

Field Guide & Journal



Use this guide to explore the wonderful creatures living on our tribal lands. Keep in mind:

- Always use safety first;
- Never approach a wild animal;
- Never hinder the natural environment;
- Never leave behind trash or garbage;
- Never eat wild fruit, plants or herbs if you do not know EXACTLY what they are.

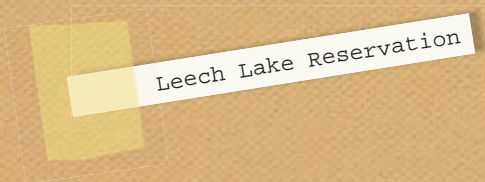
Download this book online at:
www.llojibwe.org/drm/fieldguide.html

Only when the last tree has been cut down,
the last river poisoned and the last fish been caught will
we realize money cannot be eaten.
- Cree Indian Proverb



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Division of Resource Management
Environmental Lands Department

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Leech Lake Reservation



2015 Leech Lake Reservation Field Guide and Journal

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You can find this publication on our website at: www.llojibwe.org/drm/fieldguide.html



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Credits

Project Conception and Graphic Design by **Cari Tabor**; Species Information & Compilation, and Ojibwe Name reference by **Alyssa Myhrer**; Technical Assistance by **Brenda Pence**; Species Occurrence information and Threatened, Endangered, Sensitive information Provided by **Steve Mortensen**, Fish, Wildlife and Plant Resources Program Director. Map provided by **Ryan Anderson**.

Henderson, Bobby (Photographer). 2014-2015. Monarch Caterpillar, p 58; Common Milkweed, p 90; Fireweed (Right), p 92.

Mortensen, Steve (Photographer). 2014-2015. Fritillary Butterfly, p 55; Eastern Tiger Swallowtail (Left), p 56; Porcupine, p 64; Fisher, p 65; Showy Lady's Slipper, p 87 & 100 (Right); Wild Rice (2), p 104.

Myhrer, Alyssa (Photographer). 2014-2015. Salamander, p 8; Frog Eggs, p 9; American Toad, p 10; Common Garter Snake, p 12; Common Snapping Turtle, p 14; Gray Tree Frog (2), p 16; Northern Leopard Frog, p 18; Painted Turtle, p 20; American White Pelican (2), p 24; Bald Eagle, p 26; Black-capped Chickadee, p 28; Common Loon, p 30; Great Gray Owl (2), p 32; Mallard, p 34; Osprey, p 36; Pileated Woodpecker, p 38; Ruby-throated Hummingbird, p 40; Ruffed Grouse, p 42; Sunfish, p 44; Black Crappie, p 46; Northern Pike, p 48; Walleye, p 50; White Sucker (2), p 52; Dragonfly, p 54; Eastern Swallowtail Puddling, p 55; Eastern Tiger Swallowtail (Right), p 56; Monarch Butterfly, p 58; Orange-belted Bumblebee, p 60; Virginia Ctenucha Moth, p 62; Chipmunk, p 65; Bear Family, p 65; American Black Bear (2), p 66; Eastern Cottontail Rabbit, p 68; Gray Wolf, p 70; Mink, p 72; Muskrat, p 74; Northern River Otter, p 76; Porcupine, p 78; Raccoon, p 80; Red Fox, p 82; White-tailed Deer (2), p 84; Black-eyed Susan (2), p 88; Fireweed (Left), p 92; Lowbush Blueberry, p 94; Marsh Marigold (2), p 87 & 96; Red Columbine (2), p 98; Showy Lady's Slipper (Left), p 100; Water Lily (2), p 102; Balsam Fir, p 108; Eastern White Pine, p 110; Jack Pine, p 112; Northern Red Oak, p 114; Northern White Cedar, p 116; Paper Birch, p 118; Quaking Aspen, p 120; Red Maple, p 122; Red Pine, p 124; White Spruce, p 126.

Myhrer, Alyssa (Illustrator). 2015. Frog Lifecycle, p 9; Egg Nests, p 23; Fish Parts, p 45; Butterfly Parts, p 54; American Black Bear Tracks, p 66; Eastern Cottontail Rabbit Tracks, p 68; Gray Wolf Tracks, p 70; Mink Tracks, p 72; Muskrat, p 74; Northern River Otter Tracks, p 76; Porcupine Tracks, p 78; Raccoon Tracks, p 80; Red Fox Tracks, p 82; White-tailed Deer, p 84; Flower Parts, p 87; Tree Leaf Parts, p 107.

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A special Thank You to Michael Northbird, General Assistance Program Manager and Steve Mortensen, Fish, Wildlife & Plant Resources Program Director.

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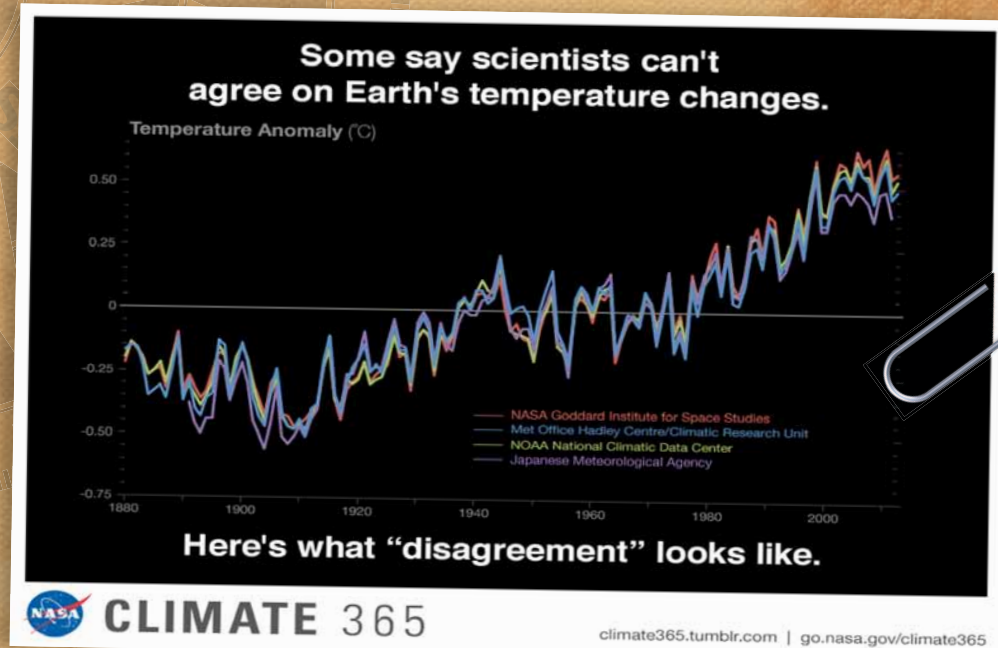
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Climate Change Anticipate, Prepare, Adapt



Credit: Vostok ice core data/J.R. Petit et al.; NOAA Mauna Loa CO2 record.

While using your Leech Lake DRM Activity Field Guide, it is important to remember that climate change plays a key role in the future of all species listed throughout the book. Do you know how animals and plants anticipate climate change? Maybe you've noticed bears not going into hibernation as early as in the past, which may mean they anticipated warmer fall weather. Have you noticed species of plants or animals preparing for changes in climate? If so, what do you notice? Like maybe squirrel nests are becoming bigger than they ever have, which could indicate they are preparing for colder temperatures. What do you notice about the plants and animals around you and their ability to adapt to changes in their environment? Something common in the winter time is animals using man-made infrastructure for housing and adapting it their needs.



Most likely, you or a family member can identify changes in our environment due to adverse affects in our climate. Climate change means any change in climate such as warming or cooling. What is the difference between "normal climate change" and "abnormal climate change"? Normal climate change is based on scientific research of the Earth's natural flux of climate change over millions of years. This data includes an average global temperature, as well as, peak record highs and record lows. Abnormal climate change is based on scientific research of the Earth's man-made impact on climate change over the last 100 years or so ("industrial age") in comparison to the natural flux over millions of years. This simple information is the easiest to understand. It is also important to note, that no community has all of the answers and all communities will be affected, either directly or indirectly, by abnormal climate changes in the future. So, please take a minute during each activity to reflect on what that particular species might be subjected to over the

next 100 years. Recognize there are real concerns about climate change and our natural environment and it's relation to technological and industrial advances, as well as, related pollution and increases in contamination on our land.

Evidence of abnormal climate change is abundant. Some easily identifiable impacts include: Sea Level Rises, Global Temperature Rise, Warming of Earth's Oceans, Increased Rate of Shrinking Ice Sheets, Rapid Decreases in Arctic/Antarctic Sea Ice, Loss of Glaciers at alarming rates, Extreme Weather Events, Ocean Acidification, and Decreased Snow Cover, as well as, earlier snow melts worldwide. Normal climate change still exists too, however, historically it has taken place over long periods of time in Earth's history and it increasingly becomes more difficult to differentiate due to the large amount of abnormal data outweighing all indicators of normal climate changes.

How to Use the Book

The Occurrence and TES Status sections will tell you the status of each species as it pertains to the Leech Lake Reservation, The Plant Life Cycle, and Tree Type sections will help you learn more about that specific species.

Ojibwe Name, What Native Ojibwe speakers call it.

Scientific Name, What scientists call it.

Common Name, What we call it.

Subject Image

The left page is the species information and identification page. Use this page to help you find the species on the Leech Lake Reservation.

The right page is for you to record your findings.

Some pages may also include extra tidbits of information.

This white space is for you to draw a picture of what you find. You can also take a picture and tape or glue the image into this section. You may also collect tree leaves or plant parts and tape or glue them here.

The lower section is for you to record detailed information about the species you find. Don't forget to look for signs each species might leave behind.

The upper section is for you to record when and where you located the species. You can also record the season and weather.

American Toad

Scientific Name: *Bufo americanus*

Ojibwe Name: [Blank]

Common Name: [Blank]

TES Status: [Blank]

Description: Brown and orange colored skin with one or two warts in each darker patch on its back. Their chest is a lighter color with small dark spots.

Size: 2 - 3 1/2 inches long

Life Span: Most only live for a year in the wild, but they can live up to 10 years.


Habitat: During the breeding season, they can be found near water, but after the breeding season they may be found in most habitat types.

Food: Most of their diet consists of insects.

Breeding: Breeding begins in the spring from hibernation. They begin the breeding season. Their mating call can be heard from mid-April through June. Eggs are fertilized from outside as the female lays them underwater. Eggs are laid in long jelly like tubes. Eggs hatch in 3-12 days into tadpoles. It takes 40-70 days for them to transform into adults.

Overwinter Habits: In the winter months, they burrow down to under the frost line and hibernate. If the frost line gets lower the toad will keep burrowing in the dirt to stay below it.

Tidbit: Toads have conspicuous glandular glands on their skin that secrete a milky substance called bufotoxin. When they are provoked animals and may be green but they turn blue and their toad.



Field Notes

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

I observed this species.

Tracks Sounds

Length: _____ Height: _____

Estimated Weight: _____

Colors: _____

This subject is: Amphibian Reptile

Describe the skin type: _____

What was the subject doing? _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Weather	Sunny	Partly Cloudy	Cloudy	Windy
Soil	Wet	Wet	Wet	Wet
Plant	Green	Green	Green	Green
Other				

Key to Codes

The following codes and information are specific to the Leech Lake Reservation Tribal Lands.

Occurrence Codes

You will find an occurrence code for each species in the guide. Please refer to this key as you explore.

- R** Resident - Resident year round that is now, or is likely to live on Leech Lake Reservation.
- B** Breed - Species that is now, or is likely to breed on Leech Lake Reservation.
- M** Migration - Species typically only seen during migration that does not usually breed here.
- A** Accidental - Rare or accidental visitor.

Threatened, Endangered, Sensitive Rank Codes

In order for a species to be listed on the Threatened, Endangered, Sensitive (TES) list, it must meet one or more of the following criteria:

- The species is known to exist on the reservation at the present time.
- The species is known to have historically been present on the reservation.
- The reservation is within the range of the species and suitable habitat is found on the reservation.

Please note: TES rank does not apply to all species.

- E** Endangered - A species is listed as endangered when it is likely to become extinct or extirpated from the reservation unless measures are taken to protect it and/or its habitat.
- T** Threatened - A threatened species is one that is likely to become endangered or extirpated from the reservation unless measures are taken to protect it and/or its habitat.
- S** Sensitive - A sensitive species is one that is likely to become threatened or endangered from the reservation unless measures are taken to protect it and/or its habitat.
- MC** Management Concern - A species that is likely to reach TES status unless measures are taken to protect its habitat, protect it from non-native species invasion, disease issues, or other factors that pose a threat to it.

Plant Life Cycle

This section refers to the yearly life cycle of a plant species. There are two main groups, Annual and Perennial. You will find more information about plant life in the Plants introduction on page 86.

Tree Type

This section refers to the two main groups of trees, coniferous and deciduous. You will find more information about tree types in the Tree introduction on page 106.



Amphibians & Reptiles



Amphibians begin life as one type of organism like a tadpole and then change into another like a frog. From unshelled eggs, most start off as some type of larvae with gills that extract air from the water around them. They then develop a lung and breathe air. Salamanders, frogs, and toads are all amphibians.

Reptiles are a group of animals that are covered in scales with dry skin. All except snakes have legs and well-defined toes and claws. Most reptiles lay eggs but there are a few species of snakes and lizards that give birth to live young. Lizards, snakes, and turtles are all reptiles.

Many people may be afraid of snakes, frogs, salamanders, toads, or turtles, but they are important to the ecosystem and should not be killed for no reason. On the reservation, there are no poisonous snakes that can kill people. In the spring, many people listen for the first songs of the Spring Peepers. They are known as a symbol of spring time.



Eggs

Frogs lay eggs in masses, toads lay eggs in long chains. After the eggs are fertilized by the male, it will take 6-21 days to hatch.



Frog

The frog has completed its full growth cycle in around 12-16 weeks.



Tadpole

When hatched the tadpole will stick to floating weeds and grasses. After 7-10 days, it will swim and feed on algae.



Frog Lifecycle

Young Frog

In 12 weeks, the tadpole will develop into a small version of its parent.



Tadpole with Legs

Legs begin to develop in 6-9 weeks. The tadpoles appetite will also begin to increase and will now eat dead insects and plants.





Field Notes

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

I observed this species.

