

Summer

2014



BAD RIVER NATURAL RESOURCE

Common Ground

What's the buzz?

Natural Resources Wildlife Program News



Lacey Hill-Kastern, Bad River Wildlife Specialist



Picture courtesy of Amber Mullen from the Ashland Daily Press

“Mashkawizi” Migizi Release

On March 19th, 2014, an adult male bald eagle was found injured on Dock Road by Chris and Noah Arbuckle. It appeared to have been hit by a car. It was captured and brought to BRNRD, from there the eagle was transported to the Spooner Vet Clinic, where a veterinarian specializes in raptor rehabilitation. Once there the eagle was diagnosed as being extremely malnourished. The eagle’s wing was x-rayed and it was determined by the amount of healing that had occurred that the eagle had been on the ground with that wing injury for around two weeks before he was found!

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- *Wolf monitoring Update*
- *Indoor Air Monitoring Services*
- *New Employee, Nick Bieser*
- *BRNRD Warden Places Second in NAFWS Shoot Competition*



What's the buzz? Natural Resources Wildlife Program News *Continued*

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The eagle also had a silver leg band on it. From that leg band BRNRD was able to see where he had come from and how old he was. He was banded in Cornucopia in 1996 as a chick. That makes him eighteen years old! We decided to name him Mashkawizi because of the strength it took to survive as long as he did on the ground.

Due to the extent of his healing that had already occurred, the vet decided not to operate but to rather nourish him and allow his wing to heal naturally. This process takes more time but seeing at it was already starting to heal, it seemed like the better option. Once Mashkawizi regained his strength he was moved to a larger facility (Wild Instincts in Rhinelander, WI) so he could work on his flying. Remarkably he recovered well and on July 14th BRNRD received a phone call that he was ready for release.

The staff from Wild Instincts was nervous about his release because the injured wing had healed slightly offset and he had a ball of bone that made that wing slightly heavier. This gave him a slight droop to his right wing. On July 24th, 2014 BRNRD planned a release for Mashkawizi on the Reservation. Originally we planned it for the Lake Shore by Joe Rose's but the rehab facility had us change the location last minute because there was a chance that he could try to fly too far right away and drown in the Lake. We changed the location to the Government Bad River Bridge. There, Carl Jensen, waited below the bridge in a boat just in case the worse were to happen.

Many people came out to witness the release. We were hoping he would take the easier path and fly over the road and find a tree. Instead he decided to fly directly from his box to the small wetland just north of the Bad River. There he perched on a dead tree right alongside the road. Everyone was able to see him up close before he attempted another flight across the pond where he perched on another dead tree. He stayed there for most of the evening. Multiple people checked on him over the weekend. Then he was gone. On August 4th, Conservation Warden Christina and NR Aide Carl were out on the Bad River and spotted him perched in a tall pine a mile north of the Bad River US2 bridge.

What to Do When Injured Wildlife is Found

This summer there were three injured bald eagles and an injured raven that was brought to BRNRD and from there transported to

a wildlife rehabilitation center. When you come across an injured eagle or any injured wildlife it is important to make sure they really are injured. Sometimes with birds they eat too much and may not be able to fly right away. This can make them vulnerable to predators but it is best to watch them. Most injuries with birds will involve a broken wing which most of the time is obvious in a short time of monitoring the individual. Depending on what is encountered there are two wildlife rehabilitation centers that the wildlife program has good experience working with in the past. Both places have 24 hour phone lines and volunteers that can help in capture and transport if needed.

The first place is the facility that helped with the release of Maskawizi:

Wild Instincts
4621 Apperson Drive
Rhinelander, WI 54501
715-362-WILD (9453)
www.wildinstinctsrehab.com



The second place is located in Minocqua:

Northwoods Wildlife Center
8683 Blumenstein Rd
Minocqua, WI 54548
(715) 356-7400
www.northwoodswildlifecenter.org



Carl Jensen holding a bald eagle chick.

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What's the buzz?

Natural Resources Wildlife Program News *Continued*

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Piping Plover Season Report

This year marked the 40th year of the piping plover project on Long Island! Piping Plovers have been known to nest on Long Island long before then. There was a 15 year stretch in which the Plovers did not nest on Long Island/Chequamegon Point. In 1998, piping plover began nesting on Long Island Chequamegon Point, and staff from the Bad River Natural Resources Department were right there investigating the first nest and have been active with the project ever since! Currently the Piping Plover Project involves United States Fish & Wildlife Service, Apostle Islands National Lake Shore – National Park Service, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians, and other private stakeholders.

