

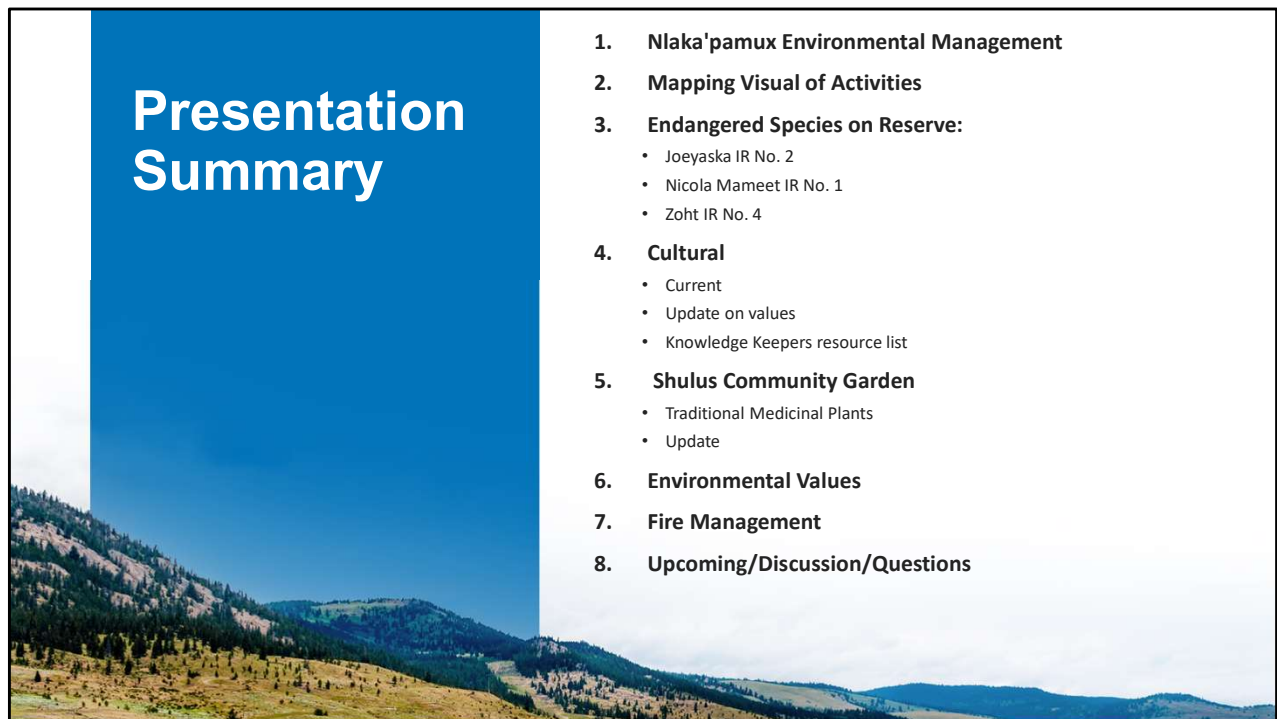


Hello and Welcome back to are update on our Nlaka’pamux Environmental Management Program!

My name is Marsha Spence, and I will be presenting today. I am the Cumulative Effects Coordinator for LNIB’s Economic Development Department. My job is to coordinate the development of the Nlaka’pamux Environmental Management Program. If my other team members could please introduce themselves Leesa Mike, Marc d’Entremont, Monica Charters.

During this information session I will be updating members on what we have been currently working on in relation the community values and concerns that were brought up in our last session. For anyone new on today call I will give a brief description of what the NEMP programs is right after the presentation summary slide. This is our fourth community engagement session the last one was May 27, 2021, we got great feed back.

We would like to record this session for quality assurance, and for members who can't make the presentation today. If anyone has any objections to this, please let us know.



On today's session we will covering the following topics (SLIDE).

For this session there is two hours allotted. This presentation will take approximately hour giving time at the end for discussion and feedback.

We want to make this session as interactive as possible, so throughout the presentation there will opportunities to participate in survey questions, after which there will be draws here you have chance to win a \$50.00 gift card.



As of right now we are in the beginning stages of building this program Phase 1: Community Engagement & Planning. For anyone new today the Nlaka'pamux Environmental Management program: is being developed to protect our land and way of life based on the values that are most important to our community. In the form of a natural resource management system in which we can implement methods to mitigate or reduce the impact on the environment, based on the values that are most important to the LNIB community.



