

Fall

2014



BAD RIVER NATURAL RESOURCE

# Common Ground

## Lead and Bald Eagles... Not a Good Combination

By Lacey Hill-Kastern, Wildlife Specialist



This past Halloween was not a typical Halloween for Bad River Conservation Warden, Christina Dzwonkowski. Dressed as a witch after spending the night trick-or-treating with her daughter she received a phone call of a Bald Eagle being hit by a car on US2 by Birch Hill. This call was the fourth call that BRNRD had received this year concerning an injured Bald Eagle on the Bad River Reservation. The second of which involved a vehicle collision. A vehicle collision with a bald eagle usually does not fare well for the eagle.

With the assistance of Bad River Wetland Technician, Ed Wiggins, they were able to track the eagle and safely get her into a crate for safe travel to the Northwoods Rehabilitation Center in

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## Lead and Bald Eagles... Not a Good Combination

By Lacey Hill-Kastern, Wildlife Specialist

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Manitowish Waters, WI. She is a 3-4 year old female, which still makes her an immature eagle. Bald eagles don't reach maturity until they reach 4-5 years of age. A good way to distinguish the age is by the amount of brown feathers appearing on the head and tail that in a mature adult are all white. From Manitowish Waters she was then transferred to the Raptor Education Group, Inc (REGI) in Antigo, WI.

At REGI it was determined that the car injury was the least of this eagle's concerns. She did sustain a broken wing from the car, but upon further inspection of xrays taken it was also determined that this eagle had been shot. Pellets were identified in her neck and wing. She was also diagnosed with off the chart levels of lead in her system! After four days of treatment at the facility her lead levels were still way too high to read, which meant her chance of survival was not very good.

We know that the wing injury occurred from a car collision, and we know that the pellets in her wing and neck are from being shot, but how did she end up with such high levels of lead in her system? Lead poisoning in Bald Eagles generally occurs when an eagle consumes a carcass of an animal, usually a deer, which has been shot with lead ammunition. It can also occur from other animals that have been shot with lead ammunition or from fish that have swallowed lead sinkers. Judging by the extremely high levels of lead but her still relatively good body condition she had probably recently consumed the large amount of lead from a gut pile or deer carcass.

A study by the Wisconsin DNR showed that approximately fifteen percent of all bald eagle deaths in Wisconsin can be attributed to lead poisoning. Reported lead poisonings spike between the months of October through November which directly overlaps with hunting seasons in Wisconsin. Not only can lead affect the animals eating the gut piles and carcasses of animals harvested using lead shot but it can also affect people. A study done by Michael Kosnett from University of Colorado even low dose lead exposure from the consumption of game meat harvested with lead ammunition can cause negative health effects in adult and children. When an animal is shot with lead ammunition the lead can spread throughout the meat of that animal and may not be noticeable.

After two weeks of treatments at REGI, the levels of lead in her

blood went down drastically! She still had to undergo one more round of CA EDTA or detoxification chelation therapy. On December 3<sup>rd</sup>, our girl was hanging out on a twenty foot perch in the flight pen at REGI. When she first arrived at the facility they thought she had no chance of survival and now only a month later after suffering multiple issues that would have killed most eagles, she is well on the road to a healthy, remarkable recovery!

How hunters can voluntarily help reduce lead poisoning:

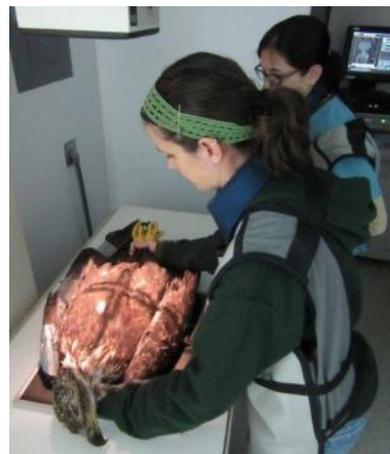
Select only non-toxic shot. There are many alternatives to using lead shot. Check out this website for more information: <http://www.huntingwithnonlead.org/>

If lead ammunition is used, hide gut piles and remains of butchered carcasses by burying or covering with rocks and/or brush

Remove slugs, bullets or fragments and surrounding flesh from any carcass remains left in the field

For more information about lead in the environment, lead poisoning, or for more updates on the recovering eagle feel free to contact Lacey Hill-Kastern at [wildlifegis@badriver-nsn.gov](mailto:wildlifegis@badriver-nsn.gov).

