Taku River Tlingit First Nation

Traditional Knowledge Informing Land Use Planning and Management

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Taku River Tlingit FN Traditional Territory

4.1 m ha 95% roadless



Taku River Tlingit Territory

Over 5,000 km of wild salmon rivers







Coastallyinfluenced to boreal landscapes

With forest and alpine habitats; natural disturbance regimes

Healthy Wildlife Populations



Strong land use economy/culture



Tlingit Land Management Goals include:

•Maintain natural conditions to sustain biodiversity and TRT traditional uses

•Provide opportunities for compatible, low-intensity developments

•Use Tlingit knowledge to achieve goals and manage



Combining TK with Western Science Tools

Tlingit have used their TK with 'western science' tools to support their land planning and management



A couple examples...

TK-based Wildlife Habitat Maps

- Contemporary use and first hand knowledge strong but spatially focused
- Knowledge of the animals provided rich and detailed verbal descriptions



TK-based Wildlife Habitat Models

Based on detailed verbal habitat descriptions from harvesters and elders

Developed seasonal habitat models and maps



<u>Bryan:</u> "... when they come out of their dens the first thing they go to is the crocuses ... the east and south side of the mountain is where the crocuses come out, so that's where you're going to find a bear first..."

TRT TEK Grizzly Bear Spring Habitats

Summary of Verbal Descriptions

Floodplains for salmon carcasses: AW, BJ, DJ, TJ, JW
Open hills with new growth (grass, bear root): AW, GT, HC
East and south-facing slopes high for crocus, grass: BJ, DJ
Calves of moose, goats, sheep and caribou: DJ, GT, RC, TJ, JW,
Floodplains for devils club: BJ

Spatial Model Translation:

Salmon spawning and 2 km downstream - High
S and E-facing alpine and subalpine open areas - High
N and W-facing alpine and subalpine open areas - Low
Predicted ungulate calving areas - Mod
Riparian floodplains (non-salmon areas) - Low

TEK-Based Wildlife Habitat Models



winter





spring

summer/fall



annua.

Completed for:

- Moose
- Woodland caribou
- Stone's sheep
- Mountain Goat
- Grizzly Bear



Habitat models have withstood rigorous testing

multiple reviews by biologists

Compared to collar data

•Compared to a quantitative model using collar data for caribou

(J. Wildlife Management, Polfus et al. 2013)

In all cases, TK-based models have proven highly predictive

Used in G2G land use planning



Spatial Cultural Data

- Hunting and Fishing areas
- Berry-picking areas
- •Trails
- Archeological sites
- •Villages, gravesites, etc
- •Other high value areas
- All mapped through interviews and site visits through several years



Challenge: how to use in planning



Summarizing Cultural Values Across Landscapes

TRTFN Camps **RVI**

Camps

Option: Identify Density by Watershed

Risk: Areas with little data underrepresented

Tlingit Land Use Model

Developed model based on mapped cultural sites

Identifies landscapes of likely high historical Tlingit use across Territory



Land Use Planning

Taku River Tlingit used these TK and TU-based analyses with other information and tools in land use planning with BC Govt.

Outcomes include:

- 25% Protected Areas
- 18% Special Mngt Areas
- 98% No Logging
- Shared Decision-Making



Summary

 TRT has a rich array of TK and traditional use data



- TRT has used TK with western science tools to build planning products
- This approach has highlighted the power of TK and assisted TRT in advancing their land management goals

















Sustainability of wildlife depends on maintaining natural processes and habitat across large areas

