



Chippewa National Forest

ANNUAL REPORT 2008



CENTENNIAL 1908-2008



Forest Service

Chief Gail Kimbell's Message

As you know, the United States is in its worst economic crisis since the 1930s. During the Great Depression, the President called on the Forest Service for help. Through the Civilian Conservation Corps, we hired millions of unemployed citizens, helping to rebuild lives and provide a lasting service to the nation through fire control, reforestation, and early construction of roads, trails and facilities.

Now we have a similar opportunity to serve our country in the cause of conservation. Under the economic stimulus legislation he has just signed, the President has asked the Forest Service to help put people back to work. We anticipate getting over a billion dollars this year for our Economic Recovery program, and we expect to create almost 30,000 new private sector jobs over the next two years.

Why the Forest Service? Because we are ideally situated to help. Many of the communities most affected by the economic downturn are located near national forests. Our employees are woven into the community fabric; we know local needs, and we have the local capacity to provide training and employment.

We already provide some of the best, most dependable private sector rural jobs in America, and we have opportunities for many more, including millions of acres of needed restoration work and a huge backlog of shovel-ready projects related to roads, bridges, buildings, and recreational facilities.

The purpose of the economic recovery legislation is to create as many jobs as quickly as possible—to get money flowing through the economy again. The Forest Service will be guided by that same purpose. As we implement this legislation, we will not increase the federal workforce; we will spend all funds on targeted ready projects; and we will begin our work promptly and complete it within 2 to 3 years for most activities.

We are creating good private sector jobs during difficult economic times. We are also accomplishing some of our highest priority stewardship work on public and state and private lands. This is a great honor for the Forest Service—and a great opportunity. In the best tradition of the Forest Service, we will make the Economic Recovery program a success.

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From the Forest Supervisor: Notes from the Centennial

The Chippewa National Forest Centennial was a chance to look back at 100 years of Forest history, and how the mission of “Caring for the Land and Serving people” has unfolded on these coveted lands. The task for the Chippewa National Forest today is to answer questions on how to manage the forest for the next 100 years.

What role will the National Forest play in the unfolding debate about alternative energy? That’s particularly timely issue here in Minnesota. Here on the Forest, we have looked at energy-efficiency in our offices and now look at energy use in our campground facilities. We’ve made great strides in reducing our vehicle fleet size and fuel consumption and have completed biomass projects in Blackduck and Deer River Districts.

How will we help our forests adapt to a changing climate and an ever-increasing suite of invasive species? One of the key issues on the horizon is emerald ash borer (EAB). This invasive species has been found along the Southeastern border of Minnesota, and threatens Minnesota’s ash trees, the 3rd largest ash tree population in the country. We will increase education efforts in campgrounds, as firewood and EAB are connected. One of our best success stories in 2008 was the Dutch Elm Disease (DED) tolerant elm trees being grown from tree branches harvested on the Forest. This was a cooperative effort with the Forest Service Research Station and Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe. We hope to one day see the strong elms return to the Forest landscape.

How are we going to make the National Forest resonate and be relevant to an increasing younger constituency that’s often distant from the lands we manage? In 2008, we increased outreach for Forest seasonal and permanent jobs, hiring diverse youth from across the nation and

opening up new career paths for those students. We continue to reach out to new partners and youth programs each year.

The extraordinarily complex “quilt work” of ownerships within our boundaries makes the Chippewa National Forest unique. It’s like nowhere else I’ve ever been. Each of these agencies administer lands under different authorities with different emphasis, yet to successfully get to those over-arching issues of climate change, invasive species, energy, and making public lands relevant to the urban constituency, we’ve got to tackle issues together. We will not wrestle with these issues alone. We will work, I hope, in partnership with the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe, the counties, the state and our many partners.



The place I want to work in everyday is one where employees want to be engaged in the emerging issues. We need seamless management with our resource-landowner partners and conversation and implementation without boundaries. We must build our capacity to be conservation management leaders.

