



SOLAR ENERGY ON TRIBAL LANDS

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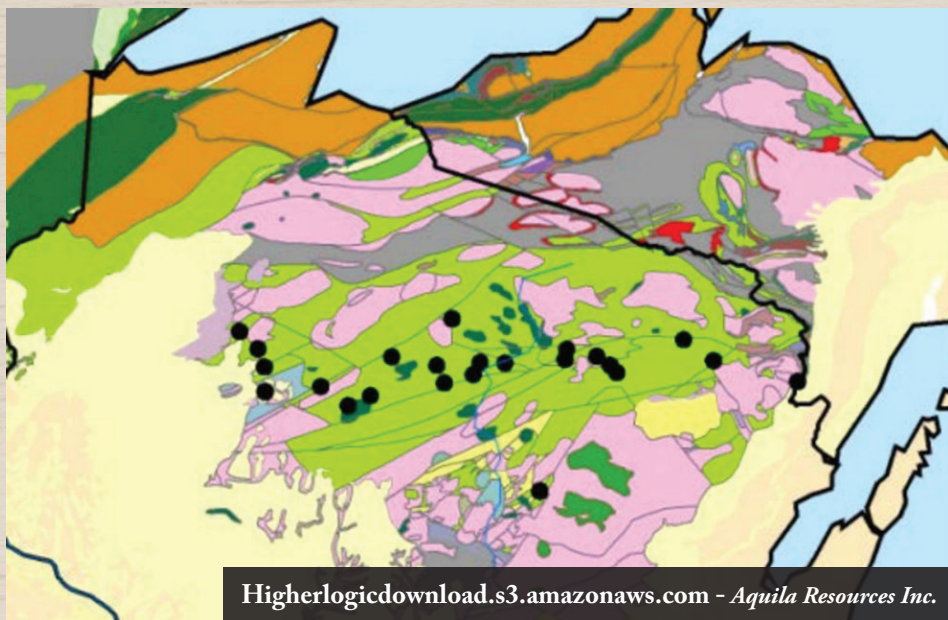


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The Monumental Win for the Tribes and the Environment



By Natalene Cummings,
FCP Air Quality Program Manager

Imagine, millions of years before the tyrannosaurus rex was terrorizing other life on the planet, when the Earth was on fire with hot lava and blistering steam spewing from volcanos. A time when tectonic plates (structure of the planets crusts) were pushing and shoving each other up and down and sideways, resulting in the rise of razor peaked mountains, including Mount Everest in Nepal rising 29,031 feet into the sky, and ocean troughs as dark and deep as 36,037 feet in the Mariana Trench near Guam in the Pacific Ocean. Who would believe that such events would one day be responsible for the creation of the Forest County Potawatomi Community's Environmental Protection Agency (FCP EPA), what is now called the Land & Natural Resources Department! "Ha! yeah right!" you might say, but it's

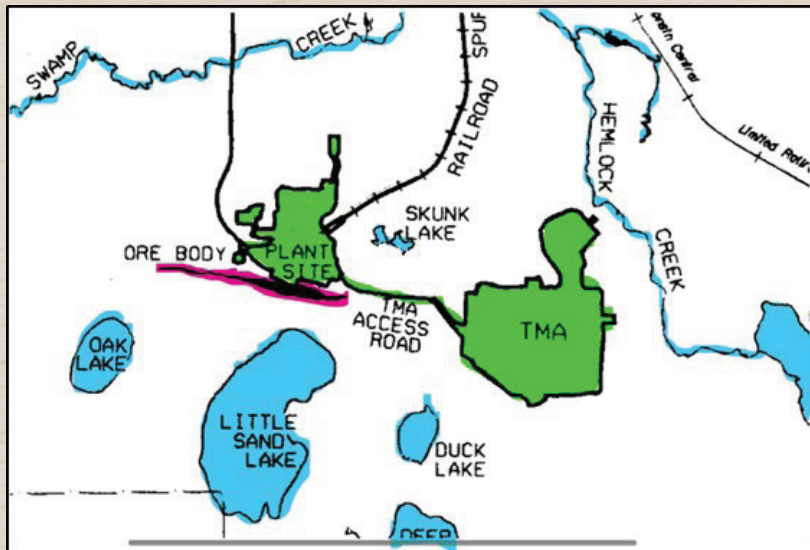
true! Far-fetched but true!

