

## HBMI Natural Resources Department



88 Bell Road  
Littleton, ME 04730

STANDARD MAIL  
U.S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
PERMIT #2  
HOULTON ME

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

## Puniw (It is Winter)

December 2015

Brenda Commander - Tribal Chief

Susan Young - Editor



This newsletter is printed on 100%  
recycled paper



### In This Issue

So... Just How Much Do You Know About the White tailed Deer? .....	1
Sacred Space .....	2
Recycling Comes to Houlton .....	2
Dendrology Corner .....	3
Are We There Yet? .....	3
2015 Recognition Day Insert ..	4 -5
2015 Field Season Conclusion ..	6
Real Estate News .....	6
The Return of the Salmon. ....	7
Deer & Are We There Yet? .....	7
Quiz Answers .....	7
Holiday Word Search Puzzle ..	7
Holiday Word Search Puzzle ..	7
Answers .....	8
Holiday Greetings .....	8

## HBMI Natural Resources Department



### So . . . Just How Much Do You Know about the White-Tailed Deer?

With Christmas right around the corner our thoughts turn to reindeer and the North Pole. But what about the deer that live closer to home? Let's take a look at how much we know about our white tailed neighbor by taking this quiz created by Outdoor Hub.com.



1.) *At what temperature will bucks slow down their search for females due to the risk of overheating?*

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. 30 Degrees Fahrenheit | C. 50 Degrees Fahrenheit |
| B. 40 Degrees Fahrenheit | D. 20 Degrees Fahrenheit |

2.) *Deer have many glands that allow them to make scents. Which of these is not one of these glands?*

- |             |                |           |            |
|-------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| A. Forehead | B. Pre-orbital | C. Tarsal | D. Lateral |
|-------------|----------------|-----------|------------|

3.) *What are two colors white-tailed deer cannot see very well?*

- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| A. White and black | C. Yellow and purple |
| B. Blue and violet | D. Red and orange    |

4.) *What is the maximum lifespan of a buck in good predator-free habitat? Not counting zoos?*

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Up to 8 - 10 years  | C. Up to 15 - 17 years |
| B. Up to 12 - 13 years | D. Over 18 years       |

5.) *On average, a mature buck's antlers grow?*

- |                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| A. 1/20th of an inch a day | C. 1/2 to 1 inch a day |
| B. 3 inches                | D. 1/8 inch per day    |

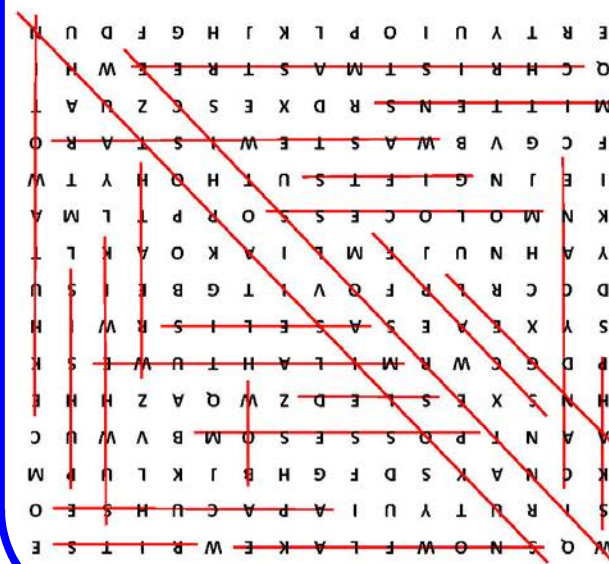
6.) *How long will a buck typically stay with a doe to mate?*

- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| A. Less than 3 hours | C. Up to 48 hours |
| B. Up to 72 hours    | D. Up to 24 hours |

*Continued Page 2*

Wishing you all a  
Merry Christmas  
and a joyous New Year!  
Ben - Cara - Matt  
Sharri - Sue

### Word Search Puzzle Answers



### TELEPHONE LISTING (207) 532-4273

1-800-564-8524 (ME)

1-800-545-8524

### ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

Sharri Venno - ext. 215

### NATURAL RESOURCES

Matthew Edberg - ext. 220

### WATER RESOURCES

Cara O'Donnell - ext. 212

Ben Flewelling - ext. 216

### NATURAL RESOURCES -

### REAL ESTATE DIRECTOR

Sue Young - ext. 202



Deer Quiz cont'd

7.) Which of these countries do not have a native whitetail population?