I was genuinely enthused and energized by our work this Centennial year. Our ability to provide effective leadership to conservation issues in Minnesota is more critical than ever. The reflection of 100 years strengthens our trust in the work we are doing today, and helps us to move forward courageously to work on themes of adapting to changing climate, connecting with an increasingly diverse society, and emerging issues such as public interest in alternative energy.

*Chippewa National Forest Supervisor
Rob Harper*

Payments to Counties On October 3, 2008, the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 was reauthorized as part of Public Law 110-343. The new Secure Rural Schools (SRS) Act has some significant changes. To implement the new law, the Forest Service requested states and counties to elect either to receive a share of the 25-percent rolling average payment or to receive a share of the Secure Rural Schools State (formula) payment. A county electing to receive a share of the State payment was requested to allocate between 15 to 20-percent of its share for one or more of the following purposes: projects under Title II of the Act; projects under Title III; or the Treasury of the United States (county allocations).

Seven counties in Minnesota received a total of \$ 7,934,361 from the Forest Service in 2008. Counties on the Chippewa National Forest received \$2,319,902.



	SUPERIOR	PILT	SRS	*Thye-Blatnik	TOTAL
Cook	127,358		757,014	704,250	1,588,622
Koochiching	5,886		104	NA	5,990
Lake	144,852		796,757	887,250	1,828,859
St. Louis	796,140		884,848	510,000	2,190,988
	CHIPPEWA	PILT	SRS	*Thye-Blatnik	TOTAL
Cass	332,020		590,181	NA	922,201
Itasca	361,037		755,330	NA	1,116,367
Beltrami	115,494		165,840	NA	281,334

**connected to Wilderness Areas*

2008 Accomplishments

TIMBER

Harvested (Million Board Feet).....	19, 575
Reforestation (Acres).....	1,641
Timber Stand Improve (Acres).....	1,906
Fuelwood Permits	240
Christmas Tree Permits.....	161
Bough Permits	41

HUMAN RESOURCES

Senior Employment	14
Volunteers	83
Youth Conservation Corps/MCC	18
Full Time Employees.....	112
Visitor Centers	14,343
Conservation Ed Programs	872
Seasonal/Temp Employees	60

FIRE and FUELS

Prescribed Burns (Acres).....	2,715
Wildfires (#Fires/Acres)	32/29
Hazardous Fuel Reduced (Acres)	2,650
Hazardous Fuels (non-WFHF Acres)	3,691

WILDLIFE

Terrestrial Habitat Restored (Acres)	650
Inland Streams Enhanced/Restored (Miles).....	5
Inland Lakes Enhanced/Restored (Acres).....	7
Soil Water Resource Improved (Acres)	60
Terrestrial Ecological Units (Acres)	9,000

LANDS

Right-Of-Way Cases	0
Special Use Permits (Total)	874
Land Acquisition (Acres).....	0
Mineral Permits (Issued).....	9
Total Nat'l Forest Acres	666,618
Total Acres Within Boundary.....	1,599,611
Boundary Management	14

ROADS AND TRAILS

Road Maintenance (Miles).....	28.4
Road Improved (Miles).....	12.4
Road Decommissioned (Miles).....	14.8
Trails Maintained to Standard (Miles)	186



FOREST

C e n t e n n i a l E v e n t s

January



Forest Centennial opens in January with community events at historic Shingobee Hills Recreation Area, a popular CCC-built winter site.

February



Cut Foot Sioux celebrates the Centennial at the Annual Candlelight Ski event.

March



Centennial Celebrations cover all seasons and invite families to explore the Forest! More kids in the woods!

April



Planting Centennial Trees as part of Earth Day, Arbor Day and Centennial Celebrations across the Districts!

May



Retirees, employees and communities gathered to mark the Forest Centennial on May 23, 2008. Each district and the SO held Centennial open houses.

June



Chippewa National Forest Employee Heritage Day included dancers from the Cass Lake Drum and Dance Group.



FOREST

Centennial Events

July



National Get Outdoors Day was held at Norway Beach Rec Area. Other National events held included Great American Backyard Camp-out, National Trails Day, National Night Out and even National Smore Day!

August



Nick Sanchez and Neil Dietrich played guitar in the pines during visitor Center "Artist Week". Music events and guest speakers were scheduled at both Cut Foot Sioux and Norway Beach throughout the summer.

