



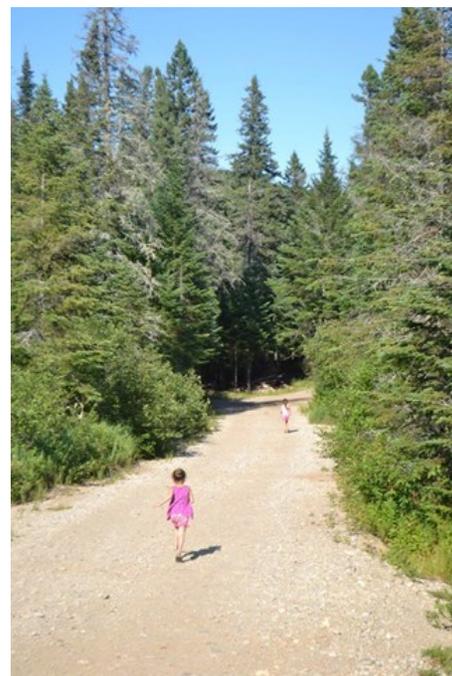
Welcome Back Tioweró:ton Visitors

With the winter months behind us, many Kahnawa'kehró:non and Kanehsata'kehró:non will be returning to Tioweró:ton to enjoy the beauty and tranquility of our Territory with friends and family.

The Caretakers have some fun family activities planned for the summer. Be sure to keep an eye out for information on the bulletin board located at the main entrance. We are always open to new ideas for family activities, if you have any don't be shy and share them with the Caretakers.

This year the Fall Community Meeting is scheduled for September 16, 2017 at the main entrance. If you have any agenda items or topics that you would like information on, feel free to inform a Caretaker or contact Tara McComber at the Lands Unit at 450-638-8244.

Have fun and be safe!



Tioweró:ton Policy

The Tioweró:ton Policy & Procedure amendments went through the Community Consultation process in August 2016.

After reviewing the feedback received from Community Members, the Policy was updated to include areas that had been overlooked.

The amended document is now going through the approval process with the Tioweró:ton Committee and Chief & Councils.

The next step for the Tioweró:ton Policy Amendments is another 30 day Community Consultation. This is when you will have the opportunity to review the

revised documents and provide feedback.

We hope to have the Tioweró:ton Policy implemented within the building season.

We look forward to hearing what you think about the changes to the Policy.

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If you have any stories and/or pictures that you would like to share in the next newsletter, feel free to drop them off with Tara McComber at the Lands Unit, located in front of Kateri School or by email at Tara.mccomber@mck.ca.

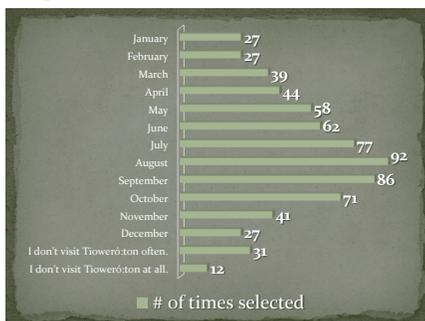
Ideas on article or Newsletter improvements are always welcomed.

Land Use and Burial Site Surveys

2016 TIOWERÓ:TON LAND USE SURVEYS

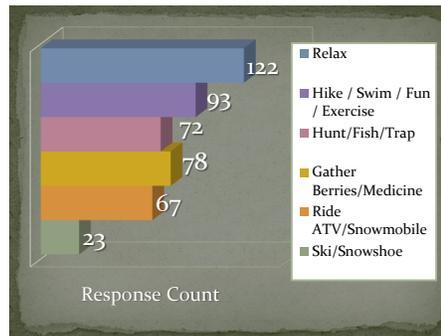
In October 2016, the Land Use Planning Project conducted community surveys to assist with data collection for AECOM's Ecological Mapping and Land Use Plan for Tioweró:ton. First announced at the Fall community meeting last September, the survey was available in both online and print formats, with participants being from Kahnawà:ke and Kanehsatà:ke. After being available for three weeks, the survey was closed and the results were tabulated. A presentation on the survey results was given to chief and council in November. Plans were made to release the results to the general public as per standard procedure; however, the plans changed in light of project developments. With the conception of the 30 week information and consultation campaign, the most timely release of the survey results appeared to be during the Tioweró:ton segment of the campaign (April 24 — May 12).

The starting question of the survey asked people which months of the year they go to Tioweró:ton. August was the busiest month followed closely by September.



