A woman with blonde hair in a ponytail, wearing a dark blue t-shirt and patterned shorts, stands in a lush green meadow. She is looking towards a dense forest of tall, dark evergreen trees under a clear blue sky. The scene is bright and sunny.

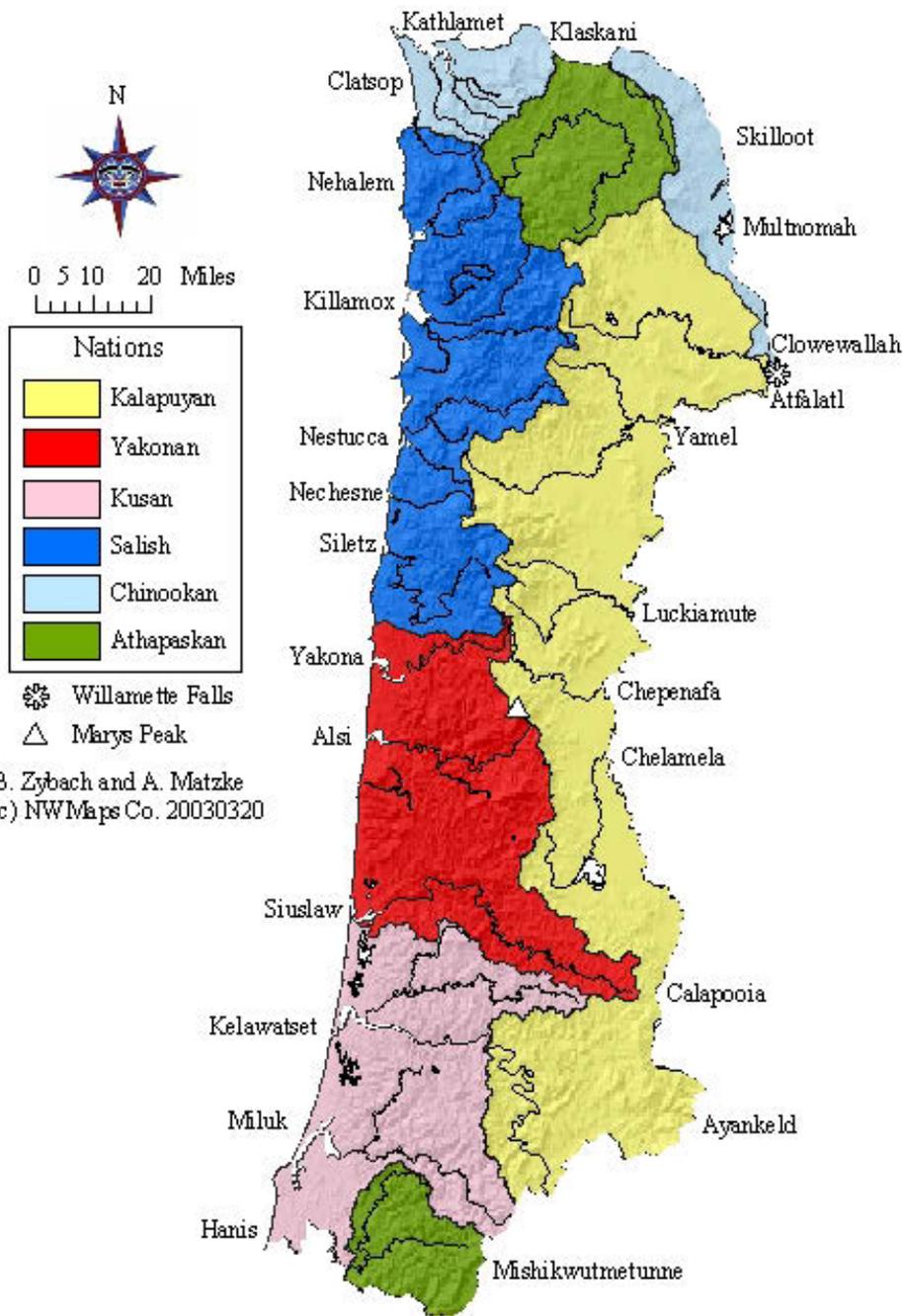
**The South Umpqua Headwaters Project:
Opportunities for Traditional Teaching and Learning**

Presented by Dr. Bob Zybach

www.ORWW.org

May 22, 2011

Native American Ecological Education Symposium * Southern Oregon University * Ashland, Oregon



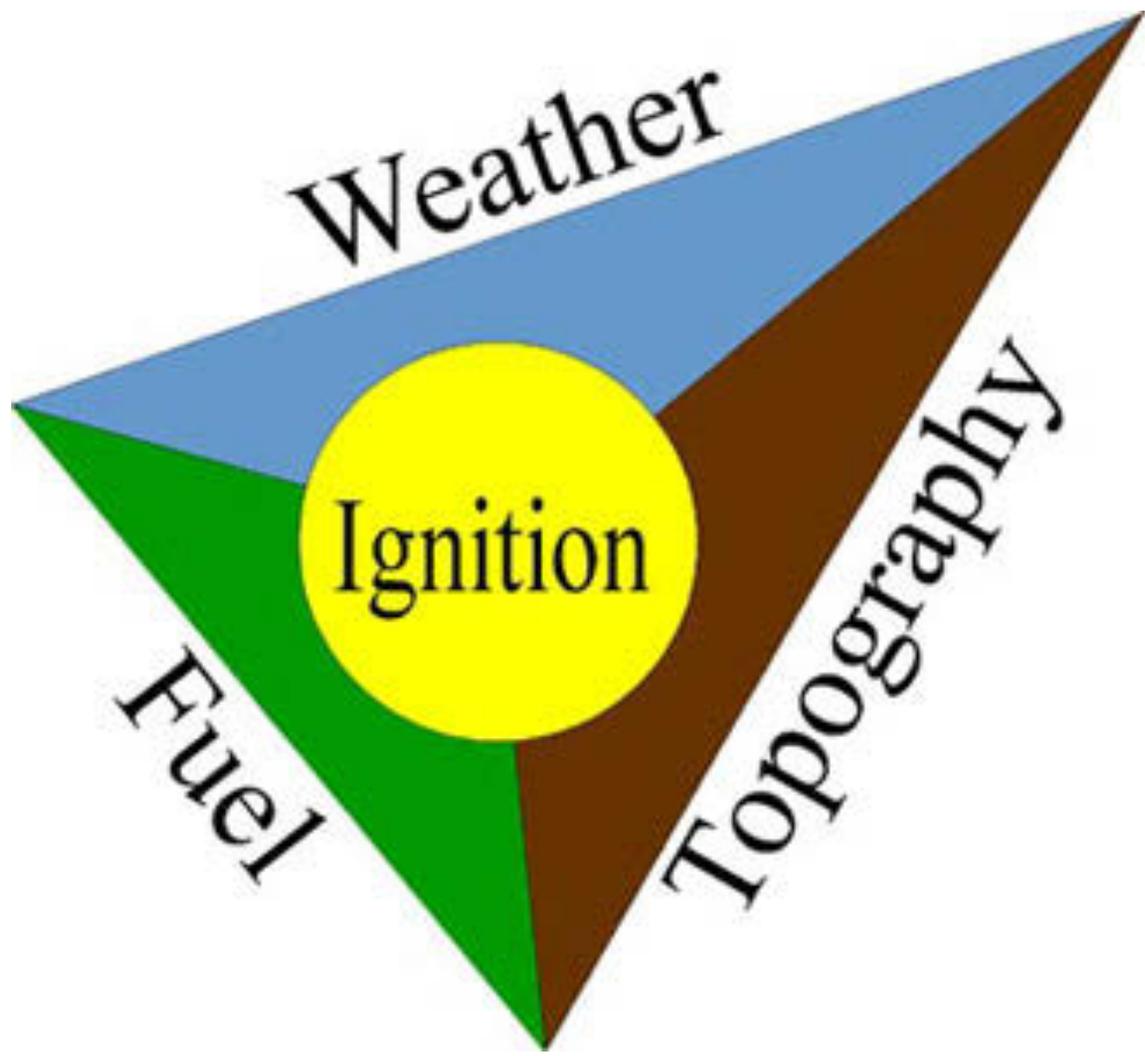
B. Zybach and A. Matzke
(c) NWMaps Co. 20030320