August



Theodore Roosevelt made a guest appearance at Norway Beach Picnic Shelter. He noted changes from the day he first sign the area into the National Forest system and 2008, but "the need for conservation remains strong!"



Smokey Bear kept busy throughout the summer, attending Centennial events, community programs for kids and his own birthday party in August!

October



1st Annual Howl-O-Ween event gets kids and families on the night trail, trekking to wildlife stations located at the historic Shingobee Hills.

Winter



(Left) Project Learning Tree training is a great way to connect teachers and kids about issues of climate and water.

(Right) What better way to end the 100th year than with an enthused teacher group, shown here learning tree id while making holiday swags!



New Arrivals on the Chippewa American Elms!

For anyone growing up in the 1970's, the image of an orange "X" on a neighborhood elm tree is a sad memory. The "X" meant another American Elm had fallen victim to Dutch Elm Disease. Today, the Chippewa National Forest and Northern Research Station hope to restore the American elm to the northern Minnesota landscape.

Dutch Elm Disease (DED) has greatly reduced or eliminated the American elm from hardwood forests and riparian ecosystems on the Chippewa National Forest. This elm project will combine DED-tolerant elm cultivars with the cold-hardiness and genetic diversity of American elm on the Forest. The effort could hasten natural selection for DED-resistance, and lead to the return of the American elm.

In the summer of 200, large "wild" American elms on the Chippewa National Forest were evaluated and four of these "survivor" elms were selected to use in cross pollination. In February 2008, branches from the four trees were collected and sent to the Northern Research station in Delaware, Ohio. The branches were forced to bloom and were cross-pollinated with trees known to possess high tolerance to Dutch Elm Disease. The seeds from these crosses resulted in 575 seedlings that should possess both cold hardiness and disease tolerance characteristics.

On November 6, 2008, those 575 American elm seedlings arrived at the Blackduck Ranger District and were stored on the Forest over the winter. Silviculturists selected 3 planting sites, 1.2 acres on each district on the Chippewa where the trees will be planted in Spring 2009.

Tree growth and hardiness will be monitored on every tree planted. After six years, the elm trees will be tested for DED tolerance. This is done by putting the DED fungus into holes drilled into their trunks. The actual strain of fungus used will be collected on or near the Chippewa National Forest. Four weeks after the trees are inoculated with the DED fungus, leaf wilting and foliage death



Elm seedlings overwinter in Blackduck, and will be planted at 3 sites during '09 Arbor Day events.

will be recorded. Those individual trees that overcome the disease and survive will be known to have inherited DED tolerance from their disease tolerant parent. Trees that demonstrate both DED tolerance and good cold hardiness will be used in the second phase of this project.

Once established, these trees should cross pollinate with each other and with other wild trees, strengthening the genetic tolerance to DED in the native population over time. More branch material will be collected this winter and sent to NRS for pollen collection and seed production. Five hundred additional trees will need to be produced in 2009 to complete planting. It's an appropriate project for a Centennial year...building the forest for the next century.

Word of the Day:

Cultivar - A variety of a plant developed from a natural species and maintained under cultivation.

C a r e e r C o r n e r

On the Road with Law Enforcement

Looking for a career that offers a lot of variety in the day? One of the more diverse careers in the Forest Service today is Federal Law Enforcement Officer. (LEO) Forest law enforcement officers are highly trained, and utilize their skills across the four seasons.

In order to become an LEO, candidates must attend an intense 4-month academy at the Federal Law Enforcement Training and complete three 1-month details with a field training officer. Most officers come in with previous law enforcement or military experience. A typical day for a law enforcement officer...there is no such day. In the winter, officers may start the day on a snowmobile patrol and end with a timber theft case. Spring finds the officers talking with people at maple syrup camps, checking seasonal road closures or transporting an injured eagle. In the summer, everything from finding a lost camper to investigations of marijuana gardens. From September to December, law enforcement officers are out talking with hunters, taking down illegal deer stands, documenting trail damage, protecting resources, assisting with search and rescue efforts.