- A.Mexico C. Peru
- B.Canada D. Argentina

8.) How high can a mature deer jump?

- A. 5 feet B. 3 feet C. Up to 12 feet D. Up to 8 feet

9.) How fast can a mature buck run?

- A. 36 mph B. 55 mph C. 66 mph D. 47 mph

10.) What is the scientific name for whitetails?

- A.Odocoileus virginianus C. Elaphodus cephalophus
- B. Cervus elaphus D. Odocoileus hemionus

11.) How do whitetail fawns elude predators?

- A.They can outrun most predators hours from birth.
- B.They spit poison acid when threatened.
- C.Shortly after birth, whitetail fawns avoid danger by follow their mothers everywhere.
- D.They have almost no scent and they blend in very well with foliage.

12.) About how many subspecies of white-tailed deer?

- A. 50 B. 10 C. 18 D. 30

13.) What are the odds for a doe to grow antlers?

- A.1 in 100,000 C. 1 in 10,000
- B.1 in 100 D. 1 in 1,000



14.) When do male deer generally become sexually mature?

- A.6 months C. 1.5 years
- B. 4 years D. 3 years

How'd you do? Answers on page 7



Recycling Comes to Houlton



At long last, Pine Tree Waste Services, has expanded their recycling program for Houlton and the surrounding areas. With these new changes, residents in Houlton and Southern Aroostook

towns that contract with the transfer station can now recycle most of the packaging that is part of our daily lives. Previously, we could only recycle clear glass, cans, newspapers and magazines, office paper, corrugated cardboard and #2 plastic. With the new changes we can now recycle:

- Newspaper (all sections and inserts)
- Magazines and phone books (catalogs and soft cover books)
- Mail and greeting cards (junk mail and envelopes)
- Office paper (File folders and office paper all colors)
- Cardboard (wavy center layer)
- Boxboard (dry food boxes, cores and paper bags)
- Empty metal cans (aluminum, tin and foil)
- Glass bottles (food jars and beverage)
- # 2 plastics (bottles and jugs) no plastic bags!
- Other plastics (#1, #3 thru #7)
- Large rigid plastics (5 gallon pails, soda crates, plastic chairs, carts, toys, garbage cans and laundry baskets)

So, do your wallet and the earth a favor and recycle everything you can! Remember to empty and rinse all containers and flatten or breakdown cardboard boxes.

For more information about the changes to this program, please call Pine Tree at 532-6804 or check out our Facebook Page

Sacred Space



Earlier this year, Tribal Council passed a resolution to designate 1/2 acre of trust land as sacred space. This site, adjacent to the river and Recognition Day Field, has been used for fasting and ceremonies.

On November 10, 2015 Imelda Perley and Amy Joseph performed a ceremony to celebrate the sacred space and unveil the new signs. Please respect this site, by not camping or using alcohol at the site and please refrain from using motorized vehicles.



The Return of the Salmon By Ben Flewelling, Water Resources Technician

It should be no secret that one of the biggest goals of the natural resources team is to reintroduce salmon back into the Meduxnekeag. Bringing this native fish back to native land with the hopes of a prosperous life for the fish is no easy task. Many things must be completed before such a return could happen. With salmon inhabiting waters across the border in Canada where the Meduxnekeag flows, we are highly confident that our ultimate goal can be achieved. Though the path to this goal won't be an easy one, fortunately our many partners in this project will not give up and will stand by us until this traditionally important fish returns to our homelands.

