

Balancing the Boreal: Indigenous Traditional Use & Boreal Forest Management Lesson Kit

TEACHER RESOURCE PACKAGE

OVERVIEW:

Included in this Teacher Resource Package is the following:

1. Background
2. Indigenous traditional use facts
3. Sustainable forest management facts
4. Additional resources

BACKGROUND:

Canada's boreal forest is a natural and sustainable landscape that stretches across the country. It is the largest ecosystem on Earth, rich in biodiversity and renewable resources. Home to many water systems, plants and animals, it is an ecologically significant area in Canada.

The boreal forest is also home to many communities across Canada, and is a place where people live and work every day. Many local economies depend on the ability to develop natural resources found in the boreal forest, including the oil & gas and forest industries. As such, the boreal forest is also economically significant to Canada.

The boreal forest is also a culturally important landscape. For thousands of years, this vast area has been home to many diverse Indigenous peoples and communities who have relied on the forest's resources for languages, food, shelter, clothing, medicine, and for cultural and spiritual guidance. This connection to the land is deeply rooted in culture, ways of life, traditions and history, and it is protected by treaties, the Canadian *Constitution Act, 1982*, Supreme Court of Canada case law and land use legislation.

Understanding the traditional cultural and spiritual relationship between Indigenous peoples and the boreal forest is an important component of how we view and manage the forest landscape today. In fact, the *Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Calls to Action* report (TRC), the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (UNDRIP) and many Indigenous communities across Canada have urged provincial and federal governments, businesses and individuals to recognize, respect and protect this connection.

As managers of public land, governments must consider Indigenous rights and traditional ways of life when they make decisions about how the boreal forest's resources may be developed economically. Governments have a legal and regulatory obligation to consult with Indigenous people to assess how resource development activities – like sustainable forest management - may adversely impact inherent, treaty and Aboriginal rights, including Indigenous peoples' traditional uses of the land.

For companies that undertake resource development activities in the boreal forest, like those in the forest sector, the requirement to consult Indigenous peoples creates opportunities and challenges as forest managers to develop best practices for balanced, sustainable forest stewardship. As forest managers navigate these opportunities and challenges, companies must determine how to balance the preservation of the rights and traditional uses of Indigenous peoples with environmental, social, economic and other land use values within boreal forest management.

INDIGENOUS TRADITIONAL USE FACTS

Who are Indigenous peoples in Canada?

Indigenous peoples are the descendants of the first peoples who inhabited North America, traditionally referred to as Turtle Island by Indigenous cultures, for thousands of years before explorers and colonists arrived on the continent from Europe. While traditional Indigenous origin stories tell that Indigenous peoples have been here since time immemorial, western science tells us that Indigenous peoples arrived in Canada at least 15,000 years ago.

Indigenous peoples in Canada come from diverse communities. In fact, there are approximately 1.6 million Indigenous peoples in Canada (4.9% of the population), from over 680 Indigenous communities, and around 60 different Indigenous languages across the country. As Indigenous peoples, they possess their own distinct histories, cultures, languages, governance systems, economies, societies and spiritual practices and protocols.

From a legal point of view, there are three Indigenous groups that are recognized and affirmed in Canada through Section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*. These Indigenous groups are First Nations, Metis and Inuit peoples:

First Nations: In Canada, there are 634 First Nations that are home to approximately 1 million First Nation peoples. First Nation peoples are the original inhabitants of the land that is now Canada, and were the first to encounter European contact, settlement and trade. Most First Nations hold both Aboriginal and treaty rights, including the right to hunt, trap, fish and gather. Aboriginal rights generally refer to the legally recognized ability of Indigenous peoples to practice their traditional cultural activities including hunting, trapping, fishing, gathering and spiritual practices. Treaty rights exist from the signing of eleven treaties between First Nations and the British government (referred to as the Crown) between 1871 to 1921. Within the Canadian federalist system, First Nation peoples are governed by the *Indian Act*, a complex piece of legislation which determines who can be recognized as a “*status Indian*” by the federal government. However, while some First Nation peoples may be a recognized member of a First Nation, they may not hold status under the *Indian Act*.