\*All photos are courtesy of the Raptor Rehabilitation Center, Inc.(REGI) in Antigo, WI. REGI is a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization that focuses on the education, rehabilitation, and research of native bird species. Please check out their website ([www.raptoreducationgroup.org](http://www.raptoreducationgroup.org)) and facebook page for more information.



# Radon on the Bad River Reservation

By Daniel Wiggins, Air Quality Technician



Radon is a carcinogen that has been linked to the development of lung cancer and is related to over 21,000 lung cancer deaths annually. It is a natural radioactive gas that is present everywhere and is commonly traced back to sources in the soils around your home, where it then has the ability to infiltrate your home through foundation cracks and openings. Once in your

home radon can attach to particles in the air where they are then breathed in. Since radon is radioactive it can cause damage to lung tissue and contribute to the development of lung cancer.

The Bad River Tribe has received funding since 2006 to develop the Tribal Indoor Radon Program and provide radon services to the tribal community. The Radon Program, which is under the Air Office, has since been testing tribal homes and providing outreach and education to the community and tribal staff, developed annual testing rounds from January to March and has worked with the Bad River Housing Authority (BRHA) and private homeowners with understanding testing results and addressing radon issues.

The BRHA has been an excellent partner in addressing radon effectively. Since 2006 the BRHA has testing each housing unit at least once. Units that have tested above the United States Environmental Agency's action level have been scheduled for the installation of a radon mitigation (reduction) system and shall continue to be tested in the future to assure effectiveness of systems and analyze any changing or fluctuating radon levels. These units will be great examples of how radon can be reduced effectively.

However, the Tribe still faces many challenges with addressing radon. Ideally new homes should be built with radon resistant features. Although new homes are not being built in large numbers, homes that are being built have yet to include radon resistance in new construction (RRNC) methods and techniques. This may be contributed by many new homeowners not being able to afford additional costs or

possibly not being aware of radon. The absence of building codes on the reservation can be linked to the absence of RRNC not being included in new homes being built. Not having building codes can hinder the ability of the Tribe to assure that quality homes are being built within tribal communities.

Although the Program is in its eighth year it has only tested 65% of the estimated 490 tribal housing structures. 100% of the BRHA units have been tested, however, only half of private tribal homes have been tested. In addition, homes that have been tested in the past may need to be tested again to determine if there are any fluctuations in indoor radon levels. Common areas that may be prone to higher indoor radon levels will be the focus of 2015 testing, but the opportunity to test will be available to those tribal members who would like their home tested.

The only way to know if your home has high indoor radon concentrations is to test. If high levels are found there are solutions. The Bad River Tribal Indoor Radon Program would not be able to cover costs or install radon mitigation (reduction) systems, but would be able to assist in locating contractors and possibly funds towards installing them. If you have any questions please contact Daniel Wiggins, the Air Quality Technician at 715-682-7123 or email at [Air1@badriver-nsn.gov](mailto:Air1@badriver-nsn.gov).

## **FREE RADON TESTING!!!**

*From January to March*

Radon does cause lung cancer and can be prevented if addressed properly. The Tribal Air Office offers free radon testing every year. It is easy and takes only a very short period of time. If you would like to schedule testing please use the contact information below.