The next questions were about cabins, asking people if they were cabin owners or not and where they stayed when they visited the territory. Over half of the survey participants indicated they

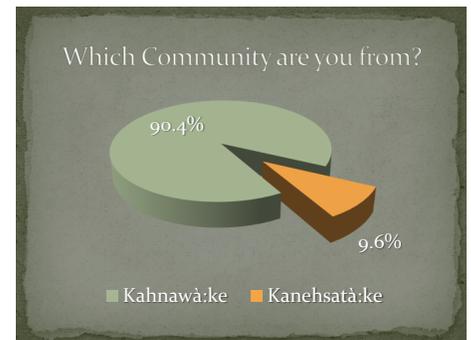
were cabin owners, and nearly three quarters said they stay at a cabin when they visit the territory. People were then asked about what they do in Tioweró:ton; and 95% of respondents selected “Relax” as one of their main activities.



The survey then moved on to questions about the wildlife and medicines found in Tioweró:ton. Nearly half of the survey respondents felt the population of game animals had gone down; and when asked to specify which animals, moose was at the top of the list. While some felt that perch were more abundant in the territory's waters, 40% of people felt there were less fish in general, with Trout being mentioned as an example the most. Over 70% of respondents weren't sure if the medicines in the area had increased or decreased.

Next, the survey asked which areas of Tioweró:ton require protection from development. The lakes, creeks and wetlands of the territory were chosen as the most important. There was an “Other” option available for people to write down areas not on the list. Several individuals felt the entire territory requires protection from development.

The next question was asking survey participants where they were from. There were 135 people who answered this question, while only 1 person skipped; the majority of survey respondents were from Kahnawà:ke. The last question of the survey was an open-ended question asking



people what their future vision for Tioweró:ton was - any suggestions they had, as well as concerns for the present and the future. Some trends found in these answers were a desire to see restrictions placed on ATV use (45), protect the territory and keep it natural (37) and show more respect for each other and the rules (16).

The feedback acquired from this survey will help a great deal with developing the Tioweró:ton Land Use Plan Framework; which will be based on community members' needs, values and priorities.

The full results in their entirety can be found at: www.kahnawake.com/tioweroton

LAND USE PLANNING



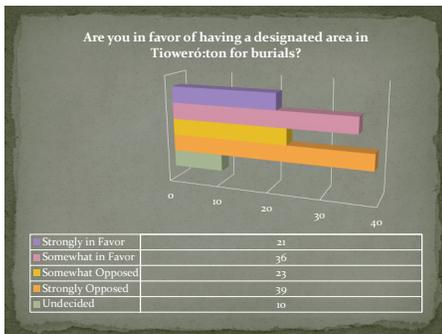
Ontionhóntsa, Ohén:ton la'tetewaká:nerak
Our Land, Their Future

2017 FUTURE BURIAL SITE SURVEY

Last November there were discussions within MCK about the current status of all the graveyards in Kahnawà:ke. This eventually lead to including the possibility of a future burial site in the Land Use Planning consultations. Shortly after that, a survey was developed and Burials made the list as

one of the ten themes for the 30 week information and consultation campaign.

The online version of the survey went live on March 6 and closed on March 17; while the written version of the survey was available for two extra weeks. Land Use Planning held two kiosks at the Kahnawà:ke Services Complex lobby on March 10 and March 29 to encourage



community members to participate. Including both online and written versions, there were 138 people who took the survey. The first half focuses on burials in

Kahnawà:ke only, while the second half of the survey gauged community opinion on burials in Tioweró:ton.



The survey found that 88% of people were unaware of any burials in Tioweró:ton, but 12% were aware of some burials and of ashes being spread.

57 survey participants (44%) were in favor of having a site designated for burials in Tioweró:ton; and 62 (48%) were opposed to the idea, while 10 people (8%) were unde-

ecided on the issue. The next question on the survey asked people if they considered ashes the same as burials and 43% said “Yes” while 40% said “No, there should be different rules for cremated remains”; 17% were undecided.

85% of people who took the survey said they plan to be buried in Kahnawà:ke; and nearly 2/3 of all survey participants were female.

Whether or not there will ever be an area designated for burials in Tioweró:ton still remains to be seen; there is still much more community consultation to be done. At the very least, this survey has given us a clearer picture of how community members feel about the issue.

To see the full results of the Future Burial Site Survey, or for more information on the Land Use Planning Project, please visit: www.kahnawake.com/lands

Do You Remember?

On many occasions, community members have shared stories about how they remember Tioweró:ton and the positive memories associated with visiting the Territory over the years. Its important to keep those stories alive because it helps all of us to understand how the Territory has developed over time and how we can learn lessons from our ancestors.

