



Little Traverse Bay Bands of
Odawa Indians
2011/2012
Annual Harvest Report



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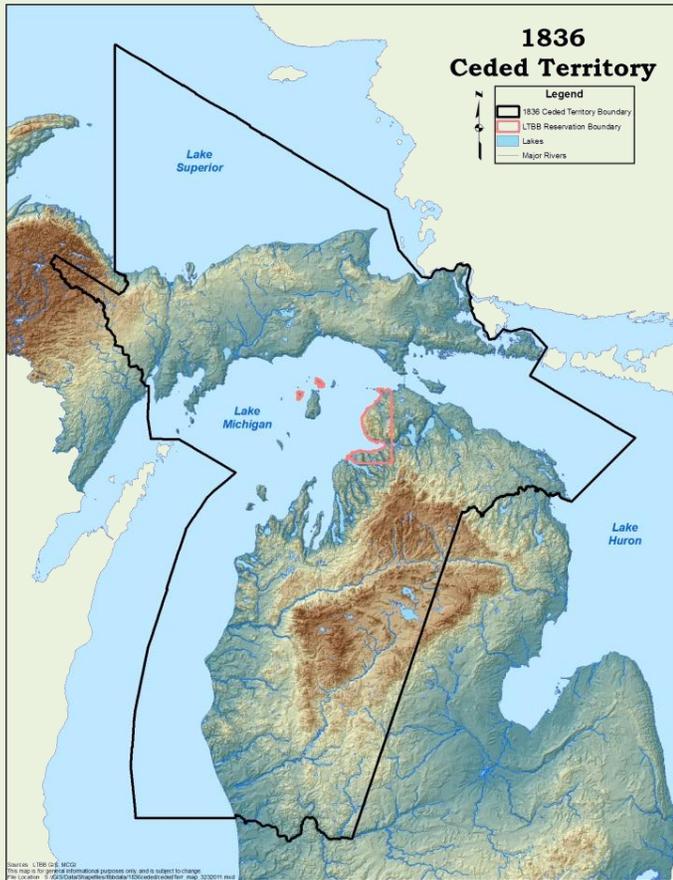
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INTRODUCTION

The Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians (LTBB) Natural Resource Department/Commission has been issuing LTBB Reservation and Off Reservation (1836 Treaty Ceded Territory) inland hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering licenses since October 15, 1997 and Great Lakes commercial (captain & helper) and subsistence fishing licenses since 1994.

The inland license authorizes LTBB license holders to hunt, fish, and trap and gather within the LTBB Reservation and/or within 1836 Treaty Ceded Territory (Off Reservation). The authorized tribal member must adhere to the corresponding set of LTBB regulations according to where he/she is engaging in the activity. The LTBB Natural Resource Department issued a total of 744 Inland Hunting and Fishing licenses to LTBB tribal members in 2012, nearly 200 (187) licenses more than the number issued in 2010. Increasing the Tribe's percent of membership issued a license to sixteen percent (16%). Twelve percent (12%) of the Tribe's total membership (all ages) were issued licenses in 2010.

The Department also issued twenty five (25) LTBB Reservation Inland Hunting and Fishing Reciprocal to tribal members of other Federally Recognized Tribes. The *2012 Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians' Reservation Natural Resource Rules and Regulations Section V.A. Hunting Licenses* states; *Any Tribal Citizen or member of another federally recognized Tribe ten (10) years of age or older, who hunts within the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians' Reservation, while having under his/her control or immediate possession any firearm, bow and arrow, cross-bow, slingshot, or any other device capable of killing or restraining fur bearers or*



Licenses Issued



“Natural Resource Department issued an all time high of 744 Inland Hunting and Fishing licenses to LTBB tribal members. Representing 16% of LTBB’s citizens.”

E'weesi'ek (game) shall have in his/her possession a valid and current Tribal license..

All inland hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering licenses expire each year on Sunday of the first full weekend in January.

Tribal members between 18 and 54 years of age are required to pay a five-dollar (\$5.00) license fee. Tribal members 17 years of age and under and Tribal Elders 55 years of age and older are not required to pay any license fees.

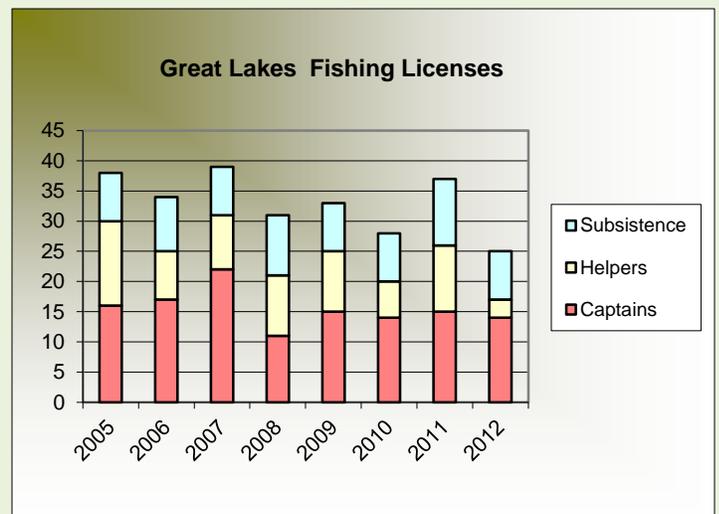
The LTBB NRC promulgates and approves the inland regulations on an annual basis in accordance with their "Rules and Regulations Change Policy." The policy details Tribal member involvement and the schedule for the process. The process typically begins in June with regulation changes proposed by the NRD. The NRC is then required by policy to have a list of recommended changes finalized by August 1 with the process concluding in November with NRC approval.

The Great Lakes Commercial fishing captain license entitles the holder to operate a fishing boat and to participate fully in all commercial fishing activities (including the capture and sale of catch) within and upon the 1836 Treaty Ceded Territory waters as defined in *Great Lakes 2000 Consent Decree*. The licensed tribal member must adhere to *Commercial, Subsistence, & Recreational Fishing Regulations for the 1836 Ceded Waters of Lakes Superior, Huron, & Michigan*.

