



REGENERATION!

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE COMMUNITY FORESTRY
RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

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EDITOR'S NOTE - CARL WILMSEN

Fire! Controlling it, mitigating its effects, reducing its magnitude and intensity, reducing the risk to human lives and property, restoring forest health. These are all driving forces behind forest restoration. Yet, reintroducing fire into the landscape is accomplished through negotiation and compromise among individuals occupying different social positions within uneven relationships of power. As Don Hankins relates in his "Voices from the Field Column" in this issue of *Regeneration!*, without solid data, land managers in state and federal agencies were skeptical about the efficacy of Native American use of fire as a management tool. In his "Focus" column, Frank Lake reports that his Native American research collaborators felt that his research told them what they already knew: fire is effective in stimulating willows to produce more and higher quality shoots for use in basketry. The knowledge of Native practitioners was not recognized as legitimate until Frank's and Don's field measurements demonstrated its accuracy. Work like Frank's and Don's is thus breaking down the barriers between indigenous and scientific knowledge systems.

But what does this mean for forest ecology? Again, applying knowledge to the landscape occurs within networks and relationships of power. Don recounts how he had to change his research design to accommodate the concerns of the fire departments and air quality management districts. His fire treatments were therefore a mixture of traditional and contemporary prescribed fire practices. Prevailing social arrangements, rules and regulations, and assumptions about the legitimacy of different knowledge systems, all of which unfold through uneven relationships of power, produced in this case practices that are neither wholly indigenous nor wholly Western. This is likely to produce results on the land which are ecologically different from what they were before European contact, and what they were under strictly European-dominant management.

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CFRF WORKSHOP - SEPTEMBER 2005



The 2005 CFRF annual workshop was a tour de force of community forestry and participatory research. A diverse group of forty-five participants from Native American, African American, Latino, and white communities spread from Alaska to Florida and Vermont to California gathered at the Westerbeke Ranch Retreat and

Conference Center in Sonoma, California, in mid-September for three days of sharing experiences, comparing notes, and discussing burning issues in community forestry and participatory research.

The fellows and community partner research projects that were presented were equally diverse. A few highlights include: David Correia and Isaac Suazo discussed the impact of economic restructuring, reshuffled property relations, and non-local management regimes on the Vallecitos Federal Sustained Yield Unit in New Mexico; David Nickell, who is working with CFRF fellow Damayanti Banerjee, spoke movingly about his experience of displacement by the Tennessee Valley Authority in the Land Between the Rivers region of Kentucky; Vanessa Casanova and Andrea Cruz spoke about the plight of Hispanic farm workers in the pine straw industry in Southeast Georgia.

Our undergraduate fellows showed us how the seeds of community forestry and participatory research can be planted in the younger generation of social scientists. Juan Salter discussed the intersection of community forestry and public health in his presentation

about a proposed walking trail in North Nashville, TN. Calvin McCargo, a senior at Morgan State University majoring in Architecture, presented his plan for a community park and garden in the Walbrook neighborhood of Baltimore and Judy and Julee de Hose discussed their project to reconnect Apache youth with the names and stories of places on their native land.

In a half-day session we discussed ongoing issues in participatory research. Former fellow Shannon Brawley and steering committee members Jill Belsky and Jonathan Long led exercises and discussions on the Questions that Won't Go Away (questions such as who is the community, and what is the researcher's role in it that arise in every PR project), the continuum of participation, and rigour and relevance in research. A fishbowl exercise exploring the experience with participatory research in two Native American communities produced many insights about what being actively involved in research can mean for community members.

The workshop also included a field trip to the Cache Creek Nature Preserve in Woodland, CA. This field site has many connections to the fellows, community partners and steering committee members that attended this year's workshop. Shannon Brawley did her research here and founded the native plant tending and gathering garden with which she is still involved in her role as Executive Director of the California Indian Basketweavers Association. Don Hankins, a 2004 fellow, also did his research at Cache Creek with Sue Campbell, his community partner, who is on the steering committee for the Tending and Gathering Garden. Jacquelyn Ross, a CFRF steering committee member,

"I would like to thank you for putting together an amazing workshop.

As a young faculty member I found it to be the most exciting, enlightening and, most importantly, inspiring professional workshop I have attended. [You] have developed a model for what I believe is lacking in the academy - a forum for promoting excellence in applied action research and building networks of committed researchers and communities throughout the U.S. The range of community members and forestry related issues presented highlight the necessity of this model to address these complex problems by forging sustainable and equitable approaches to ecosystem health."

- Erik Nielsen, Alaska Pacific University, 2005 Participant

CFRF WORKSHOP, CON'T

is also on the Tending and Gathering committee.

The field trip at Cache Creek consisted of an introduction to the site with a history of its formation and the diverse interest groups involved: county officials, gravel quarry miners, local farmers and Native Americans.

The executive director of Cache Creek discussed the restoration of the Cache Creek watershed. Another session discussed the use of prescribed burns in resource management, and the last session gave an overview of the Tending and Gathering Garden.

This is what our participants had to say about the workshop:

“The people and diversity of projects under the rubric of community forestry was amazing. You have funded and promoted great works that are transformative and the community built around our discussions will last and grow.”

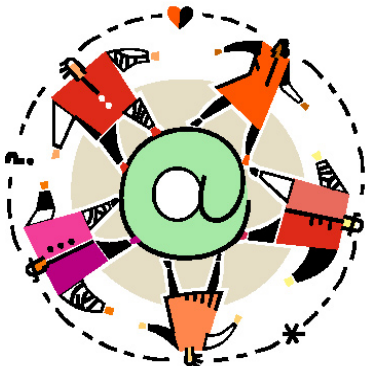
“I was struck by the presentations from the fellows and the community partners. Particularly struck by the youth, intensity, scope of PAR participants and their desire to contribute something to the world and the fact they are accomplishing that!”

“I most valued making contact with academics and others who shared their perspectives, experiences and ideas. As an advisor this was a unique opportunity to bring together my research and advising roles. It opens eyes to possibilities and validates them. It was use and transformative experience for me.”

CFRF ALUMNI NEWS

Mae Burnette, a member of the White Mountain Apache Tribe and a CFRF community partner, received the Conner Byestewa, Jr. Environmental Award at this year's Region IX Tribal EPA Conference in Coarsegold, California. The award was established in 2002 in memory of Conner Byestewa, Jr. of the Colorado River Indian Tribe, who was active in environmental issues, especially pesticide use and monitoring. The nomination for Mae noted her past experience as the first boss of a mixed men's and women's fire fighting crew, her nearly 10 years of work in monitoring and restoring tribal waters, and her efforts to share her knowledge and work collaboratively with others. Reflecting on her experience in caring for dozens of waterbodies after a monstrous wildfire, she explained her belief, that “springs begin their life by slowly seeping out, this is where the power, listening, and healing begins.”