Alberta is home to 51 First Nations with a population of just over 136,000 people. These First Nations communities hold approximately 812,771 hectares of reserve lands across three treaty areas: Treaty 8 (signed in 1899 at Lesser Slave Lake), Treaty 6 (signed in 1876 at Carlton and Fort Pitt) and Treaty 7 (signed in 1877 at the Blackfoot Crossing). The most common Indigenous languages spoken in Alberta are Blackfoot, Cree, Chipewyan, Dene, Sarcee and Stoney/Nakoda Sioux. Each First Nation in Alberta also holds self-identified traditional territories in which they practice treaty and Aboriginal rights, as well as cultural traditional uses.

Metis: There are nearly 590,000 Metis peoples in Canada, 100,000 of which reside in Alberta. In Canada, Metis peoples are descended from the marriages of First Nation peoples to European settlers during the fur trade. Over time, Metis peoples established distinct communities separate from their First Nation and European ancestors and, in doing so, a new Aboriginal culture emerged with unique traditions, language (known as Michif), economies, and ways of life. Historically, Metis communities were settled in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, and many of those communities still exist. According to current Canadian law, Metis peoples may hold Aboriginal rights entrenched in Section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*, but the establishment of Metis rights in Canada continues to evolve.

Alberta is home to robust Metis communities, including eight Metis Settlements. Metis Settlements are unique in that they are currently the only recognized Metis land base in Canada.

Inuit: Inuit, or Arctic, peoples traditionally inhabit the northern areas of Canada, traditionally referred to as Inuit Nunangat. Their homeland includes the land contained in the arctic region, including Inuvialuit (parts of the Northwest Territories and Yukon), Nunavut, Nunavik (Quebec) and Nunatsiavut (Labrador). In 2016, there were just over 65,000 Inuit peoples in Canada. Inuit peoples traditionally speak Inuktitut, of which there is many different dialects. As Indigenous peoples, the Inuit hold Aboriginal rights that are entrenched in the *Constitution Act, 1982*. Additionally, some Inuit communities have achieved self-government¹, most notably with the creation of the territory of Nunavut through the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement.

There are no known official Inuit communities in Alberta.

What is Indigenous peoples' traditional use?

Indigenous peoples' traditional use is integral to the identity and culture of Indigenous peoples; it is a complex concept and difficult to articulate. However, broadly, traditional use can be defined as the practicing of a way of life that takes a wholistic approach to utilizing the forest land base and its many resources for the teaching of cultural practices, languages, spiritual learnings, as well as for the acts of hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering. Traditional use is based on being in harmony with the land, and comprises activities that are practiced for subsistence, including food, shelter and clothing, spiritual guidance, medicinal healing and celebration. The practice of Indigenous peoples' traditional uses is learned over generations and includes knowledge and cultural protocols that are passed down from Elders, knowledge holders and traditional land users.

Why is the boreal forest important to Indigenous peoples and communities in Alberta?

The boreal forest is an integral part of Indigenous peoples, communities and cultures. The forest and its vast resources provide shelter, food, spirituality, ceremony, medicines, language and ways of life. From an Indigenous perspective, the boreal forest is rooted in culture, and every part of it has life and spirit – the forest is a part of who they are as Indigenous peoples.

For Indigenous communities, the boreal forest is a tool that provides knowledge about how trees, animals, birds, insects, plants, water, soil and air interact over time and geography, and how these complex ecosystems impact the inhabitants of the land. This cultural relationship to the boreal forest has taught Indigenous peoples how to hunt, trap, fish, gather, conduct spiritual practices and heal – or utilize the boreal forest's resources – in a way that sustains the forest, as well as the identity of those Indigenous peoples who call the forest home.

What traditional resources are important to Indigenous peoples and communities in Alberta?

Because the boreal forest is integral to the culture and identity of Indigenous peoples and communities, all boreal forest resources are important.