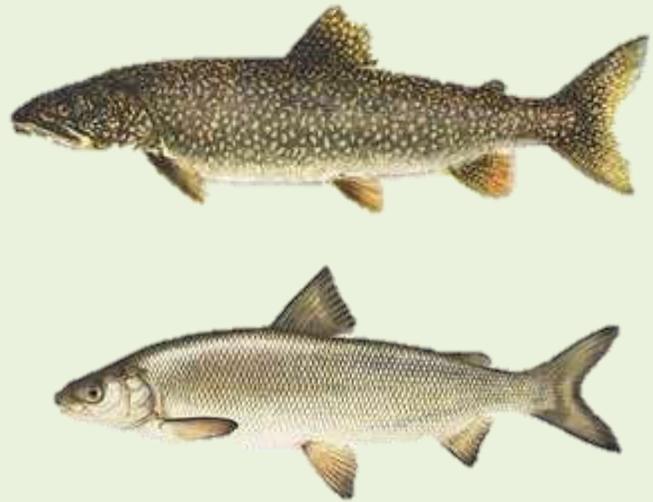
The Great Lakes Commercial fishing helper license entitles the holder to assist the holder of a Great Lakes Commercial fishing captain license in commercial fishing activities.



The Great Lakes subsistence fishing license authorizes LTBB License holders to fish for personal subsistence (no commercial sale) and is limited 100 lbs fish per day within and upon the 1836 Ceded Territory waters as defined in *Great Lakes 2000 Consent Decree*. Subsistence gill net fishermen a restricted to a maximum of 300' of gill net. They must also adhere to the *Commercial, Subsistence, & Recreational Fishing Regulations for the 1836 Ceded Waters of Lakes Superior, Huron, & Michigan*.



From 2001 to 2012, an average of fifteen(15) Great Lakes Commercial fishing captain licenses, an average of nine (9) Great Lakes Commercial fishing helper licenses and an average of eight (8) Great Lakes Subsistence fishing licenses were issued annually to LTBB Tribal members. There was a slight decrease in the number of Helpers licenses issued in 2012. Commercial captain, commercial helper and subsistence fishing licenses expire annually on December 31st. Tribal members regardless of age are required to pay a twenty dollar (\$20) fee for a commercial captains license and ten dollars (\$10) for a commercial helpers license. Great Lake subsistence fishing licenses are free.



Lakes Superior, Huron and Michigan
(available at the NRD office or online at the Department website).

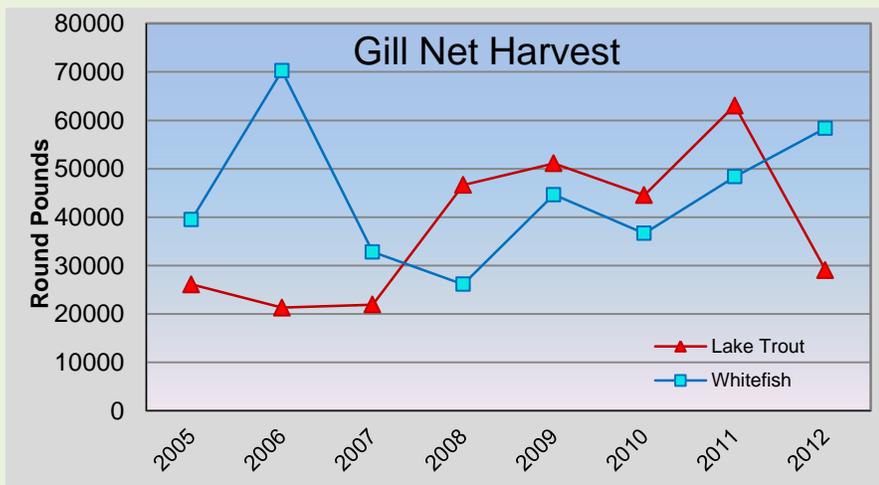
This report will detail tribal harvest by LTBB members in 2012 with in the 1836 Ceded Territory and the LTBB Reservation (including the inland and Great Lakes) via tag/permit returns (deer, bear, elk, walleye) commercial and subsistence fishing catch reports and 2011 reported harvest via annual license holder survey results.

In 2012 LTBB issued fifteen (15) commercial captain’s licenses. Nine commercial license holders and three subsistence license holders reported harvest during the 2012 season. In 2012, LTBB commercial fishers reported harvest of 29,043 lbs of lake trout and 58,380 lbs of whitefish from the 1836 Treaty-ceded waters of the Great Lakes. The gill net fishery accounted for all of the harvest in 2012. As is typically the case, nearly all of the lake trout harvest came from Lake Michigan Statistical District MM3, although minor amounts were reported from Lake Superior and Lake Huron. The majority of whitefish harvest (66%) occurred in Lake

