

PROJECT GREEN CHALLENGE DAY 14: FOREST (greener)

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Challenge:

One innovative technique for forest management involving TEK and one that came before it.

One innovative technique for forest management involving TEK: prescribed fire for enhancement of native species and span a wide range of systems including fisheries, riverine and estuarine environments, forest and savanna ecosystems, and wildlife and native plant species.

One innovative technique for forest management before TEK: Regeneration, in which one of the most important practices is to look at whether the forest has enough natural seeds, seedlings, and tree sprouts (all called regeneration) to make a future forest.

Why TEK technique is better and more effective:

Native Americans employed fire for a variety of uses. Food production has been the most frequent use of fire throughout prehistoric and historical times. In order to maintain open habitat where ideal food plants flourished, burning disturbed forest succession and decreased the dominance of coniferous forests, which were comparatively low in food plant species.

Additionally, it produced a mosaic of habitat patches at various levels of succession, which improved the diversity of food supplies and served as a buffer against variations in the quantity of certain food species. Burning also boost the number and productivity of berries like huckleberries and various root species.

Additionally, it recycled nutrients, encouraged new growth, and eliminated debris that decreased plant vigour and output. Insects and diseases that harmed vital foods like acorns were suppressed by fire. Hunting prospects were also increased by wildlife like elk and deer being attracted to burned regions for foraging.

Burning emphasises straight rhizomes and stems without lateral branching, which are favoured for basketry. Burning was done to make fuel breaks and to stop the build-up of fuel that could cause disastrous fires. Indigenous peoples in the Pacific Northwest used a variety of techniques for forest management in addition to burning.

Other methods they employed to improve desired plant species included seeding or broadcasting, transplanting bulbs and other propagules, shrubs, and small trees to make them more accessible and abundant, altering soils and digging to promote the growth of root vegetables, removing undesirable plants that competed with desired plants, selective harvesting, and pruning or coppicing berry bushes and other shrubs to increase their productivity.

American Indians and Canadian First Nations have managed biodiversity through regulating the extent, severity, frequency, and location of anthropogenic disturbances. Indian burning habits altered the character of the forest, as well as the distribution and a wide variety of tree and shrub species.

These actions delayed succession and increased maintaining mosaics of plants to sustain habitat variability types in succession at various levels. burning and further Additionally, vegetation management techniques increased their presence.

My graphic



My caption

The restoration management that I chose is by prescribing fire.

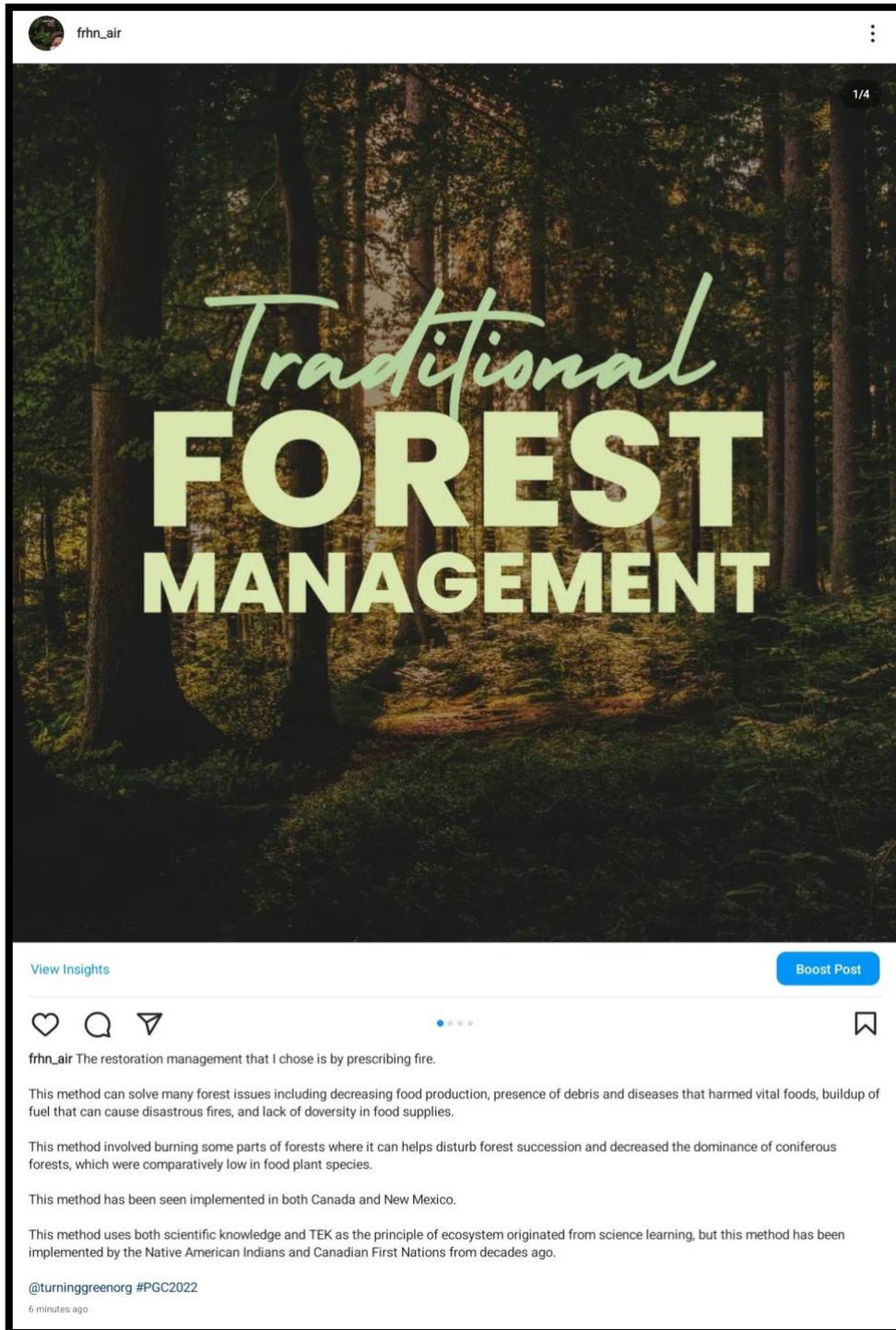
This method can solve many forest issues including decreasing food production, presence of debris and diseases that harmed vital foods, buildup of fuel that can cause disastrous fires, and lack of diversity in food supplies.

This method involved burning some parts of forests where it can help disturb forest succession and decrease the dominance of coniferous forests, which were comparatively low in food plant species.

This method has been seen implemented in both Canada and New Mexico.

This method uses both scientific knowledge and TEK as the principle of ecosystem originated from science learning, but this method has been implemented by the Native American Indians and Canadian First Nations from decades ago.

Instagram post:



The image shows an Instagram post from the user 'frhn_air'. The main visual is a photograph of a dense forest with tall trees and a path leading through them. Overlaid on the image is the text 'Traditional FOREST MANAGEMENT' in a mix of cursive and bold, sans-serif fonts. The Instagram interface elements are visible at the top and bottom of the post.

frhn_air

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View Insights Boost Post

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6 minutes ago