If you have some interesting stories to tell, please submit a short story about your experiences in Tioweró:ton, and any photos you may have and our staff will compile them into a special newsletter to be shared at the Fall Community Meeting.

Eventually, we can share these stories with Kahnawà:ke schools and for public knowledge on our website to ensure that everyone can learn more about Tioweró:ton by promoting respect and continued longevity for our shared Territory.

The deadline to submit a story is August 31, 2017 in person to Tara McComber at the Lands Unit or to Skatsenhati Lazare. You can also use tara.mccomber@mck.ca

A drawing will be held at random at the Fall Community meeting to choose a winner from the submissions who will win a \$50.00 Shop Kahnawà:ke gift certificate.

Let's keep our history alive!

The Emerald Ash Borer: What you can do to slow the spread

The emerald ash borer (EAB) is a shiny green beetle native to Asia. It was first detected near Detroit in 2002. EAB infests and kills ash trees. Almost all infested trees die within 3 to 7 years. 99% of ash trees die within 10 to 15 years from the start of the infestation. Impacts of EAB will be environmental, aesthetic, economic and cultural, as well as safety concerns from dying and falling ash trees.

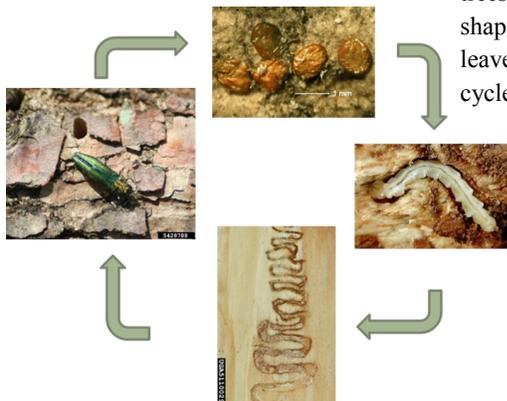
Unfortunately, EAB is present in Kahnawà:ke. Ash trees are very common in Kahnawà:ke so the impacts of EAB will be significant in our community.



Spread of EAB:

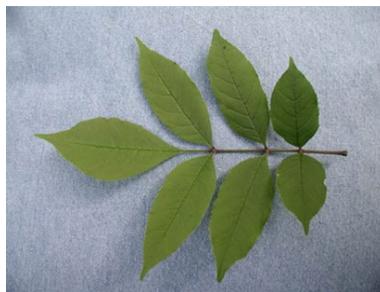
The emerald ash borer flies in search of ash trees but the primary way it spreads is by the movement of infested wood. Ash trees are not common in Tioweró:ton but it is very important not to transport ash firewood from Kahnawà:ke since this could spread EAB all along the route. The larvae remain alive in the firewood and will emerge as adults.

A single piece of infested firewood can destroy millions of trees!



How to identify ash trees:

- Compound leaves (composed of 5 to 11 leaflets)
- Opposite branching (directly across from each other, not staggered)
- Seeds hang in clusters (dry, oar-shaped “helicopters”)
- Ash bark is smooth on young trees, and ridged on mature trees
- Black ash bark is greyish, flaky and corky



The EAB Lifecycle:

- Adult emerald ash borers lay eggs on the bark of ash trees
- Larvae tunnel under the bark and feed between the bark and the sapwood
- As they feed, grow and develop into adults, larvae travel in an s-shape pattern, cutting off the nutrient flow and killing the tree.
- Adults emerge from the ash trees in June, chewing a D-shaped exit hole. They feed on leaves, mate, lay eggs, and the cycle starts again.

Signs of infestation:

EAB can be present in a tree for up to 3 years before signs of infestation are noticeable.



Crown dieback: thinning leaves and dead branches near the top of the tree.

Epicormic shoots: suckers growing on the trunk – a sign the tree is stressed, & **woodpecker damage**



S-shaped galleries

D-shaped holes where the adults emerge



Cultural Impacts:

The EAB infestation is of particular concern to **basket-makers**. The black ash tree has the unique characteristic of being easily split along its annual growth rings which can be made into splints for weaving. The white ash is used to make basket rims and handles. The loss of our ash trees will have enormous impacts on this important traditional art form.



This beautiful basket was made by Kahentiio Rice, one of the many people in our community keeping the basket-making tradition alive.

Responses to EAB:

EAB cannot be eradicated at this time but there is some promising research in this area. The two most common responses are to cut ash trees and replant with other species, or attempt to save the tree by treating it with an insecticide called TreeAzin (made from an extract of the neem tree seeds). There are costs associated with cutting, disposal and replanting, as well as with treatment since it must be continued for the duration of the infestation.

