



IROQUOIS ENVIRONMENTAL NEWSLETTER

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Fall/Winter 2005

Issue #25

Green Forever

Learning From the Past Building Towards the Future

Recent trends in building design and construction are moving towards the integration of green building principles. Green building principles revolve around building environmentally sound, resource efficient buildings that save and renew energy by utilizing current technologies which also address cost saving measures, human health issues, and general aesthetics in design considerations.

The St. Regis Mohawk Tribe Environment Division acquired funding for a project that incorporates green building principles as the Environment Division develops a conceptual design for a new Environment building. An important part of the "Green Building for the 7th Generations" project is community involvement. Two-way communication between the project team and



Future site of the SRMT Environment Division on the Raquette River

the community will be established by collecting comments and information about the conceptual design of the new building while educating the community about green building practices. One strategy to gather information from the community uses a focus group format. Focus groups are useful in obtaining insights into a target audience's perceptions, beliefs, and attitudes toward specific issues.

As Mohawk people we've had a special relationship with nature that dictates we "give-back" to the Earth. What better time to utilize new technologies to improve environmental conditions of our

surroundings by constructing buildings that incorporate reciprocal principles of our Mohawk traditions rather than extracting resources that may not be renewable and don't take into account the future of our community.

To date, the Green Building project has experienced steady progress as we've conducted a design charette or brainstorming session with Tribal personnel to prioritize elements to be included in the final design of the new building. In addition, the project has conducted 2 focus groups to educate community groups on green building practices.

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IROQUOIS
ENVIRONMENTAL
NEWSLETTER

Published Spring and Fall of each year by the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe, Environment Division. The mission statement of the IEN is to inform and educate Iroquois Nation people and to network with other members of the Iroquois Nation regarding environmental issues in our territories.

The IEN is funded by the U.S.E.P.A, under the General Assistance Agreement Program.

The viewpoints contained in this newsletter are not necessarily those of the USEPA or the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe. The IEN encourages free and open discussion of all environmentally related issues. We encourage submission of letters, comments, and articles from our readers so as to promote a greater awareness among our people about environmental issues and to foster the free exchange of information, technology, and culturally relevant values of all Iroquois people.

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Happy Trails



**Adrian
McDonald**

The SRMT Environment Division would like to wish Adrian McDonald a fond farewell as he moves on to take a new position. Adrian spent 13 years working at the Environment Division. His dedication and professionalism in his different capacities at the Environment Division was remarkable and won't soon be forgotten. Onward!!

News From the Tribe's Solid Waste Program



Written by:
Laura J. Weber
Director- Solid Waste Management

Where did the summer go? This is a question we find ourselves asking.

The summer was extremely busy for us since the transfer station officially opened on Ohiarhko:wa/July 12. The transfer station received 586 tons of municipal solid waste (MSW), 46 tons of recyclables, and 39 tons of bulky items between Ohiarhko:wa/July 12 and Seskehko:wa/September 30. This is an average of 10 tons per day of material flowing through the transfer station, which is above the projected 6-7 tons per day.

In addition to the daily operations of the transfer station, we also held two public events this summer to introduce the transfer station to the community. In Ohiar:ha/June, there was a contract signing ceremony with Waste Stream Management (WSM). WSM was the successful bidder in providing hauling services for materials leaving the transfer station. An official grand opening/ribbon cutting ceremony (picture) was held in Seskeha/August and representatives from Tribal Council, EPA, USDA, and IHS were in attendance.

Planning is underway to collect and recycle tires from the community. We received a grant from EPA to hold a tire cleanup during the summer of 2006. The tires will be collected and shipped to a processing plant for recycling.

In closing, let us share that we truly appreciate your support as we continue to develop the best possible solid waste program that offers quality services that you can afford.

Purchase Your Blue Bags At:

Wild Bills
Kanienkehaka Fuels
SRMT Community Building
SRMT Health Services
IGA First Americans Grocery
Wolf Clan Truck Stop

Transfer Station Hours of Operation

Tuesday - Saturday
7:00am - 3:00pm
Closed Sunday and Monday
518.358.4632

ST. REGIS MOHAWK TRIBE RECEIVES NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AWARD

EPA Recognizes Environment Division for Information Exchange Achievement

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Pictured L to R: Donna Vizian, EPA Region 2 Assistant Regional Administrator, Chief James Ransom, Aimee Benedict, Information Systems Program Manager and Marlene Thompson, Data Entry.

