

LAND & NATURAL RESOURCES
QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER

January—March 2013

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WHAT'S THAT BIG BUILDING GOING UP IN CARTER?

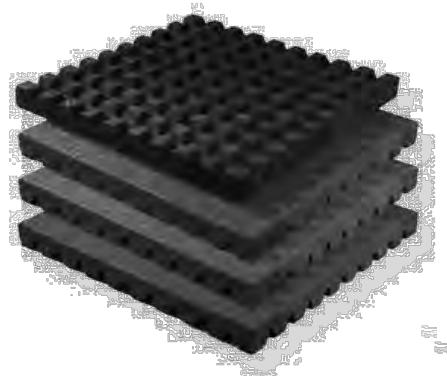
The Forest County Potawatomi Powwow Grounds!!

The Forest County Potawatomi Community is constructing a permanent Powwow Grounds just down the hill from the Potawatomi Carter Casino in Carter, WI.

The project includes a Dance Arbor, Shower, Restrooms, Parking Area, Camping, Fire Pit and Kitchen/Social Arbor.

Every year millions of rubber tires are thrown away and are one of the most problematic sources of waste.

The dance arbor floor is constructed from 100% recycled rubber scrap tires that would otherwise be land filled.



Earth Friendly. Each 24" x 24"

Safety tile is made from scrap tires.



If you have any questions regarding the Powwow Grounds or would like a tour please contact the FCPC Planning Department at 715/478-4944.

Bug Lake Winter Fisheree

Adult

Northern Pike

Joe Shepard	34 3/4"
Jamie Tuckwab	18"
Jason Spaude	15 1/4"

Largemouth Bass

Joe Brown Sr.	10 1/2"
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Trout

Jamie Tuckwab	17 3/4"
Frank Shepard Jr.	16 3/4"
Dan Alloway	14 3/8"

Perch

Jason Spaude	10 1/2"
Jamie Tuckwab	10"
Joe Brown Sr.	8 1/8"

Youth

Northern Pike

Israel Alloway	22 1/4"
Ryana Alloway	17"
Hunter Tuckwab	16 1/2"

Largemouth Bass

Hunter Tuckwab	13 3/8"
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Trout

Ryon Alloway	14 3/8"
Frankie Shepard	13 1/2"
	11.7 oz
Hunter Tuckwab	13 1/2"
	10.8 oz

Perch

Hunter Tuckwab	10 1/8"
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FCPC Natural Resources Department once again hosted the annual Bug Lake Winter Fisheree January 5, 2013



The FCPC Natural Resources Department once again hosted the annual Bug Lake Winter Fisheree on January 5, 2013. Last year the Fisheree was moved up from early March to early January in an attempt to increase the amount of fish caught during the event. The first year produced a substantial increase in the number of fish caught and it appears that this was not just a coincidence, as numerous fish were registered in 2013 as well.

Joe Shepard took home 1st prize in the adult northern pike category with a **34 3/4"** fish, while Jamie Tuckwab and Jason Spaude placed 2nd and 3rd, respectively. In the youth division, Israel Alloway caught the largest northern pike, while Ryana Alloway received 2nd prize and Hunter Tuckwab placed 3rd. In the adult trout category, Jamie Tuckwab and Frank Shepard Jr. took 1st and 2nd place, respectively, while Dan Alloway earned 3rd place. In the youth trout category, Ryon Alloway earned 1st place, while Frankie Shepard placed 2nd and Hunter Tuckwab received 3rd

place. Jason Spaude was beyond ecstatic when he caught the largest yellow perch in the adult category, although his enthusiasm was tempered somewhat when he learned that he was the only angler that was actually targeting this species during the event. However, Jamie Tuckwab and Joe Brown Sr. also caught large enough perch to place in this category. Hunter Tuckwab registered the only yellow perch and largemouth bass in the youth division, earning 1st place in each of those categories, while Joe Brown Sr. also caught a largemouth bass, which earned him 1st place in the adult bass category.

Cash Prizes were awarded to all adult recipients, while gift cards to Smith Sport & Hobby were awarded to all youth recipients. 1st place winners received \$50, while 2nd place winners received \$30, and 3rd place winners received \$20 in each category. Joe Shepard also received a new Eskimo Quickfish 2 Portable Pop-up Ice Shelter and a Marcum underwater camera for earning the grand prize with the **34 3/4"** northern pike.

DEVILS LAKE WINTER FISHEREE

Adult

Largemouth Bass

George Tuckwab III	13 1/2"
Jamie Tuckwab	13 1/4"
Jamie Tuckwab	12 1/4"

Bluegill

Louie Spaude	9 1/2"	11.2 oz.
George VanZile Jr.	9 1/2"	10.8 oz.
Joe Brown Sr.	9 3/8"	

Black Crappie

Robin Spencer	12 1/4"	1 lb. 2.4 oz.
Dave VanZile	12 1/4"	1 lb. 2.3 oz.
Jamie Tuckwab	12"	



The Forest County Potawatomi Community Natural Resources Department hosted its annual Winter Fisheree at Devil's Lake on February 2, 2012. The air temperatures were right around 10°F throughout most of the event, making for a relatively cold day for fishing. However, the wind never picked up, the sun persisted, and the majority of the event's participants remained huddled in their ice shacks, making the weather

conditions tolerable. Many contestants began the fisheree with success as the majority of the fish were brought in for registration before noon. The bite slowed down some as the afternoon progressed, however the total number of fish registered at this event still exceeded 40 fish.

For the first time in several years, a youth angler won the event as Dawson VanZile went home with a new Ion Electric Auger after he caught the largest fish of the day, a 14" largemouth bass. Israel Alloway came within 1/8" of the grand prize when he registered a 13 7/8" bass, while Malakhi VanZile rounded out the youth largemouth bass category with a 12 3/8" fish. Ryon Alloway caught the 2 largest bluegill in the youth division, while Malakhi VanZile also placed third in this category as well. Tehya VanZile caught a black crappie that out-measured her sister Lily's crappie by 1", earning them 1st and 2nd place in the youth black crappie category, respectively.