Judy DeHose, CFRF Intern 2005, will receive her Associate's degree in General Studies from Northland Pioneer College in December.



The CFRF website has a new look!

Check it out!

www.cnr.berkeley.edu/community_forestry

VOICES FROM THE FIELD: CULTURE, CONSERVATION, AND RED TAPE: EXPERIENCES IN CALIFORNIA INDIAN PRESCRIBED FIRE RESEARCH

DON L. HANKINS, DISSERTATION FELLOW 2004

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY AND PLANNING, CSU, CHICO

Background

Indigenous communities throughout California are exemplary in their historic use of fire at a landscape scale. This fire use stems from a cultural obligation to care for the land. In order to strategically complete burning regimes at a landscape scale community participation would be required. Individuals may have traditionally held responsibilities to manage patches of specific resources or designated areas of the land. At a landscape scale, the integration of burning would have required a concerted effort and understanding of site-specific burning patterns at variable spatio-temporal scales. Unfortunately, the virtual abolishment of indigenous burning practices throughout much of California by early settlers has left many traditional cultural practitioners with a fragmented knowledge of the effects and patterns of burning at a landscape scale. There is interest among many California Indian traditional cultural practitioners (i.e., individuals with specific knowledge related to cultural applications of fire) to rekindle long abated methods of fire utilization to achieve conservation and management of plants, wildlife, and cultural resources. Appropriately, the application of such burning practices is valuable to contemporary land managers to achieve similar conservation and management objectives.

Participatory Research Framework

In 2001, I was serving as a steering committee member for Shannon Brawley's (CFRF MA Fellow 2001 and Predissertation Fellow 2003) research project at the Cache Creek Nature Preserve (CCNP) in Woodland, California. The steering committee was com-



prised of Jan Lowrey, Executive Director of the CCNP, and California Indian traditional cultural practitioners, including myself. During one of our meetings Lowrey inquired about the indigenous management practices for the riparian corridor along Cache Creek. The steering committee responded that prescribed fire was traditionally a very important traditional indigenous management practice along most of California's riparian corridors. Based on prior attempts to implement the traditional use of fire in riparian corridors, many land managers were skeptical of this practice without data on the effects on plants and wildlife. Thus, the steering committee felt that research was needed to better understand the effects of fire on the riparian ecosystem. I developed a study design that involved the implementation of several burn treatments utilizing typical seasonal variations of traditional indigenous fire regimes along with post-burn monitoring at the CCNP and another local site to assess the effects of fire on riparian vegetation and wildlife.

By the spring of 2002, I embarked on a participatory research journey with a well defined community of California Indian traditional cultural practitioners (i.e., individuals maintaining cultural practices including place-specific knowledge with respect to fire), conservation land managers, academics, and a cadre of volunteers. Seemingly the project was off to a fantastic start with a well-defined core of research partners.

Issues in Conducting Indigenous Fire Research

Conducting fire research in contemporary times inher-

There is interest among many California Indian traditional cultural practitioners to rekindle long abated methods of fire utilization to achieve conservation and management of plants, wildlife, and cultural resources.

ently demands the involvement of additional players, particularly local fire departments and regional air quality management districts. Having worked for various Federal, Tribal, and non-governmental organizations I was aware of the complexities involved in implementing land management practices such as prescribed fire. However, I had not assessed the extent to which the coordination and participation of local fire departments and regional air quality management districts would conflict with the implementation of fire treatments. Key conflicts in implementing the burn treatments included: 1) scheduled burn days conflicted with actual burn day air quality forecasts and/or local site conditions, 2) fire crew unavailability (primarily for late dry season burning), and 3) miscommunication regarding the extent of the burns. One of the treatments was modified twice prior to implementation in order to accommodate conflicts primarily with the regional air quality management districts. I often found myself at odds in negotiating the nuances of air quality standards, the scheduling of fire crews, and the schedules of other community members. Initially, the implementation of the treatments for this prescribed fire research appeared to be as simple as flicking a match into the woods. It soon became apparent that there was more to prescribed burning in contemporary times than I, and other research participants had anticipated.

The conflicts in implementing the burn treatments would not have been a major concern had they been apparent from the beginning of the research project. Interestingly, the discussed key conflicts surfaced after the first burn treatments had been completed in the fall of 2002. There were many times that I questioned if the research was truly a study of indigenous fire management practices, or if non-indigenous entities were redirecting the implementation of the project. Due to the delays in implementing the second set of burn treatments, it became a necessity to look for alternative methods to complete the research. After coordination with the regional air quality management districts, an additional methodology was developed to enable the research to proceed. The participation and cooper-

ation of the fire departments and the regional air quality management districts made the implementation of this research possible within the framework and policies of state and local bureaucracies. Changes to the methodology also created more flexibility in scheduling burns, and allowed other community members to assist in burn treatment implementation. Ultimately, the treatments were representative of both indigenous and contemporary fire treatment types. Thus, due to the conflicts a compromise to the intended treatment timing and methodology had to be made.

The Outlook

My experiences while conducting this fire research has underscored the importance of continually developing

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and maintaining relationships beyond the immediate research community. Reflecting on these experiences, it is considerable how regulated we are in implementing fire projects in California. I found this surprising due to the benefits of utilizing prescribed fires to achieve resource conservation and management

objectives. I am hopeful that the research project has served as a mechanism to convey awareness regarding indigenous fire management practices. Although it is unlikely that conflicts to implementing indigenous fire regimes will erode quickly, it is likely that exposure to the process will inform future fire planning and policy development, and will ultimately facilitate the restoration of indigenous fire practices.

For additional information please refer to the dissertation:

Hankins, D.L. 2005. *Pyrogeography: Spatial and Temporal Relationships of Fire, Nature, and Culture*



FOCUS:

NATIVE AMERICAN MANAGEMENT OF WILLOW DOMINATED RIPARIAN ZONES IN NORTH WEST CALIFORNIA: A COMMUNITY FORESTRY SCALED APPROACH.

FRANK K. LAKE, CFRF '04, OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY

In 2002 when looking for a graduate research project that would serve Native American basket weavers, US Forest Service management, and academic research interests, I happened upon an emergent issue that linked cultural management practices, prescribed fire, and riparian areas. Each issue in its own right was an intriguing topic, but how could I explore all three in a manner that fulfilled each stakeholder's needs? My methodology was a participatory action research approach which involved oral history interviews of Native American tribal elders and practitioners, prescribed burning of riparian willow communities, experimental treatment of individual willows, and an ethnobotanical characterization of sandbar willow (*Salix exigua*) in northwestern California.

