

How can I promote change about an environmental issue?

This is always a great place to start with research. When forming questions you can begin to find out where the gaps are. Remember the purpose of your questioning when starting your research.

- Who is your audience?
- What is the issue?
- What is the evidence?
- What should they do about it?

- Links
- Sources
- Notes

- The name of the article or page
- Author or editors (sometimes found at the bottom of the page)
- Organization or larger website contained (ie. North Shore News).
- Date

“The tiny lichen that could stop Teal-Jones from logging Fairy Creek’s old-growth”

Shaena Lambert

National Observer

Sep 11, 2021 - Visited Sep 19, 21

<https://www.nationalobserver.com/2021/09/11/news/tiny-lichen-could-stop-teal-jones-logging-fairy-creek-old-growth>

- Endangered Species
 - Old Growth Specklebelly Lichen
 - Marbled Murrelets
 - Red legged tree frogs?
- Lichen important for cooling environment
 - Less old growth forests = more wildfires

“Pacheedaht elder’s support for Fairy Creek protesters puts him at odds with own council”

Norman Galimski

Times Colonist

July 11, 2021 - Visited Sep 25, 21

<https://www.timescolonist.com/islander/pacheedaht-elder-s-support-for-fairy-creek-protesters-puts-him-at-odds-with-own-council-1.24340943>

- elder bill jones views on logging Fairy Creek

<https://thenarwhal.ca/fairy-creek-blockade-bc-old-growth/>

“Fairy Creek: Indigenous-Led Blockade of Old Growth Logging Is Now Canada’s Largest Civil Disobedience”

Democracy Now!

Sep 14, 2021 - Visited Sep 19, 21

https://www.democracynow.org/2021/9/14/fairy_creek_blockade_bc_canada

TOPIC: Fairy Creek

Articles About Fairy Creek

The Narwhal

<https://thenarwhal.ca/?s=Fairy+Creek>

“Fairy Creek Blockades”

The Narwhal

Visited Sep 19, 21

<https://thenarwhal.ca/topics/fairy-creek-blockade/>

“Inside the Pacheedaht Nation’s stand on Fairy Creek logging blockades”

Sarah Cox

The Narwhal

July 1, 2021 - Visited Sep 20, 21

<https://thenarwhal.ca/pacheedaht-fairy-creek-bc-logging/>

- Views of Pacheedaht members

“10 reason to save old-growth forests”

Sierra Club BC

Dec 2020 - visited Sep 18, 21

<https://sierraclub.bc.ca/10-reasons-to-save-old-growth/>

“What you need to know about old growth trees in B.C. — and the threats facing them”

Chad Pawson

CBC News

May 30, 2021 - Visited Sep 18, 21

<https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/british-columbia/old-growth-trees-british-columbia-1.6045289>

“More old-growth logging deferrals coming, says B.C. on anniversary of review promising forestry overhaul”

Chad Pawson

CBC News

Sep 11, 2021 - Visited Sep 18, 21

<https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/british-columbia/more-old-growth-logging-deferrals-coming-1.6171833>

A New Future For Old Growth Forests - Old Growth Strategic Report”

Al Gorley, Garry Merkel

Gov BC

Sep 18

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/forestry/stewardship/old-growth-forests/strategic-review-20200430.pdf>

“BC’s Old Growth Forest: A Last Stand For Biodiversity”