Daniel Wiggins, Air Quality Technician  
72682 Maple Street  
Odanah, WI 54861  
Phone: 715-682-7123 ext. 1553  
Cell: 715-292-2438  
Email: [Air1@badriver-nsn.gov](mailto:Air1@badriver-nsn.gov)



## Review of Tribe's Water Quality Standards Initiated

By: Naomi Tillison, Water Resources Specialist, [wqs@badriver-nsn.gov](mailto:wqs@badriver-nsn.gov)

On July 6, 2011, the Bad River Tribal Council adopted Water Quality Standards (WQS) under section 303 of the Clean Water Act. The Tribe's WQS were

reviewed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and approved by them a few months later. Over the last few years, the Tribe's has been busy implementing the WQS. The Tribe's WQS have been considered and incorporated into many projects, such as the Marengo River Watershed Action Plan developed by the Bad River Watershed Association in conjunction with partners and multiple permits issued for projects occurring within the Reservation boundaries and for projects occurring upstream of the Reservation.

Tribes and states are required to review their WQS every three years. The Bad River Tribe recently initiated this triennial review process and is currently soliciting public input on the scope of this review. Written comments will be accepted until 4:30 p.m. on January 16, 2014. Additional details, including the process to submit comments, are provided in the public notice printed on page 5 of this newsletter. Further along in the triennial review process, there will be another public participation opportunity to solicit input on any changes proposed to the WQS.

### What are Water Quality Standards (WQS)?

WQS consist of three major components:

**Designated uses** describe the management objectives for a waterbody. Examples of designated uses contained in the Tribe's WQS are wild rice, cold water fishery, and cultural uses.

**Criteria** are limits on chemicals or conditions in a waterbody derived to protect specific designated uses. For example, E. coli criteria derived to protect the recreational use (e.g., swimming) are contained in the Tribe's WQS.

The **Antidegradation Policy** protects high quality waters from being unnecessarily degraded.

### Where can I find a copy of the Tribe's WQS?

The Tribe's WQS can be found on the Tribe's website at: <http://www.badriver-nsn.gov/tribal-operations/natural-resources/announcement-a-alerts-natural-resources/291-announcements-natural-resources>

Copies of the Tribe's WQS can also be picked up in the Tribe's Natural Resources Department, which is located in the Chief Blackbird Center in Odanah.



*Photo of the Kakagon Sloughs complex taken on 7/23/2014 by a Bad River Natural Resources Department staff member, Ed Wiggins.*

## **PUBLIC NOTICE**

### **Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians Triennial Review of Water Quality Standards**

#### **Summary of Proposed Water Quality Standards (WQS)**

##### **Process**

On September 21, 2011, the U.S. EPA approved the Bad River Tribe's Water Quality Standards (WQS) under section 303 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). The WQS are required to be reviewed and/or updated every three years. The purpose of this notice is to provide information about the triennial review process, solicit feedback on other necessary revisions/updates to the WQS, and outline a schedule for completion of the triennial review.

The Tribe is considering revisions and/or updates to the following items: ammonia, asbestos, selenium, sulfate numeric criteria; refinement of the wildlife designated use; and addition of updated EPA assumptions within the human health criteria calculations. A separate public hearing will occur on any proposed revisions before submitting them to EPA for approval.

The Tribe seeks feedback on any additional changes to the WQS and will determine the scope of the WQS review based upon feedback received and resources available.

If the Tribe's changes to the WQS are approved, EPA will remain the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting authority, and the Army Corps of Engineers will remain the dredge and fill permitting authority under the CWA within the Reservation boundaries. The Tribe's EPA-approved WQS will be considered in the issuance of these permits.

##### **Proposed Schedule**

The schedule for consideration of the proposed triennial review of the WQS is as follows:

December 3, 2014

The Tribe posts and publishes notice of a 45-day public comment period on the scope of the triennial review.

January 16, 2014

The public comment period closes at 4:30 p.m. The Tribe commences review of comments received and determines the scope of the triennial review. The Tribe proceeds with the WQS review process.

#### **Submitting Comments to the Tribe**

Written comments can be sent via email or post office to:

Naomi Tillison  
Bad River Natural Resources Department  
P.O. Box 39  
Odanah, WI 54861  
wqs@badriver-nsn.gov

##### **Comment deadline is 4:30 p.m. on January 16, 2015.**

All written comments received prior to the comment deadline will be considered.