I conducted oral history interviews of Native American elders and practitioners to document traditional ecological knowledge of tribes in northwestern California. I sought to understand indigenous peoples' uses of fire for land management, historical landscape changes in the region, and tribal community prioritization of fuels reduction and prescribed burning projects for forest and grassland restoration. As a result of the interviews I learned that generally only the Karuk and Shasta tribes used fire to manage sandbar willows whereas the other tribes in the region, who relied less upon willow for basketry, did not burn willows. Karuk tribal basket weavers used fire to stimulate regrowth of willows, reduce insect pest infestations, and improve wildlife forage and habitat during insufficient flood years. Due to dam construction and flow regulation of the Klamath River, the river did not flood in the magnitude or frequency as it did historically. In order for the Karuk Indigenous Basketweavers to burn willows on National Forest lands along the Klamath River the US Forest Service was requesting additional studies which help assess the impacts of fire on the sandbar



willow dominated riparian areas. I spoke with the local US Forest Service, Karuk Indigenous Basketweavers, and proposed to my graduate committee at Oregon State University that I would study the effects of fire on riparian willow communities.

After meeting with the local tribal community and US Forest Service, I determined that I needed study sites that met several criteria. I selected three sites

along the Klamath River between the towns of Happy Camp and Weitchpec each of which were accessible to the basket weavers, defensible against escaped fire, and at a size large enough area to conduct the study. I adopted the FIREMON fire effects monitoring method for assessing the affects of fire on the riparian willow plant community structure, composition, and fuel load pre and post prescribed fire. I established permanent transects at each site and recorded the height and number of stocks of each shrub along them. I also established plots to monitor the change in density of forbs and grasses and types of cover. To characterize the fuel loading along each transect I recorded the 1, 10, 100, and 1000 hour fuel types, or the size classes of different fuels as well as the depth and percentage of duff and litter. I conducted the pre burn vegetation surveys in late June and early July of 2005 and the pre burn fuels surveys in September of 2005.

US Forest Service fire crews from the Klamath National Forest's Happy Camp Ranger District and the Six Rivers National Forest's Orleans Ranger District burned the three sites in October, 2005. The burns were patchy and generally resulted in a mosaic of high to low intensity effects of fire within the willow patches. At the time of the prescribed burns it looked as if the objectives of the Native American basket weavers were met due to fire top killing the willows and reducing the amount of fuel within each site. Final post-fire vegetation surveys will not be completed until June of 2006. It was an achievement to even have the

prescribed burns conducted given fire season restrictions, fire personnel availability, and air quality restrictions. The year before (Fall 2004) air quality controls, weather conditions, and limitations in fire crew availability prevented effective burning of the sites to meet our research objectives. In an effort to understand how alternative means of management other than fire may still meet the objectives of the basket weavers I designed an experiment to test the effects of propane burning versus pruning on willow growth form at another location.

The study to test the effects of fire and pruning on willow growth was conducted adjacent to the confluence of Camp Creek into the Klamath River near the town of Orleans. I worked with community partners, LaVerne Glaze (Karuk/Yurok) and Bryan Colegrove (Hupa/Yurok/Karuk) and other members of the Karuk Indigenous Basketweavers and Californian Indian Basketweavers Association. Basket weavers got involved with the project in several ways. They provided recommendations on project location, knowledge of what management practices make “good” basket weaving shoots, access to their own harvested materials for study and data measurements. They also assisted me with understanding how bark on and/or peeled willow sticks are used for basket weaving, applied the experimental treatment (pruning), and assisted with interpretation of the results. The US Forest Service conducted the propane burning treatment under the supervision of LaVerne and me. The Karuk Indigenous Basketweavers and USFS, with the assistance of others, annually host the “Passport in Time-Follow the Smoke” cultural heritage camp. These groups have helped with pruning, weeding, and collection of data on willow shoots used for basket weaving from this project site. Many basket weavers found the experimental process interesting but not necessarily useful in that it “tested” what they already knew to be true based upon their traditional ecological knowledge and experiences. They already know that broadcast burning the whole river terrace will eliminate insect infestations and stimulate willow growth that produces a greater number of useable shoots that can then be pruned and utilized for weaving.

The basket weavers agreed that part of the project’s

site would be set aside for non-experimental basketry management of sand bar willows as well as for the experiment. I randomly selected individual willow shrubs and assigned a burning, pruning, or control treatment. I counted the number of potentially useable willow shoots on each shrub before and after treatment. I measured the stem diameter and length of a percentage of shoots on each willow to calculate the stem diameter/length ratio. Based upon instructions, observations and measurements of “good” shoots/sticks that Native American basket weavers were using for weaving, I developed my research criteria for assessing what makes a “good” desirable shoot. A “good” willow shoot is a single straight stick greater than 1 mm in diameter and greater than 10

cm in length, without lateral branches, kinks, or signs of insect damage such as holes or galls. This lower size limit and quality describe the smallest sized shoots used by basket weavers. In an effort to better describe and characterize the quality of willow shoots needed by basket weavers I measured the stem diameter and length of thousands of sandbar willow shoots from the collections of basketweavers. “Follow the Smoke” volunteers also helped measure willow shoots harvested from the project site, which were then donated to basket weavers and used for teaching elementary school children as well

as for the community basket weaving class organized by LaVerne and with Bryan’s help. I developed and graphed the stem diameter/length ratio which indicates that the size and type of sandbar willow baskets depends on the characteristics and quality of the willow shoots. I then used the stem diameter/length ratio as another line of evidence in determining how the treatments resulted in “good” (useable) versus “bad” (non-useable) shoots.

A common misconception Native American basketweavers encounter among land managers and the public is that every willow shrub can give them enough quality sticks for weaving. This experiment also allowed me to show potentially how much of an riparian area of sand bar willows is needed to support the material needs of basket weavers as well as to describe how a single managed (burned or pruned) willow shrub can produce a variety of shoots for different types of baskets.

California Indian



Basketweavers Association

As the data in the table indicate, the number of “good” stems and “bad” stems change as a product of annual growth and the type of treatment. An important component of the study is comparing the Good to Bad ratio (G/B: #) before and after treatment. The higher the ratio the greater the improvement in the number of potentially useable stems for basket weaving. Comparing the change in good and bad stems is another way of assessing the effects of treatments on the number of potentially useable stems and shoots on each willow shrub. Although the control produced many more stems, my experience in the field as well as that of the basket weavers, demonstrates that the shoots are either too high to access, take more effort to search through for “good” stems, and generally have more insect infestations. Height, the annual change in growth after treatment, is indicative of productivity. For example, in the table above #12 Burn grew 1.5 meters, compared to #11 Prune and #10 Control which grew only 0.3 meters, and 0.5 meters respectively. My community partner, LaVerne Glaze of the Karuk Indigenous Basketweavers pruned the individual willow plants for the pruning treatment.

