

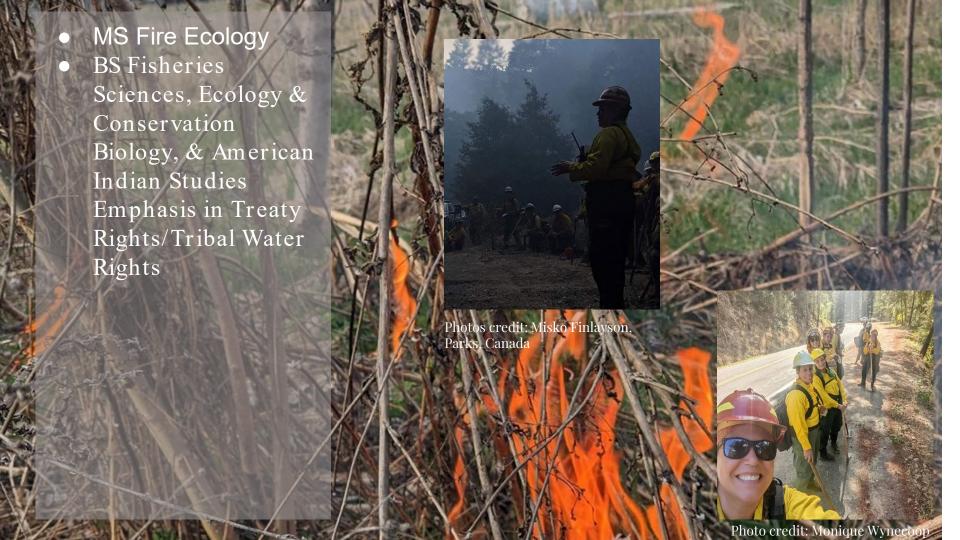
Fire Ecology:
Rebuilding Connections
with Communities, Fire,
and the Land

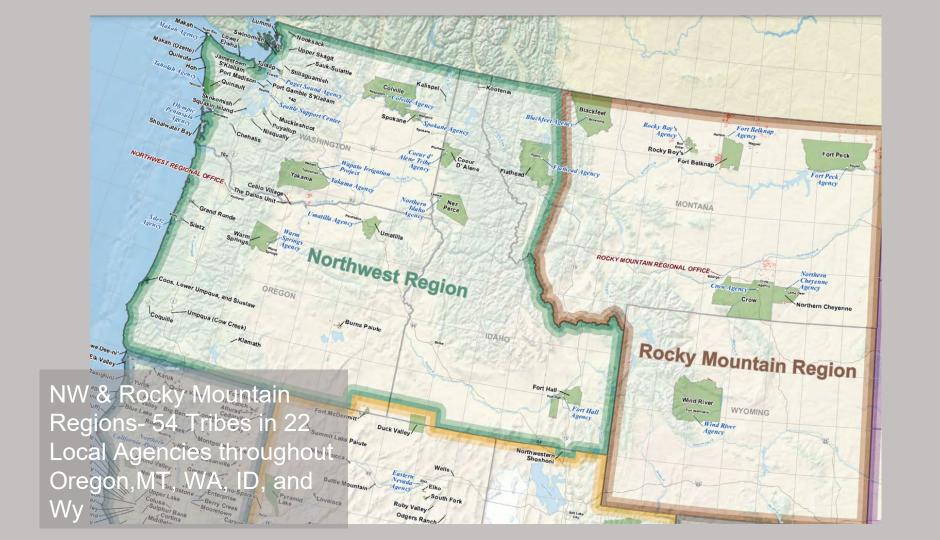






Monique Wynecoop, Fire Ecologist, BIANW Region; Tribal Liaison, Northern Rockies Fire Science Network Yale Forest Forum Spring 2024 Seminar Series: Tribal Forestry

