



# Miskwaagamiwi-zaaga'iganiig Aki-genawendamowaad

**Red Lake Department of Natural Resources**

**Ziigwan**  
**Spring 2018**

**Mazina'igan onji Odaakewigima**  
*Letter from Director*

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**Boozhoo!** This winter seemed like it would never end.... but spring is finally here! Today is the 27th of April and we still have over 2 feet of ice on Red Lake. Last year at this time, the ice was already off Upper and Lower Red Lake. However, not everyone is complaining about the long cold winter we had. Many tribal loggers and contractors enjoyed this extended cold winter which created good frozen ground conditions for access in the woods. This was the third year of the golden wing warbler brushing project, and tribal contractors completed a record breaking 845 acres of habitat enhancement this winter.

The Fisheries Program surveys are showing a very healthy walleye population showing 13 different age classes this year! We are seeing signs that the lake is starting to come back into balance and we expect the population to continue to decline slightly over the next few years. This is a good thing and we hope that the yellow perch and goldeye populations increase with decreased walleye predation. We will be targeting approximately 1 million pounds of walleye harvest for 2018 season.

Our Water Resources Program is very busy this spring checking the water quality of the Reservation's streams, rivers, and lakes. They continue to work on a special research project on phosphorus levels in Red Lake, and were able to hire a student intern. I am also excited to find out about their improve-

ments made to the stream crossings on the Mud River and Pike Creek this summer.

One of the main concerns facing Red Lake's Environmental Response Program (RLERP) is the problem of open dumping on Tribal Lands. Open/Illegal dumping and illegal burning of solid wastes and household hazardous wastes poses a serious, long lasting threat to the environment and the health of the community members. The Environmental Response Program has developed a phone app called Submit Environmental Concerns (SEC) that all tribal members can use to report areas of environmental contamination on our lands. This will be a very quick and easy way for all members to report their environmental concerns and get them assessed by our staff to improve the health and environment of the Red Lake Nation!

The Wildlife Program has been busy with numerous spring surveys to monitor our wildlife populations. They have been doing some of the surveys for 20 years now which gives a great long-term data set to use to monitor the health of many populations including waterfowl, American Woodcock, and Ruffed Grouse. A new survey that just started this year is the Spruce Grouse pellet survey used to monitor and detect Spruce Grouse on reservation lands.

**Miigwetch!**

*Al Pemberton*



# Ezhi-ayaag-gidakiiminaan

## Environmental

### OPEN DUMPING PROBLEMS

One of the main concerns facing Red Lake's Environmental Response Program (RLERP) is the problem of open dumping on Tribal Lands. Open/Illegal dumping and illegal burning of solid wastes and household hazardous wastes poses a serious, long lasting threat to the environment and the health of the community members. The RLERP was alerted that there were multiple old chemical containers/barrels and other materials located on the embankment adjacent to where the Redby Sawmill was once located. Three of the barrels which could be moved were removed from the area and properly disposed of. Several containers remain as they could not be moved without the risk of releasing the contents into the lake.

The RLERP recently conducted a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) in the area of concern with grant funding from the US EPA. The Phase I ESA indicated the need for further assessment and the RLERP has secured USEPA funding for a Phase II ESA to be conducted later this summer or fall. The Phase II ESA will determine the extent of contamination and the level of threat to the groundwater and surface waters in the area. Once the Phase II ESA results are available, a mitigation plan will be determined if necessary.

Multiple containers and wastes were



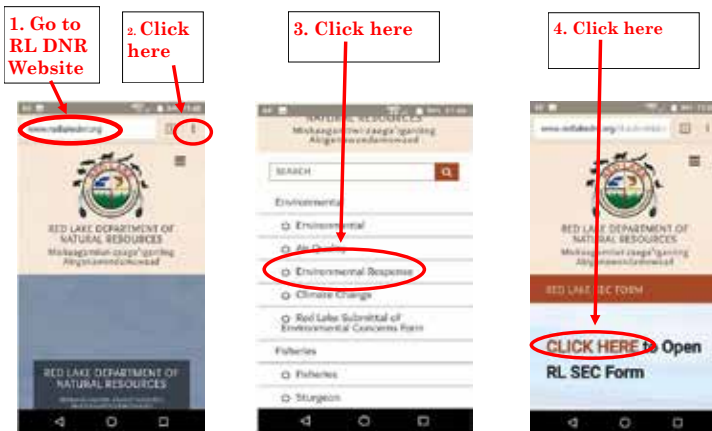
located down the embankment in close proximity to the shore of Lower Red Lake. It is unknown how long these containers have been located here. A Phase II Environmental Site Assessment will be conducted to determine the threat level to the surrounding soils, groundwater and surface water of the lake.