Long ago, right beneath our feet, the shifting and moving of the earth's plates created what is known as the Penokean Volcanic Belt (PVB) that is comprised of "a significant Volcanogenic [of volcanic origin] Massive Sulfide (VMS) deposit." This belt runs from the Iron Mountain, Michigan area west through Wisconsin to the Ladysmith area and contains within it much needed metals such as zinc, gold, and copper. Significant

deposits of these metals within this belt have been located and include the Back 40 Deposit at Stephenson, Mich., the Lynne Deposit at Willow, Wis., the Reef Deposit near Wausau, Wis., both the Flambeau and the Bend deposits near Ladysmith, Wis. and the world-class Crandon Deposit at Mole Lake, Wis.

The PV Belt in the Upper Peninsula (UP) of Michigan and Northern Wisconsin was formed through a mountain building episode during the earth's formation and included mountains that "...perhaps rival[ed] the Alps but which ha[ve] since eroded to the nub..." at a time when Northern Wisconsin - get this, was located near the equator 1270 million years ago! Yikes, imagine the number of mosquitoes buzzing around in the woods back then when Wisconsin was Tropical! Well, truth be told, mosquitoes didn't show up for another 1,191 years, so yes, maybe Wisconsin really was a paradise back in the day.

"Gooooooollllll! Precious gold!", bellowed the gold prospector Yukon



Cornelius in the movie “Rudolph the Red-nosed Reindeer”, while throwing his ax high into the air. Gold is a very precious metal, as are silver and zinc. Wikipedia defines these metals as being rare and of high economic value. However, these metals are found in rock formations that contain sulfides. When sulfides are exposed to air and water during mining operations, they become sulfuric acid. The word acid by itself triggers ominous concern as it is a poisonous chemical that makes its way into the environment, most concerningly into the water where it can be seriously detrimental to plants and other aquatic life and land animals that come in contact with it. Acidic water vapor can cause serious damage to the body, including burns to the eyes, nose, mouth, and throat, as well as skin. Other toxic chemicals including arsenic, mercury, and lead that are locked up in rock, are released into the environment as well when surrounding conditions are acidic. So, it’s understandable that rather than being elated as Yukon Cornelius would have been at the discovery of gold and other precious metals buried deep underground at Little Sand Lake in the Mole Lake Community, the Sokaogon and Potawatomi Communities were instead deeply concerned.

The Crandon ore body, highlighted in pink in the sketched map, is estimated to contain 60 million tons sulfide ore and is located between Oak, Little Sand and Skunk Lakes, and Swamp Creek. The proposed plant site and Tailings Management Area (TMA) (green) – that would have consisted of massive piles of waste rock containing acid forming sulfur, was to be located alongside Hemlock Creek that flows into Hemlock Lake.

Concerned about the impacts the mine would have on the water, the air and the cultural and subsistence resources on tribal lands, the Sokaogon and Potawatomi began recruiting scientists to begin conducting surveys of water and air quality. By gathering

data before mining activities began and continuing to monitor and gather data during and after the mine’s life, the Tribes would be able to determine the exact impacts the mine was having on the environment and member’s health.

FCP hired its first Environmental Specialist in late 1990. By mid-2003, specialists were hired to establish programs that began collecting data on air and water quality, including levels of any existing pollutants prior to the start of mining activities. With financial assistance from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that was finally made available to tribal environmental programs, as it had been for state DNR programs for years, FCP and other tribes were able to expand their environmental programs and activities and obtain the critical information needed to insure protection of its natural resources and the health of its community members. The Sokaogon Chippewa established water quality standards approved by the U.S. EPA that limits the levels of pollutant in the water, and the FCP obtained Class I air designation from the U.S. EPA that enabled it to set limits for air pollution concentrations allowed within the region.

In an astounding turn of events, in 2003, together the Sokaogon and FCP tribes purchased the Crandon Mine properties and the leases for the minerals and precious metals below, putting an end to mining threat! On Oct. 28, 2023, the tribes celebrated the 20th anniversary of this monumental and historic event.

Understanding the need to protect their natural and cultural resources from similar challenges in the future, the FCP continued to add important programs to its EPA program, including Solid Waste Management, Botany (plants)/wetlands, Wildlife and Planning. With the expansion of the Natural Resources building in 2012, the department brought in other FCP programs related to land management, including



Forestry and Realty. More recently, the Land & Natural Resources (LNR) Division has added programs to address erosion control, energy conservation, community outreach, and food sovereignty for the Community through the establishment of the Bodwéwadmī Ktēgan (Potawatomi Farm). From one staff person in 1990, seven in 2007 and now, 38 dedicated and experienced staff 30 years later, the FCP LNR Division continues to serve the Community and protect its natural resources with continued data collection, resource enhancement and mitigation and whole ecosystem planning. Meanwhile, the earth’s plates continue to shift and move under our feet, the crustal and oceanic plates continue to slowly float around the globe, and the continents continue to separate ever so slightly. And, if the storyline for the Jurassic Park movie is a real possibility someday, we may find ourselves being terrorized by a very large lizard with large sharp teeth and tiny hands. But fear not because by then the LNR building will certainly have a paleontologist on staff to devise a plan to insure the tribe’s continued survival.