- Large game, like elk, deer, caribou and moose, are sources of food, clothing, shelter, ceremony and art

¹ Indigenous self-government, sometimes referred to as modern day treaties, is the formal structure through which Indigenous communities may control the administration of their people, land, resources and related programs and policies through agreements with the federal and provincial governments. Forms of Indigenous self-government are diverse, and remain an evolving issues in Canadian law and public policy.

- Fur bearing animals, like rabbits, wolves and lynx, also provide for food and clothing. They are also an important economic resource for trapping and trade
- Fish, like arctic grayling, whitefish and pickerel, are important sources of food, medicine and art
- Trees, like birch and spruce, plants, like willow and berries, and fungus provide for food, medicine, ceremony and art

In addition to providing for sustenance and cultural and spiritual practices, the boreal forest's vast resources are also important sources of knowledge for Indigenous peoples. In particular, the boreal forest has taught Indigenous peoples about the interconnectedness of animals, fish, insects, plants, water, soil and air.

How does Indigenous traditional use relate to treaty and Aboriginal rights?

The ability of Indigenous peoples to practice their traditional cultural uses, or ways of life, is protected in Canadian law by the existence of treaty and Aboriginal rights.

Treaties: the Government of Canada and Canadian courts understand treaties between the Crown and Indigenous peoples to be solemn agreements that set out promises, obligations and benefits for both parties. Starting in the early 18th century, the British Crown began the process of entering into treaties with First Nations peoples and, over hundreds of years, signed these solemn agreements to define the rights Indigenous peoples would retain in exchange for the government to settle and use the land that Indigenous peoples had traditionally occupied.

Indigenous peoples also understand treaties to be solemn agreements. From their perspective, these agreements were signed between sovereign nations, and set out promises, obligations, benefits and rights for First Nations to continue to exercise their ways of life, or traditional cultural uses, in their traditional territorial lands in exchange for the ability of the Crown to access and share Indigenous land and resources.

Several treaties were signed between the Crown and First Nations between the 18th and 20th centuries. These include:

- Three (3) Peace and Neutrality Treaties signed in eastern Canada between 1701 & 1760;
- Eight (8) Peace and Friendship Treaties signed in maritime Canada between 1725 & 1779;
- Thirty (30) Upper Canada Land Surrender Treaties signed in Ontario between 1781 & 1862;
- Two (2) Robinson Treaties signed in Ontario in 1850;
- Fourteen (14) Douglas Treaties signed on Vancouver Island between 1850 & 1854;
- Eleven (11) Numbered treaties signed in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, northeastern British Columbia and the Northwest Territories between 1871 & 1921 (Alberta is covered by Treaty 7, Treaty 6 & Treaty 8); and,
- Two (2) Williams Treaties signed in Ontario in 1923.

Although each treaty is different, treaty rights generally include the right for First Nation peoples to continue to practice their traditional cultural ways of life, like hunting, trapping, fishing and gathering.

Treaty making between Indigenous communities and the federal government carries on today. These agreements are known as modern day treaties, land claim settlements, land title settlements and self-government agreements. The creation of the territory of Nunavut in 1993 through the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement Act* is an example of a modern day treaty.

Aboriginal Rights: Aboriginal rights is a term that has been used and defined by the Supreme Court of Canada. As a broader term, Aboriginal rights generally refer to the ability of Indigenous peoples to practice their traditional cultural activities, including hunting, trapping, fishing, gathering and spiritual

practices. Aboriginal rights are also recognized to be held by First Nations, Metis and Inuit peoples. The concept, definition and application of Aboriginal rights continues to evolve through the policy, legislation and the Canadian court system.

Treaty rights already in existence prior to 1982 and those modern-day treaties that would come afterwards, as well as Aboriginal rights, were recognized and affirmed by the *Constitution Act, 1982*.

How Indigenous traditional use protected in Canada? Why is it protected?

