project Coordinator for the department. As the project coordinator, I'll be coordinating outreach and educational activities, preparing grant proposals and identifying funding opportunities, writing technical reports, and addressing concerns related to mining and climate change.

Here are a few highlights from my background:

- Born on a hippie commune in Tennessee; where families voluntarily joined together to form a low-impact, tight-knit community emphasizing sustainability and acceptance.
- Raised near Chicago; where sandals weren't as fashionable.
- Served with the 75th Ranger Regiment in Iraq and Afghanistan; which was almost as risky as growing up in Chicago.
- Studied White-Tailed Deer Ecology with the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians in Michigan and helped write their Comprehensive Deer Management Plan.
- Worked for the Field Museum of Chicago to implement the city's Climate Action Plan in a variety of geographic and ethnic neighborhoods.
- I'm personally and professionally interested in how people relate to and use their environment, how they interact, and what that means for the safety of future generations and the planet.



Hi! My name is Lacey Hill. I am the new Wildlife/GIS Specialist. I am originally from the small town of Saxon. I obtained my Associates Degree in Wildlife Management from Vermilion Community College and then my Bachelors degree in Wildlife Ecology: Research and Management and Biology with a minor in Conservation Biology from University of Wisconsin – Stevens Point.

Ever since I was a young kid hunting with my grandfather, I have wanted to work with wildlife and most importantly be able to do it close to home so I can still be near my family. Bad River has given me that opportunity. Over the years I have worked for the DNR out of Mercer as a Wildlife Technician, than for the USDA – Forest Service as an invasive plant technician, than I was a piping plover monitor for a summer on Long Island (Chequamegon Point), than the next summer I conducted wood turtle nesting surveys in Oneida, Vilas, and Iron County. Before I was hired by Bad River I was working as the AIS Survey Coordinator for GLIFWC.

PLEASE JOIN US

IN WELCOMING

LACEY AND CYRUS!!