

Ashi-niswi giizisoog (Thirteen Moons)

Onaabani-giizis

The new Onaabani-giizis begins March 17. This is the Hard Crust on the Snow Moon. Other names for this moon are Bebookwedaagime-giizis, the Snowshoe Breaking Moon; Aandego-giizis, Crow moon; Nika-giizis, the Goose Moon and Ziinsibaakwadooke-giizis, the Sugar Making Moon.

Seed Starting It's time to start planting seeds!

Starting seeds indoors at home is easy, affordable, rewarding and fun. First choose whether you want to grow herbs, vegetables, or flowers, and in what amounts. Each kind will be different and required more or less care. To start you will need seeds, containers and soil. Grow lights can be an option, and are good for starting some seeds earlier, but are expensive.

Seeds

There are many different sources for seeds. They can be a gift from a family member, a friend, a farmer; or be traded or purchased. If buying seeds, your best options are heirloom, organic, open pollinated seeds. Avoid hybrid and gmo seeds, especially if you are thinking of saving seeds from your garden. Purchased online or in stores; seeds coming in packages of 25, 50, 100, 200, by the pound or more. Depending on the source you may also receive instructions and information about caring for the plant.

Containers

Newly bought or reused containers, or recycled from newspaper, cardboard, milk, juice or egg cartons are appropriate for use. Reusable or recycled containers should be cleaned with soap and water before use and should have small holes on the bottom for proper water drainage. Start seeds in small pots or bigger with individual cells, depending on the type seed.

Soil

Soil mixtures for starting seeds are available at garden centers, plants nurseries and greenhouses.

Planting

Fill your container with soil and water it well. Dig a hole with your finger about 1/2", 1/3" or 1/4" deep. Place your seed in the hole and lightly cover it with the soil to begin the germination. Keep your seeds moist, but don't drown them in water and make sure the container drains well to prevent any disease that can damage the seedling or root system. It is very important that seeds get the correct

amount of light by a window or open sunny area at home. During the germination process light, oxygen, nutrients and temperature above 70F are essential for the proper and healthy development. To prepare your seedlings for transplant to the outdoors, you should condition them by bringing outside for a few hours to expose them to the elements, and bring them back indoors. Do this for about a week, increasing the time they spend outdoors and in the sun each day.

Transplant

Once plants have been conditioned for outdoor life and there is no morning frost in sight for this region, it is time to transplant. After replanting in a place with good soil and adequate sunlight, water them immediately, and continue watering daily for about a week before cutting the water back to every other day. Begish minwaanigoziyeg ani-ziigwang! Hope you all have fun as it becomes spring. Niwii-gitige-ziigwang I'm going to plant this spring.

Indoor Planting Schedule

Zones 3-4 Planting Schedule

A Garden Planting Chart

Vegetable	Start seed indoors
Broccoli	March 1 - 15
Brussels sprouts	March 1 - 15
Cabbage, early	March 1 - 15
Cabbage, late	April 15 - May 1
Cauliflower	March 1 - 15
Celery	Feb. 15 - March 1
Eggplant	March 15 - April 1
Lettuce, head	March 1 - 15
Okra	March 15 - April 1
Onion, transplants	Feb. 1 - 15
Pepper	March 15 - April 1
Potatoes, sweet	April 15 (roots)
Tomato	April 1 - 15

This schedule is a general guide for the zone, please check with your local extension office for precise information for your specific area. © 2015 Copyright by www.thevegetablegarden.info

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Sign-up for Spring Spearing/Netting

Resource Management Division (RMD) will be using the same plan for distributing permits in 2018 as we did last year.

First thing in the morning, RMD staff will be sending out a mass email to all individuals that register for spearing ahead of time (register using the link on the FDL website). This daily email will identify the lakes and number of permits available for that night.

Band members that want to be included in the daily drawing can either respond to the email or call in to the RMD office (218-878-7155 or on weekends at 218-721-8317) by no later than 11:00 a.m. Band members that do not have email may still phone in on a daily basis to find out which lakes are open, and if interested, may request to be in the daily drawings. RMD staff will have a daily drawing to distribute available permits to all of those that can participate. RMD staff will notify the winners daily by 1:00 p.m. If you don't hear from staff by 1:00p.m., you were not drawn for that night. RMD will not be keeping a waiting list for the next evening's activities.

Winners can either pick up their permit at the RMD office during regular business hours, or at the boat landing. Conservation Officers will have a list of all Band members that have been issued permits for the evening.

Lake Superior Estuarium opens!

Deanna Erickson,
Reserve Education Coordinator

Maybe you don't know what an Estuarium is, but now you can find out at the Lake Superior Estuarium on Barkers Island in Superior, Wisc. With financial support from NOAA and UW-Extension, the Lake Superior National Estuarine Research Reserve renovated a disused building in Superior for a new public learning center in 2017. This new space has become a destination for residents and tourists alike, to explore how ecology and culture can coexist and thrive in the Lake Superior watershed.

