

Ashi-niswi giizisoog (Thirteen Moons)

Aabita-Niibino-giizis

The new Aabita-Niibino-giizis, Mid-summer moon, begins July 18. Other names for this moon are Miini-giizis, Blueberry Moon; Miskomini-giizis, Raspberry moon and Baashkawe'o-giizis, Flying moon.

Gypsy Moth Treatment Areas

By Lucia Hunt, MDA

The Minnesota Department of Agriculture's (MDA) original proposal for gypsy moth treatments has been revised. Due to a change in federal pesticide regulations, a new permitting process is in place on the state and federal levels. Fond du Lac also has independent water quality standards to meet and requires additional certification of the US Environmental Protection Agency's permits. The timelines for securing these additional permits are too long to consider applying gypsy moth treatments on FDL lands in 2012. However, MDA will continue to seek the

proper permits for aerial applications with federal and tribal agencies so that future needs for gypsy moth treatments will not go unfulfilled.

Researchers at MDA have analyzed past years trapping data and concluded that although treatments proposed on tribal lands would help slow the spread of gypsy moth, the highest and most critical populations are found to the east of FDL boundaries and will be treated this year with mating disruption.

Treatments adjacent to FDL boundaries will affect untreated populations by reducing the mating success of the growing moth populations to the east of

the reservation. Lower populations nearby may ease the pressures on reservation lands.

Proper treatment timing is critical to the success of the project. This year's prediction for treatment will be the week of July 9. MDA will use a method of "mating disruption" involving an aerial application of a synthetic pheromone that makes it difficult for male gypsy moths to find females for mating. This pheromone is only detectable by gypsy moths, so no other species is harmed. Aerial application is timed just as the moths emerge as adults in mid-summer. During application, people may notice low flying aircraft traveling approxi-

mately 50 to 75 feet above the tree tops. However, there is no reason to stop normal outdoor activities during the application.

The purpose of the applications is to slow the spread of gypsy moth. Minnesota lands are not yet infested and treatments are designed to control low-level moth populations before they build to defoliating levels. Gypsy moth infestations will eventually advance into Minnesota but delaying that time also delays the impact this inva-

sive species will have on our economy, natural resources, and quality of life.

Gypsy moth activity on tribal lands will continue to be monitored through a network of small triangular traps spaced at regular intervals. These traps will catch adult male moths and let state officials know where populations are building. Traps will be placed on trees, poles, or fences beginning on June 18 and will be removed by October 18.



Gypsy Moth Trap



Ojibwe School River Watch spring sampling on FDL Creek

By Courtney Kowalczak

On May 16, high school students from the FDL Ojibwe School went out to test the water quality of FDL Creek as part of the St. Louis River-River Watch program. As the largest U.S. tributary to Lake Superior, the St. Louis River in northeastern Minnesota is a significant region-wide water resource. Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College (FDLTCC) has played an important role in monitoring this resource since 1997 by coordinating the St. Louis River - River Watch Program.

The FDL Ojibwe School first monitored the water quality of Fond du Lac Creek in 2002. This year the weather

was beautiful and a perfect day for the students to monitor the chemistry and critters that live in Fond du Lac Creek.

Fond du Lac Creek is 6.5 miles long and dumps directly into the St. Louis River. The FDL Ojibwe School monitors Fond du Lac Creek off of Reservation Road, which is less than half a mile from the St. Louis River. Students looked at the chemistry, physical habitat, and biota of the stream. What does this mean? For the chemistry testing, students want to see if the water is clear, if there is enough dissolved oxygen available, and if there are an excess of nutrients like nitrogen and phosphorus in the stream.

Water clarity and dissolved oxygen are

important factors that can determine what kind of fish and other critters can live in water. Excess nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus act as fertilizer and can cause algal blooms. Physical habitat means looking at the land use around the stream, how much water flows through the stream, the water temperature, and if the stream itself has habitat or structure that gives fish and bugs a good place to live.

The last thing the students look at is the benthic macro invertebrates in the stream. Benthic macro invertebrates are bugs, worms, crayfish, snails, and mussels that live on the bottom of the stream. Most of these creatures live the

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Upcoming Events:

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, and University of Minnesota Extension.