Tracks Sounds

Length: _____ Height: _____

Estimated Weight: _____

Colors: _____

This subject is: Amphibian Reptile

Describe the skin type: _____

What was the subject doing? _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

American Toad

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Occurrence	TES Status
<i>Bufo americanus</i>	<i>Obiigomakakii</i>	R B M A	E T S MC

Description

Reddish brown colored skin with one to two warts in each darker patch on its back. Their chest is a lighter color with small dark spots.

Size

2-3½ inches long

Life Span

Most only live for a year in the wild, but they can live up to 10 years.

Habitat

During the breeding season, they can be found near water, but after the breeding season they may be found in most habitat types.

Food

Most of their diet consists of insects.

Breeding

Soon after emerging from hibernation, they begin the breeding season. Their mating call can be heard from mid-April-June. Eggs are fertilized from males as the female lays them underwater. Eggs are laid in two long jelly like tubes. Eggs hatch in 3-12 days into tadpoles. It takes 40-70 days for them to transform into adults.

Overwinter Habits

In the winter months, they burrow down to under the frost line and hibernate. If the frost line gets lower, the toad will keep burrowing in the dirt to stay below it.

Toads have conspicuous paratoid glands on their back that secrete a milky substance called bufotoxin when they are provoked. This substance tastes bad to animals and may even kill others if they try to eat this toad.



Field Notes

Blank area for field notes.

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

I observed this species.

Tracks Sounds

Length: _____ Height: _____

Estimated Weight: _____

Colors: _____

This subject is: Amphibian Reptile

Describe the skin type: _____

What was the subject doing? _____

Notes: _____

Additional lines for notes.

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Garter Snake



Common Garter Snake

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Occurrence	TES Status
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>	Ginebig	R B M A	E T S MC

Description

A medium sized black snake with three yellow lengthwise stripes on its back and sides.

Size

Length: up to 3 feet

Life Span

3-4 years

Habitat

Can be found sunning themselves on rocks or the edge of the road. They can be found in most types of habitats.

Food

They eat many different types of food including earthworms, small rodents, frogs, and insects.

Breeding

It takes about 2 years for these snakes to reach sexual maturity. Male snakes emerge from hibernation before the females do. Once the females have emerged, male snakes will surround her and give off strong pheromones. The female then chooses a male to reproduce with. Females give birth in August or September and the young are left to fend for themselves.

Overwinter Habits

During the winter months, Garter Snakes find an unused burrow or rock pile to get below the frost line to hibernate.





Field Notes

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

I observed this species.

Tracks Sounds

Length: _____ Height: _____

Estimated Weight: _____

Colors: _____

This subject is: Amphibian Reptile

Describe the skin type: _____

What was the subject doing? _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



If you see a Snapping Turtle proceed with caution because they have a very long neck & powerful jaws and can be aggressive on land.

Common Snapping Turtle

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Occurrence	TES Status
<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	Mikinaak	R B M A E T S MC	

Description

The back of their shell may be green, brown or black in color. Younger turtles have spiky rough shells that get smoother as they age. They have leathery skin and a large head with powerful jaws. They have very sharp long claws that help them defend themselves and dig holes for laying eggs.

Size

Shell: can reach 8-15 inches across
Weight: up to 65 pounds
These are the largest turtles found in Minnesota.

Lifespan

Up to 57 years. It takes 5-7 years for Snapping Turtles to reach maturity.

Habitat

They can be found in all types of aquatic habitats, but prefer calm water with mucky bottoms. Can be seen along roads sunning themselves or laying eggs along dirt roads.

Food

Fish, insects, clams, crayfish, worms, frogs, salamanders, other turtles, birds, snakes, small mammals, aquatic plants and carrion

Breeding

Breeding occurs in the spring and fall when the turtles are active. Females look for a nesting area with dry soils and a lot of sunlight. At that time 10-50 eggs are laid. The eggs will hatch in 50-125 days depending of the weather conditions. If the weather conditions are warmer all the eggs will become females, but if the weather is cooler than all the eggs will be males. Young turtles are vulnerable to predators and 60-100% of the young may not survive.

Overwinter Habits

They overwinter from October-April in Minnesota. They will find shallow ponds and either stay on the bottom of the pond or dig into the mud. Many turtles may overwinter in the same area.



Gray Treefrog

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Occurrence	TES Status
<i>Hyla versicolor</i>	agoozimakakii	R B M A	E T S MC

Description

Small frog that has small toe pads that allow them to climb. They are able to change color between green, gray, or brown. The inner thigh on the hind legs is bright yellow in color.

Size

Length: 1¼-2 inches



Lifespan

7-9 years

Habitat

Can be found in woodland habitat near vernal pools.

Food

Moths, crickets, ants, flies, grasshoppers and beetles

They are often seen on house windows because they are attracted to the moths that are found around outdoor lights.

Breeding

Breeding season occurs in May. The frogs will move to breeding ponds. Females lay 30 eggs attached to vegetation. The eggs will hatch in 3-6 days and will transform from tadpoles to frogs in 2 months. It takes two years for them to become fully mature.

Overwinter Habits

Stay on land and create a glucose based antifreeze that keeps the cells from being destroyed. Their body can withstand partial freezing.



Field Notes



Amphibians/Reptiles

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

I observed this species.

Tracks Sounds

Length: _____ Height: _____

Estimated Weight: _____

Colors: _____

This subject is: Amphibian Reptile

Describe the skin type: _____

What was the subject doing? _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Field Notes

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

I observed this species.

Tracks Sounds

Length: _____ Height: _____

Estimated Weight: _____

Colors: _____

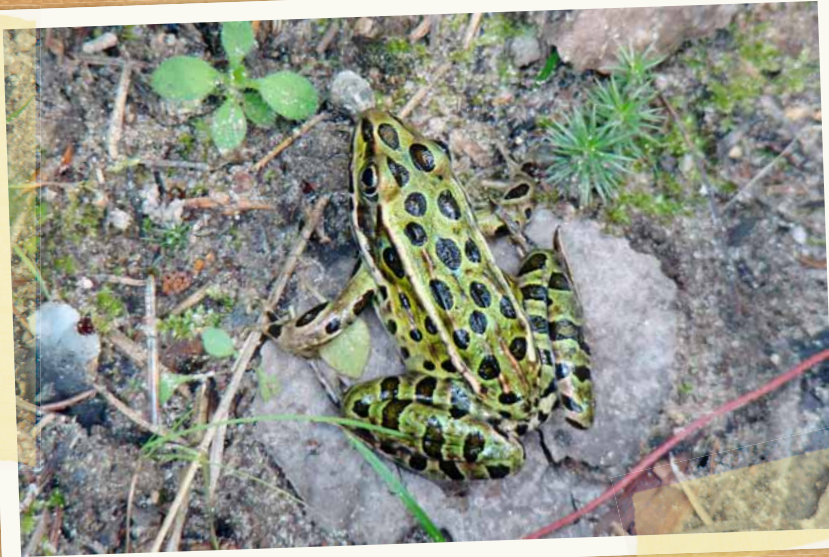
This subject is: Amphibian Reptile

Describe the skin type: _____

What was the subject doing? _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Northern Leopard Frog

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Occurrence	TES Status
<i>Rana pipiens</i>	<i>Omagakii</i>	R B M A	E T S MC

Description

A green to brownish colored frog covered in dark spots on its head, back and legs. The dark spots have a light colored edge around them. Dorsal folds are visible on the back of the frog. There are some Leopard Frogs that don't contain spots, these frogs are called Burnsi Leopard Frogs.

Size

Length: 2-3½ inches long

Life Span

2-4 years

Habitat

They live in wet meadows and moist fields throughout spring and summer. In the fall, they move to the bottom of rivers, lakes and streams to survive the winter.

Food

Adults feed on insects. Tadpoles feed on algae, diatoms or small animal matter.

Breeding

It takes 2-3 years for Leopard Frogs to become sexually mature. At the end of April, male frogs will start calling to attract female frogs. Females will then lay eggs that are attached to vegetation under water. The eggs will hatch in about a week and by August the tadpoles will be grown enough to feed on land.

Overwinter Habits

During the winter months, they survive at the bottom of lakes, rivers and streams by breathing oxygen through their skin.





Field Notes

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

I observed this species.

Tracks Sounds

Length: _____ Height: _____

Estimated Weight: _____

Colors: _____

This subject is: Amphibian Reptile

Describe the skin type: _____

What was the subject doing? _____

Notes: _____



Painted Turtle

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Occurrence	TES Status
<i>Chrysemys picta</i>	Miskwaadesi	R B M A	E T S MC

Description

Turtles bodies are encased in a shell that is dark brownish-green in color and the underside is bright red, yellow and orange. Their skin is black with yellow striping and scaly. They have a long tail and claws.

Size

Females: 4-10 inches long
Males: slightly smaller than females

Life Span

Adults can live for more than 55 years in the wild.

Habitat

Can be found in ponds, streams, lakes, or rivers. They may also be seen sunning themselves on the edge of roads or on logs in the water.

Food

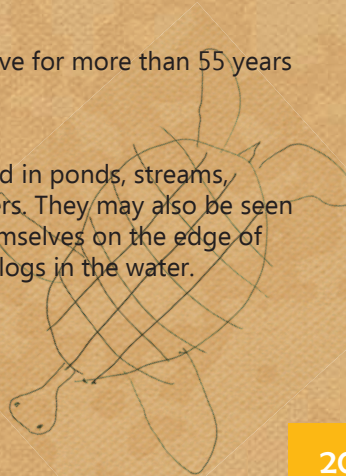
Turtles eat a wide variety of aquatic foods ranging from aquatic vegetation to fish and crustaceans.

Breeding

It takes 2-9 years for male turtles to reach maturity and 6-16 years for females. Turtles mate in spring and autumn. Eggs are laid between late-May and mid-July.

Overwinter Habits

When the water temperature reaches around 60° F turtles stop eating and get ready for winter hibernation. Turtles hibernate from October-March most years depending on the weather. They burrow themselves into the mud or branches at the bottom of shallow water. While turtles are hibernating they do not eat, breathe or defecate.





Birds

Pendulous nests are woven tightly with plant fibers and are attached to small branches on a tree. They resemble a sock hanging from a branch and are usually watertight.



Cup nests are basically a modified platform nest. They are started as a platform nest but then the sides are built from the outside in with grasses, small twigs, bark or leaves. The edges are higher than a platform nest and they are firmly attached to trees, shrubs, rock ledges, or on the ground. This type of nest is common in three-fourths of songbirds.



Birds inhabit all types of habitats from high in the sky to under the water. They have a wide variety of diets such as raptors feeding on fish, songbirds feeding on nuts and seeds, hummingbirds feeding on nectar, waterfowl feeding on vegetation, woodpeckers feeding on grubs, or owls feeding on rodents. Every type of bird has its specialized skills that help it compete for its resources. There are 325 species of birds on the reservation.



Bird nest types include ground nests, platform nests, cup nests, pendulous nest, cavity nests or no nest at all. There are some bird species that do not build a nest because they use nests of other birds. A good example of this is the Brown Headed Cowbird. This bird is considered a parasitic nester because they will lay their eggs in a nest that already has eggs in it. When this happens the host mother bird ends up raising the Brown Headed Cowbird's eggs instead of her own young.



Cavity nests are excavated in a tree's trunk or branch.



Ground nests are simple nests where a bird will just scrape a shallow nest out of the earth with no nesting materials added.

Platform nests are constructed of simple structures small twigs that are arranged in a platform with a small depression in the middle to hold the eggs.





Field Notes

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

- I observed this bird.
- Tracks Sounds Nest Flying
- Other: _____

Length: _____ Height: _____

Weight: _____ Wingspan: _____

Colors: _____

Description: _____

What was the bird doing? _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



American White Pelican

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Occurrence	TES Status
<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	Azhede	R B M A	E T S MC

Description

A large white bird with black tipped wing feathers, a very large orange bill and feet.

Size

Length: 50-65 inches
Weight: 150-320 ounces

Sounds

Low pitched grunts

Life Span

15-20 years

Reproduction

Mating season occurs in March and April. Females lay 2 white eggs. Incubation is 30 days.

Habitat

Can be found anywhere near water including lakes, streams, rivers, and ponds.

Food

A variety of fish and amphibians

Nest Type

Both parents help build nests on the ground in sandy or gravelly areas.

Migration

Complete migration to lower states, South American and Mexico.



White pelicans forage in shallow water where they can catch fish.



It takes up to 5 years for a Bald Eagle to reach maturity and get white feathers on their head and tail.

Bald Eagle

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Occurrence	TES Status
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Migizi	R B M A	E T S MC

Description
 Adult: Large sized bird with a white head and tail and a dark brown body. Large curved yellow beak that is used for tearing apart food.
 Juvenile: Dark brown body with white speckling throughout. Large grey colored beak.

Size
 Head to tail: 35 inches
 Weight: 10-12 pounds

Sound
 A series of high pitched whistles or cackling sound.

Life Span
 Can live up to 70 years but most only live to 30 years.

Reproduction
 Mating season is late March-early April. 1-3 eggs are laid and incubated for 35 days. Both the male and the female help incubate the eggs. The fledglings will

stay with the parents for 90 days and both parents help feed the young.

Habitat
 Hardwood forests, lake shore and river shore. When nesting, they can be seen around areas of water including lakes, ponds, streams and rivers. They are usually located within a half mile of water. They may also be seen along highways searching for carrion.

Food
 Small mammals, fish, ducks, and carrion

Nest Type
 Large platform nests in large trees or man-made platforms. Both male and female help build the nest. A nest can weigh up to two tons. They will return to the same nest every year unless it is destroyed.

Migration
 Not all eagles migrate in the winter. The ones that do, make their way south.

Field Notes



Birds

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

- I observed this bird.
- Tracks Sounds Nest Flying
- Other: _____

Length: _____ Height: _____

Weight: _____ Wingspan: _____

Colors: _____

Description: _____

What was the bird doing? _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Field Notes

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

- I observed this bird.
- Tracks Sounds Nest Flying
- Other: _____

Length: _____ Height: _____

Weight: _____ Wingspan: _____

Colors: _____

Description: _____

What was the bird doing? _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Black-capped Chickadee

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Occurrence	TES Status
<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	<i>gijigijigaaneshiinh</i>	R B M A	E T S MC

Description

Male and female look the same. Grayish colored bird with black on the cap of its head and on its throat. There is a white patch under the eye. The chest is a whitish yellow color.

Size

Head to tail: 5 inches long
Weight: 12 grams

Sounds

Their call sounds like "chickadee-dee-dee". The more "dee's" in the call the higher the threat level.

Life Span

2-3 years

Reproduction

Mating season occurs April through June. They may lay 1-13 eggs in the nest. Incubation is 12 days.

