



Annual Harvest Report



2016/2017





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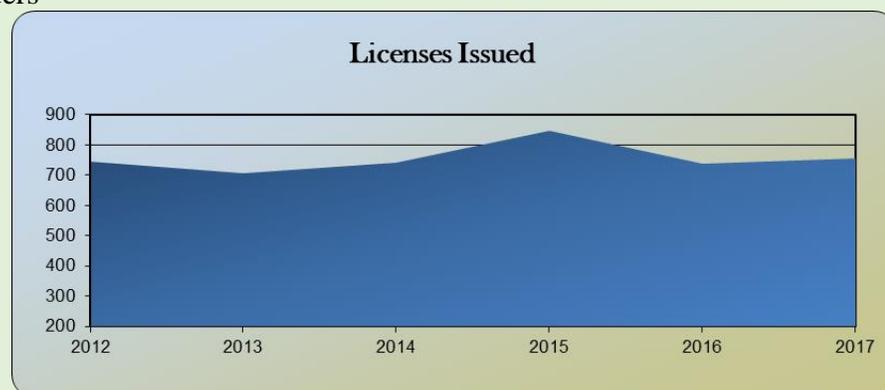
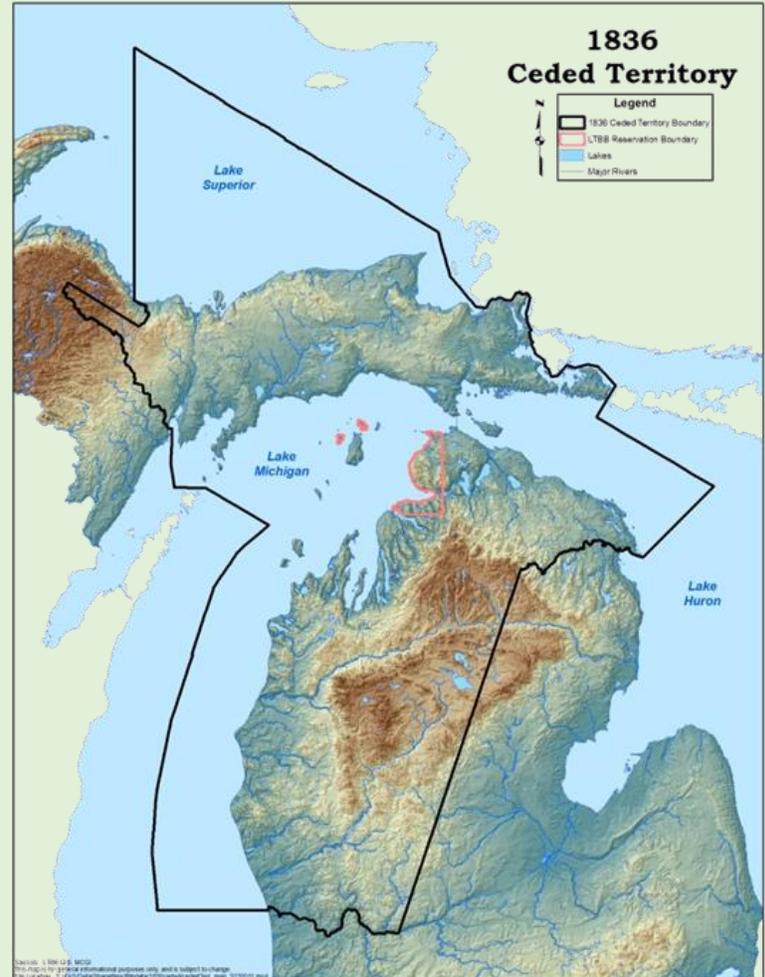
INTRODUCTION

The Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians (LTBB) retains the rights to hunt, fish and gather within the 1836 Ceded Territory and the LTBB Reservation. These rights are secured through the 1836 Treaty of Washington and the 1855 Treaty of Detroit and LTBB's inherent sovereignty. The 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.

“Natural Resource Department issued 756 Inland Hunting and Fishing licenses to LTBB tribal members. Representing 17% of LTBB’s citizens. Tribal members are obtaining licenses at a rate twice that of the State of Michigan citizens”

Inland Licenses

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 Resources Department issued a total of 756 Inland Hunting and Fishing licenses during the year to LTBB citizens, 711 of those were renewals and 45 were new licensees. Those licenses issued represented 17% of LTBB citizens. The State of Michigan in contrast issues licenses to less than 10% of state citizens.



The Department also issued twenty-three (23) LTBB Reservation Inland Hunting and Fishing licenses to tribal members of other Federally Recognized Tribes.



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.

Great Lake Licenses

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 the *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*.

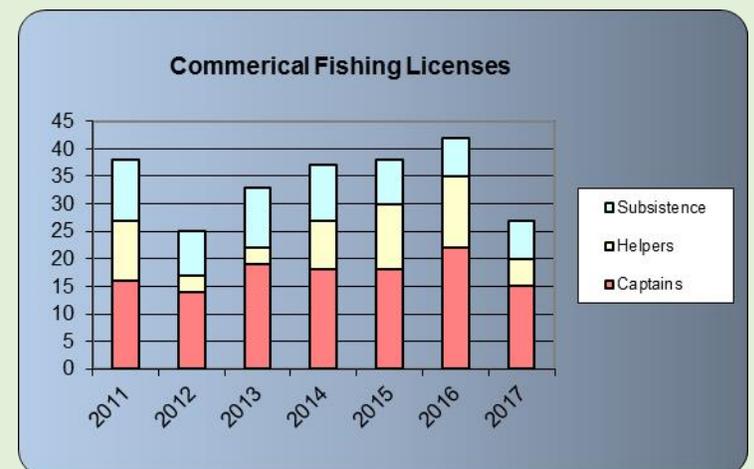
The Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians' Reservation Natural Resource Rules and Regulations Section V.A. Hunting Licenses states; Any Tribal Citizen or member of another federally recognized Tribe ten (10) years of age or older, who hunts within the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians' 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 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 of the following year.

