

Forestry footnotes

Silviculture and Forest Development Department

Hello, I'm John Arena the Silviculturist and head of the Silviculture / Forest Development Department.



Our responsibilities are twofold: first, develop forest treatment plans for timber stands and second, reforest and monitor the plantations. Three years ago, Silviculture and Forest Development were two separate departments. They are now combined as a result of the reorganization plan for the Forestry Branch.

Silviculture is the art and science of tree growing. It involves management of forests in stands and landscapes to meet diverse needs and values of the tribal public on a sustainable basis. We are managing the forest for sustainable products through tree harvesting and reforestation. Forest health and value are key in our decision process. To do this we develop plans (called silvicultural prescriptions) for each timber stand. In the development of the timber sale the prescription is one of the

first steps. The forester will locate and walk through a specific stand evaluating its condition and identifying which tree species (Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, etc.) are present, their age, and if there are any insect and disease problems. With this information, prescriptions are written following objectives or desired condition in accordance with Ordinance 74. Prescriptions include guidelines for marking the trees for leave or harvest. For example, when you see an orange paint stripe on trees in the forest that means it was specifically left for a planned purpose.

Silvicultural prescriptions have changed over the past several years. Tribal member input at public meetings and timber tours have led to some of these changes. Some treatments are designed to reflect natural disturbances such as fire. For example, healthy trees of all sizes are not harvested and are being left in groups or individually in harvest blocks. Harvest blocks now contain habitat clumps. In reforestation, two to four different tree species are being planted after harvest activities. Treatments are also being designed to stimulate huckleberry growth.

Besides formulating silvicultural prescriptions, the Silviculture section also coordinates insect and disease projects, such as dwarf mistletoe control and the western spruce budworm spray project when needed. Treatments aimed at improving huckleberry growth are also monitored through Silviculture.

The Forest Development section is responsible for insuring that harvest areas are adequately reforested. These reforested areas or plantations are then monitored and maintained until they are ready for a commercial thin harvest.

The forest development process begins with seed collected from selected trees on the Reservation. The seed is sent to nurseries for producing seedlings which are then planted in the spring. Regeneration stocking surveys monitor the survival and growth of the plantation over the next 6 to 10 years. These surveys also monitor the movement of pocket gophers and increase in competitive brush which can cause severe damage or loss of the plantation. Once the plantation has a sufficient number of trees and at an acceptable height, it is monitored for the best time to remove some of the trees that are competing with each other. This removal is called precommercial thinning. Following the precommercial thinning, the young plantation is left to grow.

Forest Development is also responsible for tree improvement and

post / pole projects. Tree improvement maintains seed orchards of western white pine, ponderosa pine and Douglas fir to provide the seed for future plantations. The post / pole section locates and monitors the removal of small trees for post and pole use by tribal members.

This is just a brief description of the Forest Development section's responsibilities. The next Forestry Footnotes article will provide more information about Forest Development.

Below is a list of the employees working in the Silviculture / Forest Development Department:

The Silviculture section has two silviculture foresters, Matt Jimenez and Mark Brown, and a forest health technician, Leslie Bill. The Forest Development section has: a reforestation forester, Ron Petock; two forestry technicians in stocking surveys, Catherine Vigil and Robinson Mitchell; a precommercial thinning forester, Kevin Senderak; a forestry technician for posts and poles, Victor Switzer; a tree improvement forester, Larry Hanson; and a forestry technician with tree improvement, Tommy James.

Eagle Spirit Celebration
July 31 & August 1, 2, 1998
White Swan Polo Grounds presents
Brother & Sister Candidates



LeAnthony Joseph Minthorn (Little Brave) 9 years old,
 3rd grade-Wapato Inter. School
 Parents: Tonia Polk & Dion Minthorn
 Maternal Grandparents:
 Gloria & Fred Queahpama
 Paternal Grandparents
 Marcia & Ricky Minthorn
Tavia Lanette Polk (Little Jr. Princess) 6 years old,
 Kindergarten-Wapato Inter. School
 Parents: Tonia Polk & Memo Cardenas
 Maternal Grandparents:
 Gloria & Fred Queahpama
 Paternal Grandparents:
 Adela Cardenas & Guillermo Campos
 Hobbies: Both enjoy dancing at powwows,
 1910 Shaker Church, Washat & Medicine Dances.
 Traveling & spending time with
 Grandma & mom and going to school
 Look for local family members selling tickets.

