Building Tribal Drought Resilience in a Changing Climate

First Foods First

in a Columbia Basin Drought Early Warning System September 26, 2023

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Presentation Outline

- **♦**First Foods
- ♦ Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
- ◆Drought Considerations
- **♦**Community Input
- ◆DEWS components, partners, and DEWS examples

First Foods



Núsux (Salmon)

















CTUIR DNR Mission, adopted 2007

To protect, restore, and enhance the First Foods – water, salmon, deer, cous, and huckleberry – for the perpetual cultural, economic, and sovereign benefit of the CTUIR. We will accomplish this utilizing traditional ecological and cultural knowledge and science to inform: 1) population and habitat management goals and actions; and 2) natural resource policies and regulatory mechanisms.

Extending the Table











Water

Surface

Groundwater

Spring

Quality

Wetlands

Soil Moisture

Atmosphere

Salmon

Chinook

Coho

Sockeye

Lamprey

Smelt

Steelhead

Trout

Whitefish

Sturgeon

Mussels

Deer

Elk

Bison

Bighorn

Mountain Goat

Antelope

Moose

Bear

Quail

Geese

Duck

Cous

Celery

Bitterroot

Luksh

Mariposa Lilly

Indian Carrot

Camas

Wapato

Black Moss

Elephant Ear

Huckleberry

Chokecherry

Service Berry

Strawberry

Current

Mt. Black Berry

Thimble berry

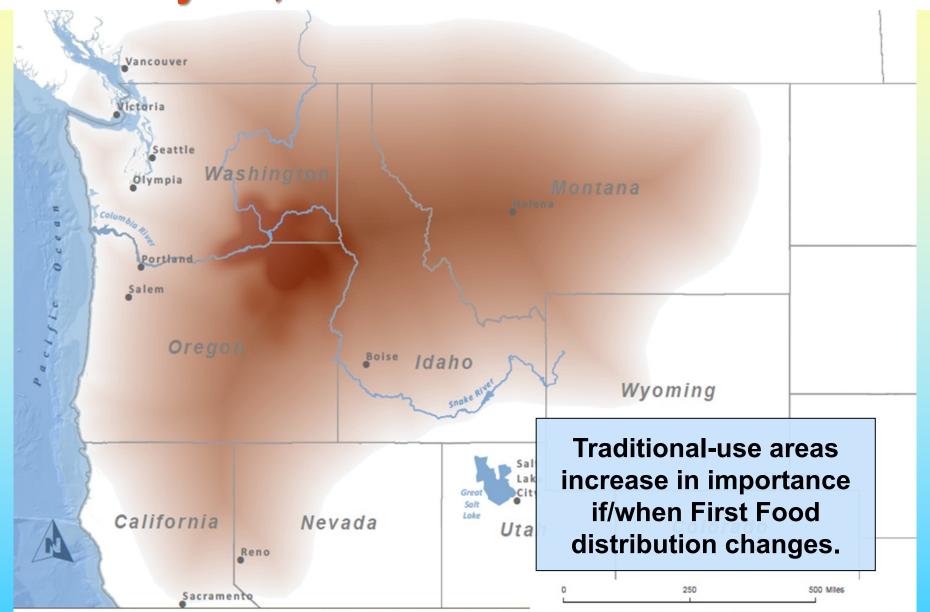
Hawthorn

Elderberry

First Foods Management Approach

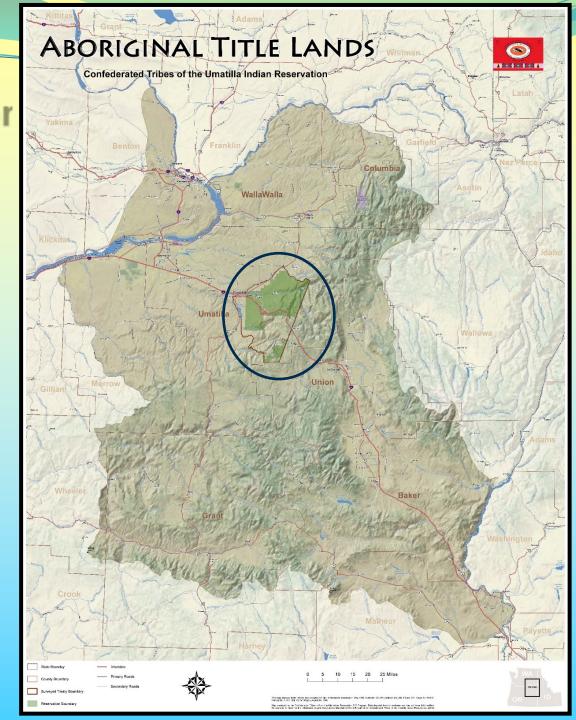


Traditional Use of the Cayuse, Umatilla and Walla Tribes



Confederation of or Cayuse, Umatilla & Walla Walla Tribes (CTUIR)

- **♦**3,200 Members
- **♦**6.4 Million Acres
- ♦UIR Reservation 172,000 Acres



Drogsty Considertions

- ♦ First Foods and people have experienced droughts and floods since time immemorial- both are natural and important to life as we know it.
