

CTUIR DNR First Foods and Management Visions

Oregon Fish & Wildlife Commission

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Eric J. Quaempts, Natural Resources Director

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

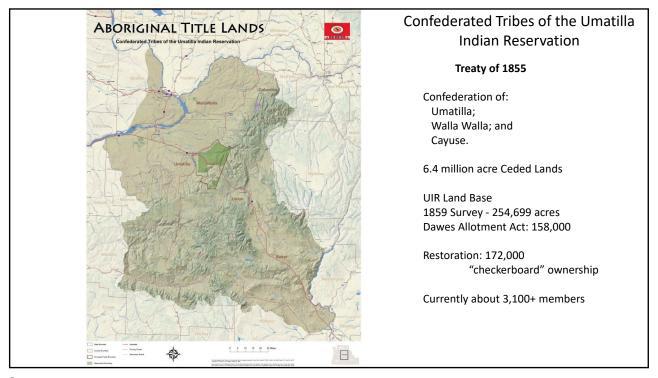
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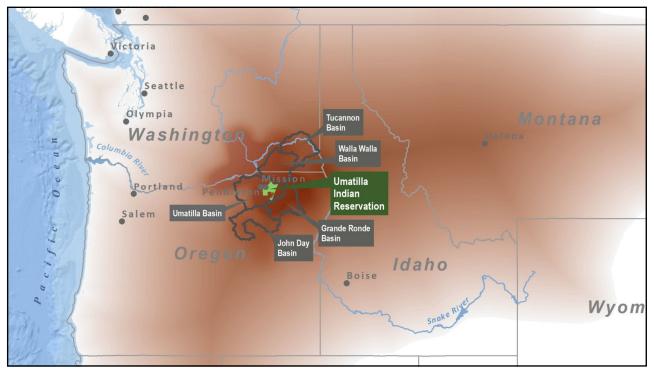
Presentation Goals

- 1. Illustrate the ecological and spatial information inherent in a First Foods serving ritual.
- 2. Demonstrate the value of target visions in applied restoration & management.
- 3. Call out the need for "reciprocity" as a requisite to sustainability.
- 4. Demonstrate transferability of visions and opportunities for collaboration.

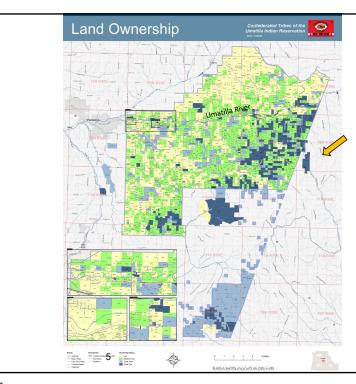
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Meacham Creek Floodplain Restoration For Anadromous Pacific Salmon

About 370 miles or 595 km from Pacific Ocean

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First Foods Mission

To protect, restore, and enhance the First Foods - water, salmon, deer, xaws, and huckleberry - for the perpetual cultural, economic, and sovereign benefit of the CTUIR.

We will accomplish utilizing traditional ecological and cultural knowledge and science to inform:

- 1) population and habitat management goals and actions; and
- 2) natural resource policies and regulatory mechanisms.

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Community Values & Engagement





"We need cold, clear, pure water and salmon." - átway Louie Dick, CTUIR Member, 1981-82, 1988-89

"You're always talking about the men's foods. Who is going to take care of the women's foods?" - Marie "Butch" Dick, CTUIR Member and wife of Louie, 1988-89





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First Foods Serving Order Example