¹Setting of volcanogenic massive sulfide deposits in the Penokean volcanic belt, Great Lakes region, USA (mines.edu)

²The Lake Superior Basin’s Fiery Beginning – Lake Superior Magazine

³Regional Sulfur Isotope Study of the VMS Deposits in the Penokean Volcanic Belt (wmich.edu)

BODWÉWADMI KTĚGAN

OH MY
HOW
WE
HAVE
GROWN!

By Lindy Carroll, FCP Farm Sales and Marketing Coordinator

Recently, I ran across a picture of the Bodwéwadmi Ktëgan property from 2014 and was blown away by the changes that have happened since then. Where once stood a couple of modest family farmhouses, now stands an 11,000 square foot commercial building containing a farm store, top of the line kitchen, offices, maintenance garage and workshop, and a state-of-the-art aquaponics greenhouse with a wash-n-pack area.

Customers and visitors are always interested in WHAT the farm grows. But what is also amazing is HOW the farm grows. Since the conversion from the Red Deer Ranch in 2017, the farm has physically expanded every year.

We just completed this year's big project, phase one of two, of expanding our Aquaponics facility. Constructed in 2020, the original greenhouse allowed for a maximum of 4,704 heads of lettuce to be grown at any given time. To many, this may seem like a ridiculous amount, but we soon found out that this quantity fell very short of the demand. This first phase of the expansion

has allowed us to grow by over a third, increasing our capacity to 7,056 heads.

With more product to offer, we have also expanded our customer base to include the School District of Crandon, Jameson's 1930 Inn in Crandon, and the Potawatomi Casinos in Carter and Milwaukee, in addition to our previous arrangements with Feeding America, Tricia's Bistro in Crandon, and the FCP Community Center.

Even with this newest expansion, we are already functioning at maximum capacity, with no more room to grow (pun intended!) in the greenhouse. Knowing this would happen, we planned for phase two right away. Next spring, we will break ground for a second greenhouse that will be a duplicate of what we have now. In addition to growing lettuce, this new facility will allow room for growing other vegetables like tomatoes, cucumbers, and peppers year-round.

The support the farm has from our Executive Council and Community is essential in our growth and our ability to carry out our mission of providing natural, sustainable vegetables, fruits, greens, and animal proteins to the Tribal Community. Lauren Bacall said it best, "Standing still is the fastest way of moving backwards in a rapidly changing world." At Bodwéwadmi Ktëgan, we have too many plans to be caught standing still.



The Farm, circa 2014

Emerald Ash Borer - Located in Forest County?

By Andrew Gorniak,
FCP Botany/Wetland Biologist

Microscope pictures of insects,
likely Emerald Ash Borer.
Photos by Andrew Gorniak



What is Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)?

Originally from northeastern Asia, EAB is a wood-boring beetle that feeds on ash trees. This beetle is about ½ inch long and stands out with its metallic green color. According to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR), this species was first detected in the United States in 2002.

Why do we care?

Female beetles will lay their eggs in the bark of ash trees, and the larvae will then feed underneath the bark, causing significant damage to the tree. This species is considered invasive and have spread through most regions of the U.S. Ash trees are one of the prevalent deciduous tree species in northern Wisconsin. The loss of ash over the decades will impact the logging industry and affect the health, composition, and