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."

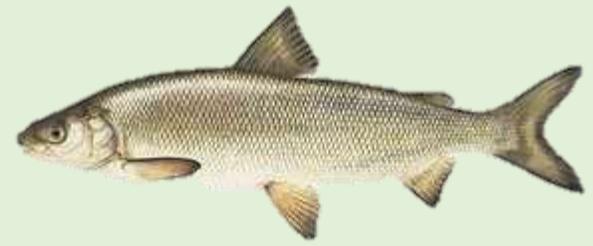
The policy details Tribal member involvement and the schedule for the process. The process typically begins in June with regulation changes proposed by



Subsistence gill net fishermen are 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*.

The Department issued eighteen (18) Great Lakes Commercial fishing captain licenses, thirteen (13) Great Lakes Commercial fishing helper licenses and seven (7) Great Lakes Subsistence fishing licenses to LTBB Tribal members in 2016. There was relatively little difference in the number of Captain's, Helper's or Subsistence licenses issued relative to 2014. 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 captain's license and ten dollars (\$10) for a commercial helper's license. Great Lake subsistence fishing licenses are free.

This report details tribal harvest by LTBB members in 2016 within 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 2015 reported harvest via annual license holder survey results.

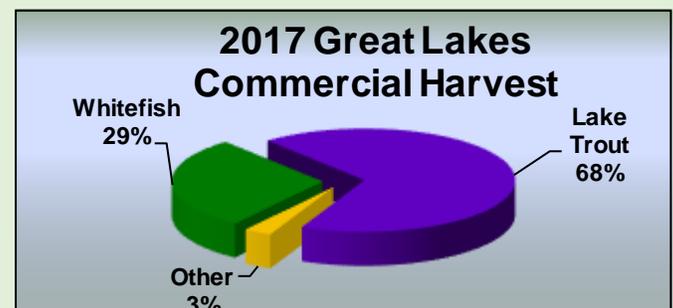


GREAT LAKES FISH HARVEST

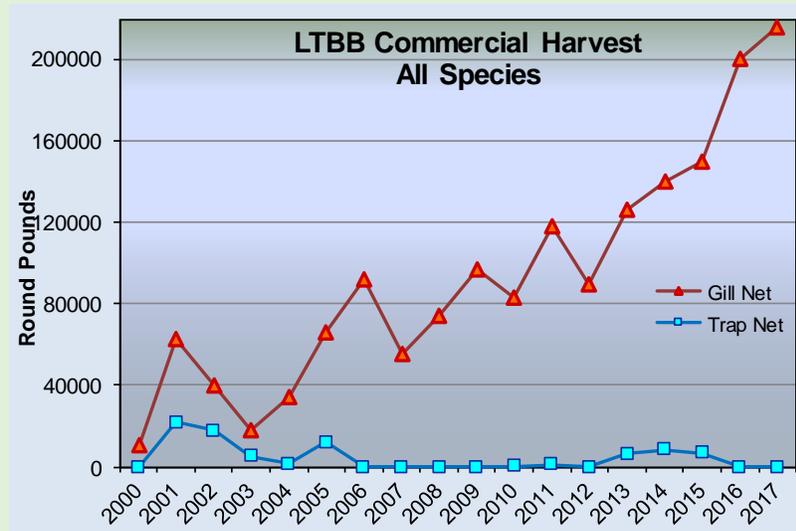
Commercial Fish Harvest

Properly licensed tribal members may commercially fish with either trap nets (impoundment net) or gill nets, in the 1836 Treaty ceded waters of Lakes Michigan, Huron, and Superior, 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 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 Lakes Superior, Huron and Michigan* (available at the NRD office or online at the Department website).

In 2017, LTBB issued fifteen (15) commercial captain's licenses and five (5) commercial helper's licenses. Seven (7) of the commercial captains reported harvest during the 2017 season. In 2017, LTBB commercial fishers reported harvest of 62,848 rd. lbs. of lake whitefish and 146,826 rd. lbs. of lake trout from the 1836 Treaty-ceded waters of the Great Lakes. The gill net fishery accounted for all of the harvest in 2017. The majority of the LTBB commercial effort occurred in the waters adjacent to the reservation, (see map).