In September 2005, the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe Environment Division became the first tribal agency to join the ranks of Exchange Network partners with nodes on the National Environmental Information Exchange Network. The Tribe was the first environmental agency to establish a node and the first environmental agency in the country to submit Air Quality System data. The Environment Division's leading role in the Exchange Network is being recognized as tribal representatives are being presented with a national award from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

"It is our belief that other Tribes will soon follow the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe example and realize the benefits of increased data quality, timeliness, and information," EPA said in a congratulatory letter sent to the Environment Division office.

The Exchange Network is administered by the EPA and is a secure Internet- and standards-

based approach for exchanging environmental data and improving environmental decisions. The EPA, State environmental departments, and tribes have partnered to expand the Network and to increase access to environmental data and make the exchange of data more efficient.

The Exchange Network is revolutionizing the exchange of environmental information and is a new approach that is providing instant access to higher quality data while saving time, resources, and money for partner agencies. The Network is continually looking for ways to improve decision-making processes by obtaining and providing better environmental and health data.

Tribal Chief James W. Ransom and Environmental Information Program Director Aimee Benedict traveled to Las Vegas, Nevada in December to accept EPA's recognition award based on this singular achievement for the \$450,000 Exchange Network grant it received last year. The grant has enabled the Environment Division to focus on further developing its network capabilities and development of information systems technology.

Environment Division Director Ken Jock stated, "Funding for the Exchange Network Program allowed the Tribe to build on our government-to-government relationship with the EPA and implement a node client that will ensure better quality data is exchanged with federal, state and tribal agencies." Jock added, "The Environment Division is appreciative of the national recognition and looks forward to building upon this partnership as we continue to look for ways to improve the flow of environmental data."

The Environment Division is responsible for implementing an environmental protection program which oversees air and water quality monitoring, soil

"Exchange Network," continued on Page 15

Time to Set Up the Bird Feeders

By Hollis White

Now that fall is here it is time to dust off our bird feeders, if we can remember where we put them over the summer and get ready for another winter season. Feeding and watching birds is becoming one of the fastest growing hobbies. With this popularity more and more products are on the market, some good some not so good. One thing remains and that is the enjoyment of watching birds at your feeder. The main thing to remember when feeding birds is to keep it as simple as possible so that you can enjoy them and not make it into another "job." I will try and keep this easy and give a few helpful hints on this hobby.

1) feeder selection: The most important step is to keep it simple. You can go to the store and see all kinds of bird feeders. Some have weathervanes, windmills and other ornaments on the top. These might look good but does little in attracting birds and adds to the expense of the feeder. Two major types of feeders are tube and pole kinds. The type that you select depends on your home landscape. Tube feeders can be hung from porch or tree branch while pole types are put in the ground. Whatever your preference, the main consideration is the amount of seed it will hold. The more seed, less trips to refill in cold weather.

2) What kind of seed should I use? This question is a major one and one that determines the success of your feeder. Buy the best seed that you can afford. Sunflower hearts(kind without shell) are the best and most expensive. All purpose seed, the kind you see in supermarket, is the cheapest and worst. Most of these bags are filled with seed that the birds don't eat, remember you are paying for this uneaten seed and it will attract mice. Also



there are different types of suet cakes on the market which will attract woodpeckers.

3) What kinds of birds will come to my feeder? The three most common birds that come to a new feeder are chickadees, nuthatches and blue jays. It seems that once one or more type of bird finds a feeder the activity will attract different kinds. It is better to start small and work up to more once you get the feel of the birds in your area. Most birds feel safe if they have protective cover near the feeder. Not all of us have this, evergreens are the best. An old Christmas tree can be used and it will remain green all winter. Don't feel bad if you forget to refill your feeder or go on a trip and it gets empty. Birds will find natural food on their own the feeder just makes it easier.

Watching birds come to your feeder is satisfying and helps relieve stress. Seeing three or more chickadees at your feeder on a cold snowy winter day can take away some of the winter blues.

Forest Resources Program News

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Inventory Report

The Environment Division is in the final stages of developing its Forest Inventory Analysis Report (FIAR) developed from an inventory conducted in 2003 and 2004 by interns. The report provides a description of the forest resources on the reservation and recommendations for management. The forest resources on the reservation are now at a critical stage because they represent re-growth from 0 acres forest land at the beginning of the 20th century to slightly over 6000 acres currently. With proper and wise management the forest resources will be able to provide Akwesasne with the plant, wildlife and cultural resources it desires.

Upon finalization of the report copies will be made available at the Environment Division for community members to read. If you wish to learn more about the forest resources of Akwesasne please call (518) 358-5937, X-118 or X-137.

Fire Management Plan

Through a consultant, the Tribe developed a Fire Management Plan (FMP) for wild land fires. The Hogansburg Volunteer Fire Department and the Tribe's Emergency Planning Office collaborated on the plan that details how the Tribe and Fire Department will work together to reduce fire hazards, respond to wild land (brush) fires and request resources to fight fires. The plan also has provisions to increase the fire fighting capability of local firefighters through training and resources. The FMP should become available by early next year (2006) for those interested in the plan.



Paul Doxtator

SRMT Forestry Program

Welcome

The St. Regis Mohawk, Environment Division would like to welcome Paul Doxtator to its staff as the Forestry Crew Foreman. Paul comes to the Division from London, Ontario. He earned a Forestry Technician Diploma from Sault College, Sault St. Marie, Ontario. Paul has previous experience with the Tribe as a temporary solid waste driver.

Paul is heading a new forestry initiative that is focused on the reduction of fuels hazardous on the reservation by clearing brush around homes and businesses. This project will initiate in the spring of 2006 with a forestry crew bringing in brush cutters and tools to remove brush. The crew will focus on tribal facilities, housing authority homes, and forest cooperators. Anyone wishing to receive the services of this program should contact the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe, Forestry Program at (518) 358-5937, X-137.

A Buggy Year

By Les Benedict

This past summer was a very busy year for calls that the Environment Division received regarding insect pests. Most of the calls were related to insects damaging ornamental and forest trees.

Insects that were noted this year include:

- Eastern Tent Caterpillar
- Leaf miners
- Scale insects

Most noteworthy was the abundance of the terrapin scale insects. Many people may not have actually seen the insects unless they looked closely at the branches of trees. Even then you might not have recognized there being any insect. However, if you noticed an overabundance of sticky, sap-like material on cars, lawn furniture, buildings or anything else that is outdoors under trees then more than likely you saw the effects of the scale insect. Scale insects constitute a very large group of unusual plant feeding insects. This group is commonly divided into soft scales and armored scales. Wingless and legless adult scales spend their lives pressed against their hosts under tiny, protective shells. Soft scale insects have a waxy film secreted over their body wall, while armored scales are well protected beneath a separate cover secreted over their bodies.



Scale Insects

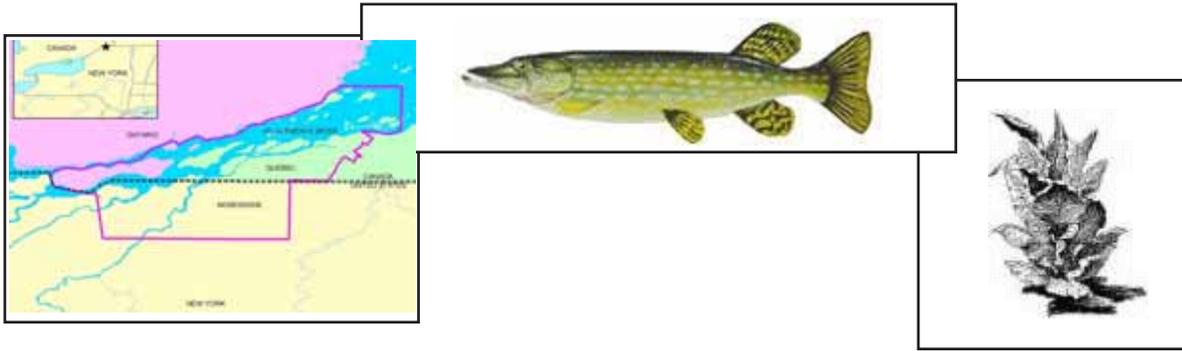
As insects are classified the scale insects belong to the Order, Homoptera (Greek homo-, meaning the same + Greek pteron, meaning wing. Homoptera include many commonly known insects such as cicadas, leafhoppers and aphids. Under this order they are in the family Coccidae (relating to their having a spherical or spheroidal shape). These insects have a very unique and interesting life-cycle that in fact camouflages and hides it from detection, particularly from the untrained eye.



Scale damage to leaves

The mature scales (female) may often resemble raised blister, galls, or even tiny tortoise shells. The scales are often the color of bark and twigs. Adult males are rarely seen but look like tiny flies and only live a few hours. In some cases females can reproduce without mating. Females lay eggs either under the cover (shell) or in a cottony mass of waxy threads. Scales in the Coccidae family produce a lot of honeydew (sap like material) and form large encrustations on twigs and limbs. Mated females typically over winter on plant stems and bear live young for 4-6 weeks in the summer.

The young scale is known as crawlers and they move to leaves where they settle and begin to secrete. They continue to develop for 6-8 weeks.



Integrated Resource Management Plan *For Mass Consumption*

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On occasion, the mere mention of our program is met with a blank stare, sometimes with a quizzical frown or even an outright yawn. It's true integrated resource management isn't the most exciting way to describe the subject of natural resources in Akwesasne. However, it usually doesn't take much discussion about the IRMP to realize the number of potential benefits the IRMP can hold for future uses of the water, air, fish and wildlife, land, agricultural products and forestry resources including black ash and sweetgrass. The IRMP is important because it ties in the social values of the community with the natural environment. Furthermore, the IRMP takes a proactive approach to management rather than reacting to negative environmental events or impacts. By providing community members with the opportunity to become directly involved in the planning process, the IRMP becomes an empowering tool.

To this point, the IRMP has experienced steady success as we have created a Core Team consisting of members who not only bring to the table a wealth of experience but undoubtedly a vision as they see the future needs of Akwesasne as community members too. However that's not the function of the IRMP Core Team, to provide vision, but rather to provide direction and decision making towards the process. The next step in that process is to seek out community involvement and

perspective by conducting focus groups. By reaching out to specific groups in the community (fisherman, hunters, elders, basketmakers, medicine gatherers, youth, etc.) through the focus groups, we will list the priorities of the community and transform those concerns into a vision that will guide the process. In addition to the focus groups, we will conduct a short telephone survey to gather community input. The telephone survey will be conducted by Cornell University, which is also providing technical support in facilitative process training for the IRMP Core team. Aside from the focus groups and telephone survey, the community will have other opportunities to express their concerns and desires for future natural resource use.

If you would like more information on the IRMP or if you would like to participate in one of our focus groups please contact Lornie Swamp at the Environment Division at 518.358.6211 or lornie_swamp@srmtenv.org

B.E.R.T.

BERT stands for Bus Environmental Response Team. BERT is a 1984 International Harvester 30 passenger bus. It was delivered to us in the winter of 2003 as surplus government equipment from the US Department of Defense, Air Force. Dan Bero from the Tribe's procurement office located the bus through his channels and arranged for its delivery.

When BERT first arrived it had some cosmetic and minor mechanical problems. The ERT first had the interior of BERT stripped of all but 4 seats. The exterior was then painted and decaled by Mad Mohawk Custom. Marker lights were then added by members of the ERT. Additional work included the design and installation of shelving and storage bins to hold supplies and materials the ERT uses in its responses to spills. The four remaining seats were set up in a booth style format along with 2 work tables to create 2 work stations.

BERT is an important resource for the ERT and can carry vital supplies quickly and efficiently. Before BERT arrived the ERT had been using a single 1982 Chevy panel van to handle most of its supplies. The van was too small and any time additional resources were needed they had to be loaded onto Environment Division pickup trucks. This was time consuming and inefficient.

The ERT is appreciative of having this vehicle available to it for carrying supplies and equipment. The next time you see a bright yellow school bus with emergency lights on it, chances are it is BERT. If you have comments about the Tribe's Environmental Response Team or the proper handling of hazardous materials please contact the Environment Division at (518) 358-5937, X-118 or visit us at:

www.srmtenv.org/hazmat.htm

ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENT REPORT

April - October 2005

By Craig Arquette

This is the bi-annual installment of the Environmental Incident Report to the Iroquois Environmental Newsletter (IEN). An updated incident report will continue to be in all future issues of IEN. The purpose of this report is to make the readers of IEN aware of the numbers and types of incidents that our Environmental Response Team responds too. If you are faced with a spill at night or weekends, you can contact the Tribal Police at 358-9200 and they will contact the Response Team to assist you.

The St. Regis Mohawk Tribe's certified Environmental Response Team members include Ken Jock, Les Benedict, Shawn Martin, Craig Arquette, Laura Weber, Lornie Swamp, Angela Dunn, Marie Benedict, Aimee Benedict-Debo, Denean Cook, Teres Thompson, Jim Snyder, Adrian McDonald, Joyce Barkley, Evan Thompson, Jari Thompson, Jessica Jock, Bobby Phillips, Tony David, and John Bay.

Nature of Incident	# of Incidents
Automobile Accident	5
Residential Spill	1

One of our incidents involved a five-gallon bucket of hydraulic fluid falling off the back of moving vehicle and spilling onto St. Regis Road. This caused a traffic hazard because the road became very slippery due to the spilled fluid. Tribal Police directed traffic around the accident until the Response Team cleaned up the spill.

This was a preventable accident. If we can learn anything from this incident, it is that all items in a back of a vehicle must be properly secured. If you do lose part of your cargo, stop and report it to the Tribe's Environment Division at 358- 5937 so that it may be dealt with as soon as possible.

Emergency Tips

Plan to be Prepared

Prepare

An emergency—be it a natural disaster such as a flood or winter storm, a power outage or a terrorist act—can occur quickly and without warning.

Two actions that you can take to become better prepared to protect yourself and your family are to develop an emergency plan and prepare a portable cache of emergency supplies that can be used at home or at work.

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Emergencies may strike when you and your family members are away from home, so learn about plans at your workplace, or anywhere else you and your family spend time.

Contact your utility company if anyone in your household uses life-sustaining equipment such as a kidney dialysis machine or respirator. Your utility can advise you how to prepare for power outages.

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Develop an Emergency Plan

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- Meet with your family members and discuss the dangers of possible emergency events including fire, severe weather, hazardous spills, and terrorism.
- Discuss how you and your family will respond to each possible emergency. Know how to contact all family members at all times. Think 24/7 and 365.
- Draw a floor plan of your home. If possible, mark two escape routes from each room.
- Select two places to meet: a spot outside your home for an emergency such as fire, and a place away from your neighborhood in case you cannot return home (a real possibility during the day when most adults are at work and children are at school).
- Identify an out-of-town friend or relative as your “emergency family check-in contact” for everyone to call if the family gets separated. Make sure all family members have the correct phone number. It is often easier to call out-of-town during an emergency than within the affected area.
- Post emergency contact numbers near all telephones. Include local police, fire and health departments, poison control, your child’s schools, doctors, child/senior care providers and insurance agents.
- Have your family learn basic safety and first aid measures.
- Keep family records in a waterproof and fireproof safe.
- Have emergency supplies on hand.
- Teach adults how to turn off the water, gas and electricity at main switches.

If for any reason you do turn off natural gas service to your home, call your natural gas utility to restore service. DO NOT attempt to restore gas service yourself.

Emergency Supplies

Often during an emergency, electricity, water, heat, air conditioning or telephone service may not work. Be prepared to make it on your own for at least three days, maybe longer. Use the checklist below to help you prepare for what you and your family will need. Consider two kits. In one put everything you will need to stay where you are. The other should be a lightweight, smaller version you can take with you if you have to evacuate.