Habitat

Can be found in many different habitat types including, forests, wetlands, woody shrubs, weedy fields and residential neighborhoods.

Food

Seeds, berries, insects, carrion, suet, and spiders

Nest Type

Both parents build the nest or find a cavity in a tree to nest in or nesting box.

Migration

Do not migrate





Field Notes



Most birds have hollow bones that weight less to help with flying, but loons have solid bones to help them dive deeper underwater.

Common Loon

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Occurrence	TES Status
<i>Gavia immer</i>	Maang	R B M A	E T S MC

Description

Males and Females look the same. They are a large black and white bird that can be found in lakes and rivers. They have a thick neck with a long black beak. Their eyes are red in color which help them see underwater. Their legs are positioned father back, this makes it hard for them for walk on land, but easier to swim. Their body is covered in black and white lines and spots.

Size

Length: 30-35 inches
Weight: 8-12 pounds

Sound

They make four different types of calls. The tremolo, which sounds a bit like maniacal laughter, is used as an aggressive call. The wail is a long, drawn-out sound. The hoot, which is a shorter call, is used to communicate among parents and young. The yodel is made by males guarding their territory.

Life Span

Average life span in the wild is 30 years.

Reproduction

Loons don't breed until they are three or four years old. Mating season occurs in May and June. They lay 2 light brown eggs. Incubation is around 30 days.

Habitat

They are found swimming in lakes or rivers.

Food

Fish, crawfish, frogs, leeches, salamanders, and insects

Nest Type

Loons build a platform nest on the ground along the edge of the water.

Migration

Loons change to a grey color in late fall and migrate to southern states, gulf coast and Mexico.

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

- I observed this bird.
- Tracks Sounds Nest Flying
- Other: _____

Length: _____ Height: _____

Weight: _____ Wingspan: _____

Colors: _____

Description: _____

What was the bird doing? _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog



Field Notes

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

- I observed this bird.
- Tracks Sounds Nest Flying
- Other: _____

Length: _____ Height: _____

Weight: _____ Wingspan: _____

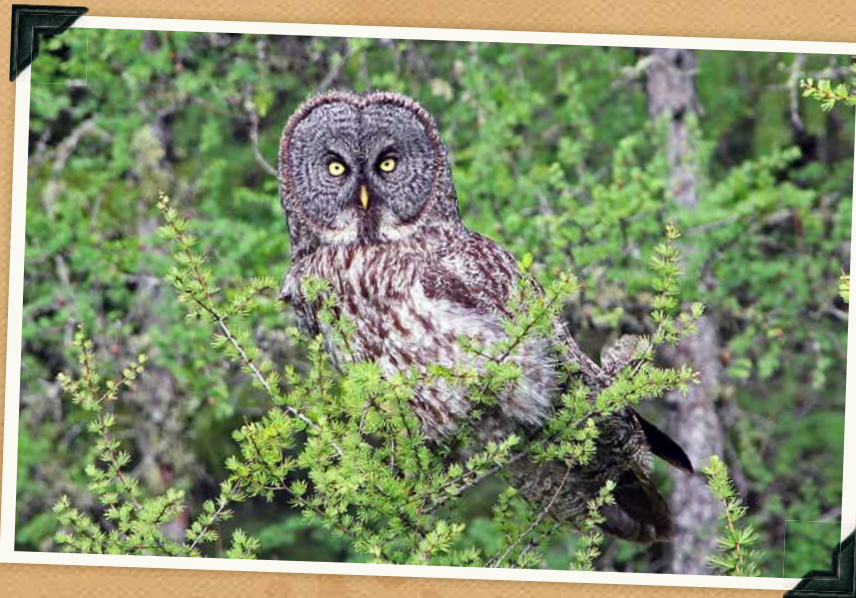
Colors: _____

Description: _____

What was the bird doing? _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Great Gray Owl

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Occurrence	TES Status
<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	Gookooko'oo	R B M A	E T S MC

Description

A large gray owl with yellow eyes and a white "bowtie" under their chin. No ear tufts are visible.

Size

Length: 24-33 inches
Weight: 24-60 ounces

Sounds

A series of evenly spaced low pitched "hoo's".

Life Span

Up to 15 years

Reproduction

Mating season is March-May. Female lays 3-5 white eggs. Incubation 28-36 days.

Habitat

Found in Boreal Forests.

Food

Mostly rodents

Nest Type

They will nest in broken topped dead trees or in nests already made by other birds.

Migration

Do not migrate



Although they are a threatened species there are several known active nests on the reservation.





Mallard

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Occurrence	TES Status
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Ininishib	R B M A	E T S MC

Description

Males have a light grey body with a brown chest, green head, yellow bill and orange legs. Females are all brown with an orange and black bill.

Size

Length: 20-28 inches
Weight: 2-3 pounds

Sounds

Make a quaking sound that is similar to laughter.

Life Span

If a Mallard survives the first two years of life, the average life span is 7-9 years.

Reproduction

Mating season occurs in late March and into early April. They lay 1-13 greenish white eggs. Incubation period is 30 days. They may have 1-2 broods per year.

These are the most common ducks you will find at boat landings and parks.

Habitat

Can be found in wetlands, ponds, lakes, rivers, ditches and in city parks.

Food

Aquatic vegetation, snails, earthworms, seeds, insects, and freshwater shrimp

Nest Type

They form a small bowl shape on the ground to nest in. No nesting material is placed in the nest.

Migration

Complete migration to southern states.

Field Notes



Birds

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

I observed this bird.

Tracks Sounds Nest Flying

Other: _____

Length: _____ Height: _____

Weight: _____ Wingspan: _____

Colors: _____

Description: _____

What was the bird doing? _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Field Notes

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

- I observed this bird.
- Tracks Sounds Nest Flying
- Other: _____

Length: _____ Height: _____

Weight: _____ Wingspan: _____

Colors: _____

Description: _____

What was the bird doing? _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Osprey

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Occurrence	TES Status
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	<i>Biijigwane</i>	R B M A	E T S MC

Description

Large raptor with a white underside and brown back. Their head is white with a brown streak through their eyes. Their eyes are yellow in color and their beak is black.

Size

Length: 24 inches
Weight: 3-4 pounds

Sounds

A high pitched whistling call.

Life Span

Up to 30 years

Reproduction

Mating season occurs from March-May. They lay 2-4 eggs and incubation is 32-42 days.

Habitat

May be found anywhere near water including rivers, ponds, streams, lakes, swamps and marshes.

Food

Eat all types of fish.

Nest Type

Nests are built on top of large trees in open areas. Sticks, vines and grasses are gathered to build the nest. Nests are commonly seen on telephone poles.

Migration

Complete migration to southern states, Mexico and South America.





Field Notes

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

I observed this bird.

Tracks Sounds Nest Flying

Other: _____

Length: _____ Height: _____

Weight: _____ Wingspan: _____

Colors: _____

Description: _____

What was the bird doing? _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Pileated Woodpecker

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Occurrence	TES Status
<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	Meme	R B M A	E T S MC

Description

Large black woodpecker with white and red striping on the face. Males and females have a red tuft on the top of their head, but males also have a red stripe under their eyes.

Size

Length: 19 inches
Weight: 11 ounces

Sounds

A series of piping calls that lasts several seconds. They also make a "cuk cuk" sound.

Life Span

Can live up to 13 years.

Reproduction

Breeding season is in between March and April. They lay 3-5 white eggs. Incubation period is 16 days.

Habitat

Live in wooded areas that contain large dead trees.

Food

Their main food is made up of carpenter ants. Their diet also consists of other ants, beetle larva, termites, caterpillars, grasshoppers, fruits, suet, and nuts.

Nest Type

Pileated woodpeckers nest in cavities in large dead trees.

Migration

Do not migrate





Field Notes

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

- I observed this bird.
- Tracks Sounds Nest Flying
- Other: _____

Length: _____ Height: _____

Weight: _____ Wingspan: _____

Colors: _____

Description: _____

What was the bird doing? _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Actual Length - 3 inches

Ruby-throated Hummingbird

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Occurrence	TES Status
<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	Nenookaasi	R B M A	E T S MC

Description

Small iridescent green bird with a white stomach, green back and long black bill. Males have a black throat patch that reflects bright red when the sun shines on it.

Size

Length: 3 inches
Weight: 3 grams

Sounds

They emit a "chee-dit" sound to communicate with other hummingbirds and they also make little chipping noises.

Life Span

Average 3-4 years. The oldest living hummingbird was 12 years old.

Reproduction

Mating season takes place in March and April when the birds return from migration. The female then lays two tiny white eggs in the nest. Incubation is 13 days. They may have 1-2 broods per year.

Habitat

Found in deciduous woodlands, fields, forest edges, gardens, and orchards.

Food

They feed on nectar from flowers and on insects.

Nest Type

Females build a cup nest 10-50 feet above the ground on small branches of deciduous trees. They commonly use lichens and spider webs to build their nests.

Migration

Complete migration to southern states, Mexico and Central America.





Field Notes

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

I observed this bird.

Tracks Sounds Nest Flying

Other: _____

Length: _____ Height: _____

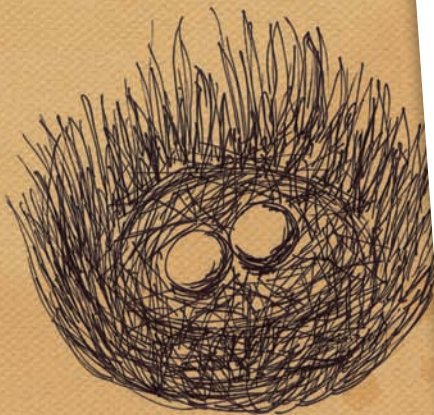
Weight: _____ Wingspan: _____

Colors: _____

Description: _____

What was the bird doing? _____

Notes: _____



Ruffed Grouse

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Occurrence	TES Status
<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	<i>Bine</i>	R B M A	E T S MC

Description

Male - Brownish spotted bird that resembles a chicken. The feathers on the very top of their head stands up. Their tail is long and square shaped with a black band that is continuous throughout the tail.

Female - Same as male except the black band on the tail is broken up in the middle.

Size

Head to tail: 13 inches

Weight: 1½ pounds

Sounds

In the spring males attract females by "drumming". This is where the male flaps his wings quickly and compressing the air creating a low pitched drum sound. When alarmed they also make a peeping sound.

Life Span

Maximum is 11 years. Most birds don't make it over 2 years.

Reproduction

Mating is in late April; 9-14 eggs are laid and the female incubates the eggs for 23 days. Young are fully grown in 16 weeks.

Habitat

Young to middle aged forests.

Food

Herbivore; seeds, berries, nuts, buds, rosehips, clover, and insects

Nest Type

Ground nests in a dense forest usually along a tree or stump.