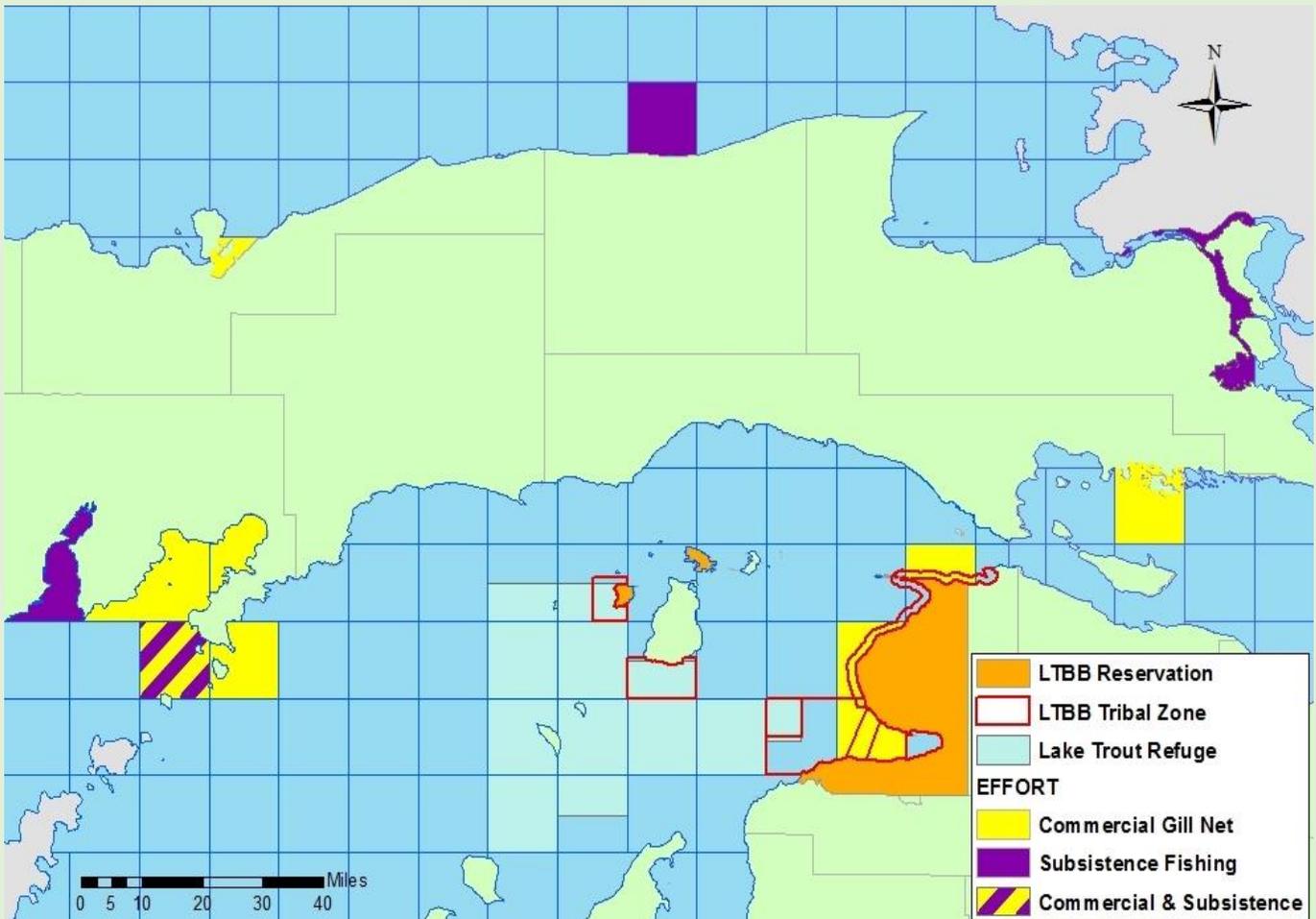


Other species reported in the commercial harvest included walleye, menominee (round whitefish), yellow perch, cisco, salmon, burbot, chubs and suckers. These species were primarily reported as incidental harvest, (the Consent Decree allows a small daily bag limit for certain non-target species), although target fishing for yellow perch, walleye and salmon is permissible subject to special restrictions in certain portions of the Ceded Territory. Pursuant to the Consent Decree, LTBB has exclusive fishing zones for yellow perch and salmon in its Tribal Zone. In 2017, one LTBB commercial operation focused the majority of its effort on small mesh gill net targeting yellow perch.



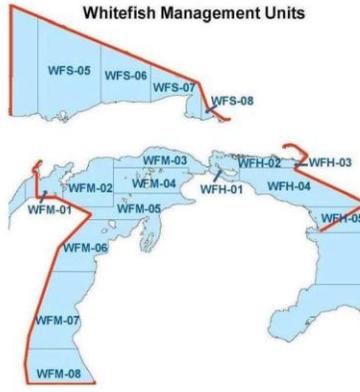
Harvest observed during 2017 is consistent with a general trend of expansion of areas fished by LTBB commercial fishermen, with increasing effort in northern Lake Michigan, northern Lake Huron, and

Lake Superior out of the port of Munising. Also, in 2017, LTBB received a permit to conduct an assessment fishery using gill net in the Big Bay de Noc Trap Net Zone for a period of three years,



Lake Whitefish

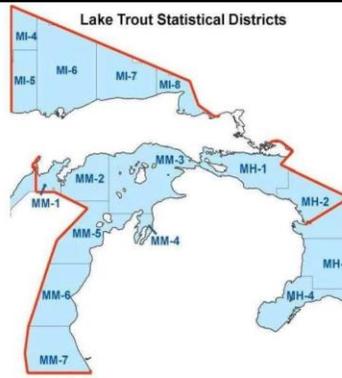
	Unit	Harvest (rd. lbs.)	% Whitefish Harvest
Lake Michigan	WFM01	15,331	24.39%
	WFM02	1,364	2.17%
	WFM03	2,151	3.42%
	WFM04	8,388	13.35%
	WFM05	803	1.28%
Lake Huron	WFH01	3,089	4.92%
Lake Superior	WFS05	31,722	50.47%
Total Lake Whitefish Harvest		62,848	



pursuant to the terms of the Decree. Goals of this assessment include characterizing the behaviors of a gillnet-based commercial fishing operation such as catch rates, locations fished, harvest, species composition and the structure of fish populations. This assessment will also generate additional fisheries data for catch-at-age models. Beginning in September, the permitted LTBB commercial captain set large and small mesh commercial gill net and graded mesh assessment nets in this zone. Catches were dominated by whitefish from the large mesh nets and yellow perch from the small mesh.