## SUBMIT ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS (SEC)

The Red Lake Environmental Response Program (RLERP) wishes to remind community members of our new tool for people to Submit Environmental Concerns (SEC) to be investigated! The form may be set up to be accessed on your mobile device like an APP and it is quick and easy to use... It only takes a SEC! The RLERP will automatically receive your submission by email so that our staff can investigate your concern and begin assessment and mitigation as necessary. You have the option to include your name (can remain

anonymous if you wish), a brief description of the area and type of concern and a photo of the threat. We require only a location so that we can find and address your concerns (must allow the form to access your location). This tool is easy and quick to use if you should discover something that is a potential threat to the environment. With your input, the RLERP will be better able to find and address problems that threaten the health and environment of Red Lake Nation. Please remember, it only takes a SEC!



## AIR QUALITY FORECASTING FOR RED LAKE UPDATE

On June 1, 2017, the MPCA's new in-house AQI forecasting program began providing information on air quality to the state in two ways: MPCA meteorologists provides daily forecasts for the monitors currently in their network and when AQI forecast values exceed 100, MPCA meteorologists provide alerts to the impacted geographical areas of the state.

MPCA's air monitoring network consists of 18 monitors throughout the state and currently includes the Red Lake monitor. A daily forecast for each of the in-network monitors will consist of a 3-day forecast color bar that will identify the monitor location (i.e. Red Lake) and the AQI level.

Air Quality Forecasts for Red Lake will be publicly available at the following web address:

[www.pca.state.mn.us/air/current-air-quality](http://www.pca.state.mn.us/air/current-air-quality).

Air Quality Notifications for the Red Lake Nation may be made available through: radio broadcasts, local television, email ([redlake.enviroflash.info/](mailto:redlake.enviroflash.info/)) or a smartphone app

([www.pca.state.mn.us/air-quality-index-smartphone-app](http://www.pca.state.mn.us/air-quality-index-smartphone-app)).



## RED LAKE WALLEYE POPULATION REMAINS STRONG FOR 2018

The 2017 walleye harvest on the reservation was 530,683 pounds (Figure 1). This was down from last year's harvest of 745,000 pounds. Ice fishing harvest was very similar between 2016 and 2017 at about 187,000 pounds. The biggest disappointment last spring was the very early ice off, which occurred in the first week of April. This is usually when ice anglers can do very well, like this year when we harvested 200,000 pounds of walleye during the last week of March and the first two weeks of April in 2018. This late season ice harvest can dramatically affect the amount of fish that the anglers harvest each year.

Fall test net results were very encouraging this year and the walleye population remains very healthy (Figure 2.). The walleye population has decreased slightly compared to recent years, but this is what we have been trying to accomplish with our regulations over the last 3 years. We had two very large year classes of walleye present in the lake for the last 6 years. The 2009 and 2011 year classes have been carrying the fishery, but now many of the 2009 fish have been harvested or have died from natural mortality. We had walleyes from 13 different ages in our test nets last year which is another sign of a very healthy walleye population. We are seeing signs that the lake is starting to come back into balance and we expect the population to continue to decline slightly over the next few years. This is a good thing and we hope that the yellow perch and goldeye populations increase with decreased walleye predation. We will be targeting approximately 1 million pounds of walleye harvest for 2018 season.

It currently looks like the ice will not be off by the opener on May 5th. Today is the 27th of April and we still have over two feet of ice on the lake. Last year at this time, the ice was