Indigenous peoples' traditional use is protected by law in Canada through treaties and as rights recognized and affirmed in the *Constitution Act, 1982*. Both the federal and provincial governments also have enacted various pieces of legislation, regulations and policies that further protect Indigenous peoples' rights, ways of life and traditional use. Additionally, laws protecting the rights of Indigenous peoples continues to evolve in the Canadian court system.

In recent years, the Government of Canada and some provincial governments have taken steps to further entrench the rights of Indigenous peoples to protect their ways of life through the adoption of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (UNDRIP) and with commitments to implement recommendations developed by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada.

In addition to advocating with both the federal and provincial governments for legislation and policies that uphold Indigenous rights, Indigenous peoples protect the continued practice of their traditional use through traditional land use (or traditional knowledge) studies. Working with Elders, land users, knowledge holders, technicians, leaders, archaeologists, ethno-botanists, foresters, biologists (just to name a few), Indigenous communities are mapping and cataloguing sites, landscape features and areas that were used historically, and may be continued to be used currently, to practice their traditional use. These sites and areas may include gravesites, medicinal plant and berry patches, trails, mineral licks, ceremonial sites, spiritual sites, cabins and homesteads, hunting areas, traplines, etc. Indigenous communities then work with governments and industry to ensure these traditional use areas are protected during the course of natural resource development activities.

Why is Indigenous traditional use protected in sustainable forest management?

Indigenous peoples' traditional use is protected in sustainable forest management for several reasons.

In Alberta, companies undertaking forest management activities in the boreal forest are required by policy and regulation to engage and consult with Indigenous communities to understand how their planned activities may impact Indigenous peoples' rights, including the ability to practice traditional cultural use. In doing so, companies must also address how any impact to Indigenous peoples' rights will be avoided, mitigated or accommodated. These consultation activities are governed by two policies:

- *The Government of Alberta's Policy on Consultation with First Nations on Land and Natural Resource Management, 2013*
- *The Government of Alberta's Policy on Consultation with Metis Settlements on Land and Natural Resource Management, 2015*

Not only is it required by law and government legislation, regulations and policies, but balancing economic, environmental, social and cultural values is a key principle of the practice of sustainable forest management.

For Indigenous peoples, preserving traditional use through the protection of sites, landscape features, areas and rights is necessary to achieve cultural sustainability. It is about having Indigenous voices heard, and protecting Indigenous ways of life, connection to the land and Indigenous identities.

How is Indigenous traditional use incorporated into sustainable forest management?

Indigenous peoples' traditional use is incorporated into sustainable forest management in a number of ways.

Before forest management plans are implemented, forest companies must consult with Indigenous communities. During consultation, forest companies and Indigenous communities may work together to identify traditional use sites, landscape features and areas that are culturally significant. Once identified, these sites may be captured using GPS technology and then shared for use in the forest company's GIS mapping system. At this time, the forest company and Indigenous community may work together to determine how the site or area should be protected. This may involve relocating a harvest cut block, adjusting the timing of harvest operations, designating the location as a "machine free zone" or, as in most cases, leaving a buffer of trees around the location.

Indigenous communities and forest companies may also work together to discuss and incorporate Indigenous peoples' knowledge about water, soil, plants, trees, fish and animal habitat during forest management planning.

For example, many Indigenous communities value moose as an important traditional resource. As such, forest companies may work with Indigenous peoples to develop forest management plans that consider how to preserve moose habitat features. To do so, forest companies may develop forest management strategies that aim to maintain forest features that provide shelter for moose (mature trees), food and nutrients (forest edges, twigs, roots, bark, young trees, shrubs, plants, mineral licks, aquatic plants and water ways), protection from predators (mature trees and sheltered corridors), calving areas (bogs and meadows), and travel corridors.

Ultimately, incorporating Indigenous peoples' traditional use into sustainable forest management requires dialogue, the sharing of knowledge and information, and understanding a variety of values and perspectives about the boreal forest and the management of its resources.

SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT FACTS

What is sustainable forest management?

Sustainable forest management is a way of using, caring for and managing forests so as to maintain and enhance the long-term health of forest ecosystems while providing environmental, social and economic values and benefits over time.