Although I did not measure the difference in height of the stems or how much of the tops she cut off, it is known that the “burn” treatments grew from the ground up to the height at time of post treatment measurement. The “control” grew from the tallest

point at time of pre-treatment measurement to the time of post treatment measurement. The growth of the pruned shrubs was somewhere in between these measurements. The numbers of stalks at ground level indicates response to each treatment. Burning generally increased the total number of stalks at ground level. In contrast, the number of stalks at ground level in the prune and control treatments remained relatively constant.

The scaled approach taken in this Community Forestry Research Fellowship supported dissertation research involved a diverse group of agency, academic and community participants. The results will be used by the US Forest Service or other agencies to improve fire management practices necessary to support cultural burns and increase the availability of higher quality and quantity of basket materials for Native American basket weavers. This research has also provided an opportunity for increased understanding of historical uses of fire as a land management tool by Native Americans and how these past cultural practices may be adopted and adapted to today’s restoration and enhancement of culturally significant environments. Lastly, this research has fostered relationships that will continue from now into the future, helping to increase an understanding of Native American basketry management and subsistence needs.

GOOD & BAD STEMS BEFORE & AFTER TREATMENT

Willow #	Before/ After	Height	Stalks at ground level	Number of Good stems	Number of Bad Stems	Ratio	Change in Good Stems	Change in Bad Stems
#12	<i>Before Burning</i>	2.1 m	1	21	90	.23		
	<i>10 months after burn</i>	1.5 m	5	38	34	1.12	+13	-56
#11	<i>Before pruning</i>	1.9 m	4	16	83	.19		
	<i>10 months after pruning</i>	2.1 m	4	80	62	1.29	+64	-21
#10	<i>No treatment</i>	2 m	2	18	121	.15		
	<i>10 months later</i>	2.5 m	134	263	.51	+116	+142	

COMMUNITY NEWS

TASK FORCE ON COOPERATIVE CONSERVATION

Following the recent White House Conference on Cooperative Conservation in St. Louis, President Bush has formed a Task Force on Cooperative Conservation. The Task Force will compile ideas generated at the conference for improving local participation in environmental management and law and will oversee the integration of Cooperative Conservation principles into the hiring, training and rewarding of Federal employees. Also worth noting is that the National Association of State Foresters signed up to work with USDA and other agencies in promoting the ecosystem services that forests deliver to citizens nationwide.

For more information: www.conservaion.ceq.gov

FOREST CERTIFICATION FROM SMARTWOOD

The SmartWood program has awarded the first Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification of a national park to the Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller (MBR) National Historical Park, making it only the second U.S. federal landholding to receive such certification.

SmartWood is an independent, third party certifier accredited by the FSC to promote sustainable forest management. MBR's forest is one of the oldest continuously managed woodlands in North America and the first national park with a mandate to interpret the history and evolution of conservation. Excerpted from GreenBiz.com, 8/29/05.

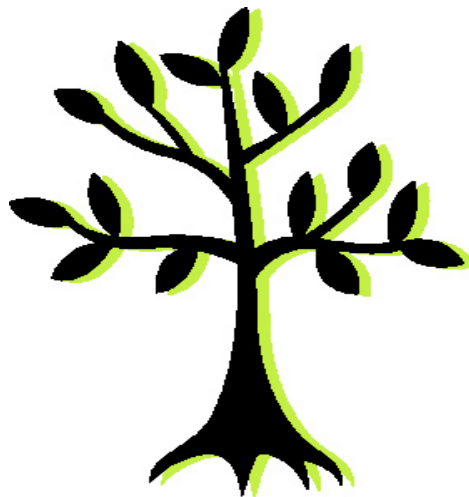
For more information: www.ra.org/news/2005/parks.html

NEWS FROM THE COMMUNITY FORESTRY RESOURCE CENTER

THE PINEROS: FOREST WORKERS CAUGHT IN WEB OF EXPLOITATION

Unlike millions of Latin Americans who cross the border illegally to work in El Norte, the Pineros - or pine workers - toiling on federal and in Idaho are in this country legally, part of a small army of foreign residents who fill low-paying, non-farm jobs under a little-known federal guest worker program. Yet the 10,000 or so forest guest workers, who plant trees across the nation and thin fire-prone woods out West as part of the Bush administration's Healthy Forests Initiative, have hardly been treated with hospitality.

For the full article: www.sacbee.com/content/news/projects/pineros/ OR <http://www.forestrycenter.org/headlines.cfm?refid=77525>



NEW CENTER TO COMBINE AMERICAN INDIAN AND FOREST SERVICE FOREST-MANAGEMENT TRADITIONS, VALUES AND EXPERTISE

Recognizing that they share a mutual interest in long-term health and productivity of forestlands, five units of the USDA Forest Service have joined with College of Menominee Nation and its Sustainable Development Institute in Keshena, Wisconsin, to establish a research and education center to promote sustainable forest-management techniques. The center, called the Center for First Americans Forestlands, seeks to promote sustainable forestry by combining American Indian expertise, tradition, and values with values, expertise, and technology from the Forest Service.

For the full article: www.fpl.fs.fed.us/documents/newlines/newsline-2005-4.pdf OR www.forestrycenter.org/headlines.cfm?refid=77415

COMMUNITY NEWS

COMMUNITY-BASED FORESTRY NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

The Aspen Institute held a two-day conference in Washington, DC on September 22-23, 2005 entitled, Five Years of Innovation: Findings and Recommendations. The conference showcased thirteen pilot projects located on public, private, and tribal forestlands nationwide, and employing non-traditional economic strategies to turn forest resources into sustainable livelihoods. These pilot projects are part of a six-year effort funded by the Ford Foundation. Senator Jeff Bingaman (D-NM) spoke at the conference and expressed his interest in the ideals of collaborative restoration as well as his appreciation of the work of community-based forestry practitioners. Undersecretary of Agriculture Mark Rey spoke at the conference reception, where he also discussed the importance of community-based forestry.

For more information: www.aspeninstitute.org



WILDFIRE AND RURAL POVERTY

Over the past year, Resource Innovations at the University of Oregon, the National Network of Forest Practitioners, and the USDA Forest Service have been working collaboratively on a project related to wildfire, poverty and extending resources for wildfire protection to low-income and underserved communities.

