

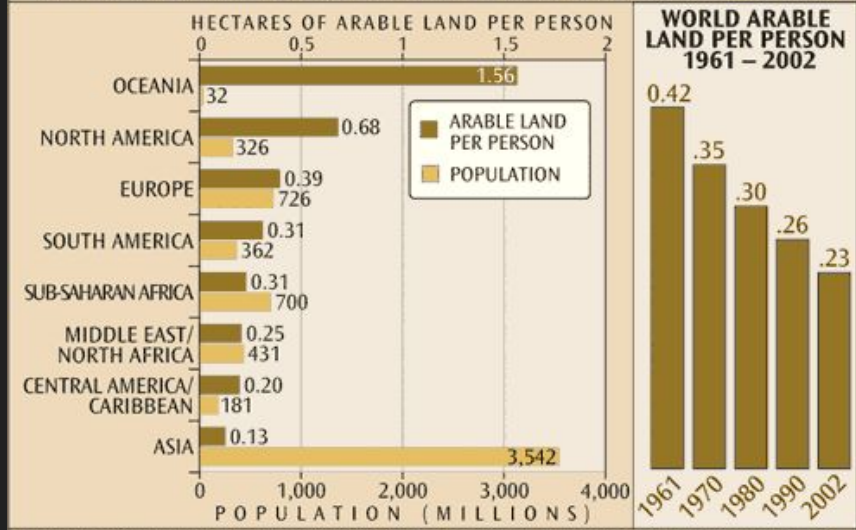
6.7.2017



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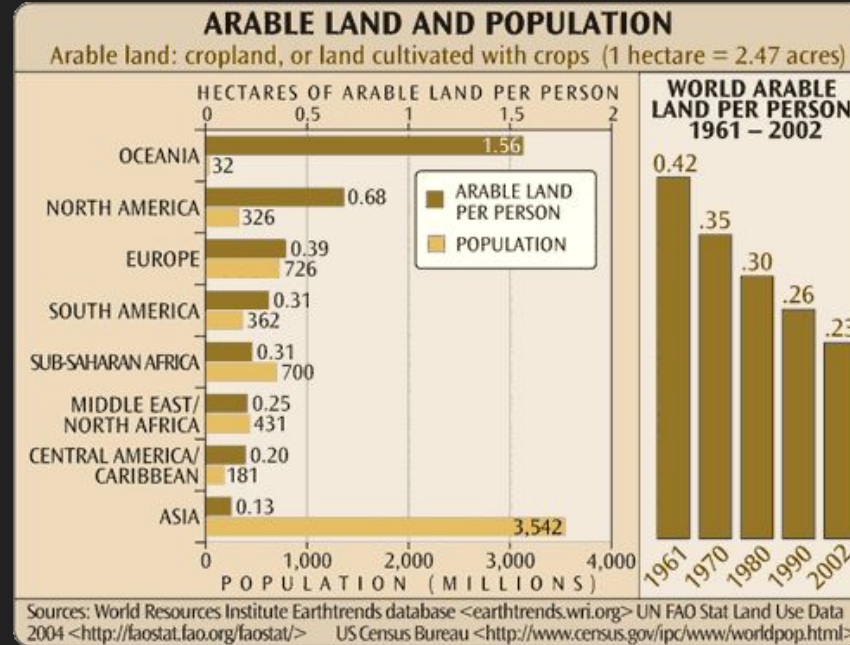
ARABLE LAND AND POPULATION

Arable land: cropland, or land cultivated with crops (1 hectare = 2.47 acres)



Sources: World Resources Institute Earthtrends database <earthtrends.wri.org> UN FAO Stat Land Use Data 2004 <<http://faostat.fao.org/faostat/>> US Census Bureau <<http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/worldpop.html>>

on a global scale
the annual loss
of soil costs the
world about US
\$400 billion per
year



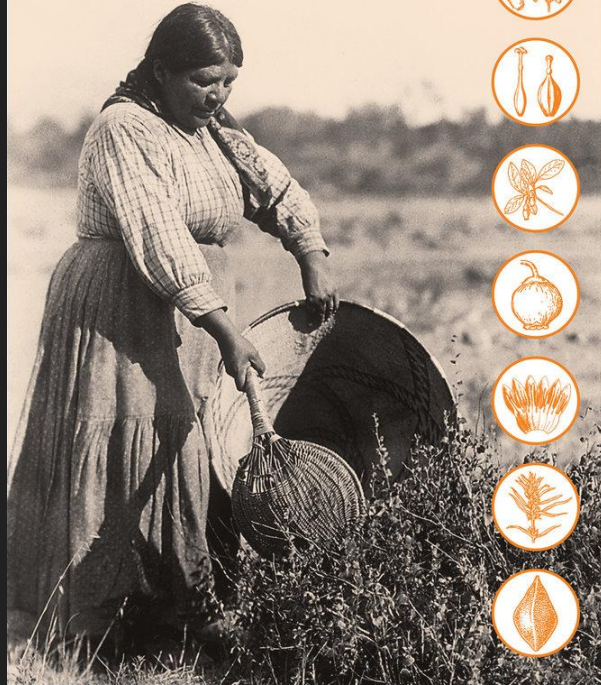
Eswaran, H., R. Lal and P.F. Reich. 2001. Land degradation: an overview. In: Bridges, E.M., I.D. Hannam, L.R. Oldeman, F.W.T. Pening de Vries, S.J. Scherr, and S. Sompatpanit (eds.). Responses to Land Degradation. Proc. 2nd. International Conference on Land Degradation and Desertification, Khon Kaen, Thailand. Oxford Press, New Delhi, India.