What is the objective of sustainable forest management?

The objective of sustainable forest management is to ensure that forests and forest resources are managed in a way that maintains biodiversity, productivity and forest health now and into the future. Sustainable forest management aims to attain a balance between our demand for forest products and benefits with the need to conserve the forest for ecological, social and cultural purposes.

Who is responsible for sustainable forest management?

Approximately 94% of Canada's forests, including the boreal forest, are publicly owned – 92% is held by provinces and territories and 2% is held by the federal government. In Canada, provincial and territorial governments are primarily responsible for the management of natural resources, including forests. They have exclusive powers to develop laws, regulations and policies that oversee sustainable forest management decisions and activities. They also have powers to enforce operating standards and best practices to ensure that the development, management and conservation of the forests resources are carried out in a manner that is consistent with the principles of sustainable forest management.

Provincial and territorial laws, regulations and policies govern all aspect of forest management, including planning, land use, forest management, non-timber resources, protected areas, permitting, public involvement, and they require that sustainable forest management practices and activities address Indigenous rights and traditional uses.

Through government laws, regulations and policies, provincial and territorial governments enter into agreements with forest companies wanting to operate on public lands. As part of these agreements, forest companies must also assume responsibility for developing and implementing sustainable forest management practices and activities. The responsibility is carried out through the development of long- and short-term forest management plans, which are approved by provinces and territories.

In Alberta, the department of Agriculture and Forestry is responsible for managing and regulating resource development activities by forest companies on Alberta's forest land base. Governed by the *Forest Act*, the provincial government sets out forest management policies and processes that must be followed by forest companies operating in Alberta. Long-term forest management agreements, long-term forest management plans and short-term operating plans developed by forest companies are approved by Alberta Agriculture and Forestry and are available to the public.

How do forest companies undertake sustainable forest management?

Forest companies wanting to operate on public lands must develop forest management plans that comply with all forest laws, regulations and policies, and are consistent with the principles of sustainable forest management. Forest management plans must also be developed with public involvement, other industry, experts, and with meaningful consultation with Indigenous peoples, to ensure plans address ecological, economic, social and cultural values.

In Alberta, forest companies are required to develop both long- and short-term forest management plans. These plans are developed with an outlook of 200 years, 10 years, 5 years and one year, and

outline how companies will harvest trees, build roads and regenerate the forest. As licenses to operate in Alberta's forest are granted by the provincial government, each plan is reviewed and approved by Alberta Agriculture and Forestry.

What values do forest companies consider as part of sustainable forest management obligations?

In addition to outlining how forest companies plan to harvest trees, build roads and regenerate the forest, forest management plans must also articulate how forest companies will manage the forest land base for many forest values. These values include:

- Timber
- Fish & wildlife habitat
- Water
- Plants
- Biodiversity
- Parks & special places
- Conservation
- Recreation
- Trapping
- Hunting
- Aesthetics
- Other industry
- Commercial uses
- Indigenous traditional uses

What is the role of forest managers?

Forest managers are responsible for the development and implementation of, and adherence to, sustainable forest management plans. They oversee the creation of forest management plans, timber harvesting operations and work to regenerate the forest. This includes working with government, the public, experts, other industry and Indigenous communities to address the many different values addressed within forest management plans.

Forest managers are either Registered Professional Foresters or Forest Technicians. In Alberta, forest managers are governed by the *Regulated Forestry Profession Act* and must maintain membership in good standing with the College of Alberta Professional Foresters. In fact, as part of this governance structure, forest managers are obligated to carry out their work in a manner that is consistent with the principles of sustainable forest management.

How does sustainable forest management address Indigenous rights and traditional uses?