Youth

Largemouth Bass

Dawson VanZile	14"
Israel Alloway	13 7/8"
Malakhi VanZile	12 3/8"

Bluegill

Ryon Alloway	9 1/4"
Ryon Alloway	9 1/8"
Malakhi VanZile	8 1/2"

Black Crappie

Tehya VanZile	11"
Lily VanZile	10"

George Tuckwab III caught the largest fish in the adult division when he caught a 13 1/2" largemouth bass, while Jamie Tuckwab took home 2nd and 3rd place in the category. Louie Spaude was able to squeeze into first place in the adult bluegill category by catching a bluegill that weighed just 0.4 ounces more than the 2nd place fish, which was caught by George Vanzile, Jr. Joe Brown Sr. was once again able to locate a school



of healthy bluegills, although only 1 was large enough to place this year, earning him 3rd prize in the adult category. In an even tighter race, Robin Spencer was able to pull a 12 1/4" black crappie through the ice that outweighed the 2nd place fish, caught by Dave Vanzile by only 0.1 ounces. Jamie Tuckwab also earned 3rd place in the adult black crappie category. Unfortunately, no yellow perch were caught during the entire fisheree. Coincidentally, Jason Spaude was unable to fish during the event. Cash Prizes were awarded to all adult contestants, while gift cards to Smith Sport & Hobby were awarded to all youth contestants. 1st place winners received \$50, while 2nd place winners received \$30, and 3rd place winners received \$20 in each category. As mentioned above, Dawson VanZile received an Ion Electric Auger for winning the grand prize. *The 2013 Summer Fisheree will likely for some time in August 2013. Please keep an eye out for an event flyer as the summer quickly approaches.*
We hope to see everyone there!!!

MEET THE NEW BOTANY/WETLANDS TECHNICIAN

Hello, my name is Allison Shaw and I recently joined the Natural Resources Department in the new position of Botany/Wetlands Technician. It is a great honor to be selected to serve the FCPC. I will primarily be doing inventory and control of weeds on tribal lands to maintain native vegetation, in addition to assisting with plant surveys, wetland delineations, and other projects.

I am originally from Ann Arbor, Michigan, which I hope any Badger fans can forgive me for. I studied Botany at Iowa State University. I then worked in a municipal forestry office in an indigenous community in Guatemala via the Peace Corps. I got a couple of internships in North Carolina when I finished Peace Corps, doing land management for The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and vegetation monitoring for the National Parks Service. I moved to Colorado for a job managing reforestation projects with a non-profit called Trees, Water & People, and



later inventoried wetlands for the Colorado Natural Heritage Program. Most recently, I worked for TNC's Wisconsin Chapter, which you may remember working with Connor Timber Associates and agency partners to keep land

in sustainable timber production around Wabikon Lake. My job with TNC took me to Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin. My big projects were making online maps showing wetlands around the shore of Green Bay, including bird habitat and barriers to fish, and documenting wetland and stream habitat restoration projects.

I loved getting out in the woods in Door County and am happy to see that the forests

here are similar but bigger and better! I love travel, camping, hiking, wildflowers, and ferns. I look forward to meeting FCPC members and employees as I am out and about, so I hope our paths cross soon.

MEET THE NEW FEE LANDS FORESTER

Hi, my name is Steve Miceli. I joined the Forest County Potawatomi Forestry Department in January working as the Fee Lands Forester. I am very excited to be a part of the FCPC to help **to manage their forest to meet the Tribe's** objectives and promote forest health. My current position will focus on sustainable forest management, Managed Forest Law plan writing, GPS/GIS mapping interpretation, as well as timber sale administration.

It is an honor to work in this area as I have been coming up to Forest County since I was a young boy, and it's always been a special place to me. I was born in North Carolina, but then moved to Green Bay, Wisconsin. I have always been passionate about the outdoors. My first field job was doing soil analysis with farmers and co-ops. This led me to study Agri-



Business and Science Technology at Fox Valley Technical College (FVTC). After FVTC I attended Michigan Technological University (MTU) in Houghton, Michigan, where I received a Bachelor of Science in Applied Ecology and Environmental Sciences. While attending MTU, I assisted in research for a hemlock/deer study in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. I was also an Ecologist Technician for the Vernal Pool Project in Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. After graduating MTU, I worked as a Forestry Technician completing stand exams for the Superior National Forest in Minnesota. Upon completion of the MN contract, I returned to Green Bay to start Headwaters Forestry Consulting, LLC, a private-lands forestry consulting business.

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MEET THE NEW FEE LANDS FORESTER (CONTINUED....)

(Continued from page 4)

Through my business, I became a certified Forester, Certified Plan Writer and have learned more about the importance of silvicultural-based land management.

It is a privilege to be living and working in a place that I have known nearly my entire life. It has always been a

dream of mine to live in northern Wisconsin, a place where I love to hike, hunt, and fish and now work. As your Forester, I will be dedicated to promote sustainable forestry practices and ensure biodiversity in your local forests. I would like to thank FCPC for giving me this opportunity. I look forward to meeting and working with the community.

SALAMANDER SURVEYING

The Wildlife Program is back in the field looking for critters on tribal land. Our first big objective now that the snow has melted is salamander surveying. This year we took a different approach and are setting minnow traps

that catch salamanders on their way to vernal pools (springtime, non-permanent pools) where they breed. So far, they have been a great success!



RESEARCH ON THE BEAR POPULATION

NO BEARS WERE HARMED IN THIS PROCESS!!