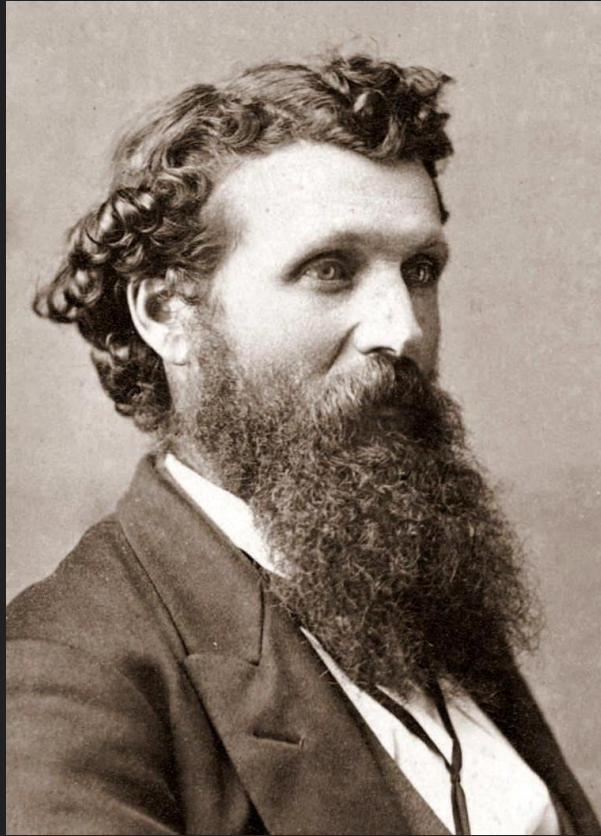
In spring quarter of 2017, I will continue to create a business that focuses on regional agricultural exchanges. To learn more about regional agricultural models, I will perform research on the bygone commodity systems practiced by the First Nations of America and blogposts will subsequently be created about this research.

M. KAT ANDERSON

TENDING THE WILD

NATIVE AMERICAN KNOWLEDGE
AND THE MANAGEMENT OF
CALIFORNIA'S NATURAL RESOURCES





Public Domain



"God never made an ugly landscape. All that the sun shines on is beautiful, so long as it is **wild**; and much in every landscape is unchangeably **wild**, especially light, which falls everywhere."

John Muir, 1897



http://www.sonoma.edu/cei/prairie/history/last_10000years.html

California coastal grasslands were burned every 1-3 years by Native Californians to increase harvests of grains, tubers, and bulbs. These regular burnings also kept conifer trees from becoming established due to their inability to withstand fire.



Yosemite Conservancy



Dry Fruits, seeds, and grains: walnut, hazelnut, California bay, buckeye, chinquapin, acorn, pinyon pine, sugar pine, gray pine, blue wild rye, California brome, wild oats, Indian ricegrass, coast tarweed, common madia, lupine, cockbur, California lomatium, woolly sunflower, peppergrass, chia, mule ears, witchgrass, cattail, valley tassel, desert ironwood, yellow pond lily, evening primrose, desert nama, white navarretia, arrow-grass, meadow foam, melic grass

Bulbs, corms, rhizomes, taproots, and tubers: brackwood lily, Washington lily, bear-grass, white brodiaea, golden brodiaea, ituriel's spear, fire craen fern, wild onions, camas, soaproot, purple amole, balsam root, yampah, pussyears, mariposa lily, sanicle, common goldenstar, harvest brodiaea, Kaweah brodiae, blue dicks, ookow, snake lily, wild hyacinth, leopard lily, recker flower, small ground-cone, Hartweg's orchid

Leaves and stems: agave, yucca, mountain dandelion, wild onion, pigweed, angelica, wild celery, clover, cattail, tule, nettle, violet, American vetch, mule ears, narrow-leaved milkweed, red maids, jewelflower, tansy mustard, shooting star, dudleya, horsetail, soaproot, miner's lettuce, bractscale, goosefoot, Indian rhubarb, California ground-cone, thistle, candy flower, nude buckwheat, cow parsnip, prince's plume, fiddleneck, sweet cicely, watercress, water parsley



'In the old days there used to be lots more game - deer, quail, gray squirrels, rabbits. They burned to keep down the brush. The fire wouldn't get away from you. It wouldn't take all the timber like it would now. In those times, the creeks ran all year round. You could fish all season. Now you can't because there's no water. Timber and brush now take all the water. There were never the willows in the creeks like there are now. Water used to come right out of the ground. I remember Yosemite when I was a kid. You could see from one end of the Valley to the other. Now you can't even see off the road. There were big oaks and big pines and no brush. There were nice meadows in there.'

James Rust

