



EFB 390

Recitation



Indigenizing the North American Model of Wildlife Conservation

Hessami et al. 2021

Identify the gaps and linkages between the NAM and Indigenous-led conservation efforts and to create the I-NAM that interweaves various Indigenous worldviews and conservation practice

Why is this Important?

- NAM has several shortcomings
 - TEK and two-eyed seeing (Tenant 6)
 - Holistic approach (Tenant 5)
 - Derived from settler colonialism
- Need to be continuously learning and improving!

Tenant 1

NAM: Wildlife Resources Are a Public Trust

I-NAM: Wildlife are stewarded through an interwoven set of values and visions to holistically manage ecosystems. Indigenous and non-Indigenous governments are held accountable by the public to effectively do so

- Removes colonial language
- Encourages governments to work together and to listen to the needs of the people

Tenant 2

NAM: Markets for game are eliminated

I-NAM: Sustainable harvest of wildlife is paramount.
Wildlife are not private entities and must be conserved
for multiple user-groups, cultures, and livelihoods

- Addresses there are other user groups besides hunters
- Includes those who rely on wildlife for their livelihoods
- Achieve a sustainable harvest

Tenant 3

NAM: Allocation of Wildlife is by Law

I-NAM: Wildlife harvest, and thereby allocation, must recognize the multiple governing bodies that have legal authority on the land

- Recognizes Indigenous authority on their own lands
- Kimmerer and the Honorable Harvest, “let the leaders pass”

Tenant 4

NAM: Wildlife can be killed only for a legitimate purpose

I-NAM: Definitions of legitimate take must remain flexible, adhere to respective governing authority, and be centered around food security, conservation, livelihood, and cultural integrity

- Ties in cultural and subsistence uses
- Removes consumptive Western lens
- Again acknowledges Indigenous laws

Tenant 5

NAM: Wildlife is considered an international resource

I-NAM: Wildlife do not exist within fixed political boundaries. Therefore, cross-boundary collaborations between non-Indigenous and Indigenous governments are integral to effective wildlife conservation

- “A Dish with One Spoon”
- Inclusion of Indigenous voices at the table

Tenant 6

NAM: Science is the proper tool to discharge wildlife policy

I-NAM: Indigenous and Western knowledge systems
must build an ethic of coexistence to effectively
implement wildlife conservation policy

- Inclusion of TEK and two-eyed seeing

Tenant 7

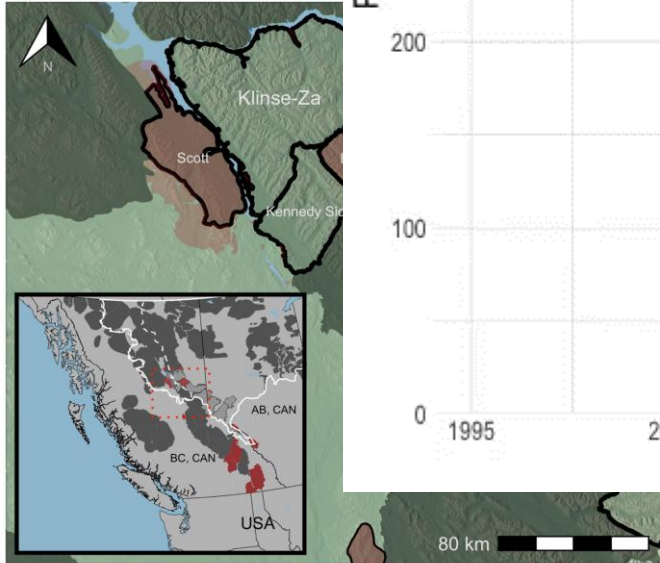
NAM: Democracy of hunting is standard

I-NAM: The democracy of hunting is centered on wildlife conservation and must be guided by shared decision-making amongst Indigenous and non-Indigenous governments

- The Government of British Columbia's "Together for Wildlife Strategy" (T4W)
- Include Indigenous cultural views

