

Ashi-niswi giizisoog (Thirteen Moons)

Namebini-giizis

The new Namebini-giizis begins January 30th. This is the Sucker Fish Moon. Other names for this moon are Migizi-giizis, Eagle Moon and Makoonsag-gaa-nitaawaadi-giizis, When the bear cubs are born moon.

Results and updates on the Moose Study

In 2002, the Minnesota DNR, 1854 Treaty Authority, and FDL Resource Management Division (FDL RMD) began a study of the moose herd in the 1854 Ceded Territory. Between 2002 and 2008 150 adult cows and bulls were captured and fitted with radio collars. These collars allowed biologists to study their movements and try to understand causes and rates of mortality. In many studies involving the capture and handling of wild animals, there was some capture related mortality. Six of the original 150 moose died directly or indirectly as a result of capture.

Almost all of the collared moose stayed in the home range for the entire study. For cows this home range averaged 11.5 miles squared and bulls averaged 22.4 miles squared. Only a couple individuals migrated between distinct seasonal home ranges. The longest was a bull that traveled back and forth for 20 miles from a summer range in the Boundary Waters to a winter range near Silver Island Lake. Even fewer moose left their normal home range and made permanent long distance movements. One bull went to Quetico Park in Ontario and one cow traveled all the way to east Duluth.

The oldest cow in the study lived to be 20 years old. The oldest bull was 16. Most of the

moose didn't live past about 14 years old, and many died before 10 years of age. Hunting accounted for 14% of all mortalities and trains and vehicles for 10%. Wolves took 9% of the study animals, and this was probably a conservative estimate. There were many instances where wolves clearly fed on a moose carcass, but the evidence wasn't clear if they killed the moose or just scavenged it. Health related mortality accounted for 32% of all mortality. In these cases an intact carcass was found without apparent injuries. Disease or parasites were likely culprits, but radio collar technology didn't allow for quick notification of an animal's death. By the time biologists could get to a carcass, the tissues had deteriorated too much to allow a specific disease or parasite to be identified. Remaining mortalities accounted for 33% and were labeled "unknown." In these cases there wasn't enough left of the carcass to know why the animal died. Likely "unknowns" were some combination of wolf predation and health related mortality. Non-hunting related mortality of adult moose averaged 21% in this study. This figure is significantly higher than the 8-12% reported from other moose studies in North America.

High rates of health related and unknown mortality from this original study led the DNR to begin a follow up study of adult moose. FDL RMD and 1854 Treaty Authority are assisting with this new study. Last February, 111 adult moose were fitted with satellite GPS collars that transmit the animal's location several times a day to the biologists' computers. The collars send a text message to the biologists' cell phones if an animal dies. This enables much faster response when a moose dies and a better opportunity to understand what happened.

Of the original 111 animals, 4 died in connection with capture activities. Of the remaining 107, 19 have since died. Roughly half of the adult mortalities so far are health related - broken bones, winter ticks, liver flukes, and brainworm have all been diagnosed. Three mortalities were classified as "unknown but likely health related." Wolves were responsible for the remaining mortalities either directly or indirectly through secondary infections resulting from an attack. The animals killed by wolves tended to be older than animals that died for other reasons.

In addition, the DNR began a study of moose calves last May to research why in spite



Collared Moose by Mike Schrage, FDL RM Wildlife Biologist

of good pregnancy rates, so few calves make it to adulthood. FDL RMD has assisted with this study too. Forty-nine calves were fitted with the satellite GPS collars this past spring. Eleven calves were abandoned by their mothers due to captures. This number is too high, and biologists are looking at ways to reduce this figure next spring. In addition, 4 calves slipped their collars off. Of the remaining 34 calves, 17 were killed by wolves and 4 by bears. One calf drowned,

and 3 others were abandoned later on by their mothers for unknown reasons. Most calf mortality occurred in the first month of life. At this time there are still nine calves alive.

Both of the new studies have so far collected less than a year's worth of data. Results are likely to change with more time. Contact Mike Schrage at (218) 878-7103 for more information.

Upcoming Events:

Sign up to the 13 Moons listserv for the latest information on workshops and events by emailing thirteenmoons@fdlrez.com Don't forget to check us out on Facebook! 13 Moons Ashi niswi giizisoog

This page addresses culture, ecology, and natural resource management. Thirteen Moons is the Fond du Lac Tribal College Extension Program and is a collaboration of Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College, Fond du Lac Resource Management, funded by the USDA-National Institute of Food and Agriculture.

Ashi-niswi giizisoog Ojibwemowin Page

Anishinaabemowin Lessons

Basic Ojibwe words and phrases:

Double Vowel Chart

This is how to pronounce Ojibwe words.
All consonants sound the same as in English.

“Zh”- sounds like the “su” in measure
“a”- sounds like the “u” in sun
“aa”- sounds like the “a” in father
“i”- sounds like the “i” in sit
“ii”- sounds like the “ee” in feet

“o”- sounds like the “o” in go
“oo”- sounds like the “oo” in food
“e”- sounds like the “ay” in stay

Days of the Week

Monday (day after prayer day)-
Ishwaa-anami’e giizhigad
Tuesday (second day)- Niizho-giizhigad
Wednesday (half way)- Aabitoose

Thursday (fourth day)- Niiyo giizhigad
Friday (fifth day)- Naano giizhigad
Saturday (floor washing day)-
Giziibiigiisaginige-giizhigad
Sunday (last work day or prayer day)-
Ishwaa-anokiigiizhigad or Anami’e-giizhigad

Source: www.ojibwe.org/home/pdf/ojibwe_beginner_dictionary.pdf

Ashi-niswi giizisoog BIGADA'WAA WORD SEARCH

Find the Ojibwe words in the puzzle below

R O I T N I W O M E B A A N I H S I N A Y
D Y P I P G I M A G I W E W A A D A W O W
G I K I N O O A M A A D I I W I G A M I G
Q L J Y B C K T Y W Y T A B F L I I B Y S
G C W X Z K N R F I Y I N M O U Z L E Z D
N X E C P L A P G I W E R V O E U O N I U
I D L K U M G A I S R A Y C O U Q K J I S
I J O I W Y I B I I C S I J G A P D K B T
J T A G L O Z R Z N I N S G N P R P Q I U
A D T N E H E E I I W E Z I I B I C S I B
W Y V A S E W M S I T G X J V A I I A N J
G U V N U B K E W W W A F E R Q E X S S Q
A H H A N S O Q X I R M J O P F B E Z O D
M E V L M U O M X G Q O I P K G H D O O N
N S H B I L N T F A N W Z D Z A P W A P D
A L J U K I T X K M N A P E I T C Y T W O
R J S E A V D Q S I I A H I J I G O Y A A
W J M L B M G W K G Z D U O Y Y M A L A T
I R U J F X J Q Q H X W M Q X U O I J G H
H K N N I P P K B W I M Y U W J F J I A A
T R R J Z J O H B T H K N O B E S P K N O

Ojibwe Wordlist

Ojibwe language	Anishinaabemowin
Outside	Agwajiing
Pipe	Opwaagan
Powwow	Niimi'idim
Restaurant	Wiisiniwigamig
River	Ziibi
School	Gikinoo'amaadiwigamig
Singers	Negamowaad
Smudge	Nookwezigan
Star	Anang
Store	Adaawewigamig
Stream	Ziibiins
Sun	Giizis

Source: www.ojibwe.org/home/pdf/ojibwe_beginner_dictionary.pdf