The summer of 2007 was the first year a Piping Plover Monitor was hired to actually stay on Long Island and monitor the piping plover and educate the public. In 2008, the WDNR was able to hire 2 monitors, one of which was me. Since then there have been 2 piping plover monitors stationed on Long Island/Chequamegon Point. Starting with Bob Wilmer, Bad River Tribal Wardens have helped out immensely with the project over the years, providing transportation, enforcement, and other additional needs of the project. In 2011, 2013, and 2014, the tribe took over the responsibility of hiring and supervising the two on Long Island/Chequamegon Point.

Piping plover monitors are hired for a twelve week period in which they rotate a four-day-on/four-day-off schedule of camping on the sand spit, monitoring the birds, and educating any visitors. There are good days and bad days out on the island. It can truly be one of the most beautiful places, but storms can get wicked on the big lake and so can the biting flies. Bad River Natural Resources Department will be looking for two Piping Plover monitors for the summer of 2015. Keep your eyes open for the position advertisement this winter.

This year we had four pairs successfully nest on the island and had a total of eleven chicks fledge. Currently this is only place on the Wisconsin Lake Superior shoreline where these birds successfully nest. We also had some interesting occurrences this season. Each bird has a unique color band combination on their legs. This lets us know where the birds are from. It is particularly helpful during migration and the nesting season. On April 28th, we received a photo showing that one of our Long Island birds was spotted in Chicago and would soon be arriving back on Long Island. Not sure if you remember this past winter, but we still had large ice chunks floating around the islands until the middle of June. We could not get our monitors safely to Long Island until May 28th. On that day we already found a nest with three eggs that was being incubated! The delayed spring did not slow down the birds!



Photo courtesy of Michael Furtman at michaelfurtman.com

Another occurrence that happened, we had a piping plover from the Great Plains population take up residence on Long Island for the entire summer! You may be wondering how I know that. Well like I mentioned previously each bird has a unique color band combination

that identifies it, this individual has a green flag on its upper leg indicating he was from the Great Plains Population in the Dakotas. He did not breed with any of the Great Lakes birds. He did set up a territory and guarded it through the entire

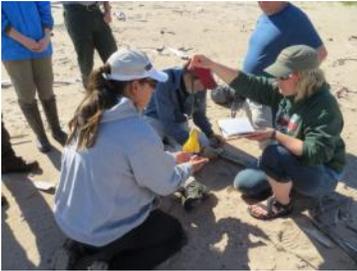
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What's the buzz? Natural Resources Wildlife Program News *Continued*

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summer.

This summer we also had some special visitors to learn about the project. We had Bad River Youth Outdoors spend a day on the Island with the monitors learning all about the plovers and the

role of the monitors. The Milwaukee Journal also came out and did a story about the Long Island Piping Project. The story can be located here: <http://www.jsonline.com/news/wisconsin/wisconsin-bird-baby-sitters-keep-watch-over-endangered-piping-plover-chicks-b99311214z1-268043851.html>.

By August 5th, all eleven chicks had fledged and the monitors work on Long Island was complete. On August 24th, we received a photo from Wisconsin Point in Superior of one of the chicks from Long Island. I guess he decided to do some scouting west before he flew South for the winter! The St. Louis Rive Alliance has a very active program trying to restore Wisconsin Point to be suitable for piping plovers to nest. Who knows maybe this young bird will decide to make it his new home in the upcoming year.