GREAT LAKES FISH HARVEST

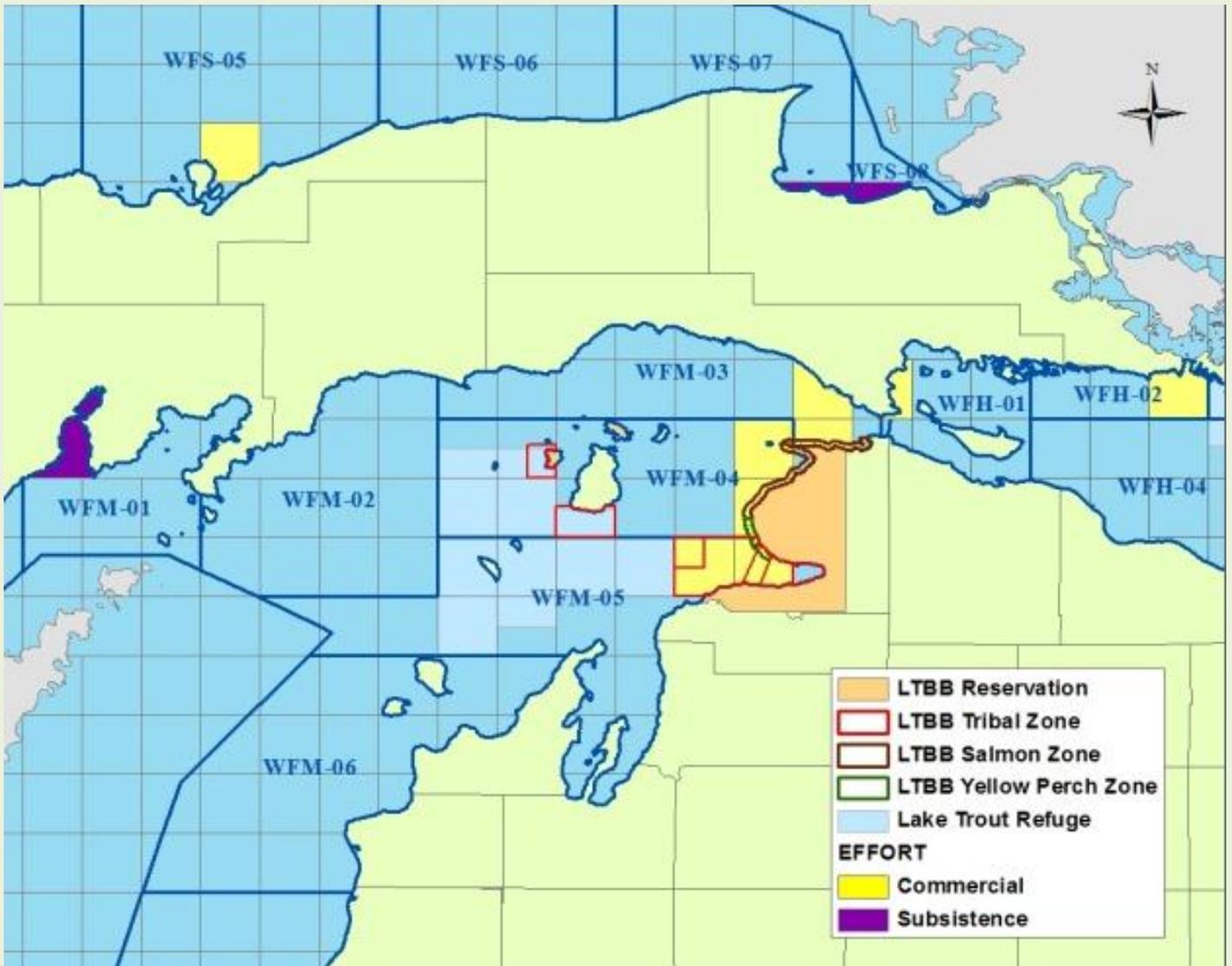
Commercial Fish Harvest

Properly licensed tribal members may commercially fish with either trap nets (impoundment net) or gill nets, subject to the rules and regulations of the negotiated 2000 Great Lakes Consent Decree. License holders are required to file a monthly catch report each and every month during the term of their license, regardless of whether they have fished or not, and abide by the rules set forth in the *Commercial, Subsistence, and Recreational Fishing Regulations for the Ceded Waters of*



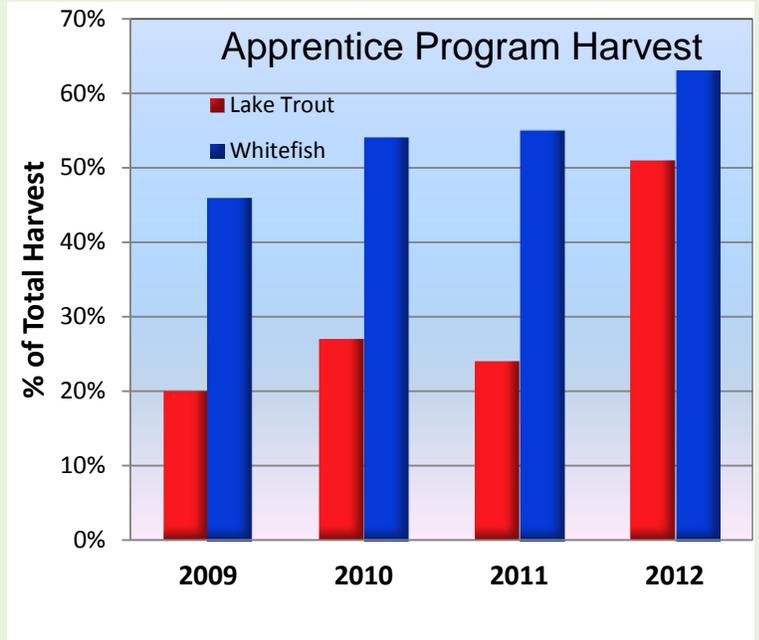
Michigan Whitefish Management Unit WFM04 (Table 1). The majority of the LTBB commercial effort occurred in the waters adjacent to the reservation, (see map).

Gill-net effort (i.e. feet of gill-net set) was approximately 829,800 feet in 2012, which is a decrease of over from 2011 but is well above average effort for the last decade. However, when you calculate this decrease in effort with the lower harvest, it results in a nearly equal CPUE or Catch Per Unit Effort for 2011.



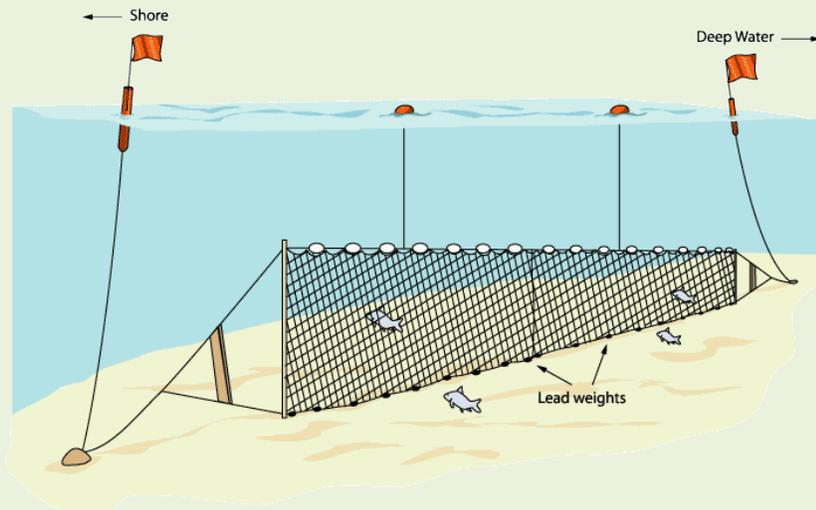
Approximately 66% of LTBB whitefish harvest came from Lake Michigan management unit WFM04 (Cross Village area), 20% came from Lake Michigan management unit WFM03 (Northern Lake Michigan/Straits of Mackinac), and 8% came from Lake Superior management unit WFS05 (Straits of Mackinac). Harvest was also reported from two Lake Huron management units, WFH01 and WFH04 (2% of the harvest) and Lake Michigan unit WFM05 (4% of harvest). Consistent with proceeding years, the majority (69%) of lake trout harvested in the 2012 gill-net fishery came from Lake Michigan, while 19% percent came from Lake Superior and 12% from Lake Huron. Harvest observed during 2012 is consistent with a general trend of expansion of areas fished by LTBB commercial fishermen which has occurred over the past 4-5 years. Other species reported in harvest included menominee (round whitefish), salmon, yellow perch, walleye, catfish, and suckers. These species were primarily reported as incidental harvest, (the Consent Decree allows a small daily bag limit for certain non-target species), although target fishing for yellow perch and salmon is permissible subject to special restrictions in certain portions of Lake Michigan. Pursuant to the Consent Decree, LTBB has exclusive fishing zones for these two species. (see map).

