

MIDWEST REGION

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



CLIMATE IMPACTS

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

FUNDED STRATEGIES

The Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians was recognized as a Climate Action Champion and the Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa was a signer of the 2007 Kyoto Protocol <http://bit.ly/2l4HYge>, demonstrating Midwest

Tribal leadership in transitioning to a clean energy future.

Off-reservation hunting and gathering concerns for area tribes have been assessed by intertribal groups including the 1854 Treaty Authority and the Great Lakes Indian F&W Commission (GLIFWC).

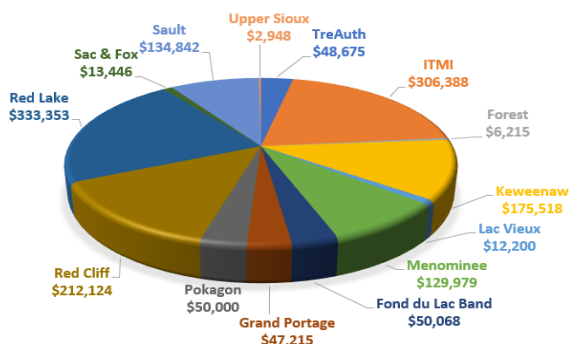
EXAMPLE PROJECTS

“G-WOW” Initiative

GLIFWC also assisted in the development of “Gikinoo’wizhiwe 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 <http://bit.ly/2kPdhwU>



MIDWEST TRIBAL AWARDS



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.

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 - <http://bit.ly/2pGY6Zq>



CLIMATE SCENARIOS

2035 and 2060 CMIP5 Climate Projections

From EPA CREAT Projection Map - <http://arcg.is/2cEzy2p>

Temperature Scenarios



Hot 2035



Hot 2060



Dry 2035



Dry 2060



Central 2035



Central 2060



Central 2035



Central 2060



Warm 2035



Warm 2060



Wet 2035



Wet 2060

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.

DATA ANALYSIS EXAMPLE

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>