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Drum and Dance Wrap-up

By Nikki Crowe and Marcia Kitto

Thirteen Moons hosted a drum and dance practice every Tuesday from Jan. until May this year. We would like to say thank you to all those who helped support us: Fond du Lac Ojibwe School, who provided food for our potluck dinner; Age to Age, who provided food, coffee, and drinks; the FDL warehouse, for providing tables and chairs; FDL Headstart, for letting us use their gym nearly every week; and many volunteers to help make the sessions a success.

One of the success stories comes from a small drum group who was struggling to find a good place to practice and learn songs. Julian Kitto was given a drum by Earl Day. The name of the drum is Miziwekaamiikiinaan, which is Day's Anishinaabe name, meaning "All around this earth of ours." Day had this drum made as a gift to give it to Kitto at the Mankato Powwow in an Honor Dance in 2010, after visioning it a year before.

Day passed away in Jan. 2011. Day was well-known at traditional powwows, as a tra-

ditional dancer and spiritual person from Nett Lake. Day passed on many teachings to Kitto through the years as a family friend, while camping and dancing together at powwows and keeping the sacred fire at Grand Portage for several years.

This "Around the Earth" drum came together with its current singers at Drum and Dance practice: Kitto, Drumkeeper, Flandreau, Red Lake; Timmy Morgan, FDL; Bobby Gleason, White Earth; Dustin Solis, Leech Lake; and Raven Sohm, Backup, Bois Forte. These young singers were consistent and dependable every week at Drum and Dance, as Kitto said, "We do this for the children." They have sung for graduations, funerals, the Child Abuse Prevention Walk, and the Headstart Powwow, as well as being on the powwow trail, singing at traditional powwows, and as the designated drum for MIWSAC's "Honoring Survivors Shawl Dance." These singers have overcome obstacles in education and personal lives by staying alcohol and drug free and earning various degrees in education. We wish them well. Miigwech.



Miziwekaamiikiinaan- "All around this earth of ours".

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majority of their lifecycle as aquatic larvae and only live as terrestrial adults for a short period of time. These critters are sampled because they are dependent on the water quality of the stream. Macro invertebrates can't easily move to another stream so the variety and abundance of macro invertebrates allows us to gauge

the health of the stream. In very healthy streams you will find macro invertebrates that are very sensitive to pollution such as stoneflies, mayflies, and caddis flies. In really unhealthy streams you will find critters that are tolerant of pollution such as leeches, blood worms, and aquatic sow bugs.

On May 16 the FDL Ojibwe School students found that the

water quality of Fond du Lac Creek was good. They found high dissolved oxygen, low nutrients, and very clear water. The macro invertebrate community was abundant and diverse with many of the sensitive macro invertebrates such as stoneflies and mayflies thriving in the creek.

River Watch sampling days are a fun way to find out about

their local water quality but it also serves a practical purpose. The data gathered provides a basis for evaluating the water quality and ecological health of the St. Louis River system. The data is shared through community presentations and the FDLTCC-St. Louis River Watch internet accessible water quality database. Successful locally led river conservation efforts

engage all concerned citizens. River Watch activities help make the voices of youth and their community heard in natural resources management and conservation efforts. To learn more about the St. Louis River-River Watch program visit our website at <http://www.fdlccc.edu/academics/departments/special/stlouisriverwatch/>.

Word List

Garden / Farm – Gitigan
Farmer – Gitigewinini
Tobacco – Asema
Roots – Ogeebiccoon
Seeds – Gitigayminon
Wild Rice – Manoomin
Blueberries – Miinan
Cranberries – Mashkiigimian
Blackberries – Odaatagaagominan
Raspberries – Miskomin
Cherries – Ookweminan
Watermelon – Wiishkobanii'agosamaan
Pumpkins (squash) – Agosimaan
Peas – Aanijiiminan
Vegetables – Gitigaanesan
Corn – Maandaamin
Cucumbers – Eshkaandamin
Apple – Mishiimin
Cabbage – Gichi-Aniibiish
Beans – Mashkodiisiiminag
Beets – Mishkojiisan
Spinach – Otaagabii'Aniibiish
Potato – Opin
Tomato – Ogin
Carrots – Okaadaakoon
Onions – Zhiigaagawanzh
Salad – Anooj-Aniibiishan
Flower – Waabigwan
Rutabaga – Jiis
Grape – Zhoomin
Hominy – Gijikonayezigan

Word list courtesy of Red Cliff Mino Bi Ma De Se Win