OHV Road Maps

The Chippewa National Forest OHV Road Travel Access decision, effective January 2008, included publication of a Motor Vehicle Use Map (MVUM). The map displays all roads open to off-highway vehicles and highway licensed vehicles on the Chippewa National Forest and is updated annually. With the first review of updates complete, Forest visitors will notice some changes. Law enforcement officers and recreation staff listened to your feedback in the offices and in the field, and have improved the map's accuracy.

Updated Motor Vehicle Use maps are expected to be available in May 2009. Because the MVUM is your primary source for legal OHV use of national forest roads, visitors are encouraged to have the latest information.



Law enforcement and timber crews work together to prepare for the 18th Annual Ice Rescue Training

Officers talk with snowmobilers along a Forest trail.

The job takes knowledge of Federal, State and tribal laws, but also dedication to the mission---keeping Forest visitors safe, protecting natural and cultural resources and enforcing the law. Chippewa National Forest law enforcement officers are trainers as well, leading officer firearms training, defensive tactics, and also serving as a Forest Service field training officer for new law enforcement recruits. In the community, they provide hunter safety training, snowmobile training and work cooperatively with other agency law enforcement during festivals and events.



Some additional roads have been considered for mixed use (travel by both OHV's and passenger vehicles at the same time). Other corrections ensure you are in the right place. Enjoy the roads, stay safe and thank you for your participation in OHV Road Travel access program.

Working Together for a Cleaner Environment

Chippewa National Forest and Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe share boundaries, with 90% of the Reservation within National Forest boundaries. In this unique land ownership, the need for good relations and natural resource champions is critical to maintaining resources for future generations.

The work of the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe/Chippewa National Forest Dumpsite Clean Up Group is an outstanding example of resource champions. For both the national forest and tribal community, their shared persistence to develop an inter-governmental agreement for safe disposal of trash demonstrates a mutual commitment to protect ecosystems across boundaries.

The problem of illegal dumping is widespread on the Chippewa National Forest and within the Leech Lake Reservation boundary. Illegal dumping of trash affects tourism, and increases health risks when dump sites are near homes, wetlands and open water. Land shared by the National Forest and Leech Lake Reservation is nearly half water and wetlands, including the headwaters of the Mississippi and three of Minnesota's largest lakes. Household trash often contains toxic materials that can threaten resources and private water wells.

In 2007, Leech Lake Department of Resource Management (DRM) obtained a federal grant to identify illegal dumpsites within the reservation. Seventy-seven sites were found, many of which were on U.S. Forest Service, county or state land.

Leech Lake DRM staff brought these findings to the Forest Service to talk about the best way to clean up the sites. The Forest Service, Leech Lake DRM and Leech Lake Public Works Agencies formed an alliance to encourage people not to throw trash in the woods, and enlisted their help to clean up sites. Tribal Chairmen George Goggeley and Forest Supervisor Rob Harper signed the Dumpsite Cleanup Agreement in June 2007 and again in June 2008.



Don Headbird, Jim Barott, John Persell.

The group established a process to bring waste found in ditches and clearings to transfer sites for proper disposal. They focused on jointly cleaning sites near three communities using a GIS map of the illegal dumpsites, soil, wetlands, roads and communities. Since 2007, forty-one sites have been cleaned up. The agreement also includes cooperative law enforcement, site monitoring and rehabilitation, education and outreach to residents and seasonal guests regarding the safe disposal of trash at approved solid waste collection stations. The sites cleaned up thus far have been on county, tribal and federal land.

The group has learned that by working together, agencies can accomplish much more and a seemingly overwhelming task now becomes possible. Through the actions of this group, future generations will benefit from a cleaner environment and from the new behaviors.

Which Forest Service employee was most involved in the Dumpsite CleanUp program? Why?

- a) Forest archeologist
- b) Soils scientist
- c) GIS specialist
- d) Recreation Team Leader

Answer: b -- toxins from dumpsites leech through soil and affect groundwater

C a r e e r C o r n e r

Forest Biologist

This summer, our wildlife program manager may have thought he was in heaven with his new job here on the Chippewa National Forest. One of his first projects? A national fishing show was filming on the Forest, and wanted a Forest spokesperson along while they fished for Bass in a local lake. It was a chance to get a message out to a national audience about the importance of water resources on this Forest.... and any day spent fishing can't be bad.



