Chapter 3\_1 Notes (overhead)

Learning about ecosystems

Traditional Ecological Knowledge

-knowledge gathered by First Nations people about their HOME environments.

-based on beliefs, cultures, and values

-gathered over thousands of years of experience

-PEOPLE are PART OF the ENVIROMENT

-everything made by The Creator

-all things have life

-all things are related (what you do to one thing impacts everything)

-harmony and balance needed between all things

-adds to our understanding

-different ways to care for the environment with less impact on it

Ecosystem Monitoring

-AKA environmental monitoring

-checking on and monitoring the condition of an ecosystem

-comparing data over time to monitor changes and conditions

a) Physical monitoring

-Changes in the LANDSCAPE over time

-use satellites, remote sensing, photographs, maps, surveys, traditional knowledge, etc.

b) Environmental monitoring

-Changes in CLIMATE and WEATHER PATTERNS over time

-use weather stations, public records, satellites, traditional knowledge, etc.

c) Chemical monitoring

-Changes in the quality of the air/soil/water over time

-use monitoring stations, instrumentation

d) Biological monitoring

-Changes in ORGANISMS and POPULATIONS over time

-surveys, traditional knowledge, hunting data

Methods of Monitoring

BASELINE DATA

-this is what you begin with, your first record

-all future measurements are referenced back to this to define / see change

Permanent plots

-study site kept over time

-year to year monitoring for many years

Annual survey

-done once a year, at the same time, done the same way

Environmental Impact Assessment

A formal report that describes the impact on an environment of any proposed developments/changes in the environment.