

Ashi-Nisiwi giizisoog (Thirteen Moons)

Ode'imini Giizis

The new moon that occurs on June 12 is *Ode'imini* giizis, or the "strawberry moon." Look for strawberries to grow and even ripen under this moon. This moon is also known as *Gitige-giizis*, the gardening moon. Now is the time to get your plants in the garden! This moon is also the *Waawano-giizis*, or egg moon, as the birds are mating and creating the next generation.

The bugs are back!

By Steve Olson

Over the next few months we will see the steady procession of black flies, no-see-ums, mosquitoes, deer flies, horseflies, and stable flies. It's the Minnesota version of Twilight; all these species want our blood.

Spring is black fly season. Black fly larvae develop in fast moving water. The fast moving water melts sooner than standing water which gives black flies a chance to develop sooner than the other biting insects.

Fortunately, black flies have only one life cycle per year. Also, black flies pollinate blueberries.

The *zagime* (mosquito) is the most abundant and the best know blood sucker. Only females feed on blood. Larvae live in standing water (tires, buckets, etc) and can develop in four days. If you want to reduce the number of mosquitoes in your yard try to eliminate the water standing in your yard. Minnesota mosquitoes can transmit diseases like encephalitis, and West Nile Virus in humans and spread heartworm to dogs. In other parts of the world they transmit malaria and yellow fever.

July brings deer and horse flies. Like mosquitos, both lay their eggs in wet areas. Both horse flies and deer flies carry tularemia and other diseases that can harm humans and other animals. Summer also brings No-See-Ums. These are only a 1/10 of an inch long but they bite like a giant. No-See-Ums lay their eggs in ponds.

Fond du Lac is on the northern edge of the high risk deer tick zone. Deer ticks (*Eziiga*) are of special concern for the diseases they can spread: Lyme disease, human anaplasmosis, or babesiosis. Symptoms of Lyme disease include a bulls-eye skin rash (a red ring with a central clearing), fevers, shill, muscle and joint pain. They rash does not occur in all cases of Lyme disease and not every rash has a central clear area. The symptoms can occur within 3-30 days of receiving a tick bite.



In this photo, the tick on the left is an adult female black-legged tick, which is red and dark brown. To her right is an adult male black-legged tick, which is smaller and dark in color. A nymph black-legged tick is the second from the right, and a black-legged tick larva is to the far right. (photo and caption from Minnesota Department of Health)

Nagaajiwanaang Ambe, Ojibwemodaa

Immersion Camp

Everyone is invited to attend the 2nd Annual Fond du Lac Ojibwe Language Camp. It will be at the Kiwenz Campground (formerly Molstad's) in Sawyer, MN, from Thursday, June 24 - Sunday, June 27, 2010. This four day language immersion camp is for anyone who is interested in preserving the Ojibwe language and for any level of speaker. Traditional natural resource activities daily, including: Birch bark basket making with Jim Northrup; Hand drum making with Randy Gresczyk; Making Cedar Ricing Knockers and Ricing Poles with Charlie "Tuna" Nahgahnub; Pottery with Carrie Estey; Flute Making with Frank Montano; Bannock on a stick with Nancy Jones, and more.

Anishinabe Wigwas Giiman

The FDL Cultural Museum hosts the second birch bark canoe building and language program from June 14 to July 2. Everyone is welcome to come by the waaginogan to see what is going on and learn about traditional wigwas giiman.

Self-defense against blood thirsty critters

- Reduce standing water sources (bird baths, pet dishes, old tires etc.) in our yards.
- Wear long sleeves, pants, and hats to cover your skin.
- Use repellants, primary on your clothing. Do not use DEET for infants under two months of age.
- A wide brimmed hat can keep the deer flies from landing on you.
- A Bug shirt or head net can give even more protection.
- Bats eat lots of mosquitoes so construct a bat house and put it in your yard.
- Avoid Bug zappers and Chemical Bug Bombs. The chemicals are dispersed to the point of ineffectiveness. Bug zappers kill beneficial insects also.
- Mosquitoes and No-See-Ums tend to feed at dusk. If you can, go inside during prime feeding time.

Traditional Repellents

GLIFWC's *Anishinaabe Harvest Calendar* suggests these traditional repellents: giizhik aniibishan - white cedar leaves and miskwaabiimizh waaboo - red willow sap.

June Events:

Bark Canoe Immersion Camp, FDL Museum, 14 June - 2 July. Info 218-878-7582

Ojibwe Language Camp, Kiwenz Campground, 24 - 27 June. Info 218-878-0245

Grand opening of FDL Natural Resource Management Building, 25 June. 878- 8001

Thirteen Moons is a monthly production of FDL Resource Management Division and University of Minnesota Extension. Content addresses culture, ecology, and natural resource management. Comments and contributions are welcome and should be directed to FDL RMD at 218-878-8001 or giizis13@gmail.com