In 2009, with funding received from the 2000 Consent Decree, the NRC implemented the *LTBB Commercial Small Boat Apprentice Program*, to provide eligible Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians tribal members with the opportunity to gain commercial fishing experience. This apprentice program was designed to introduce tribal members, with limited or no experience, to the trade of commercial fishing from an experienced tribal



commercial fishing captain. In 2012, one (1) apprentice participated in and successfully graduated from this program.

All fishing effort for the program occurred in Lake Michigan management unit WFM04. Harvest reported from the program in 2012 accounted for over 50% of the total lake trout harvest by LTBB fishermen for the year and over 62% of the total whitefish harvest. This is an increase from the 2011 apprentice program harvest by more than 25% and 6% for lake trout and whitefish, respectively.





Subsistence Fish Harvest

Tribal members interested in fishing the Ceded waters of the Great Lakes for subsistence must follow the State of Michigan hook and line regulations or obtain a Great Lakes subsistence license from the LTBB Natural Resources Department. When fishing under the state rules and regulations, the tribal member need only have his/her Tribal enrollment card. He/she does not have to obtain a state license. The Great Lakes subsistence license, available through the LTBB NRD, allows a tribal member to harvest up to 100 lbs of fish per day via gill net, impoundment net, hook and line, or spear. Subsistence gill-netting is limited to one (1) net of three hundred (300') feet or less per vessel per day. Tribal members interested in subsistence gill-netting in the Ceded waters of the Great Lakes are required to obtain a permit in addition to their subsistence license. Subsistence license holders are also required to submit monthly catch reports each and every month during the term of their license, regardless of whether they have fished or not. Subsistence fishermen may have seasonal or geographic restrictions that they must adhere to depending on the time of year and location in which they wish to fish. Please refer to the *Commercial, Subsistence, and Recreational Fishing Regulations for the Ceded Waters of Lakes*

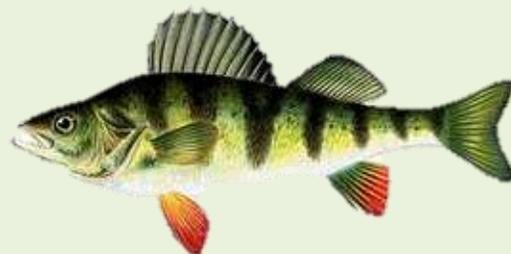
Superior, Huron and Michigan (Section XIX) and the 2000 Great Lakes Consent Decree (Section XII) for more detail.

In 2012, seven (7) LTBB tribal members obtained subsistence fishing licenses, with three (3) reporting harvest. As in previous years, gill-net harvest by subsistence licensees was limited to the Brimley area in Lake Superior and the Bay de Noc area of Lake Michigan (see map.) Species harvested by subsistence license holders in 2012 included whitefish, lake trout, walleye, and northern pike. The aggregate harvest by subsistence license holders in 2012 totaled 151 lbs, a decrease from 2011.

INLAND FISH AND WILDLIFE HARVEST

License Holder Survey

The LTBB Natural Resource Department (NRD) surveys Tribal members as a part of their licenses renewal process. Survey questions are focused on participation in hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering activities by tribal license holders throughout the LTBB Reservation and 1836 Treaty Ceded Territory. Survey questions also inquire about what species were harvested and where (by county). See appendix A for a copy of the 2011 License Year Harvest





Survey respondents were asked to list the county they hunted most frequently. Thirty (30) of the 38 counties found within the 1836 Ceded Territory were sited. One hundred fifty eight of those that hunted indicated that they had “hunted most frequently” in either Emmet (25%)

Charlevoix (8%) or Cheboygan (5%) Counties with the rest of the effort being dispersed among the remaining counties. Again, a majority of the hunting activity occurs on or very near the LTBB Reservation (see map).

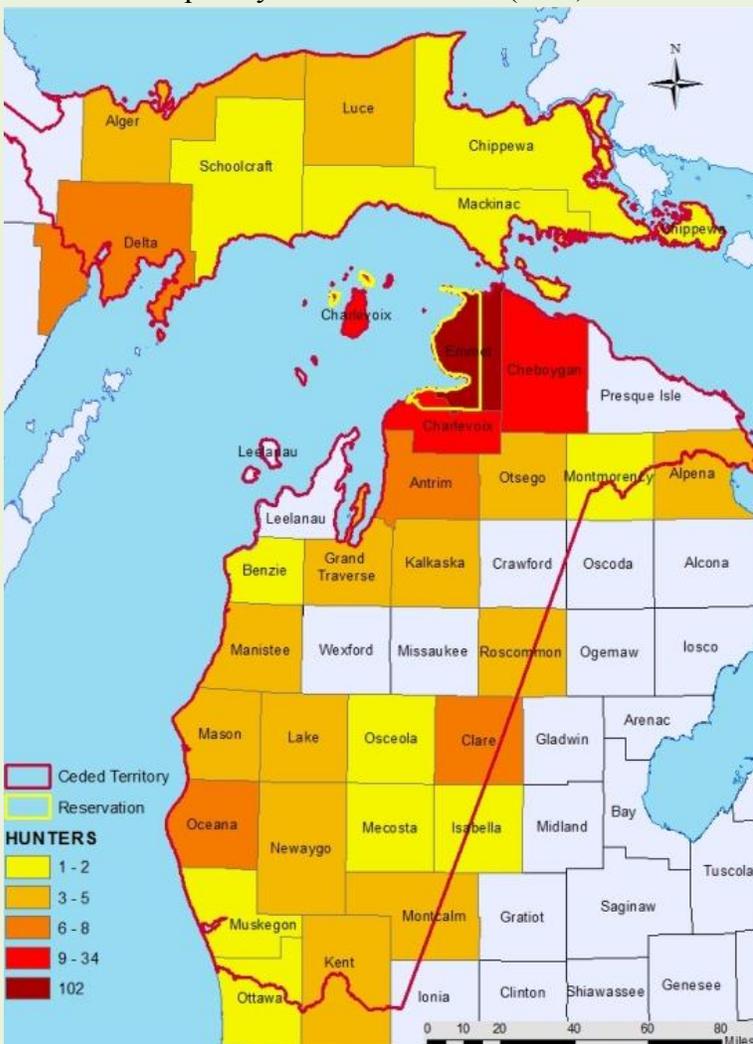
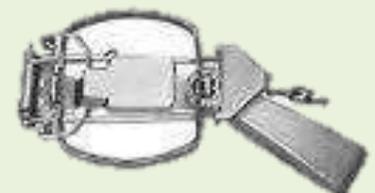
Seventy eight (78%) of those surveyed reported hunting under their tribal license during 2011. The species cited as being harvested most often were squirrel, deer rabbit and grouse.

