Western Region Tribal Integrated Pest management (IPM) Work Group

Protecting tribal natural and cultural resources through mutual understanding

Accomplishment Report: May 2013 – October 2015

The Western Region Tribal Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Work Group (http://westernipm.org/index.cfm/center-projects/project-websites/tribal-work-group) formed in May 2013 with the goal of expanding the utilization of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) principles to protect tribal natural and cultural resources. By convening tribal and agency representatives to discuss, demonstrate, and explain invasive species management issues from multiple cultural perspectives, issues can more easily be framed into an mutually acceptable IPM approach. The Work Group serves as a bridge between Tribal and non-tribal governments and scientists for the application of IPM strategies to prevent and manage pests. In short, the Work Group assists in the articulation of tribal invasive species and forest health issues and finds resources and means to respond in a collaborative manner.

Education and Outreach are the foundations of the Work Group. With funding from the Western IPM Center, the Work Group convened five meetings with Tribes in California and Nevada; these meetings, and the input received, led to additional trainings and workshops (see list below). Information from all the workshops and trainings is posted on the Western IPM Center webpages, including presentations, summaries, action items, answers to technical questions, pictures and survey results.

The Work Group is continuing to strengthen relationships between tribes and federal agencies (U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service; USDA Forest Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs) and several branches of state government (CAL Fire, California and Nevada Departments of Food and Agriculture, CALTRANS, California Department of Pesticide Regulation, and others). This Work Group has successfully created more dialogue between stakeholders, increasing the possibility of future decisions about managing forestry health that will benefit all parties. A moderated Work Group electronic list serve (https://lists.ucdavis.edu/sympa/subscribe/tribalipm) was created to strengthen community and reach more people over a larger geographic range.

The Work Group conducted an invasive species needs assessment, the findings of which are in preparation for publication in the Journal of Forestry, Tribal Forest Management Special Issue and were discussed in an invited talk to the Western Plant Board meeting in Denver in May 2015 and will be shared with Tribes at the Annual Tribal/EPA Conference in October 2015.

Meetings and workshops organized

September 12, 2013. Western Region IPM Tribal Work Group meeting. Big Valley Rancheria, Lakeport, CA (Lake, Co.).

November 15, 2013. Western Region IPM Tribal Work Group meeting. Sonoma County Indian Health Center, Santa Rosa, CA (Sonoma Co.).

February 25, 2014. Western Region IPM Tribal Work Group meeting. Yurok Tribal Office, Klamath, CA (Del Norte, Co.).

August 19, 2014. Western Region IPM Tribal Work Group meeting. Pala Reservation, Pala, CA (San Diego Co.).

October 29, 2014. Western Region IPM Tribal Work Group meeting. University of Nevada, Cooperative Extension, Reno, NV.

November 19, 2014. Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) Field Workshop. UC Hopland Research and Extension Center, Hopland, CA (Mendocino Co.).

June 6, 2015. Tribal Sudden Oak Death (SOD) Blitz. Kashia Band of Pomo Indians, Stewarts Point Rancheria, CA (Sonoma Co.).

July 30, 2015. Forest Pest Identification and Management Workshop. Sycuan Reservation, CA (San Diego Co.).

Presentations

Hapner, N. 2015. Presentation to the Western Plant Board, 96th Annual Conference. Golden, Colorado. May 12, 2015.

Hapner, N.; Alexander, J.; Frankel, S.J.; Katzin, M.; Thomas, C. 2015. IPM across cultures: The Western Region Tribal IPM Work Group. 8th International Integrated Pest Management Symposium, Salt Palace Convention Center, Salt Lake City, Utah. March 23–26, 2015.

Cobb, R.; Hayden, K.; Meentemeyer, R.; Erye, C.; Garbelotto, M.; Frankel, S.J.; Rizzo, D.M. 2015. The Potential of Tree Resistance to Sudden Oak Death as an Alternative to Scorched Earth Eradication Measures on Tribal Lands. 2015 Ecological Society of America. Baltimore, MD. August 9 – 14, 2015.

Hapner, N. 2014. Presentation to the Regional Tribal Operations Committee, Spring Meeting. Santa Rosa, CA. April 30, 2014.

Alexander, J. A. 2012. Integrated Pest Management for Tribal Health. 20th Annual Region 9 Tribal EPA Conference. San Francisco, CA. November 27, 2012.

2015. Western Region Tribal IPM Work Group: Learning to Maintain Forest Health to Sustain Tribal Values. 8th International Integrated Pest Management Symposium, Salt Palace Convention Center, Salt Lake City, Utah. March 23–26. (Poster).

2013. Western Region Tribal Integrated Pest Management Work Group. Region 9 Tribal EPA Conference. Lemoore, CA. October 22 – 24.

Grants

2015. Sharpening tribal skills in forest pest detection and response. Western Integrated Pest Management Center - $22,587 (Funds administered by Kashia Band of Pomo Indians, Santa Rosa.)

2014. Western Region Tribal IPM Work Group, Western Integrated Pest Management Center - $30,000 (Funds administered by Kashia Band of Pomo Indians, Santa Rosa.)

2013. Western Region Tribal IPM Work Group. Western Integrated Pest Management Center - $15,000. (Funds administered by Kashia Band of Pomo Indians, Santa Rosa.)

2014 & 2015.Cultivating Traditional Ecological Knowledge to Prevent Introduction and Spread of Forest Insects and Pathogens. USDA Farm Bill, Plant Pest and Disease Management and Disaster Prevention Programs $90,920 (2014, 2015.) (Funds administered by the USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Research Station)

2014 & 2015.Identifying tanoak resistance to *Phytophthora ramorum* in North Coast forests: Increasing tanoak tolerance to the eminent emergence of sudden oak death (SOD). USDA Forest Service, Special Technology Development. $63,000. (Funds administered by the USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Research Station.)