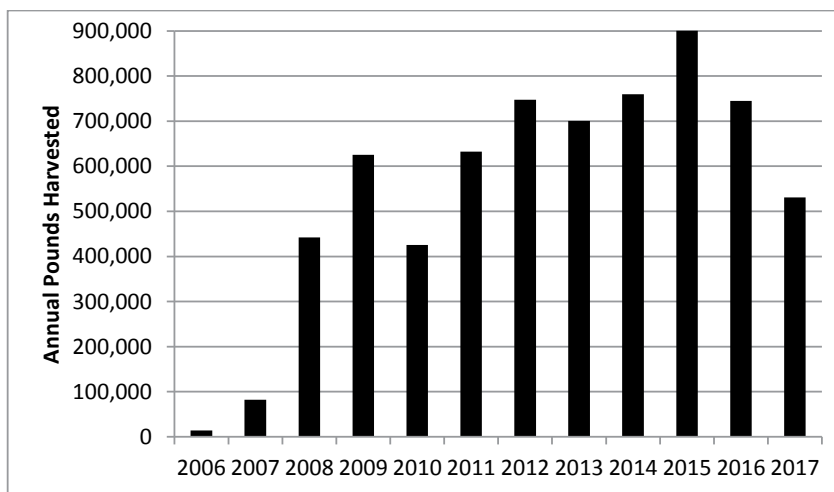


Figure 1. Annual walleye harvest from the Red Lake Reservation 2006-2017.

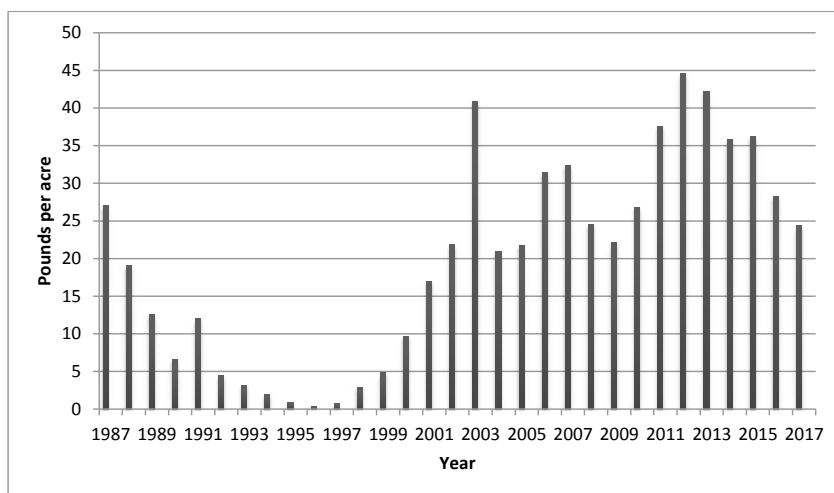


Figure 2. Estimated walleye biomass in the Red Lakes, 1987-2017.

already off Upper and Lower Red Lake. When the ice does go off, fishing should be excellent. We have good numbers of walleye, and they will be in the shallows still looking for places to spawn. Please be safe, always wear a life jacket, and enjoy this amazing resource.



## **RESERVATION WALLEYE FISHING REGULATIONS**

### ***Upper and Lower Red Lake and Tributaries***

#### **SEASON**

- The summer fishing season will open on May 5th, 2018 at 12:01 AM
- Ice fishing continues until the last Saturday in March, 2019.

#### **BAG LIMIT**

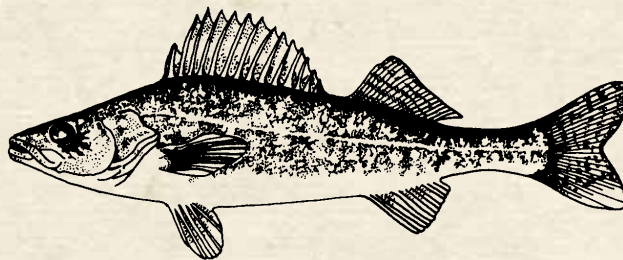
- Personal Use: 10 walleyes a day, 30 walleyes in possession.
- Commercial: **150** walleyes a day, must be turned into the Fisheries.

#### **SIZE LIMIT**

- Personal Use: Walleye smaller than 22 inches may be kept, walleyes between 22 and 28 inches must be released, and only one walleye over 28 inches may be kept daily.
- Commercial: Only walleyes between 13 and 22 inches will be accepted at the Fisheries. This may change based on markets by the Fisheries manager.
- There is no size limit on walleyes caught below the Red Lake Dam in the Red Lake River west to the reservation boundary, but bag limits still apply.