Tribe	Language	River
Northern		
<u>Clowewallah</u>	Chinookan	Willamette
<u>Multnomah</u>	Chinookan	Willamette
<u>Kathlamet</u>	Chinookan	Columbia
<u>Clatsop</u>	Chinookan	<u>Youngs</u>
<u>Klaskan</u>	Athapaskan	Clatskanie
<u>Nehalem</u>	Salish	Nehalem
Eastern		
<u>Atfalatl</u>	Kalapuyan	Tualatin
<u>Yamel</u>	Kalapuyan	Yamhill
<u>Luckiamute</u>	Kalapuyan	Luckiamute
<u>Chepenafa</u>	Kalapuyan	Marys
<u>Chelamela</u>	Kalapuyan	Long Tom
<u>Calapooia</u>	Kalapuyan	Willamette
Western		
<u>Killamox</u>	Salish	Tillamook
<u>Nestucca</u>	Salish	Nestucca
<u>Nechesne</u>	Salish	Salmon
<u>Siletz</u>	Salish	Siletz
<u>Yakona</u>	Yakonan	Yaquina
<u>Als</u>	Yakonan	Alsea
<u>Siuslaw</u>	Yakonan	Siuslaw
Southern		
<u>Ayankeld</u>	Kalapuyan	Umpqua
<u>Kelawatset</u>	Kusan	Umpqua
<u>Hanis</u>	Kusan	Coos
<u>Miluk</u>	Kusan	Coquille
<u>Mishikwutmetunne</u>	Athapaskan	Coquille



YAKIMA BAY—INDIANS' FULL DRESS.