The Tribe's Water Quality Standards (adopted 7/6/2011) can be found at:

Bad River Natural Resources Department  
Chief Blackbird Center, 72682 Maple St.  
Odanah, WI 54861  
(715) 682-7123

-OR-

<http://www.badriver-nsn.gov/tribal-operations/natural-resources/announcement-a-alerts-natural-resources/291-announcements-natural-resources>

*The Tribe posted and published notice of a 45-day public comment period on December 3, 2014.*



## Fisheries Surveys on Gichigami

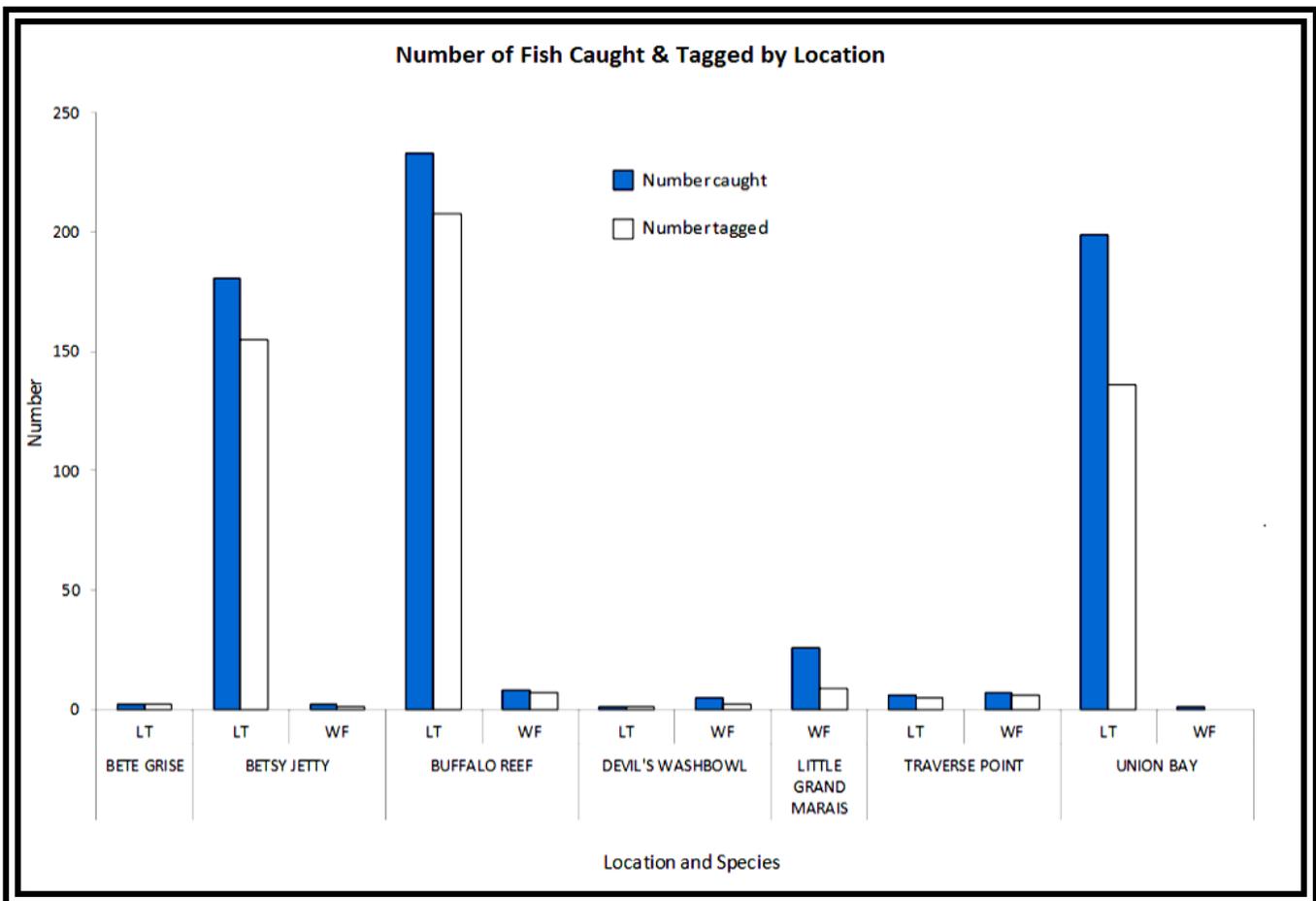
By Christopher Dean, Fisheries Specialist