- ♦ Considering current water demands, however, severe droughts may harm First Foods, cultural practices, and community water security.
- ◆ To build Tribal drought resilience, the CTUIR will develop a Drought Early Warning System and specific indices to protect the First Foods.
- ◆CTUIR appreciates and acknowledges NOAA-NIDIS-CWD program for their financial and technical support to develop and implement strategies to mitigate drought and build drought resilience.

Building Tribal Drought Resilience

- ◆ Create a culturally relevant web-based DEWS dashboard that incorporates new indices and measures for First Foods, to include monitoring, assessing, forecasting & reporting components
- ♦ Seek CTUIR policy makers and community input
- ♦ Incorporate local and regional drought indices
- ◆Enhance partnerships within CTUIR departments, with UIR community, and with scientists & policy folks from other tribes, local, state, and federal agencies
- ♦ Share information through DEWS and collaborations
- ♦ Expand WRP's spring and groundwater monitoring
- ♦ Prepare a conservation plan for the CTUIR and community

Community Input









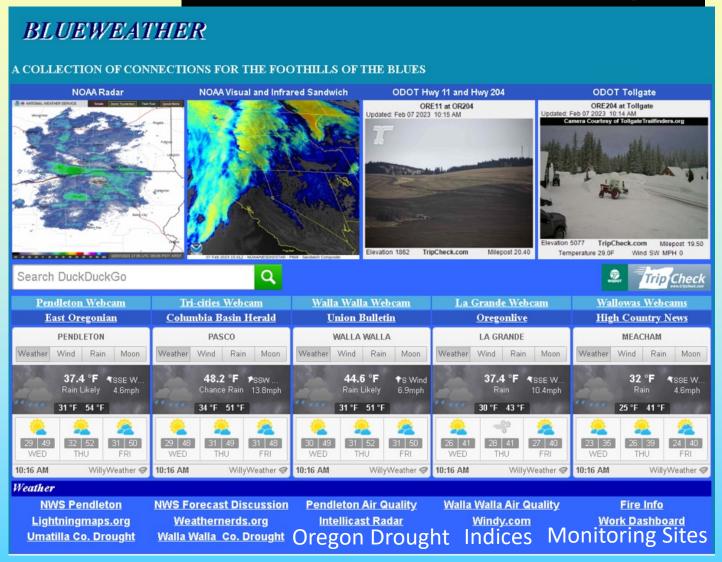
DEWS Components

- Information on local, regional and national weather
- Drought indices precipitation, snow water equivalent, soil moisture, evaporation/ET, streamflows, groundwater levels, historic records and statistics
- Drought updates— forms of drought, frequency, prediction
 & forecasting, and onset/recovery from drought
- First Foods observations, monitoring & reporting from DNR programs, agencies, and community
- Natural hazard planning & preparedness
- Partnerships, interdisciplinary research & applications, and resource references