#### **ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS**

- Only Red Lake Band members may fish on the reservation waters of Upper and Lower Red Lake and its tributaries.
- The Red Lake River below the Dam does not close to fishing.
- Hook and Line is the only legal way of fishing.
- Fish must be transported to a residence before they are filleted.
- One proper fitting life vest is required for each person in any type of watercraft, including but not limited to boats, canoes, inflatables, jet skis and kayaks.



*Protect, respect and enjoy the  
Red Lake walleye into the future!*



# Miskwaagamiwi-zaaga'iganing Mitigokewin | Forestry



## RED LAKE COMPLETES 845 ACRES OF GWWA HABITAT THIS WINTER

Golden-winged warblers (GWWA) are small migratory songbirds that are a specialist species, requiring 'young' or early-successional forests for breeding. With populations that have declined more than 60% over the past 50 years, GWWAs have suffered one of the steepest population declines of any North American songbird species. This decline is due primarily to habitat loss and land use change, particularly the loss of early successional breeding habitat in North America as well as the loss of stopover and wintering habitat in Central and South America. Today, Minnesota is a population stronghold for the species with approximately 50% of the remaining population breeding here during the summer months.

GWWAs require a diverse habitat in order to complete the summer breeding portion of their annual life

cycle. Like American woodcock, GWWAs nest on the ground in forest openings located adjacent to older deciduous forest stands. Once the chicks have fledged, the parents move the brood into the mature forest where they will teach their young to forage on various insects (especially leaf-rolling caterpillars) until they leave for their wintering grounds at the end of the summer. High quality timber management and winter shearing of over-mature alder, willow, and sumac creates a diverse mix of vegetative structure required by breeding GWWAs, as well as providing benefits to a diverse array of other local wildlife species, including white-tailed deer, moose, black bear, ruffed grouse, American woodcock, snowshoe hare, and others.

This past winter, Red Lake tribal contractors completed 845 acres of Gold-

en-winged Warbler (GWWA) habitat on Hwy 1, Narrows, and the ridge areas of the Red Lake Reservation. Contractors had great frozen ground conditions this year, producing a record amount of acres completed in one season. American Bird Conservancy and the Red Lake DNR have enhanced over 1200 acres of early succession GWWA habitat in the brushland/forest interface over the past three years.



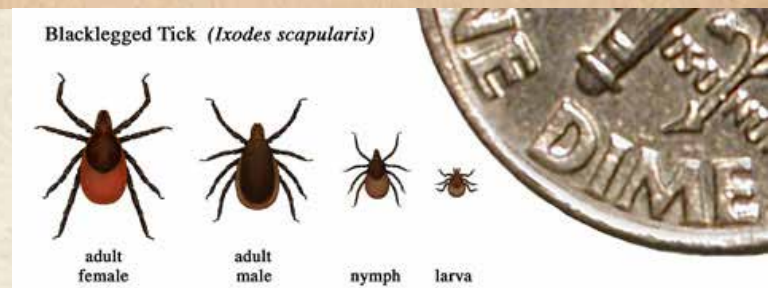
## TICK SEASON IS HERE!

Red Lake DNR staff would like to advise the public that deer ticks (also known as black-legged ticks) are active and abundant in the woods now. Deer ticks are the main carrier of Lyme disease, and may transmit other diseases such as Human Anaplasmosis, Babesiosis, Ehrlichiosis, and Powassan Virus.

Red Lake, and the surrounding counties of Beltrami, Clearwater and Itasca, are classified by the Minnesota Department of Health as having the highest risk of Tick-Borne Diseases in Minnesota.

Please check yourself and your children after being outside. Deer ticks are small, and during the nymph stage of their life cycle can be very difficult to find. If you find a tick embedded in

the skin, go to your local health care practitioner (IHS). Symptoms to look for include headaches, fever, joint aches, fatigue, and raised/welted skin around the bite. Physicians may be able to prescribe antibiotics to treat the diseases.



For more information about deer ticks please visit the following websites:

[www.health.state.mn.us/divs/idepc/dtopics/tickborne/index.html](http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/idepc/dtopics/tickborne/index.html)

[www.cdc.gov/lyme/transmission/blacklegged.html](http://www.cdc.gov/lyme/transmission/blacklegged.html)

[canlyme.com/lyme-basics/](http://canlyme.com/lyme-basics/)



## LOGGING OPERATIONS

The winter 2018 logging season has ended on the Red Lake Reservation with all timber sale activity shutdown to resume after spring break-up. The shutdown coincided with Minnesota Department of Transportation (MinnDOT) imposing spring load restrictions effective March 22, 2018.