In 2010 Tribal harvest tags were required for deer, bear and elk. The results of those specific harvests will be covered more in depth in the next section.

Furbearer Harvest Results

Tribal regulations define furbearers as *furbearing animals including coyote, red fox, gray fox, bobcat, beaver, otter, muskrat, mink, weasel, skunk, raccoon, badger, wolf, cougar, pine martin, fisher and opossum.* Tribal members may trap or hunt approved furbearers species. Seasons and bag limits differ by species and geographic location. Tribal regulations prohibit the harvest of any wolves or cougar.

The Tribal regulations require all bobcat, fisher, marten or otter either shot or trapped to be presented to a biological staff member within 72 hours of being taken for inspection and registration. If the tribal member wishes to transport an otter or bobcat out of the United States, federal law requires the shipped hide to have a Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) tag. Currently the LTBB does not have the authority to issue such tags



and thus the tags must be obtained through other methods. However, the Natural Resource Department is working toward this and hopes to have the authority to issue CITES tags by the end of the year. Furbearer harvest by LTBB has been minimal and negligible at best. In 2011 there was a reported harvest of 2 bobcat.

Very few survey respondents, 3% (14) indicated trapping as activities they engaged in during the 2011 season. Those that did trap listed beaver, coyote fox, mink, muskrat and raccoon as the species they harvested. Raccoon comprised 49% of the species



listed as trapped by Tribal trappers.

Migratory Harvest Results

There was slightly a higher percentage of participation in hunting of migratory birds, 4% (18). Tribal members reported harvesting nine (9) different species. The species harvest the most were mallard ducks (29), Canadian geese (24) and woodcock (23).



Turkey Harvest Results

Tribal regulations were amended in 2011 and no longer require tribal members to obtain harvest tags in order to hunt wild turkey. There are two (2) separate seasons for wild turkey, a spring and fall season. The spring season is April 15-June 15 and the fall is October 1- November 14. Tribal members are allowed to harvest two (2) birds of either sex in the fall season and two (2) adult males with visible beards during the spring season.

During the 2011 eleven (11) survey respondents indicated they had hunted turkey. Thirty (30) turkeys were reported harvested. The 2011 reported harvest is the highest reported harvest since the Tribe began tracking harvest in 1998. Tribal members have reported harvesting a total of one hundred and eighty one (181) turkeys from both the fall and spring seasons since 1998.

Gathering

Tribal members gather plants and plant materials for a variety of reasons including, subsistence, medicinal or cultural purposes. Forty nine percent (200) of the survey respondents report gathering in 2011.

The list of materials and vegetation gathered was quite varied however the top five items gathered most by the survey respondents in 2011 were mushrooms, berries, firewood, cedar and sweetgrass respectively. This order has remained fairly consistent over the last few years.



**2007 INLAND CONSENT DECREE
ALLOCATED SPECIES HARVEST**

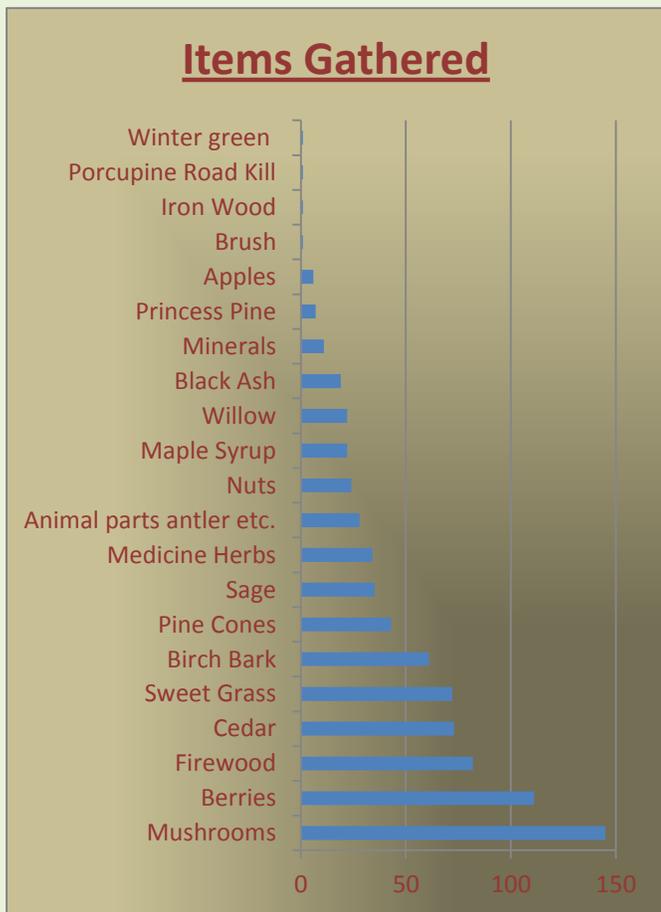
In November of 2007 the five 1836 Treaty of Washington signatory Tribes, United States and the State of Michigan entered into a Federal Consent Decree resolving the disputed Inland Article 13 Rights of the Tribes.

As a part of the negotiated 2007 Inland Consent Decree, the Tribes agreed to limit their harvest of certain species according to an agreed upon method of allocation.

Elk

The elk harvest is permitted in a 9 county area in the northern tip of the Lower Peninsula with a majority of the harvest occurring in or near the Pigeon River Area.

On Wednesday, July 11, 2012, the LTBB Natural Resource Commission conducted a live lottery to select the LTBB 2012 elk hunters. LTBB elk tags were available to harvest a total of four elk in 2012. Tribal members interested in harvesting elk must submit an application by June 1 along with a five dollar application fee. Thirty six (36) tribal members applied for an elk permit in 2012 a decrease from 40 in 2011 and fifty four (54) in 2010. LTBB issued 1 either sex permits and 3 cow permits in 2012. The





Four permits were issued for Hunt Period 2 in Unit F, G or X.

The number of hunt periods was reduced down from three to two periods in 2011 (not including the Tribal extended hunt period).