Partners

- CTUIR departments, programs, and Yellowhawk HC
- UIR Community
- US Department of Agriculture- Agricultural Research Service and Umatilla National Forest
- Oregon State University-Columbia Basin Agricultural Research Center
- Columbia River Intertribal Fish Commission
- US Geological Survey-Portland Water Science Center
- NOAA National Integrated Drought Information Service
- NOAA-National Weather Service-Pendleton Office
- Other local and regional agencies and individuals (80)

DEWS Wel based Dashboard Example

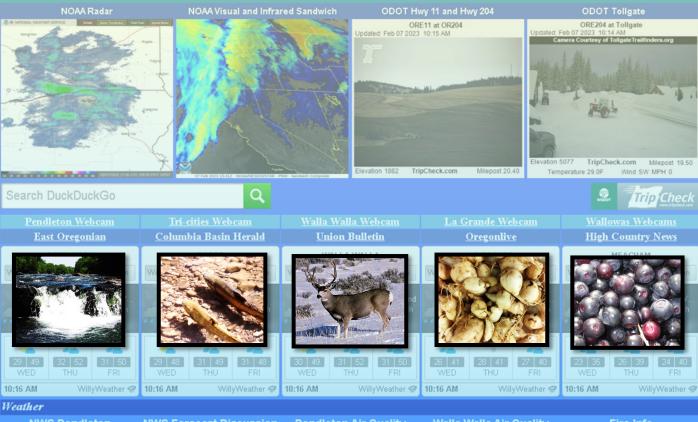


Source from Dave Robertson, USDA-ARS, Pendlton, OR

DEWS Well based Dashboard Example

BLUEWEATHER

A COLLECTION OF CONNECTIONS FOR THE FOOTHILLS OF THE BLUES

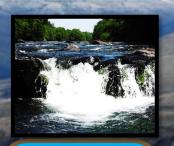


NWS Pendleton Lightningmaps.org Umatilla Co. Drought NWS Forecast Discussion
Weathernerds.org
Walla Walla Co. Drought

Pendleton Air Quality Intellicast Radar Walla Walla Air Quality Windy.com

<u>Fire Info</u> <u>Work Dashboard</u>

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Water

Streamflow Groundwater

Water Quality

Springs

Evapotranspr'n

Soil Moisture

Wetlands

Weather



Salmon

Salmon

Native fish

Lamprey

Mussels

Macroinvert't

3-Mi Falls Dam

Ocean forecast



Deer

Deer

Elk

Songbirds

Waterfowl

Big Horn Sheep

Disease

Die offs



Cous

Roots

Celery

Forest Beetle

Range

Wheat

Invasive Species

Materials



Huckleberry

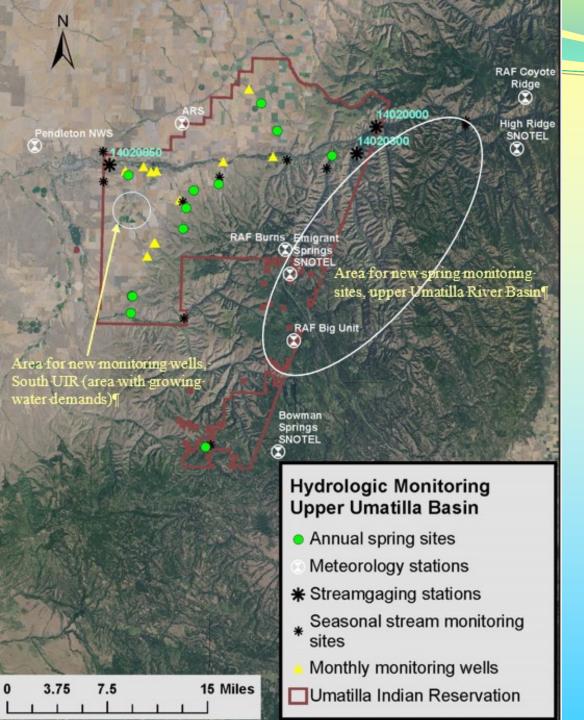
Huckleberry

Choke Cherries

Rose

Pollinators

Medicene?



