Mountain Sitter sent Coyote a search for wisdom in addressing vulnerability in changing fire-adapted cultural landscapes.
Traditional Knowledge, Traditional Wisdom and Fire

• Traditional Phenological Knowledge: Literature review and case study descriptions of cultural resilience in fire adapted ecosystems

• How Reservation residents and tribal resource managers perceive forecasted climate change trends may interact with long-term dependence on natural resources in order to build adaptive capacity into a long-term forest plan
Cultural Adaptation to Changing Fire Regimes across Intermountain West of North America
(Re)new(ed)* ways of sustaining the commons: the problems and potentials of integrating indigenous and scientific knowledge in environmental management

* Evering (2012)
Joint Fire Science Program
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Knowledge Integration

The commons: complex adaptive systems

Resilience from diversity, feedback, capacity to change

Intellectual diversity = combining of different knowledges
Knowledge Integration: Terms

Indigenous, traditional, local, ecological

Indigenous knowledges (plural)

Indigenous knowledges (IK) and scientific knowledge (SK)
Social-Ecological Resilience

Ability to withstand disturbance, remain flexible

Opportunity in complexity

(Re)new(ed) ways of thinking for new insights and solutions
Challenges

Indigenous Knowledge (IK)  
Scientific Knowledge (SK)
Relationships between Knowledges

Just one not others*

Degrees of separation*

Hierarchy*

*Evening (2012).
New Directions for Knowledge Integration
Partnerships
Serve as organizing frameworks for recovery, retention, cross-cultural communication

Facilitate combination of experiential and experimental; complementarity

Provide means for depicting cultural adaptation to change

Insights into new adaptive management strategies
OBJECTIVE

Develop understanding to support forest planning to address climate change uncertainty on the Flathead Indian Reservation.
Methods

• Incorporate knowledge and opinions of current Reservation residents and Tribal natural resource managers about how the Jocko landscape has changed over time, the causes of those changes, and challenges to achieving desired future conditions.
Map-Me

- Employ the Map-me (Mapping Meanings) tool developed by CSKT, RMRS, and University of Leeds to describe past, current, and desired future attributes in the Jocko Landscape Unit.
Observations

• Is it Climate Change or Resource Management?

• What is the timeframe for this to occur?
Grazing in the Woods

• Around 2006, the Tribes implemented an action to remove cattle from the upper Jocko. They were moved to an area we now call Schall Flats.
Firestone Flats
Traditional Knowledge

• “How do you feel, if at all, that traditional knowledge can help solve these impacts or problems for this area. Please give an example.”
Forest Planning on Fire Issues in a Cultural Landscape