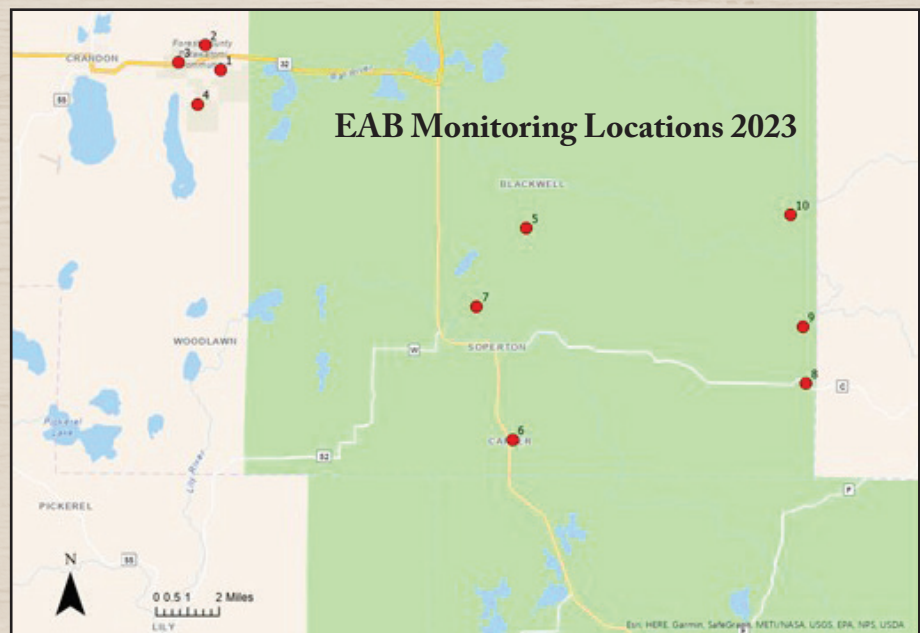
longevity of our forests.

What are we doing about it?

EAB monitoring traps were deployed by the FCP Botanist earlier this summer. These purple, triangular prism traps were provided by the Wisconsin Tribal Conservation Advisory Council (WTCAC). The pictures are samples collected from the traps that we deployed. This shows, with relative confidence, that EAB has been identified on tribal lands. The samples were delivered to WTCAC in mid-August, where they will then be sent off to be identified by an entomologist.

Future Planning Efforts

Upon receiving results back from this study, the FCP Natural Resources Department will work to implement strategies and communicate information to combat EAB on tribal land.



SOLAR ENERGY ON TRIBAL LANDS

Story by Jerry Hauber, FCP Energy Manager

The quest for energy sovereignty is a cornerstone of the Tribe's broader aspirations for self-reliance and enduring community growth. The embrace of solar energy is much more than a savvy financial decision; it's a pivotal catalyst for transformative change that strengthens our community. In this article, we not only present compelling statistics but also delve deeply into the profound environmental benefits of transitioning to solar energy.

Solar Energy by the Numbers: A Future Filled with Promise

Electricity Generation

By the end of 2023, solar installations are expected to produce about 5.1% of the tribe's overall electricity. This can be further broken down into key areas:

- Solar energy will power 18.1% of the tribal government's electricity requirements.
- 3.1% of the electricity for the Tribe's commercial enterprises will be derived from solar installations.

Financial Upsides

Over its operational lifespan, the solar infrastructure will provide estimated savings of approximately \$2.3 million. This translates to a striking 76% return on investment.

The Deep Environmental Impact: More Than Just Numbers

The Immediate Gains

Currently, transitioning to solar energy is projected to offset around 18,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MT CO₂e). To put this into perspective, it's equivalent to taking 3,900 cars off the road. This represents a monumental stride in shrinking our collective carbon footprint.

Why This Matters

The environmental impact of our shift to solar energy cannot be overstated. We are at a critical stage where the urgency to combat climate change has never been greater. The offset of 18,000 MT CO₂e goes beyond just statistical data; it represents a significant contribution to mitigating the global climate crisis.

Moreover, the localized environmental benefits are immediate and compelling. Cleaner air, clearer water, and a healthier living environment for the tribal community are the natural outcomes of reducing fossil fuel consumption and emissions.



Alignment with Tribal Values

Transitioning to solar energy is not just an environmentally responsible choice; it also echoes the Tribal ethos of living in symbiosis with Mother Earth. The soil, wind, and water are sacred to the Tribe, not mere resources. Therefore, solar energy is both a practical solution for energy needs and a moral necessity for the tribal community.

A Catalyst for Broader Environmental Advocacy

Adopting solar also sets the Tribe on a path to becoming influential advocates for environmental protection. The Tribe has the opportunity to be pioneers in sustainability and demonstrate the tangible benefits of responsible energy consumption to a wider audience.

A Case in Point: Our Community Center

The newly-inaugurated 400 kW solar PV system at the Community Center serves as a direct example of solar energy's benefits. The system will likely produce 380,000 kWh each year.