Bad River Natural Resource's Fisheries Specialist and Fisheries Technician participated in the annual Lake Trout & Whitefish Surveys with the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission aboard the research vessel the *Mizhakwad (fair weather)* in Michigan Waters of Lake Superior.

Lake Trout Surveys took place around the Keweenaw Peninsula and started in Union Bay on October 13<sup>th</sup> and ended November 7<sup>th</sup> in Bete Grise. Whitefish Surveys were cancelled due to weather. The object of this survey was to conduct tagging of spawning stocks of lake trout to identify discrete stocks to determine their distribution, relative abundance, and biological characteristics in the 1842 treaty ceded area within Michigan waters of Lake Superior. Spawning concentrations of lake trout

were sampled using gill nets at historical spawning locations in shallow water. Nylon multifilament gill net of 4.5, 5.0, and 5.5 inch stretch mesh was used for lake trout. Three gangs (750 ft.) of net were deployed from shallow water leading to deeper water at each site. Fish captured in good physical condition were tagged with consecutively numbered Floy tags and information such as length, fin clips, lamprey marks, sex, stage of maturity, and tag numbers were recorded. All live fish were released, and all dead fish were use for aging information.

If you have any questions regarding this year's fisheries assessments or if you would like more information, contact Christopher Dean, Tribal Fisheries Specialist at 715-682-7123 ext. 1552.



Graph by Ben Michaels, GLIFWC



## Manager's Comment: A Historical Perspective from a Pragmatist

One of the things that constantly amuses me is when tribal people address a group of non-members and state that the Ojibwa were always stewards of the environment and profess tribal people always had a special relationship with the land and its resources.

I often asked my friend Dana Jackson, Education Director, if he knew how many of our people died until we embrace the concept of only taking what we need and saving the land for the seventh generation.

Our history indicates that we were nomadic hunter/gatherers. During this phase we did not have any incentive for protecting, preserving, or conserving the local resources. When we exhausted the resources in a particular area, we just picked up our belonging and moved to a different site and started the process all over again. I dare say the only time we started to embrace the concept of conservatism was when we found ourselves in a situation where we couldn't move someplace else.

It is written that changing to a new viewpoint can be accomplished by any society in 4 ways. One is the letter of the law where the society adopts rules and regulations to control the use of the resources. Two is where society relies on its educational system to teach its members how to treat the resources in the best interest of the membership. Three is by incorporating a controlling process into the society's religious beliefs. Fourth is by assigning the responsibilities for caring for the resource to a small group of individuals.

Our history indicates that we used three of the four ways to adopt the conservation concept. We intertwined our belief system into our traditional religion. We taught our youth at an early age our belief system and our relationship with the environment. And we develop a clan system which gave each clan the responsibility for caring for a particular resource. Although this process had its problems. Our oral history indicates there were times when Tribe had to beseech the Great Spirit for help in relieving the suffering of the people and provide the resources to survive. But overall the system worked quite well.

Is this process in existence today. My guess it is not. I hardly see any interaction between the elders and the youth for teaching the youth our traditional life ways. Nor do I see people practice our traditional religion. There are only a handful of tribal members who still practice the old religion. As for the clans system, it only exists in the minds of some tribal members. Many people claim to know what clan they belong to but none of them act to implement their clan's responsibilities.