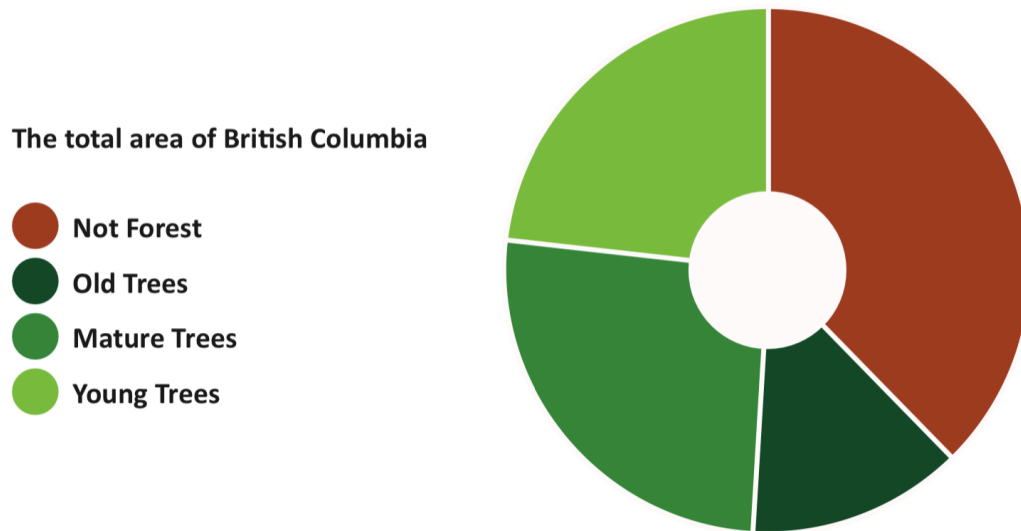
Karen Price, Rachel F. Holt, Dave Daust

April 2020 - Visited Sep 18, 21

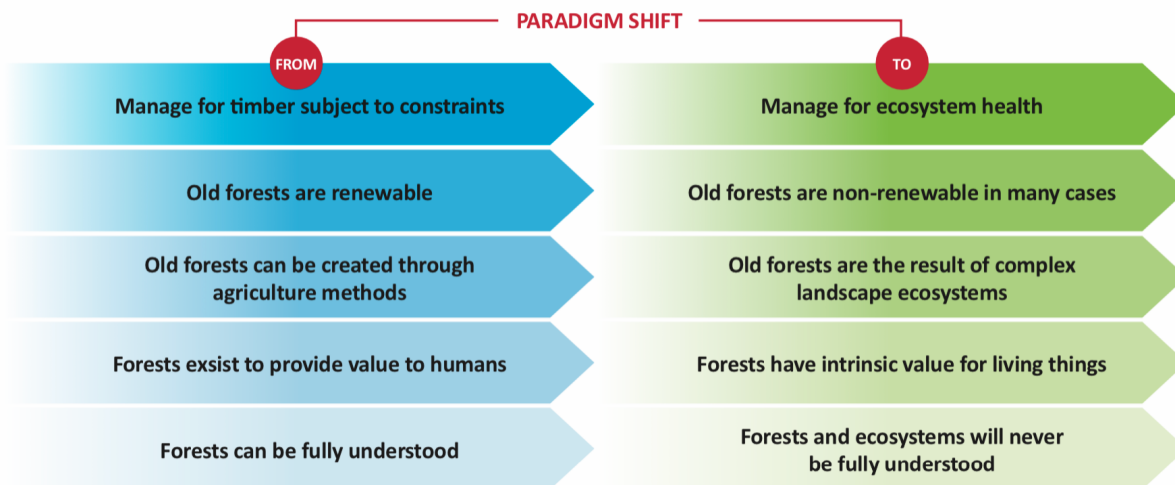
<https://veridianecological.files.wordpress.com/2020/05/bcs-old-growth-forest-report-web.pdf>

The amount of forest with old trees.

The total area of British Columbia is nearly 95 million hectares, of which 60% is forest. Based on the government's forest inventory definitions, about 23%, or 13.2 million hectares is "old growth".