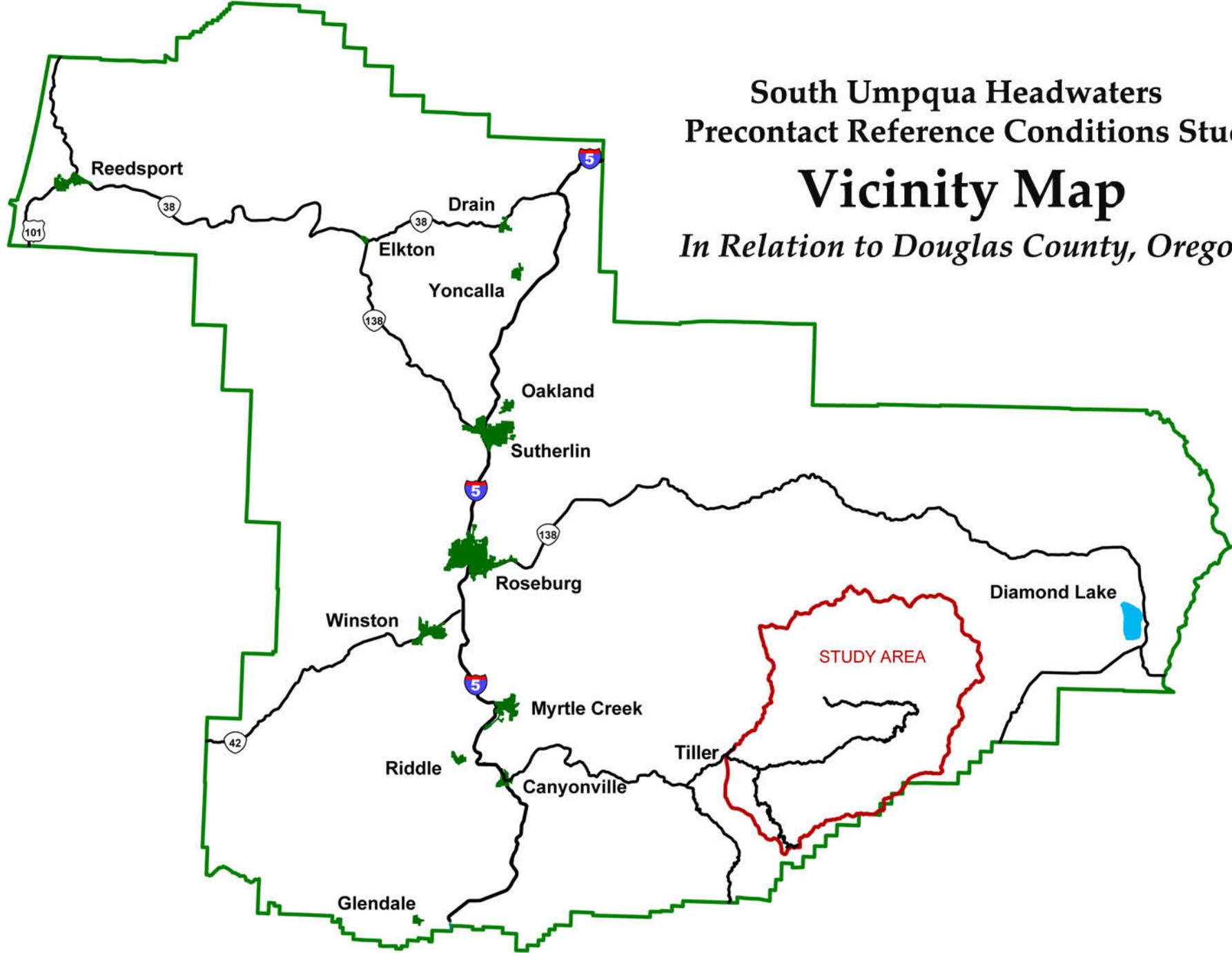




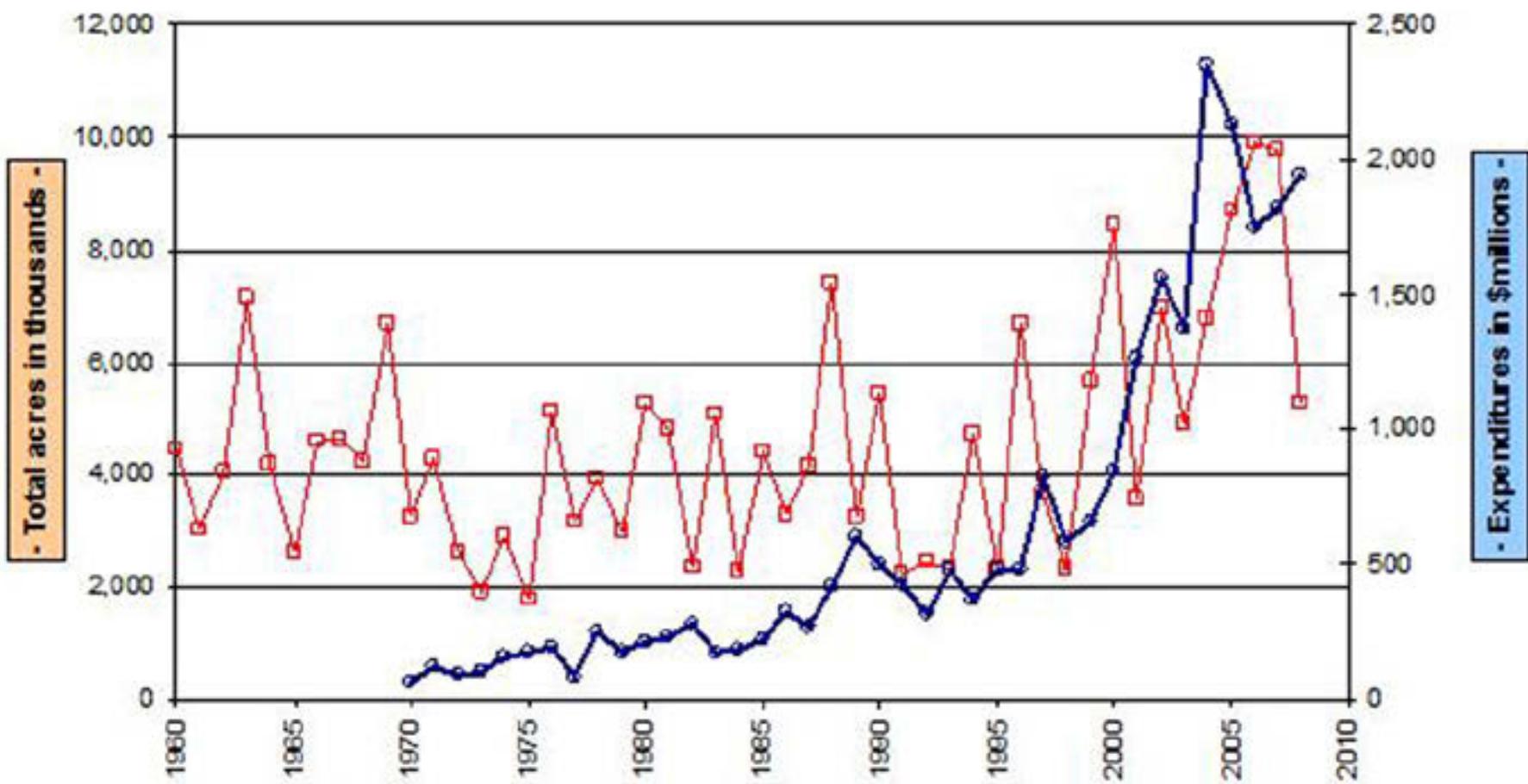
South Umpqua Headwaters
Precontact Reference Conditions Study