2012 Hunt Periods:

- Hunt Period 1 Unit L August 28 – 31, September 14 -17 and September 28 – October 1
- Hunt Period 2 Units F, G and X December 8 – 16
- Extended Hunt Period – December 17 – 31

All four elk were harvested in 2012 Three elk were harvested in Hunt period 2. Phil Harmon harvested a cow on December 9 (Figure 4). Alan Proctor harvested a cow on December 10 (Figure 5). Roger Willis harvested a 6x7 bull on December 10

(Figures 6-7) at Canada Creek Ranch. One elk was harvested during the extended hunt period. Daniel Austin harvested a cow on December 3.

Bear

The 2011 black bear season was September 10th - October 26th. Tribal members interested in harvesting bear must submit an application by August 1 with a five dollar application fee. In the management units where the permits requests outnumber the available quota a live lottery will conducted to determine successful applicants. Excess bear permits/tags available after the application deadline will be issued on first come first serve basis.

The LTBB NRD issued a total of 30 black bear harvest tags in 2011. All the LTBB hunters that were interested in hunting bear were issued permits for a bear management unit.



Elk Harvest Hunt Periods	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		Totals
	Cow	Bull											
Aug-Sept	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
October	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December	2	1	3	1	4	2	3	0	2	2	2	1	23
Tribal Ex	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	5
January	0	0	1	0	N/A	1							
Total	2	1	4	2	6	2	4	3	2	2	3	1	32

Bear Harvest BMU	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		TOTALS
	Male	Female									
Red Oak	1	1	-	3	2	2	3	1	-	4	14
Drummond	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Newberry	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Baldwin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	15
	1	1	0	3	3	3	3	1	0	4	17

A total of four black bears were checked by LTBB NRD biologists in 2012 and one checked by MDNR staff in Cadillac (Table 2, Figures 2-3). Two black bear were harvested with dogs and three with bait within the 1836 Ceded Territory. The harvested bears were sealed by LTBB biologists and a pre-molar tooth was collected. The black bear teeth will be used to age the bear and tissue from the tooth will be used for the recapture sample of the black bear hair snare mark/recapture population study. All bear harvested are required by regulation to be registered within 72 hrs. of the kill.

Black Lake Sturgeon

Section 17.3 of the 2007 Inland Consent Decree states that “*the State and the Tribes... shall negotiate allocations of sturgeon harvest when sturgeon recovery provides for such harvest, including an allocation of sturgeon harvest in Black Lake when the sturgeon population, as determined by Tribal and State biologists, includes 750 mature fish.*” In 2010 the Tribes and the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) agreed that the Black Lake sturgeon population had exceeded the 750 mature adult threshold. Each year thereafter the MDNR and the Tribes will determine the safe allowable harvest and allocate that

harvest equally between the Tribes and State.

On January 26, 2012 the 5 Tribes attended the CORA Meeting at the Odawa Casino Hotel. One of the meeting topics was the 2012 Tribal Black Lake Sturgeon Allocation. The final allocation resulted in a total of seven fish for the 5 Tribes. BMIC and SSM each received an allocation of two fish, while LTBB, LRBOI, and GTB each received an allocation of one fish.

The 2012 Black Lake Sturgeon season was February 1st – June 15th. Tribal members interested in harvesting sturgeon from the Black Lake system must submit an application by January 1 with a five dollar application fee. On Wednesday, January 11, 2012, the LTBB Natural Resource Commission conducted a live lottery to select the LTBB 2012 Black Lake Sturgeon fishermen.

The selected tribal member was not successful in harvesting a sturgeon in 2012.



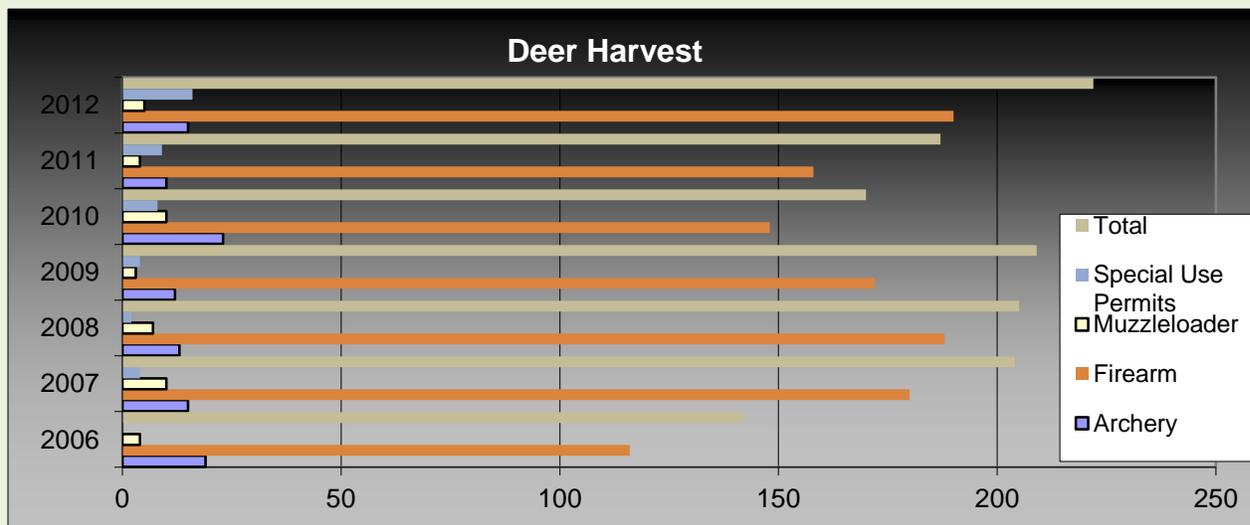
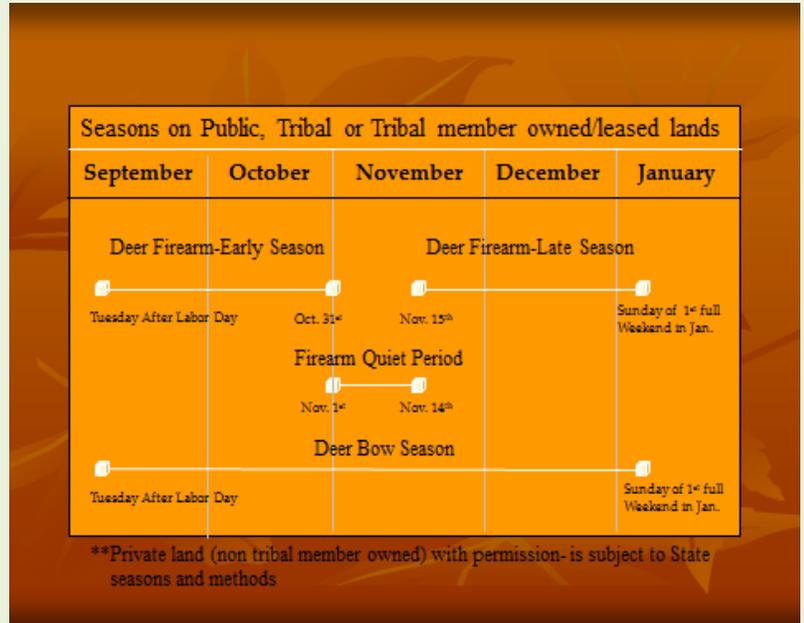
Deer Harvest Results

All LTBB members who hunt deer are required to possess a valid LTBB Inland Hunting and Fishing License along with deer harvest tags when hunting. A harvest tag must be immediately affixed to each deer harvested. Tribal members are then further required to submit those harvest tags, whether filled or not, to the Natural Resources Department by February 1st following the end (closure) of the deer seasons.