Migration

Non-migrator

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog

Fish

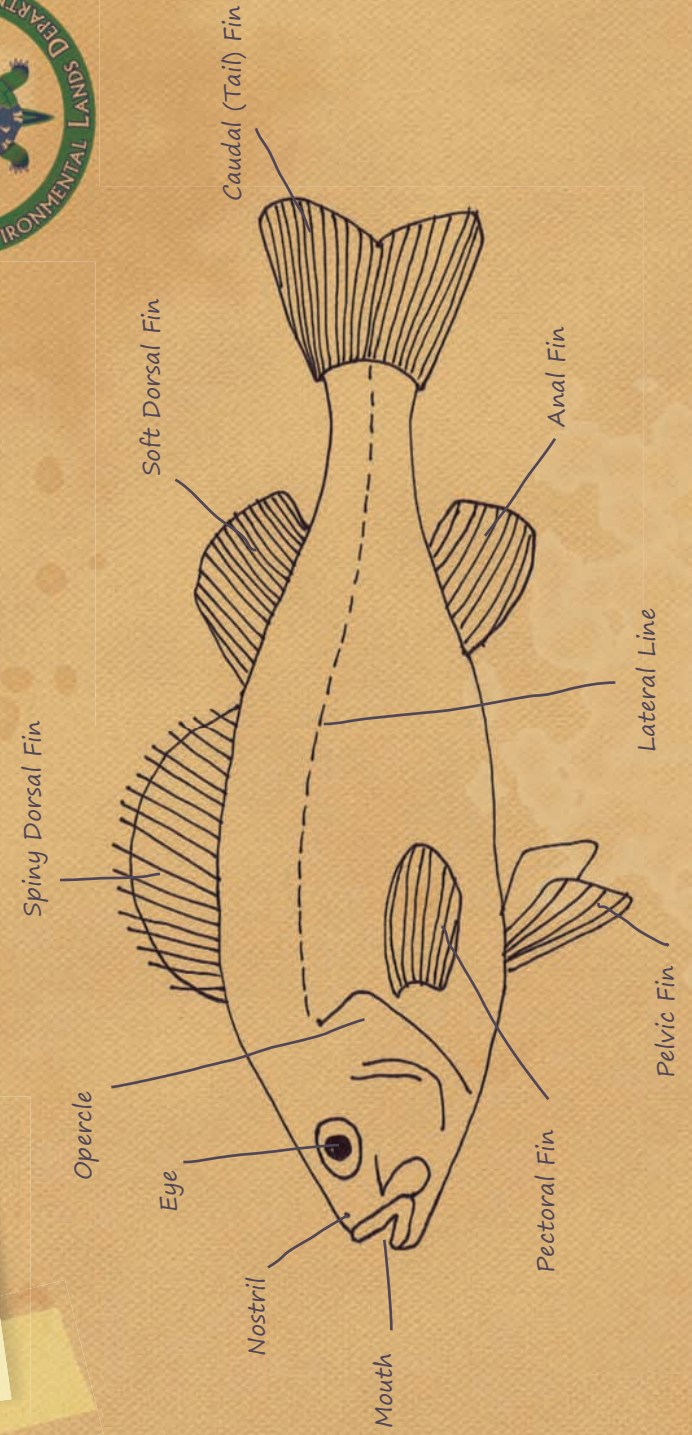


Fish

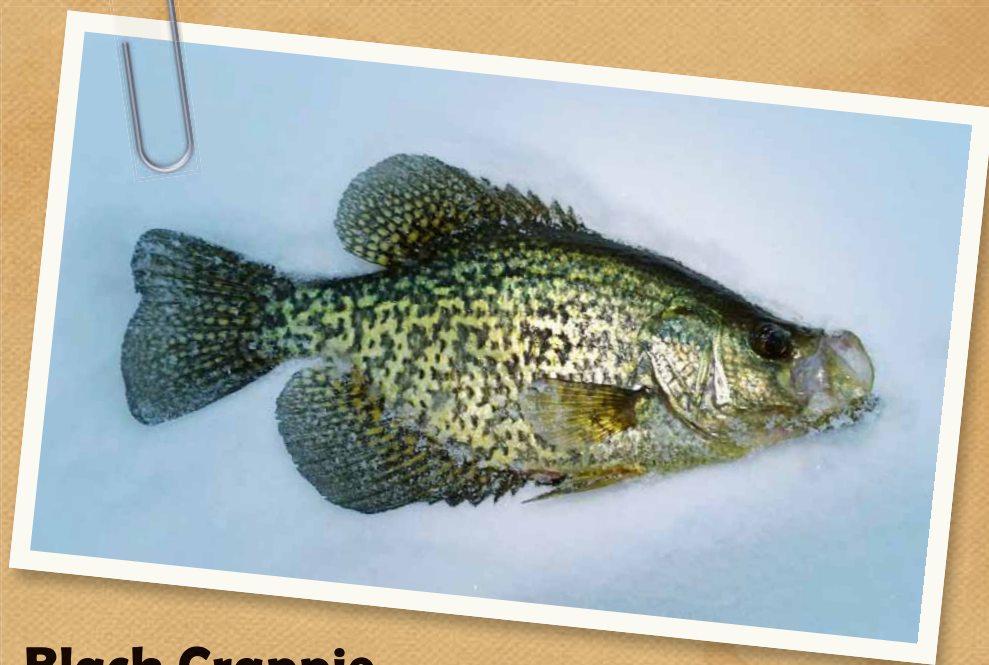


Fish play an important role in the ecosystem and as an important food source. Many people enjoy fishing for sport or to catch a meal. Common sport fish include Walleye, Bass, Muskie, Northern Pike, Sunfish, Perch, and Crappie. On the reservation, registered band members may harvest fish by using a fishing pole, tip ups, spearing or by netting. All fish contain mercury, which is found in our lakes from pollution given off by coal combustion, mining, or from acid water where Mercury is given off by the minerals in the sediments. Smaller fish like sunfish, crappie and perch can be eaten more often than larger fish like walleye, northern and bass because they contain lower amounts of mercury. Women that are pregnant or nursing should take extra precautions on the amount of fish they consume.

Fish can carry different diseases, so look carefully before consumption. Some fish diseases are apparent on the outside of the fish, while others are not noticeable until the fish is filleted.



Fish Parts



Black Crappie

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Occurrence	TES Status
<i>Pomoxis nigromaculatus</i>	Gidagagwadaashi	R B M A	E T S MC

Description

Black to dark olive in color with silver sides and dark green to black blotches throughout their body. Depression above their eye is more pronounced than White Crappies.

Size

Length: 7-12 inches
Weight: 10 ounces-1 pound

Reproduction

May-June they spawn in shallow weedbeds when the water temperature reaches 50° F in the spring. Male crappies clear out circular nests in the sand. Females produce more than 190,000 eggs a year. The male will guard the nest and young until they are able to feed on their own.

Habitat

Can be found in clear lakes, rivers and streams. Mostly in the summer they are found along the weedbeds, but may go into deeper water especially in the winter months.

Food

Mostly smaller fish, zooplankton, insects and earthworms

Common Diseases

Neascus (Black spot disease) is common in shallow water fish like Crappies and Sunfish. This disease can be seen on the outside and fish and sometimes in the meat. The fish will appear to have black dots all over its skin and fins. If the meat is properly cooked, it is safe to eat.

Field Notes



Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

I observed this fish.

Length: _____ Height: _____

Estimated Weight: _____

Describe the scales: _____

Does this fish have teeth? _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Weather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Field Notes



Northern Pike

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Occurrence	TES Status
<i>Esox lucius</i>	Ginoozhe	R B M A	E T S MC

Description
A long body with the dorsal fin near the tail. They have a long flat head with a large mouth and sharp teeth. Their body is a dark green color with light green spots throughout. The underside is a light cream color. The underside of the jaw will contain five or less pores.

Size
Length: 17-24 inches
Weight: 2-5 pounds

Reproduction
Spawning season occurs in late March through early April when the water temperature reaches 40° F. Females deposit eggs on vegetation in shallow water.

Habitat
Can be found in lakes, ponds, streams and rivers. They spend most of their time along the weedline.

Food
They consume mostly smaller fish, but will also eat frogs and crayfish.

Common Diseases
Lymphosarcoma - a disease found in Pike and Muskies. Fish will have a small to large sized tumor on the outside of their body.

Northern Pike have dark colored skin with light colored spots and Muskies have light colored skin with dark spots.

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

I observed this fish.

Length: _____ Height: _____

Estimated Weight: _____

Describe the scales: _____

Does this fish have teeth? _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Field Notes

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

I observed this fish.

Length: _____ Height: _____

Estimated Weight: _____

Describe the scales: _____

Does this fish have teeth? _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
	<input type="checkbox"/>			



Walleye

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Occurrence	TES Status
<i>Sander vitreus</i>	Ogaa	R B M A	E T S MC

Description

Silver to golden or dark olive brown in color with a long round body. Both first dorsal and anal fin contain spikes. They have sharp teeth and a white spot on the bottom part of the tail fin. A dark patch is located at the base of the dorsal fin.

Size

Length: 14-18 inches
Weight: 1-3 pounds but can exceed 10 pounds

Reproduction

Spawning takes place in tributary streams or rocky lake shores when the water temperature reaches 45 degrees in the spring. No parental care involved.

Habitat

Can be found in lakes are rivers.

Food

Carnivorous; fish that will eat smaller fish, frogs, crawfish, and leeches.

Diseases

Dermal Sarcoma - a disease that only walleyes contract. Walleyes will get purple grape like tumors on the outside of their body. It is spread mostly during breeding season in the spring. The effects on humans from this disease is unknown.

Myofibrogranuloma - another disease that is only found in walleye. The outside of the walleye appears normal but, the inside meat contains yellowish translucent patches. The meat has a freezer burn appearance. Consumption of these fish is not recommended.



Field Notes

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

I observed this fish.

Length: _____ Height: _____

Estimated Weight: _____

Describe the scales: _____

Does this fish have teeth? _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
<input type="checkbox"/>				
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
<input type="checkbox"/>				
<input type="checkbox"/>				



White Sucker

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Occurrence	TES Status
<i>Catostomus commersonii</i>	Namebin	R B M A	E T S MC

Description

This is a common fish throughout Minnesota. Their back is brownish in color and their sides are silver. Their belly is white and the dorsal fin and tail are gray. Their head is rounded with a blunt snout and large lips.

Size

Length: 12-19 inches
Weight: 2-3 pounds

Reproduction

April-May they spawn in gravel along shorelines or in streams.

Habitat

Can be found in all types of water bodies.

Food

Insects, crustaceans, and plants



Suckers play a very important role in the ecosystem. They are a large food source for many other fish. White sucker meat is used in soups, chowders, fish sticks or smoked.



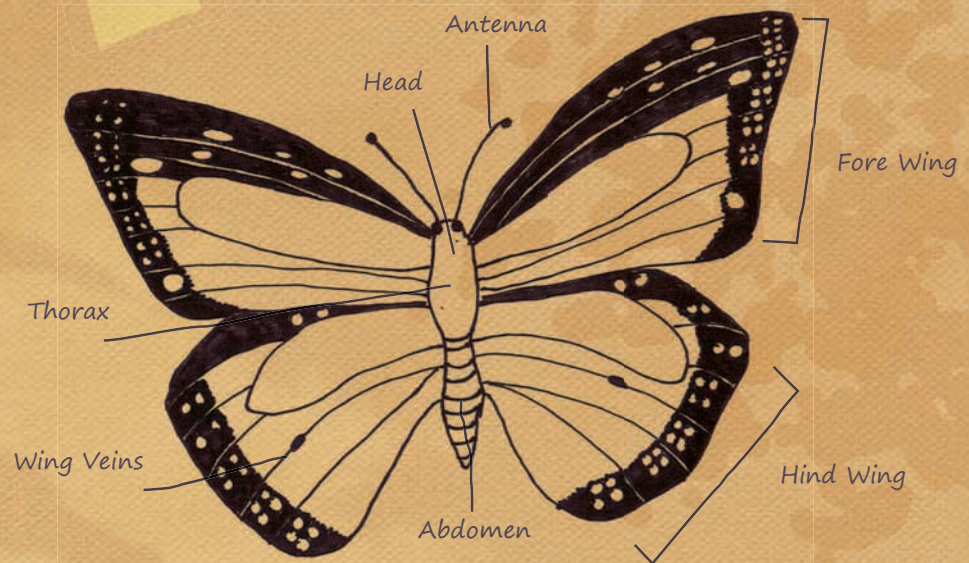
Insects



Insects are defined as arthropods containing 6 legs and bodies that are segmented into the head, thorax and abdomen and usually having a pair of wings. Insects are a very important food source for many different animals including, frogs, birds, rodents, fish, other insects and even certain plant species. Every insect has different adaptations to help them survive. Bees and wasps have stingers to ward off predators and protect their homes. Certain caterpillars retain toxins from the plants they eat so predators know they are toxic to eat. Other insects may have spikes, bristles or hairs that carry different disease and should be watched carefully if bitten by them. Some of the prettiest insects found on the reservation are moths and butterflies. Butterflies can commonly be seen puddling on dirt roads. This is where butterflies find small puddles and extract sodium ions and amino acids which aid in reproduction.



Butterfly Parts





Field Notes

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

- I observed this insect.
- Walking or standing Flying
- Other: _____

Length: _____ Height: _____

Wingspan: _____

Colors: _____

Description: _____

What was the insect doing? _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Eastern Tiger Swallowtail

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Occurrence	TES Status
<i>Papilio glaucus</i>	Memengwaa	R B M A	E T S MC

Description

These butterflies are bright yellow with black striping on the top of their wings and a bold black edging on the sides and bottom of their wings. Females have a vibrant blue color at the bottom tips of their wings where the male only has black.

Size

Wingspan: 9-14 centimeters
Females are slightly larger than males.

Habitat

These butterflies can be seen in many different types of habitats including forests, gardens, streams, fields, and roadsides. They can be seen on dirt roads puddling. Puddling is where a butterfly gets sodium ions and amino acids from small mud puddles, which aid in reproduction. There may be only one butterfly seen on a small mud puddle or many butterflies.

Food

Most of their food consists of nectar from red or pinkish colored flowers.

Life Cycle

These butterflies go through a four stage life cycle including egg, caterpillar, pupa, and adult butterfly. Female butterflies lay one small green egg on a host plant. 3-5 days later the egg hatches and a caterpillar emerges. The caterpillar will then feed on the leaves of the host plant. The caterpillar goes through 5 instars before it becomes a pupa. The chrysalis measures 3.2 centimeters in length and usually takes 9-11 days in the summer before the transformation to an adult butterfly is complete. Near the winter months they will stay in the chrysalis over winter.

Overwinter Habits

Pupa stay in the chrysalis over winter and emerge in the spring.



Field Notes

Blank area for field notes.

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

- I observed this insect.
- Walking or standing Flying
- Other: _____

Length: _____ Height: _____

Wingspan: _____

Colors: _____

Description: _____

What was the insect doing? _____

Notes: _____

Blank lines for additional notes.

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	
	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind	
	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog	
	<input type="checkbox"/>				



Monarch Butterfly

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Occurrence	TES Status
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Memengwaa	R B M A	E T S MC

Description

A large butterfly that is mostly orange with black on the edge of the wings and white spots. There is also black venation throughout the wings. In the caterpillar stage, they are yellow, black and white striped.

Life cycle

Monarchs complete a full metamorphosis. Eggs are laid on Milkweed plants. After hatching, they feed on the Milkweed as caterpillars. When they become large enough they become a pupa and then hatch into butterflies.

Size

Wingspan 3³/₈-4⁷/₈ inches

Habitat

In the summer, butterflies can be found in open areas such as fields, meadows, and yards. In the winter months, Monarchs migrate down to Mexico. In the summer, Caterpillars will usually be found on Milkweed plants because they feed on the leaves.

Food

Caterpillars feed on Milkweed leaves and adults eat nectar from plants.





Field Notes

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

- I observed this insect.
- Walking or standing Flying
- Other: _____

Length: _____ Height: _____

Wingspan: _____

Colors: _____

Description: _____

What was the insect doing? _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Orange-belted Bumblebee

or Tri-colored Bumblebee

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Occurrence	TES Status
<i>Bombus ternarius</i>	Aamoo (bee)	R B M A	E T S MC

Description

First abdominal segment is covered in yellow hairs. The second and third body segments are orange and the fifth and sixth segments are black. They can be easily identified by their orange band around their midsection. Nests are made in the ground and are lined with honeypots.

Size

Queen length: 17-20 millimeters
Male length: 9-13 millimeters
Worker length: 8-13 millimeters

Habitat

They can be found in gardens, parks, meadows, and fields. They are commonly sighted around Aster, Milkweed and Goldenrod plants.

Food

They feed on honey that is created when adult bees collect pollen and nectar and bring it back to the nest and mix it with enzymes.

Life Cycle

The only duty of a drone bee and a queen bee is to reproduce. The four stages of the Tri-colored Bumblebee is egg, larva, pupa, and then adult. Eggs are laid in the spring shortly after the Queen Bee has emerged and it takes about a month for them to become adult worker bees.

Overwinter habits

Only newly developed Queen Bees survive the winter and reproduce the next year. In April, the Queen Bee emerges from the ground and starts looking for a nest site to lay her eggs and start a new colony of bees.

Unlike Honey Bees, Tri-colored bees don't have a barb on the end of their stinger, so they can sting repeatedly without dying.



Field Notes



Virginia Ctenucha Moth

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Occurrence	TES Status
<i>Ctenucha virginica</i>	Totowesi	R B M A	E T S MC

Description
 A medium sized moth with a metallic blue body, gray to black wings with an orange head. They have two long black fuzzy antennas extending from their head. Their eyes are large and black. The caterpillar is covered in thick stiff hairs and has a black thorax and abdomen with a cream-colored subdorsal stripe and a broken, white, subspiracular stripe.

Size
 Length: 1 inch
 Wingspan: 2 inches

Habitat
 Moist open grassy fields or meadows. They can be seen flying around in the day or near lights at night. They can be seen in May-June.

Food
 Adult moths feed on nectar from flowers. Caterpillars mostly feed on grasses and sedges.