Hydrologic Monitoring

Location of monitoring wells, meteorological stations, spring monitoring sites and streamgaging stations in the upper Umatilla River Basin. The area for proposed monitoring wells and spring sites are noted with white circle

U.S. Drought Monitor

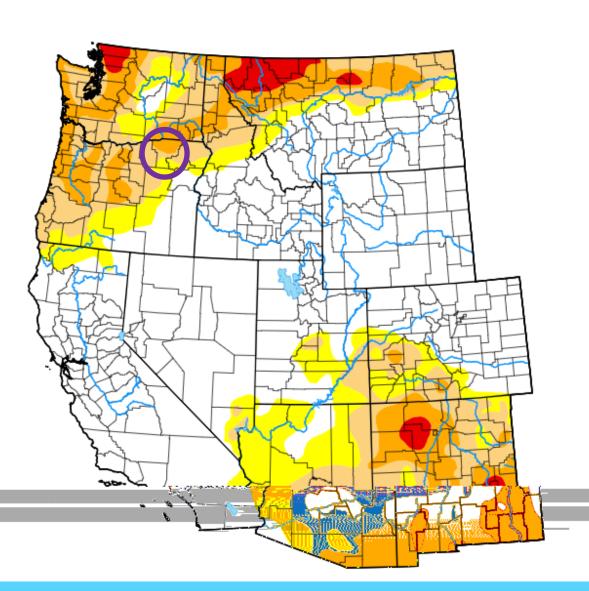
Current Maps Data Summary About Conditions & Outlooks Ag in Drought En Español NADM

Drought Classification

Home > About > About the Data > Drought Classification

			Ranges				
Category	Description	Possible Impacts	Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI)	CPC Soil <u>Moisture</u> Model (Percentiles)	USGS Weekly Streamflow (Percentiles)	Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)	Objective Drought Indicator Blends (Percentiles)
D0	Abnormally Dry	Going into drought: • short-term dryness slowing planting, growth of crops or pastures Coming out of drought: • some lingering water deficits • pastures or crops not fully recovered	-1.0 to -1.9	21 to 30	21 to 30	-0.5 to -0.7	21 to 30
D1	Moderate Drought	Some damage to crops, pastures Streams, reservoirs, or wells low, some water shortages developing or imminent Voluntary water-use restrictions requested	-2.0 to -2.9	11 to 20	11 to 20	-0.8 to -1.2	11 to 2 0
D2	Severe Drought	Crop or pasture losses likely Water shortages common Water restrictions imposed	-3.0 to -3.9	6 to 10	6 to 10	-1.3 to -1.5	6 to 10
D3	Extreme Drought	Major crop/pasture losses Widespread water shortages or restrictions	-4.0 to -4.9	3 to 5	3 to 5	-1.6 to -1.9	3 to 5
D4	Exceptional Drought	Exceptional and widespread crop/pasture losses Shortages of water in reservoirs, streams, and wells creating water emergencies	-5.0 or less	0 to 2	0 to 2	-2.0 or less	0 to 2

West West U.S. Drought Monitor (unl.edu)



Map released: Thurs. September 14, 2023

Data valid: September 12, 2023 at 8 a.m. EDT

Intensity

- None
- D0 (Abnormally Dry)
- D1 (Moderate Drought)
- D2 (Severe Drought)
- D3 (Extreme Drought)
- D4 (Exceptional Drought)
- No Data

Authors

United States and Puerto Rico Author(s):