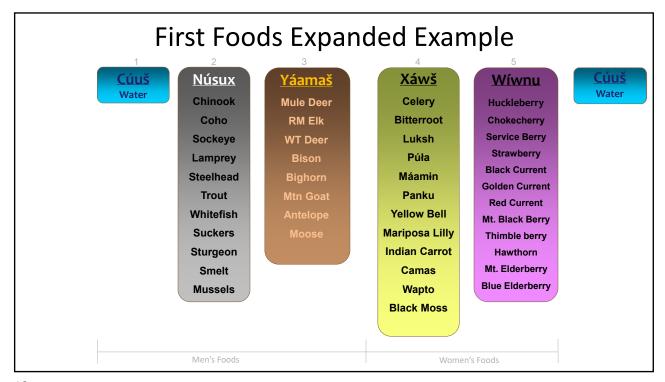




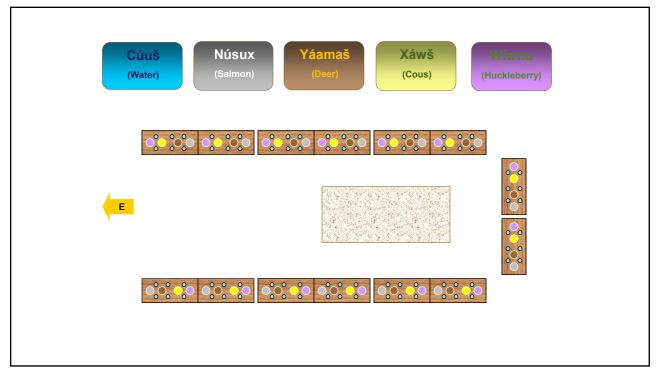




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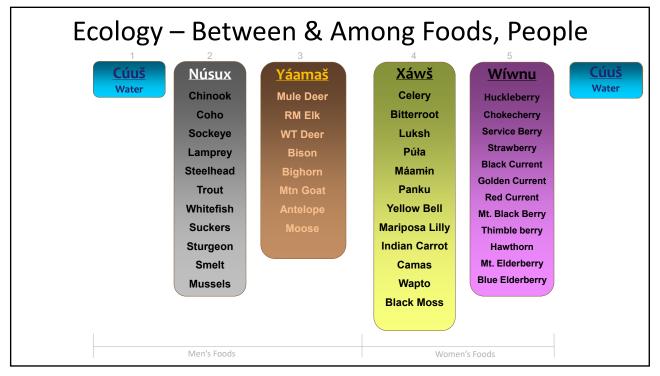
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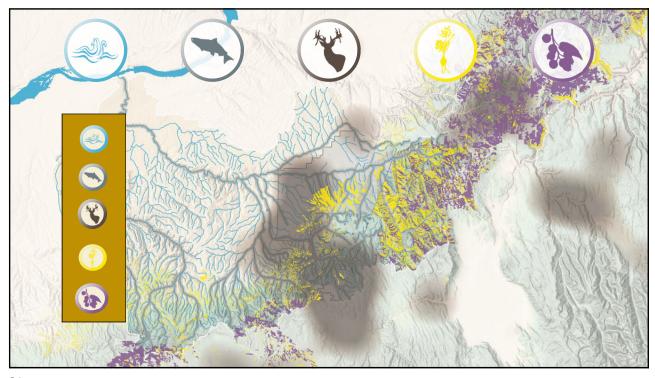
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Community Celebrations



Celebrations/War Dances
New Years Celebration
Root Feast Pow-Wow
Treaty Day Celebration
4th of July
Round Up



Men's Round Bustle Sometimes First Kill Ceremony Requirement

Women's Basket Hat (Buckskin Dresses) Sometimes First Digging/Picking



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Individual Ceremonies

Men's Foods First Salmon First Kill





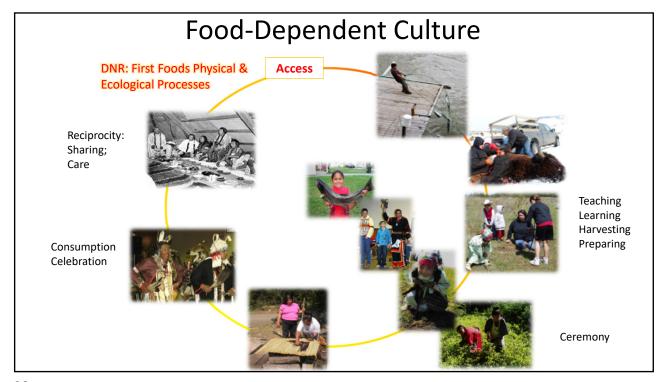






Women's Foods
First Digging
First Picking

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Spiritual and Cultural Health