Vicinity Map

In Relation to Douglas County, Oregon



Total US Wildfire Acres 1961-2008, and USFS Fire Expenditures 1970-2008

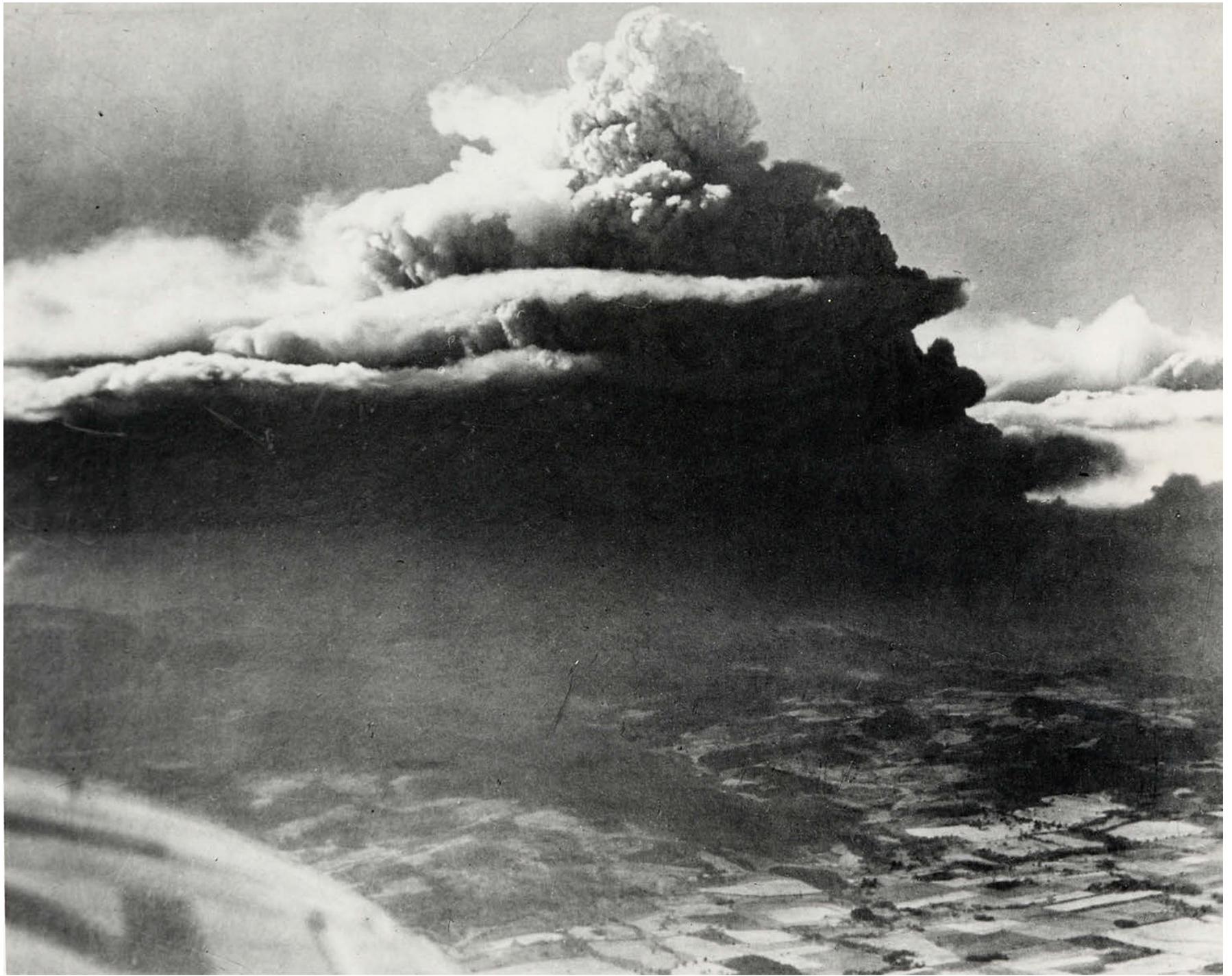




Dead Wood



Wildfire



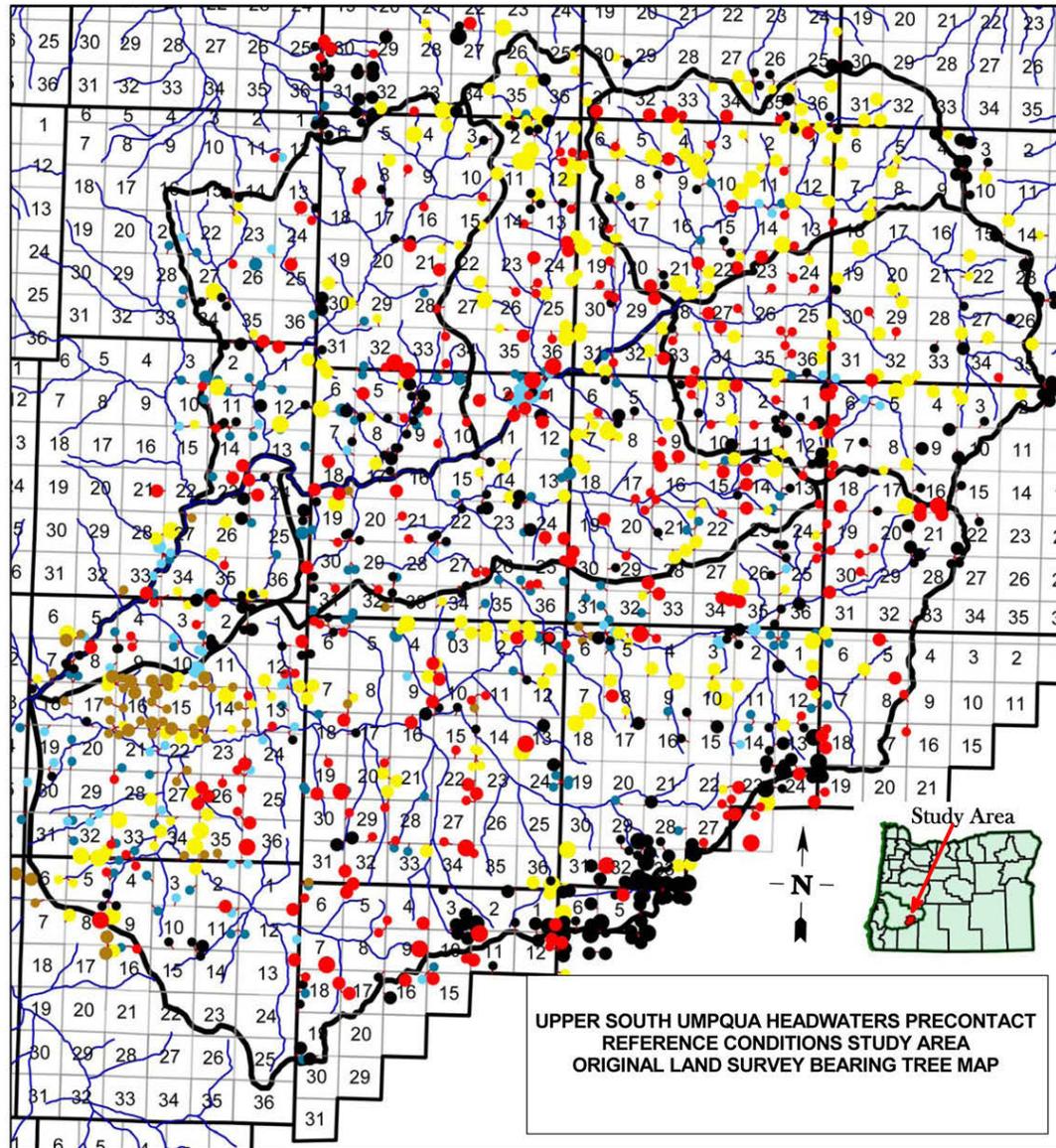




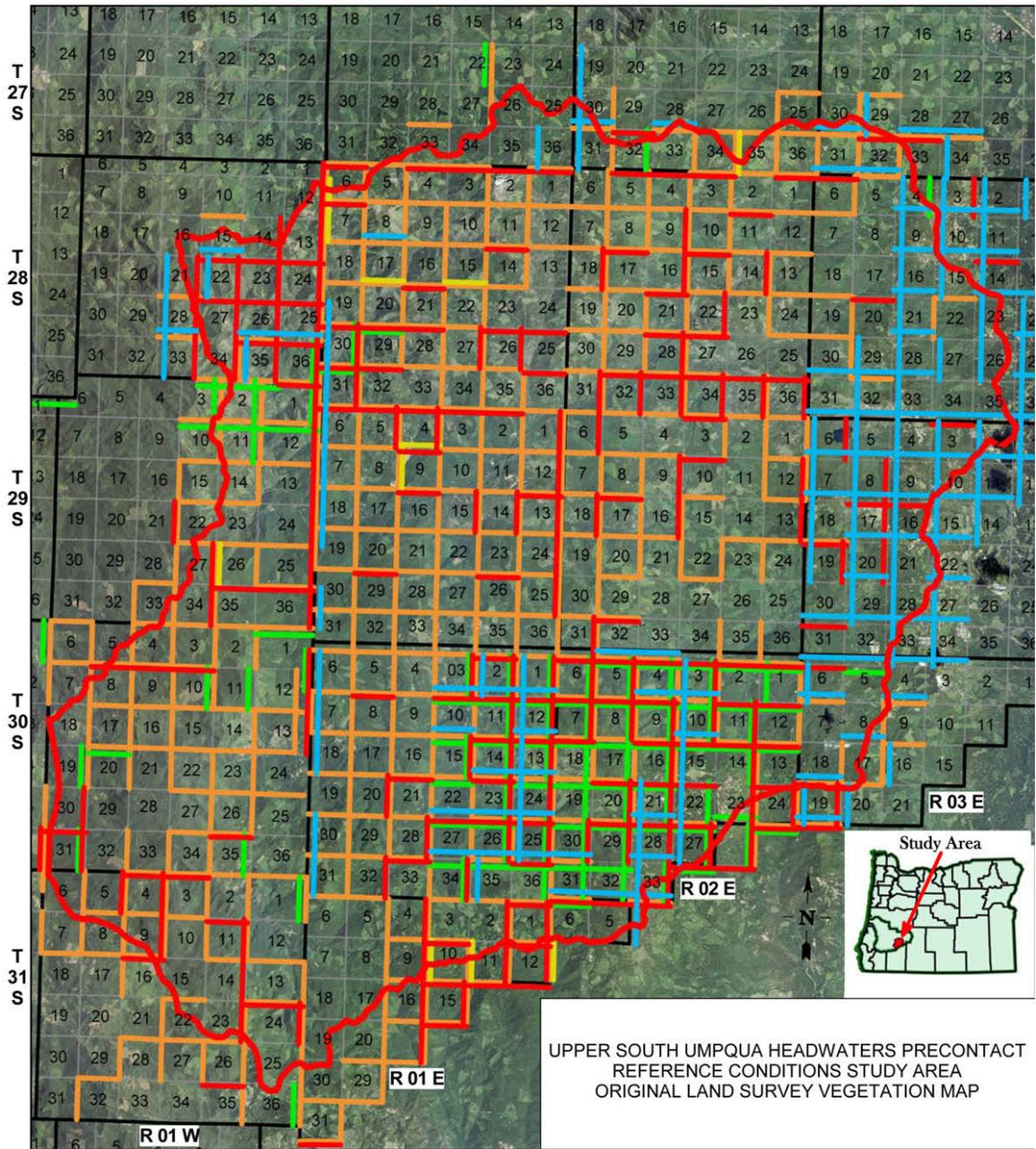


INDIAN BURNING



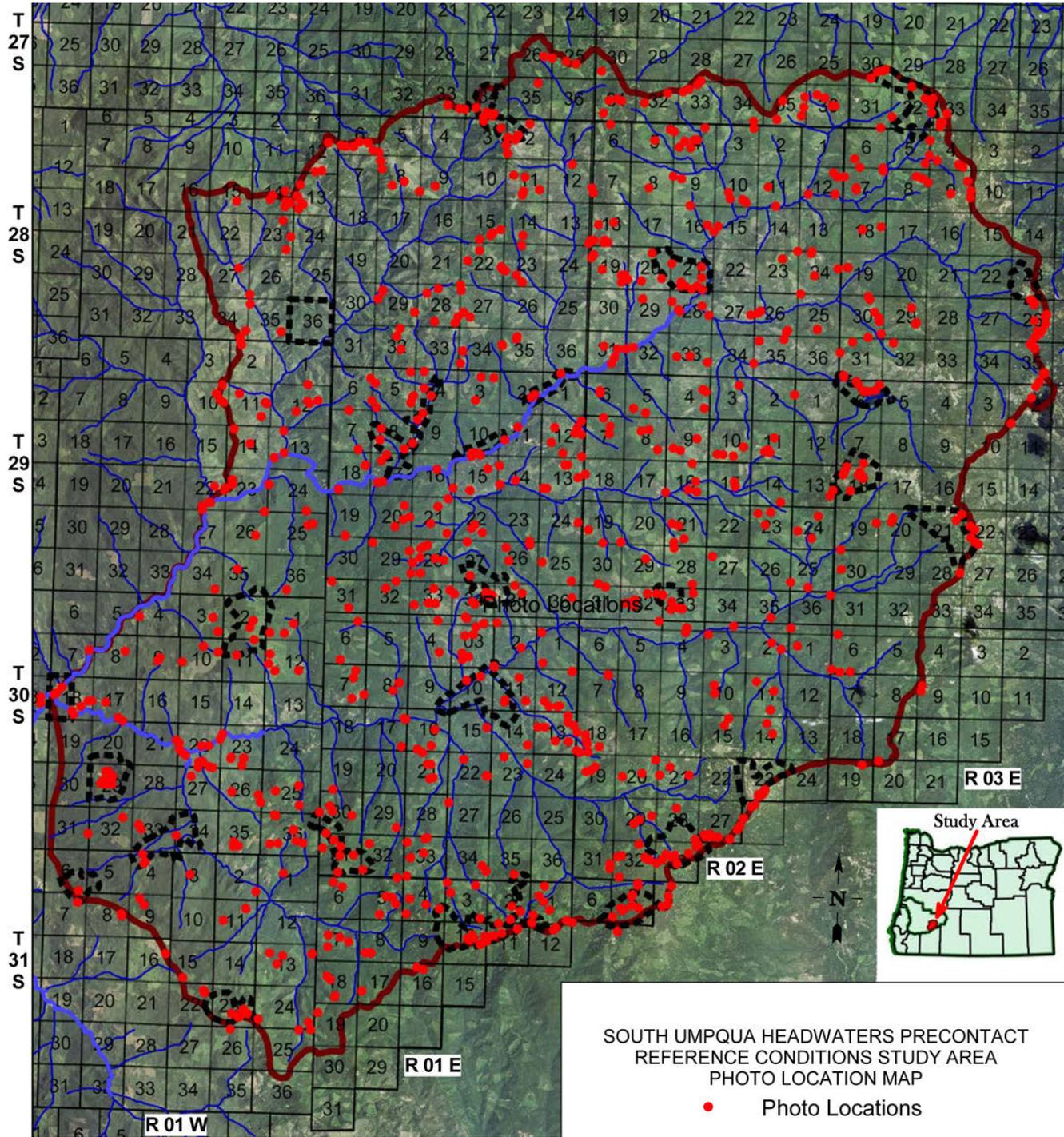


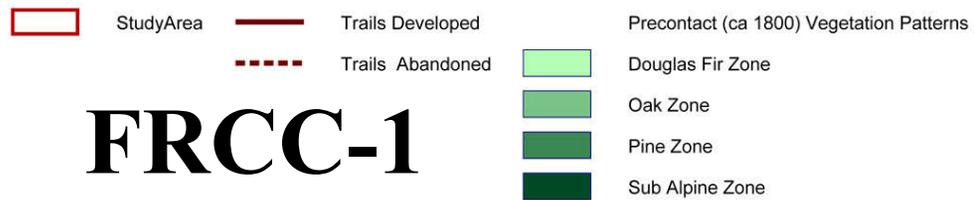
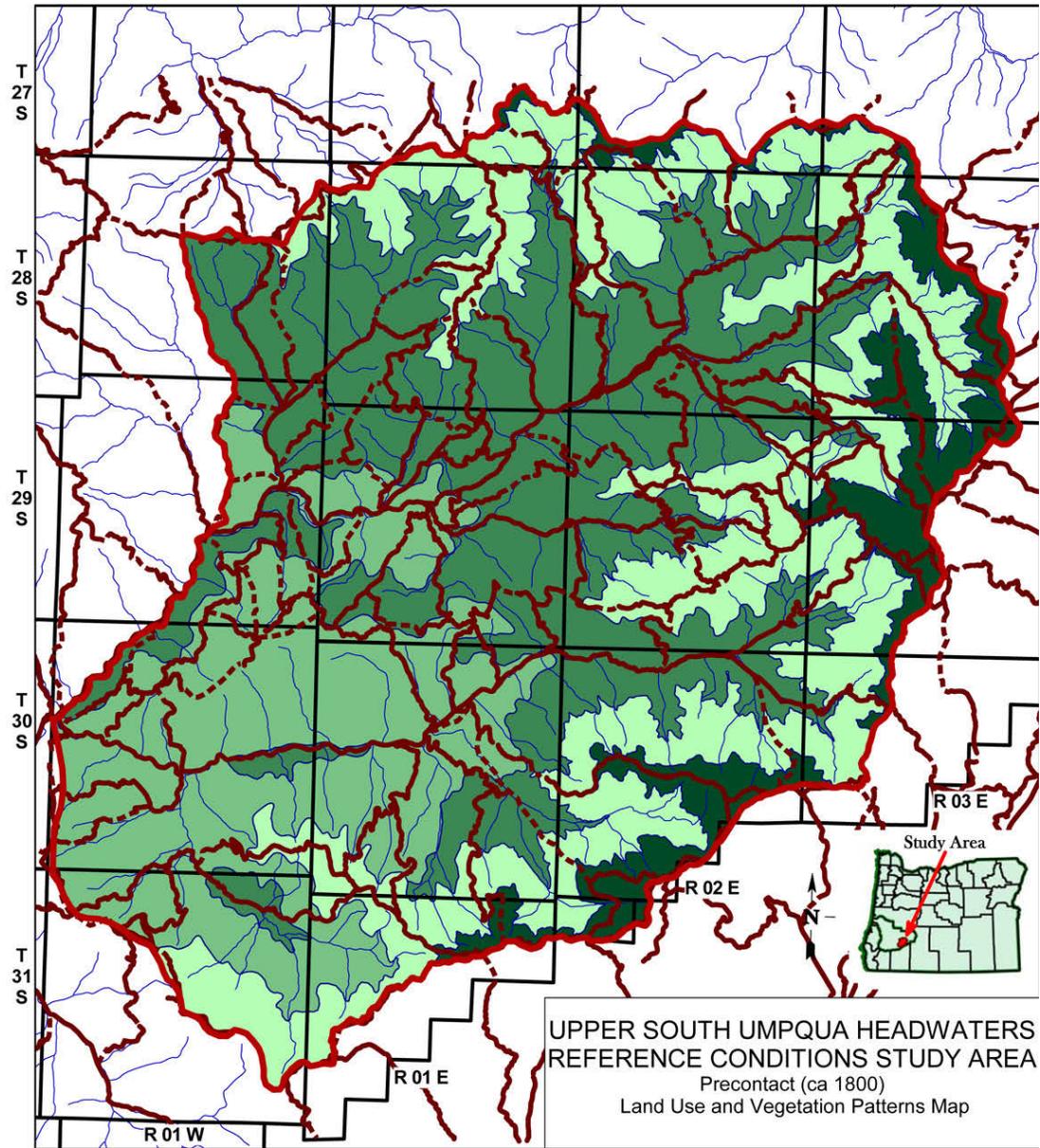
- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ● Cedar Under 18 | ● Hem-Fir Over 36 | ● Pine 18 to 36 | ● Upland Hardwoods Under 18 |
| ● Cedar 18 to 36 | ● Oak Under 18 | ● Pine Over 36 | ● Upland Hardwoods 18 to 36 |
| ● Cedar Over 36 | ● Oak 18 to 36 | ● Riparian Hardwood Under 18 | ● Upland Hardwoods Over 36 |
| ● Hem-Fir Under 18 | ● Oak Over 36 | ● Riparian Hardwood 18 to 36 | ▭ Subbasins |
| ● Hem-Fir 18 to 36 | ● Pine Under 18 | ● Riparian Hardwood over 36 | |
- 1 = Boulder Subbasin** **3 = Black Rock Subbasin** **5 = Buckeye Subbasin** **7 = Jackson Subbasin**
2 = Quartz Subbasin **4 = Zinc Subbasin** **6 = Castle Rock Subbasin**