Field Day with the North American Fishing Show staff

That was a great week, but it is the combined efforts of the year that really make the Forest biologist job a challenging and exciting career. Forest biologists help the Forest Service make wise land management choices, focusing on wildlife values in an Agency with a multiple-use charter. All wildlife species are studied, with particular attention paid to those that are rare, threatened, endangered and sensitive species. Biologists hold both undergraduate and Masters degrees, and they noted that classes in statistics, chemistry,

microbiology and public speaking are a bonus. For as much time in the field, there is an equal or even more time spent at the desk, working on Environmental assessments and summarizing the summer field season. But, now and then, you have those days, like fishing for bass on a northern lake, that make all that paperwork worthwhile!

Habitat for Timberdoodles

Woodcocks, or timberdoodles, are known for their spectacular courtship flights, spiraling straight up into the air, wings whistling and whirring. A good courtship show depends on habitat, and woodcocks need clearings for their singing grounds.



woodcock photo courtesy of US FWS

In 2008, the Blackduck Ranger District completed four shearing projects to clear brush for woodcock habitat. The sites are located within the Webster Lake and Carter Lake Hunter Walking Trail system. Crews treated 20 acres with 70- to 80-foot strips cut throughout. Forest staff have already been “kicking up” woodcocks at the sites.



Standing in the sheared site for Timberdoodles

Jason Puposky, Blackduck District, notes “this was a fun project with very measurable benefits”. The Minnesota Woodcock Society has expressed interest in a site visit and hopes to partner on projects in the future. Visitors to the Blackduck district may want to swing by to witness the spring dance of the Timberdoodle!

Happy Campers

Summer campers are a happy lot....they've got the weekend off, the fishing boat is ready, the campsite has a wonderful view of the lake. What could be better? Over 10,000 people camp in the 23 developed campgrounds on the Chippewa National Forest each summer. Most campgrounds open from May through September. It is a short season to meet and greet all our visitors.

How does the summer camping season all come together? As soon as the summer ends and the last picnic table is turned over to the winter snow, recreation staff begin planning for the next camping season. The Chippewa National Forest has 11 permanent employees in the recreation shop. It also depends on up to 6 seasonals each year as well as a seasoned staff of senior employees and friendly volunteer campground hosts. Together, they get the tables painted, the grills replaced, the reservation system up to date and the boat ramps set. Between September and May, hazard trees are removed, water



Camper at Stony Point on Leech Lake.

systems tested, firewood is stacked. When May rolls around, the season rolls like clockwork. Recreation staff know the season, the hosts know their campers! By fishing opener, the campgrounds are ready, and for the staff, the most gratifying thing is that the transition between off-season and camping season is seamless. All that coordination, so a camper can come in, find their site, launch their boat, pitch a tent and get firewood from their host, without worrying about a thing.

C a r e e r C o r n e r

Recreation Planner

It's not just campgrounds that catch the eye of the recreation planner. Forest recreation is diverse and seasonal—from hiking and biking trails, to OHV's seasonal hunting camps and sledding hills.

Recreation planners think about the future direction of recreation. They look at trends and at existing resources and facilities. Planners today think about recreation in the future. Are you skate-skiing or Nordic style (how wide should the ski trail be)? As OHV sales increase, are there places for people to ride? Can that boat with the 200-hp motor get down a boat ramp built in 1950? (What will the use be on that lake, and what are the impacts?) Is the baby-boomer population looking for tent sites or moving to RV's? (Should we consider more electric sites at campgrounds?) In 2008, rec planners discovered that the largest electricity use on the whole Forest comes from the campgrounds, surpassing electric use in all Forest offices!



Recreation Program Manager Sonja Hoie notes use on the North Country National Scenic Trail.