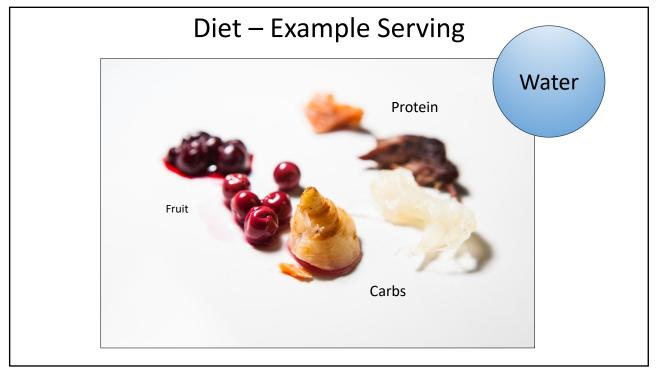
Foundation of creation belief, religion

Cultural activities at multiple levels
Individual
Family
Clan
Tribe
Community

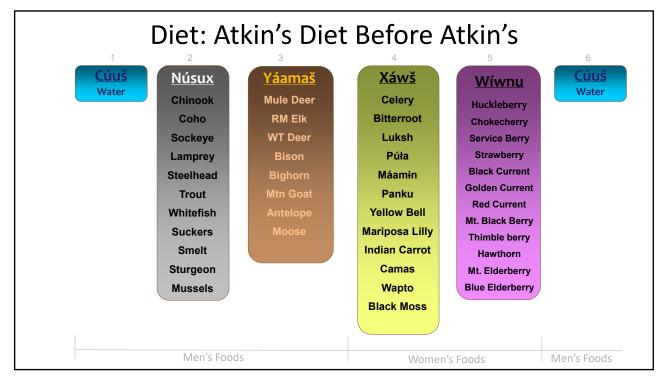
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Treaty of 1855, Article 1

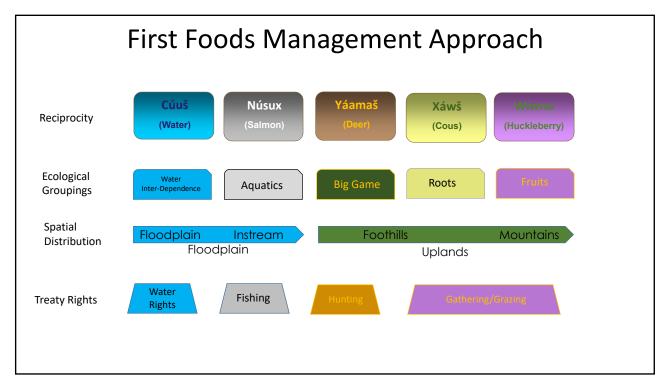
....Provided, also, that the exclusive right of taking fish in the streams running through and bordering said reservation is hereby secured to said Indians, and at all other usual and accustomed stations in common with citizens of the United States, and of erecting suitable buildings for curing the same; the privilege of hunting, gathering roots and berries and pasturing their stock on unclaimed lands in common with citizens is also secured to them.