Black bears are an integral part of the northern Wisconsin landscape and native ecosystems,

valued as a game species, and for their contributions to regional biodiversity and ecosystem health. Bears may also be regarded as a nuisance or of safety concern by the public when they come into human-dominated areas in search of food. Some speculate that global climate change could cause bears to come out of hibernation early when food is not yet available, possibly causing them to come into back yards and garbage cans out of hunger.

Research on the bear population is therefore needed to provide insight population size, movement and hibernation patterns, female and cub health, and more. This research will inform decisions regarding the conservation and management of black bears in ways that minimize conflicts with humans while en-

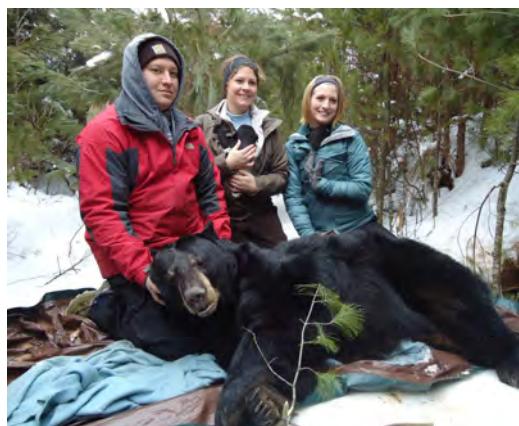
couraging expansion into compatible habitats, with the long term goal of managing bears as a game species. A commonly used technique for monitoring bears is to place a radio collar on the bear and monitor it for many years. The collar puts out a signal that biologists can pick up from radio

frequency receivers. This signal can provide information as to where the bear is, how long it stays there, where it dens, and

even sends out a different signal called a “mortality signal” in the event the bear (the collar) has not moved for 8 hours. Once a bear is radio collared, biologists can easily find their winter dens, where they can enter the den, check the status of the bear, change the radio collar battery, and count and assess the cubs if there are any. **The bears are in “torpor”, a condition similar to hi-**



bernation but not quite as extreme, and are lethargic and otherwise sleepy, however researchers do still need to immobilize the bear to reduce stress on the bear (and on the humans!)



and prevent the animal from acting in defense. Immobilization is the term for putting the bear under heavy sedative while the researchers are handling the animal. Once the researchers are done collecting information and changing the collar, the bear is put back into its den where it sleeps off the rest of the drug and continues its winter rest.

FCPC Wildlife Resources staff assists the Stockbridge Munsee Mohican and Menominee tribes in their annual bear den checks. It is a wonderful example of cooperative wildlife management and tribal wildlife research.



P.O.O.P!! (PLANTS OUT OF PLACE)

It has often been said that weeds are just “plants out of place.” In some cases, this can merely mean that the plants that you keep pulling out of your vegetable garden are just trying to reclaim their native territory. In other instances, however, weeds travel from all across the globe and wreak ecological and economic havoc in their new surroundings. These are known as invasive species. Potawatomi teachings tell us that as people moved from place to place around the region, they brought with them plants of cultural importance, such as foods and medi-

cies, ultimately resulting in a loss of native species biodiversity and ecosystem health. Plants such as garlic mustard and dame’s rocket can quickly take over an entire forest understory, outcompeting plants such as bellwort, wild ginger, ginseng, bloodroot, spikenard, violets and many others. Common buckthorn, a woody invasive species, prevents regeneration native shrubs such as hazelnut and fly honeysuckle and trees such as sugar maple, ironwood and ash.

The negative impacts of invasive species go far beyond



Invasive plants such as buckthorn (left) and garlic mustard (right) can quickly take over an area once introduced. They out-compete native plants and cause a decline in both plant and animal diversity of a community.

cines, and grew them in little gardens. You may ask, are these invasive? Not likely. Most of the plants that Potawatomi people brought with them are plants native to our area, or sometimes, plants not common to our immediate area, but from other areas around the state or around the Midwest region. Our most heinous plant invasive species come to North America from Europe and Asia, introduced through horticulture, agriculture, through wood products, attached to ships and a number of other ways. In some cases, however, even native species can become invasive under changing environmental conditions such as ditching, fire restriction, stream sedimentation and climate change.

Because invasive species lack the competition and predators of their native ecosystems in Europe and Asia, they are able to reproduce rapidly and out-compete native spe-

their direct effect on plant communities. In addition to the ecological damage, invasive species can also pose a risk to human health. Wild parsnip can blister and burn any bare skin it contacts. In addition, zebra mussels (invasive animals) can badly cut the feet of people swimming or wading in infested waters. Declining biodiversity also means that recreational wildlife viewing suffers from the modified habitat. Aquatic invasive species degrade lakes and streams, clog boat motors and reduce fish habitat. In addition, expenses associated with ecological damage and invasive species control in the United States have been estimated at over 137 billion dollars!

There are several mechanical ways to control the spread of invasive species, including mowing, pulling, burning and cutting. Mechanical treatments are most effective when

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P.O.O.P!! (PLANTS OUT OF PLACE) CONTINUED...

(Continued from page 7)

timed to coincide with certain stages in the plants' growth (i.e. before flowering, immediately after emergence, just prior to fall dieback, etc...). Sometimes, however, it is necessary to use herbicides to eradicate invasive species. When used carefully and correctly, herbicides can effectively control populations of invasive species at many scales. In order to avoid killing native plants, it is important to know the difference between the plants that are

invasive and the plants that are not.

Removal and control of invasive species is expensive, but necessary. The easiest and cheapest way to control the spread of invasive species is to prevent their introduction in the first place. Things you can do to minimize your chances of spreading invasive species are:

Learn to recognize invasive species (<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/invasives/> and <http://www.wrisc.org> are good sources of information)

Avoid areas that are infested with invasive species.

Carefully clean your boots and shoes after you have been in an area known to have invasive species (sometimes, boot brushes are provided at natural areas for this purpose!)

Clean ATVs and other equipment before and after use.

Inspect and clean hair, clothing, shoes,

gear and pets before and after recreating.