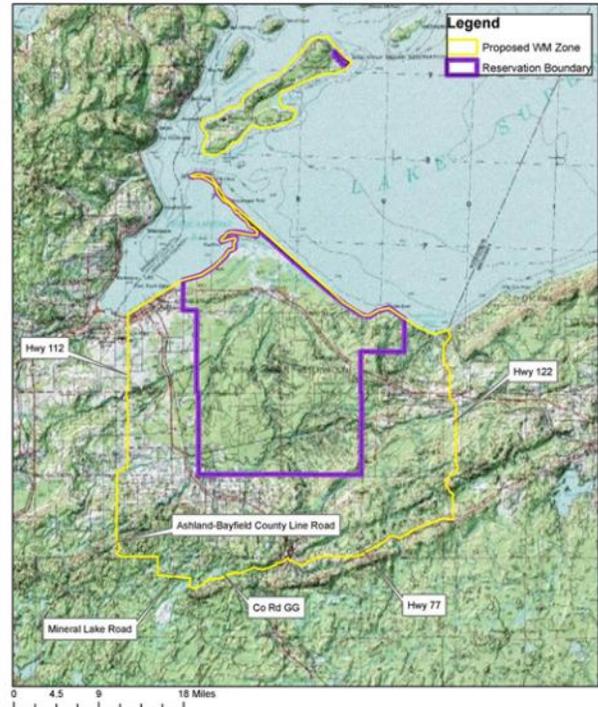
Wolf Monitoring Update - Ma'iingan (Wolf, *Canis lupus*) Update

Over the past several years BRNRD has been extensively monitoring the Bad River wolf population. Through radio collaring, winter tracking, trail camera surveys, and reported observations we have been able to keep a close eye on the four packs of wolves that call the Bad River Reservation home. This summer we were able to collar an additional two wolves.

The data we collect with these collars also helps to show us the distance each pack of wolves is traveling off reservation. We have been using this data in a struggle with the state to get the Bad River Wolf Management Zone (BRWMZ) recognized by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR). Within the BRWMZ there would be no recreational harvest of wolves. Co-investigations would still occur in areas where depredations have occurred and methods of mitigation would be

discussed and agreed on by all parties. So far the Wisconsin DNR recognizes the boundaries of the Bad River Reservation as a no harvest zone. Ma'iingan is a tribally protected species on the Bad River Reservation.

This year will mark the third consecutive year that Wisconsin will be having a wolf hunt. The first year was in 2012, where 117 wolves were recreationally harvested 32 of which were from Zone 1. There were also 76 wolves taken by depredation control measures, 24 killed by vehicles, 21 known illegal kills, and 5 unknown causes of mortality which brings the known wolf mortality for 2012 to 247 wolves. For the second year of harvest (2013) the state increased the quota by 115% to 251 wolves. That year 257 wolves were killed during the state wolf hunt. That came out to be about 32.4% of the previous winter's population count. This year the quota has been set to 150 wolves with the wolf hunt beginning on October 15th.



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What's the buzz? Natural Resources Wildlife Program News *Continued*

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Bald Eagle Productivity Survey Update



BRNRD participates annually in a Bald Eagle Productivity Survey partnering with the Wisconsin DNR. This year marked the 42nd consecutive year of the survey. The survey consists of two surveys one flight in April and the second in Mid June. The first flight is to identify occupied nests and territories and the second flight is to count young and identify nest success. This year during the first flight we identified fourteen occupied territories on the Reservation, nine of which were already incubating. On our second flight only four nests on the reservation were successful in having chicks. One of which is located on tribal land on Madeline Island. Of these four nests there were 5 chicks total. Low productivity could be based on a number of factors and it was common along the lakeshore not just on the Bad River Reservation. Late ice cover and high water with low clarity making it difficult to fish could have been a contributing factor to the low productivity this year. Later this summer we received word of a wounded immature bald eagle. We went out to rescue it. It was a young male from this year. He wasn't wounded but severely malnourished. We brought him to a wildlife rehabilitation facility in Rhinelander (the same one Maskawizi was at). Unfortunately due to his

severe condition he did not make it through the night. Somehow, possibly on a real windy day, he ended up getting separated for his parents and was still too young to be able to hunt and find food for himself. Surprisingly we were unaware of a successful nest in that area. It has now been added to our list of territories to monitor annually.

Summer highlights – Aside from the stories above the Bad River Wildlife Program also has been actively installing more bat houses around the Reservation to areas in need. We also continue to monitor the wood duck boxes throughout the reservation. We have thirteen acoustic monitoring devices deployed that monitor amphibians, birds, and other sounds (three also monitor bats) that occur around inland wetlands and the timing of those occurrences. We are continuing to survey the river and streams for wood turtles and nesting locations. We also conducted a number of surveys for wildlife this summer including for bats, ruffed grouse, turkeys, owls, amphibian egg masses, black bears, migratory waterfowl, etc.