The study uses a Geographic Information Systems approach to look at wildland urban interface and inhabited wildland areas, poverty, protection capability (for Washington state) and the allocation of community assistance funds through the National Fire Plan. Because of limited data for some of the layers, the report focuses on recommendations for increasing assistance to low-income communities, strengthening monitoring and evaluation of fire-related grants and programs, and integrating socioeconomic indicators into wildfire risk assessments and community wildfire protection planning processes.

For questions or comments related to the report contact Wendy Gerlitz at 503-449-0009, wgerlitz@nnfp.org or Kathy Lynn at 541-346-0687, kathy@uoregon.edu

You can download the report and maps at <http://ri.uoregon.edu/programs/CCE/poverty.html>

FELLOWSHIPS & FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

ILLINOIS QUALITATIVE DISSERTATION AWARD

The International Center for Qualitative Inquiry is pleased to announce the annual Illinois Qualitative Dissertation Award, for excellence in qualitative research in a doctoral dissertation.

Eligible dissertations will use and advance qualitative methods to investigate any topic. An award of \$500 will be given to the winner. All doctoral candidates are eligible, provided they have successfully defended their proposals prior to January 1, 2006, and will defend their final dissertation by April 1, 2006. The 2006 award will be made at the annual International Congress of Qualitative Inquiry meeting in May, 2006. The deadline for applications is February 1, 2006.

For more information and how to apply: <http://www.c4qi.org/award.html>

FELLOWSHIPS & FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

UDALL DISSERTATION FELLOWSHIP

The Udall Foundation is accepting applications for the 2006 Environmental Public Policy & Conflict Resolution Dissertation Fellowship. The dissertation topic must be relevant, significant, and applicable to U.S. national environmental public policy and/or environmental conflict resolution.

For more information and to apply:

www.udall.gov/p_fellowships.asp

Applications Deadline: February 3, 2006

OAK HUMAN RIGHTS FELLOWSHIP 2006 FOCUS: HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The Oak Institute for the Study of International Human Rights at Colby College is soliciting nominations and applications for the Oak Human Rights Fellowship for the Fall of 2006. The Oak Fellowship provides an opportunity for prominent practitioners in international human rights to take a sabbatical leave from their work and spend the fall semester as a scholar-in-residence at Colby College.

The Oak Institute seeks a human rights practitioner working on environmental issues that affect the rights of individuals and communities. Possible areas of expertise include, but are not limited to: exposing or mobilizing against environmental dangers to human health, preserving ecosystems on which traditional communities depend, environmental justice, indigenous rights and the environment, rehabilitation and compensation for environmental damages, and the application of rights-based approaches to environmental protection.

The Fellow will receive a \$32,000 stipend and additional benefits. Completed applications must arrive no later than January 13, 2006.

For more information and how to apply:

www.colby.edu/oak

2006 WOOD EDUCATION AND RESOURCE CENTER PROJECT APPLICATIONS

The Wood Education and Resource Center (WERC) is accepting applications for cost-share demonstration projects that assist the WERC in meeting its mission of facilitating interaction and information exchange with the forest products industry that will enhance opportunities for sustained forest products production in the eastern hardwood forest region. The funding available this fiscal year is approximately \$1 million. Completed applications are due to the WERC on or before February 1, 2006.

Application form and instructions:

<http://na.fs.fed.us/ea/werc/werc.shtm>

For further information contact: Steve Milauskas, WERC Director, or Ed Cesa, WERC Deputy Director, at (304) 487-1510.

JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS

ASSISTANT/ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, URBAN ECOSYSTEMS, GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE, & URBAN AND COMMUNITY FORESTRY, NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY

Twelve-month, tenure-track, assistant/associate professor in Urban Ecosystems, Green Infrastructure, and Urban and Community Forestry. Fifty-fifty appointment teaching and research. Teach undergraduate course in urban and community forestry and graduate course in candidate's specialization; advise undergraduate and graduate students; develop strong externally funded research program; work with department to establish an undergraduate major concentration.

Application deadline is open until filled. Review begins December 5, 2005. Starting date is July 1, 2006.

For more information and how to apply:

<http://www.cfr.ncsu.edu/for/>

JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION SOCIETY SEEKS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR

The Soil and Water Conservation Society has created this position to expand the number and variety of professional development opportunities offered each year by SWCS through fee-based technical workshops, training sessions, special conferences, and production of educational materials. The new Director will be responsible for development of the new program including market research and designing, seeking funding for, and implementing a portfolio of professional development activities. The new program must be self sustaining through fees and grants after four years. The Director will also direct the technical program, workshops, and all other professional development opportunities at the SWCS annual conference.

The successful candidate must have a demonstrated track record in designing and implementing professional development activities in a natural resource context. Entrepreneurial skills and experience, including securing grants and contracts and marketing workshops, conferences and related activities are essential. Candidates must be willing to relocate to the Ankeny, Iowa area.

Please apply by sending a resume and cover letter to sueann.lynes@swcs.org Hard copies of letters and resumes will not be accepted.

CACHE CREEK CONSERVANCY – EDUCATION PROGRAM COORDINATOR

The Cache Creek Conservancy is a non-profit corporation, created in 1996 as a vehicle to implement riparian restoration projects, provide environmental education, hold conservation easements and manage land for wildlife habitat. The Conservancy's mission is to promote the restoration, enhancement and management of the stream environment along Cache Creek from Capay Dam to the Settling Basin.

The Education Program Coordinator will be responsible for planning, coordination and daily operation of the Conservancy education program, and other programs as assigned by Executive Director.

Position will remain open until filled. Preliminary Review of Applications by 11/23/05
Start Date: Jan 06

For more information and a complete job description, contact:

Jan Lowrey, Executive Director
PO Box 8249, Woodland, CA 95776-8249
cacheck@cal.net, (530) 661-1070
Website: www.cachecreek.org



FOREST GUILD SW COMMUNITY FORESTRY PROGRAM COORDINATOR

The Community Forestry Program Coordinator is responsible for development and delivery of the Guild's community forestry programs in the Southwestern U.S. The mission of the program is to create strong, stable ecologically-adapted communities that are empowered to make and participate in land management decisions. S/he is responsible for carrying out existing projects and for developing new projects and will also serve as a technical resource to Forest Guild staff in other regions of the country that are seeking to build larger programs and to engage in community forestry work.

Qualifications: Masters degree and at least three years of professional experience. Degrees can be in forestry, conservation biology, forest ecology, fire ecology, other natural resources or ecological economics and business. The position requires excellent project management, fund raising, writing and communication skills. Additional qualifications include publications and an affinity for working with people in forest-dependent rural communities.

