Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
- population within state: 6,945
- population on tribal lands: 2,922
- reservation size: 34,655 acres
- seat of government: Odanah
- In 1854, they fought back almost 34,000 acres of their original reservation. The tribe did so to preserve the land and protect it from being developed.

Brotherstown Nation
- population within state: 1,200
- population on tribal lands: not applicable
- reservation size: landless
- seat of government: Fond du Lac
The Eyemquillatowasconus is the only First Nation of Wisconsin without federal or state recognition. The seven feathers on their flag represent the six tribes from seven communities who banded together to become the Brotherstowns.

Forest County Potawatomi
- population within state: 1,400
- population on tribal lands: 584
- trust lands size: 12,000 acres
- seat of government: Stone Lake
This tribe calls themselves “Keepers of the Fire.” The Potawatomi care for the environment; they were the first American Indian nation to use wind power to create all of their nation’s electricity.

Ho-Chunk Nation
- population within state: 6,563
- population on tribal lands: 1,411
- trust lands size: 8,863 acres
- seat of government: Black River Falls
This nation calls itself Hochungra, which means “People of the Big Voice.” To help protect their language, the nation created a special program in 2006 to teach others how to speak Ho-Chunk.

Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
- population within state: 7,275
- population on tribal lands: 2,247
- reservation size: 76,465 acres
- seat of government: Hayward
The band lived in a settlement called Pahquahwong. The French called the settlement Lac Courte Oreilles, or “Lake of Short Ears,” as their ears were not stretched like other Ojibwe who wore heavy earrings.

Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
- population within state: 5,415
- population on tribal lands: 1,791
- reservation size: 86,600 acres
- seat of government: Lac du Flambeau
This Ojibwe nation is known for spearing fish like other Ojibwe who wore heavy earrings. Short Ears,” as their ears were not stretched

Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin
- population within state: 6,720
- population on tribal lands: 3,401
- reservation size: 235,524 acres
- seat of government: Keshena
The forest is very important to the Menomines. They work hard to preserve it. The Menominee Forest can be seen from space.

Oneida Nation
- population within state: 12,101
- population on tribal lands: 4,473
- reservation size: 65,400 acres
- seat of government: Oneida
The Oneida Tribal School was built in the shape of a turtle representing Sky Woman and the Oneida creation story. In the story, Sky Women placed dirt on a turtle’s back and things began to grow, creating Earth.

Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
- population within state: 5,312
- population on tribal lands: 3,913
- reservation size: 14,541 acres
- seat of government: Red Cliff
In 2015, the band created Frog Bay Tribal National Park, the first tribal national park in the U.S. This park is a 90-acre forest along the Lake Superior shoreline.

Sokaogon Chippewa Community
- population within state: 1,026
- population on tribal lands: 452
- reservation size: 5,356 acres
- seat of government: Mole Lake
The nation was known as the “Lost Band” when the maps showing where their reservation would be were lost in the mid-1800s. Land was finally purchased for the tribe’s reservation in 1834.

St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Bad River Band
- population within state: 825
- population on tribal lands: 591
- reservation size: 4,699 acres
- seat of government: Webster
This tribe moved south from Madeleine Island and discovered that the St. Croix River area offered many valuable resources like wild rice. During the 1700s, they started making this area their home.

Stockbridge-Munsee Community Band of Mohican Indians
- population within state: 1,256
- population on tribal lands: 438
- reservation size: 24,773 acres
- seat of government: Bowler
The “Hearts Trails” graphic in the seal’s center signifies the tribe’s many moves west to Wisconsin. The tribe has a trail system to retrace for the band’s history. It symbolizes endurance, strength, and hope.
