

# Ashi-niswi giizisoog (Thirteen Moons)

## Waatebagaa giizis

*Manoominikie giizis is the Leaves Changing Colors Moon. Other names for the month of September are Mandaamini giizis or Corn Moon and Moozo giizis or Moose Moon.*

### Demonstration Garden Update

By Danielle Diver,  
FDLTCC Extension Garden  
Coordinator

Sadly, summer is beginning to wind down, and the chilly air will come soon to arrest the growth of our garden plants. At the demonstration garden we have a hoop house that will help to stave off the cold weather for a couple extra weeks of growth and hopefully ripen our tomatoes and watermelons. For those of you who don't have a hoop house, there are some inexpensive things you can do to protect your crops until they are ready to harvest.

Keep in mind that some garden plants are at least a little

cold tolerant. Crops like kale, cabbage, broccoli, and cauliflower can withstand temperatures as low as 18F. Other plants, like peas, carrots, beets, potatoes, spinach, Swiss chard, lettuce, and onions, can tolerate low temperatures as well (in the range of 30F-50F). The most tender crops include tomatoes, peppers, corn, beans, and melons which need protection when temperatures drop below 50F or so. Protection could be a light-colored, lightweight fabric, like AgriFab or Remay (available from online farm supply companies), or a canvas tarp, or even a bed sheet.

If you have a raised bed garden, you can add a "low tunnel" to trap heat for a relatively

small cost. The low tunnel frame can be attached to the sides of the raised bed along its length, and a removable clear plastic tarp can be placed over the frame. Plans for low tunnels can be found at [www.pvcplans.com](http://www.pvcplans.com). You can outfit the north side of a low tunnel (or a high tunnel or greenhouse) with insulation and/or reflective foil to trap even more heat, and if possible you could incorporate bottles or barrels of water into the design. Cold frames are another season extension option. They are like mini-greenhouses with adjustable glass or plastic lids. You can make your own cold frames using scrap lumber and an old window, or you could buy them from a garden

supply store. The website [www.pvcplans.com](http://www.pvcplans.com) also has a plan for a large cold frame made of PVC pipe and plastic tarps.

If you decide not to employ any of these season extension techniques, you should make sure to harvest all of your tender crops before the first frost. Most root crops can handle at least a light frost, while tomatoes, peppers, squash, and other tender plants will be withered and brown by the morning. The arrival of the first frost doesn't necessarily mean an end to the gardening season, though. Last year I was harvesting potatoes almost until Thanksgiving. Also, October is a good time to plant garlic for next year. You can order it from seed suppliers

or try your luck with grocery store garlic. And broad-leaf perennials can typically be planted any time of the year that the soil is workable (evergreens don't always do so well when planted in the late fall), so you can take advantage of clearance sales at the local garden centers and stock your landscape with native edible fruits or other pollinator-supporting native plants. Check the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources website at [www.dnr.state.mn.us/gardens/nativeplants](http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/gardens/nativeplants) for a list of plants native to Minnesota, and check out [www.xerces.org](http://www.xerces.org) to find out what you can do to help native bees and other pollinators.

### Livelihoods, Food, & Climate

By Dave Wilsey  
U of MN Extension

Manominike giizis is upon us in a year that has brought many surprises and challenges to food and livelihood systems featuring wild natural resources, not the least of which was the swallowing of the manoomin by the region's lakes and rivers.

This year began on the tail end of a dry fall and winter with little snow cover. With soil exposed and dry, sugar season came and went quickly as a result of the quick and sustained onset of warm temperatures in late Feb. and March. The syrup producers were hit hardest with

some reporting only a third of typical production.

Yet abundant rainfall in May and record warm spring temps, literally, gave northern gardeners plenty of reasons for hope. Gardens were in early and crops looked good in mid-June, when epic rains that followed the wet spring flooded out many gardens and commercial crop producers. In the FDL Ojibwe Garden, heavy rainfall underscored the wisdom of the traditional raised bed system, which kept crops above the water and channeled runoff.