For more information: <http://forestguild.org/employment.html>

JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS

USDA FOREST SERVICE, SOUTHERN RESEARCH STATION, NC – RESEARCH ECOLOGIST

The Forest Health Monitoring Research Project is recruiting for a research Ecologist position located at Research Triangle Park, NC. GS-14 grade level. This is a permanent full-time scientific position covered by the Research Grade Evaluation Guide (RGEG). A PhD is required. Application is open to all U.S. citizens.

The incumbent leads a team that develops and applies the principles of landscape ecology and spatial analysis to forest health monitoring systems and related assessments. This assignment includes the identification, development, and testing of indicators for spatial patterns that are related to ecological processes at multiple spatial scales. The work specifically results in indicators of landscape patterns such as forest fragmentation and wildlife habitat suitability that can be applied to a variety of national assessment efforts.

For more information about the position contact William Bechtold, Acting Project Leader, at (828) 257-4357 or e-mail wabechtold@fs.fed.us. For more information: <http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/>



ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF NATURAL RESOURCE POLICY AND MANAGEMENT, CORNELL UNIVERSITY

The successful candidate will develop a nationally-recognized teaching (50%) and research (50%) program focusing on the social and policy aspects of natural resources management. Teaching responsibilities will include two undergraduate courses and a graduate seminar. The research component should apply contemporary social science theory and employ quantitative and qualitative methods to improve understanding of social processes, decision making, and human behavior associated with the conservation and management of natural resources, and may include a combination of domestic and international emphases. Service to society through consultation and other outreach activities is

expected of all faculty. The position is a full-time, tenure track, 9-month appointment. Applications will be reviewed beginning February 1, 2006.

For more information and how to apply: www.dnr.cornell.edu

PUBLICATIONS BY CFRF FELLOWS

Correia, D. 2005. From Agropastoralism to Sustained Yield Forestry: Industrial Restructuring, Rural Change, and the Land-grant Commons in Northern New Mexico. *Capitalism Nature Socialism* 16(1), 25-44. *[Special CNS issue on The Neoliberalization of Nature: Governance, Privatization, Enclosure and Valuation, Nik Heynen and Paul Robbins (eds.)]

Correia, D. 2004. The Etiology of Rangeland Degradation in Northern New Mexico: A Critique of Establishment Explanations. *The Southwestern Geographer* 8, 35-63.

Emery, Marla R. and Alan R. Pierce. 2005. Interrupting the telos: locating subsistence in contemporary US forests. *Environment and Planning* A37:981-993.

Yung, L., Freimund, W. and J. Belsky. 2003. The Politics of Place: Understanding Meaning, Common Ground, and Political Difference on the Rocky Mountain Front, *Forest Science*, 49(6), 855-866

BOOKS

MAPPING COMMUNITIES: ETHICS, VALUES, PRACTICE

Jefferson Fox, Krisnawati Suryanata, and Peter Hershock (eds.) 2005 Honolulu: East-West Center

The book focuses on community groups' efforts to use GIS and other spatial information technology to protect, and or manage natural resources - and on the ways in which the technology affects them. Most of the cases are from Asia but the book includes a 10 year assessment of the impact of Trinity Community GIS on capacity for involvement in NR management in Trinity County and environs.

Available online: <http://www.eastwestcenter.org/stored/pdfs/FoxHershockMappingCommunities.pdf>

NATURAL RESOURCES AS COMMUNITY ASSETS

This new book brings under one cover the work of experienced CBNRM practitioners. In October, 2003 practitioners from Africa and North America convened in Savannah, Georgia to present the challenges and opportunities of community-based natural resource management (CBNRM). The publication includes detailed case studies of CBNRM programs in both North America and Africa. It describes new tools for CBNRM practitioners, successful CBNRM programs, and recommendations by practitioners — many of whom have been practicing in the field for over thirty years. Copies of the book are available from Sand County Foundation for \$25, plus \$5 postage and handling.

To order go to: www.sandcounty.net/assets

QUEST FOR ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

The new book *The Quest for Environmental Justice* captures the voices of frontline warriors who are battling environmental injustice and human rights abuses at the grassroots level around the world and challenging government and industry policies and globalization trends that place people of color and the poor at special risk.

You can order the book at www.amazon.com.

GROUNDWELL: STORIES OF SAVING PLACES, FINDING COMMUNITY

Published by the Trust for Public Land, this book profiles six conservation efforts, including a Bronx River restoration project, a community-supported agriculture project in Wisconsin, and a countywide coastal economic development initiative in rural North Carolina.

Available at <http://www.chelseagreen.com/2005/items/groundswell>

ONLINE RESOURCES

Free resources in evaluation and research methods:

Links to various sites on methods in evaluation and social research.

For more information: <http://gsociology.icaap.org/methods/>

PARchives: Participatory Action Research is an interactive bibliographic database (available in English only)

For more information: www.parnet.org

UPWARD Online: UPWARD On-line aims to promote information sharing and support networking among participatory research and development (PR&D) professionals and organizations especially in Asia and the developing world.

For more information: www.cip-upward.org/main/CMS_Page.asp?PageID=1



COMMUNITY PUBLICATIONS

ASPEN INSTITUTE PUBLICATIONS



Staying Power: Using Technical Assistance and Peer Learning to Enhance Donor Investments

Examines the role of peer learning and ongoing technical support services provided to all 13 grantees who participated in the six-year National Community-Based Forestry Demonstration Program. The report seeks to address the interests and concerns of the philanthropic community—as well as those of grantees and service providers—and to illustrate how providing such additional services can enhance any grants program or larger strategic initiative. Download free pdf of the toolkit and related materials: www.nnfp.org/cbf/toolkit or order the book for \$5 shipping/handling: www.aspeninstitute.org/toolkit

Growth Rings: Communities and Trees

Presents the key findings from the six-year National Community-Based Forestry Demonstration Program. The report's rich array of lessons, case studies, and practical tools will assist a wide variety of communities—whether their forestlands are publicly or privately managed—to create integrated community-based forestry systems that can sustain and benefit both current and future generations. Includes a CD that provides a digital archive of resource materials. Order the book for \$5 shipping/handling: www.aspeninstitute.org/toolkit

Branding and Marketing Toolkit: Community-Based Business and Products

This book documents the lessons that National Community-Based Forestry Demonstration Program grantees learned about how community based forestry can strengthen communities and local economies through sustainable forest management. Offers case studies, worksheets and tools that can help you develop your own product branding and marketing strategies. Download free pdf of the toolkit and related materials: www.nnfp.org/cbf/toolkit or order the book for \$5 shipping/handling: www.aspeninstitute.org/toolkit

THE LINCOLN INSTITUTE

The Lincoln Institute's **Quarterly Newsletter** (Oct., 2005, vol 17, no. 4) has been posted on their website: <http://www.lincolninst.edu/pubs/pub-detail.asp?id=1055>

The articles in this edition include: Vacant and Abandoned Property: Remedies for Acquisition and Redevelopment, Connections Between Economic Development and Land Taxation and Urban Land and Housing Challenges in Brazil.