Canada's constitution requires the protection of Indigenous peoples' rights and traditional uses within the sphere of natural resource development decision-making. In fact, In Alberta, companies undertaking forest management activities in the boreal forest are required by policy and regulation to engage and consult with Indigenous communities to understand how their planned activities may impact Indigenous peoples' rights, including the ability to practice traditional cultural use. In doing so, companies must also address how any impact to Indigenous peoples' rights will be avoided, mitigated or accommodated. These consultation activities are governed by two policies:

- *The Government of Alberta's Policy on Consultation with First Nations on Land and Natural Resource Management, 2013*

- *The Government of Alberta's Policy on Consultation with Metis Settlements on Land and Natural Resource Management, 2015*
(www.indigenous.alberta.ca/documents/First_Nations_Guidelines)

What other activities that occur in the boreal affect sustainable forest management?

In addition to forest companies, resource development in the boreal forest is carried out by many other industries. This includes the oil & gas, utility, aggregate and farming industries, just to name a few. As such, management of the boreal forest is also shaped by the activities of other natural resource development companies, other industries, recreational uses, other commercial ventures, government initiatives and individuals.

To learn more about integrated land management in the boreal forest, instructors are encouraged to refer to the *ILM Science Kit*. It can be downloaded on the iTunes or Google Play App Store by searching ILM Science Kit. Additional information on the ILM Science Kit is available on the LSFES.org or LSLBO.org websites.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Indigenous Peoples, Rights & Cultures

These additional resources provide information about Indigenous rights and stories about two local Indigenous communities in northern Alberta.

- First Nations in Canada – a History (www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1307460755710/1307460872523)
- Indigenous Peoples in Canada (www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/aboriginal-people/)
- First Peoples of Canada (www.historymuseum.ca/cmhc/exhibitions/aborig/fp/fpint01e.shtml)
- Woodland Cree First Nation “A Vision for the Future” video (<https://vimeo.com/99880610>)
- Redefining Reclamation: Using Traditional Ecological Knowledge in Oil & Gas Reclamation (<http://driftpile.coolenforestry.com/#top>)
- Indigenous Rights Overview (http://indigenousfoundations.arts.ubc.ca/aboriginal_rights/)
- Editorial – Indigenous identity rooted in language, land and sovereignty (www.cbc.ca/news/indigenous/opinion-indigenous-language-land-sovereignty-1.4588138)

Indigenous Traditional Use

These additional resources provide information about the concept and application of Indigenous traditional use.

- Mikisew Cree First Nation Government and Industry Relations. “Sagow Pimachiwin: Plants and Animals used by Mikisew Cree First Nation for Food, Medicine and Materials (Public Version).” Centre for Indigenous Environmental Resources. (http://www.yourcier.org/uploads/2/5/6/1/25611440/sagow_pimachiwin_guidebook.pdf)
- Alberta Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development. “Best Practices Handbook for Traditional Use Studies.” Government of Alberta, 2003. (http://indigenous.alberta.ca/documents/tsu_BP_Internet_Handbook.pdf)
- Aseniwuche Winewak Nation of Canada (Rocky Mountain People). “Traditional Knowledge.” (www.aseniwuche.com)
- Gendron, Fidji, et. Al. “The Medicine Room: a Teaching Tool for Elders and Educational Opportunity for Youth.” *First Nations Perspectives* 5(1), 2013, pp. 83-97. (www.mfnerc.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/Section5_The-Medicine-Room-A-Teaching-Tool-for-Elders-and-Educational-Opportunity-for-Youth.pdf)
- Aboriginal Mapping Network (<http://nativemaps.org/taxonomy/term/56?page=2>)
- Tobias, Terry N. *Chief Kerry’s Moose: a Guidebook to land use and occupancy mapping, research design and data collection*. Union of BC Indian Chiefs and Ecotrust Canada, 2000. (http://fngovernance.org/resources_docs/Land_Use_Occupancy_Mapping_Guidebook.pdf)

Consultation & Resource Development

These additional resources provide information about the duty to consult as it pertains to natural resource development.

- Government of Alberta Ministry of Indigenous Affairs. “The Government of Alberta’s Guidelines on Consultation with First Nations on Land and Natural Resource Management.” (www.indigenous.alberta.ca/documents/First_Nations_Guidelines)

- Ross, Monique and Peggy Smith. “Meaningful Consultation with Indigenous Peoples in Forest Management: a Focus on Canada.” XII World Forestry Conference, 2003. (<http://www.fao.org/docrep/article/wfc/xii/1001-c1.htm>)

The Forest Sector Economy

These additional resources provide information about the economic impact of the forest sector in Canada and Alberta.