Given the current rate of \$0.075 per kWh, this equates to an annual savings of \$28,500 or \$855,000 across three decades. Factoring in the anticipated maintenance costs of \$200,000 for the 30-year lifespan, the net gain stands at \$655,000. With an initial tribal investment of roughly \$140,000, the resulting net profit is an impressive \$515,000, yielding a 268% return on investment or a 12.26% annualized return.

Lighting the Way to Energy Sovereignty

Solar energy is not just a financial and environmental asset; it's a decisive step toward achieving energy sovereignty. Having control over our energy production empowers the Tribe to make choices that align with the community's best interests.

The compelling statistics and real-world examples vividly demonstrate the multi-faceted benefits of adopting solar energy. From energy autonomy

to financial advantages to the crucial matter of environmental conservation, solar energy is an all-encompassing solution for the tribe's brighter, more independent future.

By choosing solar energy, we are not just embracing a sustainable technology; we're endorsing a future that respects the Tribe's traditions and safeguards our planet. Let's let the sunshine on our journey towards energy sovereignty.

Renewable Energy Leadership Celebrated

Story by Jerry Hauber, FCP Energy Manager

In a momentous acknowledgment of the strides made in renewable energy, the Forest County Potawatomi Community recently hosted U.S. Department of Energy Secretary, Jennifer Granholm. The visit, which took place on Friday, June 16, signified the tribe's significant accomplishments in reducing dependence on fossil fuels and heading towards a more sustainable future.

Secretary Granholm's visit to the Potawatomi community was not just a routine check. It represented national recognition for the tribe's groundbreaking efforts in leading Wisconsin in the development of solar and energy efficiency projects. Such initiatives not only emphasize the importance of moving away from fossil fuels, but also highlight the tribe's relentless pursuit of achieving energy sovereignty.

One of the monumental achievements showcased during the visit was the newly installed solar array

at the Wgema Gym. This state-of-the-art installation is expected to offset a staggering 75% of the gym's total energy consumption. Furthermore, Granholm was introduced to the energy efficiency measures being incorporated into the historic building during its remodel.

The tour took place at the tribe's Wgema Campus on State Street in Milwaukee, a site that boasts a significant solar power installation. Additionally, commendable efforts have been undertaken to enhance the energy efficiency of older buildings at the Concordia College campus.

Addressing an enthusiastic audience of Native American children and adults, Secretary Granholm remarked on the profound connection of the community with nature. She expressed, "The emphasis on being one with this planet, with our land, our water, and our air, gives us all a strength. It feels like an obligation to leave our campsite cleaner than we found it." Such sentiments resonate deeply with the Potawatomi ethos and their longstanding commitment to environmental stewardship.

Further enriching the visit, Granholm held a private meeting with tribal leaders. Following this, Tribal Vice Chairwoman Heather Van Zile shared her thoughts on the engagement, stating, "It was great. It was a good visit." This sentiment was echoed by many who saw this interaction as a promising sign of continued collaboration between the Tribe and the federal government.

Highlighting the tribe's commendable efforts, Granholm proudly proclaimed, "The Forest County Potawatomi Community has been a leader in renewable energy through their work advancing solar projects on their Wgema Campus."

In conclusion, Secretary Granholm's visit stands as a significant milestone for the Forest County Potawatomi Community, further establishing the tribe as a frontrunner in the realm of clean energy and sustainable living. It's not just about reducing carbon footprints; it's about carving a path for the future, one where energy sovereignty is more than just a dream.

Silvicultural Systems

By : Andy Lundin, FCP Forester

What is silvicultural? Silviculture is the implementation of cutting plans known as “treatments” to achieve a management goal. These goals vary depending on the stand, species types, cultural beliefs of the landowner, and other environmental factors. Treatments are applied over the life of the stand using a combination of regeneration methods, intermediate treatments, and harvest treatment. There are two stand types that a forest manager can prescribe, those types being even aged stands and uneven aged stands.

An **even aged stand** is when all the trees are of similar size and height. The best example of this is a city park. Everything is maintained and mowed. All the trees are usually large, big crowned tall trees, with lots of room under them and nothing but grass growing. Even age stand can be of any age or height so long as much of the stand is the same.

Regeneration methods are the different ways to create new growth in a stand, whether that is through sexual or a-sexual reproduction. There are four

methods used to maintain a single age stand.

Clearcutting is where a new age of seedlings is developed in a fully exposed environment, after the removal of all trees in the previous stand. Regeneration is from natural seeding, or people reseeding or planting seedlings. This can be done in groups or strips.