Lake Trout

	Unit	Harvest (rd. lbs.)	% Lake Trout Harvest
Lake Michigan	MM3	108,356	73.80%
	MM2	1,260	0.86%
Lake Huron	MH1	1,673	1.14%
Lake Superior	MI6	35,537	24.20%
Total Lake Trout Harvest		146,826	



In 2017, just over 50% of LTBB lake whitefish harvest came from Lake Superior whitefish management unit WFS05 (Munising). Lake Michigan whitefish management units WFM03, WFM04 and WFM05 encompass the waters adjacent to the LTBB Reservation and produced 18% of the lake whitefish harvest in 2017. Nearly a quarter of the lake whitefish harvest came from WFM01 in Lake Michigan which includes Big Bay de Noc and was exclusively fished for the permitted assessment fishery. LTBB commercial fishers also reported just under 5% of the total lake whitefish harvest from Lake Huron, with harvest occurring out of St. Ignace and Detour.



Consistent with preceding years, the majority (73%) of lake trout harvested by LTBB commercial fishers in 2017 came from Lake Michigan statistical district MM3. Less than 1% of the harvest was reported from Lake Michigan statistical district MM2. In Lake Superior statistical district MI6, over 24% of the total lake trout harvest was reported, while just over 1% percent came from Lake Huron statistical district MH1.

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.

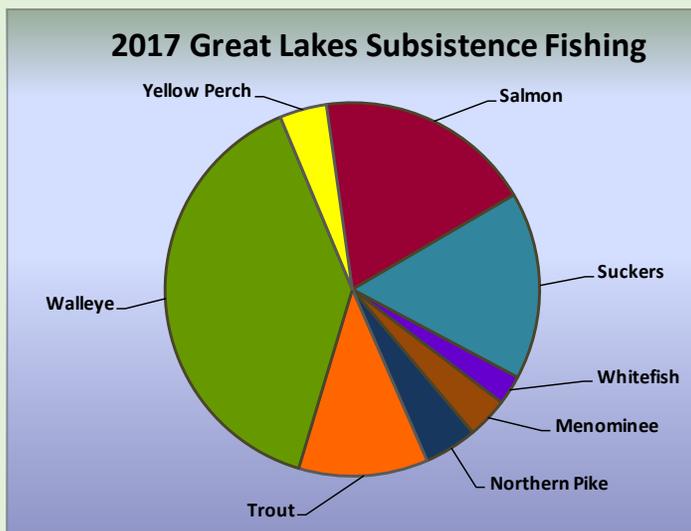
The Great Lakes subsistence license, available through the LTBB NRD, allows a tribal member to harvest up to 100 lbs. of fish per day via gill net, impoundment net, hook and line, or spear.

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 during the term of their license, regardless of whether they have fished or not.

Subsistence fishers may have seasonal or geographic restrictions that they must adhere to depending on the time of year and location in which they wish to





INLAND FISH AND WILDLIFE HARVEST

License Holder Survey

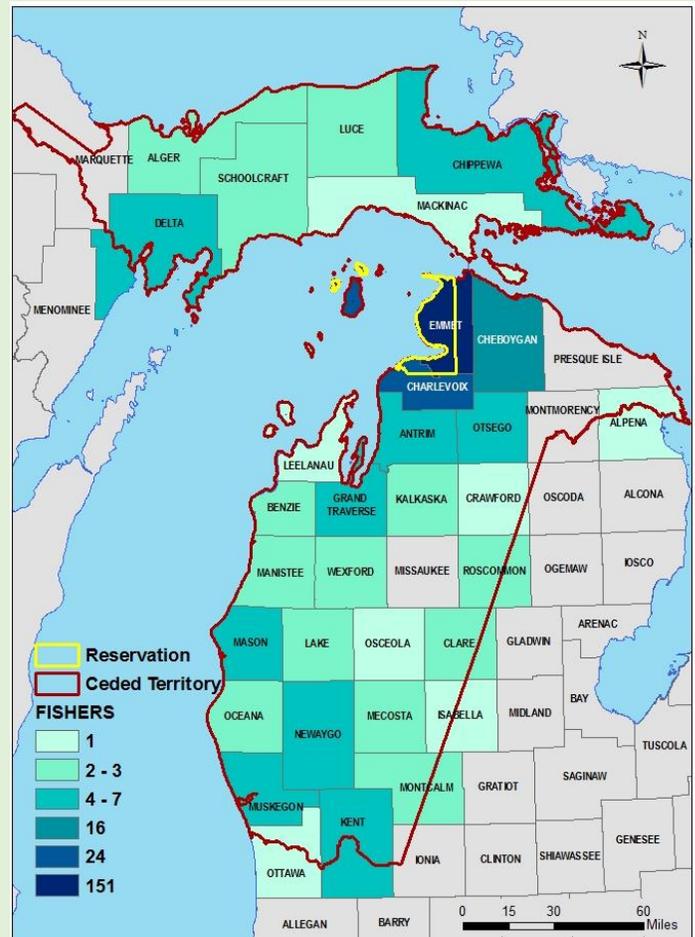
The LTBB Natural Resource Department (NRD) surveys Tribal members as a part of their licenses renewal process. Survey questions are focused on participation in hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering activities by tribal license holders throughout the LTBB Reservation and 1836 Treaty Ceded Territory. Survey questions also inquire about what species were harvested and where. See appendix A for a copy of the 2016 License Year Harvest

2016 License Holder Survey Results

The LTBB Natural Resource Department renewed seven hundred and eleven (711) inland hunting and

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 2017, eight (8) LTBB tribal members obtained subsistence fishing licenses, with six (6) reporting harvest. Three fishers set subsistence gill nets in April in Lake Michigan in Little Bay de Noc off of Escanaba. One fisher reported two days of gill netting in May in Big Bay de Noc off of Fairport in Lake Michigan. Some harvest also occurred by hook and line through the ice in Munuscong Bay in the St. Mary's River, (see map). The majority of this harvest was walleye, with some yellow perch and northern pike also reported. Another fisher reported five days of subsistence gill netting in September in Lake Superior near Grand Marais. His harvest included several types of salmon, rainbow trout, lake whitefish, suckers and round whitefish or menominee,.





fishing licenses in 2017. Five hundred and sixteen (516) surveys were completed for a return rate of 72.6%.

