

# Preliminary Participant Recommendations:

## Actions and Strategies for JPRF Success *Criteria and Indicators of Joint Forest Management*

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### Recreation

- ~ Continue to develop the JPRF trail network (e.g. a trail around Tezzeron Lake with huts to enhance skiing and hiking opportunities)
- ~ Tl'azt'en youth trail building teams should mark/blaze new trails
- ~ Support/host family camps at the Cinnabar Resort
- ~ Purchase recreational equipment for the Cinnabar Resort (e.g. canoes, kids playground equipment)

### Economic Development

- ~ JPRF could assist in the development of a First Nations co-op to harvest, manufacture, and market non-timber forest products (e.g. floral products, mushrooms, medicines, berries, basket materials)
- ~ If feasible, the JPRF should joint venture with a start-up company, providing funding, expertise, and support to the initiative
- ~ If JPRF pursues economic development initiatives (e.g. tourism, value-added industry), they should do so in partnership with other communities or organizations

### Income Generation

- ~ Establish a charitable organization and sell memberships (e.g. "Friends of the JPRF")
- ~ Consider forest certification as a mechanism to reduce uncertainty and increase long-term funding security



### Extension and Promotion

- ~ Produce extension materials on JPRF research findings, management innovations, education/training programs, and co-management experiences
- ~ Involve Fort St. James organizations in promoting the JPRF; for example the Chamber of Commerce could promote JPRF facilities and services to visitors
- ~ Involve local students in art contests to produce images for JPRF promotion and advertising
- ~ Promote the Cinnabar Resort as facility to rent for community events/courses/retreats, which provides solitude, a natural setting, and recreational opportunities
- ~ Develop a JPRF souvenir shop at the Ft. St. James historic park; include traditional and western crafts by Tl'azt'en, Nak'azdli, Ft. St. James, and UNBC artists

### Education and Training

- ~ Continue development, delivery, and evaluation of outdoor science and culture camps
- ~ Enhance cross-cultural learning through communication activities, field tours, training, and workshops; for instance, provide courses on dug-out canoe construction or food and medicine plant gathering for UNBC and Tl'azt'en Nation members
- ~ Enhance cultural curriculum by developing a trapping demonstration site, teaching about moose hide preparation and use, involving Elders, including oral history, and using the Dakelh language
- ~ Develop a youth work experience program focused on plant use, involving UNBC instructors (e.g. to teach plant id and research skills) and Tl'azt'en Elders (e.g. to teach traditional medicinal uses of plants)
- ~ Tl'azt'en Nation community justice coordinators could work with JPRF staff to organize members who are required to do community hours, providing needed man power and opportunities for positive, hands-on work experience



### Cinnabar Facilities and Infrastructure

- ~ Develop a long-term plan for upgrading facilities and infrastructure
- ~ Provide electricity, a sewage system, dormitories for students on field trips, bunkhouses for researchers, upgrade to shower facilities, a private/quiet work space for researchers, internet and telephone, outdoor shelters for large groups, upgrade to kitchen facilities, class space for educational programs, new JPRF office space on site, and running water to each building



### Forest Management

- ~ Forest management activities should be ecosystem-based and emulate natural disturbance processes
- ~ Protect sensitive moose habitat between the Leo Creek and North Road
- ~ Never use herbicides or pesticides on the JPRF - develop and use alternative methods; implement Tl'azt'en Nation's 'total machine free zone' policy; consider creating a maximum block size on the JPRF
- ~ Create substantial riparian buffers around any bodies of water on the JPRF; minimize motorized boat access on lakes to protect water quality; do not re-stock lakes
- ~ Identify and protect culturally modified trees; protect and enhance food and medicine plant sites (e.g. berry picking areas); protect and restore traditional trails; identify and protect cultural and archaeology sites; identify and protect spiritual sites

### Human Resources

- ~ Hire an executive secretary to support the operation of the co-management board
- ~ Hire additional staff to support the functioning of the JPRF such as a liaison person to work with First Nation organizations/communities and with resource management organizations/agencies
- ~ Involve local volunteers in operations, monitoring, field tours, and visitor services



### Program Development and Delivery

- ~ Draw on resource people from UNBC and Tl'azt'en Nation; local educators at elementary, secondary, and post-secondary levels; and the Association of BC Forest Professionals to assist in the development and implementation of JPRF programs

### Research Approaches

- ~ Provide training for new researchers on how to work with Tl'azt'en Nation and how to effectively communicate results to First Nations communities and the general public; involve JPRF staff and board members in training
- ~ Charge researchers fees on a cost recovery basis to replace equipment and enhance facilities

### Future Research Projects

- ~ Natural disturbance ecology; bark beetles (pine, fir, spruce, balsam); fire ecology
- ~ Aboriginal burning practices; the medicinal properties of traditional use plants; the quality of moose meat and other country food for human consumption; methods for First Nations' participation in sustainable forest management; documentation of traditional knowledge from Elders
- ~ Current fish populations on the JPRF (e.g. inventory and compare current to historic population abundance in Tezzeron Lake); sturgeon population in the Kuzkwa River and Tezzeron Lake; stream management and fish habitat
- ~ Douglas fir and mule deer winter range; the role of mineral licks in maintaining wildlife populations on the JPRF; moose behaviour and habitat use; raptors; wildlife monitoring using criteria and indicators
- ~ Areas where herbicide was sprayed to understand short- and long-term environmental effects; the ecological effects of MSMA application (e.g. effects on woodpeckers)
- ~ Mercury mine remediation strategies; risks associated with the Pinchi mine in partnership with Teck-Cominco to address potential adverse affects on wildlife and human health
- ~ The effects of diameter limit logging on forest conditions - compare findings to natural conditions and current practices; old growth connectivity on the JPRF; soil conservation practices in forest management; forest growth and yield; cost effective forest management practices