**Bad River Wildlife Program is interested in trail camera photos, wildlife sightings, etc.*



2014 Fish Hatchery Production

By Christopher Dean, Fisheries Specialist

Although delayed due to the cold snowy spring, the Bad River Hatchery Crew has successfully completed another season at the Bad River Fish Hatchery. During 2014, 40% of the 26 million walleye eggs incubated in the Bad River Fish Hatchery successfully hatched. The walleye rearing ponds, Kakagon River, and Bad River were stocked with 0.9, 8.6, and 0.9 million two day old walleye fry respectively. Walleye were reared in the hatchery ponds for 45 to 50 days and the 355,448 walleye fingerling harvested from the ponds averaged 1.9 inches. Fingerlings were stocked in the Bad and Kakagon rivers, with 180,762 fingerlings being stocked in the Bad River and 174,726 fingerlings being stocked in the Kakagon River.

This year, 900,000 thousand yellow perch eggs were also collected and incubated in the Bad River Fish Hatchery. The perch eggs had a higher hatch rate than the walleye eggs, with approximately 756,000 of the perch eggs hatching and being stocked into a rearing pond. The yellow perch were reared for up to 88 days and the 147,056 two inch fingerlings harvested from the pond were stocked in the Bad River and Chequamegon Bay.

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



Hatchery Aide Ed Wiggins seining yellow perch for stocking into reservation waters.



Above: Fisheries Aide Augustine LaGrew stocking yellow perch into Chequamegon Bay at Second Landing.

Right: Underwater picture of fingerling walleye being stocked into the Kakagon River. Photos by Christopher Dean, BRNRD.



Phosphorus Concentrations in Surface Waters of the Bad River Watershed

By: Naomi Tillison, Water Resources Specialist, wqs@badriver-nsn.gov

The Bad River Natural Resources Department (NRD) has been sampling surface waters in the Bad River watershed for over 15 years. Total phosphorus (TP) is one of the many parameters the Water Resources Program currently monitors at selected stream, wetland, and lake sites. Phosphorus is an essential nutrient for aquatic life. However, too much phosphorus can lead to accelerated plant growth, algae blooms, low dissolved oxygen, and even mortality of certain aquatic species.

The TP data collected at 38 stream sites between 2007 and 2012 were summarized as part of Bad River NRD's efforts to update the Tribe's Non-Point Source (NPS) Management Plan. NPS pollution comes from many diffuse sources. It's caused by runoff (rainfall or snowmelt) moving over and through the ground, picking up and carrying natural and human-made pollutants, depositing them into surface waters (USEPA, 2012). Hydro-modification and atmospheric deposition are also sources of NPS pollution. Nutrients were previously identified as a NPS issue affecting streams within the Bad River Reservation, including Beartrap Creek, Denomie Creek, and Marengo River (Ledder, 2006).

The median TP concentration for each site was determined (Figure 1). A median of a data set is the middle value when the values are arranged from lowest to highest. Six (6) sites had median TP concentrations greater than 0.10 mg/L, which is a TP criterion adopted by Wisconsin Department of Natural

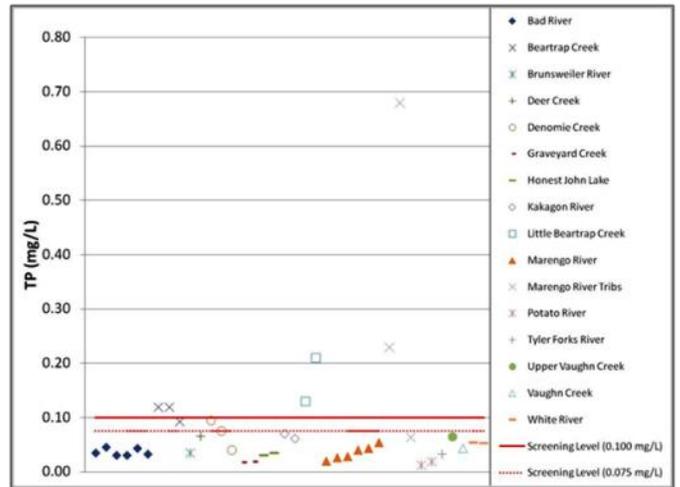


Figure 1 (Above): The median Total Phosphorus (TP) concentration at 38 stream sites located within the Bad River Watershed. The median concentration is determined from data collected by Bad River NRD between 2007-2012. Screening levels are based on TP criteria adopted by Wisconsin DNR.

