

Ashi-niswi giizisoog (Thirteen Moons)

Manoominikie giizis

Manoominikie giizis is the Ricing Moon. The new begins on August 21st. Other names for the month of August are Odatagaagomini giizis or Blackberry Moon and Basikwa'o giizis or Flying Moon.

Moving On! FDL RM Staff

Shannon Judd, Fond du Lac Resource Management Environmental Education and Outreach Coordinator for the last twelve and a half years is moving on. Shannon has worked in collaboration with the FDL Ojibwe School teaching the youth about phenology, worm composting, recycling, gardening, and many other topics on natural resources and sustainability.

Shannon's passion for plants and herbal medicines opened up the door to her new role as a Nutritional Therapy Practitioner. Shannon will be working from her home and garden helping others learn about nutrition to improve their overall health. Shannon will be greatly missed in her role working for the Fond du Lac Environmental Program.



Goats at Work - Eating Invasive Species

By Kelsey Wenner,
FDL RM Invasive Species
Coordinator

Boozhoo! Some folks may have heard recently that we had goats here at Fond du Lac. Although these animals were very adorable, they were hard at work, serving a very specific purpose in aiding in invasive species control. Goats are natural grazers, and specifically they like to munch on shrubs and other woody species. They are non-selective in their grazing, and some even theorize just the impact from their movements is enough to stifle vegetation growth. This brings us to our use of goats for the control of invasive buckthorn. Buckthorn is a type of woody invasive species that can form a dense layer in the understory of forests, making it difficult, if not impossible for wildlife to move through. It grows extremely fast, and has the tendency to completely take over the areas in which it grows. It can grow in most conditions, seeming to be only slowed down by extreme shading, and it has little to no nutritional value for our wildlife since its berries contain a diuretic. It also can alter the soil chemistry, making it too acidic for other plants to grow, and it is an overwintering host to a pest called the soybean aphid, which wreaks havoc on soybean fields and is a huge issue for folks in the agricultural industry. Lucky for us, goats contain a special type of bacterium in their gut that allows them to be unaffected by buckthorn, plus they are mostly targeting the leaves and



Pictured above: Madison Bear and Mariah Fehringer taking care of the goats. Almost everything green in this picture that they are standing in is buckthorn. Photo: Kelsey Wenner

bark when they graze, not the berries, allowing them to be a great solution as we aim to manage this plant.

So why grazing at all? Grazing has many benefits in the uses of agriculture including increasing forage production, soil fertility, resistance to drought and others. The hopes of using grazing to control invasive species is that the area being controlled will gain these benefits, while at the same time have enough invasive species removal to encourage native species populations to come back. Most of the time, in overrun buckthorn and other invasive species areas, a good native seed bank still exists, and is just waiting for its opportunity to begin growing again. In the area we chose for the grazing site, the buckthorn was comparable to a carpet or mat with the density of plants in the area. The plants were all in their seedling stage, meaning they were at approximately waist height, and most were not yet able to reproduce. The site

we chose is a continuation of a FDL forestry project in which they were also trying to control the buckthorn. The goats took a little while to warm up to their new surroundings, but once they were comfortable, they got to munching on not only buckthorn, but also common tansy, which is another extremely present and difficult to manage invasive species present on the Reservation. We had the goats for approximately four weeks, and they have now traveled home. We had four animals, and in the four weeks they were here, they managed to make a dent in an approximately 4200 sq. ft. enclosed area. The hope is with continued grazing in the future, we can restore native species in the area that serve the FDL community, and the wildlife, the soil, agriculture, forestry, the water, and all other things we aim to protect in a much more positive and beneficial way.

Sign up to the 13 Moons listserv for the latest information on workshops and events by emailing thirteenmoons@fdlrez.com Don't forget to check us out on Facebook! 13 Moons Ashi niswi giizisoog

This page addresses culture, ecology, and natural resource management. Thirteen Moons is the Fond du Lac Tribal College Extension Program and is a collaboration of Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College, Fond du Lac Resource Management, funded by the USDA-National Institute of Food and Agriculture.

Ashi-niswi giizisoog Ojibwemowin Page

Anishinaabemowin Lessons

Basic Ojibwe words and phrases:

Phrases

Come here!- Ondaas
 Come in- Bendigen
 Hello- Boozhoo or Aaniin
 My name is (your name)- Niin (your name) nindizhinikaaz.
 Please- Daga

Say it again(repeat)- Ikidon miinawaa
 See you again- Giga-waabamin menawaa
 See you later- Giga-waabamin naagaj
 Thank you- Miigwech
 Source: www.ojibwe.org/home/pdf/ojibwe_beginner_dictionary.pdf

Double Vowel Chart

This is how to pronounce Ojibwe words.
 All consonants sound the same as in English.
 “Zh”- sounds like the “su” in measure
 “a”- sounds like the “u” in sun

“aa”- sounds like the “a” in father
 “i”- sounds like the “i” in sit
 “ii”- sounds like the “ee” in feet
 “o”- sounds like the “o” in go
 “oo”- sounds like the “oo” in food
 “e”- sounds like the “ay” in stay

Ashi-niswi giizisoog BIGADA'WAA WORD SEARCH

Find the Ojibwe words in the puzzle below

J F W A Z I O U A A X X O C N Z I H N W
 G N P I A A I A J E A Z S F X H S G K T
 A A W K N W W E N S H K N X H T E O I L
 G I I H S E K I B A S A H I A S T Z B F
 D U F Q D H G S A A S N C S H F A H I Q
 T R L A B O L W I U M H W I I O A A I N
 F D K L O S A B N M A K I B R B W A J I
 G A T N G S T T E Q F B I I W I A W O B
 M J S B H W A A B I G W A N Z E A A F L
 P M Z K K B H E H F M V T V M H W A W A
 F U W H S I B I I N A H E I E Z I G A A
 P A N X E G T T D Y C P G E K A F N A V
 A D I X P P Z H Y K A A Z M A Y M F S D
 M K P B P V I H D Q Z R B O K N D O R K
 S J X H R S K H L I V H X Z C J F N O J
 U K C P R M Z V M O E G P I W F U U N L
 P B X V H V K B N P X U E K J Y F X G J
 A M S N Y S K S A A E G Y U K E M J H B
 W R K Y O T V W J X C I O S O E N S F O
 L V L L J N E B L Y I S K J J Z L V I Z

Black	Makadewaa
Red	Miskwaa
White	Waabishkaa
Blue or Green	Ozhaawashkwaa
Brown or Yellow	Ozhaawaa
Firefly	Waawaatesi
Bee	Amoo
Ant	Enigoons
Mosquito	Zagime
Spider	Asabikeshii
Woodtick	Ezigaa
Flower	Waabigwan
Leaf	Aniibish
Root	Ojiibik
Stem	Shiizhins