Remove all plants and wash your boat

after you get off the water and before you leave the boat landing.

To avoid spreading emerald ash borer (EAB, an insect causing widespread damage to ash trees), do not transport firewood more than 25 miles away, and do not transport firewood out of a quarantined county- it is illegal!

Volunteer to help control invasive species through a local weed control organization such as the Wild Rivers Invasive Species Coalition (WRISC)

FCPC has received Great Lakes Restoration Initiative

(GLRI) funds through the Wisconsin Tribal Conservation Advisory Council (WTCAC) for invasive species control. Through FCPC, WTCAC will be hiring two Tribal members to monitor and control invasive species on FCPC lands for two summers as part of an invasive species crew led by the newly hired Botany/Wetlands Technician. To date, we have no comprehensive data on locations, abundance and types of invasive species on Tribal lands; this work will be important to identify and prioritize future work to be done in order to maintain plant community diversity on Tribal lands. If you are interested in being a part of the invasive species crew, volunteering or if you would like more information on invasive species, please call Ashley Fehrenbach, Botanist/Wetlands Program Director at 715-

478-4193 or Allison Shaw, Botany/Wetlands Technician at 715-478-4191.

Let's all do our part to preserve the health and beauty of our native plant communities!





Photos taken by Frank Shepard Jr., Natural Resources Assistant Director.

**FOREST COUNTY
POTAWATOMI
NATURAL
RESOURCES
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**[www.fcpotawatomi.com/
government/natural-
resources](http://www.fcpotawatomi.com/government/natural-resources)**



**N A T U R A L R E S O U R C E S D E P A R T M E N T
P E R S O N N E L**

Name	Position	Telephone
Ashley Fehrenbach	Botanist/Wetlands Program Director	715-478-4193
Allison Shaw	Botany/Wetlands Technician	715-478-4191
Ben Koski	Aquatic Biologist	715-478-4436
Bill Alloway	Natural Resources Technician	715-478-7210
Danielle Fatla	Administrative Assistant	715-478-4192
Ericka McGeshick	Receptionist	715-478-7222
Frank Shepard	Wildlife Technician Advanced	715-478-4942
Greg Kitchell	Solid Waste Crew Member	715-478-7330
Heather Stricker	Wildlife Resources Program Director	715-478-4196
Jason Spaude	Natural Resources LTE	715-478-7210
Jeff Marshall	Solid Waste Program Director	715-478-4817
Joe Cebe	Air Monitoring Specialist	715-478-4435
Joe Shepard	Wildlife Technician	715-478-4962
Lawrence Daniels	Natural Resources Administrator	715-478-7213
Matt Steinbach	Water Resources Program Director	715-478-7361
Natalene Cummings	Air Resources Program Director	715-478-7211
Nate Guldan	Land & Natural Resources Division Director	715-478-7205
Nitty Shepard	Solid Waste Crew Member	715-478-7330
Phillip Wamego	Solid Waste Crew Member	715-478-7330
Tony Daniels	Solid Waste Crew Leader	715-478-7330

LAND & NATURAL RESOURCES QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER

April-June 2013

Volume 3, Issue 2

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FCP GATHERING GROUNDS

A ribbon cutting and naming ceremony was held on August 15th, part of Family Fun Day, and kicked off the annual Meno Keno Ma Ge Wen Pow wow weekend. The grounds were named after Billy Daniels and will be known as “**Ka Kew Se Gathering Grounds**” which means “Forever Going”.



(Capacity) The Main Arbor is protected by a shingled roof while open wooden trusses line the inside ceiling of the dance arbor creating an artistic geometric display. The arbor is equipped with a state of the art sound system and MC booth. The area encircling the arbor includes water spigots and electrical hookups.



Main Arbor (25,450 sq. ft., 180' in diameter,

Showers and Restrooms

The bathroom building provides all the amenities of home while enjoying the outdoors. The building contains six individual shower rooms. The facilities contain flushing toilets and running water. There are six stalls for women, three stalls and four urinals for men. All restrooms and one shower are handicap accessible.



Kitchen, concession and Storage Arbor

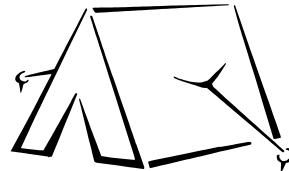
This arbor houses a full service commercial kitchen in an air conditioned building. This cooks paradise is designed to allow for food preparation and service whether it's for a large feast, a food concession or for an event. The arbor includes a staff bathroom, food pantry and features a covered seating area fully equipped with picnic tables.





CAMPGROUNDS

The grounds provide spacious level grass sites for tent or RV camping and are conveniently equipped with electrical hook-ups and access to potable water.



VENDOR STATIONS

There are vendor stations located around the western and northern perimeter of the main arbor equipped with electric hook-ups and water access for large scale events.



CONTRACTORS WHO WORKED ON THE GROUNDS

[Green Fire Management Services](#)
Spectrum Services
Baeber Construction
One Prospect
Belonger Corporation
Mountain Hardware
Duffek Sand & Gravel