Overwinter Habits
 Caterpillar hibernates on the ground under leaf litter.

Life Cycle
 Two generations are produced every year. The life cycle goes through four stages like most moths. Female Moths lay eggs on the underside of leaves. Eggs hatch into caterpillars which feed on grasses and sedges. Once large enough, they become a chrysalis and then emerge as a moth.

This species of moth has adapted ways to ward off predators. When they are caterpillars they retain toxic chemicals from the plants they eat. When they become adults, they produce ultrasonic sounds that interfere with bats. Also, the color of the adult's abdomen is a metallic blue which resembles a wasp.

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

- I observed this insect.
- Walking or standing Flying
- Other: _____

Length: _____ Height: _____

Wingspan: _____

Colors: _____

Description: _____

What was the insect doing? _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog



Mammals

Mammals come in all shapes and sizes on the reservation. They can be large like a bear to small like a mouse. Many of the mammals on the reservation are hunted or trapped for their fur or meat including Beaver, White-tailed Deer, Muskrat, Otter, Mink, and Rabbit. A growing concern for people that are hunting is lead poisoning to people or other animals. One species that is commonly affected by lead is the Bald Eagle. Every spring, Bald Eagles are brought to the Division of Resource Management with lead poisoning and eventually die. This is common in the spring and fall because hunters leave gut piles that contain lead. Bald Eagles will feed on these around hunting season or in the spring when the gut piles have thawed. Hunters and trappers are encouraged to use copper or steel shots instead of lead.

On the Leech Lake Reservation many different wildlife monitoring studies are conducted yearly including scent post surveys, winter track surveys, small mammal surveys, and rare species surveys. By conducting these surveys, we can protect the habitat for rare species and determine the population growth or decline. Surveying and monitoring these populations help determine hunting seasons and bag limits.



What Do Mammals Eat?

- Carnivore** - An animal that feeds on the flesh of other animals for its main nutrition.
- Herbivore** - An animal that feeds on plants for its main nutrition.
- Omnivore** - An animal that eats food of both plants and animal origin for its main nutrition.

When Are Mammals Out & About?

- Diurnal** - Active during daylight hours as opposed to nighttime hours.
- Nocturnal** - Active during nighttime hours as opposed to daylight hours.
- Crepuscular** - Active during the early morning and late evening hours as opposed to day or night.



Field Notes

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

- I observed this mammal.
- Tracks Sounds Scat
- Other: _____

Length: _____ Height: _____

Estimated Weight: _____

Colors: _____

What was the subject doing? _____

Description: _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



American Black Bear

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Occurrence	TES Status
<i>Ursus americanus</i>	Makwa	R B M A	E T S MC

Description

Usually black in color, but there are different color morphs where they can be brown, tan or cinnamon in color. Their snout is usually light brown in color and they may have brown or white markings on their chest. Their tail is short and not usually noticed.

Size

Length: 4½-6 feet
 Tail length: 4-6 inches long
 Height: 3-3½ feet tall
 Weight Male: 100-900 pounds
 Weight Female: 90-500 pounds

Sounds snorts, huffs, and grunts

Tracks

Hind paw is 7-9 inches long, 5 inches wide with 5 toes. Forepaw 4 inches long and 5 inches wide with 5 toes.

Breeding

Mating season occurs June-July; Gestation period is 60-90 days. Females

will produce cubs once every two years. Females undergo delayed implantation until November. 1-5 young are born in January or February while the mother is denning for the winter.

Life Span

Average life span is around 10 years, but they can live up to 30.

Habitat

Forests, wetlands and farmlands

Food

Omnivore; they eat berries, insects, fish, small mammals, carrion, nuts

Signs

Scratches on tree trunks, possibly with hair on the tree from shedding their winter coat. Large scat piles that contain noticeable berries or nuts.

Activity

Mostly nocturnal, but they can be seen feeding during the day.



Field Notes

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

- I observed this mammal.
- Tracks Sounds Scat

Other: _____

Length: _____ Height: _____

Estimated Weight: _____

Colors: _____

What was the subject doing? _____

Description: _____

Notes: _____



Eastern Cottontail Rabbit

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Occurrence	TES Status
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	manidoo-waabooz	R B M A E T S MC	

Description

Grayish to light brown colored body with a white chest and white tail. Long erect ears with a white spot between them on the forehead. Their nape is usually a rusty brown look. Unlike Snowshoe Hares, Cottontail Rabbits stay brown in the winter time.

Size

Length: 13-17 inches
Tail Length: 2 inches
Weight: 3 pounds

Sound

When caught by a predator they may make a high pitched screaming sound.

Tracks

Hind paw 4 inches long and forepaw is 1 inch long. Tracks are small and oval shaped. Forepaw fall behind the hind paw when hopping.

Breeding

Mating occurs February-March; gestation is 30 days. 3-6 offspring are born up to 5 times through the summer. Within hours of giving birth the female can mate again.

Life Span If they survive the first year the average life span is 3 years.

Habitat

Yards, forests, and brush piles

Signs

Branches low to the ground may be cut off at an angle from their sharp incisors. Small round dry scat pellets may be left on their trails.

Food

Herbivore; grasses, vegetables, berries, twigs, and bark.

Activity Nocturnal, crepuscular



Field Notes

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

- I observed this mammal.
- Tracks Sounds Scat
- Other: _____

Length: _____ Height: _____

Estimated Weight: _____

Colors: _____

What was the subject doing? _____

Description: _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Formerly endangered; recovering and scheduled for eventual delisting.

Gray Wolf

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Occurrence	TES Status
<i>Canis lupus</i>	ma'iingan	R B M A	E T S MC

Description

Gray in color with dark and light highlights. Some can also be all black in color. A very large bushy tail with a black tip.

Size

Length: 4-5 feet
Tail length: 15-20 inches
Height: 26 to 40 inches
Weight: 55-130 pounds

Sounds

Barks, yelps, snarling, snapping of teeth and howling

Tracks

Track measure 4¼ inches long and 3½ inches wide. Claws may be seen and the stride is 26-30 inches.

Breeding

Mating occurs January-February; 63-65 day gestation period. Usually 1-10 pups are born in March or April.

Life Span

Average life span is 5-6 years, but can live up to 15.

Habitat

Swamps and forested areas. The territory size of a wolf pack may cover 100 square miles or larger if food is scarce.

Food

Omnivore; small and large mammals, berries, grass, fish, insects, and carrion

Signs

Scratches in the dirt. Urine scent markers on tree stumps, rocks, or logs. Scat is same as domesticated dog, but may contain bone fragments or undigested hair pieces.

Activity

Nocturnal in the summer and diurnal in the winter.



Field Notes

Large empty white box for field notes.

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

- I observed this mammal.
- Tracks Sounds Scat

Other: _____

Length: _____ Height: _____

Estimated Weight: _____

Colors: _____

What was the subject doing? _____

Description: _____

Notes: _____



Mink

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Occurrence	TES Status
<i>Neovison vison</i>	Zhaangweshi	R B M A	E T S MC

Description

Dark to light brown weasel with a light yellow patch on their chin. They have small rounded ears. Their legs are short and they have a long body and tail.

Size

Length: 14-20 inches
Tail length: 9 inches
Weight: 2-4 pounds

Sounds

Piercing shrieks and hisses when threatened, muffled chuckling sounds when mating.

Tracks

Hind paw is 2-3¼ inches long with 5 toes. The forepaw is about 1½ inches long with 5 toes. Both tracks have claw marks in them. Their stride is 12-25 inches and their tracks may end at the edge of water.

Breeding

Mating season occurs January-April; 6 week gestation period. Females give birth to 3-6 young in late spring.

Life Span

1-3 years

Habitat

Minks can be found anywhere near water. They usually den in hollowed out logs or previous cavities in the mud left by other animals.

Food

Mostly fish frogs, ducks, crayfish, earthworms and mice.

Signs

Minks usually leave their droppings on rocks or logs near waterbodies. You may even see them on fishing piers.

Activity

Nocturnal and diurnal. They will hunt for several hours, then rest for hours.



Muskrat

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Occurrence	TES Status
<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	wazhashk	R B M A	E T S MC

Description
 Compared to the American Beaver, muskrats are much smaller with longer narrower tails. They are all brown in color and have small eyes and ears. They have webbed feet and spend most of their time in or near water.

Size
 Length: 8-13 inches
 Tail length: 7-12 inches
 Height: 5 inches
 Weight: 2-4 pounds

Sounds
 The only sound really made is by the chewing sound while eating.

Tracks
 Hind paw 2-3½ inches long with an elongated heal. Forepaw is about half the size. 5 toes on each foot.

Breeding
 Mating April-August; 25-30 day gestation period. 6-7 young produced 2-3 times per year.

Life Span
 1-5 years

Habitat
 Ponds, lakes, ditches, marshes, streams and small rivers

Food
 Mostly herbivore; roots, cattails, bulrush shoots, dead fish, crayfish, clams, snails, and aquatic plants

Signs
 Muskrats build a lodge made of aquatic vegetation and mud.

Activity
 Nocturnal, crepuscular; active year-round

Field Notes



Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

- I observed this mammal.
- Tracks Sounds Scat
- Other: _____

Length: _____ Height: _____

Estimated Weight: _____

Colors: _____

What was the subject doing? _____

Description: _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Field Notes

Large empty white box for field notes.



Northern River Otter

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Occurrence	TES Status
<i>Lontra canadensis</i>	Nigig	R B M A	E T S MC

Description

A long and slender dark brown body with a light brown belly and chest. Small ears and eyes. Long thick tail that tapers at the end. Short snout with long white whiskers. They have webbed feet and are usually seen in or around water.

Size

Length: 2½- 3½ inches
Tail length: 13-19 inches
Weight: 10-20 pounds

Sounds

Grunts, growls and snorts during play and a loud, crying noise when threatened.

Tracks

Hind paw 3½ inches, forepaw slightly smaller. Round tracks with 5 toes on each foot. 12-24 inch stride.

Breeding

Mating occurs March-April; 200-265 day gestation period. 1-6 offspring are born in March or April and the females may mate only days after giving birth.

Life Span

6 years, but they can live up to 20

Habitat

Rivers, streams and lakes

Food

Carnivore; insects, fish, crayfish, frogs, small mammals, clams, and turtles

Signs

Slides in the snow from them sliding down hills on their stomach. Scat is brown with short segments and may contain fish or crayfish parts.

Activity

Diurnal, nocturnal; active year-round

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

- I observed this mammal.
- Tracks Sounds Scat

Other: _____

Length: _____ Height: _____

Estimated Weight: _____

Colors: _____

What was the subject doing? _____

Description: _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog



Field Notes

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

- I observed this mammal.
- Tracks Sounds Scat
- Other: _____

Length: _____ Height: _____

Estimated Weight: _____

Colors: _____

What was the subject doing? _____

Description: _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Porcupine

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Occurrence	TES Status
<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	Gaag	R B M A	E T S MC

Description

Brown body covered with long white hairs and quills. Short legs and a long tail. Eyes and ears are small and dark. Usually slow moving.

Size

Length: 20-25 inches
Tail length: 5-10 inches
Height: 6-12 inches
Weight: 10-30 pounds

Sounds

Loud shrill screeching sounds during mating.

Tracks

Hind paw 3 inches long. The forepaw is 2-2½ inches long. 5 toes on back feet and 4 on front feet. Tracks are oval shaped and claw marks should be visible. Tail drag marks may also be noticeable.

Breeding

Mating occurs October-November; 7 month gestation period. Female in estrus for 8-12 hours. 1 offspring produced in May or June. Young are born with quills, teeth erupted and eyes open.

Life Span 5-10 years in the wild

Habitat

Deciduous and coniferous forests

Food

Herbivore; nuts, berries, bark, leaves, and buds

Signs

Large chunks of bark gnawed off the trunk of a tree. Chew marks on buildings, wooden handles, canoe paddles. Large piles of scat pellets at the base of a large tree.

Activity

Nocturnal, crepuscular; Active year-round



Field Notes



Raccoon

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Occurrence	TES Status
<i>Procyon lotor</i>	Esiban	R B M A	E T S MC

Description

Usually grey and brown. Distinct black markings around the eyes. Tail is long and bushy with 4-6 black and grey bands.

Size

Length: 24-25
Tail length: 10-15 inches
Height: 9-12 inches tall
Weight: 10-30 pounds

Sounds

Snarls, growls and hisses

Tracks

Hind paw is 3½-4½ inches long with 5 toes and claw marks, forepaw 2½-3 inches long with a heel and 5 toes. Stride 8-20 inches.

Breeding

Mating occurs February-June; 54-65 day gestation. 3-6 young born in May. Female in estrus for only 3-6 days.

Life Span

Average 5 years

Habitat

Found in all types of habitats.

Food

Omnivore; crawfish, fish, clams, reptiles, nuts, berries, birdseed, bird eggs, insects, and carrion

Signs

Partially digested berries that are on a rock or log. Broken crawfish pieces along the water's edge or opened clam shells.

Activity

Nocturnal; active year-round

Raccoons don't have salivary glands so they will put their food in water before eating it.

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

- I observed this mammal.
- Tracks Sounds Scat

Other: _____

Length: _____ Height: _____

Estimated Weight: _____

Colors: _____

What was the subject doing? _____

Description: _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog



Field Notes

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

- I observed this mammal.
- Tracks Sounds Scat
- Other: _____

Length: _____ Height: _____

Estimated Weight: _____

Colors: _____

What was the subject doing? _____

Description: _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



Red Fox

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Occurrence	TES Status
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	waagosh	R B M A	E T S MC

Description

Most commonly they have reddish colored bodies, but there are different color morphs including dark colored morph and silver morph which have more black on them. Their ears are large with a white inside and black on the outside. Their jowls, chest, belly and tip or tail are usually white. Their legs are black and they have a bushy tail.

Size

Length: 25 inches
 Tail length: 13-17 inches
 Height: 15 inches
 Weight: 8-15 pounds

Sounds

High-pitched squeals and screams, yelps, cries, and barks.

Tracks

Forepaw is 2 inches long. The hind paw is slightly smaller and the tracks are oval shaped. Stride is 12 inches when walking.

Breeding

Mating occurs in February; 50 day gestation period. 1-10 offspring are born in April or May.

Life Span

5-10 years

Habitat

Coniferous and hardwood forests, cities, prairie, and farmland

Food

Omnivore; mice, rabbits, snakes, berries, nuts, seeds, fruits, fish, insects, and carrion

Signs

Scat is cylindrical and may contain undigested berries or hair and bone pieces.