- Alberta Innovates (http://bio.albertainnovates.ca/media/39149/alberta_forest_products_roadmap_booklet.pdf)
- Forest Producers Association of Canada (FPAC) (www.fpac.ca/canadian-forestry-industry/forest-products/)
- Natural Resources Canada (www.nrcan.gc.ca/forests/report/economy/16517)
- Canada’s global forest economy (www.fpac.ca/wp-content/uploads/Trade.pdf)
- Canada’s Forest Sector 101 (www.fpac.ca/wp-content/uploads/Canadas_Forest_Products_Industry_ENG.pdf)

Sustainable Forest Management

These additional resources provide information about the concept of sustainable forest management.

- Forest Management Plans in Alberta (www.aep.alberta.ca/lands-forests/forest-management/forest-management-plans/default.aspx)
- Forest Tenure Roles and Responsibilities in Alberta (www.aep.alberta.ca/lands-forests/forest-business/documents/TenureRolesandResponsibilitiesinAlberta-Feb2010.pdf)
- Government of Alberta Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry www.aep.alberta.ca/lands-forests/forest-business/default.aspx
- Natural Resources Canada (www.nrcan.gc.ca/forests/canada/sustainable-forest-management/13183)
- Natural Resources Canada Sustainable Forest Management Fact Sheet (<http://cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/pubwarehouse/pdfs/36702.pdf>)
- Sustainable Forest Management Canada (www.sfmcanada.org/en/sustainable-forest-management)

Incorporating Indigenous Traditional Use in Sustainable Forest Management

These additional resources provide information on how Indigenous traditional use may be addressed within sustainable forest management.

- Fur Institute of Canada. “Sustainable Forest Management for Timber, Furbearers and Forest Biodiversity: a Guide for Trappers, Furbearer and Forest Managers.” 2005. (www.nafaforestry.org/forest_home/documents/FIC2006-ForestsFurbearers.pdf)
- Stevenson, Marc G. “Traditional Knowledge and Sustainable Forest Management.” Sustainable Forest Management Network, 2005. (https://era.library.ualberta.ca/files/37720f02t/SR_200405stevensonmtrad_en.pdf)
- Sustainable Forest Management Network. “Benefits of Aboriginal Land Use Studies.” (www.sfmn.ales.ulaberta.ca/en/Publications/~/media/sfmn/Publications/ResearchNotes/Documents/E26_Aboriginal_land_use_studies.ashx)

Moose & Moose Habitat

These additional resources provide information on moose and moose habitat requirements.

- *Moose: A Year in the Life of a Twig Eater* (www.cbc.ca/natureofthings/m/episodes/moose)

- *Moose: A Year in the Life of a Twig Eater* Learning Guide (www.cbc.ca/natureofthings/m/features/moose)
- *Moose: A Year in the Life of a Twig Eater (CBC Kids)* (www.cbc.ca/kidscbc2/the-feed/moose-a-year)
- Hinterland Who's Who - Moose (www.hww.ca/en/wildlife/mammals/moose.html)
- Ministry of Natural Resources Ontario. "Timber Management Guidelines for the Provision of Moose Habitat." 1988. (www.ontario.ca/document/timber-management-moose-habitat-protection)

Forest Education Organizations

These additional resources provide forest education based lesson plans that may support or enhance this lesson.

- Inside Education (www.insideeducation.ca)
- KnowBC.com (<http://knowbc.com/knowbc/For-Teachers/Social-Studies-Model-Lesson>)
- Lesser Slave Forest Education Society (www.lsfes.org)
- Work Wild Alberta (www.workwild.ca)
- www.eneraction.greenlearning.ca

Current Events

- APTN News (<http://aptnnews.ca/>)
- CBC Indigenous (www.cbc.ca/news/indigenous)