KEPO has been monitoring the EAB infestation via sticky traps, carrying out inventories of our ash trees, recording signs of infestations, and planting other species of trees to minimize the environmental impacts from the loss of tree cover in the community. KEPO is currently developing a Management Plan to address the issue proactively and minimize impacts, and we are developing partnerships and actions to support basket-makers and save the species for the future generations.

How to help:

DO NOT MOVE FIREWOOD!

- Learn to identify ash trees and signs of infestation. Report suspected EAB infestations to KEPO at 450-635-0600.
- Plant other tree species to replace the ash trees that will die. It is not advisable to plant ash trees at this time since they will also be at risk of infestation of EAB.
- Contact KEPO for advice if you wish to treat any ash trees on your property. We can provide you with contact information of companies who can assist.
- If you have black ash on your property, consider offering it to a basket-maker or contact KEPO to discuss potential partnerships.

Kahnawà:ke Environment Protection Office (KEPO)

450-635-0600



Youth Groups Summer Camping Schedule

Teen Group, July 19th –July 20th

Youth Center, August 8th —August 10th

Onkwanen:ra, July 19h—July 20th

The Campground is reserved for the youth groups during the times indicated above and closed off for Community Members.

Please note that the Campground is used on a first come first served basis, however, Community Organizations may reserve the campground for Community Events.



Sand Pit Closure Decision

On October 15, 2014 the Tioweró:ton Committee decided that the sand pit will remain open for 2 years and close in the Spring of 2017.

The Caretakers were tasked with trying to find a new location with suitable material for a sand pit. It was noted that should another site not be found, that there would no longer be a sand pit available for material in Tioweró:ton.

Unfortunately, another location with suitable material was not found. As such, Community Members are now required to purchase materials from surrounding quarries.



As in previous years, stumps and brush are not to be disposed of in the Sand Pit. There is an overwhelming amount of debris piled in the sand pit which has become a safety hazard. Community Members are encouraged to bury, burn or have their debris taken away.

The Committee is working on a plan to dispose of the debris and remediate the sand pit area for future use. A remediation could take several years to accomplish.

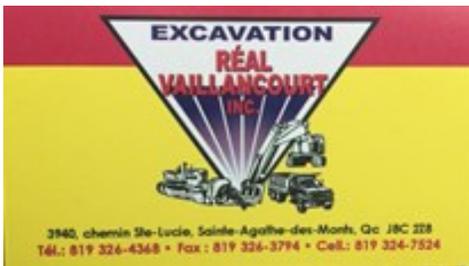
A decision on how the area will be utilized after it has been remediated has not yet been decided.

This would be a perfect opportunity for Community Members to become involved with planning.

Should you have any questions about accessing material or brush stump removal, you can contact a Caretaker for more information.

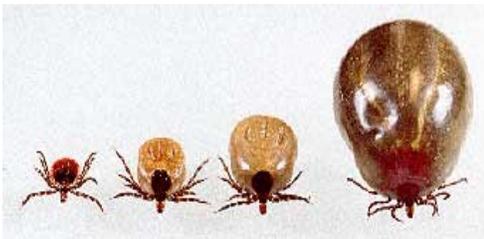


This photo of the Sand Pit was taken in 2011. The Sand pit has since almost doubled in size.



Tick Information

With Lyme Disease on the rise in Quebec, we thought it would be a good idea to provide you with some information on ticks, how to identify them and some preventative measures. The Black Legged Tick is the only species of ticks that can cause Lyme Disease. Only about 15 to 17 percent of Black Legged Tick actually carry the bacteria that causes Lyme Disease. In order to reduce the chance of being bitten by an infected tick, people venturing out into the woods should wear long-sleeve shirts and tuck long pants into their socks. An insect repellent specific to ticks is also a good idea. Always be sure to check your body after going outdoors.



Common Names: Western Black Legged tick, Black Legged tick, European Wood tick, Sheep tick

Description: Often confused with brown dog tick during later engorgement due to shield design. Mouth part is much longer than brown dog tick mouthparts. **Brown dog ticks seldom attach to humans.**

Diseases: Lyme disease, Babesiosis, Ehrlichiosis

Common Names: Brown Dog tick

Description: Male and female are difficult to distinguish. **Attachment to people is uncommon.** Often confused with Deer tick during later engorgement due to shield design. Mouth part is much shorter than Deer tick mouthparts.