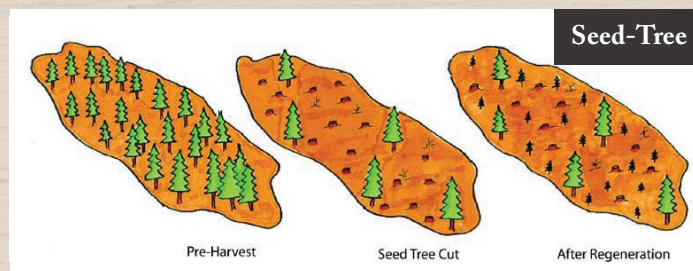
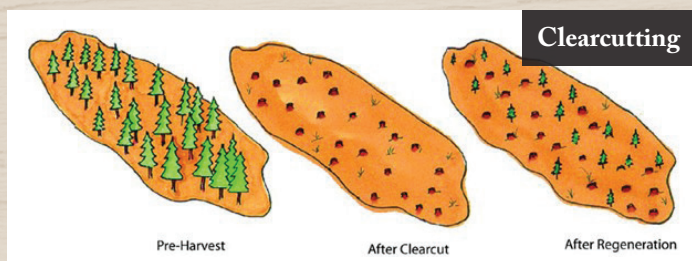
Seed-tree is a method where seeds develop in a nearly full-exposed environment after the removal of nearly all the previous trees. Roughly ten trees per acre are left un-cut to provide seed to regenerate the stand. After the seedlings are established, the remaining seed trees are usually removed.

Shelterwood is the method used where regeneration occurs under a moderate environment under an overstory layer. A moderate environment describes the amount of sunlight reaching the ground. This includes three treatments to achieve.

1. **Preparatory cut** - sets the stand up for regeneration by one or more of the following:
 - Enhance the condition by

releasing seed trees.

- Develop wind-firmness to reduce breakage and blow over.
- Increase spacing by removing suppressed merchantable trees to reduce breaking during the establishment cut.



2. **Establishment cut** - prepares the seed bed and creates the new stand.
3. **Removal cut** - releases the regeneration from competition of shelter and seed trees.

Coppice is the method of regenerating a stand, by cutting, knocking, or injuring trees at the root. This will cause specific tree species to sprout from the roots and stumps of the old trees. This is primarily applied to hardwood stands.

Uneven aged stands are used to mimic natural and historical regenerative processes. This leaves less defined stand edges and more vertical and horizontal diversity in a stand. This can be done

using a mixture of the treatments listed for single aged stands to create differences in stand.

Single tree selection is when trees from all size classes are uniformly removed from a stand to achieve the desired stand characteristics. When doing this, it allows for some control of which species are and will dominate a stand. It pressures out fewer desirable species because growing conditions are not conducive for them. This is a result of the amount of light that reaches the stand floor coupled by the amount of bare mineral soil exposed. We mostly utilize single tree selection the Potawatomi lands.

Below are some of our upcoming timber sales. Due to a three-year contract window exact start dates cannot be provided.

The FCP Forestry Department utilizes silvicultural systems to ensure that we keep invasive species out of the forest as much as possible, maintain a healthy ecosystem with native diversity, and address forest health issues as they are identified. In doing this, we will keep the forest in good health for people and wildlife to enjoy for generations to come. Even though some treatment options like coppice cuts are not visually pleasing at first, they are essential for forest animal species and the trees themselves to prosper into the future.

Timber sales



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LAND INFORMATION



New Land Information Director

Bozho,
I would like to introduce myself as the new Land Information Director, my name is Brandi Frank, Indian name Pewzikwe "little women". I grew up in Blackwell on the reservation, with my parents Heather Milligan and William Frank and two sisters. I graduated from Wabeno High school. I am currently taking classes at the Indian Land Tenure Foundation to further my education. I enjoy watching

football, playing volleyball, and painting. My favorite food is of course Indian tacos. I have three dogs that I love so much. I like a good challenge and I like to feel that I'm always learning something new. I have always had an interest in tribal land and how it all works, so I look forward to learning and using my skills to succeed at this position.

Newman and Mnomen

FCP Natural Resources Technician and FCP tribal descendant Derek Moravec seeding mnomen on the Rat River in September 2023



By Ryan Siggelkow, FCP Biologist – Aquatic Sciences

Mnomen (Wild Rice aka Good Berry)

Prior to 1835, there was a plentiful mnomen crop where the three rivers met in Milwaukee, Wis. These rivers were the Milwaukee, Menominee, and the Kinnickinnic. However, over time these rice stands were lost due to significant modifications and changes to the landscape. Today, there are only a few areas where you can find enough mnomen to harvest that are within driving distance of the FCP Community Reservation: Rice Lake, Little Rice Lake, and Wa-bikon Lake.