The Lincoln Institute also has two new books:

Reinventing Conservation Easements: A Critical Examination and Ideas for Reform, by Jeff Pidot (order at <http://www.lincolninst.edu/pubs/pub-detail.asp?id=1051>)

From Walden to Wall Street: Frontiers of Conservation Finance, edited by James N. Levitt (order at <http://www.lincolninst.edu/pubs/pub-detail.asp?id=1066>)

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS - FIELD TOOLS

The FAO's Participation website also has 160 methods, approaches and tools currently available in the Field Tools section.

Go to: <http://www.fao.org/Participation/>

New this month:

- **The Most Significant Change (MSC) Technique:** This technique is a form of participatory monitoring and evaluation.

- **ERP Tool Kit:** This Education for Rural People Tool kit provides education and training materials for rural teachers, instructors, trainers, parents, researchers, and others involved in formal and non formal education for rural people, as well as for self studies.

COMMUNITY PUBLICATIONS

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS - LIBRARY

The FAO's Participation Website has 655 documents currently available in the Library.

Go to: <http://www.fao.org/Participation>

New Publications as of December 2005 include:

- Building on gender, agrobiodiversity and local knowledge
- Cooperatives, Development and Decentralization in Mali - building successful farmer group businesses
- Disaster Risk Management: A Dimension of Sustainable Development - Case Study: Honduras
- Empowerment of Coastal Fishing Communities for Livelihood Security
- Impact of Sustainable Livelihoods Approaches on Poverty Reduction
- Decentralization and local government development in rural areas of Latin America
- Negotiation and mediation techniques for natural resource management
- Organizations of the Poor - Conditions for Success
- Applying people centered development approaches within FAO
- Enhancing stakeholder participation in national forest programs



THE COMPLEX FOREST: COMMUNITIES, UNCERTAINTY AND ADAPTIVE COLLABORATIVE MANAGEMENT

THE EQUITABLE FOREST: DIVERSITY, COMMUNITY AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Both are published by Resources for the Future/CI-FOR, Washington, DC, 2005, by Carol J. Pierce Colfer. To order contact Grace Hill: hill@rff.org.

GUIDELINES FOR PARTICIPATORY BIODIVERSITY INVENTORY AND MONITORING OF SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

This manual was written as part of a research project for the National Commission on Science for Sustainable Forestry. It presents guidelines on how to involve the public in participatory monitoring projects. Participatory monitoring is a process that has increased in popularity in the last several decades, reflecting the understanding that natural resource decisions are less controversial and more effective when stakeholders who have an interest in the results are involved in the process. The guidelines set forth in the manual are designed to help managers and scientists design and implement participatory monitoring projects.

To view the manual, visit:
<http://www.ifcae.org/projects/ncssf3/NCSSF-C8-2005FinalReport.pdf>

A STEWARDSHIP HANDBOOK FOR FAMILY FOREST OWNERSHIP

This guide, published by The National Association of State Foresters, provides advice on planning, managing and protecting your woods, your investment and your environment.

To view the guide, visit:
<http://www.stateforesters.org/pubs/p&ghandbook.pdf>

COMMUNITY PUBLICATIONS

THE ROLE OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION IN FOREST CERTIFICATION ASSESSMENTS

This report from Dovetail Partners discusses the history of stakeholder involvement in forest certification, different ways in which this involvement is approached through certification systems like FSC and SFI, and offers suggestions for improving the stakeholder consultation component of forest certification, which it concludes is an essential component of the process.

<http://www.dovetailinc.org/DovetailStake1005.html>

HELP FOR MICROENTERPRISE PRACTITIONERS

Following up on the release of its new publication, *Opening Opportunities, Building Ownership: Fulfilling the Promise of Microenterprise in the United States*, FIELD has produced a new kit designed to help practitioners. *Fulfilling the Promise: An Action Planning Kit for Practitioners* can help organizations reflect on the challenges they face, assess their strengths and weaknesses, and begin formulating actions for a stronger future. The kit includes: a brief "Guide for Board and Staff" that outlines an action planning process, a CD-ROM containing a PowerPoint presentation designed to spark conversation between board and staff, and other helpful materials.

To learn more about the kit, go to <http://fieldus.org/li/ActionPlanningKit.htm>

RURAL AMERICA AT A GLANCE, 2005

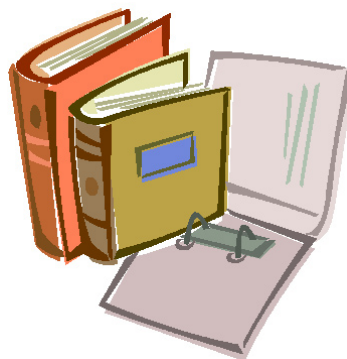
Rural America at a Glance, 2005 is a six-page brochure that highlights the most recent indicators of social and economic conditions in rural areas for use in developing policies and programs to assist rural areas. The brochure is the fourth in a series of reports that uses current social and economic data to highlight population, labor market, income, and poverty trends in rural areas. This brochure provides information on key rural conditions and trends for use by public and private decision makers and others in efforts to enhance the economic opportunities and quality of life for rural people and their communities.

To download this publication, go to <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/EIB4/>

SCIENCE PRIORITIES FOR REDUCING THE THREAT OF INVASIVE SPECIES TO SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY

This article has been published online in *BioOne*, an online collection of bioscience research journal articles. This article presents an interdisciplinary strategy of research, development, and applications to reduce the threat of invasive species. It also offers recommendations to spur action by public and private entities that too often are slow, reluctant, or unable to act and recommendations to enhance the success of prevention and management actions.

To view the article, visit <http://www.bioone.org>





CONFERENCES & WORKSHOPS

JANUARY 2006

The Quivera Coalition's 5th Annual Conference

January 12-14, 2006

Albuquerque, NM

“Bridging the Urban-Rural Divide: Reconnecting People to Land and Each Other.” Join the Quivera Coalition to discuss the long-term economic and ecological health of the West.

For more information: www.quiveracoalition.org

MARCH 2006

Association of American Geographers – Annual Meeting

March 7-11, 2006

Chicago, IL

This year's program includes five sessions on Participatory Research including two organized by the Community Forestry Research Fellowship Program.