Diseases: None known



Ecological Mapping Project in Tioweró:ton 2016-2017

The main purpose of the Ecological Mapping Project was to define and map different land uses in Tioweró:ton such as hunting, fishing and medicine gathering areas, as well as environmentally sensitive areas. The information gathered is being used to identify areas that should be protected, determine appropriate areas for potential new cabin development, and develop recommendations towards a sustainable land use plan for the territory.

The study involved a review of previous studies, fieldwork, and community consultation in the form of interviews, a survey, a kiosk and a presentation at a Tioweró:ton community meeting.

The Ecological Mapping Project revealed the following information about the environment of Tioweró:ton. The environment in Tioweró:ton is relatively undisturbed, except for the areas located near cabins and roads. Forest stands cover 83% of the territory (mainly hardwood species). Wetlands cover 13% of the territory. 3% of the territory is made up of lakes and rivers, including 69 lakes and ponds covering a surface area of approximately 629 acres.

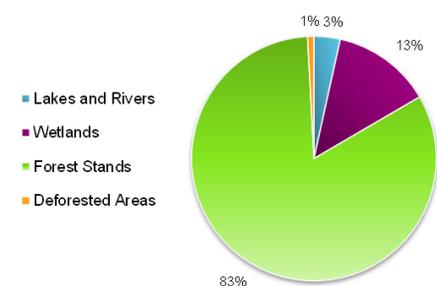


Figure 1: Tioweró:ton territory characteristics
Aerial photos were examined to assess the changes in Tioweró:ton over the past 20 years. From 1995 to 2015:

- the number of cabins increased from 124 to 268
- the number of out-buildings increased from 24 to 169
- the total deforested areas surrounding cabins increased from 20 to 74 acres!!

From the field work conducted in 2017, 10 cases of excessive deforestation around cabins were identified. Deforestation exposes forest soils to erosion and the migration of sediments to lakes and watercourses, which in turn can damage fish spawning grounds and wildlife habitats. Vegetation, especially along shorelines, should be maintained in order to prevent erosion and preserve important habitats.



A deforested slope eroding into the creek

Erosion is a major concern for the environment of Tioweró:ton. The following conservation criteria are presented to highlight this issue:

- Development should be prohibited on areas with very steep slopes, unstable or very easily erodible soils;
- All lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands must be protected by providing a buffer zone of 100 feet (30 m);

Paths to the water must be limited to 5 feet wide for steep slopes (>30%) and could be up to 16 feet maximum for gentler slopes (<30%). Paths should be winding, since straight paths are much more susceptible to erosion.



The community consultation confirmed the importance of preserving natural areas, hunting and fishing areas, as well as berry and medicine gathering areas in order to ensure the continuity of these traditional activities and honor the original intent of the territory. Cabin construction and associated human activities are inevitably putting stress on the environment. Concentrating cabin construction near existing cabin areas is one way to reduce the fragmentation of natural environments, and reduce the pressures on hunting, fishing and gathering areas.

Several follow-up studies are currently being considered. Through these studies we hope to gain a better understanding of the different habitats in Tioweró:ton and the activities that are threatening them so we can work together to protect, enhance or restore them for the future generations.

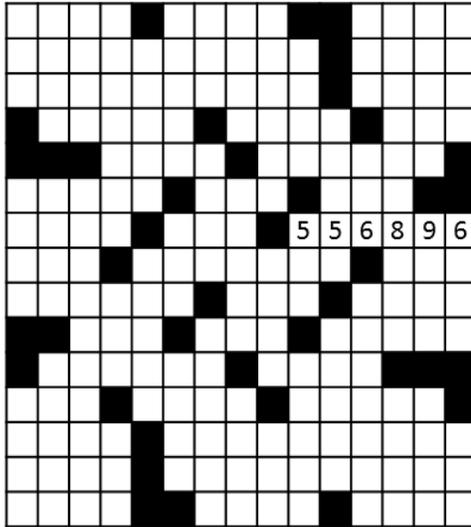


**Kahnawà:ke Environment
Protection Office
(KEPO)**

Fill in the Numbers & Word Find Puzzles

3 DIGITS

- 078
- 105
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4 DIGITS

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- 6 DIGITS**
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 - 518390
 - 556896
 - 557675
 - 656061

Spring

<p>BUDS DAFFODILS FLOWERS GRASS RAIN</p>	<p>RAINBOW SEEDS SPRING TULIPS UMBRELLA</p>
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G F S Q O I I S L S U R

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B T A P T I Q E K D I F

S K N F A G H E H P B C

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Spot the Differences and Color Me

spot 5 differences