Fishing

The first part of the survey, questions 1-5, is geared toward inquires of fishing related activities. Fifty six percent (56%) of those surveyed had indicated they had fished an inland lake or stream and thirteen percent (13%) of those had stated they had fished with a spear during the 2016 season. Spearing or harvest other than hook and line remains an integral part of the LTBB subsistence culture. Spearing provides tribal members with an opportunity to quickly and efficiently harvest resources for their family's consumption.

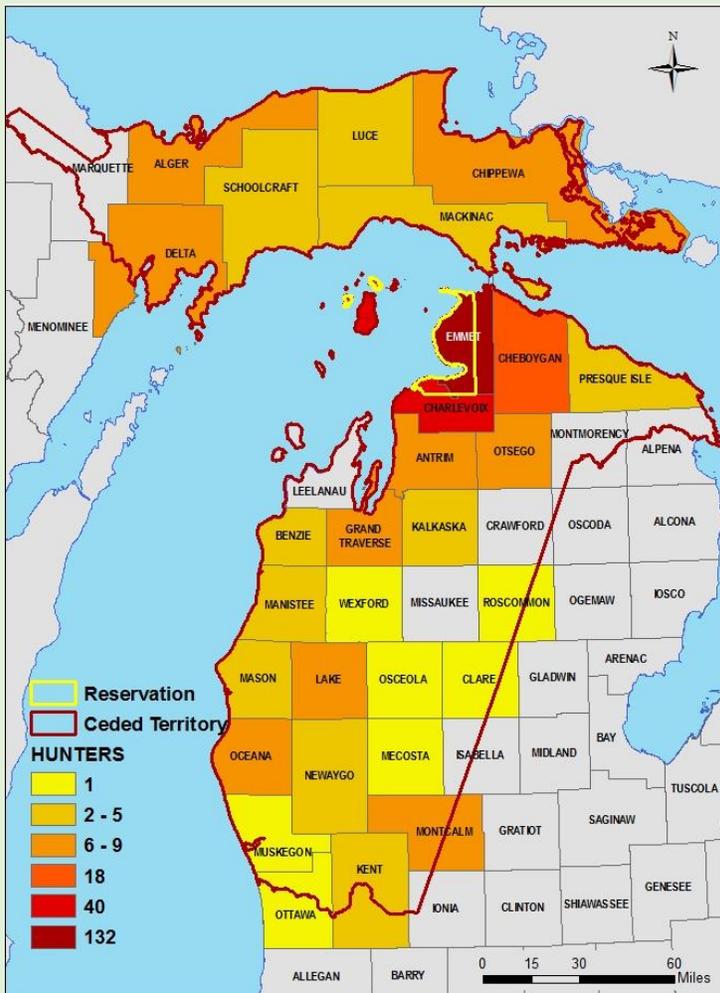
The top five species harvested the most often with a hook and line in 2016 were perch, bluegill, smelt, crappie, and walleye respectively and the species harvested the most using either a spear, hands, trotline or dip net were walleye, salmon and trout. Walleye was far and away the highest reported with 212 speared There also was an increase in reported harvest of salmon(42) and stealhead (28).

Tribal members reported fishing frequently in 32 of the 38 counties found within the 1836 Ceded Territory. Emmet County had far and away, the highest number of tribal members, twenty nine percent (29%) reporting that it was the county they "most frequently fished," followed by Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Delta, Chippewa and



Otsego Counties. The vast majority of LTBB members are exercising their Inland Article 13 rights on or very near to the LTBB Reservation (see *Fishers Map*) The remainder of those who responded had their effort distributed somewhat evenly throughout the other counties of the Ceded Territory.





Hunting

The next section of the survey, questions 6-10, was comprised of questions designed to determine whether the member hunted, what the member hunted, whether or not they were successful in harvesting any animals and if successful how many they harvested.

Eighty two percent (82%) of those surveyed reported hunting under their tribal license during 2016. The species cited as being harvested most often were deer, squirrel, rabbit, grouse, and ducks/geese respectively.

Survey respondents were asked to list the county they hunted most frequently. Twenty nine (29) of the 38 counties found within the 1836 Ceded Territory were cited. One hundred ninety (190) of those that hunted indicated that they had “hunted most frequently” in either Emmet, Charlevoix, Cheboygan 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.

In 2017 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 (CITIES) tag. Furbearer harvest by LTBB has been minimal and negligible at best. LTBB NRD Inland Fish and Wildlife was able to work with the USFWS in 2016 and secured CITIES authority.