For more information:

<http://www.aag.org/annualmeetings/>

Twenty-Ninth Annual Appalachian Studies Conference

March 17-19, 2006

Dayton, OH

“Both Ends of the Road: Making the Appalachian Connection” Appalachian roads are not merely transportation corridors for carrying migrants and materials. They are economic connections that carry people to their jobs and back, cultural connections that carry ideas from place to place, and social connections that keep families in touch and friendships intact.

For more information: www.appalachianstudies.org

APRIL 2006

Pacific Sociological Association's 77th Annual Meeting

April 20-23, 2006

Los Angeles, CA

“Playing with Sociology: Pedagogy, Postmodernism and Pop Culture” For more information: www.csus.edu/psa

20th Anniversary National Conference on Undergraduate Research (NCUR)

April 6-8, 2006

Ashville, NC

Join NCUR to celebrate 20 years of undergraduate research. We will be inviting proposals from undergraduate students and faculty in all disciplines to present in oral sessions, posters, artistic performances and visual art exhibits.

For more information: <http://www.ncur.org/>

Making Biomass Work

April 6-7, 2006

Klamath Falls, OR

How to Meet Community, Economic, and Ecological Needs: This two-day conference will address the most current issues and knowledge regarding sustainable biomass utilization in the Northwest, and explore the interdependence between forest restoration, biomass utilization, and rural economic revitalization.

For more information: www.sustainablenorthwest.org

CONFERENCES & WORKSHOPS



MAY 2006

Association for Enterprise Opportunity Annual Conference: Microenterprise

*May 16-19, 2006
Atlanta, GA*

“Development: From Dreams to Reality” The conference will offer a wide variety of workshops and networking opportunities intended to strengthen and shape participants’ skills to better assist low and moderate-income entrepreneurs to start and expand small businesses.

For more information: www.microenterpriseworks.org/conferences/aeo2006/index.htm.

Smallwood 2006

*May 16 - 18, 2006
Richmond, VA*

This conference will provide state-of-the-art information on small-tree utilization and to foster peer-to-peer learning. The quantities of biomass being generated from thinning operations, land clearing, and natural disasters drive the need to create solutions for using low-value and waste wood.

For more information:
www.forestrycenter.org/calendar.cfm

Symposium on Sustainable Agriculture, Community & Environment in the Pacific Northwest

*May 18-20, 2006
Richland, WA*

Since NAFTA dynamics of agricultural production and trade in the Pacific NW have changed dramatically. How have growers, agriculture-related businesses, communities and social institutions, and others responded to these threats & opportunities? What further changes and innovations are required to strengthen foundations for sustainability in the region? Such questions will be addressed at this symposium.

For more information: www.tricity.wsu.edu/crs

JUNE 2006

5th Annual Hawaii International Conference on Social Sciences

*May 31 - June 3, 2006
Honolulu, HI*

The conference will provide many opportunities for academicians and professionals from social science related fields to interact with members inside and outside their own particular disciplines. Call for Papers/ Abstracts/Submissions Deadline: January 24, 2006

For more information: www.hicsocial.org

12th International Symposium on Society and Resource Management (ISSRM)

*June 3-8, 2006
Vancouver, Canada*

The official meeting of the International Association for Society and Natural Resources will be hosted by Simon Fraser University and the conference activities will take place on the campus of the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, Canada. The ISSRM is the largest gathering of social scientists and managers in resource management worldwide and this is the first time that the symposium will be held in Canada. Organized session proposals due Jan. 10, 2006. Individual presentation abstracts due Jan. 31, 2006.

<http://www.issrm2006.rem.sfu.ca>

Agricultural History Society Annual Meeting

*June 15-17, 2006
Cambridge, MA*

The theme of this year’s conference, Agrarian Societies, is expected to attract a wide range of scholars. The tentative agenda includes the following topics: The Politics of Food Production, States and Farmers: Boon or Bane?, The Power and Meaning of Place: rural, urban, and suburban spaces, Agriculture and Rural Industrialization, Gender, Production, and Consumption in Rural America, Animals and Agriculture

For more information: www.usi.edu/libarts/history/AHS/

CONFERENCES & WORKSHOPS



JUNE 2006

20th Annual Meeting of the Society for Conservation Biology

*June 24-29, 2006
San Jose, CA*

“Conservation Without Borders” A primary objective of the meeting is to transcend real and perceived boundaries of ecology, sociology, politics, and human behavior that impede conservation science and its application. By leveraging the intellectual capital of professionals and students, we aim to build conservation capacity at local, regional, and global levels. Major topic areas will range from partnerships with private landowners to marine and freshwater conservation to transboundary conservation.

For more information: <http://conbio.net/2006/>

JULY 2006

XVI ISA World Congress of Sociology “The Quality of Social Existence in a Globalizing World”

*July 23 – 29, 2006
Durban, South Africa*

Continental issues of global concern will be discussed. Durban provides the international social science community with an opportunity to encounter a society in transition, reconstruction and development.

For more information: www.ucm.es/info/isa/congress2006/

Rural Sociological Society - 69th Annual Meeting

*July 28-31, 2006
Louisville, KY*

“Perils and Promises of Globalization: Difference, Resistance, and Possibility” Poster, paper, panel and session proposals are due February 1st. Papers for the Graduate Student Paper Competition are due April 15th.

For more information: www.ruralsociology.org/annual-meeting/2006/index.html

JULY 2006

Announcing the VII International Shortcourse in Agroecology 2006

*July 2-15-, 2006
Matagalpa, Nicaragua*

“Agroecology, Community and Action: Integrating Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods in Rural Landscapes” This two-week shortcourse features a synthesis between the science of Agroecology and a Participatory Action-Research approach. Our approach integrates experiential and academic learning through a combination of fieldtrips, lectures, readings and discussions. In Matagalpa, Nicaragua the coffee cooperatives have agreed to share their experiences and offer a living case study. This course will be taught in Spanish, so fluency is required.

For more information: <http://www.agroecology.org/shortcourse/index.html>, email course@communityagroecology.net, or contact the course organizer, Dr. Chris Bacon at Tel. 831-459-3619, Fax. 831-459-2867.

NOVEMBER 2006

3rd International Fire Ecology & Management Congress

*Nov 13-17, 2006
San Diego, CA*

The Third Fire Ecology and Management Congress provides a week long focus on the science and technology that are the basis for the management of wildland fire. The theme of the opening plenary session is “Changing fire regimes: Context and consequences,” featuring invited speakers who will further explore this topic that is so significant for fire management. Topics will range from fire effects on vegetation and wildlife, fire in a landscape context, fuels management, and post fire rehabilitation, to the latest technology for predicting and monitoring fire. An exhibit will showcase new products, technology, and tools.

For more information:
<http://emmms.wsu.edu/firecongress>