



Pollinators and Climate Change in the Colville Confederated Tribes Traditional Territories

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Land Acknowledgement

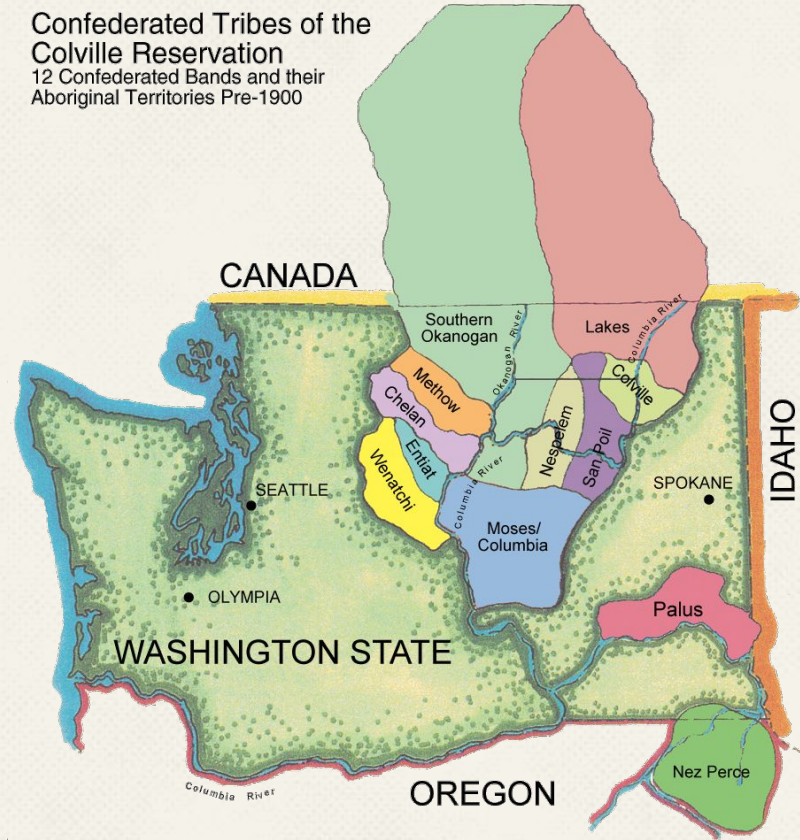
We acknowledge the space we inhabit in the Methow Valley as the traditional land of the people who lived on and stewarded the land since time immemorial and continues to be stewarded, as seen in their developing climate plan. We are conducting this research based on the land of the Moses-Columbia, San Poil (or Sanpoil), Nspelem, Methow, Entiat, Colville, Lakes, Wenatchee (Wenatchi), Chief Joseph's Band of Nez Perce, Palus, Southern Okanagan, and Chelan peoples that remains unceded to newcomers such as ourselves.

NAQS Plan



Image by Stephanie Brundage

Confederated Tribes of the
Colville Reservation
12 Confederated Bands and their
Aboriginal Territories Pre-1900



*Traditional Territories of the Confederated
Tribes of the Colville Reservation*

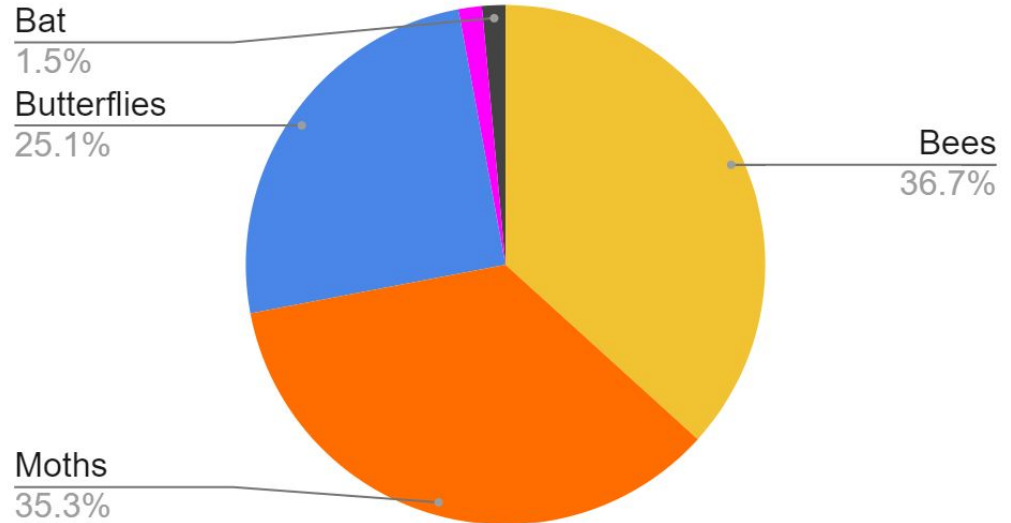
Known Pollinators in the CCT Study Area

Resources used to complete the species list of pollinators:

- Bee survey data from Bob Gillespie and Joseph Wilson
- The paper “Moths of the North Cascades” by Nick Engelfried
- The website iNaturalist.

