

PREVENT THE SPREAD OF FOREST INVASIVES!

TRIBAL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR HARVESTING FIREWOOD IN THE CEDED TERRITORIES OF 1836, 1837, AND 1842

Our Elders teach how all the inhabitants of *Aki* (Mother Earth) depend on each other for their survival and well-being. Healthy, thriving forests depend on a wide variety of trees and other plants, along with bacteria, fungi, insects, snails, spiders, frogs, birds, deer, bears, squirrels, wolves and lots of other beings, all interacting with each other in established and adaptive relationships.

Today this intricate web is being forced to change, because people have accidentally or intentionally brought insects, earthworms, plant diseases and other invasive species from distant habitats to Turtle Island. With their natural enemies left behind, these invasives can explode in numbers and upset the natural balance.

WHAT'S AT STAKE



Was (our) Innaag ca. 1875-1890
MUSKOGEE SOCIETY

Ininaatig (Sugar Maple)

The favorite food of the **Asian longhorned beetle (ALB)** is maple. The larvae riddle the trees with dime-sized tunnels, often to the point of collapse. The ALB also attacks and kills other trees including elm and birch. See Beetlebusters.info for more information!



E. Hoebeke, Bugwood.org

UGA3225082



Kathy Kae, Mason, WI

Aagimaak (Black Ash)

The **emerald ash borer (EAB)** may be the most destructive forest invasive to arrive on Turtle Island. The EAB has killed millions of ash trees in the eastern and central US. *Baapaagimaak* (white ash) and *emikwaansaak* (green ash) are also at risk. For more about EAB see emeraldashborer.info.



SCG, GLIFWC



CORAS, GLIFWC

Mashkode-mitigomizh (Red Oak)

Oak wilt (OW) is caused by the fungus *Ceratocystis fagacearum*. Red and black oaks are highly susceptible, often dying within a year or two. The fungus quickly spreads through root grafts, resulting in expanding stands of dead oak. More at learningstore.uwex.edu/Assets/pdfs/G3590.pdf.



MN DNR, Bugwood.org

UGA

HELP SAVE TREES! FOLLOWING THESE GUIDELINES WILL HELP SLOW THE SPREAD OF FOREST-KILLING INVASIVES

- ◆ Avoid transporting hardwood firewood from a USDA-APHIS or state-quarantined county or area to an unquarantined county or area.
- ◆ Avoid moving hardwood firewood from Michigan's Lower Peninsula across the Mackinac Bridge to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.
- ◆ Avoid transporting firewood to the Great Lakes islands. This includes the Beaver Island Archipelago and North and South Manitou Islands in Lake Michigan, Big and Little Charity Islands in Lake Huron, and Isle Royal in Lake Superior. Under an agreement between GLIFWC member tribes and the National Park Service, bringing firewood into the mainland or the islands of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore is prohibited.
- ◆ Avoid bringing hardwood firewood into national forests, state forests and parks, and other public lands that was harvested more than 25 miles away. Firewood collected within the same property where it's used should be safe at this time.
- ◆ If someone in your group DOES bring risky firewood to your campsite, burn it all! Leaving it for the next camper may seem like the best thing to do, but could cause far more harm than good.
- ◆ Avoid cutting, trimming or otherwise injuring oak trees from April 1 through July 31, except for ceremonial harvest. The beetles that carry oak wilt spores to injured, uninfested trees are most active during this time.

"Kitche Manitou (the Great Spirit) had a vision of the earth, and decided to bring it into being. As part of this earth he made four kinds of plant beings: trees, flowers, grasses, and fruits. To each he gave a spirit of life, growth, healing, and beauty. He placed each where it would be most beneficial, and lend the earth the greatest harmony and order."

- Basil Johnston, Ojibwe Heritage (1990)

When it comes to moving firewood long distances, the best advice is **DON'T DO IT! Harvest or buy firewood close to where you use it.**

Before heading out to exercise your treaty rights, please remember to:

- Obtain any required permits and carry your tribal ID card.
- Familiarize yourself with the regulations
- Know who manages the property where you want to gather, and whether it is open to tribal gathering.
- If you are unsure of land ownership or specific rules and regulations, contact your tribe or GLIFWC.

Finally, report signs of EAB, ALB or oak wilt to your tribal NRD, state DNR, or GLIFWC!

Upper Michigan: (800) 292-3939 (Michigan DARD)
(Lower Michigan is considered generally infested)
Wisconsin: (800) 462-2803 (Wisconsin DATCP)
Minnesota: (888) 545-6684 (Arrest-the-Pest Hotline)

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