Diabetes Awareness Day set

The Warm Springs Diabetes Program will sponsor a Diabetes Awareness Day at Warm Springs Forest Products on June 11 from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. A booth will be set up for employees to get their blood sugar and blood pressure taken by a CHR. Sack lunches will be provided and information on diabetes, exercise and nutrition will be available.

Employees are encouraged to stop by the booths during their breaks and lunch hour. The Diabetes Program

staff will give brief presentations on the risks, as well as signs and symptoms, of diabetes. They will also discuss what can be done to prevent and treat diabetes, and will answer any questions you may have about diabetes.

KWSO will broadcast live from this event. Stop by to find out how we can Stop Diabetes.

For more information, call the Diabetes Program at 553-2478.

Holy Ghost Campmeeting
 Warm Springs Reaching Out Full Gospel Church
 Warm Springs, OR
 June 15 to 23, 1998
 Day services are 10 a.m. & 2 p.m.
 Evening services begin at 7:00 p.m.
 Expect miracles & change in your life.
John 10:9 I am the door by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved, and shall go in and out and find pasture.
 Special Guest Speakers.
 Camping on the grounds-bring your own tents.
 Come with your instruments, songs & testimonies
 Everyone is welcome!! Meals provided.
 Pastor Ernest Hunt (541) 553-6316
 Motels available in Kahneeta & Madras area.

Forty proven things essential to every young person's success

It's more than common sense—national and local research prove that the 40 everyday things help young people to succeed. They're the things that really matter in a young person's life. Any one of us can help young people succeed, if we just take the time.

Young people need support in every part of their lives.

1. Family support. Young people have a family that loves and supports them.
2. Positive family communication. Young people talk things over with their parents and are willing to get and give advice.
3. Other adult relationships. Young people have at least three other adults in their lives giving them support in addition to their parent(s).
4. Caring neighborhood. Young people have the care and support of people who live nearby.
5. Caring school climate. People at school care about each other and help each other succeed.
6. Parent involvement in schooling. Parents involve themselves at home and at school in helping their children succeed.
7. Youth people need to know that our community believes they are important.
8. Community values youth. Young people know they are valued by adults in their community.
9. Youth as resources. Young people serve useful roles in their school, family and community.
10. Service to others. Young people volunteer one hour or more per week to help others.
11. Safety. Young people feel safe in their home, school and neighborhood.

Youth people need rules for success and help in following them.

12. Family boundaries. Families set clear rules and consequences, and know where their children are and what they do.
13. School boundaries. Schools set clear rules and provide consequences for breaking them.
14. Neighborhood boundaries. Neighbors share with parents the responsibility for monitoring young people's behavior.
15. Adult role models. Parents and other adults set good examples for young people.
16. Positive peer influence. Young people have friends who set good examples.
17. High expectations. Parents and teachers push young people to reach their full potential.

Young people need to invest their time in activities that help them grow.

18. Creative activities. Young people are involved in music, theater or other arts at least three hours per week.
19. Youth programs. Young people are involved in sports, clubs or organizations at least three hours per week.
20. Religious community. Young people are involved in spiritual growth.

21. Time at home. Young people have a balance of time at home with their family, structured activities and hanging out with their friends.
22. **Young people need to act on the belief that learning is important.**
23. Achievement motivation. Young people try to do their best in school.
24. School engagement. Young people are enthusiastic about learning and come to school prepared.
25. Homework. Young people spend at least one hour per day completing homework.
26. Bonding to school. Young people care about their school.
27. Reading for pleasure. Young people enjoy reading on their own for at least three hours per week.
28. **Young people need to be self-directed by strong moral values.**
29. Caring. Young people feel that it is important to help others and make the world a better place.
30. Equality and social justice. Young people believe in fairness and equality and are committed to social justice.
31. Integrity. Young people do what they believe is right.
32. Honesty. Young people tell the truth—even when it is not easy.
33. Responsibility. Young people are responsible for doing the right thing and owning up to their mistakes.
34. Restraint. Young people believe it is important for teenagers to abstain from sex and from using alcohol and other drugs.
35. **Young people need lots of everyday social skills.**
36. Planning and decision-making. Young people are good at planning ahead and thinking about consequences before they act.
37. Interpersonal competence. Young people are good at making and being friends.
38. Cultural competence. Young people know and respect people of different racial and cultural backgrounds.
39. Resistance skills. Young people can effectively say no to the things that might harm them.
40. Peaceful conflict resolution. Young people can resolve conflicts without violence.
41. **Young people need to feel their strength and purpose guiding them to the future.**
42. Personal power. Young people believe that they have control over the direction of their life.
43. Self-esteem. Young people feel good about who they are.
44. Sense of purpose. Young people believe that their life has a purpose.
45. Positive view of personal future. Young people are hopeful and confident about their future.