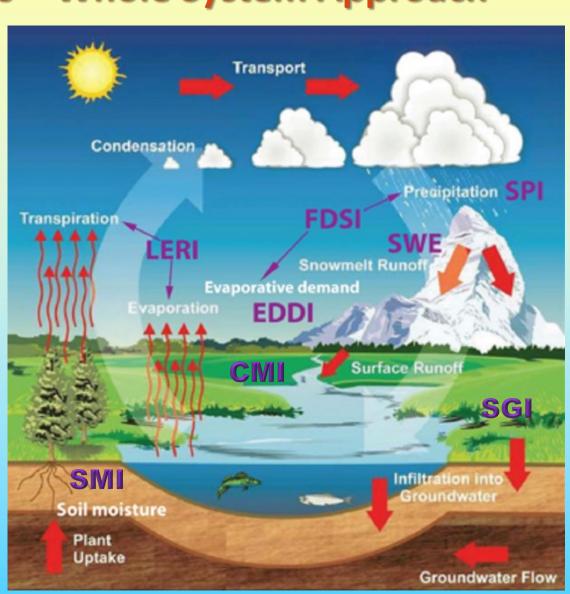
Brad Pugh, NOAA/CPC

Pacific Islands and Virgin Islands Author(s):

Tsegaye Tadesse, National Drought Mitigation Center

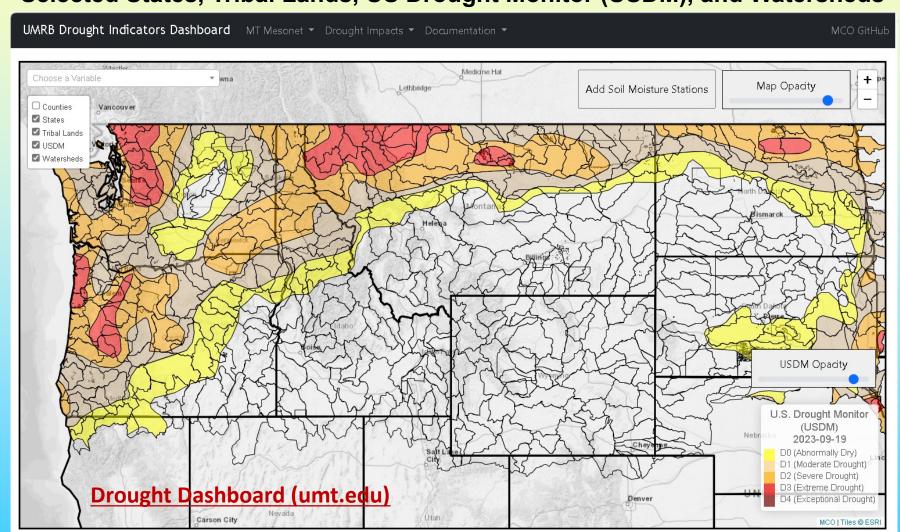
Drought Indices – Whole System Approach

- SPI Standardized
 Precipitation Index
- SWE Snow Water Equivalent
- FDSI Flash Drought Stress Index
- EDDI Evaporative Demand Index
- LERI Landscape
 Evaporative Response
 Index
- SMI Soil Moisture Index
- CMI Crop Moisture Index
- SGI Standardized
 Groundwater Index

