Chapter 11: Tribal Ecocultural Resources and Engagement

Speaker: Jonathan Long, PNW Research Station
Tribal Ecocultural Resources

Authors

- Jonathan Long, jwlong@fs.fed.us, Pacific Northwest Research Station
- Frank K. Lake, franklake@fs.fed.us, Pacific Southwest Research Station
- Kathy Lynn and Carson Viles, University of Oregon

Key Management Question:

“Is active management needed to provide the cultural resources valued by tribes, including first foods such as salmon, elk, huckleberries, and camas”
**Recent additions:**
- Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians (71 km²)
- Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua & Siuslaw Indians (60 km²)

**Present-day tribal lands >60 km²**
- Makah
- Quinault
- Yakama
- Warm Springs
- Klamath Reservation (1864-1954)
- Yurok
- Hoopa Valley

**Much of former Klamath Reservation was transferred to Winema NF**

**Tribal Lands**
3% of NWFP Area

**Map showing tribal lands and reservations in Oregon and California.**
Importance of National Forests to Tribes

~98% National Forests

~0.1% Karuk Trust or Fee Land

http://nativenewsonline.net
The NWFP and Ecological Dynamics
Tribal Goals and Broader Restoration

- Large trees
- Old-forest associated wildlife
- Salmonids

Credit: Frank Lake
Opportunities and Threats

17 forests revising plans

Climate Change

Illegal Marijuana Cultivation

Sudden Oak Death
Trap

- Displacement of indigenous people
- Erosion of knowledge and adaptive capacity
- Decreases in community well-being
- Shifts in ecosystems

Renewal

- Fostering stewardship by native peoples
- Restoring ecosystems
- Increasing community well-being
- Invigorating knowledge and adaptive capacity
- Renewal
NWFP Fire Regimes and Dependent Ecosystems

- **Infrequent, high severity**
  - Ahlstrom’s Prairie, Olympic National Park

- **Moderately frequent, mixed severity**
  - Upper Coyote Burn Bald Hills, Redwood National Park

- **Frequent, mixed severity**

- **Frequent, low severity**
Restoring Fire-dependent Ecological Communities and Processes

Annually burned meadow in the Karuk Village of Tishunick

Elk
Makah butterfly
Lily
Threats to Ecocultural Resources

Bill Tripp, Karuk Tribe at the Bacon Flat Burn, Orleans CA Klamath Media
Hardwood Trees

Black oak and white oak

Madrone

Tanoak

http://lomakatsi.org/restoration-forestry-fuel-hazard-reduction/
Increasing Community Well-being through First Foods and Cultural Practices

Foods and basketry plants from meadows and prairies

Foods and regalia items from old forests with frequent burning
Strengthening Adaptive Capacity

Leland and Frank Lake, collecting matsutake mushrooms
Stewardship Agreements

Tribal Stewardship Agreement
Klamath Reservation Forest-Fremont-Winema NF

1.7 million acres where restoration projects can be developed and conducted.

Klamath Tribes and Fremont-Winema NF

Pit River Tribe Stewardship Agreement: with 3 National Forests
Special Management Areas

Willamette NF, Oregon

New access road

Government Meadows Mount Baker-Snoqualmie NF, Washington
Building Upon Historical Precedents

Commemorating 75 Years of Cooperation

"Handshake Agreement of 1932"
Yakama Nation and Gifford Pinchot National Forest

May future generations honor and respect the work of past leaders by working together in harmony.

August 25, 2007
Seeds for Restoration

2015 Klamath River Prescribed Fire Training Exchange ©Adam Shumaker
Scaling up Strategies

Western Klamath Restoration Partnership
A Plan for Restoring Fire Adapted Landscapes