Activity

Mostly nocturnal, crepuscular



Field Notes

Large empty rectangular box for field notes.

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

- I observed this mammal.
- Tracks Sounds Scat

Other: _____

Length: _____ Height: _____

Estimated Weight: _____

Colors: _____

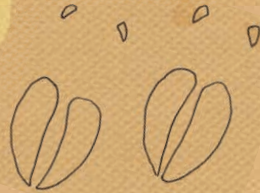
What was the subject doing? _____

Description: _____

Notes: _____

Four horizontal lines for additional notes.

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



White-tailed Deer



Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Occurrence	TES Status
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	Waawaashkeshi	R B M A	E T S MC

Description

In the winter months, their coat will be a greyish brown color and in summer months it will change to a reddish brown. Their tail is brown with a black tip and a white underside. When alarmed they will flash the white of their tail. Males grow antlers throughout the summer and shed them in winter.

Size

Length: 4-7 feet
 Height to shoulder: 3-4 feet
 Tail length: 10 inches
 Male Weight: 100-300 pounds
 Female Weight: 75-200 pounds

Sounds

Snorts, grunts, and bleats

Tracks

Front hoof 2-3 inches long, hind hoof slightly smaller. The hoof tracks are heart shaped.

Breeding

Mating season occurs late Oct.-Nov.; 6-7 month gestation. 1-2 fawns born in May or June. Newborns are covered with white spots.

Life Span Average 2-3 years; very few deer live past 10 in the wild.

Habitat Can be found in all habitat types.

Food Herbivore; Grasses, acorns, mushrooms, nuts, corn, leaves apples in summer, twigs and buds in winter

Signs

Tree rubs from males rubbing velvet off antlers. Scrapes in the fall from males marking their territory for breeding season. Browsed twigs that are torn off. Round depressions in the snow from bedding or scat pellets.

Activity

Nocturnal, crepuscular; active in late afternoon throughout the night



Ojibwe Words For Plant Parts

- Flower(s) - Waabigwan(iin)
- Leaf(s) - Aniibish(an)
- Root(s) - Ojibik(an)
- Stem(s) - Shiizhins(an)

Plants

From open fields to thick forests, a large variety of plants can be found on the Leech Lake Reservation. Some of which are edible, while others are poisonous. Some plants even have their own defense mechanisms like poison ivy which causes an allergic reaction or raspberries which have pointy thorns that poke and scratch. One of the most important plants for human consumption on the reservation is Wild Rice. This high protein food has been eaten for centuries and makes up a large portion of the Native American diet. This plant can be harvested in August and September with a permit on the reservation. There are many other wild edible plants including raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, blueberries, dandelions, asparagus, fiddlehead ferns, leeks and many more. People are urged to use caution when gathering wild herbs though because there are some lookalike plants and berries that may be toxic.

There are many invasive species that enter the reservation every year. There are about 100 non-native plant species on the reservation. Some of the common invasive terrestrial plants to be on the lookout for include Garlic Mustard, Leafy Spurge, Common Buckthorn, Wild Parsnip, Common Tansy, and Spotted Knapweed. Some aquatic invasive species include Eurasian Watermilfoil, Curly Leaf Pondweed, and Purple Loosestrife.

Annual Plants

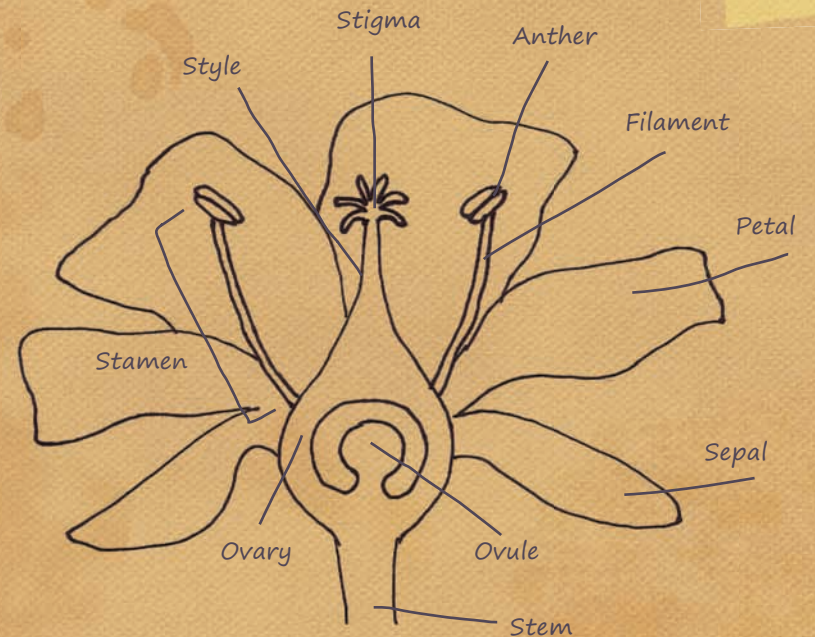
Annual plants grow and preform an entire life cycle in one season and then die off. These plants usually have small root systems because they don't have as much time to grow extensive root systems.

Perennial Plants

Perennial plants last many years and have extensive root systems that shoot up new plants each year.



Flower Parts





Field Notes

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

I observed this plant.

Estimated Height: _____

Leaf Description: _____

Flower Description: _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Black-eyed Susan

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Life Cycle	TES Status			
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Wezawab-gonik	Annual	E	T	S	MC

Size

Height: 1-3 feet tall

Leaf Description

Leaves are usually slender but may vary in shape and range. Leaves are usually 2-7 inches long and up to 2 inches wide. Leaves and stems are covered in white stiff hairs.

Flower Description

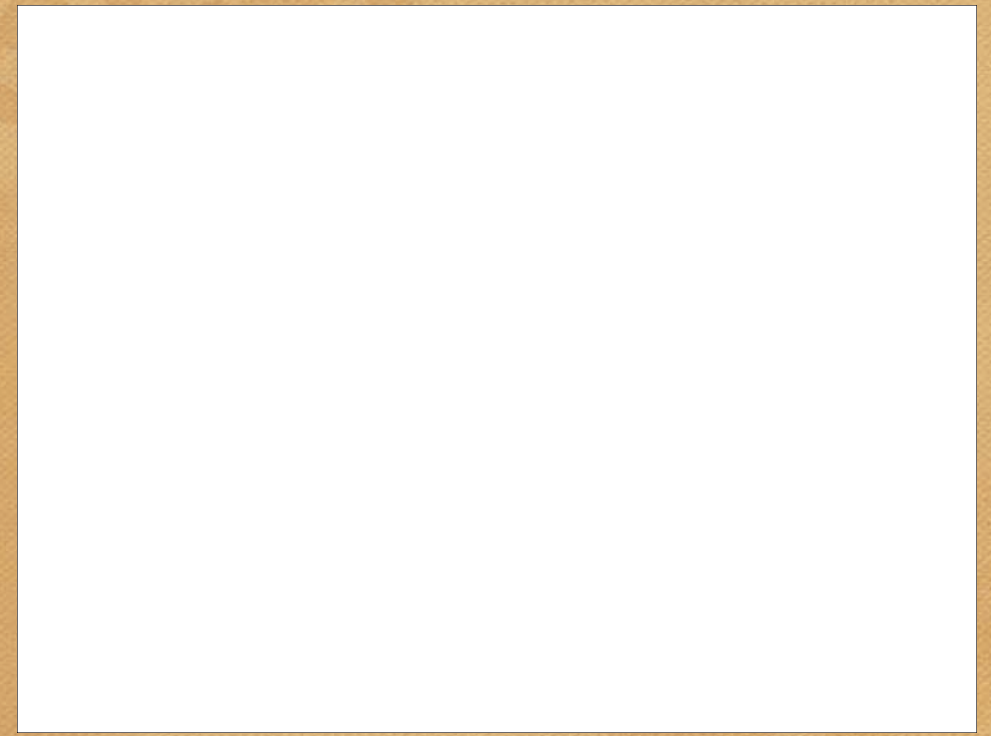
Yellow flowers with long petals and a dark brown center. Flowers can reach 2-3 inches across and each flower contains 8-20 petals. The center of the flower protrudes out and is a dark brown in color. Blooming season is June - October.

Seeds

Tiny seeds $\frac{1}{16}$ inch long

Habitat

Can be found in most sunny locations including fields, open woods or along ditches.





Field Notes



Common Milkweed

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Life Cycle	TES Status			
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	Zhaabozigan	Perennial	E	T	S	MC

Size

Height: 2-5 feet tall

Leaf Description

Leaves are oblong shaped with a pointed tip. They measure 8 inches long and 3 inches wide. Leaves are toothless with fine hairs on the underside and attached in an opposite arrangement. When leaves are broken, a white sticky sap oozes out.

Flower Description

2 inch round clusters of pinkish-white flowers that arise from the leaf axis. Each flower is 1/2 inch long with a 5 parted crown and 5 downward facing petals. Blooming season is June-August.

Fruit

Green bumpy seed pods about 5 inches long can be seen near the top of the plant. Many brown seeds with fuzzy parachutes are released when pods crack open.

Habitat

Can be found in wet or dry fields, along shores, or on the edges of woods.

Milkweed is an important part of the Monarch Butterflies life. The leaves are the main food source for Monarch caterpillars and these are the only plants Monarchs will lay their eggs on.

Milkweed is declining because of herbicide use.

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

I observed this plant.

Estimated Height: _____

Leaf Description: _____

Flower Description: _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Field Notes

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

I observed this plant.

Estimated Height: _____

Leaf Description: _____

Flower Description: _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Fireweed

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Life Cycle	TES Status
<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	Ozhaashjiibik	Perennial	E T S MC

Average Size

Height: 3-7 feet tall

Leaf Characteristic

Leaves are 2-8 inches long and up to 2 inches wide. Mostly toothless and wavy with a tapered pointy tip. Midrib is colored white.

Flower

Flowers grow in a spike like cluster at the top of the plant. Purple flowers are 1 inch across with 4 petals. There are 8 long white stamen at the center of each flower. Flowers bloom from July-August.

Seeds

A slender upright pod that contains seeds. When ripe the pod will turn purple and peel open like a banana releasing all the small brown seeds to float away in the wind.

Habitat

Can be found in moist soils in shade or sun. Commonly found in forests or clearing edges.



Fireweed is used as traditional Ojibwe medicine, usually in the form of a poultice, to treat any kind of inflammatory bruises or cuts.





Field Notes

Blank area for field notes.



Lowbush Blueberry

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Life Cycle	TES Status
<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	Miinagaawanzh	Perennial	E T S MC

Average Size

Height: 1/2-2 inches

Leaf Description

Stalks are woody with alternate leaves that are 3/4-1 1/2 inches long and 1/2 inch across. Leaves are elliptical shaped, leathery to the touch and have serrated margins.

Flower Description

Small clusters of white bell shaped nodding flowers that are 1/4 inch long with fused petals. Blooming season is late spring and into early summer.

Fruit

A round berry that is 1/4-1/3 inch diameter with a waxy blue coating

Habitat

Can be found in sunny or shady areas with rocky or sandy soils. Frequently found in bogs or along the edges of wetlands.



The longest word in Ojibwe is "Miin-aan baash kimini-sij-i-gan bitooyin sij-i-gan-i bukwayszhiigan" which translates to blueberry pie in English.

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

I observed this plant.

Estimated Height: _____

Leaf Description: _____

Flower Description: _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Field Notes

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

I observed this plant.

Estimated Height: _____

Leaf Description: _____

Flower Description: _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Marsh Marigold or Cowslips

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Life Cycle	TES Status
<i>Caltha Palustris</i>	Waabigoniin	Perennial	E T S MC

Size

Height: 8-24 inches tall

Leaf Description

Leaves are round with a deep heart shape at the base. They can reach up to 4 inches long on 2-6 inch long stalks. Leaf edges are toothless but are scalloped.

Flower Description

2-5 bright yellow flowers that grow on a stalk that is slightly above the leaves. Each flower usually contains 5 petals that are 1-1½ inches long. Blooming season is April-May.

Fruit

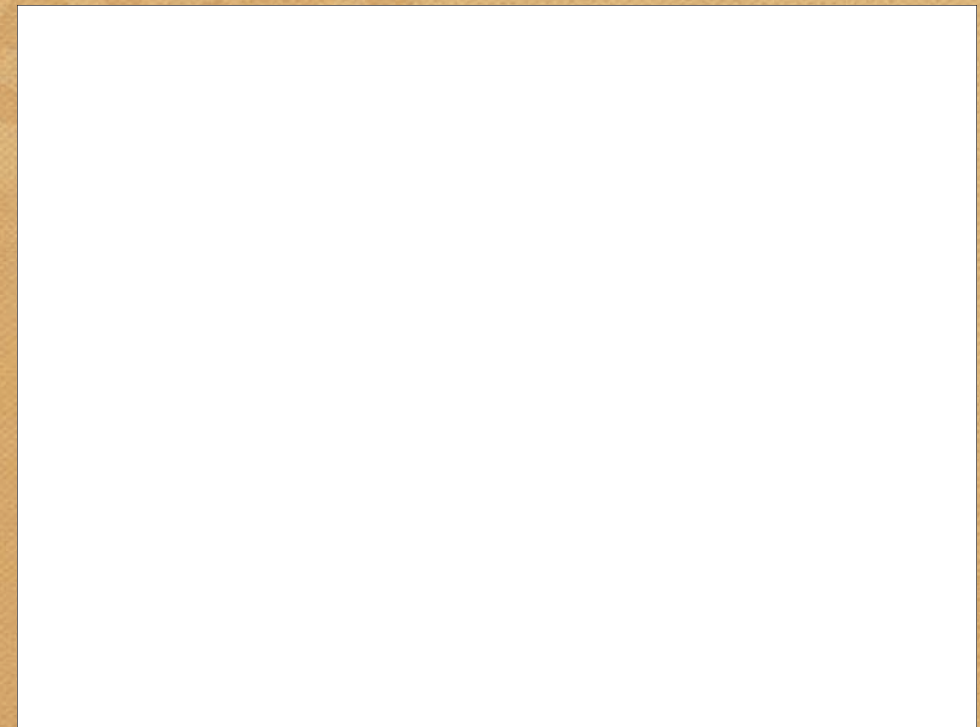
Fruit is a curved capsule called a follicle that is about ¾ inches long. The follicle starts out green and erect and as it matures it changes to a brownish green color and splits to allow the seeds to fall out.

