In the Midwest Region, warming temperatures and more variable precipitation during sensitive seasons have affected wild rice harvest, moose availability, and increased disease in critical forests. Tribes have coordinated through state intertribal groups and through the support of the U.S. Forest Service and the Northeast Climate Science Center to incorporate traditional knowledges into clean energy and air initiatives and efforts to transition to a clean energy future.

**CLIMATE IMPACTS**
- Diverse Natural Habitats
- Wild Rice & Big Game
- Culturally Important Forest
- Water Quality
- Air Quality

MID RO staff and the NC CSC in partnership with the Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan have supported stream monitoring network development and adaptation planning for area tribes. The Red Lake (MN) and Bad River (WI) Bands of Chippewa Indians have developed Climate Adaptation Plans and the Pokegon Band of Potawatomi is building capacity.

**“G-WOW” Initiative**
GLIFWC also assisted in the development of “Gikinoowiziwi Onji Waaban” (Guiding for Tomorrow) or “G-WOW” Initiative, which integrates scientific research with place-based evidence of how climate change affects traditional Ojibwe lifeways and people of all cultures around Lake Superior.

**Grand Portage Band Adaptation Plan**
The Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians Natural Resources Department developed an adaptation plan focused on moose habitat and tracking to better determine shifts in critical range. They have developed a cool water fishery by re-circulating water. A Sustainable foods initiative includes a community garden, a bison ranch, wild rice seeding and prescribed burns for enhancing blueberries. The Tribes has also sought to develop wind and biomass energy coupled with energy conservation projects to mitigate impacts.
2035 and 2060 CMIP5 Climate Projections
From EPA CREAT Projection Map - http://arcg.is/2cEzv2p
Success at emissions controls over time, as well as development and population trends, will determine the degree of climate change we can anticipate. Managers should test the robustness of decisions over a range of potential futures to reduce overall risks and costs.

Temperature Scenarios

Precipitation Scenarios

Fire Historic Data
http://srfs.wr.usgs.gov/Fresc_ScienceData/
The USGS has compiled a fire historical data throughout the western US from 1870-2007 to compare to new fire regimes to better determine unusual trends to address. Visit the Fires Science Exchange Network - http://www.firescience.gov to obtain information from local experts and scientists working in your area, attend training, share data, and plan and test management strategies together with others facing similar concerns. NASA North American Forest Dynamics consortia is also creating new variation products - https://go.nasa.gov/2p1TGMS

Regional Climate Dashboards (top-right sidebar) and other federal-wide resources for Tribes & Climate are available at: bia.gov > select Category: Climate