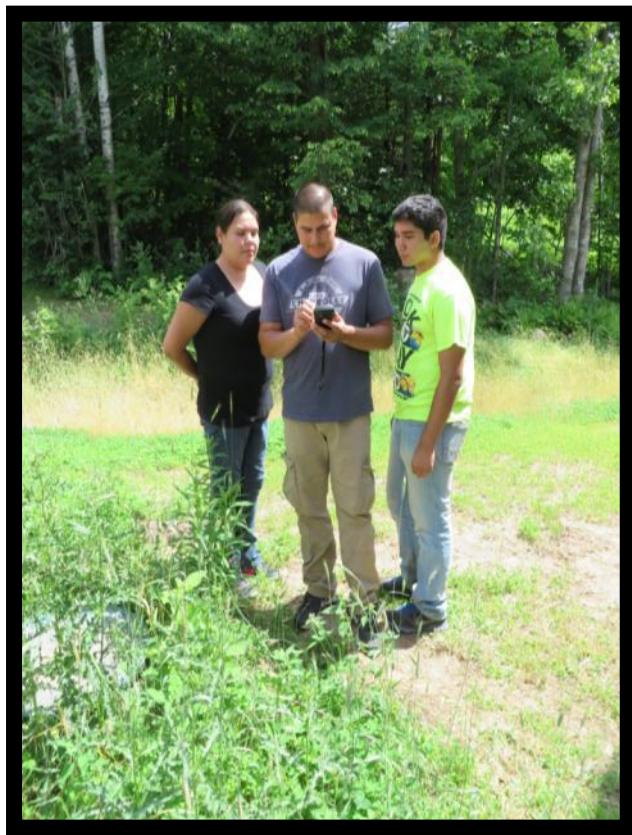
TKWA Architects
Coleman Engineering
Pete Cramer Construction
Arrow Audio
Cardinal Fabricating
Marshall Excavating
Streich Equipment

Marriott Construction
Smith Concrete
Faith Technologies
Gravitter Plumbing & Heating
Go Green Painting
Perfect Lawn Edge
Kurt's Karpet Service

MEET OUR INVADER CRUSADERS!

In our last newsletter, we introduced the topic of invasive species (such as garlic mustard, buckthorn, and giant reed grass) and the danger they pose to the native plant communities on FCPC lands. FCPC has received Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) funds through the Wisconsin Tribal Conservation Advisory Council (WTCAC) for invasive species control. We are happy to report that since then, we have hired our invasive species crew and work is going wonderfully! Our invasive species crew consists of FCPC Tribal members Dave VanZile, Trenton Menomin, and Mandi Daniels and Botany/Wetlands Technician Allison Shaw. The crew has been trained in basic invasive species identification, control

methods, and mapping methods using Trimble GPS units and ArcMap Geographic Information Systems software. Mari Dallapiazza, Wild Rivers Invasive Species Coalition (WRISC) Coordinator, came to the Natural Resources building and gave a presentation on common invasives to look for and how to treat them. In addition to our invasive species crew, the invasive species crew from the Mole Lake Sokaogon Chippewa Community, representatives from the U.S. Forest Service, Lumberjack RC&D, and other members of the FCPC Land and Natural Resources Division were on hand to learn about invasive species as well.

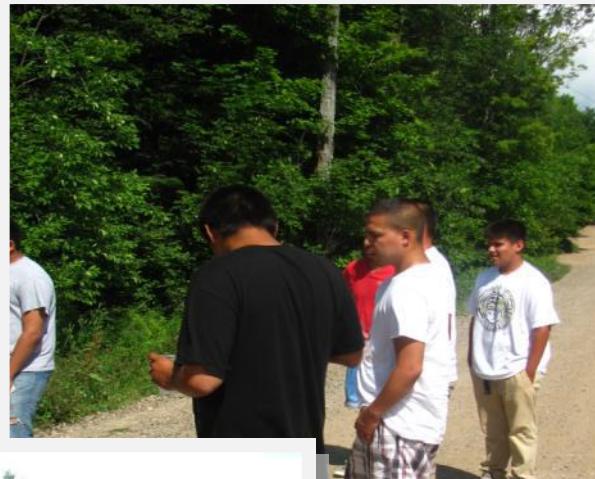


Above left: Mandi Daniels and Trenton Menomin map a population of invasive thistle. **Above Right:** Mandi Daniels, Dave Van Zile, and Trenton Menomin review data logged on the GPS unit.

Special thanks to Shari Alloway for her assistance in securing the GPS units and GIS software, to Mari Dallapiazza for coming in to host the training session, and of course, a big thanks to our crew for all of their hard work!

If you are interested in volunteering with our crew, or if you would like more information on invasive species, please call Ashley Fehrenbach, Botanist/Wetlands Program Manager at 715-478-4193 or Allison Shaw, Botany/Wetlands Technician at 715-478-4191.

MORE INVADER CRUSADERS!