Habitat

Can be found in moist to wet soils including ditches, swamps, bogs, marshes, and wet woodlands.



They are one of the first flowers to bloom in the spring and the yellow flowers can be seen in the ditches.





Field Notes

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

I observed this plant.

Estimated Height: _____

Leaf Description: _____

Flower Description: _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Red Columbine

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Life Cycle	TES Status			
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	Misudidjeebik	Perennial	E	T	S	MC

Size
Height: 1-3 feet tall

Leaf Description
Compound leaves in groups of 3 that alternate on the stem. Leaflets are 2½ inches long and are lobed in 2 or 3 segments with rounded tips.

Flower Description
Branching cluster of nodding bell shaped flowers at the top of the plant. Each 1-2 inch flower has 5 yellow petals that are rolled into a column with 5 red sepals surrounding them.

Fruit
5-7 erect green capsules that measure ½-1 inch in length. When mature that capsules split down the sides and release the seeds.

Habitat
Can be found in rocky areas, cliffs, bluffs, and in gardens.



The flowers and young seed pods are edible and taste sweet like honey.



Field Notes

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

I observed this plant.

Estimated Height: _____

Leaf Description: _____

Flower Description: _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



Showy Lady's Slipper

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Life Cycle	TES Status
<i>Cypripedium reginae</i>	Agobizowin	Perennial	E T S MC

Average Size

Height: 10-17 inches tall

Leaf Description

4-12 elliptical shaped leaves that are 5-10 inches long with wavy edges and longitudinal veins. Clumps of 20 or more stems may grow out of a single rhizome.

Flower Description

1 or 2 white flowers with pink streaking can be found at the top of each stem. Each inflated flower measures 1-2 inches long. Blooming season is June and July. It may take 4-16 years to produce first flowers.

Seed

Each year a Lady's Slipper may produce a half million small seeds that are as fine as flour dust.

Habitat

Can be found in partly shaded areas that have moist soil including moist prairies, bogs, ditches, fens, sedge meadows, or cool dark woods.

The Showy Lady's Slipper is the Minnesota State flower. These flowers grow to be very old, some as old as 100 years or more.

Without a permit it is illegal to pick these or dig them up.





Field Notes



Water Lily

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Life Cycle	TES Status
<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	Nabagashk	Perennial	E T S MC

Size

Can be found in water up to 8 feet deep.

Leaf Description

Leaves can be seen floating on the water's surface. They are round with a large slit at the base and have a 4-12 inch diameter. Leaves are green, smooth, shiny, toothless and attached to a long stem.

Flower Description

Large white flower with a 3-6 inch diameter and 20-30 petals with many yellow stamen. Flowers can be seen floating on the surface of the water. They open in the day and close at night and are fragrant smelling. Will be in bloom from July through September.

Fruit

Fruit is berry-like and contains small oval seeds 1/8-1/4 inch in size.

Habitat

Can be found in shallow water with mucky soil in lakes, rivers, wetlands, and ponds where large amounts of sunlight can reach. They grow in large colonies along the water's edge.



Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

I observed this plant.

Estimated Height: _____

Leaf Description: _____

Flower Description: _____

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Wild Rice

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Life Cycle	TES Status			
<i>Zizania aquatica</i>	Manomin	Annual	E	T	S	MC

Size

Height: 3-8 feet tall

Description

Grows in wetlands, lakes, and rivers, in 3 inches to 10 feet of water. In late spring and early summer, the leaves will be ribbon like and will be floating on the surface of the water.

Leaf Characteristics

Leaves are long and ribbon like, about 3-4 feet long and approximately 1/4-2 inches wide with sharply toothed margins.

Flower

In bloom from July-September. Flowers are monoecious meaning that male and female flowers can be found on the same plant. Pollination occurs from the wind.

Seed

Ovoid grains are yellow to red in color. The seeds ripen in September-October, at which time they can be harvested.



Field Notes



Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations



I observed this plant.

Estimated Height: _____

Leaf Description: _____

Flower Description: _____

Notes: _____

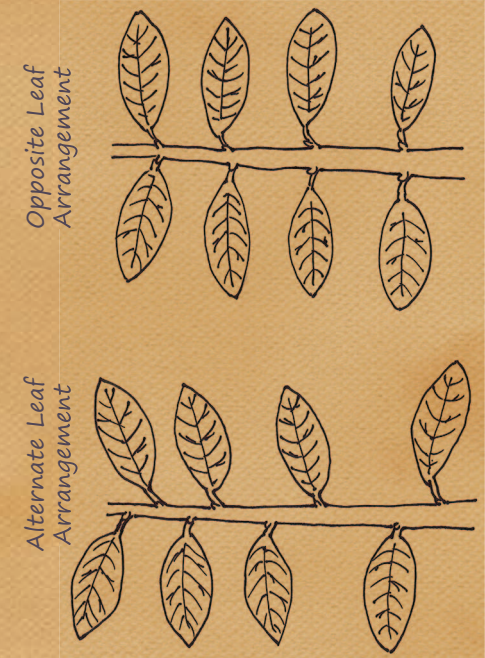
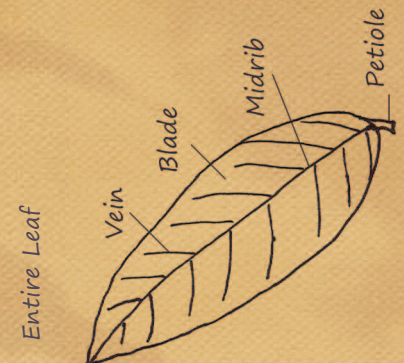
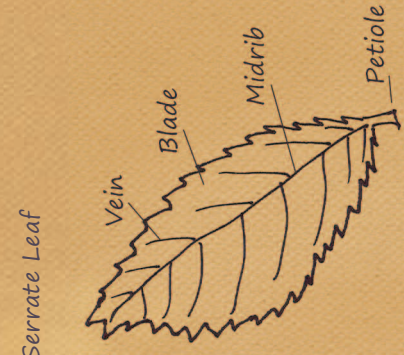
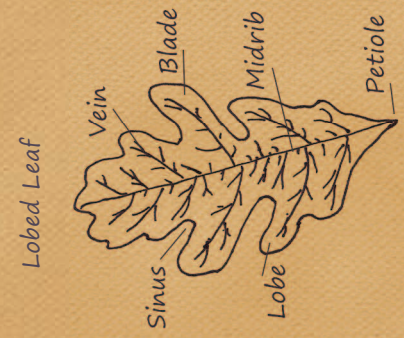
Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Trees

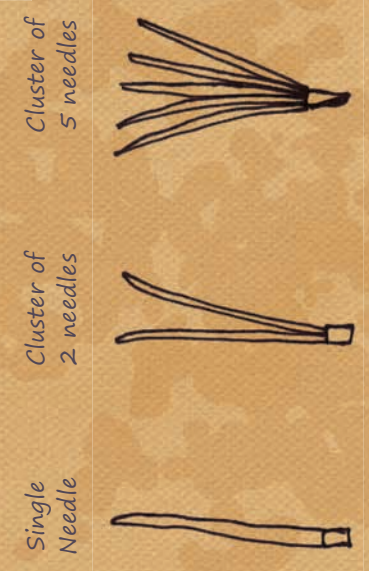
Trees play an important role in the ecosystem, whether it be a giant White Pine or a dead Maple Tree. Course woody debris (fallen dead trees) plays an important ecological role. These trees begin to decay and give back vital nutrients to the ecosystem which allows more trees and plants to thrive. Standing trees (snags) also provide food for animals such as porcupines, shelter for mammals and amphibians, homes for woodpeckers and owls, or nesting spots for songbirds and raptors. There is some concern for trees though, due to invasive species and disease. The Emerald Ash Borer has been documented in Minnesota and targets Ash Trees. Because of this threat, people are urged not to transport wood far distances. Some tree pathogens include Bur Oak Blight, Dutch Elm Disease, and Oak Wilt.

There are two main groups of trees, coniferous and deciduous. Coniferous trees are trees with evergreen needles that stay on the tree year round. These types of trees produce cones that house the seeds. The only coniferous tree that doesn't follow these rules is Tamarack. This tree has needles and cones, but it loses its needles in winter. Deciduous trees have leaves that are usually dropped every fall. Red Oaks are deciduous trees that do not lose their leaves in the winter. Leaves on the branches may be arranged in two different ways, opposite or alternate. Opposite leaf arrangements mean that the base of the leaves are directly across from each other. Alternate leaf arrangements means that the base of the leaves are spaced out throughout the branch. They are not directly across from each other, but alternate along the branch.

In May, the Division of Resource Management has a tree and shrub giveaway. Enrolled members are encouraged to stop by and pick up free trees and shrubs to plant at home.



Tree Leaf Parts





Balsam Fir

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Tree Group	TES Status
<i>Abies balsamea</i>	zhingob	Coniferous	E T S MC

Tree

Trunk tapers near the top of the tree with horizontal branching from the ground up. Tree has an aromatic scent.

Size

Height: Up to 60 feet
Diameter: 20 inches

Bark Description

Smooth grayish brown with blisters of sap.

Needle Description

Single needle that is 1/2-1 inch long and has a spiral arrangement on the twig. The needles are soft, blunt-tipped, flat, green on the top and silvery on the bottom. If the needles are rolled between your fingers they feel flat.

Fruit/Seed

Bluish colored cone that is erect on the branch. Cone is 2-4 inches long with dense clusters near the top of tree.

Habitat

Moist soils, shaded forest, and along bogs.

Fall Color

Stays green throughout winter.



Trees

Field Notes

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

I observed this tree.

Height: _____ Diameter: _____

Bark Description: _____

Needle Description: _____

Needle Type: Single Cluster of _____ Bunch

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Eastern White Pine

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Tree Group	TES Status
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Zhingwaak	Coniferous	E T S MC

Tree

A single trunk with horizontal whorls of branches.

Size

Height: 80-100 feet
Diameter: 40 inches

Bark Description

Thin smooth green colored bark on young pine trees. Thick and rough with a brownish color on older trees.

Needle Description

Needles are 2½-5 inches long. They occur in bundles of 5 and are flexible.

Fruit/Seed

Cones are 5-8 inches long and cylindrical shaped. Each scale on the cones contains two small winged seeds. Cones usually are resin coated and sticky to the touch.

Habitat

They can survive in a wide variety of soil types from dry and sandy to moist areas.

Fall Color

Stay Green throughout winter.



Field Notes



Trees

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

I observed this tree.

Height: _____ Diameter: _____

Bark Description: _____

Needle Description: _____

Needle Type: Single Cluster of _____ Bunch

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
<input type="checkbox"/>				
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
<input type="checkbox"/>				
<input type="checkbox"/>				



Field Notes

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

I observed this tree.

Height: _____ Diameter: _____

Bark Description: _____

Needle Description: _____

Needle Type: Single Cluster of _____ Bunch

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Jack Pine

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Tree Group	TES Status			
<i>Pinus banksiana</i>	Okikaandag	Coniferous	E	T	S	MC

Tree
Single trunk with many dead branches and a very open irregular crown.

Size
Height: 60 feet
Diameter: 8 inches

Bark Description
Reddish gray to black in color with many loose scales.

Needle Description
Clustered needles with 2 needles per cluster that are ¾-1½ inches long. Needles are widely forked, stiff, slightly twisted and pointy.

Fruit/Seed
Strongly curved 1-1½ inches cones. Each cone contains small winged triangular seeds.

Habitat
Dry, sandy or rocky soils. They need direct sunlight to grow.

Fall Color
Stays green throughout winter.





Field Notes

Blank area for field notes.



Northern Red Oak

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Tree Group	TES Status
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Mitigomizh-iig	Deciduous	E T S MC

Tree
Single straight trunk with a broad round crown.

Habitat
Dry soil types

Size
Height: up to 80 feet tall
Diameter: 36 inches

Fall Color
Red to brown

Bark Description
Smooth dark grey bark on young tree. Older trees have thick brown bark that is broken by shallow fissures into regular, flat, smooth surfaced vertical plates

Leaf Description
Leaves have 7-11 lobes and are 4-9 inches long. The end of each lobe has several pointy tips. The sinuses only cut halfway to midrib.



Fruit/Seed
A large bitter 3/4-2 inch acorn that matures the second year. The base is flat with a dark brown cap.

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

I observed this tree.

Height: _____ Diameter: _____

Bark Description: _____

Leaf Description: _____

Leaf Type: Lobed Compound Smooth Serrate

Leaf Arrangement: Opposite Alternate

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



Northern White Cedar

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Tree Group	TES Status
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	<i>Giizhik</i>	Coniferous	E T S MC

Tree

Compact pyramid shaped tree with single or multiple trunks that are often twisted. Branches are short and horizontal.

Size

Height: 50-60 feet
Diameter: 20-36 inches

Bark Description

Gray to reddish brown in color. Vertical fibrous shredded looking strips of bark may be hanging on the tree.

Needle Description

Green scale-like needles that are 1-2 inches long. They branch out to form flat shaped branches. Very aromatic scent when crushed or broken.

Fruit/Seed

A green cone that turns light brown when mature that is half an inch long in upright clusters. Each cone contains many 2 tiny winged seed.



Field Notes

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

I observed this tree.

Height: _____ Diameter: _____

Bark Description: _____

Needle Description: _____

Needle Type: Single Cluster of _____ Bunch

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Field Notes

Blank area for field notes.



Paper Birch

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Tree Group	TES Status			
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Wiigwaasaatig	Deciduous	E	T	S	MC

Tree
Can grow alone or in clusters. Branches droop down. When Paper Birch grow in clusters it is a result of logging.

Habitat
Moist soils

Fall Color
Light yellow

Size
Height: 70 feet tall
Diameter: 20 inches

Bark Description
Thin papery bark that is light grey in color with pore holes, but changes to white with age of tree. Bark separates into sheets that may be rolled up or curled.

Leaf Description
Simple 2-3 inch overall shaped leaf. The teeth on the leaves are irregularly serrated. The end comes to a point and the base is rounded.

Fruit/Seed
A cone shaped nutlet that contains many small seeds. Nutlets are grouped in a 1 inch catkin that ripens in August and September.



Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

I observed this tree.

Height: _____ Diameter: _____

Bark Description: _____

Leaf Description: _____

Leaf Type: Lobed Compound Smooth Serrate

Leaf Arrangement: Opposite Alternate

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Field Notes

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

I observed this tree.