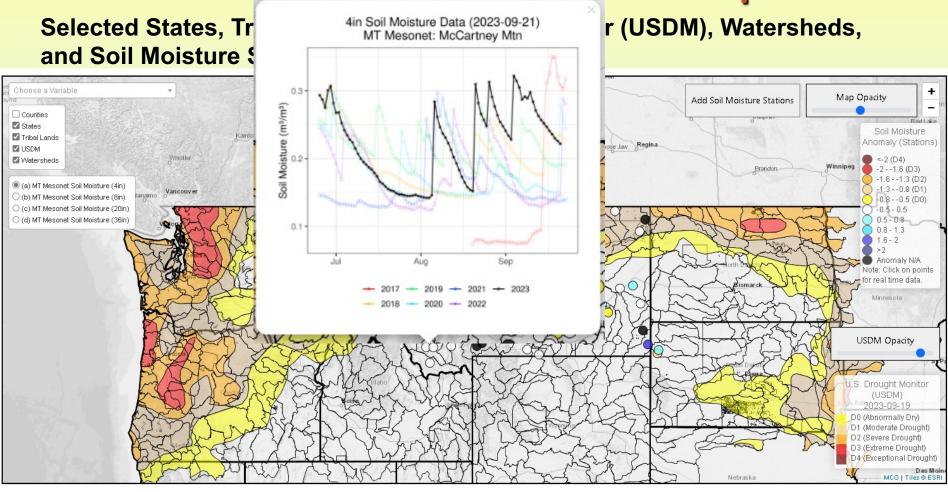


Montana DEWS Dashboard Example

Selected States, Tribal Lands, US Drought Monitor (USDM), and Watersheds



Montana DEWS Dashboard Example



Drought Dashboard (umt.edu)









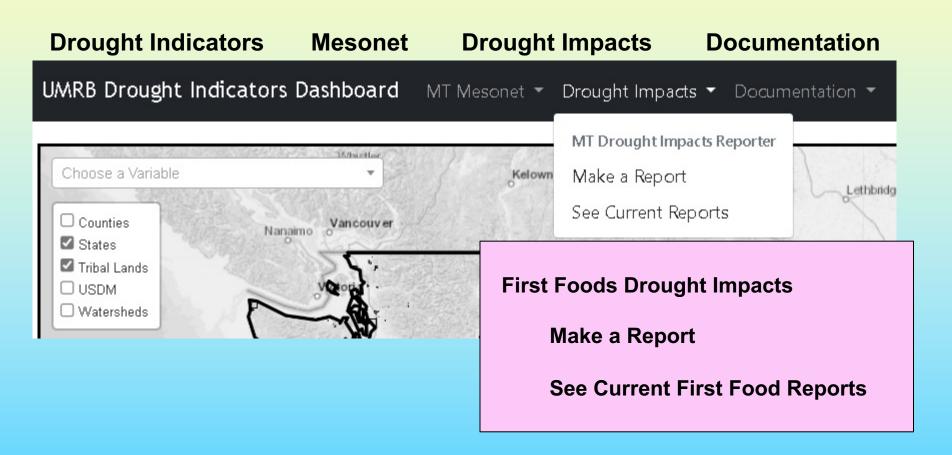








Montana DEWS Dashboard Example



Drought Dashboard (umt.edu)

Regional and National Links

- US Drought Monitor: https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu
- US Drought Portal: www.drought.gov
- Climate Prediction Center: www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov
- NWS Northwest River Forecast Center: www.nwrfc.noaa.gov
- NWS Advanced Hydrologic Predication Service: <u>AHPS Precipitation Analysis (weather.gov)</u> https://water.weather.gov/precip/
- WestWide Drought Tracker: www.wrcc.dri.edu/wwdt/index.php
- US Bureau of Reclamation Pacific Northwest Reservoirs: <u>Hydromet Pacific Northwest Region |</u>
 Bureau of Reclamation (usbr.gov) https://www.usbr.gov/pn/hydromet/
- US Geological Survey WaterWatch: https://waterwatch.usgs.gov
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service: Snow and Climate Monitoring Predefined Reports and Maps | Natural Resources Conservation Service (usda.gov) and Interactive Map (usda.gov)
- Montana Climate Center/University of Montana: Https://drought.climate.umt.edu/#introduction.
- Crop data during growing season: <u>Https://www.nass.usda.gov</u>
- Drought Determination and Amelioration: https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/temp-and-precip/drought/recovery/current
- Topsoil moisture: https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/monitoring and data/topsoil.php
- Climate Toolbox: Home | Climate Toolbox https://climatetoolbox.org
- Historical Water Watcher: https://climatetoolbox.org/tool/Historical-Water-Watcher
- WSU Agrimet Weather: http://weather.wsu.edu/
- EDDI: https://psl.noaa.gov/eddi/#current conditions
- NOAA National Environmental Satellite, Data & Information Service: https://www.nesdis.noaa.gov/
- NOAA Climate News, Data, Maps, Teaching, Resilience Toolkits: https://www.climate.gov/maps-data