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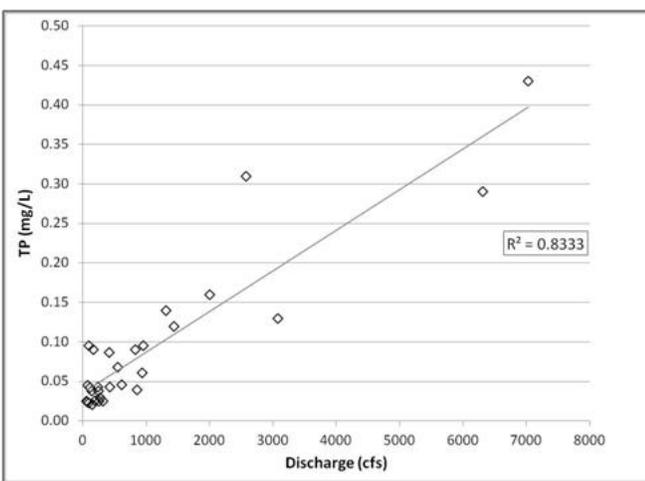


Figure 2 (Left): Total Phosphorus (TP) concentrations measured in the Bad River at Elmhoist Road increased with flow. TP data was collected by Bad River NRD between 2007-2012. Discharge data is from the gaging station operated by U.S. Geological Survey. The photo above is looking downstream on the Bad River from the Elmhoist Road bridge on 4/11/11; the TP concentration was measured at 0.43 mg/L on this sampling day.

Phosphorus Concentrations in Surface Waters of the Bad River Watershed *Continued*

By: Naomi Tillison, Water Resources Specialist, wqs@badriver-nsn.gov



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Resources (DNR). A tributary to the Marengo River that Jolma Road crosses had the greatest median (0.68 mg/L) followed by a different Marengo River tributary that Government Road intersects. The remaining four sites with elevated medians included two sites along Little Beartrap Creek, upstream of the Reservation, and two sites along Beartrap Creek, within the Reservation boundaries. As illustrated in Figure 2, TP levels tended to increase as flow increased due to runoff events (i.e., snowmelt, rainfall).

For each sampling site, the percentage of samples collected that had elevated TP concentrations (i.e., concentrations greater than or equal to 0.10 mg/L) was calculated (Figure 3). At 8 sites, TP levels were elevated in 40% or more of the samples collected, including 5 sites within the Beartrap Creek drainage, 2 sites within the Marengo River watershed, and 1 site on Denomie Creek. All 19 samples collected at the Marengo River tributary that Jolma Road crosses had TP concentrations greater than 0.30 mg/L. In Little Beartrap Creek at the intersection with Pearce Road, 84% of the samples collected between 2007-2012 had elevated TP levels whereas 80% of the samples collected in a tributary to Marengo River that Government Road crosses had elevated concentrations. It takes a team effort to successfully monitor and evaluate water quality. Thanks to everyone who contributed to this effort including, but not limited to, Water Resources Program and NRD staff along with supporting Departments and entities!

“There are many sources of phosphorus, both natural and human. These include soil and rocks, wastewater treatment plants, runoff from fertilized lawns and cropland, failing septic systems, runoff from animal manure storage areas, disturbed land areas, drained wetlands, water treatment, and commercial cleaning preparations.” (USEPA, 1997)