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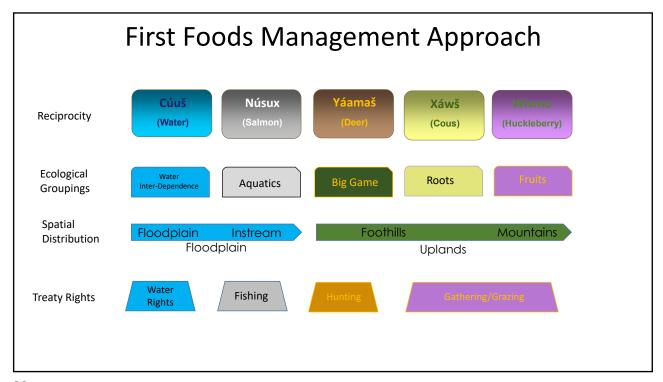
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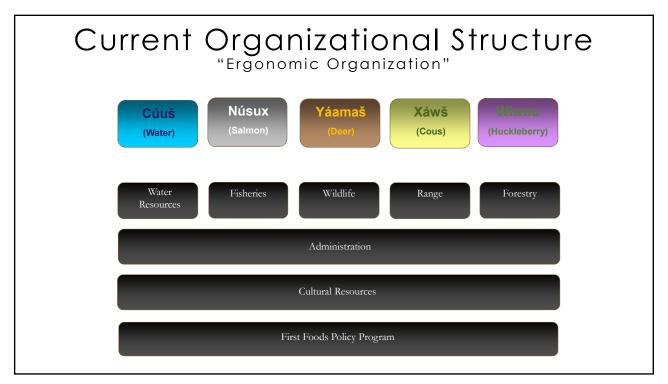
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Applied Management for Water Quality and Fish



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The Need for a Vision

Sound river (water) management and restoration include the need to develop a systemic and holistic vision of a functional river.

A vision provides:

- 1) a framework for planning management or restoration efforts;
- 2) a benchmark for assessing management progress and outcomes; and
- 3) context necessary for understanding the role of any specific management decision or action in the context of other decisions or actions.

Jungwirth, M., S. Muhar, et al. (2002). "Re-establishing and assessing ecological integrity in riverine landscapes." <u>Freshwater Biology</u> **47**(4): 867-888.

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CTUIR River Vision



...a healthy river capable of providing First Foods that sustain the continuity of the Tribe's culture. This vision requires a river that is dynamic, and shaped not only by physical and biological processes, but the interactions and interconnections between those processes.

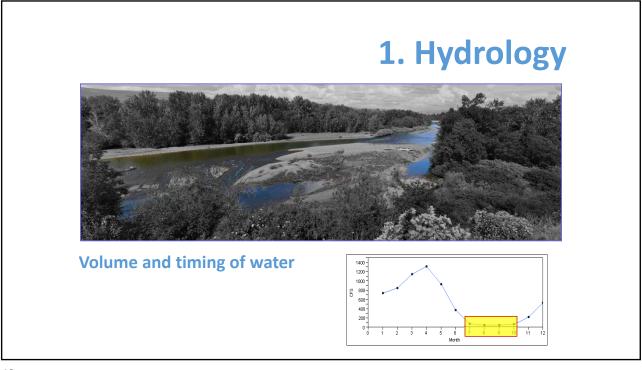
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1. Hydrology