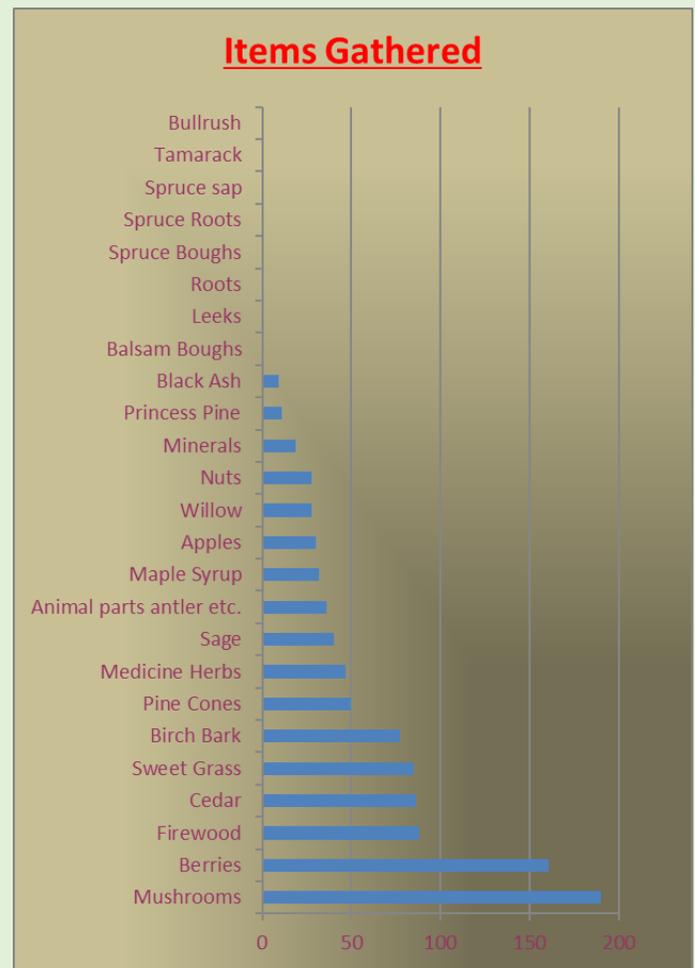
Very few survey respondents, less than 1% indicated trapping as activities they engaged in during the 2016 season. A total of four individuals listed trapping as an activity they participated in resulting the harvest of 6 raccon,3 beaver, 2 fox, and 2 mink.

Gathering

Tribal members gather plants and plant materials for a variety of reasons including, subsistence, medicinal or cultural purposes. Forty eight percent (48%) of the survey respondents report gathering in 2016.



The list of materials and vegetation gathered was quite varied however the top five items gathered most by the survey respondents in 2016 were mushrooms, berries, firewood, cedar and sweet grass respectively. Mushrooms and berries consistently rank at the top. It should be noted that two of the top five are sacred medicines of the





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. The 2016 elk herd population was estimated at 1,371.

The LTBB NRD tribal elk hunter application period for a 2017 elk kill tag was from May 1 to June 1, 2017. The lottery was held at the LTBB NRC meeting on Wednesday, July 12, 2017. A total of four elk tags were available to LTBB elk hunters.

Anishinabek. There also was marked decrease in the number of people gathering black ash in 2016. It decreased from a high of 21 to a low of 9 in 2016.

The Department also issued 14 firewood and 1 lodge pole gathering permits in 2015.

Migratory Harvest Results

LTBB has a rather low participation in hunting of migratory birds. Less than two percent (2%) of those surveyed, a total of eight (8) individuals reported hunting migratory birds. Those that did reported harvesting ten (10) different species. The species harvest the most were mallard ducks, woodcock, Canadian geese, and hooded merganser.

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 2016 eleven (11) survey respondents indicated they had hunted turkey. Twenty (20) turkeys were reported harvested.



In January 2016 MDNR conducted a nine-day aerial elk survey flying over 5,000 miles and counted a total of 1,002 elk. Applying a sight-ability index, they estimated the population at 1,371 +/-309 elk. The bull to cow ratio was 74:100 +/-13 and the calf to cow ratio was 45:100 +/-9. This 2016 estimate is more than double the reported elk population estimate for 2014 of 668 total elk. The 2012 aerial survey produced an estimate of 1,040 total Elk. Based on the 2016 estimate, the MDNR proposed a quota of 200 elk permits for both the 2016 and 2017 seasons. In accordance with the 2007 Inland Consent Decree the five tribes are allocated 10% of the total harvest equaling a total of 20 elk for 2017 tribal harvest. LTBB was allocated a total harvest of four elk in 2017 (1 either-sex, 3 antlerless). The season took place December 9-17, 2017 and all four tags were filled within the nine-day hunting period (Table 1, Figure 1).

On December 10, two elk were harvested by LTBB citizens. The first elk was taken by Gregory Barrette (Figure 2). He harvested a 6x6 bull elk in Montmorency County. The bull weighed 470 pounds dressed. The second elk taken was a 329-pound cow, also in Montmorency County. This elk was harvested by Patrick Boda (Figure 3). The third elk was harvested December 15 by Brandon Brimacombe. Brandon harvested a 370-pound cow at 10:30 in the morning in Cheboygan County (Figure 4). The final elk taken was a 350-pound cow by William Ortiz Jr. (Figure 5). Ortiz harvested his



cow in Otsego County at approximately 3:00 PM after tracking the animal for four hours.

Table 1. LTBB elk harvest results for the 2017 season.