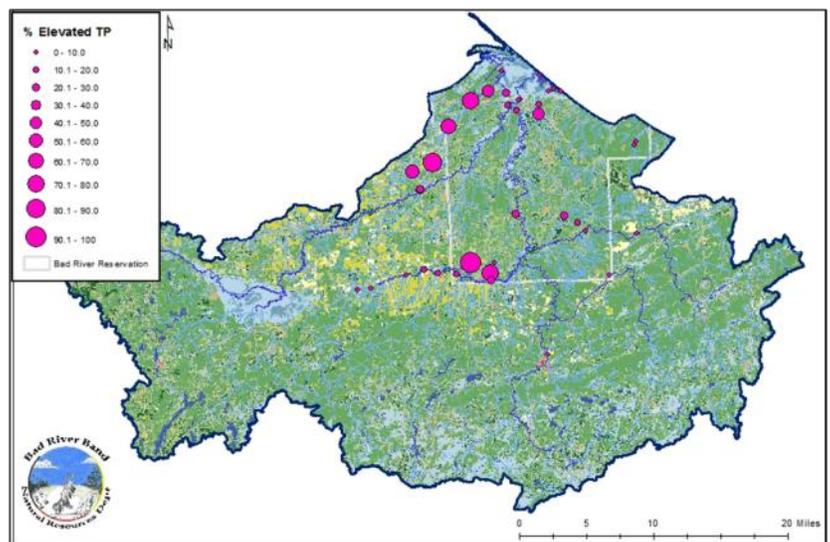
Sources

Ledder, Tracy, August 2006. *Non-Point Source Assessment Report. Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians: Odanah, WI.*

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), August 2012. *What is Non-Point Source Pollution?* Accessed on 9/14/14 at: <http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/nps/whatis.cfm>

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), November 1997. *Volunteer Stream Monitoring: A Methods Manual.* Accessed on 9/13/14 at: <http://water.epa.gov/type/rsl/monitoring/vms56.cfm>

Figure 3: The percentage (%) of samples collected by Bad River NRD between 2007-2012 that had TP concentrations greater than or equal to 0.10 mg/L was determined for each stream monitoring site.





Indoor Air Quality Notice!

Brought to you by the NRD Air Office

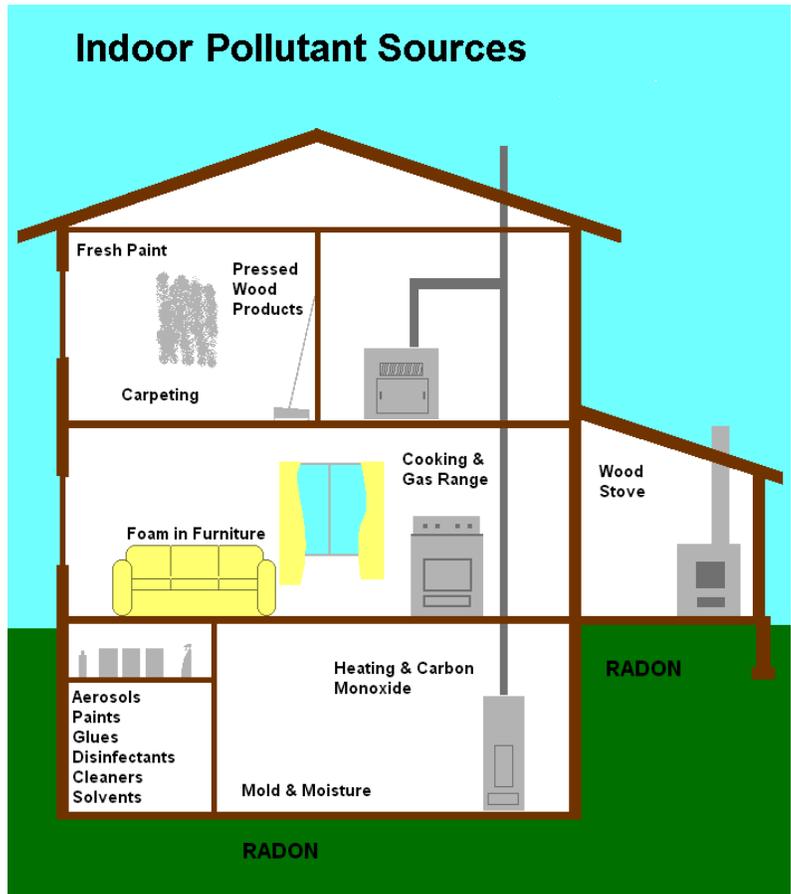


With the winter around the corner... here comes the cooler weather. Going into the winter months will definitely mean colder weather and more than likely change the time a person spends indoors. The United States Environmental Protection Agency states that the average person spends approximately 90% of their time indoors and often these indoor environments can have elevated pollutants 2-5 times higher than that of outdoors¹. All people are vulnerable to poor indoor air quality (IAQ). In addition, with children, adults and elders who are sensitive to certain conditions and pollutants it is valuable to understand certain pollutants and other factors that can affect IAQ.