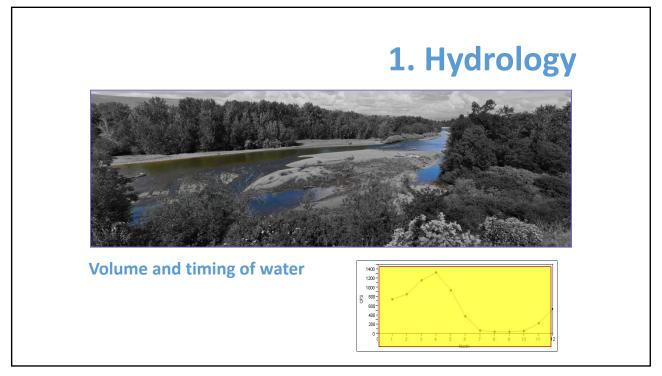


Volume and timing of water

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2. Geomorphology



Topographically diverse, accessible by river

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3. Connectivity



Longitudinal, Lateral, and Vertical

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4. Riparian Vegetation



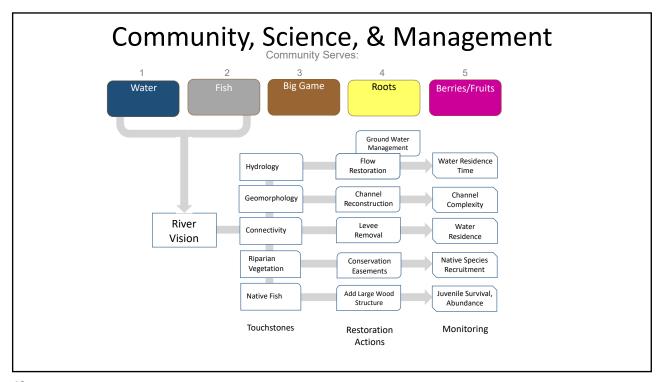
Native vegetation

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Diverse native Fish communities present at harvestable levels.

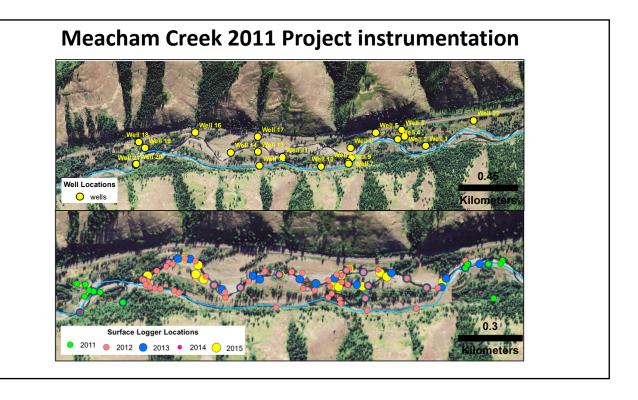
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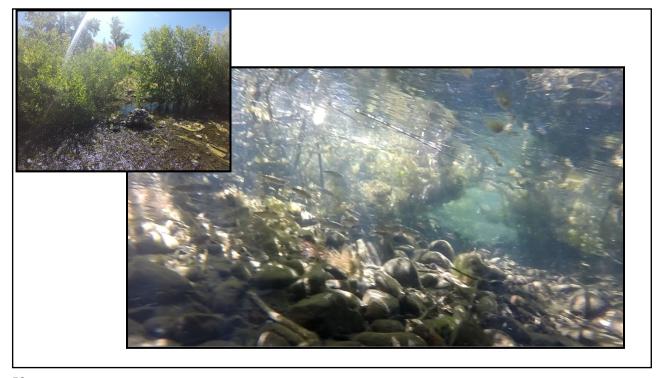
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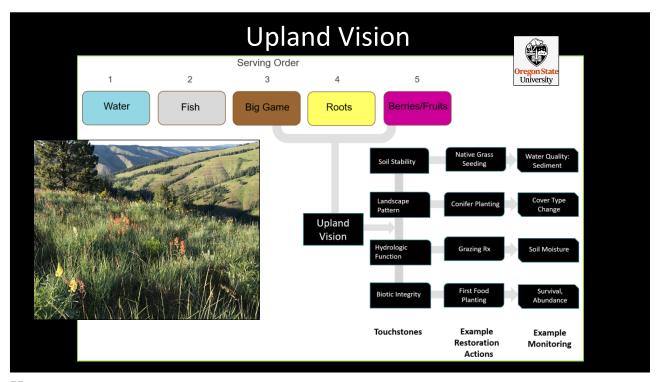
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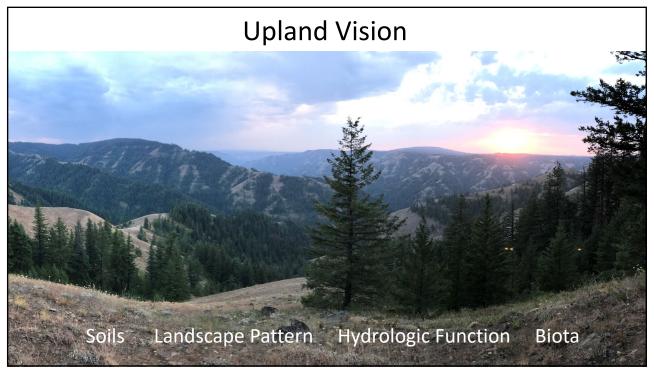
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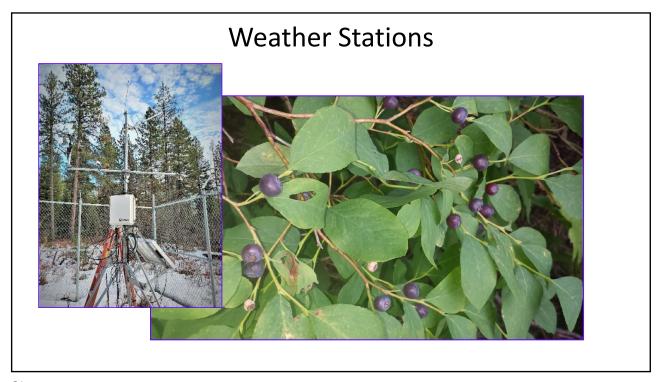