June rains also generated high water levels and flooding that decimated the year's manoomin crop. Fond du Lac's rice lakes

won't be harvested this year, according to natural resource manager Tom Howes, nor will many in the region. A silver lining is that Fond du Lac is taking advantage of the high water levels to help eradicate Pickerelweed, which competes with the rice in many rice lakes and is also intolerant of high water levels.

June flooding also potentially affected regional fisheries. According to one Minnesota DNR hatchery manager, Mark Gottwald, the effects of the flood on fish populations may not be apparent for a couple of years. Flooding also potentially affects fish habitat, according to SeaGrant educator, Cindy

Hagley.

Finally, climate patterns affect moose populations. And although there will be a moose hunt in 2012, FDL wildlife biologist, Mike Schrage, says that the population is experiencing a long-term decline and continues to be stressed by the combined effects of a winter warming trend.

It is beyond doubt that our regional climate is shifting, although much debate still focuses on the causes of change, the likely form of future changes, and the effects of both. Equally certain is the fact that natural resource based livelihood strategies will be substantially influenced by climate patterns,

associated weather episodes, and related factors such as expanding and contracting ranges for insects, plants, and animals. Shifting climate has made significant challenges to those who rely on wild resources for food, exchange, or income. Years like this one highlight vulnerability, but also serve to demonstrate the profound wisdom in strategies that are divers—in products, places, and time. The benefits of such strategies may come to be better appreciated as our regional climate continues to shift, perhaps becoming characterized by sustained wet or dry patterns and short yet dramatic weather events such as wind, rain, and snow.

#### Upcoming Events:

Sign up to the 13 Moons listserv for the latest information on workshops and events by emailing [thirteenmoons@fdlrez.com](mailto: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, and University of Minnesota Extension.*

# Ashi-niswi giizisoog Ojibwemowin Page

*Ojibwemowin lessons graciously provided by Dave "Niib" Aubid.*

## Manoominikewin AAbajichiganan Ikidowinan

### Glossary of Wild Rice Harvesting Tools & Terms

**Abwi** [ a/bwi ] A paddle.

**Abwiin** [ a/bwiin ] Two or more paddles.

**Asemaa** [ a/ se/maa ]

Tobacco-oftentimes, a traditional offering of manoomin harvesters.

**Bangisin** [ ban/gi/sin ]

It (manoomin) is falling.

**Bawa'am** [ ba/wa'am ]

someone harvests manoomin knocking it off the rice plant with sweeping, flailing motions

**Binaasin** [ bi/naa/sin ]

It (manoomin) is blown off the rice plant.

**Bawa'iganaak** [ ba/wa'/i/ga/naak ]

one of the two hand held wild rice harvesting sticks used in harvesting manoomin. A bawa'iganaak is usually made from cedar tree wood (giizhikaadag).

One bawa'iganaak is used to pull the manoomin close to the jiimaan while the other bawa'iganaak gently knocks

or strokes the manoomin directly into the jiimaan.

**Bawa'iganaakoon** [ ba/wa'/i/ga/naa/koon ]

two or more hand held wild rice harvesting sticks used for harvesting manoomin.

**Biiminaakwaan** [ bii/mi/naa/kwaan ] [ bii/mi/naa/kwaa nens ]

rope, string

**Bootaagan** [ boo/taa/gan ]

equipment for threshing manoomin. through friction, threshing separates the parched outer hull (skin) from the manoomin kernel

**Dakotep** [ da/ko/tep ]

dako carries the Ojibwe language meaning for tying something, duct tape or duck tape

**Gaandakii'igan**

[ gaan/da/kii'/i/gan ] or

**Gaandakii'iganaak**

[ gaan/da/kii'/i/ga/naak ]

a wooden push pole used to propel the jiimaan through the water. traditionally, a gaandakii'igan can be made from cedar or tamarack. Measuring anywhere from 12 to 20 feet in total length, a tra-

ditional gaadikii'iganaak has a wooden fork at one end.

**Gaazhitood Manoomin**

a wild rice processor. someone who finishes green wild rice.

**Gidasan** [ gi/da/san ]

(You) parch (completely dry out) something usually manoomin

**Gidasige** [ gi/da/si/ge ]

s/he parches something usually manoomin (wild rice)

**Giizhigin** [ gii/zhi/gin ]

it is ripe. it .has completed its growth.