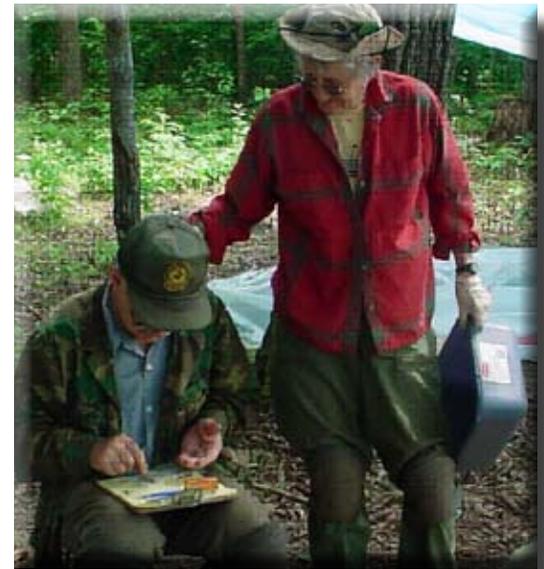
In 2009, they will ask, "How can we reduce energy use at campgrounds? How can we help campers recognize and cut down on their energy use?" Finding answers to these energy questions may help the Forest and our visitors enjoy a more "green" experience in the future!

See Dick and June Volunteer

When volunteers Dick and June Axelson walk through the doors at the Forest Service office, we know it is once again time for the summer Passport In Time (PIT) project. Dick and June are dedicated volunteers with an avid interest in archaeology and historic sites around the country. During our Centennial year, Dick and June returned for their 14th PIT project. They are listed on the PIT honor roll for volunteering over 3000 hours to heritage sites!

Passport in Time is a volunteer archaeology and historic preservation program of the USDA Forest Service. PIT volunteers work with professional Forest archaeologists and historians on national forests throughout the U.S. on archaeological digs, historic structure restoration, oral history gathering, and curation of artifacts.

Over the years, PIT volunteers on the Chippewa National Forest have helped restore Camp Rabideau and Joyce Estate, both National Historic sites on the Forest. They have labeled and documented stone chips and pottery, and patiently scraped away earth to reveal stories from the past 10,000 years. In 2008, 28 PIT volunteers worked on a prehistoric site near Lake Winnibigoshish. On average, 30 volunteers work on Forest PIT projects each year, with over half returning PIT “veterans”. In 2009, we look forward to the return of Dick and June as well as new faces. To learn how you can volunteer, or to find out about PIT projects around the country, visit the PIT site at www.passportintime.com.



Volunteers Dick and June Axelson



Students track the wild leek at a popular recreation area

More Kids in the (Night) Woods!

It wasn't the typical family naturalist program on the Chippewa National Forest. This one was complete with a jack-o-lantern trail, owl calls and the most beautiful night sky you've ever seen. It was our 1st Annual Howl-O-Ween Event at Shingobee Hills Recreation Area.

On October 30, the Chippewa National Forest partnered with the Walker Hackensack Akeley School District and Walker Community Education to present Howl-O-Ween, a family friendly

event focused on the Forest at night. Students from the Walker High School Mammalogy Class came out early in the week to carve out pumpkins in the shapes of animal tracks.

On Howl-O-Ween night, families were greeted by a pumpkin-lit 1/2 mile trail with the six critter stations. Visitors were given a scavenger hunt list and set out on the trail. There they were greeted by glowing “Critter Volunteers”, local teachers and friends from the community.

Each station highlighted a Forest mammal and families learned about owl pellets and wolf teeth, deer antlers and lynx paws. Taped sounds of deer snorts, wolf howls and owl calls were also echoing in the night air. Over 100 people ventured out onto our night trail, and discovered the Forest at night is an amazing place.

This was just one of 872 educational programs presented by Forest employees, volunteers and partners in 2008! Along with night hikes in October, year-round activities included geocaching and hunting wild leeks, old growth forest hikes and fishing. For Forest employees, we look back on who taught us to camp or cook over an open fire, and we pass on those skills. It's about more kids in the woods, tracking Orion's Belt and the Big Dipper in the night sky.