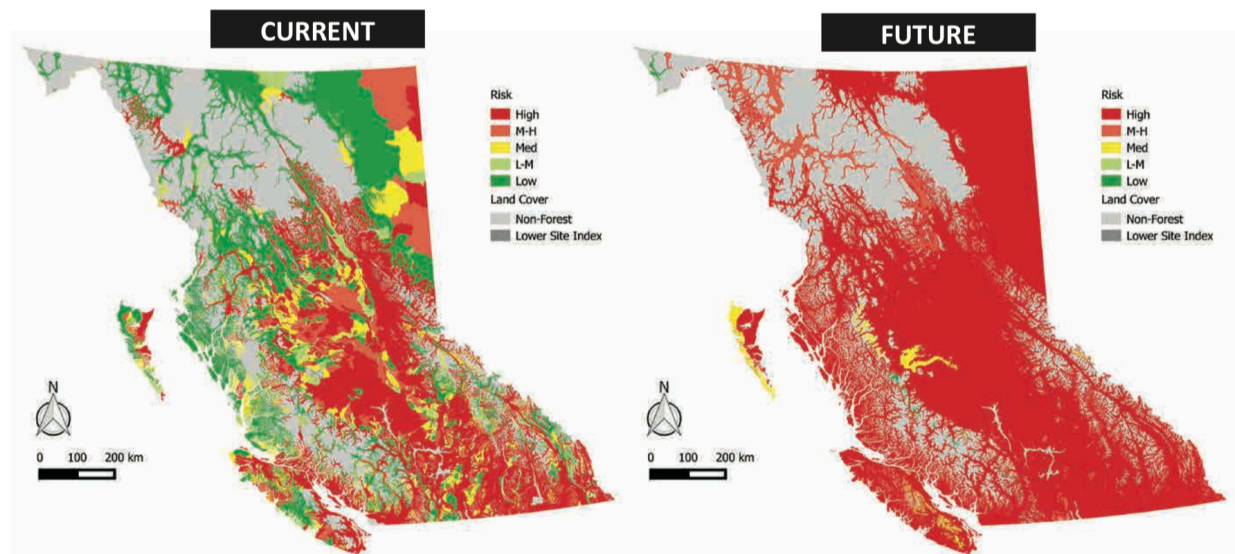


- Productive Old growth (grows very large trees) only covers 3% of the province
- EXERPT: These complex old growth forests play critical ecological functions in harnessing the sun's energy through photosynthesis, storing carbon in large live and dead trees, collecting, filtering, cooling and transporting water, gathering nutrients from the atmosphere (e.g., via epiphytic lichens), providing nurse logs for the next generation of trees, and building soil.
- Functioning old growth forests deliver ecosystem services valued by people, including food, water, fuel, medicines and timber, recreation and tourism opportunities, and cultural and spiritual values.
- Forest policy in BC does not maintain the natural range of ecosystem diversity, thus posing high risk to biodiversity and long-term carbon storage.
- The transition from logging old forest to logging second growth is imminent. Without immediate action we will lose these globally priceless old forests — and still have to deal with a volume-based industry that has not planned for the transition.



- Some of the many values found in forests with old and ancient trees are:
 - Unique conditions and processes that are important to conservation of biodiversity;
 - Unique species, many of which are still undiscovered;
 - Banks of genetic material for future use or adaptation strategies;
 - High value timber with qualities not found in younger forests;
 - Resistance to fire;
 - Interception and storage of water;
 - High carbon storage and sequestration capacity;
 - Botanical forest products, including medicinal, edible, decorative, and ceremonial plants;
 - Fish and wildlife habitats, including essential attributes for nesting or denning, thermal protection and hiding from predators;
 - Spiritual and cultural uses, including carvings, canoes, and ceremonial poles;
 - Aesthetics such as resident viewing and tourism;
 - Commercial and non-commercial recreation; and
 - Knowing they are there for their own sake — intrinsic value.

Consistent with what we heard from several provincial government staff, a recent report submitted to the panel by a group of independent scientists illustrates that we are in situations of high risk to biodiversity in many areas in the province, particularly in high-productivity, low elevation ecosystems. More troubling is the future projection where almost all of the province will be in high biodiversity risk once our current management approach harvests most of the available old forest. The time to complete this transition depends on the available old forest and various industry and economic factors in each region.



- In addition to the function of forests with old trees in the carbon cycle, old trees also play a role in mitigating the impacts of climate change on ecosystems, human communities and infrastructure. For example:
 - Regulation of air temperatures (cooler in summer, warmer in winter) and local climate that can be critical to the health of other plant communities, wildlife, and humans.
 - Regulation of water temperature, evaporation, cleanliness, flow volume and timing.
 - Resistance to fire due to cooler, moister internal forest conditions.