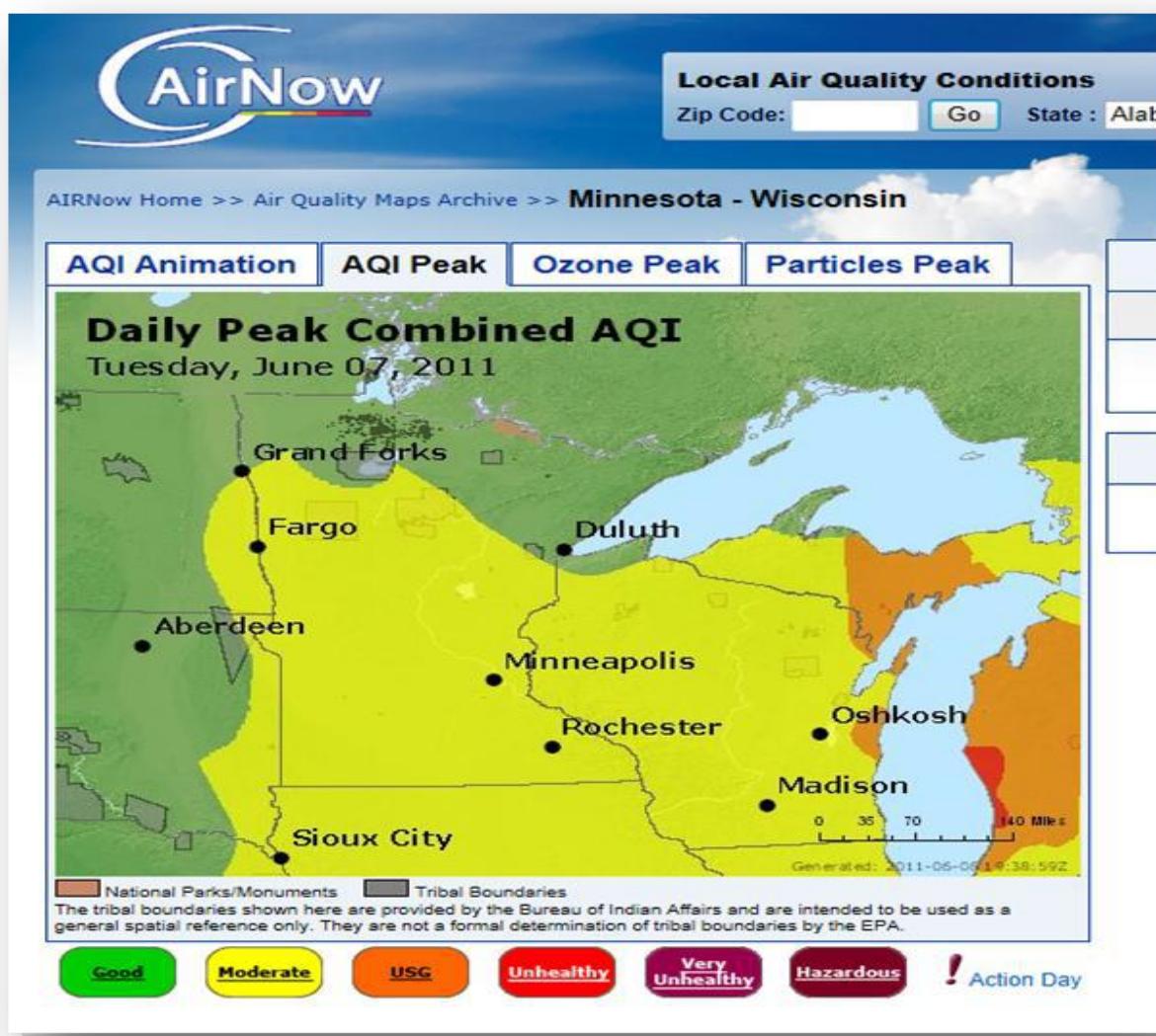
WRISC training on invasive species. From left to right: Mari Dallapiazza demonstrates how to dig wild parsnip; invasive species crew from Mole Lake; Joe Shepard, Joe Cebe, and Andrew Shepard took a break from the Wildlife and Air Programs to learn about plants; samples of invasive species; everyone learned something at this great training session!

FCPC AIR QUALITY DATA USED ON NATIONAL AIR QUALITY WEB PAGES

While many may not even be aware of the air monitoring station located near Sugarbush Hill operated by the FCPC, the data that is collected at the site is used by the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to determine the quality of the air in the region which is then posted on their AirNow webpage to provide health advisories to the public.

The USEPA provides information on how clean or polluted the air is across the US, and has developed an index,

the Air Quality Index (AQI), that combines the levels of a number of pollutants - ozone, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, small particles (particulates) and carbon monoxide, that together result in a score that falls between 0 and 500. The cleaner the air is, the lower the score. The values are grouped into 6 ranges - Good, Moderate, Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups, Unhealthy, Very Unhealthy, and Hazardous (**see the chart below**).



FCPC AIR QUALITY DATA USED ON NATIONAL AIR QUALITY WEB PAGES

The FCPC air monitoring station collects minute-by-minute data on all of the pollutants used to determine the AQI, except carbon monoxide. While the air in and around the FCPC Reservation is pretty clean overall, it isn't uncommon to experience moderate (yellow) days, most often during the hot summer months when the formation of ozone is greatest and on cold winter days when there are stagnant high pressure masses and/or when the use of wood-stoves and outdoor wood boilers is greater. Orange days (Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups – USG), while common particularly in and downwind of urban areas, are much less so here in the rural northeastern part of Wisconsin. The FCPC area can experience orange days a couple of times a year. Individuals that suffer from asthma, COPD and other respiratory diseases, as well as heart disease, are advised to stay indoors on orange days and limit physical activity. While the State has experienced Red days (Unhealthy), Forest County has not in recent years.

Because children breathe at a faster rate than adults, it is advised that young children limit outdoor activity on

orange days. Moreover, while playing children breathe heavier, inhaling pollutants deeper into the lungs where the effects affects are greatest.

In addition to causing respiratory issues, studies indicate that air pollutants can also contribute to heart disease and affect individuals with diabetes, in addition to causing cancer. If you suffer from respiratory disease, cardiovascular issues, or diabetes, or know someone who does, being aware of the daily air quality and taking precautions when the conditions are not favorable, is crucial to managing your health. To view the daily air quality forecast check the AQI site out clicking on the icon on the FCPC internet webpage or by going to this link:

Air Quality Index Levels of Health Concern	Numerical Value	Meaning
Good	0 to 50	Air quality is considered satisfactory, and air pollution poses little or no risk
Moderate	51 to 100	Air quality is acceptable; however, for some pollutants there may be a moderate health concern for a very small number of people who are unusually sensitive to air pollution.
Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	101 to 150	Members of sensitive groups may experience health effects. The general public is not likely to be affected.
Unhealthy	151 to 200	Everyone may begin to experience health effects; members of sensitive groups may experience more serious health effects.
Very Unhealthy	201 to 300	Health warnings of emergency conditions. The entire population is more likely to be affected.
Hazardous	301 to 500	Health alert: everyone may experience more serious health effects



The map provides the AQI forecast for the day and the current AQI, as well as an animated map showing the changes in the AQI as the day progresses.

Being a part of a national monitoring network, providing current data on the quality of the air, and protecting the health of FCPC members and the regional community, is something the FCPC can surely be proud of.

MONITORING FOR MERCURY IN RAIN WATER AT THE AIR MONITORING SITE

The device pictured above is a Precipitation Collector. It collects rain and snow samples for the MDN (Mercury Deposition Network) . The MDN is a national monitoring program that we are involved in. Collectors like this are set up across the United States to determine how much elemental mercury is being applied to the earth over a period of time as it comes down in the rain and snow.