Are We There Yet? (continued)

The champion of migration, the animal which migrates farther than any other animal, is a bird called the I A C T R C R E N T. It flies an average of 44,000 miles each year with one bird recorded as having flown over 50,000 miles. They can live up to 35 years, meaning their total life time miles flown could equal up to 3 round trips to the Moon!

Answers —>



Holiday Word Search

Find the hidden English and Maliseet Words in the Puzzle

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Angel           | Aselis            |
| Bow             | Puhsis            |
| Candy Cane      | Sukolisi-apotuhun |
| Christmas tree  | Milahtuwe         |
| Gifts           | Ekhutawotin       |
| Mittens         | Molocess          |
| Scarf           | Skahp             |
| Sled            | Suwhewik          |
| Snowflake       | Wastewis          |
| Star            | Possesom          |
| Winter Solstice | Apacuhse          |
| Wreath          | Rits              |



Deer Quiz Answers

from page 1

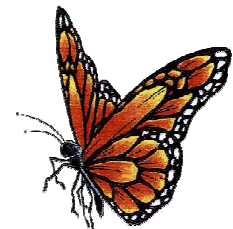
1. B - 40 degrees Fahrenheit
  2. D - Lateral
  3. D - Red and Orange
  4. B - Up to 12 - 13 years
  5. C - 1/2 to 1 inch a day
  6. C - Up to 48 hours
  7. D - Argentina
  8. D - Up to 8 feet
  9. D - 47 mph
  10. A - Odocoileus virginianus
  11. D - They have almost no scent and they blend in very well with foliage.
  12. D - 30 subspecies
  13. C - 1 in 10,000
  14. C - 1.5 years
- This quiz too easy? Check out



<http://www.outdoorhub.com/stories/2015/11/18/quiz-well-know-whitetails-hard-edition/>

Are We There Yet? Answers

Monarch Butterfly - Caribou -  
Gray Whales -  
Sooty Shearwater - Arctic Tern



Source: Slippery Rock Watershed Coalition newsletter

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



## 2015 Field Season Conclusion

By Ben Flewelling, Water Resources Technician

With the 2015 field season over, our water quality data is being processed and results coming through, the 2015 season was another successful and eventful year.



Carys Mills

A number of projects were being completed and more are in the works for following years, including our ultimate goal of reintroducing salmon to our native waters.

With a relatively dry summer we saw discharge measures reach a mere 20 cubic feet of flow per second! (usual readings are between 80 and 100). Temperatures soared

into the high 80's, causing concern as brook trout need colder water temperatures to thrive and survive. With the main portion of the field season being hot and dry, we did see a rain event that was of fairly epic proportions, almost 8 inches in 24 hours. This rain took discharge measurements from the low 20's to the high



Lowery Bridge

8000's driving water levels at our gage station up over 10 feet! The 2015 season also saw the continuation of instream restoration projects.

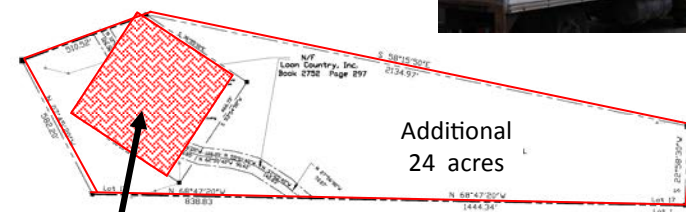
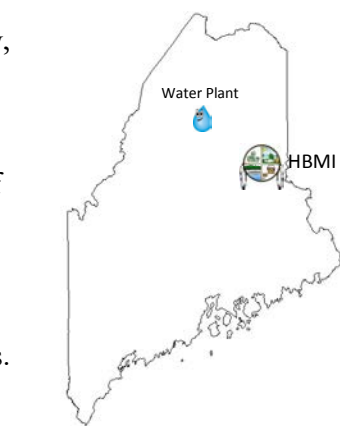
Completing two more projects on Smith Brook, and Suiter Brook, both of which are on Maliseet grounds. With more projects being planned, the 2016 field season is sure to be an eventful year.