Indoor pollutants can vary in health effects and may come from either indoor or outdoor sources. Winter can often bring an immediate concern with heating and other combustible appliances and the possible release of carbon monoxide (CO). CO is a gas that if a build-up occurs can be deadly to a person. Radon, on the other hand, is another gas which can also build up during the winter months and is also possibly deadly. However, radon is related to the development of lung cancer and may take several years to notice any health effects, whereas, CO can be deadly within a short period of time. Another indoor pollutant is volatile organic compounds (VOCs), which are gases emitted from certain solids and liquids that can have short or long term health effects. However, all of these pollutants can affect a person's health and comfort within a home at certain indoor concentrations.

Sources for indoor pollutants can range from dust mites to naturally occurring gases. Radon comes from the breakdown of uranium and radium and is naturally found in soils across the US. CO can come from combustion appliances and fireplaces. VOCs come from aerosols and other household products, while ultrafine particulates (UFPs) can be directly contributed by environmental tobacco smoke (ETS).

Some pollutants you can smell and may even cause eye, throat or nose irritation, but how do you know what and when it will affect your health. With VOC sources, such as aerosols and other household goods it is important to follow the manufacturer's directions for usage. Most will call for a good



supply of fresh air and will clearly state do not mix with other products, chemicals or bottles. CO is dangerous and can be lethal in a short period of time. CO detectors should always be placed properly in homes and constantly maintained. Other pollutants, such as radon, will require your home to be tested. When testing is completed you should verify the results and ask questions with a radon professional. Most states have hotline numbers or agencies that can assist with radon testing and information. The Bad River Tribe is fortunate to have Radon Program and can assist with the testing process or provide information on radon testing and reduction services.

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¹<http://cfpub.epa.gov/eroe/index.cfm?fuseaction=list.listBySubTopic&ch=46&s=343>

Indoor Air Quality Notice *Continued*

Brought to you by the NRD Air Office



(Continued from page 9)

A person's lifestyle and maintenance of their home can both be a component of poor indoor conditions. Homes appliances that are improperly maintained can often contribute to high levels of certain pollutants. Lack of maintaining a furnace can increase the risk of carbon monoxide poisoning. Not addressing leaks and improper drainage may lead to moisture damage and mold growth. Even such things as having pets within a home can cause sensitive populations to have reactions to pet dander.

Understanding your home, its combustible appliances, and other feature are valuable in controlling the indoor conditions. More homes are being built energy efficient and with a tighter envelope, which is excellent for helping to save money. However, in return this can also create excellent environments for specific pollutants to build up.

The Bad River Tribal Air Office offers IAQ monitoring services and information at no cost to the Tribe and Tribal members. If you have any questions about monitoring services or housing conditions please call the Air Quality Specialist or Air Quality Technician with the contact information below.

Nathan Kilger, Air Quality Specialist
715-682-7123, extension 1555
Airquality@badriver-nsn.gov

Daniel Wiggins, Air Quality Technician
715-682-7123, extension 1553
Air1@badriver-nsn.gov

Tribal IAQ Website: <http://badriver-nsn.gov/tribal-operations/natural-resources/nrd/air-nrd>

Tribal Air Office Monitoring Services

Monitoring is very helpful in determining the indoor air quality of your home or a building. The direct measurements can assist in determining the sources of the pollutants and the extent of the actions that may have to be taken to avoid any health related issues. The Tribal Air Office can monitor for the following pollutants and provide the following services:

Carbon Monoxide: odorless, colorless, tasteless, and toxic gas that may kill a person

Radon: odorless, colorless, tasteless gas that is the second leading cause of lung cancer

Total Volatile Organic Compounds: gases emitted from certain solids and liquids that can have short or long-term health effects

Ultrafine Particulate Matter: microscopic solids and liquids that are so small they can cause adverse health effects. Tobacco Smoke can be detected as a UFP.

Formaldehyde: colorless, pungent smelling, gas that is emitted from certain building materials and combustion appliances and can aggravate asthma condition, cause skin rash and irritation, eye/ throat/ nose irritation, and wheezing, coughing, and may even cause cancer.