For the 12-month period beginning April 1, 2017, and ending March 31, 2018, 16,109 MBF (1,000 board feet), or 32,218 cords of timber products, with a stumpage value of \$624,700.00 was harvested from Red Lake tribal lands. We had 13 tribal loggers operating on 17 timber sale contracts and one cutting permit, along with four non-tribal loggers operating on another 11 Ceded Lands timber sale contracts for the 2018 winter logging season.

Aspen accounted for 12,288 MBF (24,576 cords), or 76% of the total volume harvested. Softwood conifers, jack pine, red pine, spruce, balsam fir, were next at 3,418 MBF (6,836 cords) for 21% of the total volume harvested. Smaller volumes of hardwood firewood, birch, tamarack, ash, and balsam poplar (Balm-of-Gilead) accounted for the remaining 3% of the total volume harvested. The majority of the volume, 53%, was harvested between December 1, 2017, and March 31, 2018, with frozen ground conditions.

Looking back to the previous year for the same 12-month period beginning April 1, 2016, and ending March 31, 2017, Red Lake loggers harvested 11,196 MBF, or 22,392 cords, with a value of \$364,395.00. Volume harvested increased from 22,392 cords in 2017, to

32,218 cords in 2018, a 44% increase; stumpage value increased from \$364,395.00 in 2017, to \$624,700.00, a 71% increase; and the average price per cord increased from \$16.27 in 2017, to \$19.39 in 2018, a 19% increase.

In October, 2017, for the first time in many years, Ceded Lands timber sales were sold by open market, competitive sealed bidding, instead of negotiated over-the-counter stumpage rates. This accounts for the dramatic, disproportionate 71% stumpage value increase from 2017 to 2018,

and the 19% average price per cord increase. Upcoming summer and winter Ceded Lands timber sales will continue to be sold by open market, competitive bidding.

The timing of logging operations is determined mainly by the weather. Much of the Red Lake forest lies in sensitive areas, low lands, and wetlands; all sites that require special considerations as to when those areas can be logged. Winter logging (frozen ground logging) greatly reduces site impacts. In particular, soil compaction is minimal with frozen ground logging operations. Studies have shown that soil compaction reduces tree regeneration. Winter logging also reduces impacts to other vulnerable native plant species besides trees. Of special concern on Red Lake tribal lands, archaeological artifacts are also less likely to suffer damage from winter logging operations.

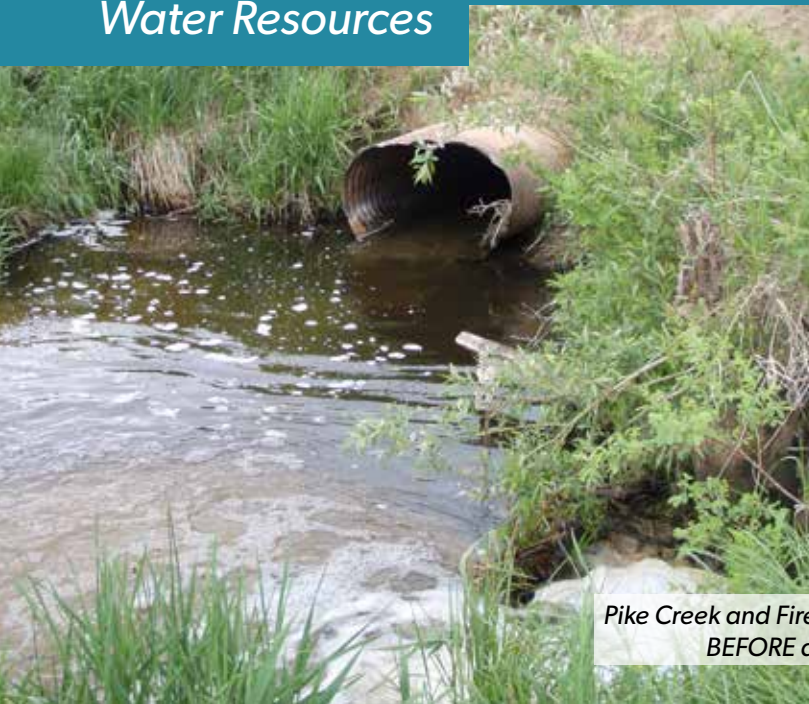
Roadways are weakest during the spring thaw, and although MinnDOT places spring load restrictions to protect roads, more importantly Red Lake DNR Forestry staff closely monitors weather and thawing conditions to protect the health of the tribal forest. Tribal logging operations are shutdown as soon as conditions indicate threats of rutting, or soil compaction. Notices are issued to all loggers operating on tribal lands to shutdown to protect the forest resource and roads.