## Real Estate News

This has been a busy fall for HBMI's Real Estate and Economic Development programs. In November, the Tribe purchased two new properties; one in Houlton and one in Garfield Plantation near Ashland.

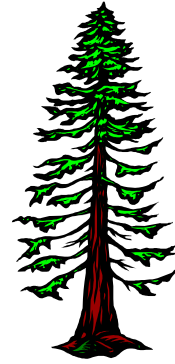
The first parcel, located on the North Road in Houlton, is next to our current Rollerama parcel. This property, once known as Leon Little & Sons provides additional road frontage on US Route 1 and adds 23.5 +/- acres to our land holdings. The property, as shown on the map at right, opens up the possibilities for economic development.

The second parcel, located in Garfield Plantation outside of Ashland, is the site of the former Loon Country Water and Rafford Springs Bottling Plant. The bottling plant sits on approximately 5 acres and the tribe has purchased an additional 23 acres surrounding the plant and its water wells. Stan Meader, HBMI's Economic Development Director, is working to bring this plant back on line and start producing Maliseet Bottled Water, generating an income stream for the tribe, as well as employment opportunities for the Tribal Community.



Bottling Plant 5 acres

Additional  
24 acres



# Dendrology Corner

Dendr = tree ology = study of

Prepared by: Matthew P. Edberg, HBMI Natural Resources Specialist

## Highbush Cranberry (*Viburnum trilobum*)

**Habitat:** commonly found growing in hedgerows & forest- field edges, in full sun to partial shade. It prefers fertile well drained to imperfectly drained soils, but not in arid soils.



**Natural History:** High bush Cranberry is a common native shrub, growing to about 10-12 feet in height. It is in the honeysuckle family and has white flowers & a red fruit that somewhat resembles the fruit of the commercial cranberry (*Vaccinium macrocarpon*) hence its common name. The leaves are three lobed hence the species name trilobum=3 lobes.



In recent years the species was hit hard by the introduced (from Europe & Asia) Viburnum Leaf Beetle (*Pyrhalta viburni*) that caused severe defoliation by skeletonizing the leaves. Consecutive defoliation for 2-3years can kill the plant. Currently the species seems to be doing well and is holding its own against the beetle.



**Special Uses:** There are many varieties of high bush cranberry cultivated & planted for its showy white flowers and highly valued fruits. Many species of wildlife consume the berry like drupes such as the ruffed grouse or partridge (*Bonasa umbellus*), the pine grosebeak (*Pinicolous enucleator*) eats the seed of the fruit and discards the pulp.

**Medicinal Uses:** The bark of highbush cranberry is a strong anti-spasmodic containing the bitter compound viburnine & has been used to reduce stomach cramps and asthma

**Edibility:** The fruit is edible (usually better after going through a few frosts) and is eaten fresh or collected to make preserves.

**\* Note:** When collecting any wild plant species for medicinal or edible use be absolutely sure you have identified the species correctly. Furthermore, be respectful of nature and use a hunter-gather ethic, leave something for the future and for others. Literature Cited USDA - NRCS Plants Database



## Are We There Yet?

Maybe you asked a parent these words when you've been on a long car ride. Some animals make amazingly long journeys during certain times of the year, these trips are known as migrations and a few hours in the car is nothing compared to what some of these animals go through. Animals migrate most often to find food, to breed or for more livable conditions such as going south to avoid a harsh winter, returning in the spring to warmer weather. Unscramble the following to identify 5 of the most amazing animal migrators.

The **NOARMHC TYTUFBREL** is the insect that migrates the farthest, flying as far as 2,500 miles to reach it's winter home.

**U A I R B C O** (a kind of deer) migrate farther than any other land mammal, journey up to 1,600 miles.

**Y G A R W E L S H A** have the longest known migration of any mammal, traveling between 10,000 and 12,000 round trip miles each year from their warm winter spot in Mexican lagoons to their summer feeding grounds in cold Arctic seas.

The **O T O Y S E R W R A A T E H** is a sea bird that migrates from New Zealand to the North Pacific, almost 40,000 miles per year.

Continued page 6