When using iNaturalist, species were included if the observations had been verified and there were more than one observation within the project area.

Types of Pollinator Species in CCT Study Area



Climate Action Plans

* Both acknowledge the changing pollinator-plant relationships *

Blackfeet Nation

- Loss of habitat due to agricultural expansion
- Permanent land conservation
- Selling honey can be profitable, in more than one way

Karuk Tribe

- Focuses on bumblebees
- Habitat is fire dependent and has become fragmented
- Design landscape vegetation
- Controlled burns

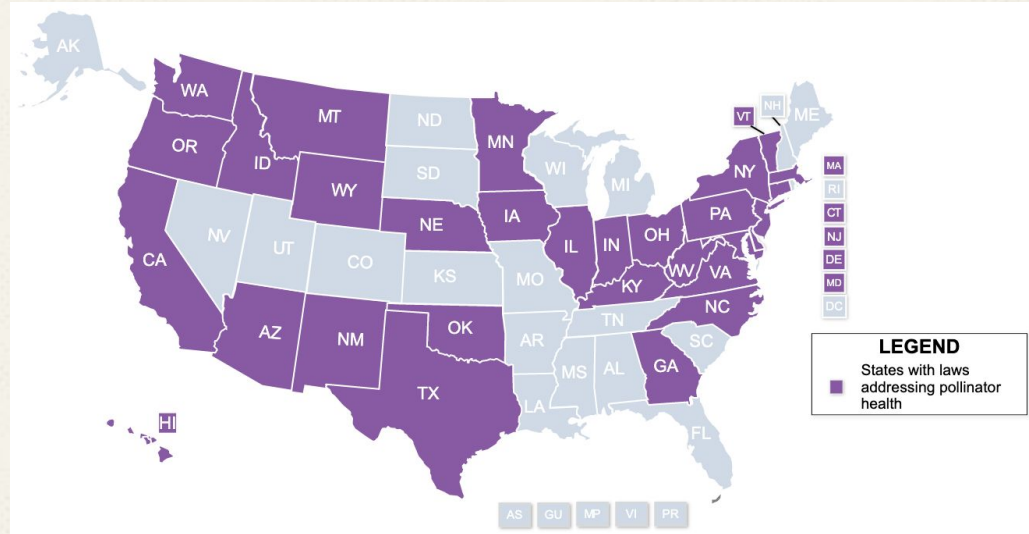


Academic Research Initiatives

Washington State University	Honey Bee + Pollinator Project	Developing programs to help save bees	Ongoing research. Opened Spring 2020
Oregon State University College of Agricultural Sciences	Honey Bee and Research Extension	Many projects investigating the role of honey bees in the realm of agriculture	Ongoing research
Independent Study by Anna Young	The Effect of Climate Change on Pollinators and the Implications for Global Agriculture: A Case Study in the H.J. Andrews Experimental Forest, Oregon.	Analyzing the impact of climate change on pollinators in Oregon forest	Published in 2016
The University of British Columbia	Research Excellence Cluster on Bee Health, Impact, and Value in the Environment (BeeHIVE)	Various projects to promote healthy bees	Ongoing research
Montana State University	Pollinator Health Center	Research projects aimed to improve pollinator health and habitat	Ongoing research

Government Entities

<p>Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA)</p>	<p>Pollinator Health Task Force for Pollinator Health in Washington 2020</p>
<p>Washington State University and WSDA</p>	<p>Managed Pollinator Protection Plan 2018</p>
<p>Federal Initiative</p>	<p>Pollinator Research Action Plan 2015</p>



National Conference of State Legislatures 2019

Non-Governmental Organizations

Xerces Society	Pollinator Conservation Program
Pollinator Partnership	North American Pollinator Partnership Campaign (NAPPC)
Tribal Pesticide Program Council	Pollinator Protection Workgroup 2021
Indigenous Phenology Network	Grassroots Organization



Protect their lives. Preserve ours.

Recommendations

- NAQS plan should expand to encompass other pollinators (related to SDG 13: Climate action)
- Education and outreach development (related to SDG 4: Quality education)
- Education around and control of pesticides (related to SDG 4: Quality education)
- Research on the associations of pollinators with native plant species that hold cultural significance for the CCT (using previously identified list of most culturally significant plants) (related to SDG 9: Industry, innovation, and infrastructure)
- More data about pollinators, especially investigating if there are flies, beetles, or other animals in the study area that pollinate specific plants added to the existing list
- Gathering information from tribal members regarding their most culturally valuable plants and locations

This project also aligns with SDG's 2 (Zero hunger) and 15 (Life on land)



In Conclusion...

To create an all encompassing, thorough climate action plan:

- Incorporate **ALL** pollinators (moths, hummingbirds, butterflies, etc)
- Support and promote education and outreach
- Expand understanding by doing research