# Ezhi-Ganawenjigaadeg-Nibi

## Water Resources



*Pike Creek and Fireline Road Crossing  
BEFORE and AFTER*

## NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION PROJECTS

Not everything our program does is related to monitoring, though it is all related to water quality. Our nonpoint source pollution projects are those that are often more visible to the public. Examples include the restoration that occurred on the Mud River in Redby as the dam was being removed and various lake access improvement projects (most recently Fullers and Bass Lakes). Our latest nonpoint source projects have been to improve stream crossings on the Mud River and Pike Creek. We are completing these projects with funding from the US Environmental Protection Agency, US Fish and Wildlife Service, and technical assistance from the Natural

Resources Conservation Service. Both of these stream crossings have historically washed out every spring and provided a serious impediment to fish passage. We have removed the old (and partially collapsed) culverts and replaced them with new culverts that are of a more appropriate size to prevent them from washing out. The stream banks near the road are being improved to prevent further erosion, and the roads are being built up with better material as well. The improvement projects will result in healthier streams and better forest roads. Stay tuned for pictures of our progress in the next newsletter.

## PROGRAM UPDATES

Spring finally seems to be arriving. Spring is generally the busiest time of year for the Water Resources Program. Our staff will be out and around the reservation collecting water samples and measuring stream flow at all the streams feeding into both Upper and Lower Red Lake. Please remember to give our staff plenty of space and slow down if you see them leaning over a bridge or culvert in order to take a water sample. If you have questions about what we're doing, it's generally best to call us in the office, send an email, or Facebook message. It can be dangerous to stop and ask

questions on the road. They also may be using electrofishing equipment, and while it's safe for trained personnel, it can be dangerous to bystanders. If you'd like more in depth information, we are happy to provide a presentation to your class, community group, or organization.







## WRAPS UPDATE

Work continues on the Upper/Lower Red Lake Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy (WRAPS) Project – a cooperative project with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. Collection of water quality data was completed in 2017. A summary of the health of the streams and lakes both on and off the Reservation is available in the Monitoring and Assessment Report published in June 2017. A Stressor Identification Report was completed in March 2018 which looks at results of the fish and insect communities found in the streams discussing possible causes of unhealthy waters (such as a stream bank eroding). The next step is finding strategies to fix the water quality problems. We will be working with the state, local partners and community members to develop two more reports by May 2019 that discusses these strategies. More information can be found at the Red Lake DNR Website including links to the reports:

([www.redlakednr.org/wraps](http://www.redlakednr.org/wraps)). A public meeting discussing the results thus far was held on April 24th in Kelliher. Another meeting will be held in Red Lake at a future date and will be focused on concerns specific to tribal members and actions that can be taken on the Reservation. We look forward to hearing input from tribal members. Watch our website and Facebook page for details.



## SPECIAL RESEARCH ON RED LAKE

We are continuing our special research project with the State of Minnesota and the Science Museum of Minnesota to determine appropriate phosphorus levels in the lake. Phosphorus is a nutrient that is present throughout our ecosystem and is an important building block for living things. However, too much phosphorus can be a problem in lake systems. Lakes with too much phosphorus can have massive amounts of algae (single celled plants) appear at times. We call this an algal bloom, and they can result in stinky water that looks like pea soup, fish kills due to the decomposing algae using up all the oxygen, and even toxic water conditions when another group of organisms called cyanobacteria join the party. The phosphorus levels in Upper and Lower Red Lake are higher than average lakes in this part of the state. This is why the lakes are such productive walleye lakes. But we want to ensure that the levels are natural and are not increasing. This project should help us answer both of those questions.

As part of the cooperative project we were able to send a student intern, Brenna Pemberton (Figure 1), to the St. Croix Research Station (an extension of the Science Museum of Minnesota) to learn about algae identification this winter. We are very appreciative that she was willing to spend a full week (her entire spring break) learning a new skill set to benefit her education and the Red Lake Band. She will use the skills she developed there to help us build an algae monitoring program. This will give us a good idea of what types of algae are present in the lakes and whether we need to be concerned about harmful algal blooms, sometimes called HABs.