Could the system be recreated in the community? My guess is it can't. History indicates the only time a society considers changing its behavior is after a catastrophic event. As long as we continue to distance ourselves from nature, our reservation will continue to be degraded. I only hope we can change before there is nothing to save.

## Fisheries Surveys on Gichigami *Continued*

By Christopher Dean, Fisheries Specialist



*BRNRD Fisheries Technician Ed Leoso picking fish out of gill nets. Photo by Christopher Dean, Fisheries Specialist*



*Lake Trout caught during assessments. Photo by Christopher Dean, Fisheries Specialist*



## Air Quality Website

By Nathan Kilger, Air Quality Specialist

*“Sometimes the questions are complicated and the answers are simple” – Dr. Seuss*

I usually agree with Dr. Seuss, but I disagree with him here - sometimes answers need to be a little bit longer. I’m also a visually-orientated person - I can better understand something with a picture or a graph than paragraphs of text.

With those thoughts in mind, we’ve been creating some web pages containing information on the Bad River Air Program and the projects we’ve been working on, topics that are perennially important, and answers to questions that you may have.

Please feel free to check out the web pages we created, linked on the main Bad River website (<http://www.badriver-nsn.gov>) under the Tribal Operations menu, listed under Natural Resources. There you will find a main air page with links to the other air quality topics.

Important in the winter months are the pages on radon and indoor air quality. Carbon monoxide poisoning is always a concern during cold weather and has been in the news lately for causing several deaths in Minnesota. Please take time to look over the information we have posted, consider purchasing carbon monoxide detectors, and call us if you have questions or concerns.

There is also information posted on the Natural Resource Burning Ordinance (you must have a Bad River burning permit within the Reservation’s boundaries), established National Ambient Air Quality Standards, and a link to the webcam and current weather information from the air monitoring site.

Of exceptional importance is the Class I Redesignation proposal for the Bad River Reservation. One web page has been created that describes the Class I PSD Program in the Clean Air Act; another page highlights the procedure required to redesignate and Bad River’s progress in the redesignation process. Several dates will be published soon and documents regarding the process will be posted there for public review.

For background information on Class I, please read through these two web pages and check back for dates and documents concerning Bad River’s Class I Redesignation.

With any luck, the information we have posted will answer questions you may have about air quality. If not, feel free to contact the air guys!



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# Animal Scraps

By John Patrick, BRNRD Conservation Warden



Animal Scraps. Each time anyone sees a group of birds, mainly crows and bald eagles, along the roadway usually the first thought is “There is a gut pile there.” Many birds stick around throughout the winter. Some of those birds scavenge for food. Not only will birds scavenge in the winter but other animals will also scavenge like the fox and coyote.

To some of those animals, scavenging would include picking at road kill, gut piles and deer scraps tossed out from processing the latest hunt. Any animal parts along the road way are in itself a hazard to those driving on the road. Once the animals find scraps to scavenge they will flock there until there is nothing left to eat.

This becomes an additional hazard causing motorists to have to possibly slow down and in some cases swerve in attempts to keep from hitting animals. It is safe driving practice not to swerve and keep safe control of the vehicle. What ends up happening in some cases those animals will get hit by the oncoming vehicle injuring them and sometimes unintentionally killing the animal.

Bad River Tribal members practice a deer harvest season from July 1<sup>st</sup> to January 31<sup>st</sup>. Although most hunting occurs during the “rut” some hunting occurs before and after. If the mosquitoes are still out it’s nice to get out of the woods towards the roadway to field dress the deer. Once the snow flies it is easier to field dress your deer at the roadway instead of in the deep snow. Plus if you didn’t have to drag your dressed deer thru the snow it won’t get full of snow. Most gut piles and deer scraps end up staying on or getting tossed in the ditch along the roadway. Scavenging animals end up pulling the scraps out into the roadway causing driving hazards.

