

Ashi-niswi giizisoog (Thirteen Moons)

Waatebagaa giizis

Waatebagaa giizis is the Leaves Changing Color Moon. Other names for new September moon are Mandaamini giizis (Corn Moon) and Moozo giizis (Moose Moon)

St. Louis River sturgeon release

By **Tom Howes**, *FDL Natural Resources* and **Brian Borkholder**, *FDL Fisheries*

FDL Resource Management recently worked with several agencies including US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and Michigan DNR to release sturgeon into the St. Louis River. Staff members had a hand in capturing the adult sturgeon in the Sturgeon River and stripping the eggs and milt. The eggs were hatched and raised on the Ontonagon River. The USFWS tested the fish for disease, and after a clean bill of health, FDL RM staff released 181 three inch fingerlings into the Cloquet River in early August.

Staff recognition from this agency collaboration include Ed Baker (MI DNR); Henry Quinlan, Glen Miller, and Ken Phillips (US Fish and Wildlife Service); Sean Thompson, Terry Perrault, and Brian Borkholder (FDL RM). Miigwech to them for all their hard work.

FDL Resource Management held on to five of the 181 fish to educate the public and beautify our lobby with a new aquarium. By next spring, we plan to release these fish as well. In upcoming years, we will add additional newly hatched fish to the tank.

A brief note to fishermen and women; if you catch a sturgeon, you are required to release the fish unharmed back into the River. Currently, due to FDL's efforts to restore this culturally important species, the FDL RBC has closed harvest of lake sturgeon from the St. Louis River and its tributaries. FDLRMD would love to hear about your catch, including pictures if you can provide them.

Emerald Ash Borer detected in Superior, Wisc.

By **Christian Nelson**, *FDL Forestry*

The *Duluth News Tribune* reported in late August that the highly destructive non-native Emerald Ash Borer has been found in Superior, Wisc. This is the first discovery of this insect pest in the region. Evidence suggests the bug has likely been present for 2 or 3 years. How it arrived in Superior is unknown; it was probably transported in firewood, nursery material, or packing materials.

Fond du Lac has about 150 forest stands where black ash is the dominant tree species, totaling 350 acres. Black ash dominates the 7% of Fond du Lac's inventoried forest stands. Black ash exists as a minor component in many more stands and is dispersed over many more acres than this.

Fond du Lac Forestry has been working in collaboration with APHIS (Animal Plant Health Inspection Service) for a number of years, to detect emerald ash borer. The large purple triangular traps you may have noticed are EAB detection traps. We have placed them in ash stands or on ash trees in high traffic areas and areas where people may bring in firewood such as the Black Bear Casino, the Tribal Center and school area, MASH/Pow-Wow grounds, the Hwy 2/St.

Louis River Bridge area, Kiwenz Campground, and along a grid system that APHIS uses to assure detection traps are well distributed throughout the state.

Each trap has two chemical attractants. We refreshed these baits in mid-July and checked the traps for signs of EAB. We did not see EAB present on any traps this year or in previous years. The traps will be taken down this fall and sent to APHIS laboratories for further inspection.

In addition to the detection traps, we are planning to cut several unhealthy looking ash trees around the Reservation, peel the bark, and inspect the trees for signs of EAB such as D-shaped exit holes and serpentine shaped tunnels under the bark.

Since 2008 Forestry has been collecting black and green ash seeds and sending them to a seed storage facility in Fort Collins, Colo. The purpose is to preserve the genetic stock of black and green ash trees that are suited to growing in the current climate and environmental conditions of the FDL Reservation region. If a cure is found for EAB we have the ability to obtain these seeds, grow them, and plant them back into the landscape. Black ash is not a consistent seed producer, often having bad seed years for 10 or more in a row, so we have not yet

been able to collect as much seed as we'd like. We intend to collect as much seed as we can this year, starting the 3rd week of September. Other tribal and non-tribal agencies have been doing the same throughout Minnesota.

There is a phenomenon that is occurring throughout the state where black ash has been showing signs of decline (dead, dying tops, stump sprouts, lack of vigor) for years. This is not related to EAB. There is a correlation between this dieback and proximity to roads. It is thought the hydrology of these wet forest stands to the detriment of the ash. Because these stands are close to a road they are highly visible and can be alarming. Ash stands not close to the road seem to be faring better, although EAB is obviously a huge game changer.

There is little Forestry can do to stop EAB. Our best tactic is to slow the spread, detect it early for possible sanitation efforts, and preserve seed stock. If EAB kills all black ash in our ash swales the water table tends to rise and the site becomes too wet to support any tree species, becoming either an alder/willow swamp or a cat-tail marsh. This means we may lose a lot of our forested wetlands.

I will be investigating a non-

native close cousin of black ash, Manchurian ash and holding community meetings in the future regarding the planting of this species on certain ash sites. The species reportedly has resistance to EAB and a basket maker has reported the basket making qualities of Manchurian ash may be similar to black ash. It is not known how well Manchurian ash grows in our area or how well it grows in areas currently dominated by the native black ash. It is also not known if it might have the tendency to become an invasive species in its own right. This all needs further research. The Chippewa National Forest has a 5-year experiment planting Manchurian ash in certain black ash sites. They are evaluating how well it grows, but intend to cut them down at the end of the experiment, so we will not learn if it tends to become invasive nor how well it grows long-term in our region. Nonetheless, I'm eager to learn of their results as this may be our best hope to preserve ash and to continue to keep our forested wetlands forested.

What can you do? Learn the signs and symptoms of emerald ash borer infestation and don't move firewood. A good website to learn more is www.emeraldashborer.info.

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, 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

Four Stages of Life

Baby(ies)- Abinoojiiyens(ag)
Child(children)- Abinoojii(yag)
Boy(s)- Gwiiwizens(ag)
Girl(s)- Ikwesens(ag)
Women(Women)- Ikwe(wag)

Man(men)- Inini(wag)
Old Woman(women)-
Mindimooye(yag)
Old Man(men)- Akiwenzii(yag)

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

Ashi-niswi giizisoog BIGADA'WAA WORD SEARCH

Find the Ojibwe words in the puzzle below

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

Ojibwe Wordlist

Birch bark Wiigwaas
Day Giizhigad
Drum.....Dewe'igan
Earth Aki
Feather Miigwan
Lake Zaaga'igan
Moon..... Dibiki-giizis
Night Dibikad
Outside Agwajiing
River Ziibi
Smudge..... Nookwezigan
Star Anang
Stream..... Ziibiins
Sunset Bangishimog

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