UPPER SOUTH UMPQUA HEADWATERS PRECONTACT
 REFERENCE CONDITIONS STUDY AREA
 ORIGINAL LAND SURVEY VEGETATION MAP

- Understory Huckleberry
 - Understory Salal
 - Study Area Boundary
 - Understory Evergreen
 - Understory Hardwoods
 - Section Lines
 - Understory Nut-Shrubs
 -
 -
- 2009 Aerial Flight





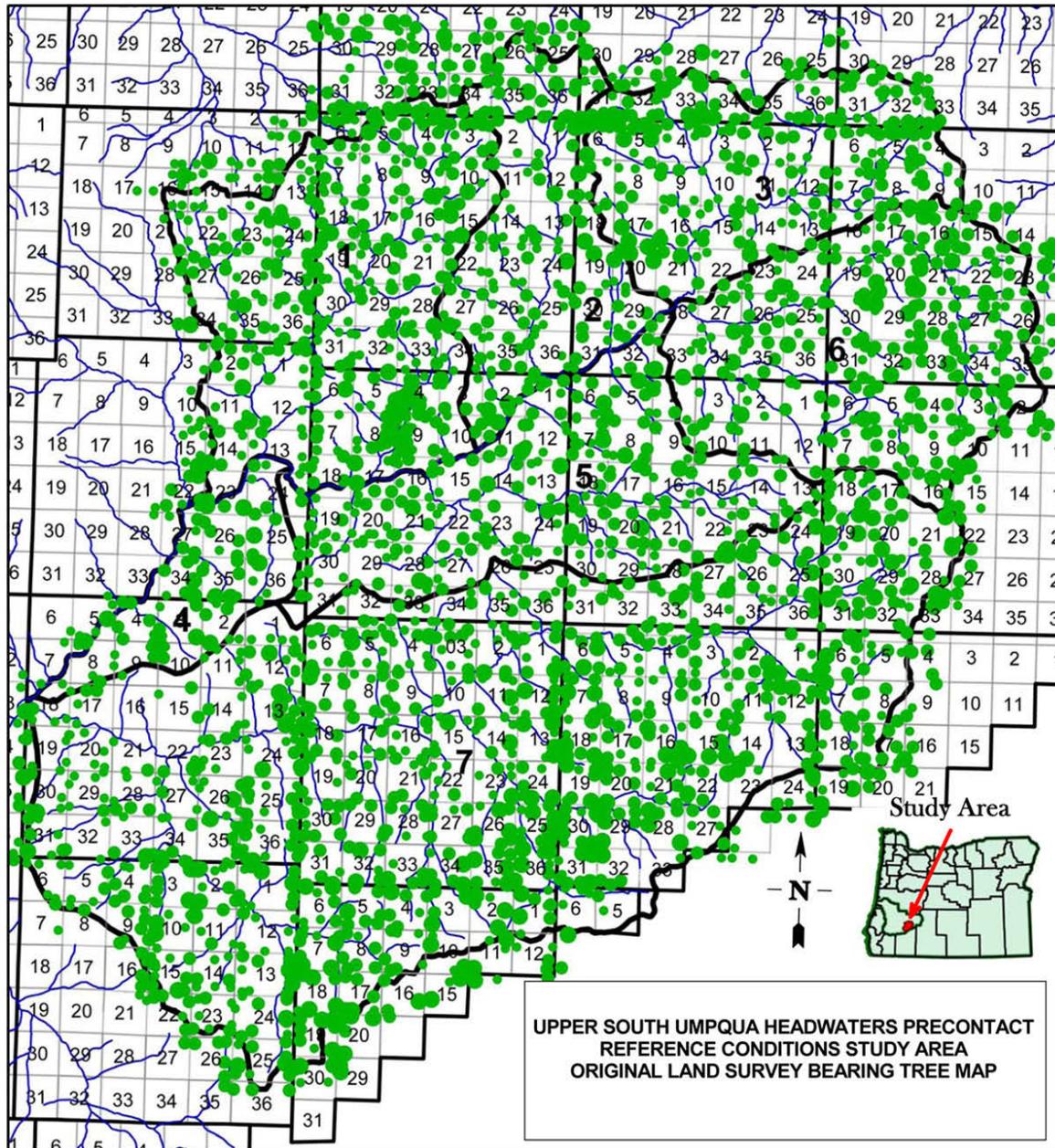
FRCC-1

FRCC (Fire Regime Condition Class)

A measure of departure from reference (pre- settlement or natural or historical) ecological conditions that typically result in alterations of native ecosystem components. These ecosystem components include attributes such as species composition, structural stage, stand age, canopy closure, and fuel loadings.

FRCC 3 is defined as:

Greater than 66 percent departure: Fire regimes have been substantially altered. Risk of losing key ecosystem components is high. Fire frequencies may have departed by multiple return intervals. This may result in dramatic changes in fire size, fire intensity and severity, and landscape patterns. Vegetation attributes have been substantially altered.