One thousand four hundred and forty seven (1447) deer tags were issued in 2012. Forty four percent of those have been returned so far. Sixty three percent (63%) of the deer tags issued in 2011 were returned.

In 2012 LTBB Tribal members had 5 deer bag limit, no more than 2 of which may be antlered bucks. Antlered bucks are male deer which must have at least one antler of three inches or more.

The final Little Traverse Bay Bands' deer harvest in 2011 was 187 deer. The 2012 preliminary deer harvest is 222. On average, antler-less deer comprised sixty four percent (64%) of the harvest



with the balance, forty six percent (46%) being antlered deer.

LTBB hunters harvested deer through the use of a bow, muzzleloader and firearms, the vast majority of the deer are harvested through the use of a firearm. Eighty six percent (86%) of the total harvest in 2012 was achieved through the use of a firearm.

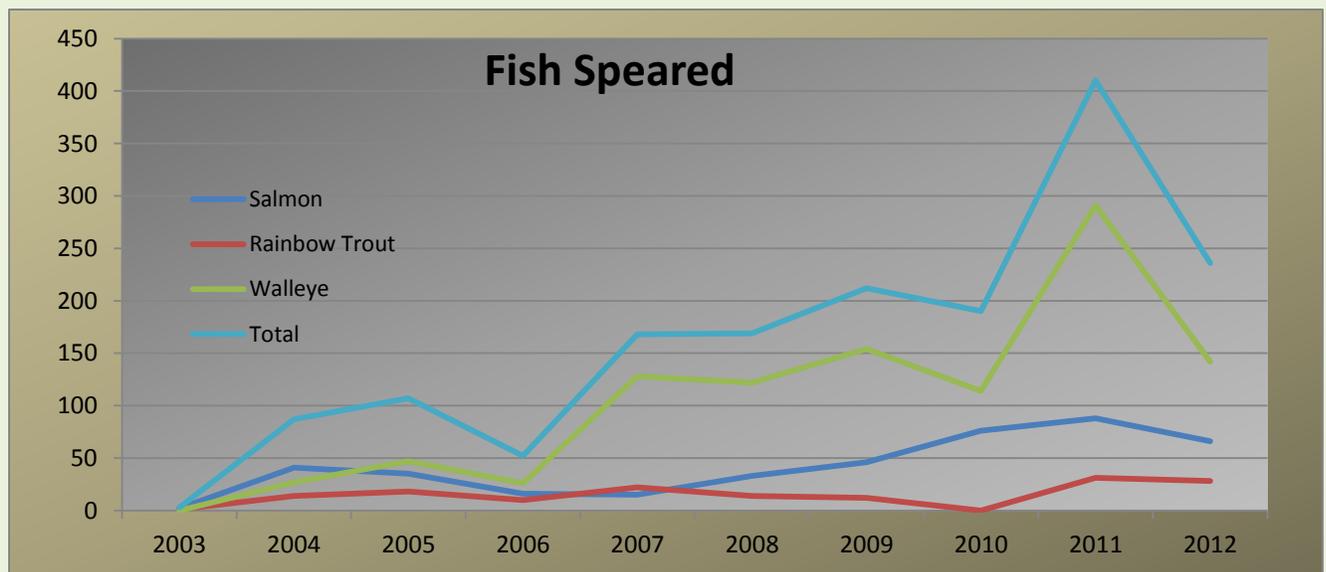
The Department also issued fifty-three (53) special use permits in 2012. The permits were issued for a Ghost Suppers, community feasts, the LTBB Traditional Pow Wow, for subsistence by elders unable to hunt and for families in need. The Natural Resource Commission and the Human Services Department teamed up to provided processed venison to 70 tribal elders. The NRC issued 10 Special Use Permits for the harvest of deer. Eight permits were filled. The Human Services Department paid for the processing and facilitated the

distribution of the processed venison to Tribal Elders.



Spearing, Bow Fishing, Dip net, Trotline and Hand Capture

Tribal members are afforded a variety of methods to harvest fish on select water bodies within the Reservation and Ceded Territory (see tribal regulations for more detail). Tribal members involved in spearing, bow fishing, dip net, trotline or hand capture are required to fill out and submit a harvest report to the Department within seven days of harvest.



Walleye was once again the highest reported fish species harvested with a spear. The reported 2012 walleye harvest was significantly less than the record 2011 reported harvest. With the majority of those walleye coming from the Escanaba River and Crooked/Pickerel Lake System. Salmon harvest dipped a bit below the 2011 all-time high

The number of returned harvest reports, fishers and total number of fish harvested for 2012 dipped quite a bit from the reported high of 2011. Twenty three (23) tribal members harvest fish from six (6) different counties on twelve (12) different water bodies. Though the reported salmon harvest was appreciable there was some evidence that not all fishermen were turning in their harvest reports. The Department plans on making an extra effort to inform fishermen of this requirement and then following up with Conservation Officers.