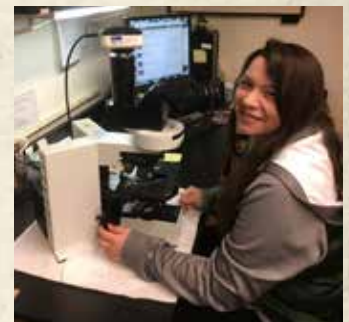


Figure 1. Brenna Pemberton, intern

## SPRING WILDLIFE SURVEYS

With the arrival of warmer weather and longer daylight hours, the Wildlife Program is conducting several different surveys to monitor wildlife populations on Red Lake Tribal lands.

### WATERFOWL MIGRATION SURVEY

Each spring, the Red Lake DNR – Wildlife Program conducts spring waterfowl migration surveys on the cultivated rice paddies at Red Lake Farm. Migration surveys are conducted to evaluate use of habitats. Species composition and density (number of birds per flooded paddy acre) are recorded along a pre-selected survey route. The route has included up to 19 cultivated wild rice paddies, covering up to 970 acres. The route is chosen with regard to representative habitat and vehicle access, and includes paddies of various sizes (19.6-118.3 acres), shape and surrounding habitats. The survey is conducted weekly in the mornings, when waterfowl are most active. Surveys usually begin in late March, when the rice paddies start getting flooded and sometimes continue into early May.

The spring migration surveys is followed by one week of breeding pair surveys. The count is done to provide an idea of the local breeding population that will potentially be nesting in the area that year. This is done by identifying the duck species and determining if they are potential breeders for the year (lone drakes, pairs or groups of less than 5 drakes) or if they are in a bachelor group (groups of more than 5 drakes). The breeding pair survey is typically done in mid-May, after most of the northern breeders have flown out. Mallards, blue-winged teal and ringed-neck ducks are the majority of species remaining during the breeding pair survey.

The timing of waterfowl migration at Red Lake Farms is influenced by weather and open water availability on the paddies. The total number of ducks and total number of waterfowl species migrating through is also dependent on open water and area lakes on Red Lake as well as the amount of open water available further west in the Central Flyway, which can vary considerably from year to year. Mallards, tundra swans and northern pintails are usually the first species to arrive in large numbers, followed by ring-necked ducks, lesser

scaup and American wigeons. Blue-winged teal and green-winged teal numbers usually peak in mid-April, followed by northern shoveler in early May. On average, mallards, tundra swans, lesser scaup, northern pintails and ring-necked ducks account for over 80% of the birds recorded during the spring surveys. Spring use of the paddies usually peaks around the second or third week in April.

### WATERFOWL NESTING SURVEY

Areas in northern Minnesota where cultivated rice is grown provide important wildlife habitat for many wildlife species, especially ducks. The large numbers of migrating and breeding waterfowl that pass through the Red Lake Reservation lands are known to use cultivated wild rice paddies. Migrating waterfowl are especially attracted to the expanses of shallow, open water and abundant food resources found in flooded rice paddies. After the paddies are harvested, they still contain abundant foods, in addition to shattered wild rice seed, that are consumed by waterfowl. The importance of these man-made wetlands to migrating waterfowl probably increases during years of poor water conditions in natural wetlands.



Nest searching provides important information on habitat use and effects of habitat management practices, as well as information about local waterfowl production. For the past 20 years, waterfowl nesting and

production have been monitored at the Red Lake Farm. Nest searching starts during the middle of May, when some upland-nesting hens have begun incubation. Open, upland cover is searched by dragging a 100-foot length of chain between two ATV's to flush females from nests. On average, over 1000 acres are searched up to three times each summer. Six species of ducks have been found to nest at Red Lake Farm, including: mallard, blue-winged teal, green-winged teal, northern shoveler, gadwall, and wigeon.





## AMERICAN WOODCOCK SURVEY



American woodcock are a chunky bird with a long bill, bars across their crown, and large eyes set high up on their head. They have rounded wings and are a nocturnal and secretive bird that are common in moist

woodlands. At dusk and dawn, males fly up abruptly and their wings make a twittering sounds. In the spring, the woodcock makes a call that sounds like a nasal peent.