Mercury is a toxic element that affects the central nervous system and through a natural process, ends up primarily

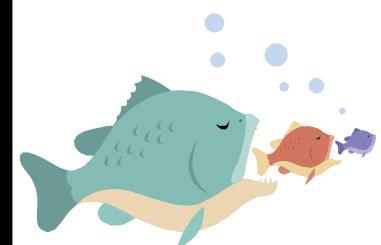
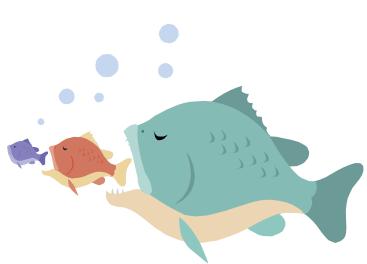
in fish. This is why there are regulations to advise us on how much fish we can safely eat.

Coal burning power plants are the primary source of mercury and laws are in place that require a reduction in the amount of mercury they can emit.

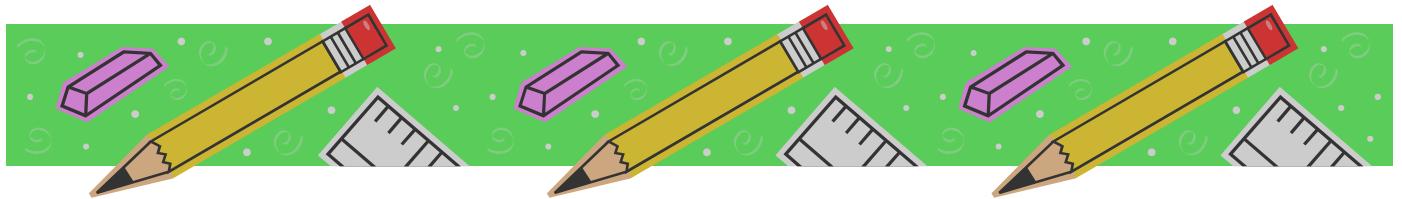
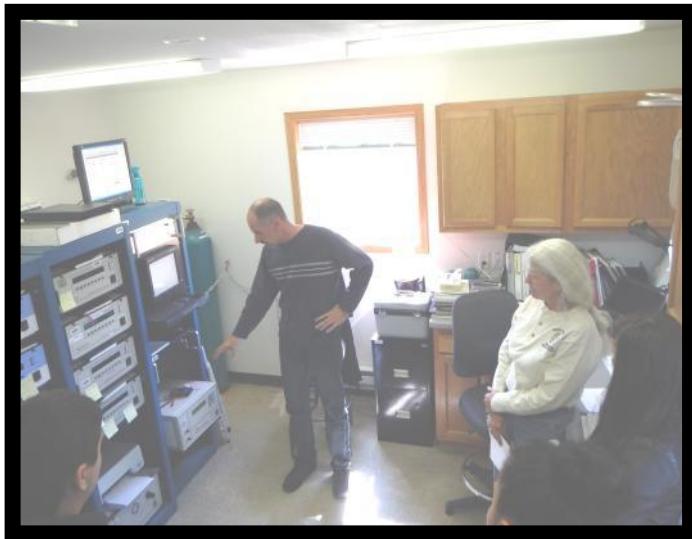
If you would like to know more about mercury monitoring, or would like a tour of our Air Monitoring Site, contact Joe Cebe @ 715-478-4435.



2013 SUMMER FISH'O'REE



HIGH SCHOOL FIELD TRIP TO NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT



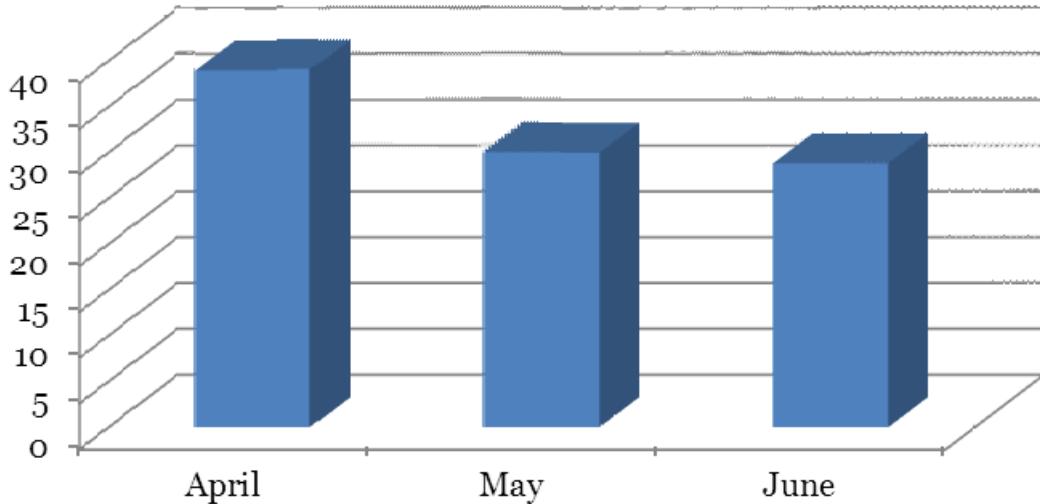
2013 SUMMER KICK-OFF EVENT

Photos taken by Valerie Niehaus from the Potawatomi Traveling Times



SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLING TONNAGES

2nd Quarter Solid Waste Tonnages



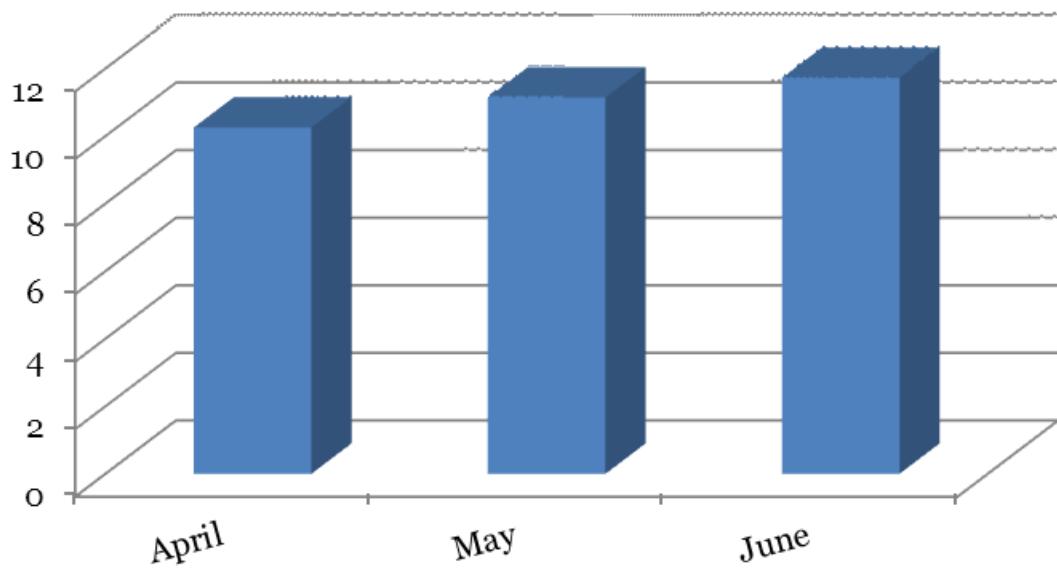
Solid Waste

The Solid Waste Program processed a total of 97.69 tons of municipal solid waste in the second quarter of 2013. This amount is 30.33 tons more than the 67.36 tons processed last year in the second quarter of 2012.

Recycling

A total of 33.11 tons of cardboard, paper, glass, aluminum, plastic and tin were collected and recycled in the second quarter of 2013. This amount is .87 tons less than the 33.98 tons that were recycled last year in the second quarter of 2012.

2nd Quarter Recycling Tonnages



FOREST COUNTY**POTAWATOMI**

**DEER RANCH, FORESTRY,
REALTY, GIS, & PLANNING
DEPARTMENTS**

Red Deer Ranch Address:
3389 County Rd. C, PO Box 340
Wabeno, WI 54566
(715) 674-4502

**Forestry, Realty, GIS & Planning
Departments Address:**
5320 Wensaut Lane, PO Box 340
Crandon, WI 54520
(715) 478-7222

<http://www.fcpotawatomi.com>



DEER RANCH, FORESTRY, REALTY, GIS AND PLANNING CONTACT INFORMATION

Name	Position	Telephone
Al Murray	Forest Manager	(715) 478-4973
Bruce Shepard	Red Deer Ranch Operator	(715) 674-4502
Casey Swanson	Land Manager (Realty Department)	(715) 478-4988
Danielle Fatla	L&NR Division Administrative Assistant	(715) 478-4192
Jim Gumm	Forestry Technician	(715) 478-4976
Michelle Berdan	Planning Administrative Assistant	(715) 478-4944
Nate Guldan	L&NR Division Director	(715) 478-7205
Pat Pete	Tribal Planner	(715) 478-4704
Scott Cleereman	Forestry Sales/Community Forest Coordinator	(715) 478-4974
Shari Alloway	GIS Specialist	(715) 478-7224
Steve Miceli	Fee Lands Forester	(715) 478-4975

LAND & NATURAL RESOURCES
QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER

July - September 2013

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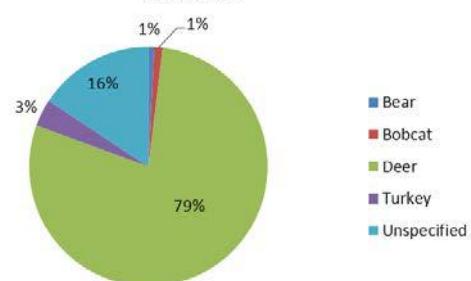
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Monitoring of wildlife populations is paramount to making sound and responsible wildlife management decisions and conserving wildlife for years to come. Only through knowledge of the status and trends of a species, annual harvested numbers, and the habitats in which it occurs, can managers take appropriate actions. Information such as population size, geographical distribution, annual breeding, annual mortality (including hunter harvest), and hunter interest is crucial for proper management and habitat improvement. Many agencies will collect information via harvest registration on the species that was harvested as well as the age, sex, and body condition of the animal. This gives biologists an idea of both what is being harvested as well as the structure and condition of that particular population. For example, a deer with a poor body condition in the fall (low weight, patchy fur, etc.) may indicate poor nutrition due to low summer forage or disease. Whether that deer is male, female, young, or old will play a role in how that disease or nutrition issue will manifest itself in the population and how it may affect future numbers. A poor body condition of a doe in early spring may indicate a harsh winter, lack of winter forage and cover, and the likelihood that the spring crop of fawns will be low. Many

times, managers and biologists would not be able to know these things without the continued help and cooperation of hunters. In lieu of a formal harvest registration process, FCPC Wildlife staff have been asking hunters to help by providing us with information regarding the intended target animal for the Fur, Fish and Game tags they are receiving from the FCPC Natural Resources Department. Hunter cooperation in providing this information is critical to knowing which animals will receive the greatest hunting pressure during each season. This also helps us to identify the wildlife species of greatest interest to hunters, which can help guide decisions about concentrating efforts and improving habitat. This will help maximize populations and therefore maximize hunter success, as well as ensure continued healthy populations of hunted animals on tribal lands.

In our first two years of asking hunters to provide this information, we have found that deer make up the majority (79%) of hunter target. Turkeys were the next most

Target species identified by FCPC tribal hunters
2011-2012.



(Continued on page 2)