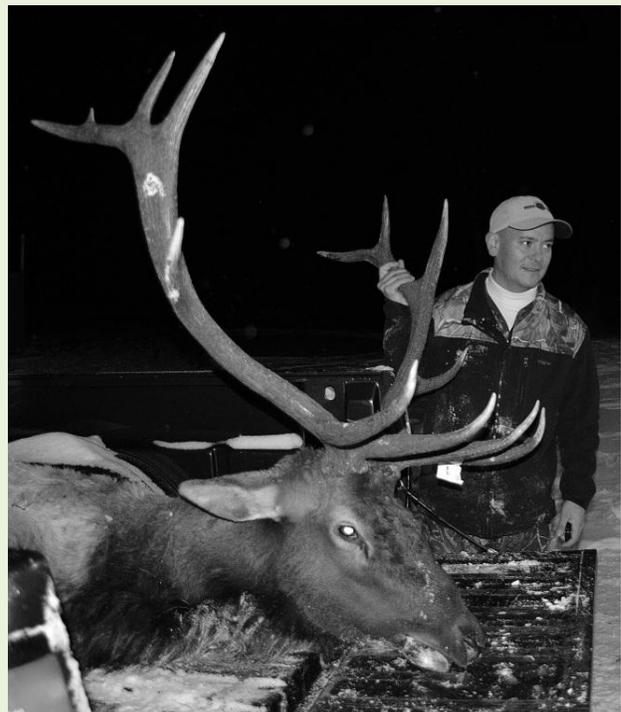
IV. Future Trends

The number of tribal members who are actively exercising their treaty reserved rights by obtaining and using LTBB licenses has appears to once again be on the increase. There was a slight increase in licenses issued in 2012. LTBB maintains a license holder database of 1344 tribal members of those around eighty percent (80%) renewed their licenses in 2012. One hundred and forty nine (149) new tribal members received licenses in 2016. In total around sixteen (16%) of the LTBB membership obtained a license in 2011.

The Department continued to use the computerized walleye spearing and netting permit system. The system is designed to achieve compliance with the 2007 Inland Consent Decree and will improve the

harvest data collected on walleye spearing and netting. The Department also continued to use our internal computerized license system to issue and track all the remaining inland hunting/fishing/gathering tags and licenses. The system has improved the Department's efficiency in license and tag issuance. The Department has implemented the computerized Annual License Holder Survey. The system will enable us to query and use data from the surveys harvest reports more easily. Harvest estimates will continue to be developed from various harvest reports and the annual user surveys in addition to the computerized licenses and permit systems now in place.

The Department and NRC has taken on the charge of providing education opportunities to tribal members in order to increase their participation in exercising their treaty rights in addition to the annual Hunter Safety program, the NRD conducted a tribal youth bird hunt and a venison processing workshop.



The LTBB NRD held a “Youth Bird Hunt” on July in central part of the LTBB Reservation near Cross Village. NRC Commissioner organized the hunt. Approximately 55 birds were purchased and released. Seven kids took part in the hunt. Each group of kids was assisted by a seasoned hunter, bird dog and bird dog handler, with an emphasis on gun handling, safe zones of fire, game handling and care, etc.

On October 30th, the LTBB NRD hosted its 1st Venison processing workshop held in the NRD boat storage building. A “hanging” pole was temporarily constructed to support 3 deer to hang. Approximately 18-20 students participated and completed the whole process from skinning to packaging for the freezer. Approximately 75 packages of venison were then distributed amongst the students to take home.

ways not only limited to deer hunting but ranging from berry picking and mushroom gathering to inland fishing and migratory bird hunting to commercial and subsistence fishing on the Great Lakes. The Department has worked with Tribal membership to increase their understanding and compliance with the newer 2007 Inland Consent Decree Regulations but also to point out the new opportunities available to them under the new the 2007 Inland Consent Decree. There has been quite bit of excitement and increased participation in Elk, Bear, Walleye and Sturgeon harvest.



Overall it appears that tribal members are exercising their rights in a wide range of

Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians

License Holder Survey - This survey pertains to the 2011 Hunting and Fishing Season in the 1836 Ceded Territory.

Please answer the questions by circling and/or filling in the blanks.

1) Did you fish any inland lakes or streams under your Tribal License? Yes No

2) If you fished, please write in the number harvested per species of fish:

Species	Walleye	Bass	Bluegill	Perch	Crappie	Rock Bass	Catfish	Muskellunge	Pike
Total # Fish Harvested									

Species	Burbot	Sucker	Whitefish	Smelt	Trout	Lake Trout	Salmon
Total # Fish Harvested					Brook-Brown-Rainbow-		

3) If you fished, then what COUNTY did you fish in most frequently? _____

4) Did you fish with a Spear in any lakes or streams? Yes No

5) If you DID fish with a Spear please write in the Species and the number per species harvested:

Species	Salmon	Lake Trout	Walleye			
Total # Harvested						

6) Did you Hunt under your Tribal License? Yes No

7) If you hunted, please write in the number harvested per species:

Species	Deer	Pheasant	Turkey	Grouse	Squirrel	Ducks or Geese	Rabbit
Total # Harvested							

Species	Coyote	Bobcat	Fox	Bear	Raccoon	Elk	Woodcock	Other
Total # Harvested								

8) If you HUNTED, then WHAT COUNTY did you hunt in MOST FREQUENTLY?

9) Did you Harvest any Turkeys? Yes No

10) Did you TRAP under your Tribal License? Yes No

11) If you TRAPPED, please write in the number harvested per species:

Species	Beaver	Fox	Raccoon	Mink
Total # Harvested				

Species	Bobcat	Otter	Muskrat	Coyote	Other
Total # Harvested					

12) Did you GATHER OR COLLECT any of plants, fruits, berries, nuts, minerals or other materials

Yes No

13) If you said yes to question 12 please circle all that were gathered:

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| cedar | willow | black ash | nuts |
| birch bark | pine cones | berries | animals parts, antlers, |
| sage | princess pine | firewood | etc. |
| apples | maple syrup | mushrooms | minerals |
| sweet grass | other_____ | | medicine herbs |

14) Did you HARVEST any MIGRATORY BIRDS under your Tribal License?

Yes No

15) If you HUNTED MIGRATORY BIRDS, please write in the number harvested per species:

Ducks

Species	Pintail	Canvas Back	Hooded Merganser	Black	Red	Red Head	Teal	Gadwall
Total # Harvested								

Ducks

Species	Mallard	Widgeon	Ring-necked	Scaup	Bufflehead	Goldeneye	N. Shovler	Other
Total # Harvested								

Geese

Species	Canadian	White Fronted	Brant	Snow
Total # Harvested				

Other Migratory Birds

Species	Woodcock	Snip	Sora Vail	Other
Total # Harvested				

16) Please list any positive or negative interactions you had with Tribal and/or State Conservation Enforcement, NRD department staff or any members of the general public in relation to exercise of your inland treaty activities (ex. Hunting, Fishing, and Gathering).

Comments: _____

17) You were helped in a timely fashion. (Circle one).

Strongly Agree Agree Some What Agree Disagree

Comments: _____

18) The demeanor of the staff person who assisted you was pleasant and courteous (Circle one).

Strongly Agree Agree Some What Agree Disagree

Comments: _____

19) Please list any requests, comments or suggestions you may have for the Natural Resource Commission or Natural Resource Department:
