

*Cote Ansari Mod (Rice U)Cpd by Houghton Mifflin, January , Houghton Mifflin Company edition, Paperback in English.*

Wildlife Management Harvesting wild rice in Wisconsin Each year, more and more people are attracted to the joys of wild rice harvesting. Through the collection of wild rice, harvesters are able to explore the best of Wisconsin, collect their own food, support the local economy and help to ensure that this important plant remains available for all - people and wildlife - who depend upon, enjoy and appreciate its bounty. What is wild rice? Wild rice is an annual aquatic grass that produces seed that is a delicious and nutritious source of food for wildlife and people. The seed matures in August and September with the ripe seed dropping into the sediment, unless harvested by humans or wildlife. Seeds on a single stalk reach maturity over a day period, with the highest seeds maturing first. Habitat requirements for wild rice are fairly specific; wild rice grows best in gently flowing waters with a mucky or organic bottom and in areas with relatively stable water levels during the growing season, with a water depth between six inches and three feet. Often, these areas are near the inlet or outlet of a lake. Season information and date-regulated lakes Because wild rice ripens at a gradual, uneven rate, rice can be harvested repeatedly during the season, which may extend two to three weeks on a particular lake. Different water bodies typically ripen at slightly different times, so the harvest season may last four to five weeks overall, weather dependent. Ripening is also affected by sediment type, water depth and other factors. An acre of good rice beds can yield over pounds of seed, but hand harvesting will only capture about 10 to 15 percent of this amount. It is illegal to harvest or gather wild rice in any area of the state of Wisconsin between sunset and 10 a. On lakes not subject to a specific wild rice season and on all flowages, rivers and streams, rice may be harvested whenever it ripens. On many of the prime wild rice waters throughout northern Wisconsin rice may only be harvested during the open season. Wisconsin DNR and representatives of area Chippewa Tribes cooperate to determine when rice on specific navigable lakes is ripe. The department, with input from respective Chippewa rice chiefs, will determine when the season is open for harvesting or gathering wild rice on a specific lake. Notices of when lakes are open are posted on the lakeshores at places of public access at least 24 hours before the beginning of the season. Rules and regulations License information Only Wisconsin residents may harvest wild rice in the state. Immediate family members spouse and minor-age children residing in the same household as the license holder may harvest rice under the same permit as long as the other family members have received special wild ricing identification. Harvesters are limited to gathering wild rice in boats no longer than seventeen feet and no wider than 38 inches that must be propelled by muscular power using paddles or push poles. The grain is still harvested by hand using wooden sticks flails that bend the tall stalks over the canoe. As the seed heads are tapped, some rice falls in the canoe and some in the water to seed the rice bed for future years. The flails must be rounded wooden rods or sticks no more than 38 inches long and hand-operated. Harvesting should be done gently so that the stalks and beds can be harvested again as more rice matures. A wild rice dealer license is required: Wild rice dealers have to keep records of all wild rice bought, sold or processed during the period covered by their license. The records must include the date of each transaction, the names and addresses of all other parties to the transaction and the amount of wild rice involved, whether raw or processed. Summary of harvest rules Wild rice may only be harvested from any navigable waters: The sticks must be operated by hand; and between the hours of 10 a. It is illegal to use any mechanical device in any water of the state for harvesting or gathering wild rice. Learn about aquatic invasive species and how to prevent them from spreading. Ecological importance Growing a community: Capable of producing over pounds of seed per acre, wild rice provides a nutrient-rich food source, offers refuge from predators and increases the overall vegetation structure on the landscape, in turn enhancing biodiversity. Wild rice is most-often known for its importance to fall-migrating waterfowl. Mallard, blue-winged teal, ring-necked duck and wood duck consume wild rice, as do many other waterfowl species. In fact, a study conducted in wild rice country found the plant to be the most important food source for mallards during fall migration. In addition to a food source, wild rice provides several species of breeding ducks, Canada geese and trumpeter swans with a place to roost and loaf,

and offers brood cover for their young. Because wild rice tends to occur in areas of gently flowing water, spring melt tends to expose these areas first, and the rice seed bank and associated invertebrate populations serve as a valuable food source for waterfowl during spring migration. Common loons, red-necked grebes and muskrats commonly use wild rice for nesting materials. Muskrats forage heavily on the green shoots of wild rice during the spring. The presence of muskrats enhance the use of rice beds by some waterfowl species due to the small openings created amid dense cover. Additionally, muskrat houses are used as nesting sites by trumpeter swans and Canada geese, as perching sites for herons and eagles, and as sunning areas for turtles. Other species that forage on wild rice include beaver, white-tailed deer and moose. A rich community of insects—both terrestrial and aquatic—is found among wild rice, providing a bountiful food source for blackbirds, bobolinks, rails and wrens. Wild rice is also a source of food for amphibian and fish populations, which in turn attract loons, herons and mink. Wild rice beds exist as places of high biological diversity with numerous benefits that extend throughout the food chain. Cultural importance The cultural importance of wild rice Wild rice remains a culturally important plant, serving as an essential food source to people and the wildlife they enjoy. It also marks the time of the year to gather in celebration, give thanks and reflect on all this plant provides to the communities in which it grows. While the tie to wild rice for non-tribal residents of the state is relatively new, Native American Tribes in Wisconsin have a long standing connection to wild rice that goes beyond nutrition. Viewed as a gift from the Creator, the ability to store wild rice manoomin in Ojibwe for long periods of time to use when other food sources were less plentiful made wild rice a staple of the Ojibwe diet. The Rice Making Moon the month of August signaled the impending wild rice harvest season and was a time for great celebration. Today wild rice remains an important cultural and spiritual component of tribal ceremonies. Continued and growing interest in harvesting wild rice helps ensure the persistence and respect for this plant and the natural community it supports. FAQ Who can harvest wild rice in Wisconsin? Only legal residents of the state of Wisconsin can harvest wild rice within the state. Do I need a wild rice license or permit to harvest wild rice in Wisconsin? If you are a resident of Wisconsin between and including the ages of 17 and 64, you must purchase a "Wild Rice Harvester" license to harvest wild rice in a lake or over a publicly owned bed within a waterway. Wild rice harvest permits and identification cards may be obtained online at GoWild. For a listing of license agent locations near you, visit the DNR home page at [dnr](http://dnr). Only activities involved in the direct collection of rice would require one of these permits. This includes those who propel the vessel used in the collection of rice i. Those involved in shore operations, such as bagging rice, are not required to hold a license or ID card for wild rice harvest. Are there other activities related to wild rice harvesting that would require a permit? Wild rice dealer license fees vary based on the quantity of wild rice the license applicant intends to purchase. Wild rice dealers must keep records of all wild rice bought, sold or processed during the period covered by their license. Do I need a life jacket to harvest wild rice? Each person in a canoe or boat partaking in wild rice harvest activities must have an approved personal flotation device PFD. Are there limits to the type of vessel I can use to harvest wild rice? Boats and canoes cannot be longer than 17 feet and cannot be wider than 38 inches. Additionally, boats and canoes must be propelled by muscular power using a push-pole or canoe paddle; mechanical propulsion is not permitted when harvesting wild rice. Are there limits to how wild rice is collected? Wild rice shall be collected using smooth, rounded, wooden rods or sticks, which cannot exceed 38 inches in length. Is there a proper technique for harvesting wild rice? If significant force or striking is needed to remove the seeds, the rice is not ready to be picked and needs additional time to mature. If the stems of the rice are bending or breaking, then too much force is being applied with the sticks. There are several rice kernels on each plant that will mature at different times throughout the season. It is advised to leave the plants in good condition after going through a rice bed so the remaining rice seeds can mature, ensuring a future harvester can harvest the same rice bed days or weeks later. If you quickly find that few or no seeds are falling from the plants, the stand is likely immature and not ready for harvest. Are there limits to the amount of wild rice I can harvest in a day or throughout the season? I have found tall wild rice that extends several feet above the water. Can I harvest this type of rice? Northern wild rice is typically found in the northern half of the state in lakes and flowages and is the most common type harvested. Southern rice is a taller plant commonly found in river bottoms, but has smaller seeds. Southern

rice plants will often stick 5 feet or greater out of the water, making harvest more difficult. Wisconsin laws do not make a distinction between northern and southern rice for harvest purposes. Where can I get ricing sticks? Ricing sticks, also referred to as flails, rods or knockers, are relatively easy to make. Seasoned wild rice harvesters typically recommend a soft type of wood such as cedar or balsam. The straightest wood will make harvesting easier. Remove the bark and sand the rest of the wood. Be sure the total finished length is no longer than 38 inches. Wooden dowels from the hardware store can serve as a legal harvesting tool. The ends of sticks should be rounded off to minimize damage to the rice plants. Some businesses or individuals may sell ricing sticks that they have made. Where can I get a push pole? Push poles can be hand-made or purchased. The end of the push pole that pushes into the substrate of the water is usually forked or flared, providing additional surface area to prevent the pole from sinking too deeply into the mud. Poles can sometimes be purchased at an outdoor sporting goods store, usually in the duck hunting or boating section.

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