Food and Water

- Bottled water -one gallon per person per day.
- Ready-to-eat canned foods -vegetables, fruits, beans, meat, fish, poultry, pasta, soup, juice.
- Milk- powdered, canned or shelf-stable brick pack.
- High energy foods -peanut butter, jelly, nuts, dried meat (for example, jerky), granola, trail mix.
- Staples -sugar, salt, pepper, instant coffee, tea bags, cocoa.
- Instant and small children's needs -baby food, formula, disposable diapers.
- Specialty food -for elderly or people on special diets.
- Pet food (if needed).

Health and Hygiene Supplies

- Prescription medication -at least one week's supply.
- First aid kit.
- Premoistened hand wipes -premoistened towelettes or baby wipes.
- Disinfectant no-rinse hand soap.
- Toiletries.
- A list of family physicians, important medical information, and the style and serial number of medical devices such as pacemakers.

Personal Supplies

- A change of clothing, rain gear and sturdy shoes for each family member.
- Sleeping bags, bedding or blankets for each family member.
- An extra pair of glasses or contact lenses and solution (be sure to check the expiration dates).
- Identification, credit cards/traveler's checks/cash, and photocopies of important family documents including home insurance information.

Household Supplies and Equipment

- One gallon liquid chlorine bleach.
- Battery-powered radio or TV.
- Flashlights.
- Extra fresh batteries for radio, TV and flashlights.
- Manual can opener.
- Plastic bags-zipsealing, garbage.
- Fire extinguisher (small canister A-B-C type).
- Food thermometer - able to measure temperature from 0 to 220 degrees Fahrenheit.

ATTENTION

THIS EXOTIC INSECT KILLS TREES



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An exotic woodwasp, (*Sirex noctilio Fabricius*), has recently been detected in New York State. This insect has the potential to cause widespread **mortality to pine trees**, and must be stopped before it becomes established in the United States.

Description: The adult is a metallic-blue wasp-like insect 3/8" to 1 3/8" long. It has reddish-yellow to reddish-brown legs and a pointed projection (ovipositor) protruding backwards from its abdomen. The antennae are entirely black. Males have an orange segment in the middle of the abdomen.



Round exit holes on tree trunks-Holes 1/8" to 3/8" in diameter go through the bark and into the sapwood. Note: these holes could also be caused by other insects.

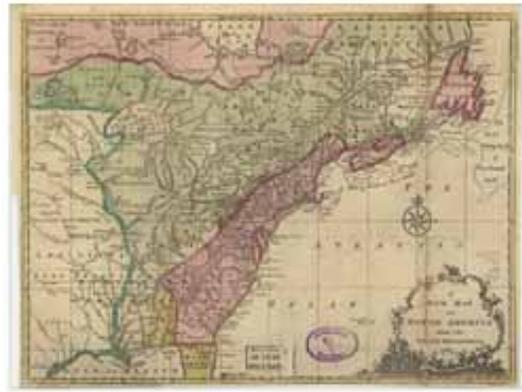
Geography Awareness Week

by Faith Graffis

During the week of November 13–19, 2005, the National Geographic Society sponsored Geography Awareness Week. Since 1987, the National Geographic Society has sponsored Geography Awareness Week to promote geographic literacy in schools, communities, and organizations. The theme for 2005 is entitled “Migration: The Human Journey”. This event is intended to promote the understanding of geography around the world.

The St. Regis Mohawk Tribe, Environment Division chose Friday November 18, 2005 to present a historical map display to the community of Akwesasne. Geographic Information Systems or GIS, represents computer software, data, and solutions that are used by hundreds of thousands of people worldwide in government, education, and business. The goal of Geography Awareness week is to help educate the community on the applications of geography and computer-aided mapping. This is a global event for thousands of users of GIS technology to educate the public and demonstrate GIS technology at various communities around the world.

As a user of GIS technology, the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe, Environment Division highlighted the GIS applications that have enabled our division access to historical maps presently housed in the Library of Congress and other libraries. The display chronicles the creation of some of the first maps of the Americas created since Colonization, and range from 1600 to the present. The documentation of the Ancient Seats of Indian Nations as seen through the eyes of the American colonists was also depicted.