It would be a courtesy to all motorists including the animals scavenging if the gut piles and deer scraps were not along the roadway. It would be a good practice to put the gut piles and deer scraps further into the woods past trees and shrubs. This would make it harder for scavenging animals to drag them further into the roadway. Don’t worry, the scavenging animals will find the scraps if they are further into the woods. By this practice your help can go a long way. Thank you!

*List of winter birds in Northern Wisconsin: American Gold Finch | American Tree Sparrow | Bald Eagle | Black-capped Chickadee | Blue Jay | Common Redpoll | Dark-eyed Junco | Downy Woodpecker | Evening Grosbeak | Hairy Woodpecker | Northern Cardinal | Pileated Woodpecker | Pine Grosbeak | Pine Siskin | Purple Finch | Red-breasted Nuthatch | Ring-necked Pheasant |*  
Image source:  
<http://dnr.wi.gov/eek/critter/bird/birdposter/index.htm>



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# Cultural Resource Management – Connecting the past with the present

By Tony Corbine, ANA Grant Administrator



*Photo of Waverly Beach*

Cultural Resource Management is about the people and the places they consider to be important for preserving their culture and learning about the history of their nation. Anthropologists and archaeologists are well suited to be cultural resource management professionals because they apply a broad understanding of human culture to bridge the past with the present. Not only is it important to study and record our ancestors way of life, but it is also imperative that we understand the meaning and the reasons why they did what they did. Many people might have heard the saying, “look at your past to create a path for your future”, which can be interpreted as giving meaning to your present.

***The historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people***      ***--National Historic Preservation Act***

The various type of properties involved in Cultural resource management include: “cultural landscapes, archaeological sites, historical records, social institutions, expressive cultures, old buildings, religious beliefs and practices, industrial heritage, folk life, artifacts [and] spiritual places” (T. King 2002)

Mostly, what practitioners call Cultural Resource Management in the United States really deals with only those resources that are (1) physical places and things like sites and buildings, and that are (2) known or thought to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. When a project or activity may affect such a property, legal requirements set forth in regulations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, need to be considered. The Section 106 regulations lay out a system of steps by which historic places are identified. Section 106 does not protect cultural resources that are NOT historic properties; such as relatively recent

places of cultural importance and non-physical cultural features like music, dance, and religious practice. Also, Section 106 would not affect projects in which the federal government is not involved; such as private, state, and local projects requiring no federal funds or permits.

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is the U.S. federal government’s official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects deemed worthy of preservation. The passage of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) in 1966 established the National Register and the process for adding properties to it. The National Register has been administered by the National Park Service, an agency within the U.S. Department of Interior. Properties can be nominated in a variety of forms, including individual properties, historic districts, and multiple property submissions. The Register categorizes general listings into one of five types of properties: districts, site, structure, building, or object. National Register Historic Districts are defined geographic areas consisting of contributing and non-contributing properties. The specific instances where properties do not merit listing in the National Register are, as a general rule; cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, moved structures, reconstructed/remodeled historic buildings, commemorative properties, and properties that have achieved significance during the last fifty years are not qualified for listing on the Register.

Several amendments of the National Historic Preservation Act added a category to the National Register, known as Traditional Cultural Properties: those properties associated with Native American or Hawaiian groups. The 1992 amendments to the