Reserve Education Coordinator Deanna Erickson, in partnership with Wilder-

ness Graphics Inc. and the UW Extension Environmental Resource Center, led the effort to create exhibits. They worked with National Geographic photographer David Bowman, diverse partners, and Reserve scientists to add beauty and relevancy to the exhibits. Erickson also worked with the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission and Fond du Lac Band members to incorporate Ojibwe language into the space, including Ojibwe place names on a giant floor map of the St. Louis River Estuary. The space also incorporates regional art and beautiful underwater photography created by youth. Two new students were hired to join Reserve staff in greeting visitors and planning programs. Since the grand opening for

National Estuaries Day on Sept. 30, over 800 people have explored the space as drop in visitors, K-12 students, college classes, or for programming in the new interactive classroom.

The Estuarium has already earned 5-star reviews on both Trip Advisor and Google Business as well as radio features and front page news coverage. During winter, the Lake Superior Estuarium (3 Marina Drive, Superior WI 54880) is open on Friday (12-4 p.m.) and Saturdays (10 a.m.-6 p.m.) only, while during summer 2018 it will be open Wednesday through Sunday. Stop by and visit soon! It's free, accessible to those with handicaps, and all are welcome!



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:

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

Days of the Week

- Monday(day after prayer day)- Ishwaa-anami’e giizhigad
- Tuesday(second day)- Niizho-giizhigad
- Wednesday(half way)- Aabitoose
- Thursday(fourth day)- Niiyo giizhigad
- Friday(fifth day)- Naano giizhigad
- Saturday(floor washing day)- Giziibiigiisaginige-giizhigad
- Sunday(last work day or prayer day)- Ishwaa-anokiigiizhigad or Anami’e-giizhigad

Source: www.ojibwe.org/home/pdf/ojibwe_beginner_dictionary.pdf

Fond du Lac Sugar Bush Tapping Guidelines

By Christian Nelson,
FDL Resource Management
Forestry

The intent of these guidelines is to assure area sugar bush (iskigamizigan) resources remain healthy and productive now and into the future. These guidelines are based on published research and on the advice of local experts.

Site Selection

- Choose sites that are accessible throughout the entire tapping season. Dirt roads or woodland trails that may be useable in the beginning of the season can often become very muddy and rutted as the frost goes out of the ground and the ground becomes soft. Select sites with good access that does not require crossing wetlands or other sensitive areas that may be damaged, especially near the end of the season.
- Choose sites with healthy, large-crowned sugar maples (ininaatig) and/or red maples

(zhiishiigimiiwanzh). Avoid selecting areas where the trees show signs of stress or decline (e.g. dead or dying tops, missing bark, trees defoliated by forest tent caterpillars the previous year, etc.).

- Always make sure you have the appropriate permission to tap the trees or to access the land.

Tree Selection

- Select healthy, full-crowned sugar maple, red maple, silver maple, or box elder trees that are at least 10” in diameter at chest height. Tapping smaller trees will yield little sap and risk the long-term health of the tree.
- Expect 9-13 gallons of sap per tree for the season. Flow rates are highest on warm days following cool nights.
- Avoid driving ATV’s, tractors, trucks, or other vehicles within 20-30 feet of the base of the tree during the tapping season. The ground is soft and the roots can be damaged, affecting the health of the tree. Instead, carry buckets or bags

by hand to vehicles, wagons, or other maintenance equipment. Healthy roots make healthy trees.

Spile Selection

- Smaller spiles are preferable to larger spiles. Research shows smaller spiles will deliver as much sap as larger spiles with less damage to the tree.
- Use 5/16” or 19/64” spiles if possible. These spiles should not be placed more than 1 ½” deep.
- Older style 7/16” spiles are still acceptable but should be replaced with smaller spiles when possible. This size spile should not be placed more than 2 ½” deep.
- Do not tap frozen trees as this can cause the bark to split. Only tap trees when the sap has begun to flow.
- Use a drill-bit that is the same size as the tap you are intending to use and wrap a piece of tape around the drill-bit at the desired depth. This will serve as a guide to help avoid drilling too deep.
- Holes should be drilled at a

slight upward angle so that sap can flow down and out of the hole.

- Tap the spiles in carefully to avoid damaging the tree. Avoid tapping discolored or damaged looking bark as these areas may have fungal infections and tap holes may serve as entry points.

Number of Spiles and Their Placement

- The number of spiles per tree should be based on the diameter of the tree at chest height.
- Trees smaller than 10” in diameter should not be tapped.
- Trees 10” – 18” in diameter should have no more than 1 tap per tree.
- Trees larger than 18” can have up to 2 taps per tree. No tree should have more than 2 taps.
- Spiles should be spaced at least 6 inches horizontally and 2 feet vertically from previous year’s tap hole locations. This assures water and nutrients can still flow between the roots to leaves.
- Never re-tap existing holes

or drill new taps near the end of the season trying to prolong the season.

- Spiles should be placed in the tree about 2-4 feet above the ground level.

When to Start and When to Stop Collecting Sap

- Sap will start to flow when the days are in the 40F’s and the nights are below freezing, typically mid-March in Northern Minnesota. Flow tends to slow or stop when daytime temperatures are cool or below freezing.
- Sap will start to taste “buddy” (bad) when the buds start to expand at the end of the season. When you observe buds expanding, cease collecting sap. Red maples may start to bud before sugar maples. Be sure to remove all spiles from trees and clean up other equipment from the site at the end of the season. Be careful when boiling sap outdoors - spring is also wild-fire season! Miigwech!