In Forest County, Wisconsin, and many parts of the Midwest, black-birds, waterfowl, storms, and periods of drought all combine to determine a good or bad rice harvest. In 2019, our Reservation experienced two heavy rain events within weeks of each other that were almost both considered 100-year storms. For our region, a 100-year storm means that we have a 1% chance that we might experience a 6-inch rain event in any given year. In 2019, it rained a little

over 5-inches on two separate occasions. Unfortunately, these rain events did a number on most of our naturally occurring wild rice stands within the Rat River and Otter Creek in Blackwell. In 2021, there was little to no rice near our lands on the Rat and Otter. In an effort to bring mnomen back to the waters of the Forest County Potawatomi (FCP), the FCP Natural Resources Department (NRD) initiated a Wild Rice Management Program in 2022.

In the Fall of 2022, 100-pounds of fresh mnomen was harvested and provided by David VanZile and his father George VanZile. A few days later, Dave and I went out and planted 50 pounds of rice on the Rat River and 50 pounds on the Otter Creek. We methodically picked high percentage areas where we thought rice would grow best. We targeted depths that fell between 6 inches of water to 3 feet and found nice soft bottom areas with slow moving current.

In 2023, FCP NRD staff conducted routine water quality surveys and were thrilled to discover wild rice growing exactly where it was seeded the year before. The rice we found is by no means harvestable yet, but at least there is a foundation to build from. This fall, FCP NRD staff harvested 150 pounds of mnomen and planted 75 pounds at each location (Rat River, and Otter Creek). Hopefully we will see improvement during our 2024 field season. Our goal is to improve these mnomen stands so that one day our tribal community can collect rice from their own ancestral lands to be used for food, medicine, and spiritual needs.

Newman Creek Restoration Update

In the summer of 2023, both stream crossings on Newman Trail Road in Blackwell were replaced. These structures were built to withstand a 100-year

rain event and to prevent the road from washing out. More importantly, these new structures will allow fish and other critters to safely pass from one end to the other. This project was completed at no cost to the tribe, thanks to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Clean Water Act 319 Competitive Grant; that the FCP NRD was awarded with the help of the FCP Grants Department.

If anyone is interested in assisting with the wild rice seeding effort next year or would like to know more about our water program, please contact the FCP Biologist-Aquatic Sciences at (715) 478-7361 or email Ryan.Siggelkow@fcp-nsn.gov.



Before (above) and after (below) downstream photos of the newly-installed wetland drainage culvert on Newman Trail Road



Tribal Wildlife Project Updates

By Elizabeth Mullen,
FCP Wildlife Biologist

FCP's Wildlife program has been busy researching, protecting, and enhancing habitat for at-risk wildlife. In this article, we highlight some accomplishments the Wildlife program has achieved over the last few years.

Birds: With lots of new construction popping up within tribal lands, the Wildlife program is actively implementing bird collision surveys which will highlight areas that need bird safe window decals. The surveys consist of walking around government buildings and collecting deceased birds. These decals will greatly reduce fatalities. We need your help! Call LNR if you see a bird killed from a window collision: 715-478-7222.

Bats: The bat research project is paying off! After extensive acoustic surveys we have successfully located critical habitat for dwindling bats, and with the help of the tribal community we have also installed several bat homes that are already being used by our target species – little Brown Bats! You may be wondering, why focus on bats? Several species of Wisconsin bats are in severe decline, and with the decline of these small mammals comes the rise in biting insects, like mosquitoes! If you would like a bat home, please contact the LNR wildlife biologist: 715-478-4196.

Vernal Pool Mating Grounds: Vernal pools are temporary bodies of water that often dry up by fall. This sum-