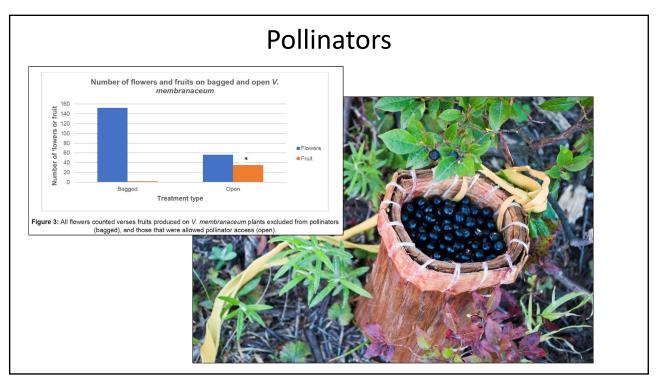
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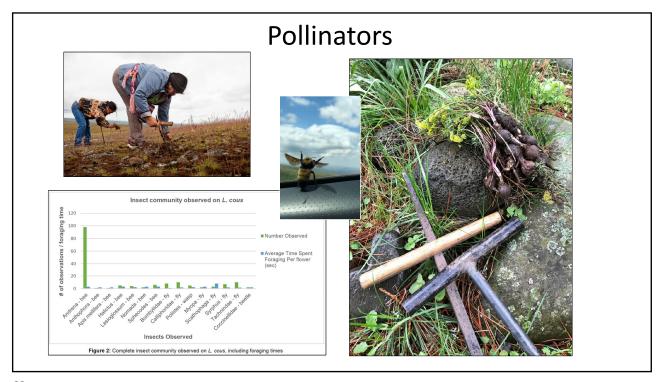
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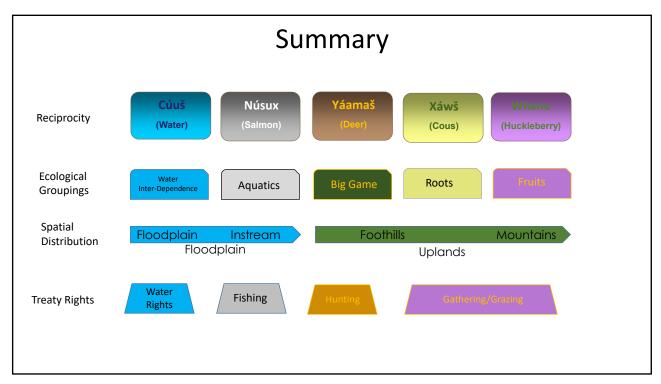
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Shared National Challenges

Energy and mineral development (w/emphasis on Tribal lands).