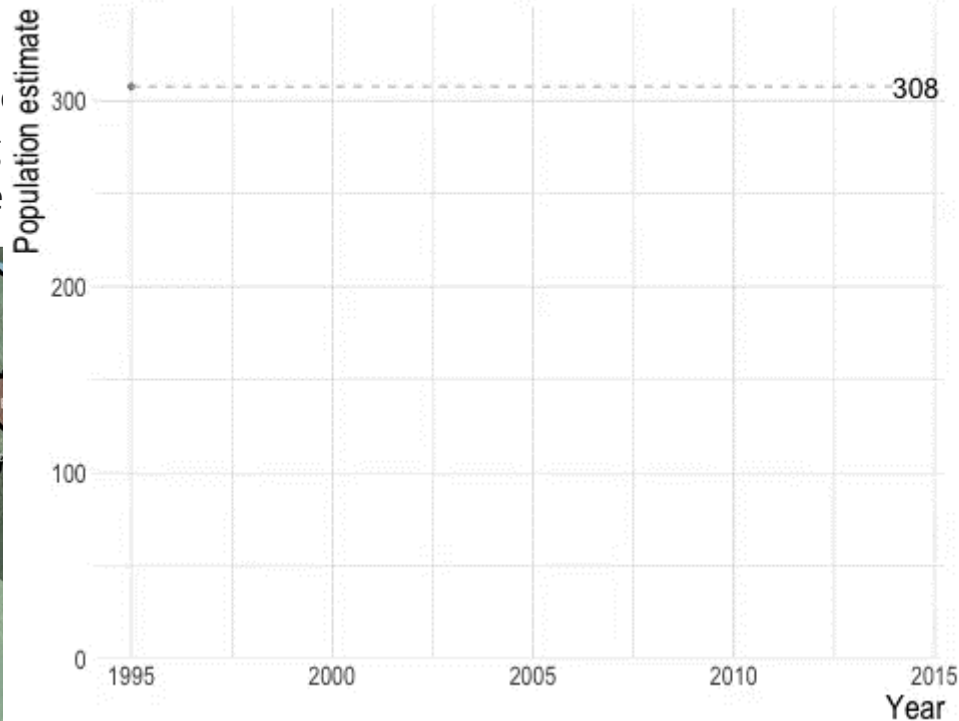
Klinse-Za

Lamb, C. T., R. Wills,
Hebblewhite, L. Gig
Pathways to recove

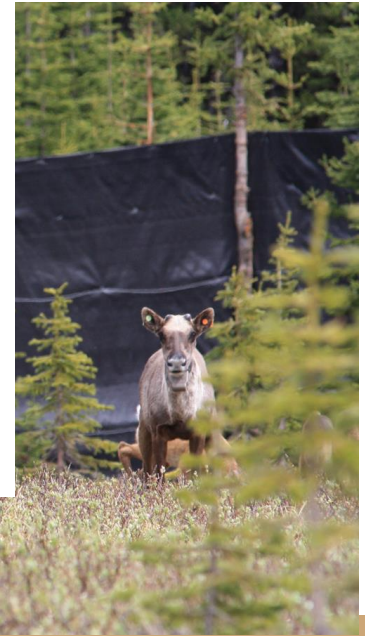


Central Mountain Group Caribou Extirpated/Historic Range Mountain & Boreal Caribou

Klinse-Za Population Trend



Lavis, M.
servation:
Applications.

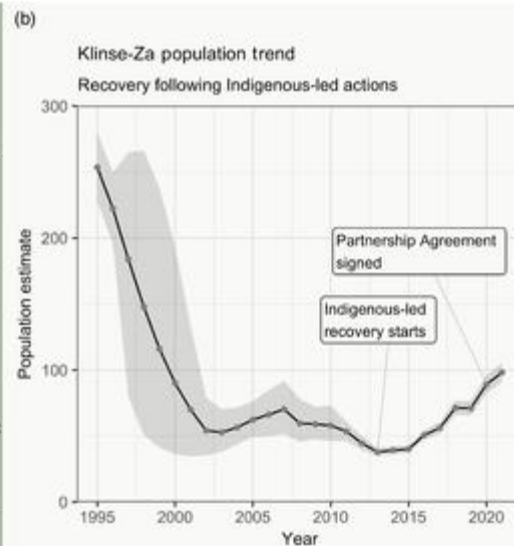


(a) **The actions**

-  Maternal penning and feeding
Indigenous Guardians on site full time
-  Predator reduction-mainly wolves
by Indigenous Peoples, province, and trappers
-  Habitat restoration and security
Restored linear features and garnered
Partnership Agreement

Why it worked

-  Exercising Indigenous rights
The Nations initiated immediate,
emergency actions, unhindered by
politics and permitting, to recover Klinse-
Za caribou, without which extirpation was
certain.
-  Increased survival and recruitment
The actions reversed the decline and
increased populations at ~13% per year
-  Collaborative, equitable approach
Involving Indigenous Peoples, provincial
and federal governments, local land
stewards, and scientists



FINAL PRESENTATIONS - “What’s the deal with...”