Carbon Dioxide: at high levels can cause Sick Building Syndrome (SBS), which symptoms often related to asthma and allergy-like symptoms, and respiratory illness.

Hydrogen Sulfide: gas with rotten egg smell, which can have adverse health effects depending on concentration.

IAQ Assessments: Includes an entire inspection of the home and can include monitoring for multiple indoor pollutants. Visual inspection is usually used as an initial identifier of a problem and monitoring assists in the decision and precision of the inspection.

Infrared Thermal Imaging: measures the temperature differential of an area in the home to determine possible leaks, holes in the wall or improper insulation that are contributing to energy loss.

Blower Door Testing: Helps with determining the energy efficiency of a home by measuring air changes and pressures of the home.

Flying Over the Reservation

By John Patrick,

Bad River NRD Conservation Warden



Every year there are several reports of low flying private air craft over the reservation. Small planes flying above the tree line and skimming the lake shore. There have even been reports of helicopters flying just above the tree tops throughout areas of the reservation. Serious concerns with low flying air craft are being discussed. If there are sudden changes in weather or mechanical

issues, an air craft could lose control.

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has general operating and flight rules for planes and helicopters that regulate minimum safe altitudes. Bad River Legal Department and Bad River Natural Resource Department is discussing possibilities of adopting or creating general operating and flight rules for planes and helicopters. More on this topic will be discussed between Bad River Band and FAA regional representatives.

Here is a segment from the FAA general operating and flight rules: Title 14: Aeronautics and Space PART 91—GENERAL OPERATING AND FLIGHT RULES §91.119 Minimum safe altitudes: General. States:

“Except when necessary for takeoff or landing, no person may operate an aircraft below the following altitudes:

(a) Anywhere. An altitude allowing, if a power unit fails, an emergency landing without undue hazard to persons or property on the surface.



(b) Over congested areas. Over any congested area of a city, town, or settlement, or over any open air assembly of persons, an altitude of 1,000 feet above the highest obstacle within a horizontal radius of 2,000 feet of the aircraft.

(c) Over other than congested areas. An altitude of 500 feet above the surface, except over open water or sparsely populated areas. In those cases, the aircraft may not be operated closer than 500 feet to any person, vessel, vehicle, or structure.

(d) Helicopters, powered parachutes, and weight-shift-control aircraft. If the operation is conducted without hazard to persons or property on the surface— (1) A helicopter may be operated at less than the minimums prescribed in paragraph (b) or (c) of this section, provided each person operating the helicopter complies with any routes or altitudes specifically prescribed for helicopters by the FAA; and (2) A powered parachute or weight-shift-control aircraft may be operated at less than the minimums prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section.”

Christina Dzwonkowski, BRNRD Conservation Warden

Places 2nd in NAFWS Shoot Competition



Every year at the regional NAFWS Conference the conservation wardens have a shoot competition between all the wardens from the Great Lakes Region at the event. The top five shooters (shooters that place six and seven are alternates in case anyone from the top five cannot shoot at the National event) make it onto the Great Lakes Regional Team to compete at the National Native American Fish and Wildlife Society Competition. Last year Bad River Tribal Warden placed third place at the Regional tournament but was unable to attend the National Competition. This year she placed second place at the Great Lakes regional competition and is on the team to shoot at the National NAFWS in Juneau, Alaska in May 2015. Left is the picture of this year’s regional NAFWS shoot competition winners.



BAD RIVER NATURAL RESOURCES

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Chief Blackbird Center

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Fax: 715-682-7118

We're On The WEB!

www.badriver-nsn.gov



“Summer Bad River Falls”

Photo By Daniel Wiggins



NEW EMPLOYEE

Nick Bieser, Environmental Specialist

My name is Nick Bieser and I am the new Environmental Specialist (the new Cyrus). I have a bachelor's degree in Conservation Biology/Zoology from Auburn University in Auburn, Alabama and a master's degree in Biology from Purdue University Fort Wayne, Indiana. I am a herpetologist by training but I have wide background in ecology, conservation, and environmental issues. I have worked all over the country but it is nice to be back in the upper Midwest.

I am looking forward to working with everyone in the Natural Resources Department as well as everyone in the Bad River Band to help preserve and protect its natural resources.



-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.