Thanks to our GIS technician we were able to create a Mapping Visual. It's in Draft form but we will be looking at (Slide)

Monica, will pull up and show the different Layers. We will also be showing a watershed component of this visual for the Guichon Creek.

(Extra information) Guichon creek watershed examples:



\$50.00 Gift Card draw and Poll question
Monica

Endangered Species:

74 Endangered Species:

- 20 Birds
- 23 Insects
- 5 Ray – Finned Fishes
- 5 Amphibians
- 14 Mammals
- 4 Reptiles
- 1 Turtle
- 1 Bivalves
- 1 Gastropods

American Avocet	Immaculate Green Hairstreak	Pygmy Longfin Smelt
American Badger	Johnson's Hairstreak	Rocky Mountain Ridged Mussel
Badlands Tiger Beetle	Lewis's Woodpecker	Sage Thrasher
Behr's Hairstreak	Lilac-bordered Copper	Sagebrush Tiger Beetle
Black Petaltail	Long-billed Curlew	Sandhill Skipper
Blotched Tiger Salamander	Merriam's Shrew	Sharp-tailed Grouse, Columbianus
Bobolink	Mormon Metalmark	Subspecies
Brewer's Sparrow, Breweri Subspecies	Mountain Beaver	Sonora Skipper
California Hairstreak	Nevada Skipper	Spotted Bat
California Spreadwing	Nine-spotted Lady Beetle	Swainson's Hawk
Canyon Wren	North American Racer	Townsend's Big-eared Bat
Chiselmouth	Northern Bog Lemming, Artemisiae Subspecies	Trowbridge's Shrew
Coastal Giant Salamander	Northern Goshawk, Laingi Subspecies	Umatilla Dace
Columbia Sculpin	Northern Red-legged Frog	Vivid Dancer
Dark Saltflat Tiger Beetle	Nuttall's Cottontail	Western Harvest Mouse
Desert Nightsnake	Nuttall's Sheepmoth	Western Rattlesnake
Dun Skipper	Okanagan Efferia	Western River Cruiser
Flammulated Owl	Olive Clubtail	Western Screech-owl, Macfarlanei
Gopher Snake, Deseritcola Subspecies	Olympic Shrew	Subspecies
Grasshopper Sparrow	Oregon Forestsnail	Western Small-footed Myotis
Gray Flycatcher	Oregon Spotted Frog	White Sturgeon (Upper Fraser River
Great Basin Pocket Mouse	Pacific Water Shrew	Population)
Great Basin Spadefoot	Painted Turtle - Intermountain - Rocky Mountain	White-headed Woodpecker
Great Blue Heron, Herodias Subspecies	Population	White-throated Swift
Green Heron	Preble's Shrew	Williamson's Sapsucker
Half-moon Hairstreak	Propertius Duskywing	Yellow-breasted Chat



As you have seen on the map, we just wanted to show you how many endangered species are within our Traditional Territory. Too many to read off the list here but there a total of 74 endangered species and 40 Blue listed, 1 No Status, 31 Red listed, 2 Yellow listed species. Red Listed: Any species or ecosystem that is at risk of being lost (extirpated, endangered or threatened)

Blue Listed: Any species or ecosystem that is of special concern. Yellow Listed: Any species or ecosystem that is at the least risk of being lost.

Bivalves: Rocky Mountain Ridge Mussel

Gastropod: Oregon Forest snail.

I will be going through which of these species are on reserve in a future slide.

Endangered Plants & Ecosystems:

- 123 Plants
- 31 Ecological
Communities

Alkaline Wing-nerved Moss	Grand Coulee Owl-clover	Pale Evening-primrose	Small-flowered Lipocarpha
Alpine Anemone	Gray Hawk's-beard	Parsnip-flowered Buckwheat	Smooth Spike-primrose
Alpine Buckwheat	Hairgrass Dropseed	Peach-leaf Willow	Spalding's Milk-vetch
Alpine Sorrel	Hairstem Groundsmoke	Phantom Orchid	Spreading Stickseed
Andean Evening-primrose	Hairy Water-clover	Phipps' Hawthorn	Steer's Head
Annual Paintbrush	Hairy-stemmed Willowherb	Physcomitrella patens Moss	Stoloniferous Pussytoes
Bent Spike-rush	Harkness' Linanthus	Physcomitrium pyriforme Moss	Stretching Sungrass
Branched Phacelia	Idaho Blue-eyed Grass	Poverty-weed	Suksdorf's Bluegrass
Brewer's Cliff-brake		Prairie Gentian	Suksdorf's Lupine
Bushy Cinquefoil	Jones' Sedge	Purple-marked Yellow Violet	Suksdorf's monkey-flower
Cascade Parsley Fern	Lance-leaved Figwort	Red-rooted Cyperus	Taylor's Draba
Cascade Rockcress	Leafless Wintergreen	River Bulrush	The Dalles Milk-vetch
Cliff Paintbrush	Leafy Mitrewort	Roell's Brotherella	Thick-leaved Thelypody
Close-flowered Knotweed	Leiberg's Daisy	Rusty Cord-moss	Thurber's needlegrass
Cock's-comb Cryptantha	Louisiana Broomrape	Satin Grass	Tiny Tassel
Columbia Lewisia	Low Hawksbeard	Sawatch Knotweed	Tisch's Saxifrage
Columbian Carpet Moss	Lyall's Mariposa Lily	Saw-leaved Sedge	Toothcup
Cushion Daisy	Miner's-lettuce	Scarlet Ammannia	Tweedy's Lewisia
Cusick's Paintbrush	Mock-pennyroyal	Scarlet Globe-mallow	Tweedy's Willow
Cut-leaved Water-parsnip	Montana Larkspur	Seep-spring Arnica	Two-edged Water-starwort
Dark Lamb's-quarters	Mount Hood Pussypaws	Shinleaf Wintergreen	Two-spiked Moonwort
Didymodon brachyphyllus Moss	Mountain Holly Fern	Short-fruited Smelowskia	Ute lady's tresses
Diverse-leaved Cinquefoil	Mountain Moonwort	Short-rayed Aster	Valley Sedge
Dwarf Bramble	Munroe's Globe-mallow	Showy Phlox	Washington Fescue
Dwarf Woolly-heads	Near Navarretia	Shy Gilia	Watson's Cryptantha
Elegant Jacob's-ladder	Nugget Moss	Silvercrown	Western Centaury
Elmera	Nuttall's Draba	Silvery Orache	Western Hawksbeard
Englemann's Spike-rush	Okanagan Hawthorn	Slender Collomia	Western Low Hawksbeard
Fremont's Stickseed	Oregon Willowherb	Slender Gentian	White Western Groundsel
	Ovate Spike-rush	Slender Gilia	Whitebark Pine
	Owyhee Mudwort	Slender Muhly	Whited's Fissurewort
		Slender Spike-rush	Wild Tobacco

We also have a large quantity of endangered plants and ecosystems. The break down as you can see there are 123 Plants: 51 Blue listed 44 Red listed, 15 Unknown, 13 Yellow.

And for Ecological Communities there's 31 and of these are 9 Blue, 22 Red listed. (a community is a group or association of populations of two or more different species occupying the same geographical area at the same time)

Endangered Species:

- Joeyaska IR No. 2
- Zoht IR No. 4



Lewis Woodpecker

- Habitat
- Food
- Breeding
- Nesting & Incubation

Critical habitat:

is a term defined and used in the federal *Species at Risk Act*. It is specific geographic areas that contain features essential to the conservation of an endangered or threatened species and that may require special management and protection.



So, we currently have multiple endangered species on reserve for Joeyaska IR. No. 2 & Zoht IR No.4. Currently listed in these two locations are Lewis Woodpecker, Ungulate winter range and critical habitat features. So, a bit of facts about the Lewis Woodpecker:

Habitat: open ponderosa pine forests and burned forests with a high density of standing dead trees (snags). They also breed in woodlands near streams, oak woodlands, orchards, and juniper woodlands.

Food: eat insects, nuts, and fruits. Unlike other woodpeckers they tend to eat flying insects that they take in midair or pick from a branch or tree trunk, rather than probing for wood-boring insects. They store acorns, other nuts, and grains in the crevices of cottonwood trees in the fall and winter.

Breeding: period 28-34 days and in April and July including the nesting.

Nest & Incubation: mainly in holes and crevices created by other woodpeckers or created naturally in dead and decaying trees (snags). Preferred trees cottonwood, ponderosa pine, paper birch, white pine. Have 5-9 Eggs with an Incubation period of 12-16 days.