UPPER SOUTH UMPQUA HEADWATERS PRECONTACT
 REFERENCE CONDITIONS STUDY AREA
 ORIGINAL LAND SURVEY BEARING TREE MAP

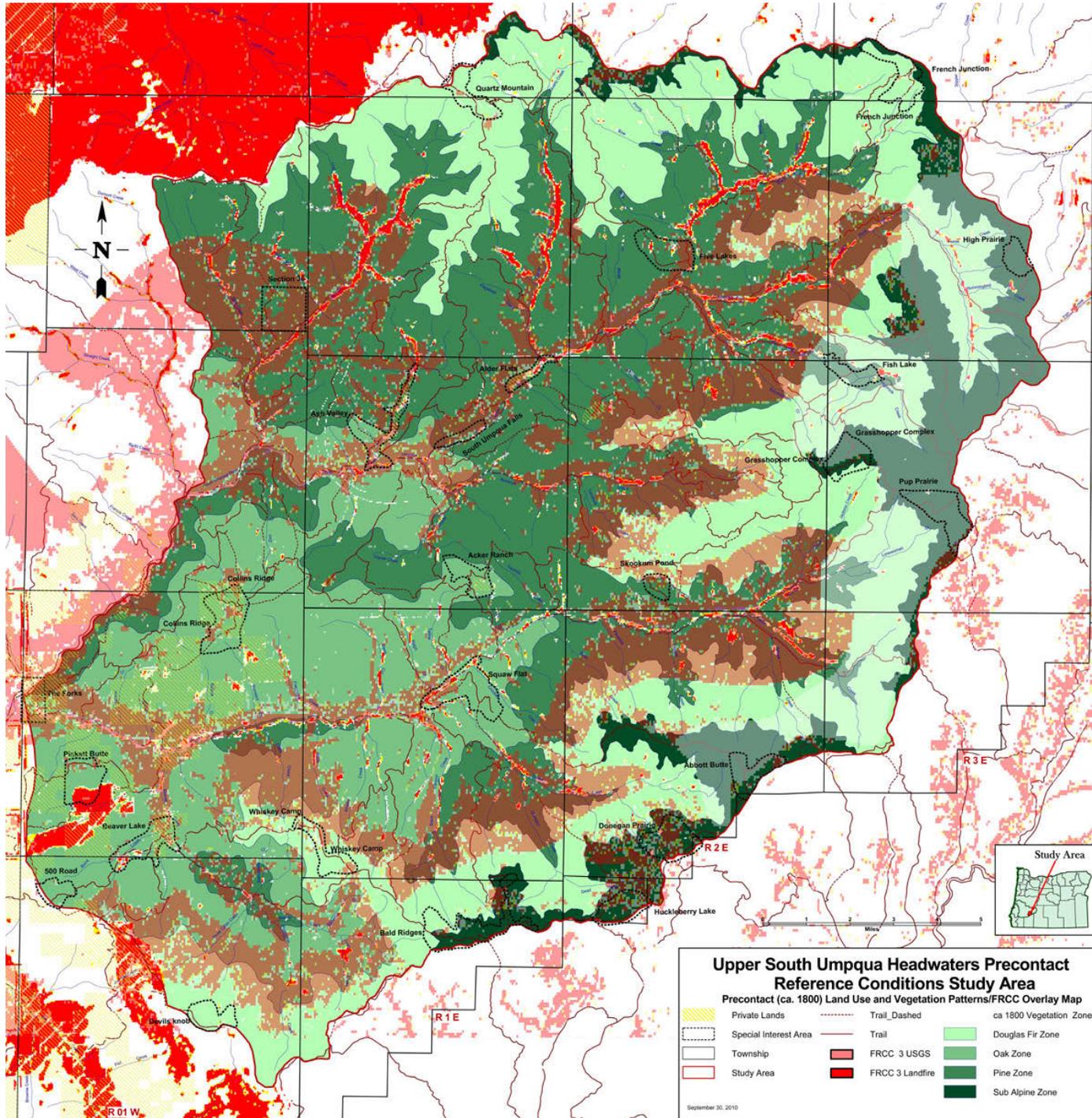
- Doug-Fir Under 18
- Doug-Fir 18 to 36
- Doug-Fir over 36
- ▭ Subbasins
- 1 = Boulder Subbasin
- 2 = Quartz Subbasin
- 3 = Black Rock Subbasin
- 4 = Zinc Subbasin
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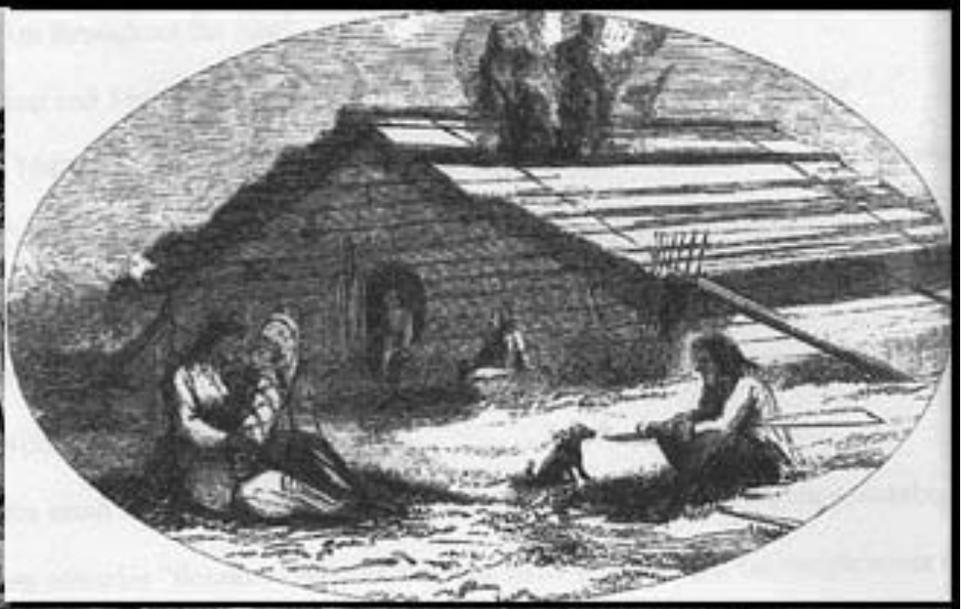
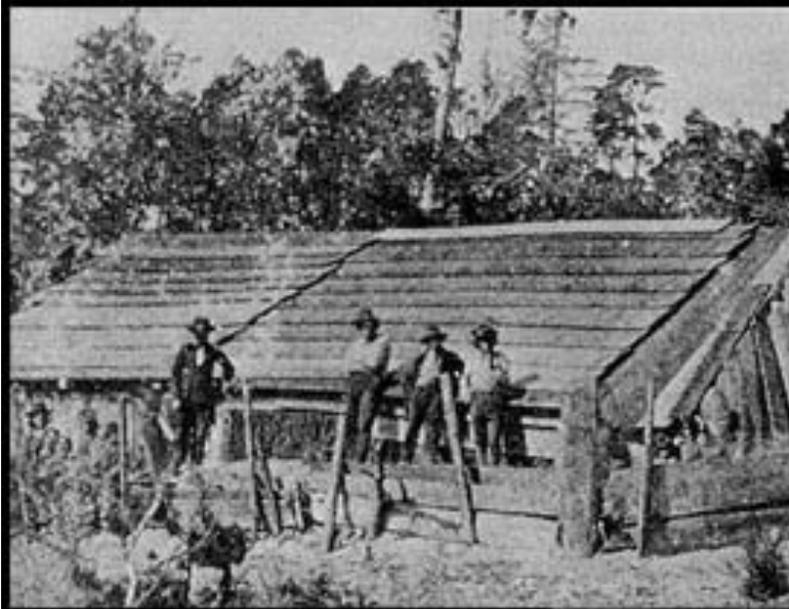
Upper South Umpqua Headwaters Precontact Reference Conditions Study Area
 Precontact (ca. 1800) Land Use and Vegetation Patterns/FRCC Overlay Map