**Jiimaan** [ jii/maan ]

canoe or generally any watercraft.

when used with the pre-noun wiigwaasi- ; the word becomes birchbark canoe = wiigwaasi-jiimaan

**Manoominikaan** [ manoominikaan ]

a wild rice harvesting area that can be a lake or river or flowage. it can also refer to a rice field on the lake or river or flowage.

**Mashkimod** [ ma/shki/

mod ] A bag.

**Mashkimodan** [ ma/shki/mo/dan ]

Two or more bags.

**Ingodooshkin** one bag

**Niizhooshkin** two bags

**Nisooshkin** three bags

**Nii'ooshkin** four bags

**Naanooshkin** five bags

**Mimigoshkan** [ mi mi go

shkan ] (You) thresh the

manoomin with your mo-

cassined feet

**Nooshkaachige** [ noo/shkaa/chi/ge ]s/he winnows the manoomin.

**Nooshkaatoon** [ noo/

shkaa/toon ] (You) winnow

it! Remove the chaff from the wild rice by fanning it within a birch bark container known as a nooshkaachinaagan

**Manoominike** [ ma/noo/mi/ni/ke ]

someone harvests manoomin

**Manoominikewin** Ma/noo/

mi/ni/ke/win

## Basic Ojibwe Language Pronunciation

Interact with other Ojibwe speakers of all levels by listening and speaking.

A standardized spelling system is an important key to proper pronunciation. The most used standardized system is the Double Vowel Orthography (DVO). You may find further information on the DVO (Double Vowel Orthography); within the book called "A Concise Dictionary of Minnesota Ojibwe." Ojibwe pronunciation skills are enhanced through syllable identification.

Each of the individual seven vowels of the DVO can be a syllable by itself.

Long Vowels

Short Vowels

aa = father

a = about

e = café

i = pin

ii = seen

o = obey, book

oo = boat, boot

To identify additional syllables, always be sure each syllable contains 1 vowel. When identifying each syllable, create vowel-ending syllables when possible. Consonant cluster; 2 or more consonants that must be pronounced together; except the consonant clusters with m or n; pronounce divided after m or n.

## Ganawenjigewin

### Maawanji'idiwin

*By FDL Resource Management Staff*

The 2nd Annual Ganawenjigewin Maawanji'idiwin "Taking Care of Things Gathering" will be taking place from 1-6 p.m. Sept. 13 behind the FDL Ojibwe School at the powwow arbor. Fond du Lac Resource Management will be showcasing programs with educational displays and activities. The Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College Extension Program will highlight the 13 Moons and Garden programs. There will be a farmer's market and art vendor tables for local artists and gardeners. To request a table please call Shannon Judd at (218) 878-7123 or email shannonjudd@fdlrez.com. Hope to see you there. Gigawaabin.

## The following Anishinaabe (Ojibwe) statements are given some rough English translations. How would you say them in English?

**Hay', gaawiin gegoo manoomin ayaamagasinoo omaa noongom.**

Too bad, no wild rice not any of it here now.

**Onzaam niibowa giigimiwan Ode'imini-Giizis giigoojid.**

Was too much rain when the Strawberry Moon was hanging in sky.

**Giishpin manoomin wiiayaaman booch waasa da-naadiyan.**

If wild rice you want, it's necessary you'll have to go far to get it.

**Ingoji giigichi-gimiwan-zinog.**

Somewhere there was a big rain not.

**Gemaage besho iwidi Gaa-Zaagaskwaajimekaag.**

Perhaps close to over there nearby Leech Lake.

**Gemaage iwidi keyaa Gaa-Waabaabigaanikaag**

Perhaps over there in the direction of White Earth.

**Maagizhaa gaye gidaa-aadawen manoomin wii-ayaaman.**

And maybe you could/should

buy wild rice (if) you want it.

### Challenge Translation

**Q? Giga-gashkitoon ina jimanoominikeyan?**

*Please email your translation to: Thirteenmoons@fdlrez.com*

*A translation will be provided in next month's Oji-article.*