- Assigned into groups of 4-6 and a question/mystery
 - Rank your top 3 choices, or can create your own with a group
- Interview
 - Biologist, manager, or other relevant party
- Group Presentations (Dec. 6 & 8)
 - 6-7 minutes, 3 minutes for questions
 - Everyone must speak
- Individual write-up (Dec. 12)
 - 2000-3500 words, 1.5 spacing, 12 pt font
 - 8 peer-reviewed citations, 4 grey literature, interview

Timeline

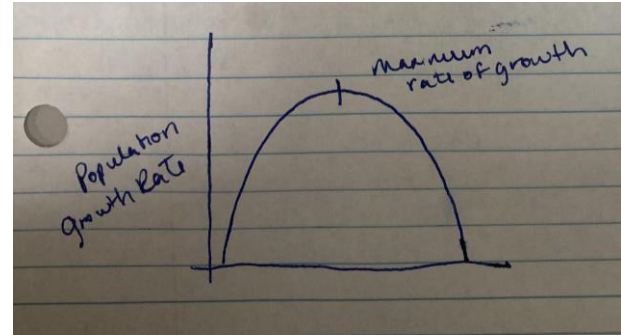
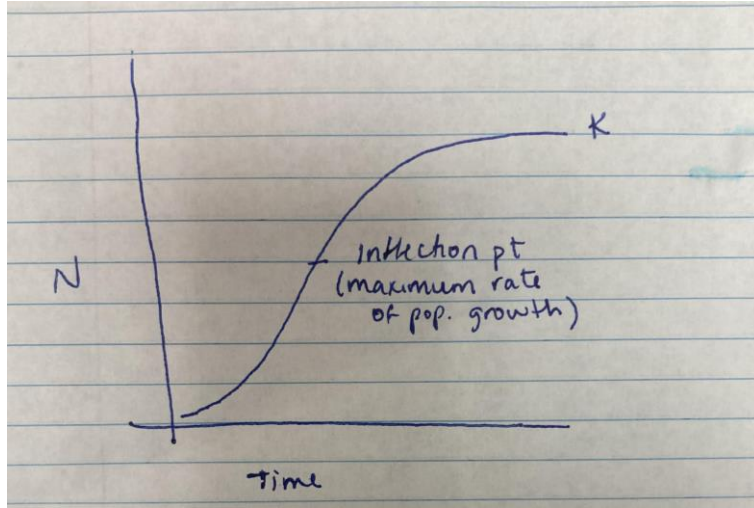
- Week of Nov 1: Ranking favorite topics + project assignment (TA's)
 - Submit your ranking on Blackboard today
- Thurs, Nov 10: Submit outline
- Week of Nov 14: Schedule meetings to discuss outline & project with TA's
- Final presentations: Dec 6-8
- Final write-up due: Dec 12 (reading day)

Reminders

- Submit WRRB question before class Thurs
- Outline due next Thurs 11/10
- Quiz 2 Tues 11/15

- Chloe gone next week, Riley substituting

Last week review...



Compensatory vs additive mortality

If a given mortality factor (e.g. harvest, poisoning or predation) causes an immediate reduction in total survival, it is considered **additive**.

A **compensatory** factor, in contrast, causes no reduction in total survival (until it reaches some threshold value, C^*).

[http://www.uwyo.edu/dbmcd/popecol/aprlects/lect27.html#:~:text=If%20a%20given%20mortality%20factor,some%20threshold%20value%2C%20C*\).](http://www.uwyo.edu/dbmcd/popecol/aprlects/lect27.html#:~:text=If%20a%20given%20mortality%20factor,some%20threshold%20value%2C%20C*).)