2017 LTBB Elk Harvest											
Hunter #	Flag #	Seal #	Tag Choice	County	Land	Time of Harvest	Harvest Date	Elk Gender	Dressed Weight	Left Pts	Right Pts
H-0202	458	0000458	Either	Montmorency	Public	11:00 AM	12/10/2017	M	470	6	6
H-0810	459	0000459	Cow	Cheboygan	Public	10:30 AM	12/15/2017	F	370	0	0
H-0341	460	0000460	Cow	Montmorency	Public	2:00 PM	12/10/2017	F	329	0	0
H-0342	461	0000461	Cow	Otsego	Public	3:00 PM	12/17/2017	F	350	0	0

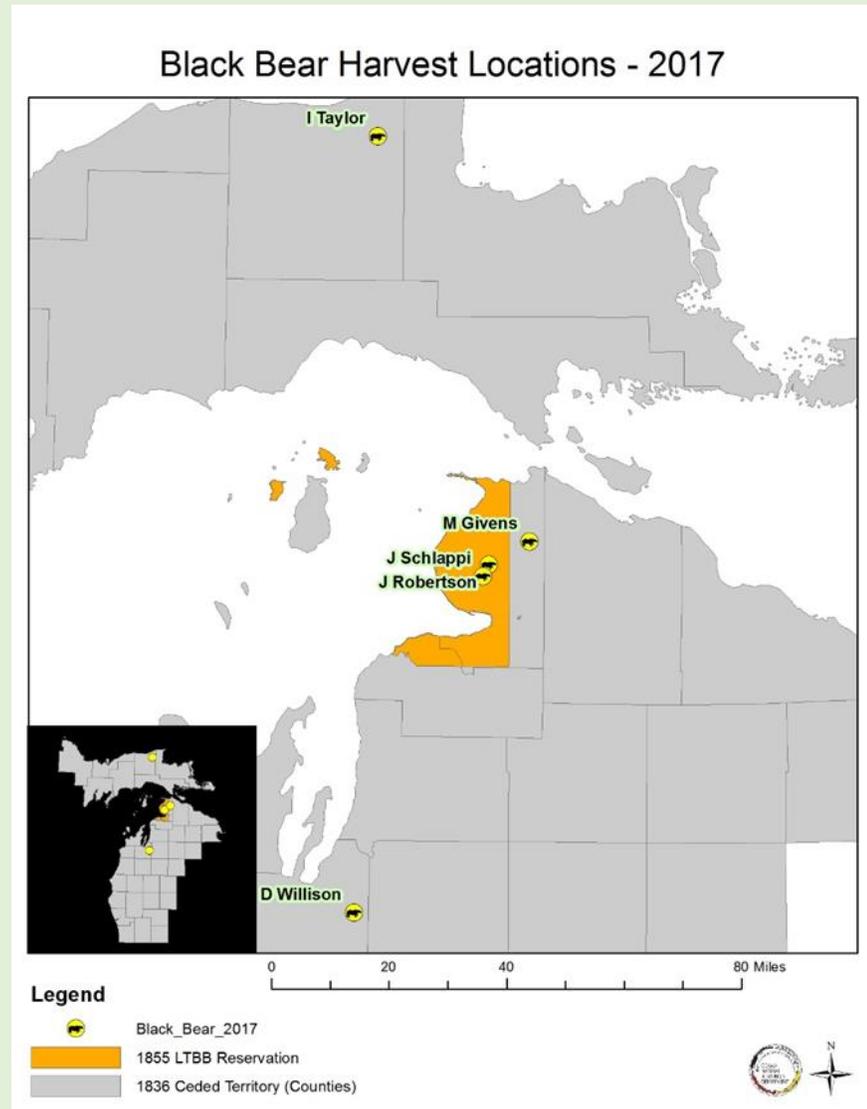
Bear

The 2017 black bear season was September 8th - 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 permit requests outnumber the available quota a live lottery will be conducted to determine successful applicants. Excess bear permits/tags available after the application deadline will be issued on first come first serve basis over the counter.

The Tribes are allocated 10% of the State's black bear harvest in each unit. The Tribes may authorize their members to take up to 12.5% of the available harvest in a given unit if they harvest 10% in the previous year. LTBB manages the number of tags issued to ensure that it does not exceed a harvest of more than 1/5th of the Tribes allocation.

A total of 44 permits were issued for the 2017 black bear season, 52% of which were issued for the Red Oak Bear Management Unit (BMU). Five black bears were harvested during the 2017 season. Joyce Robertson was the first LTBB member to harvest a black bear. She harvested a female of unknown weight September 9, 2017. John Schlappi harvested a 162-pound female September 10. Both of these bears were taken from the Red Oak BMU. Ivan Taylor harvested the third bear of the season, a 288-pound female, from the Newberry BMU. On September 18, Mark Givens harvested a 100-pound

male black bear from the Red Oak BMU. Dora Willison harvested a male in the Baldwin BMU September 18. This black bear weighed 288 pounds.



2017 Black Bear Harvest

Name	Harvest Date	Gender	Seal	BMU	Method	Dressed Weight
Joyce Robertson	9/9/2017	Female	0804499	Red Oak	Bait	Unkown
John Schlappi	9/10/2017	Female	0804496	Red Oak	Dogs	162
Ivan Taylor	9/10/2017	Female	0014329	Newberry	Bait	288
Mark Givens	9/18/2017	Male	0003028	Red Oak	Bait	100
Dora Willison	9/18/2017	Male	0018050	Baldwin	Dogs	288

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.

The 2017 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.

The 2017 Black Lake Sturgeon Allocation was announced November 30, 2016. The final allocation resulted in a total of seven fish for the Five Tribes and seven for State of Michigan anglers. The Inland Fisheries Committee (IFC) also agreed to the proposed population estimate (PE) of 1,113 adult lake sturgeon in the Black Lake System. LTBB and Grand Traverse Band (GTB) received a second sturgeon permit for 2017. The State of Michigan anglers harvested eight of their seven allotted lake sturgeon February 4, 2017. The state sturgeon season on Black Lake lasted 67 minutes with a total

of 332 state anglers being registered. Six females and two males were harvested during the brief season. LTBB harvested one of two possible lake sturgeon in 2017. On April 22, Frederick Holdorph harvested a mature female weighing 73.5 pounds and 62.5 inches in length near the mouth of the Upper Black River via spear



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 three hundred and sixty (1,360) deer tags were issued in 2016. Eighty three percent (83%) of the deer tags issued in 2016 were returned.