Critical Habitat: (Slide)

Ungulate Winter Range: (Winter Habitat for Moose, deer, Elk and goats or sheep)

Joeyaska: (Look for Sound)(Also activities such as TMEP, Forestry) Ungulate winter

range (Joeyaska). Critical Habitat

Nicola Mameet IR No. 1

Endangered:





Williamson's Sapsucker:

- Habitat
- Food
- Breeding
- Nesting & Incubation

Nicola Mameet IR No.1. Has multiple endangered features like the Lewis Woodpecker, Ungulate winter range, Critical Habitat and Species and ecosystems at risk listed. Definition Species and Ecosystem at risk: At risk of disappearing from the province. Also has Guichon Creek running through it. Some information on the Williamson's Sapsucker:

Habitat: They prefer high conifer forests, burns. In summer they are found in mountains in conifer forests including spruce, fir, and lodgepole pine; also, in aspen groves near conifers. Winters mostly in pine and pine-oak woodland in mountains.

Food: Includes insects, tree sap, fruit (berries). Along with many kinds of insects; ants form a very high percentage of diet during breeding season.

Breeding: occurs late March-September.

Nesting & Incubation: sometimes 3-7 White eggs. Incubation is by both (12-14 days)



\$50.00 Gift Card draw and Poll question
Monica

Cultural:

Knowledge Keepers Resource List

- Trapping & Hunting
- Gathering
- Resource directory for Traditional knowledge and or knowledge keepers

Cultural Department Resources and Activities

- Beading Classes
- Working with Buckskin
- Sewing classes
- Harvesting when in season and Canning

Stories and Legends

- Reading groups and story telling.

Lots of interest in our cultural identity: Educating youth & increasing awareness through potential programs for: (Slide) would members like a copy of stories. I investigated what's happening in our Cultural Department: and as of right now. They are currently providing (Slide). And as requested are willing to work with other departments to share culture teachings. They seem open to new things in relation to culture all depends on the amount of interest they get. Sewing: Ribbon skirts, Ribbon shirt, Start quilts, Regalia sessions. Working with buckskin: Moccasins, Gloves, Sage pouches, Beading, Feathers, Barrett's, Key chains, pop sockets, regalia items, full beaded moccasins, Baby Boards. Canning.

Shulus Garden

- Education programs
- Expanded garden with more crops, and planting of fruit trees
- Family gardening plots
- Beehives
- Traditional Medicine Garden
- Green house
- Cooling Unit



Was curious to know what was happening in our community for Traditional medicinal and plant interests expressed at our last session.

So, what I found is there are opportunity like education programs on how to start a garden, choose seeds, container planting, harvesting and storing and more.

They have Expanded the garden with more crops and added more fruit trees. There are also Family gardening plots available to community families who wish to grow their own food.

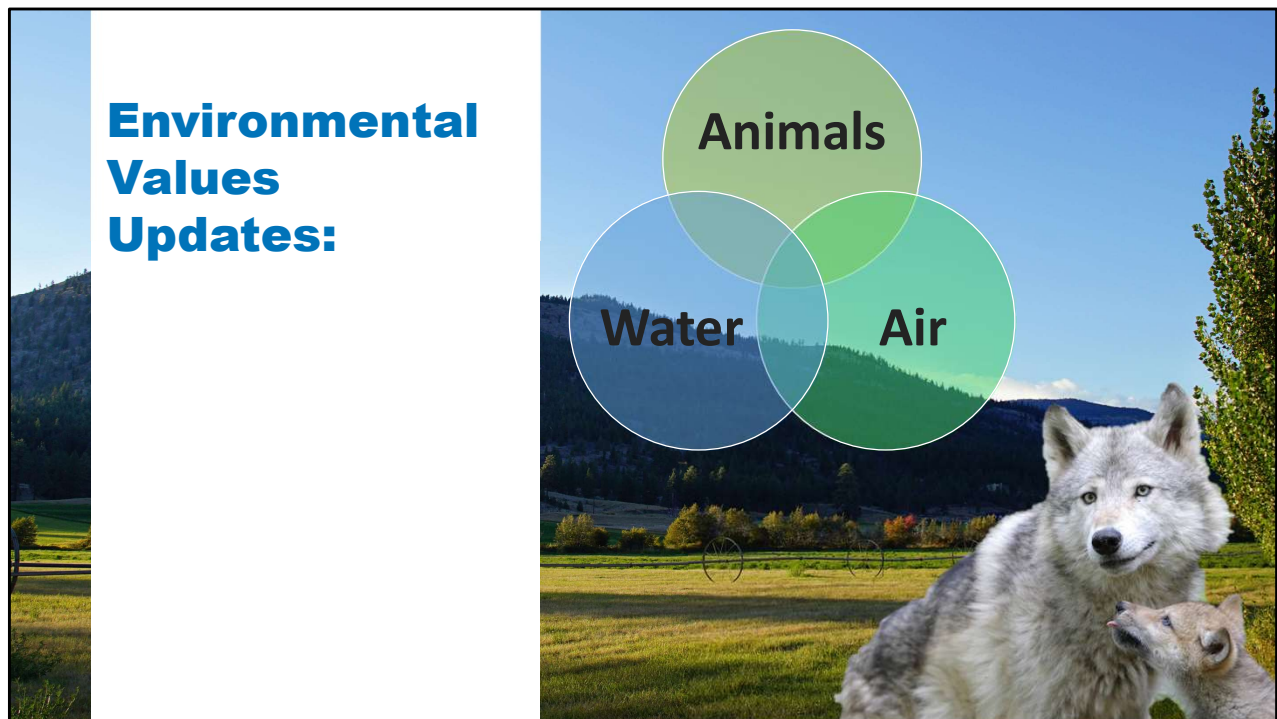
Have their own pollinator's as you can see an image of Beehives which I thought was very interesting. And they do have Traditional medicine garden, and this is a community effort garden where members bring in medicinal plants and can plant them. I found they almost have all the main medicinal plants such as woo sum, stinging nettle, mint, saskatoons, yarrow, rose, birch, lodgepole pine. And some of our common food like potatoes, garlic, Fruits all the goodies we like to eat.