*(Continued on page 11)*



## Cultural Resource Management – Connecting the past with the present *Continued*

By Tony Corbine, ANA Grant Administrator



*(Continued from page 10)*

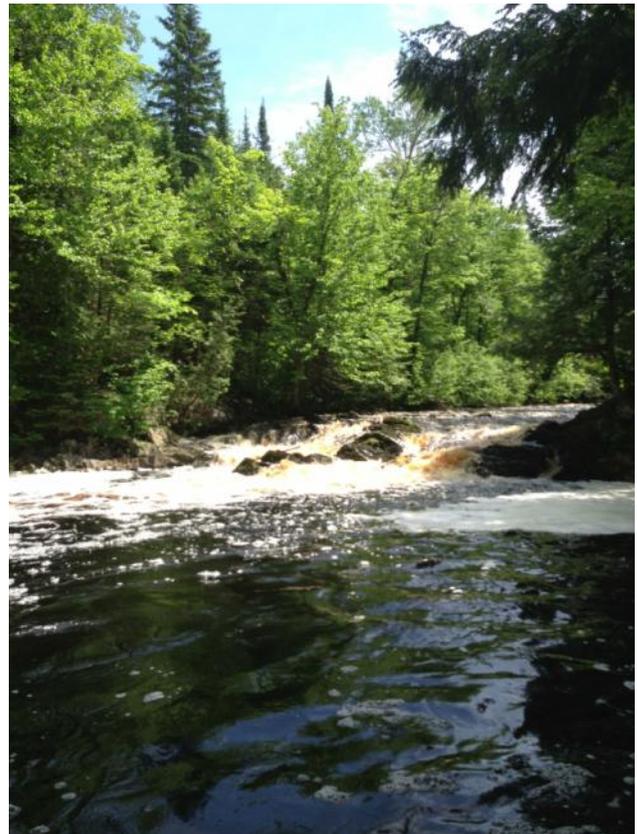
National Historic Preservation Act allowed for the new designation of property type, Traditional Cultural Property (TCP). The amendments established that properties affiliated with traditional religious and cultural importance to Native American tribe or Native Hawaiian group were eligible for the National Register. One of the factors in determining if a location is eligible for inclusion is its Traditional Cultural Significance. The significance of a historic property is derived from the role the property plays in the community's historical rooted beliefs, customs and practices. Examples of properties possessing such significance include:

- A location associated with the traditional beliefs of a Native American group about its origins, its cultural history, or the nature of the world;
- A rural community whose organization, building and structures, or patterns of land use reflect the cultural traditions valued by its long-term residents;
- An urban neighborhood that is the traditional home of a particular cultural group, and that reflects its beliefs and practices;
- A location where Native American religious practitioners have historically gone, and are known or thought to go today, to perform ceremonial activities in accordance with traditional cultural rules of practice; and
- A location where a community has traditionally carried out economic, artistic, or other cultural practices important in maintaining its historic identify

A Traditional Cultural Property, then, can be defined generally as one that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.

There are several TCP's that exist today in Indian Country and more closely in the 1854 ceded territory. To access the database which lists all properties in the National Register you can access this site: <http://www.nps.gov/nr/research/>

For further questions on how to nominate a TCP you can contact Edith Leoso at 715-682-7123 ext. 1662. If you would like to share a story or your family's cultural activity at any site location within the Bad River watershed, please contact Tony Corbine at 715-682-7123 ext. 1560.





## **BAD RIVER NATURAL RESOURCES**

Bad River Natural Resource Department

Chief Blackbird Center

72682 Maple Street

Odanah, WI 54861

Phone: 715-682-7123

Fax: 715-682-7118



*"Waverly Beach Sunset"*

*Photo taken by Tony Corbine*

**We're On The WEB!**

**[www.badriver-nsn.gov](http://www.badriver-nsn.gov)**

## **Interested in winter wildlife tracking???**

**Come learn about it with the Bad River Natural Resources Department**

**A two day family and community event to learn about winter mammal tracking and track identification. Day one will include a presentation on how to identify tracks in the field and then we will be going out to find some. Day two will be a field day of tracking.**

**When:**

**Day 1: Sunday January 11<sup>th</sup> from 1:00pm- 5:00pm**

**Day 2: Sunday January 18<sup>th</sup> from 1:00pm- 5:00pm  
(alternate field day Sunday January 25<sup>th</sup>)**

**Where:**

**Odanah WI, BlackBird Center or the Casino. Exact location will be announced to registered participants.**

**Space is limited so please RSVP by January 7th with Fawn at [fawnybt@gmail.com](mailto:fawnybt@gmail.com) or 715-681-1312**

### ***-MISSION STATEMENT-***

*The Department strives for resource management which both conserves the natural resources for the future generations and provide for the needs of the present. The departments 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.*