Private Lands	Trail_Dashed	ca 1800 Vegetation Zones
Special Interest Area	Trail	Douglas Fir Zone
Township	FRCC 3 USGS	Oak Zone
Study Area	FRCC 3 Landfire	Pine Zone
		Sub Alpine Zone

September 30, 2010











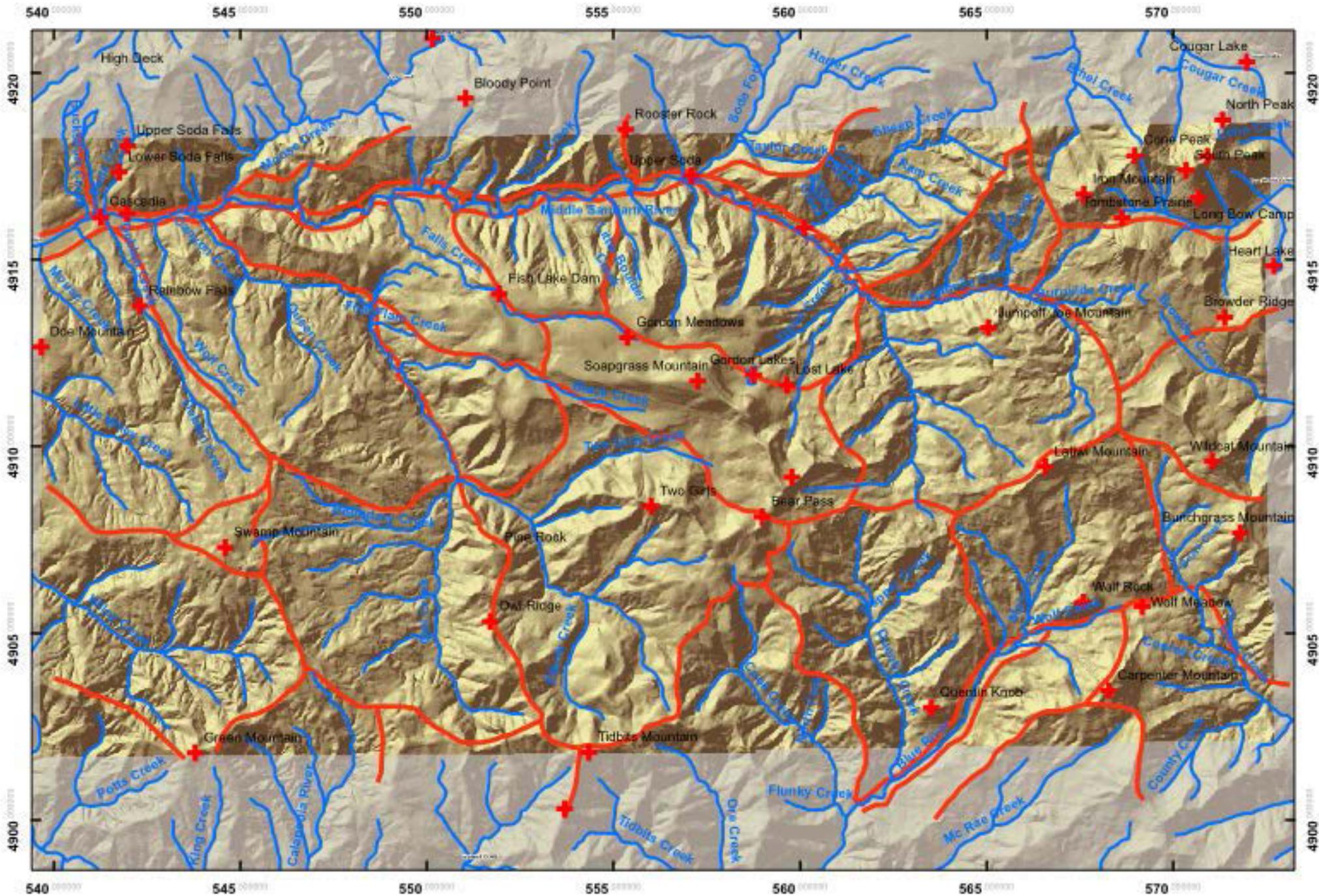


Sacred Landmarks



Gordon Meadows

Santiam Molalla Primary Trail System, 1750-1850: South Santiam River and Blue River, Oregon Headwaters































Vision for the Future





Traditional Practices

...complete ... cattle

Blazers
sign Roy,
All: 1

no walks in his 31 career complete game.
The Angels won their season-best fifth straight, while the

this season," Colon said through a translator. "I've got a sense of responsibility."
Colon was 21:8 with a 3.48 ERA

ing up in the ninth.
"He was still fresh," Scioscia said.
The Angels scored all their runs



with a 7-2 record on a road trip.
The 33-year-old forward is seventh in the league with 10 goals since he was traded from the Red Wings in June. He has scored in six of his last seven games.



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Aldridge and guard Brandon Roy. Terms of the contracts were not disclosed.

Portland Trail Blazers picked out Roy from the Chicago Bulls. The Blazers drafted right guard Viktor Khryapa from the Portland Trail Blazers. Thomas, the fourth pick

edge, at 6-foot-11, averaged 14.3 points and 8.2 rebounds per game as a sophomore.

red Roy, who was acquired in a deal with Boston. Roy, at 6-foot-6, played four seasons at Washington State, averaging 14.3 points, 8.2 rebounds and 1.8 assists per game.

Named Portland's Player of the Year his senior season, Roy is the Huskies' 10th all-time leading scorer.

"These two represent a strong part of the change in culture we are striving to achieve in Portland and we are looking forward to the future of them being part of the Blazers uniform."

time." ...





Traditional Foods







Conclusions

1. Catastrophic-scale wildfires are deadly, costly, and destructive.
2. Regular landscape-scale prescribed fires, as exemplified by historical Indian burning practices, can greatly reduce the likelihood and severity of modern wildfire risks.
3. A diet of traditional foods and participation in historical land management practices can have beneficial effects toward treating modern health problems, including Indian health problems, such as obesity and diabetes.
4. Traditional forms of teaching and learning including showing, touching, tasting, story-telling, listening, discussing, smelling, and watching. In these ways we can learn from our ancestors and from their teachers of long ago.
5. “Landscape restoration” means restoring people to the landscape, including (maybe especially) children.

Future Generations



Oregon Websites and Watersheds Project, Inc.



www.ORWW.org