The woodcock surveys have been conducted on the Diminished Reservation and surrounding area for the past 20 years and are a cooperative survey done across the woodcock range in Canada and the United States. There are approximately 1,500 survey routes completed each year across the entire woodcock breeding range. These surveys are placed across the landscape, covering all habitat types. The results provide a long term data set to guide the management of woodcock in North America and detect long-term population trends throughout their range. Researchers conduct this survey just before dusk during the first 3 weeks in May. Each survey route consists of 10 stops spaced 0.4 miles apart. The total number of male woodcock heard peenting is recorded during a 2 minute listening period at each of the 10 stops.

## RUFFED GROUSE SURVEY

Ruffed grouse surveys have been conducted at 3 locations on the Diminished Reservation for the past 20 years. The survey is conducted shortly after sunrise, during late April and early May. Each survey route consists of 10 stops spaced one mile apart, where researchers count the total number of male



grouse drumming sequences that occur during a 4 minute listening period. Hundreds of these surveys are conducted throughout northern Minnesota each spring, providing a good index of pre-breeding ruffed grouse population levels. Although the state-wide grouse population appears to be increasing (as part of their well-documented 10-year cycle), population levels on the Diminished Reservation have been relatively stable for the past 3 years. Winter and spring weather patterns and forest habitat conditions have large impacts on local grouse populations.

## SPRUCE/RUFFED GROUSE PELLET SURVEY



A new survey for 2018 is the Spruce and Ruffed Grouse pellet survey conducted when the snow depth in the woods is 4-8 inches. This survey tracks spruce

and ruffed grouse population trends and habitat use in the northeast and north central areas of the state. Prior to this survey, population estimates of spruce grouse were based on harvest recorded from a small game population survey. This pellet survey provides a more accurate estimate of their population and range. This survey is conducted at 9 points on the reservation and 5 points at the Northwest Angle. Researchers walk a 100 meter circle around each point looking for spruce and ruffed grouse pellets, recording either single pellets from a walking bird or a pile of pellets from a roosting bird.



*National Audubon Society*



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## RED LAKE BURNING PERMITS

**Attention Red Lake Tribal Members:** If you plan to do any burning this spring, please make sure to obtain a Red Lake Burning Permit. Please follow the recommendations that accompany the permit, and make sure that the fire is all the way extinguished before leaving it unattended. BURNING CAN BE DONE EACH DAY BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 6:00PM to 10:00AM.

Burning permits can be obtained at the new Red Lake Fire Center (next to Red Lake Elementary School) or online: [www.redlakednr.org/burning-permit](http://www.redlakednr.org/burning-permit). If you have any questions, stop by the Red Lake Fire Center or call us at 679-3381.

### TRIBAL CODE 504.05 T- SETTING FIRES

**Subdivision 1. Permit Required.** Any person who shall start a fire without first obtaining a burning permit from the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians is guilty of a (petty) misdemeanor and shall be subject to a mandatory fine of \$200.00 (and/or serve three (3) months jail).

**Subdivision 2. Control of Fires.** Any person who shall intentionally or negligently set a fire and fails to properly control it and extinguish it is guilty of a misdemeanor. In addition to the criminal penalties provided from herein, the perpetrator of the fire may be held civilly liable for any damage caused by the failure to properly control and extinguish said fire. If convicted, the perpetrator shall be subject to a mandatory fine of \$500.00 and/or six (6) months in jail, and include the suppression costs associated for an escaped debris burn or wildfire.



**Subdivision 3.** Current or future funds held in trust or by the Band for the benefit of any minor child found to have set a forest/grass fire which requires fire suppression efforts, or does damage to the forest shall be made available to cover any court judgment made pursuant to Chapter 504.05, subdivision 2.

**Subdivision 4.** The parent or guardian of any minor child found to have started a forest/grass fire shall be subject to a civil penalty to cover the cost of fighting the fire and the damage done to the forest, but not to exceed one thousand dollars.

*(The term Indian changed to Person pursuant to Resolution No. 62-2000, dated March 31, 2000)*

*(Subdivision 3 and 4 added pursuant to Resolution No. 62-2000, dated March 31, 2000)*

*(Section 504.05, Subd. 1 and 2 amended by Resolution 103-09, dated June 9, 2009)*