Some of the Shulus Garden Programs are as following:

- Volunteer Program that will trade produce for your volunteered hours
- Produce through LNIB Community Health Programs
- Produce to the Community Soup Kitchen, Elders, Good Food Box

They also have contact list for anyone who may want to be contacted for gardening and nutrition seminars. Open Monday- Friday. Some interesting things they use

organic compost. Their medicine garden is planted in 4's. They also have 7 acres of lands and 7 lots. And only 2 acres are actively being used. Also have a green house at NVIT and provide produce for culinary program. Retention pond for water. But have not collected enough run off for it to be used.



Did some research into our internal resources to see what we are currently doing to protect these values. Spoke with Lands dept and they were helpful in providing me an update as to what is happening and what's in the works.

Animals: I asked - Is their policies in place for endangered species on reserve. They are

- The Species at Risk Act (SARA) applies on reserve.

Air Quality: What policies are in place for burning on reserve and or is there a policy for this. Concerns around garbage burning. Also, strong chemical smells coming off from industrial companies near reserve.

- Currently, there is no policy that governs burning on reserve, but the Lands Department plans to develop one in the future after other projects are completed. There are likely civil (court) remedies available to deal with chemical smells coming on reserve and it depends on the specifics.

Water: Is there policies in place for sustainable water. And what are these? Specially when it comes to new developments.

- Currently, there is not a policy that governs existing water use but one will be developed in the future. New developments will need to comply with General Engineering Requirements housed in a Subdivision, Development and Servicing Law. This means the proponent will need to share water studies and planning

maps to illustrate that the existing water system can accommodate the new development. This ensures the new development does not diminish the existing water supply.

Environmental: What environmental concerns are being addressed in land code. They are in the process of trying some form of an environmental management plan.

Fire Management:

What would you like know?

Or what would you like to see in relation to fire?

What are you concerns around fire?



There was interest in fire management what would the community like to know ?
Or what you would like to see in relation to fire?
What are you concerns around fire?



\$50.00 Gift Card draw and Poll question
Monica



Discussion & Questions

Discussion and questions

If there was anything you think that I may have missed or is of interest to you, please feel free to share its critical for us to know what your concerns may be.

Wondering when our next session should be? Summer is happening and we would like to work with everyone their schedules.

Would they prefer to have outdoor meetings.

Or in house meetings up to 50 people.

Or both.

References

- Stock imagery (online source) retrieved from:
 - <https://unsplash.com/s/photos>
 - <https://elements.envato.com>
 - <https://depositphotos.com>
 - <https://www.twenty20.com>
- Some photos courtesy: Jonathon Forbes
- <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/cumulative-effects-framework>
- <http://www.metlakatla.ca/stewardship/cumulative-effects>
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_resource_management
- All about birds – Lewis Woodpecker



**LOWER NICOLA
INDIAN BAND**

References