Height: _____ Diameter: _____

Bark Description: _____

Leaf Description: _____

Leaf Type: Lobed Compound Smooth Serrate

Leaf Arrangement: Opposite Alternate

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Quaking Aspen

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Tree Group	TES Status			
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Azaadi	Deciduous	E	T	S	MC

Tree

Medium sized tree with a single straight slender trunk, lacking side branches, round crown.

Size

Height: 65 feet
Diameter: 12-24 inches

Bark Description

Dark gray in color and deeply furrowed lower on the tree and changes to white and smooth on the upper part of the tree.

Leaf Description

Simple round leaves 1-3 inches in length alternating on the branches. They come to a short sharp point and are finely toothed.

Fruit/Seed

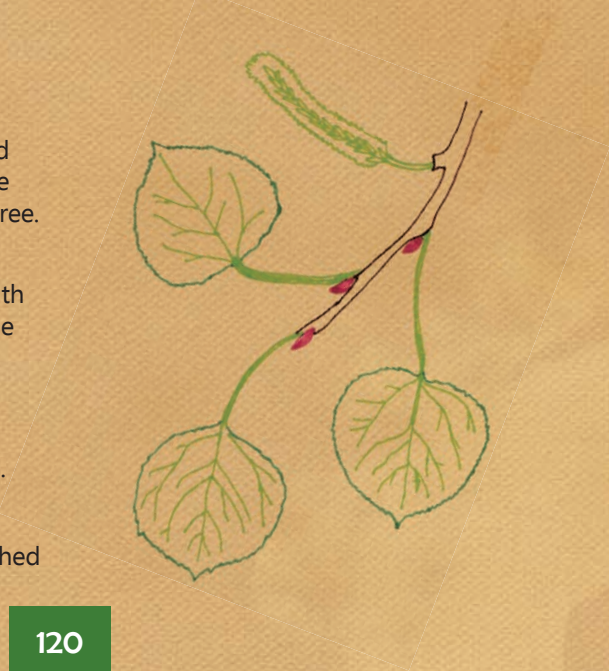
Catkin-like fruit that are 4 inches long. It is composed of many small green capsules that are 1/8 inch long. These open and release seeds that are attached to cottony material that float away.

Habitat

Wet or dry sandy soils

Fall color

Golden yellow





Field Notes

Blank area for field notes.



Red Maple

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Tree Group	TES Status
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Aninaatig	Deciduous	E T S MC

Tree
Medium sized tree with a single trunk and a narrow dense crown.

Size
Height: 65 feet tall
Diameter: 24 inches

Bark Description
Gray, smooth, broken by narrow irregular cracks

Leaf Description
Leaf has 3-5 lobes and is 3-4 inches long. It is attached in an opposite arrangement along the branch. There are notches in between lobes with a double toothed margin.

Fruit/seed
Pair of 1 inch long winged seeds that are red in the summer time.

Habitat
Can be found in wet to moist soils. Seen along wetlands or depressions that hold water.

Fall Color
Red to orange



All trees in the "Acer" family can be tapped in the spring to make syrup and sugar cakes.

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

I observed this tree.

Height: _____ Diameter: _____

Bark Description: _____

Leaf Description: _____

Leaf Type: Lobed Compound Smooth Serrate

Leaf Arrangement: Opposite Alternate

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Weather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Field Notes

Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

I observed this tree.

Height: _____ Diameter: _____

Bark Description: _____

Needle Description: _____

Needle Type: Single Cluster of _____ Bunch

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Red Pine

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Tree Group	TES Status
<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	Apakwanagemag	Coniferous	E T S MC

Tree
Single straight trunk, lower branches turn brown and die off. The crown is round and broad.

Size
Height: 40-80 feet tall
Diameter: 30-40 inches

Bark Description
Reddish brown and becoming redder near the top of the tree. There are many flat scales.

Needle Description
2 needles per cluster that are 4-6 inches long. Needles break when bent.

Fruit/Seed
Cones are brown and 2 inches long containing small seeds that are about 1/8 inch wings and are scattered by the wind.

Habitat
Usually found in dry sandy soil types. Needs direct sunlight.

Fall Color
Stay green throughout winter.





Field Notes

Blank area for field notes.



White Spruce

Scientific Name	Ojibwe Name	Tree Group	TES Status			
<i>Picea glauca</i>	Gaawaandag	Coniferous	E	T	S	MC

Tree
Straight single trunk with many horizontal branches.

Size
Height: Most grow to 60 feet tall but can get up to 100 feet tall
Diameter: 24 inches

Bark Description
Dark brown and scaly

Needle Description
Single needles that are 1/2-3/4 inches long. They are stiff, pointed and aromatic when crushed. Needles are blueish green in color.

Fruit/Seed
2 inch slender brown cone. Cone scales are soft and flexible.

Habitat
Can be found in shady areas with dry or moist soils.

Fall Color
Green throughout winter.



Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Observations

I observed this tree.

Height: _____ Diameter: _____

Bark Description: _____

Needle Description: _____

Needle Type: Single Cluster of _____ Bunch

Notes: _____

Season	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weather	Sunny	Pt-cldy	Cloudy	Wind
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rain	Sleet	Snow	Fog
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Terms and Definitions

Berry - A fleshy fruit with several seeds within.

Catkin - A scaly cluster of usually same sex flowers.

Carrion - Dead or decaying flesh. Carrion is a significant food source for many animal species.

Carnivore - An animal such as a mink, fox or wolf that eat the flesh of other animals for its main nutrition.

Clustered needles - A group of needles emanating from a central point, usually within a papery sheath, as in pine trees.

Crepuscular - Active during the early morning and late evening hours as opposed to day or night.

Delayed Implantation - The embryo does not immediately implant in the uterus, but is maintained in a state of dormancy.

Diurnal - Active during daylight hours as opposed to nighttime hours.

Endangered Species - Seriously at risk of extinction.

Estrus - A state of sexual readiness in most female animals that immediately precedes ovulation. The time when females are more receptive to mating.

Extinct - Having no living members.

Extirpate - Lost from an area.

Follicle - A dry seed vessel, or pod, consisting of a single carpel, splitting at maturity only along the front part of the suture.

Game Fish - A fish species regulated by laws for recreational fishing.

Gestation - Pregnancy. The period of development in the uterus of a mammal from conception to birth.

Herbivore - An animal that feeds on plants.

Invasive - Alien species that show a tendency to spread out of control and cause harm.

Leaf Lobes - A roundish projection or division, as of a leaf.

Margin - The edge of a leaf.

Midrib - The central vein of a leaf, often more pronounced as larger in size than other veins.

Nape - Back of the neck.

Nocturnal - Active during nighttime hours as opposed to daylight hours.

Nutlet - A small or diminutive nut or seed, usually contained in a cone or cone-like seed catkin.

Omnivore - An animal such as a bear that eats a wide variety of foods including plants, insects, carrion, or meat as its main nutrition.

Ovate - Shaped like an egg.

Phosphate buffered saline (PBS) - A buffer solution commonly used in biological research. It is a water-based salt solution containing sodium phosphate, sodium chloride and in some formulations potassium chloride and potassium phosphate.

Pod - A dry fruit that contains many seeds and opens at maturity.

Serrate - Having tooth-like projections pointed away from the petiole.

Scat - Fecal droppings of an animal

Spawning - The process of fish reproduction. It involves females laying eggs and males fertilizing them to produce young.

Stride - In larger animals, the distance between individual tracks. In smaller animals like weasels, the distance between sets of tracks.

Threatened Species - Vulnerable to endangerment in the near future.

Tip up - A device used in ice fishing in which a wire attached to the rod is tripped, raising a signal flag, when a fish takes the bait.

Thorax - The second or middle region of the body of certain arthropods, including the insects and most crustaceans, lying between the head and the abdomen.

Velvet - A soft furry covering on antlers, which contains many blood vessels that support antler growth. Velvet is shed when antlers reach full size.

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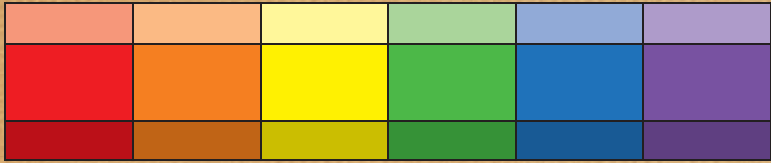
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Measuring in the Field

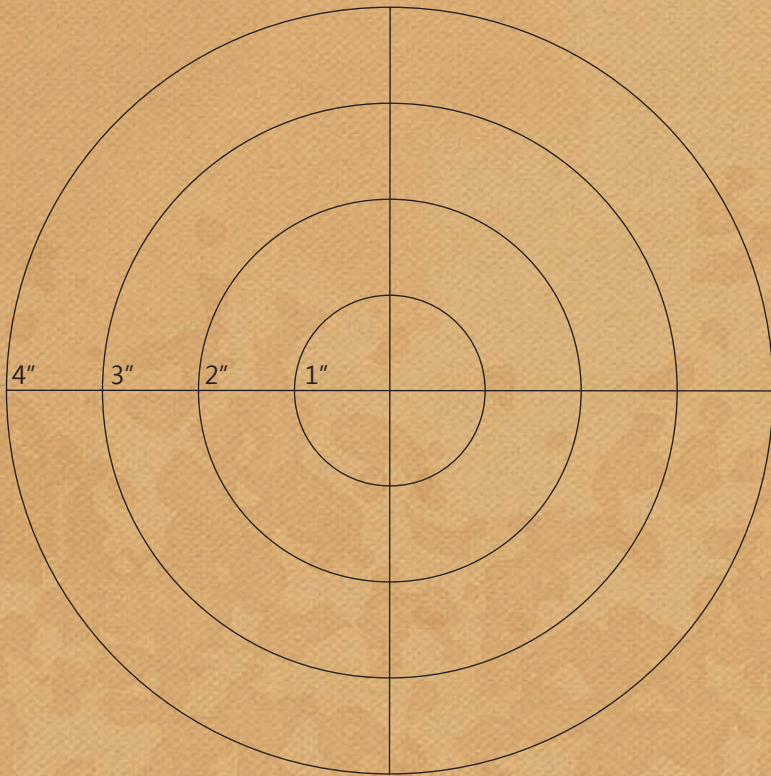
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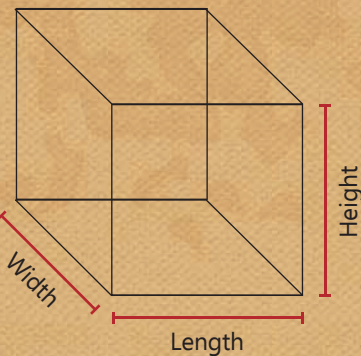


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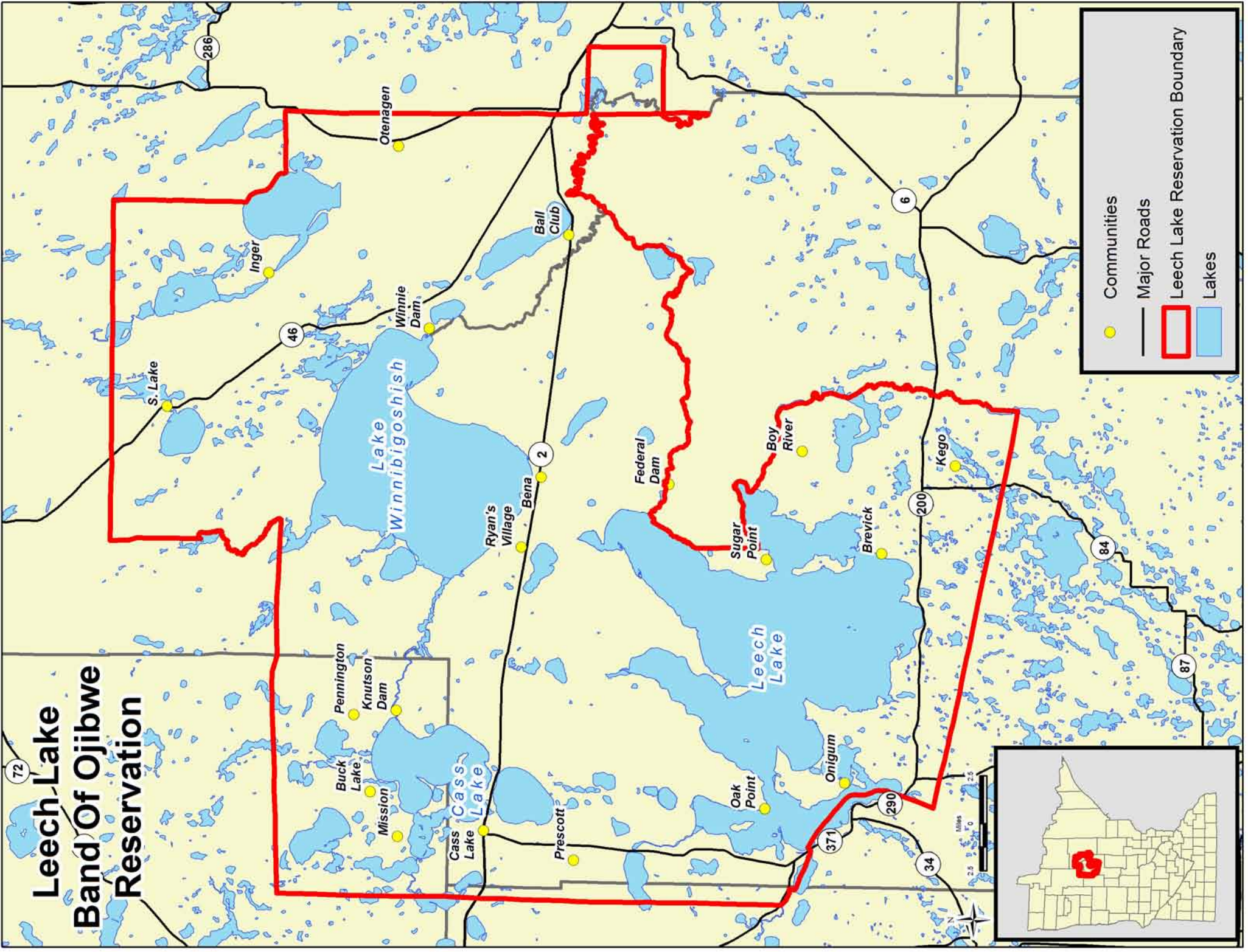
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Diameter: Distance across a circle.

Circumference: Distance around a circle. It could also be called the perimeter of a circle.

To figure out the circumference of the circle, we multiply the diameter of the circle times pi or 3.14.

Example: the 4" diameter circle has a 12.56 circumference.





**Field Guide
& Journal**