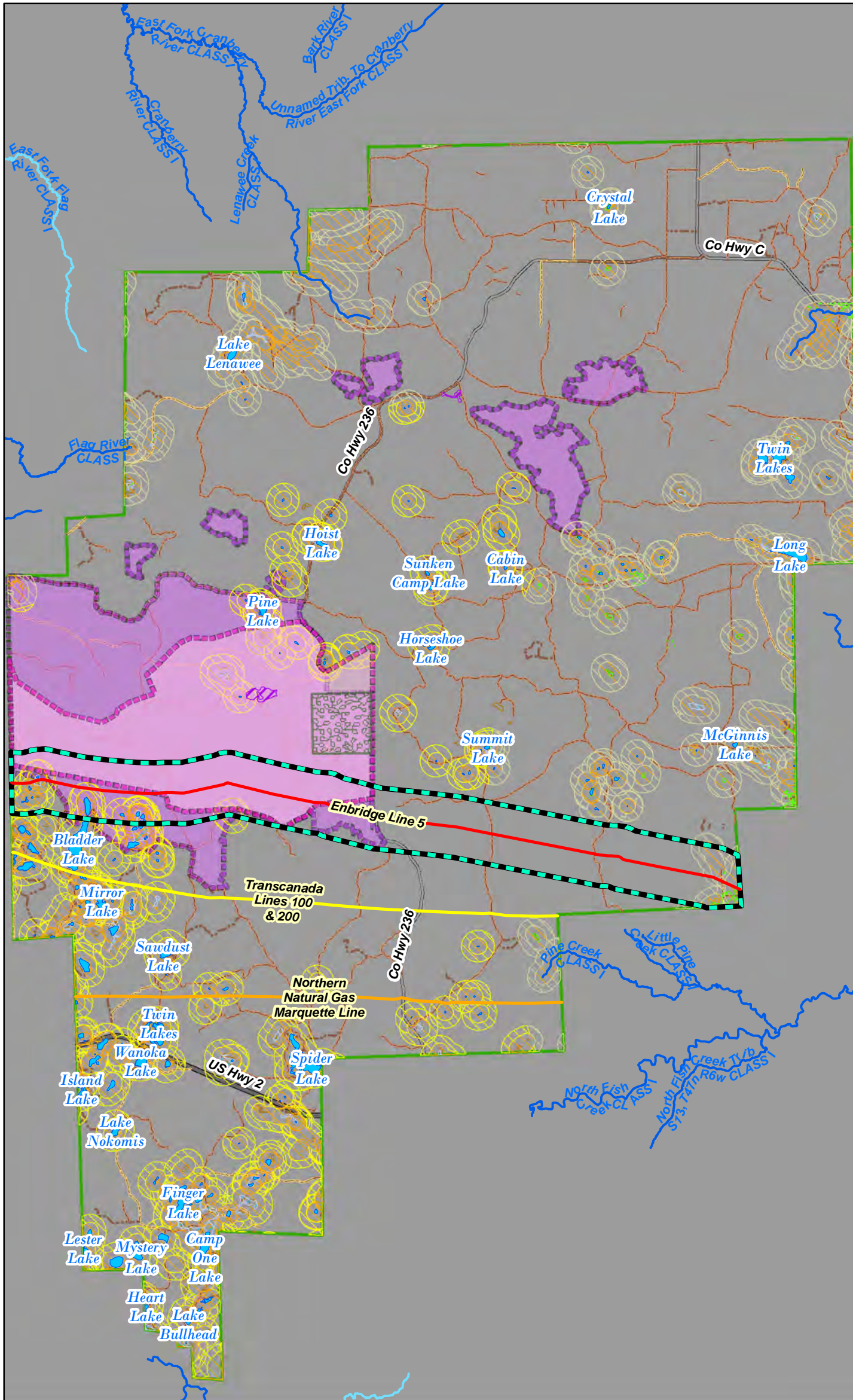


Treaty & Cultural Resources for the Seventh Generation

Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest

Map B. Awasiinyag Potential Wildlife Impacts

Awasiinyag (animals/wildlife) are an important component of the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest (CNNF), and the cultural lifeways of the Ojibwe people. The CNNF is within the boundaries of the 1842 Ceded Territory, which entitles signatory tribes (including Bad River Band) to harvesting rights. Bad River Band is also currently involved in the Aagask (sharp-tailed grouse) restoration project, with Red Cliff Band, U.S. Forest Service, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and the Sharptail Grouse Society, as partners. This area is home to at least one federally list endangered species, one threatened species, and at least six species of concern. Both the Bad River Band and the USFS have investing too much effort into protecting the restoring wildlife and habitat of the CNNF and beyond, to not take a closer look at the impacts the pipeline has and could have on these precious shared natural gifts.



WIDNR Resource Water Designations

- Exceptional
- Outstanding

Wildlife Areas & Designations

- Aagask Restoration Areas
- Moquah Research Natural Area
- Moquah Barrens Wildlife Area
- Important Bird Areas

Waterfowl Stopover Habitat

- Tier 2
- Tier 3
- Tier 4

Shore Bird Stopover Habitat

- Tier 2
- Tier 3

Land Bird Stopover Habitat

- Tier 2
- Tier 3
- Tier 4
- Tier 5
- Open Water

Pipelines

- Enbridge Line 5
- Northern Natural Gas Marquette Line
- Transcanada Lines 100 & 200
- 1/2-mile Ecological Impact Area

Roads (Census 2010)

Management

- Federal
- County
- Municipal
- Other
- Trail



Bineshiinyag
Important Bird Areas & Stopover Initiative

Bad River Reservation is home to a globally Important Bird Area (IBA)- the Bad River-Kakagon Sloughs Complex- and so is the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest – the Moquah Barrens. As IBAs, these areas are supposed to be left undisturbed as much as possible. Boundaries of IBAs can also be used to inform EISs and EAs.

Another tool that is useful for developing a comprehensive EIS or EA are the datasets developed by the Wisconsin Stopover Initiative. These sites were identified by a group of local and state bird experts as being critical stops for migratory birds in the Great Lakes Basin. Tier I sites were estimated to support >10,000 birds, Tier II support 1000-10,000 birds per season, and so on.

It is recommended that an EIS or EA be developed, in order to explore the various possible scenarios that could result as a consequence of renewing the permit for a pipeline through this internationally recognized bird habitat. Birds, in Ojibwe culture, are messengers from earth to the spirit world, so it is of great importance to consider how installation, continued maintenance, and all potential incidents along a pipeline can affect their habitat for the next seven generations.