Weakening of ESA, NEPA.

Increased fossil fuel production and use.

Climate Change Impacts: Precipitation, hydrologic patterns, aeolian transport.

Persistent toxics: Air, soil, water media. Long lived species, life cycle considerations (freshwater mussels, lamprey in sediment).

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Shared State Challenges

Basin surface flows often over-appropriated.

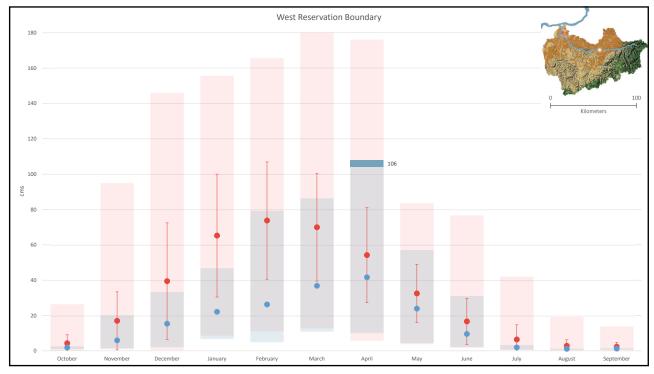
Groundwater development/over-development impacting surface flows.

Local Land Use Planning Decisions: Floodplain Development.

Climate Change Impacts: Precipitation, hydrologic patterns, flooding, aeolian transport.

Persistent toxics: Air, soil, water media. Long lived species, life cycle considerations.

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Increased Need for Collaboration and Creativity

Columbia Basin Restoration Initiative

Integrated Water Resources Strategy

Umatilla Basin Water Rights Settlement, WW2050 Plan

Floodplain health.

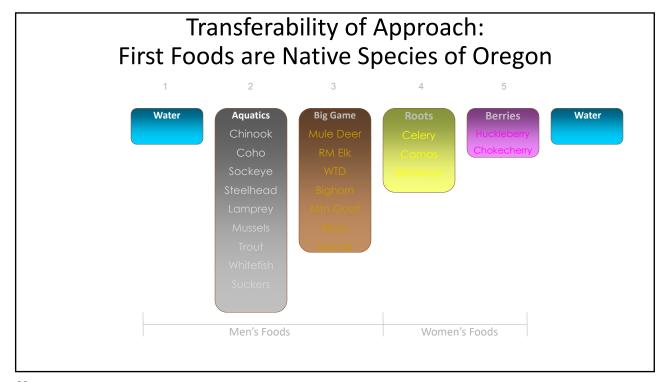
Flood risk management improvements.

Instream flow improvements & protections.

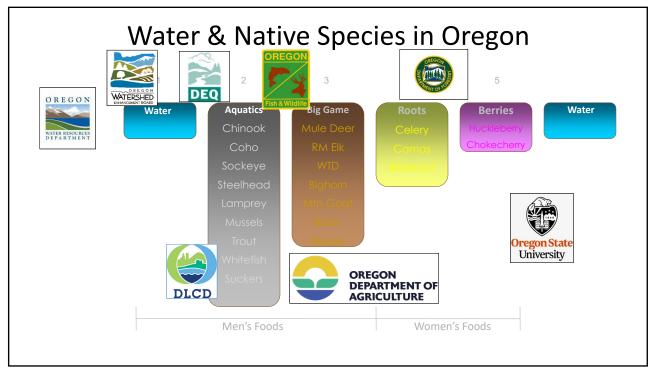
Use of Vision Touchstones by State Agencies

Science based, peer reviewed publications. Facilitate collaboration.

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