April Snowshowers

It is said that April showers bring May flowers, but last April's snowstorms brought only a quick end to the spring burning season. Between March and April 2008, over 2.5 feet of snow fell across the Chippewa National Forest. Prescribed fires, usually planned for late March, were completed late in the season or not at all due to the wet conditions.

Boy River prescribed burn was completed on April 17 amid snow and ice, but the Mississippi River burn could not be completed. Some understory burning was completed in the northern part of the Forest in the pines and wet meadow. The good news was that wildfires were also down. Wildfires are generally at their peak March-June, but in 2008, the first wildfire was reported April 21 and by the end of May, the wildfire season was over. Walker fire initial attack crews responded to just 20 small fires, down from the average 50 in a season.

The cold, wet fire season in Minnesota was unfortunately balanced by an unprecedented fire season in California.



Minnesota firefighters traveled to California during one of the worst fire seasons in that state. Over 1.2 million acres burned in 2008.

Fire crews from the Forest left for Texas in June, and quickly were called to California. From June through mid-October, 90% of the wildfire calls led Forest crews to California. Total wildfire acreage burned in that western state: 1,157,930 acres, more than the total acreage within the Chippewa National Forest boundaries.

Fighting Invasive Species

Campfires are a popular part of most visitor experiences. Education about campfires has historically been tied to Smokey Bear. While that is still an important message to campers, the message in 2008 included something unexpected, a small green bug. Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) is a real threat to national forests, and efforts are being made across the Lake States teach people about the tie to firewood from states with EAB. For campers, this means restrictions on their campfire wood. On the Chippewa National Forest, campers are only allowed to bring in firewood from the state. Even stricter regulations are in place at state parks and forests, where any firewood use from outside the specific park was banned. To bring the message to campers, visitor centers hosted campfire programs and smore cookouts to talk about the Emerald Ash Borer. In 2009 efforts will increase as EAB was found at Minnesota's border in 2009.



Curly leaf pondweed surveys conducted in 2008.

Another exotic effort partnered Chippewa National Forest Employees with the Minnesota DNR, Itasca County and Dixon Lake Association in a collaborative effort to eradicate the invasive aquatic plant Curly Leaf Pondweed on Dixon Lake.

Forest Service employees worked with the Minnesota DNR gathering data in an intensive survey of the plant on Dixon Lake. Over 200 GPS points were laid out in a grid pattern covering the entire lake, with vegetation samples taken at each location. With the data collected, the DNR can now better gage the location of the herbicide application process which will begin this spring.



Summer Schedule 2009

- May 1st Cut Foot Campgrounds Open for Season
- May 9 Fishing Opener—Other campgrounds open
- May 23 Cut Foot and Norway Beach begin summer Visitor Programs
- May 30 National Fishing and Boating Week
- June 6 National Trails Day Programs across Forest
- June 13 National Get Outdoors Day and Chippewa Triathlon
- June 27 Great American Backyard Camp-out
- July 1-12 Artist Week at Norway Beach
- July 18 Bald Eagle Day celebrations at Cut Foot and Norway Beach
- Aug 8 Smokey's Birthday Party at Norway Beach & Cut Foot Sioux
- Sept 5 Labor Day Programs, end of Visitor Center season



Kids Celebrate National Fishing and Boating Week in June

For additional information, complete and return the information request form

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION



FIRE

- Firewise Program
- Smokey Bear Coloring Book
- Smokey Activity Book

MORE KIDS in the WOODS

- Junior Ranger Program
- Visitor Center Schedule

PASSPORT IN TIME

- Volunteer Application
- Forest History
- Historic Sites

RECREATION

- Camping
- Bird Checklist
- Hiking
- Canoeing
- OHV & Motor Vehicle Use Map

MAPS

- Forest Recreation \$9.00
- Forest Base Map \$9.00
- Forest Mini-Map (free)
- Quad Maps \$8.00

NATURAL RESOURCES

- Eagle Viewing
- Native Wildflowers
- Emerald Ash Borer
- Bird Checklist
- Aquatic Invasives

CHIPPEWA NATIONAL FOREST

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www.fs.fed.us/r9/forests/chippewa

Name: _____

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E-Mail: _____



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