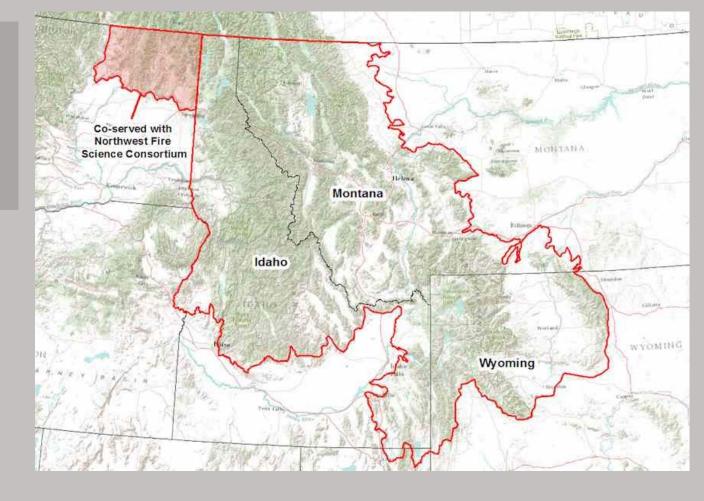


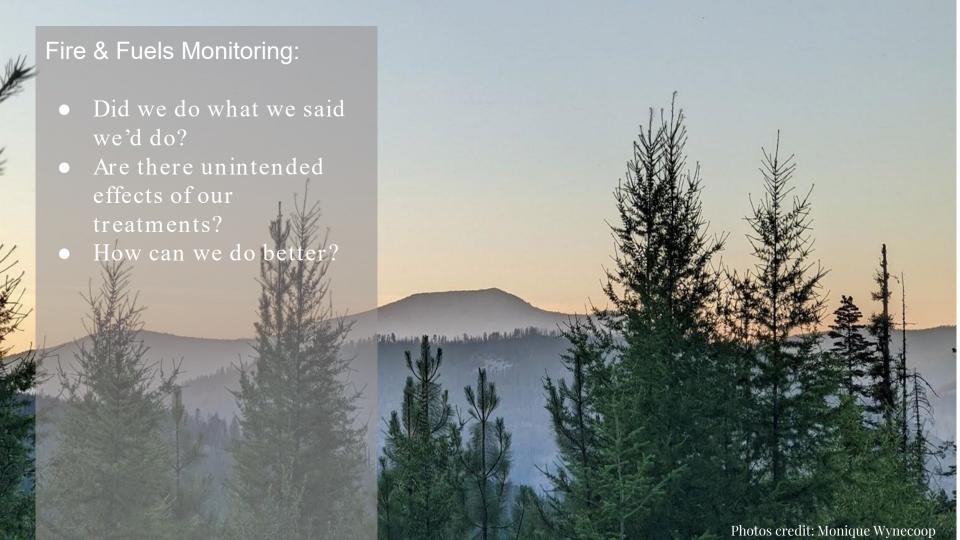


Northern Rockies Fire Science Network

https://www.nrfirescience.org/















Challenges:

- Adaptive management
- What scale?
- Climate Change
- Data Sovereignty
- Communication/Collaboration between resources, programs, and agencies
- Prioritizing Monitoring in the reactive world of Wildland Fire
- Protecting Cultural Knowledge and Resources
- Power structure/cultural biases in dominant culture of fire
 - Women and Indigenous fire practitioners are working in a dominant paradigm not made for them

Solutions:

- Changing the paradigm around fire
- Intergenerational Learning
- Cultural burning & sharing led by
 Tribes to benefit
 Tribes
- Cross-boundary Collaboration
- Getting Good Fire on the ground