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May 27 the Senior's gathered to walk for Senior Health & Fitness Day from the Community Center to the Agency Longhouse. An elder abuse conference was then held after a light snack.

CRITFC's Strong: Statement "simply a lie"

"The Northwest Power Planning Council (NPPC) should know better than to put out such erroneous and misleading information," said Ted Strong, Executive Director of the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission. Strong was referring to a letter from NPPC Chairman John Etchart to the House Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies, Committee on Appropriations. The NPPC letter endorsed a request for funding of Mitchell Act hatchery production. It also stated: "...Mitchell Act hatcheries and funds support treaty trust responsibilities associated with Columbia River Indian tribes. Nearly 75 percent of the funding and 80 percent of the production funded by the Mitchell Act support Indian fisheries above Bonneville Dam."

In a May 22, 1998 letter from CRITFC to Representative Rogers, Strong wrote of the NPPC claim, "The statement is simply a lie. These types of misleading statements permeate and undermine implementation of regional salmon recovery efforts, as well as create and perpetuate prejudices against Indian people."

The Mitchell Act was passed in 1938, authorizing mitigation for the impact of development, particularly hydropower development, in the Columbia River basin. It became the authorizing legislation for many of the hatcheries built or operated in the Columbia basin. As federal and state

fish agencies developed the Mitchell Act hatchery program in the 1950s and 1960s, they located all but two of the facilities downstream from The Dalles Dam. The traditional Indian fishery had been at Celilo Falls. In 1957, the falls were inundated as water backed up and formed the reservoir behind The Dalles Dam. Currently, more than 90 percent of all Mitchell Act artificial salmon production occurs below The Dalles Dam.

By agreement, tribal fisheries take place between Bonneville and McNary dams. Still, about 55 percent of artificial salmon production funded by or taking place at Mitchell Act facilities occurs downstream of Bonneville Dam. Half of the upstream production is of tule fall chinook in the Bonneville reservoir whose primary purpose is to support a Canadian fishery off the West Coast of Vancouver Island and US ocean fisheries off the Washington and northern Oregon coasts. While tribal fisheries do catch tules produced at hatcheries near the Bonneville reservoir, tules are the least valuable of the salmon, both commercially and for subsistence uses.

"The Mitchell Act hatchery system was developed in a way that willfully discriminated against Indian fishers," said Strong. "Distorting the statistics to support the status quo operation of this system is very offensive to me personally, and to Indian people of the Columbia

River." Strong's letter also noted that implementation of the Mitchell Act has been carried out contrary to the will of Congress since 1982. "In successive years, specifically in 1982, 1991, 1992 and 1993, the Senate Appropriations and Conference Reports included language stating:

Pursuant to the original intent of the Mitchell Act, it is the intention of the Committee that the hatcheries currently rearing or releasing fish at or below Bonneville Dam include a program i fiscal year [...] to release fish above the dams to rebuild upriver natural runs.

"Contrary to this direction, the actual Mitchell Act releases to rebuild natural runs amount to only 7 percent despite the fact that the decline of naturally spawning runs has led ESA listings of Columbia River chinook, steelhead and sockeye.

"Upon the initiation of the Northwest Power Planning Council's study [of Columbia Basin hatcheries] the Commission was asked to comment. At that time we stated that the report might 'simply serve as a pretext to maintain the status quo for another year...' In light of the false and misleading statements contained in Mr. Etchart's letter, our fear is being fulfilled."

Copies of the letter to Representative Rogers from Etchart and Strong are available upon request to the CRITFC at (503)238-0667.