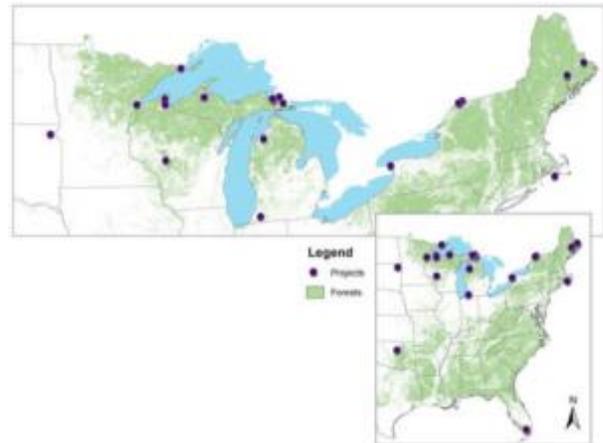




June 2020 Story Archives

The Tribal Adaptation Menu (TAM) continues to be utilized across the Midwest, Northeast, and Southeast

Dibaginjigaadeg Anishinaabe Ezhitwaad also known as the **Tribal Adaptation Menu (TAM)** continues to be utilized as a resource for Tribal climate adaptation planning and resilience for Tribal Nations in the Great Lakes region and beyond, including in the Northeast and Southeast. Although in-person workshops have been put on hold due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, the TAM author team continues to hold cohort calls for TAM workshop participants to share updates on their current projects, discuss plans to host and develop future workshops, and to host guest speakers working with Tribal Nations and communities on climate adaptation and resilience projects. For more information on the TAM or to discuss hosting a future workshop for your community contact Sara Smith (ssmith@menominee.edu) or Rob Croll (rcroll@glifwc.org).



Seneca Nation of Indians Receives Award for Climate and Health Communication

The Seneca Nation of Indians has received an award from the National Indian Health Board's (NIHB) Climate Ready Tribes Project to develop climate and environmental health communication materials. The overall goal of this project is to build capacity related to climate health by increasing knowledge and awareness of climate change in order to increase Tribal Nations' ability to recognize threats and to support Tribal Nations to take action. Typically there are three awards given per year. This year the Tribal Nations awarded were the Seneca Nation of Indians, Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska, and the Greenville Rancheria. For more information on the program see [here](#).

New York Times Publishes Story on the Shinnecock Indian Nation and Resilience



The New York Times published a story on the work of the Shinnecock Indian Nation – Environmental Department and partners to restore the beaches in order to buffer from the impacts of coastal erosion and sea level rise. The Shinnecock Indian Nation is a coastal Tribal Nation located on Long Island, New York near South Hampton. Following the flooding and coastal erosion impacts from Hurricane Sandy in 2012, (as well as decades of erosion with sea level rise) the Shinnecock Indian Nation has worked

diligently to restore coastal areas with dredged sand and planting of native beach grasses and other plants. These efforts extend and elevate the beach between Shinnecock Bay and the Shinnecock Indian Nation community. Boulders placed along the low-tide line help to reduce further erosion by impeding wave action before the force of the waves reach the sand. The story on the Shinnecock Indian Nation emphasizes the value of “nature-based solutions” to the impacts of climate change and sea level rise. For the full story see [here](#) (note: a subscription may be required).

Auburn University Ph.D. Student Studies Ancient Southeastern Climates to understand the Modern Climate Change Implications for the Future



Leah Travis-Taylor is a new Ph.D. student at the Auburn University Department of Geosciences. Leah completed her Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees at the University of Alabama and her studies focused on the behavior of ancient, extinct marine reptiles in the ecosystems that sustained them during a past warm climate. Her research adds perspective on the implications of climate change on modern-day marine reptiles. Leah’s grandmother is a citizen of the *Poarch Band of Creek Indians* in Alabama, and Leah is actively involved in SACNAS (Society for Advancement of Chicanos/Hispanics and Native Americans in Science). Now at Auburn University, Leah specializes in the study of ancient climates (paleoclimatology), and her research investigates past precipitation variability in the Gulf of Mexico region from evidence found in stalagmites. Stalagmites are rock formations

common in limestone caves, that form from material deposited from water dripped from the cave ceiling. Stalagmites are layered and can provide clues into changes in past hydrology and precipitation going back thousands of years.

Through the development of stalagmite records from caves in the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean regions, Leah's work will produce some of the oldest, highest-resolution records in these areas. This can provide Tribal Nations in the Southeast region with more information on hydroclimate variability in order to mitigate climate change impacts from more intense events, such as droughts and flooding.