The goal of the display was to expose the local Akwesasne community to various maps exhibiting the historical locations of the Iroquois nations. The GIS program of the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe, Environment Division also displayed present day maps created by Aimee Benedict-Debo, GIS Coordinator that document the location of various Iroquois nations and also geographic features within the St. Regis Mohawk Reservation territory.

We would like to thank Mr. Todd Lavigne, Manager of the First Americans IGA, for allowing us to use the store to display our historical maps to a truly diverse group of community members.



Chronic Wasting Disease

Surveillance Program to Track CWD

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The St. Regis Mohawk Tribe, Environment Division in cooperation with the US Department of Agriculture-Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS) and Native American Fish and Wildlife Society (NAFWS) is conducting Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD)

surveillance in wild deer this hunting season. To be successful in this effort, Akwesasne and local area hunters are being asked to participate in this surveillance program. This program will correspond with this year's hunting season.

The purpose of the program is to provide an early detection network for CWD. CWD is a form of Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy (TSE), related to mad cow disease that affects deer and elk. CWD occurs in the wild



John Bay prepares deer sample for testing

in West Virginia, Wyoming, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Wisconsin and Saskatchewan. It has been detected in captive populations in Colorado, Wisconsin and in Oneida County, New York.

Early detection is being made through the collection of tissue samples from deer heads. Environment Division staff are collecting samples from deer supplied by local hunters. To participate, hunters are required to call the Environment Division to arrange for sample collection at their home by calling the Division; they may bring in a deer head from a deer harvested within 24-hours and kept cool. The Environment Division will record the location of the deer harvest and other basic information.

The program is also providing information to hunters about CWD through brochures and

flyers. Environment Division staff and USDA staff are available by phone and e-mail for additional information. This is a voluntary program, with the Environment Division offering complimentary hunting equipment to those who submit a head for sampling. At the end of the project a grand prize will be drawn for the participants.

To this point, the surveillance program has garnered interest from local hunters who have submitted about 23 deer head samples. John Bay who is spearheading the CWD surveillance program is happy with the progress. "It's encouraging that local hunters are aware of CWD and are willing to assist the Environment Division in monitoring this potentially serious threat to wildlife," said Mr. Bay.

To learn more about the CWD surveillance program you may contact the Environment Division at 518.358.5937 or visit our website at www.srmtenv.org

During late summer the females migrate back to the stems where they develop and sexually mature while the males stay on the leaves until they are sexually mature. The males then move to where the females are on stems and leaves and mate, dying a few days later. The females then feed and develop until they become dormant to over winter until the next spring.

Some scale insects can be highly damaging to ornamental and forest trees, but most do recover from infestation. Extended attack will eventually cause severe damage and harm to plants and can lead to other diseases such as viruses and fungal attack. Control can be done with horticultural oils but precaution should be taken and experts consulted in using any pesticide.

The honeydew from the scale insect becomes a nuisance as it sticks to car finishes, house siding, decking, lawn furniture and just about anything else under the trees. The honeydew, being primarily sugar, attracts ants, flies, hornets and yellow jackets. Eventually the honeydew changes to a black sooty mold that forms on the trees as well as any objects the sap falls on. The mold can be removed from objects using a high pressure wash, bleach-solution and scrubbing. The honeydew can become a real nuisance for car owners as it needs to be removed daily as it damages car finishes.

Some good websites for learning more about scale insects are:

<http://www.fnr.purdue.edu/inwood/summer.htm>

<http://www.colostate.edu/Depts/CoopExt/4DMG/Pests/scale.htm>

<http://eny3005.ifas.ufl.edu/lab1/Homoptera/Homoptera.htm>

analysis, developing and enforcing tribal standards, waste disposal, environmental rehabilitation/reclamation, and emergency preparedness and response. Their environmental technicians participate in national initiatives and have been an active participant on the EPA’s Tribal Operations Committee.

“For more than two decades, the Tribe has been busy developing its own tribal regulations to improve air, water and other environmental standards,” said Chief Ransom. He added, “Through the Exchange Network the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe can now share our findings and help other Indian Nations to protect and improve their environments.”

Additional information on the National Environmental Information Exchange Network can be viewed at <http://www.exchangenetwork.net>, or by calling the Tribe’s Environment Division at (518) 358-5937.

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