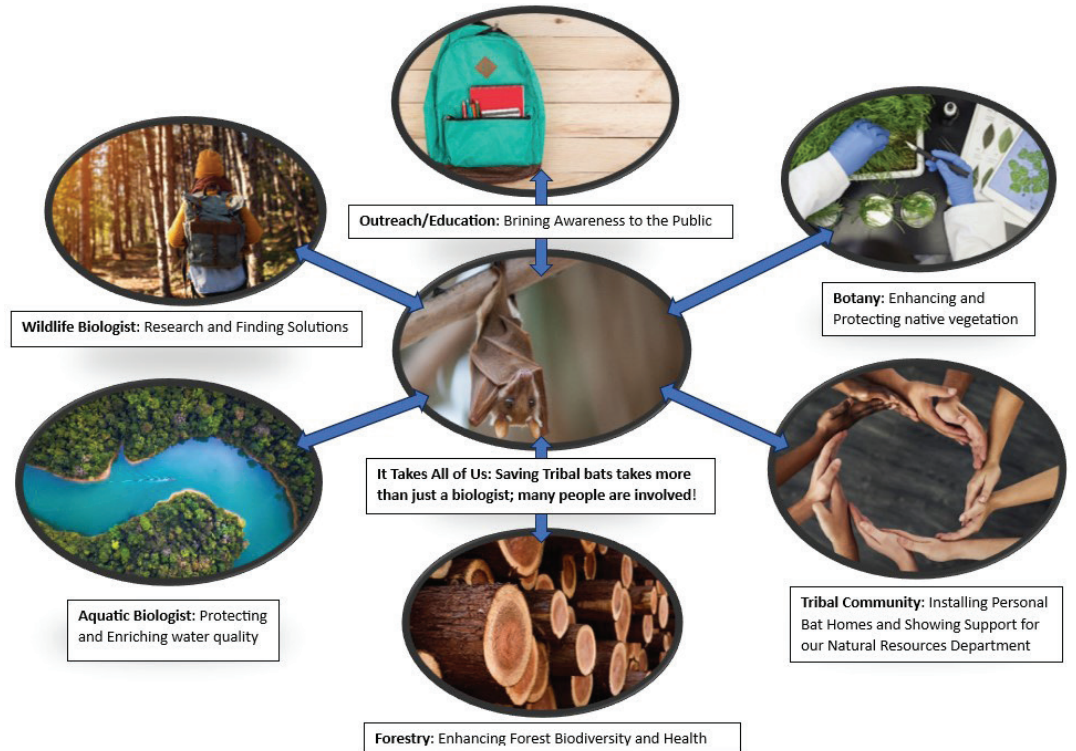
mer the wildlife biologist located several new vernal pools that will have required protection around them. Many of these pools serve as critical breeding grounds for wood frogs, spring peepers, and salamanders. They are considered critical because these pools often do not have fish, which will feast on the eggs of amphibian species. Wisconsin amphibians support the ecosystem by eating pesty insects, and they also bring our woodlands alive through their mating calls.

Wolves: Forest County Potawatomi has a representative on the Wisconsin Wolf Co-existence Plan, which means the Tribe has a huge part to play in the future of wolf management in Wisconsin. The Wildlife Program continues to gather tribal input to better inform the DNR on how to best co-exist with wolves. If you would like to express your

input on wolf co-existence, please contact the LNR wildlife biologist.

Martens: Let us bring Martens back to Tribal lands! This is the Wildlife Program's newest project, targeting Wisconsin's endangered marten. A known population of martens resides just a few miles north of FCP lands. With this knowledge, we are moving forward with winter and summer surveys to see if martens are using tribal lands, and how we can sustain or attract more martens. If you see trail cameras out this winter, that may be a marten research cam! Martens, like most species, have intrinsic value, but they also have a role to play in establishing a stable food chain in forested communities.

LNR Working Together: It takes all of us to protect and bring back wildlife. Below shows all the departments involved in protecting Tribal bats.





FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI
**LAND & NATURAL
RESOURCES DIVISION**
PO Box 340 • Crandon, WI 54520

CONTACTS/EVENTS



FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI
**LAND & NATURAL
RESOURCES DIVISION**

LNR CONTACTS

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Division Administrator | (715) 478-4942 |
| Energy | (715) 478-4704 |
| Forestry | (715) 478-4975 |
| Land Information/GIS | (715) 478-4988 |
| Natural Resources | (715) 478-4436 |
| Natural Resources Main Line | (715) 478-7222 |
| Outreach & Engagement | (715) 478-4507 |
| Sustainable Foods Services | (715) 478-7222 |
| THPO | (715) 478-7354 |

2023 UPCOMING EVENTS

| | |
|---------|--|
| 9 DEC | Breakfast with Santa & Holiday Open House at Bodwéwadmī Ktēgan w/ Wreath Making |
| 7 JAN | Big Buck Contest Closes |
| 16 JAN | Canning Class Bodwéwadmī Ktēgan |
| TBD JAN | Snowshoeing Clinic |
| 3 FEB | Bug & Devil's Lake Winter Fisheree |
| 20 FEB | Canning Class Bodwéwadmī Ktēgan |
| TBD FEB | Snowshoeing Clinic |