A JFSP Fire Science Exchange Network

Bringing People Together & Sharing Knowledge in the Northern Rockies

August 2023 TK & Fire Newsletter

TK & Fire August 2023 Newsletter



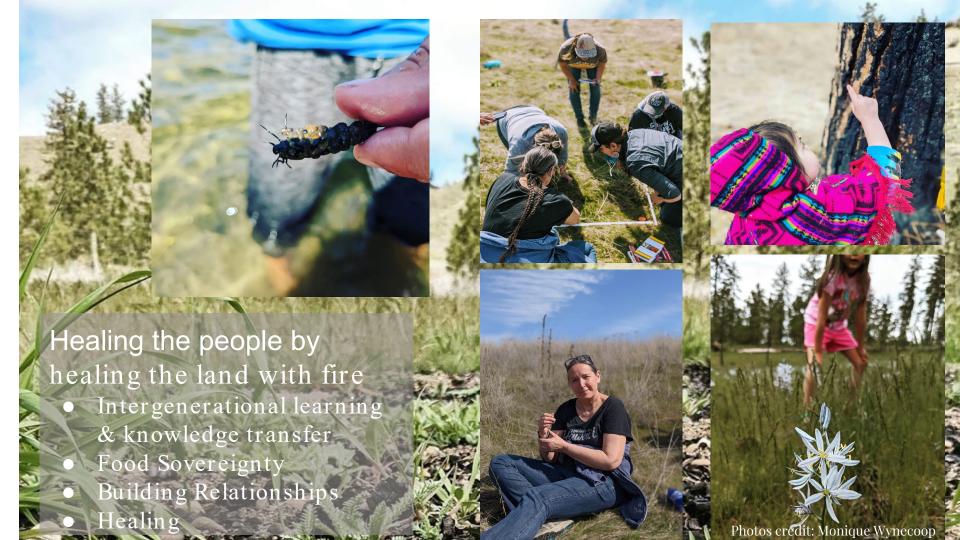
Changing the paradigm around fire

- Schools, youth, community involved
- Bridge-builders
 - o NGO's
 - Prescribed Fire Exchanges
- Sharing in resources, learning together, building relationships, changing the dominant paradigm around fire











Cultural burning & sharing led by Tribes to benefit Tribes

- Karuk Indigenous Women's TREX
- NE WA Indigenous Prescribed
 Burning Network





Cross-boundary Collaboration Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation/Spokane Tribe/USDA FS/University of Idaho/RMRS Aldo Leopold Wilderness Research Institute

Wynecoop et al. Fire Ecology (2019) 15:17 https://doi.org/10.1186/s42408-019-0030-3 Fire Ecology



ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Open Access

Getting back to fire *sumés*: exploring a multi-disciplinary approach to incorporating traditional knowledge into fuels treatments

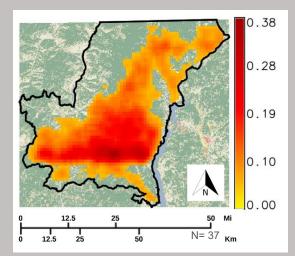


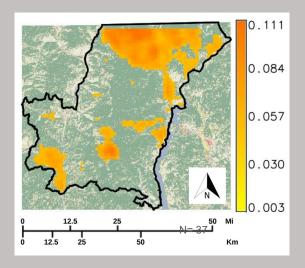
Monique D. Wynecoop^{1*}, Penelope Morgan², Eva K. Strand² and Fernando Sanchez Trigueros³

Abstract

Background: Evaluating fuel treatment effectiveness is challenging when managing a landscape for diverse ecological, social, and economic values. We used a Participatory Geographic Information System (PGIS) to understand Confederated Colville Tribal (CCT) member views regarding the location and effectiveness of fuel treatments within their ancestral territory within the Colville National Forest (CNF) boundary. The 2015 North Star Fire burned 88 221 ha (218 000 acres) of the CCT ancestral territory.

Results: We sampled thirty plot pairs that were treated or untreated prior to being burned by the North Star Fire and again one growing season post fire. Species diversity was significantly increased by wildfire in both treated and untreated plots. Species richness was significantly increased in the plots that were treated, and there was no classificant change in species disherer from wildfire within the untreated plots. The proceed





Changing the Paradigm around Fire & Fuels Management Monitoring is also telling the story for those that can't speak







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Spokane Tribal Network

The Spokane Tribe

The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation

The Nature Immersion Program

The Nature Conservancy Indigenous Prescribed Burning Network

WA Prescribed Fire Council

Selkirk TREX

Karuk Indigenous Women's TREX

The USDAFS R6 Ecology Program

The Aldo Leopold Wilderness Research Institute