In 2017 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 2016 was 238 deer (121 antlerless, 117 antlered). The 2016 harvest was the highest reported to date exceeding the previous high of 231 deer harvested in 2014. The 2017 preliminary deer harvest is 200 (91 antlerless, 109 antlered) with 44% of the tags issued being returned. On average, antlerless deer comprised fifty seven percent (57%) of the harvest with the balance, forty three percent (43%) 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.

The Department also issued 14 special use permits for the harvest of deer in 2017. The permits were issued for Ghost Suppers, families in need, individual subsistence and for subsistence by elders unable to hunt.





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.

YEAR	# SPEAR REPORTS	# FISHERS	# COUNTIES	# RIVERS/LAKES
2002	0	0	0	0
2003	2	2	1	1
2004	20	10	5	8
2005	27	14	7	10
2006	13	5	4	8
2007	31	11	4	8
2008	81	44	9	18
2009	79	45	9	15
2010	76	29	8	13
2011	92	27	8	14
2012	72	23	6	12
2013	45	12	4	7
2014	86	36	7	15
2015	70	28	3	8
2016	82	14	3	6
2017	84	32	4	11

LTBB had thirty two (32) fishermen submit eighty four (84) harvest reports. Their efforts were spread out over four counties and eleven (11) different water bodies. Again most of the harvest occurred on or near the LTBB Reservation.

The overall 2017 reported harvest was consistent 2016 reported amounts. Two hundred and twelve total fish were harvested. Walleye was again the highest reported species

harvested. The reported salmon and rainbow trout harvest was markedly more, with forty-two (42) and twenty-eight (28) being harvested respectively.



Treaty Rights Enhancement Activities

The Department and NRC has taken on the charge of providing education opportunities to tribal members in order to increase their participation in exercising of Treaty Rights. In addition to the annual Hunter Safety program in August, Youth/community Deer Hunt- October 28th, Community Deer Processing Class- October 30th.

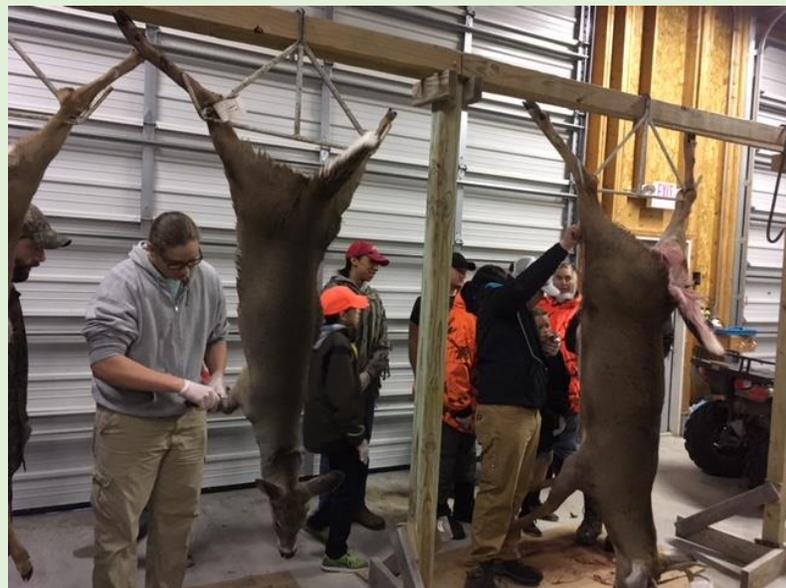
The Conservation Enforcement Program held the Annual Hunter Safety certification class August 25-27th. Fifteen (15) students participated in the course.

The LTBB NRD held the 5th Annual Youth Deer Hunt on October 28nd at the LTBB owned farm, Ziibijawang. The 300 acre plus farm is located in the Northern part of Emmet County just off LTBB Reservation. Four LTBB youth took part in the hunt. Each youth was accompanied by an adult relative or NRD staff mentor. One of the youth successfully harvested a five point buck.

On October 30th, the LTBB NRD hosted its 6th Annual Venison processing workshop. The workshop was once again held in the NRD boat storage building. A “hanging” pole was temporarily



constructed . Three deer harvested by Tribal community members were bought in to be cut up. Approximately 18-20 students participated and completed the whole process from skinning, deboning, cutting and grinding to packaging for the freezer.



Future Trends

A large portion of LTBB membership continues to actively exercise their treaty reserved rights by obtaining and using LTBB licenses with the vast majority exercising those rights on or near the LTBB Reservation. Around seventeen percent (17%) of LTBB's total membership obtained a license in 2017. The State of Michigan in contrast issues licenses to less than 10% of state citizens.

Overall it appears that tribal members are exercising their rights in a wide range of 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 continues to work with Tribal membership on increasing their understanding and compliance with regulations and orders related to the 2000 Great Lakes and the 2007 Inland Consent Decrees. The Department and Natural Resource Commission are also keen to point out opportunities available to Tribal Citizens to exercising Treaty Rights.





Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians

License Holder Survey - **This survey pertains to the 2016 Hunting and Fishing Season – Reservation and 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 Firewood Animal parts antler etc.
- Sweet Grass Princess Pine Berries Minerals
- Sage Maple Syrup Mushrooms Medicine Herbs
- Apples Other_____

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				



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:

