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# Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Change: Producing Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) and Bush Beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) for Improved Food Security and Resilience in a Canadian Subarctic First Nations Community

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Academic Editor: Marc A. Rosen

Received: 16 January 2015 / Accepted: 30 April 2015 / Published: 8 May 2015

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**Abstract:** Aboriginal people in Canada experience disproportionately high rates of diet-related illnesses, such as obesity and diabetes. Food insecurity has been identified as a contributing factor to these illnesses along with a loss of traditional lifestyle. Current food systems within northern subarctic and arctic regions of Canada rely heavily on imported foods that are expensive (when available), and are environmentally unsustainable. A warming subarctic and arctic climate present challenges, but also offers the opportunity for local agricultural production that can increase food security and promote a more sustainable food system. In this study the feasibility of sustainably growing potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) utilizing agroforestry practices to enhance food security in remote subarctic communities is explored through a case study in Fort Albany First Nation in

northern Ontario, Canada. Potato crops were grown over a two-year period and rotated into plots that had been planted with green bush beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.). Results showed that potatoes and bush beans could be grown successfully in the subarctic without the use of greenhouses with yields comparable to more conventional high-input agricultural methods. In subarctic Canada, sustainable local food production can help to promote social capital, healthier lifestyles, and food security.

**Keywords:** food security; aboriginal; sustainable food production; arctic; subarctic; agroforestry

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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Canadian Aboriginal Health

Aboriginal groups (Metis, Inuit and First Nations) face a shorter life expectancy from birth compared to non-Aboriginal Canadians [1]. This difference in life expectancy has been attributed to numerous environmental factors, such as overcrowding, poverty, environmental contamination, geospatial remoteness, and food insecurity [2–4]. Restricted access to nutritional foods has resulted in disproportionately higher rates of obesity in Aboriginal communities. Over the last 25 years, obesity rates in Aboriginal communities rose more than 50% compared to the rest of Canada [5]. At present, obesity rates in Aboriginal children and adolescents are increasing which will ultimately lead to increased incidences of diet-related illnesses, such as type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular disease [6–9].

Food insecurity in Aboriginal populations in Canada is an urgent issue that must be addressed [10]. Food insecurity can be defined as individuals within a household not having adequate physical, social or economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food [11]. Indeed, results from the 2008 First Nations Regional Health Survey found that among Canadian Aboriginals over 50% of households were considered to be food insecure. The high rate of food insecurity in Aboriginal Canadian communities was attributed to multiple factors including environmental contamination, climate change, and the movement away from a traditional subsistence diet to a modern diet [7]. Further, there appears to be a strong relationship between food security and community location [7]. It was suggested that the more northerly and remote a community's location, the higher the incidence of food insecurity [7,10]. Prevalence rates were reported as high as 70% for remote Aboriginal communities [7,10]. For the purpose of this article, northern Aboriginal communities are defined as communities in arctic and subarctic regions, north of the 51° latitude.

### 1.2. Current Food Systems in Northern Canadian Aboriginal Communities

Historically, traditional diets included wild game, berries and plants that promoted physical and mental health [12]. However, with time, the consumption of traditional foods declined in many Aboriginal communities. The loss of hunting and fishing for traditional meats was attributed to numerous barriers including a rise in gasoline prices, unpredictable and dangerous environmental conditions, and lack of time [13]. Furthermore, a loss of Indigenous knowledge due to the Government

of Canada's attempt to assimilate Aboriginal Canadians into "mainstream" Canadian society resulted in a loss of knowledge on hunting, gathering and traditional food preparation techniques [12]. Today, many northern diets contain little traditional food with wild meat, fish and berries replaced with modern import-based processed foods [12,14].

A major barrier to eating nutritious market foods in many arctic and subarctic communities is the high cost of poor-quality food items and, when fresh produce is available, it is often spoiled [7,14–16]. Due to geospatial constraints and climate, the majority of food available in northern Aboriginal communities is imported by air year-round, by sea during the ice-free summer months, and by winter ice-road after freeze-up and before break-up. Not only does remoteness result in food prices 2–4 times greater than those in southern communities, it also perpetuates an unsustainable petroleum-based economy, contributing to greenhouse gas emissions and climate change.

Efforts were made by the Canadian Government through the *Nutrition North* program to improve the affordability and availability of fresh and nutritious foods in remote communities. These efforts were associated with mixed success. Critics noted that this program was tailored to what is considered a healthy lifestyle by "outsiders" and there is little control over produce quality [10,17]. Despite attempts from the Canadian Government to improve food security in northern communities, recent research in one remote First Nation community revealed that most respondents interviewed worried about having enough food and if they could afford to eat balanced meals [18].

### 1.3. Current Global Agricultural Practices

The current northern-Canadian import-based food system is unsustainable, with the majority of imported food produced in southern regions through conventional high-input agricultural practices. Current intensive agriculture "has come to draw the inputs which it uses from more distant sources, both spatially and sectorally, to derive an increasing proportion of its energy supplies from non-renewable sources, to depend upon a more narrow genetic base and to have an increasing impact on the environment. This is particularly reflected in its heavy reliance on chemical fertilizers and pesticides, its dependence upon subsidies and price support and its external costs such as threats to other species, environmental pollution, habitat destruction and risks to human health and welfare" [19] (p. 3). Therefore, there is a need for sustainable, healthy and local-subsistence food systems to meet not only the nutritional needs of Aboriginal Canadians living in northern regions, but also, to promote social and ecological health. Historically, agriculture in northern Canada was severely limited by temperature; however, a warming climate presents an opportunity to better understand the potential for more sustainable agricultural practices in the north [20].

### 1.4. More Sustainable Agriculture in Canada's North

Despite an agricultural industry that is worth billions, agriculture in Canada is limited by a short growing season and harsh temperatures [20]. Southern Canadian regions experience a growing season of approximately 200 days while northern arctic and subarctic regions can see growing periods as little as a few weeks [20]. Severe winter temperatures and early frost harm crops; harsh winds make it hard for northern communities to grow crops naturally for food and to generate economic income from local markets. However, the predicted rate of temperature increase for northern regions is nearly double that

of the global average, with temperatures expected to increase 5 °C–7 °C [21–23]. With warming temperatures, the growing season in arctic areas such as Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, Canada and Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Canada will be similar to that of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada today by the year 2050 [20]. Such a change in climate can provide agricultural opportunities to promote increased food security within rural, remote and isolated communities using agroforestry stewardship practices. Agroforestry utilizes woody perennials and crops in patterns that optimize biological interactions.

Fresh produce, grown more sustainably and locally has a positive effect on health and decreases the reliance on costly imported foods. Promotion of local, more sustainable agriculture in Aboriginal communities in the Canadian arctic and subarctic has the potential to enhance food security in a socially and environmentally sustainable way. Warming temperatures in the Canadian arctic and subarctic present an opportunity to investigate the potential for local, more sustainable food production in Aboriginal communities. The aim of this study was to examine the potential to sustainably grow potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) in a subarctic First Nations community with the goal of helping to enhance food security.

## 2. Methods

### 2.1. Research Community

The First Nations community of Fort Albany was chosen as the location for this pilot study. Fort Albany is located in the Canadian subarctic on the western James Bay coast, northern Ontario, Canada. Located along the south shore of the Albany River (52°15'N, 81°35'W), Fort Albany is a remote fly-in community with a population of approximately 850 people. Within the community there is one grocery store and two small convenience stores where groceries can be purchased. However, availability of produce is highly variable and staple food items, such as, potatoes are unavailable for weeks. Traditional foods, such as moose (*Alces alces*), caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*), waterfowl, and fish, are an important part of many community members' diets; however, accessibility issues such as travel costs, unpredictable travel conditions, and changes in bird migration patterns have made the procurement and consumption of traditional foods a challenge [13].

The western James Bay region is characterized by short, cool summers (mean annual temperature of −1.1 °C) with a high annual precipitation (728 mm) and annual growing degree-days (a measure of accumulated heat energy) of 830 (>5 °C) [24]. Fort Albany, like many other communities in arctic and subarctic regions of the world, has already experienced climatic warming [25]. Climate change modeling for this region predicts a future increase in surface-air temperatures and summer rainfall events resulting in potentially favorable agricultural conditions [13,21,23–27].

Fort Albany has a history of conventional and unsustainable agricultural practices [12]. In 1930, Roman Catholic Missionaries cleared some areas close to the community, and planted and maintained relatively large areas of potato, turnip (*Brassica rapa*) and hay [12]. Smaller gardens were planted with beet (*Beta vulgaris*), radish (*Raphanus sativus*), cabbage (*Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata*), lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*), strawberry (*Fragaria ananassa*), onion (*Allium* spp.), tomato (*Solanum lycopersicon*) and carrot (*Daucus carota*) [12]. Agricultural production was maintained using machinery and pesticides; crops were watered during dry periods from a nearby lake and cow manure was used as

fertilizer. Greenhouses were also utilized to extend the growing season of the crops. Community members were required to work in the fields to help plant, maintain and harvest the crops, thereby taking people away from spending time practicing traditional skills [12]. By the 1970s, Missionary support of conventional agriculture stopped, although some community members continued to plant small patches of potatoes, for several years. Previous research showed that community members view gardens as “a means to acquire produce at a cheaper price, especially potatoes, which are favored but very expensive” [12] (p. 8).

## 2.2. More Sustainable Potato Production

The potato is an ideal crop as a starting point in helping to foster and promote sustainable local-food production in northern Aboriginal communities. There are historical accounts dating back to 1858 of potatoes playing an important role in cultural traditions in some Canadian First Nations communities [28]. Further, the potato has become a staple of the modern diet in northern communities. However, the purchase of potatoes in the north is expensive due to their high bulk and weight, increasing air transportation costs. Thus, producing potatoes locally would make potatoes relatively inexpensive. Further, the potato is a cool climate crop that has a requirement of 1000–1100 (>5 °C) growing degree-days to reach optimum harvest [29]. In addition, the potato is extraordinarily adaptive, easy to cultivate, has a long storage life and is nutritious. A 150 g potato contains 110 calories per serving, has a high amount of antioxidants and nearly half of the recommended daily intake of vitamin C. With more potassium than a banana and 10% of the daily value of dietary fiber and iron, potatoes help support a nutritious diet [30]. For the purposes of the presented research, the Shepody Potato variety cultivar was selected, after a pilot study of three potato types in 2011. The Shepody is a white fleshed, russet potato that is well adapted to a short growing season. It is an ideal baking and cooking potato that requires 10%–20% less nitrogen to produce the same yield as other varieties [31].

In order to promote more sustainable potato production, Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations were used as a guideline in the implementation of this research [32]. By definition, GAPs are “principles and codes of practice that are applied to on-farm production and post-production processes and aim at ensuring safe and healthy food and non-food agricultural products while taking into account economical, social and environmental sustainability” [32] (p. 19). Soil and water conservation are two leading GAP principles. Thus, our methods included minimal tillage, hand-weeding, and leaving crop residue in the field to conserve the natural resource base. Potatoes were grown in rotation to help prevent disease and pests. Potatoes were also planted the second year in areas that had been previously planted with legumes [32]. In this study, bush beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) were picked as the legume to be used in rotation with potatoes because it is a nutritious crop. The Provider Bush Bean cultivar was chosen because this variety is known for tolerating a cool soil temperature, a short growing season, with high yields, and a sweet taste.

## 2.3. Site Description

A two-year field study was conducted in the First Nations community of Fort Albany. Two sites were suggested by community members to plant potato crops. The sites were located within a few hundred meters of the community, far enough away to avoid any disturbances but close enough to the

community for logistical reasons. Detailed soil and vegetation analyses were carried out by Spiegelaar *et al.* who noted that the sites had soil conditions amenable for agricultural use [33]. The treed sites (Site A and B in Spiegelaar *et al.* [33]) were located within mature, parallel rows of willow (*Salix spp.*) growing on the banks of old drainage ditches. The open site (Site C in Spiegelaar *et al.* [33]) was located ~200 m from the treed sites, in an open field without any trees. Soil samples from all sites were collected to carry out toxicological analyses—a suite of persistent organic pollutants and a suite of toxic metals—since there is a history of environmental contamination in many First Nations reserves across Canada. Soil toxicological results showed that one treed site and the open site had acceptable levels for agricultural use. However, the other treed site had toxicological results that exceeded acceptable agricultural levels and was excluded from use [34]. The usable treed site had three plots of potato and three plots of bean measuring 10.0 m × 3.3 m, while the open site had three potato and three bean plots measuring 9.0 m × 3.3 m. The size of each plot was determined by the stands of willow and natural contours of the land. The locations of each plot within each site were randomly assigned for the first field season, and used again in the second field season.

#### 2.4. Field Season 2012

Commencing in late May 2012, each site was prepared for planting. In order to maintain appropriate water content, old drainage trenches were re-dug or new ones dug between each plot. The trenches were dug as deep as possible, to control soil moisture within the crops as recommended by Spiegelaar *et al.* [33]. All sites were mechanically tilled with two vertical and two horizontal passes to ensure a tilled depth of approximately 20 cm. Any biomass on the soil surface was tilled into the soil to help enhance levels of soil organic matter, as recommended by Spiegelaar *et al.* [33].

##### 2.4.1. Planting

Planting of potatoes and beans took place on 7 June 2012, Shepody seed potatoes were acquired from a commercial supplier located 404 km south of the community. They were stored in a cool, dark basement for one week prior to planting. The seed potatoes were examined prior to cutting for any signs of disease, and any potentially diseased tuber was discarded. Each seed was cut with a clean knife ensuring they had at least two eyes. Potatoes were planted by hand to a shovel depth of ~20 cm and soil was then mounded over each potato after being placed by shovel into the soil. Potatoes were planted in rows 82 cm (±0.2cm) apart, with 28 cm (±0.2 cm) between plants. Bush bean seed was purchased from a commercial retailer. The bush beans were planted to depth of 4 cm (±0.2 cm), in rows 50 cm (±0.2 cm) apart, with 11 cm (±0.2 cm) between each plant.

After plant emergence, hand-weeding around the plants began and continued throughout the growing season. In early August 2012, hoes were used to mound soil onto the potatoes. Rainfall throughout the summer was adequate for the growing crops; that is, no supplemental water was required.

##### 2.4.2. Potato and Bean Harvest

Beginning mid-August 2012, bush beans were ready to be harvested. Beans were picked from a sub-sample plot of 2.5 m × 5.0 m located in the middle of each plot. These samples were weighed and

the weights of the pods were recorded. The yield (tonnes/hectare) of bush bean was calculated for each site. Those bush beans harvested from the sites were given to the community.

The potato plots were harvested on 25 September 2012. A sub-sample plot measuring 1.5 m × 1.0 m was taken in the center of each potato plot. The number of potato plants and potatoes were noted within each sub-sample plot. The potatoes were exposed to the air to cure for four hours, placed in labeled mesh bags and weighed ( $\pm 0.1$  g) for yield determination. These sub-sample potatoes from the treed and open sites were then given to community members. Once this sampling was completed for all sites there was a community harvest day.

#### 2.4.3. Community Potato Harvest

Potatoes left in both sites were then harvested through a community harvest day that was advertised on social media. Community members came out and were shown how potatoes were grown and harvested. They were also taught proper storage methods for their harvest. Numerous families including children and Elders came out. Each family took home one or two 9 kg bags of potatoes.

#### 2.5. Field Season 2013

Beginning 7 June 2013, crop residue from the previous year was worked into the soil using a small push tiller working the soil with one pass vertically and horizontally. Planting took place on 9 June 2013. Location of the potato plots was reversed from the previous field season; locating this year's crop in plots where beans were grown in the previous season in order to prevent disease. Unlike the previous season, beans were over-seeded and then thinned upon emergence to ensure an optimal plant spacing of 11 cm ( $\pm 0.2$  cm), since it was noted that the seed planted the previous season had a sub-optimal germination rate.

The first two weeks after planting were drier than the previous year and the plots required watering by hand. Water was obtained from surrounding irrigation trenches. The 2013 season saw more community engagement in the way of weeding, mounding of potatoes and general care. Following the 2012 methodology, beans were harvested beginning 28 August 2013.

The potato harvest took place on 6 October 2013, following the 2012 methods. A community potato harvest day took place on 9 October 2013. Again, families took home approximately 9 kg of potatoes each. To better understand what community members thought of the project and of the future of potato production in the community several community members were interviewed. These interviews followed a semi-structured style and were audio-recorded with permission by the interviewee. The interviews were then transcribed verbatim into electronic format. The transcriptions were analyzed following a template organizing approach [35,36].

#### 2.6. Data Analysis of Mean Yield

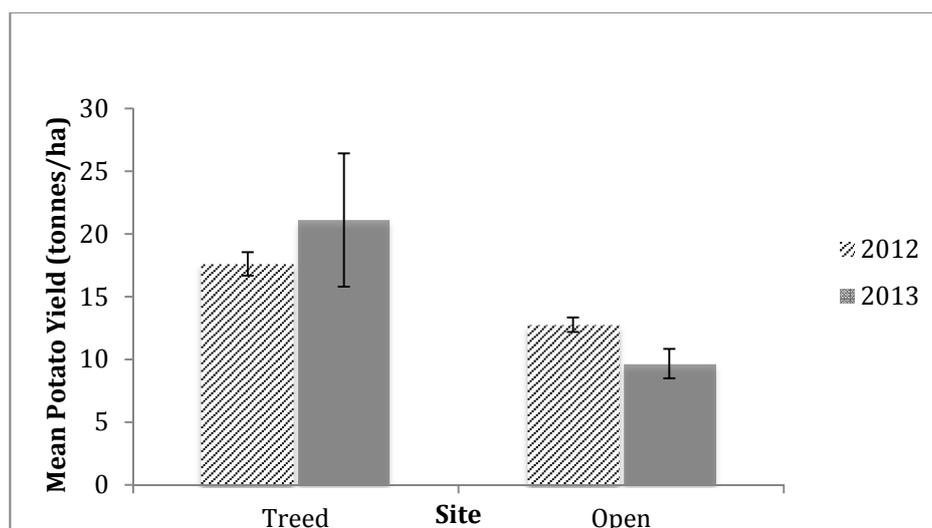
Differences in the mean values of potato and bush bean yields between sites and between years were examined using two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). Results were considered to be significant when  $p < 0.05$ . Data analyses were carried out using the program SPSS version 22 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Analysis of the variance of means for the bush bean yields revealed that the

mean yields showed equal variance and therefore, supported the homogeneity of variance assumption of ANOVA. Analysis of the variance of means revealed that the variances of the mean yields for the potatoes were not equal; however, this has been shown to have little effect on the level of significance in ANOVA [37].

### 3. Results

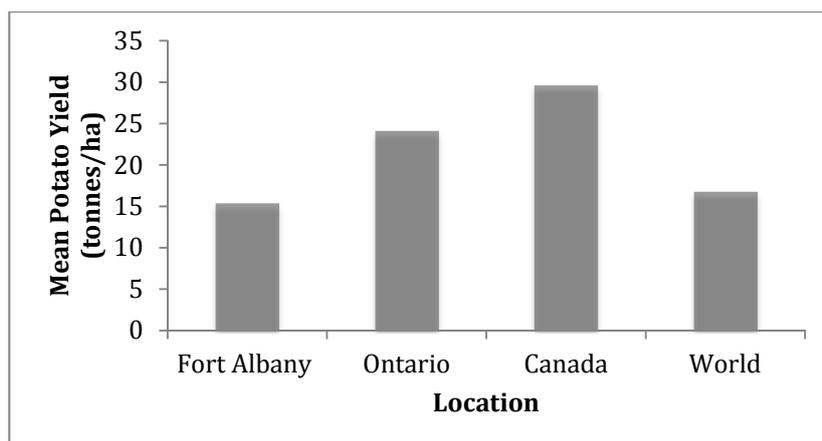
#### 3.1. Potato Yields

The treed site produced the greatest yield of potatoes over both field seasons, and produced double the yield of the open site in 2013 (Figure 1). There was a significant ( $p = 0.02$ ) difference in the potato yields between the treed and open sites. In addition, in 2012, the mean weight of a potato for the treed site was 115.39 g and 89.68 g for the open site. The mean potato weight for the 2013 field season was 136.67 g for the treed site and 83.33 g for the open site. Not only did the treed site produce a larger yield than the open site, but the potatoes were also larger. There was no significant interaction between year and site ( $p = 0.27$ ) and there was no statistically significant difference between years in potato production ( $p = 0.95$ ).



**Figure 1.** Mean potato yield (tonnes/hectare) in the treed and open sites over the two field seasons in Fort Albany, Ontario, Canada. Error bars report standard error for the mean potato yield per plot.

When the mean potato yields for both sites from 2012 were compared to the most recent mean yield information available for provincial (Ontario), national (Canadian) and global potato production, it became apparent that potato production in the subarctic, although less than the Canadian mean, was comparable to the global mean (Figure 2). If the mean yield for the treed site for the 2012 season is used in comparison to the provincial, national and global means, then not only is the yield greater than the global mean but it is close to the provincial and Canadian means.



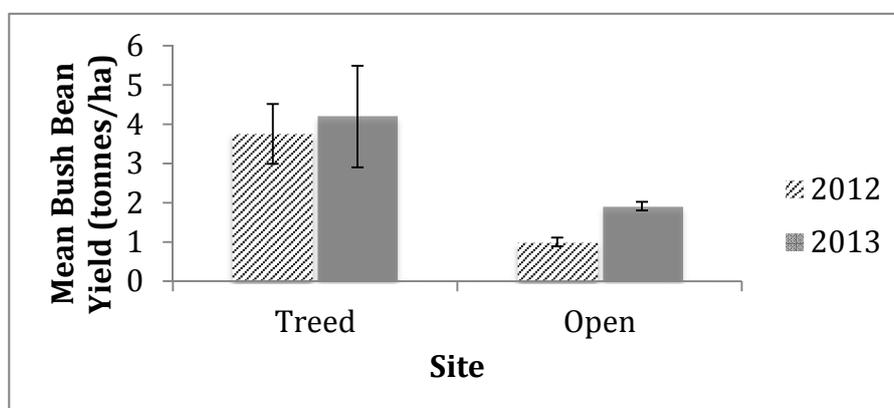
**Figure 2.** Comparing the mean potato yield from Fort Albany to reported provincial, national and global means of potato yields (tonnes/hectare) [38,39].

### 3.2. Bean Harvest

Although not the focus of this research, the bush beans were planted to support future potato production and help maintain soil fertility due to their ability to assimilate atmospheric nitrogen, the beans proved to be an important crop that was given to the community. One community member stated that:

“Introducing the beans was really (an) eye opener for others that I gave [them] and for myself too. When I was collecting, when I took a bite of it, it was really sweet” [40].

The treed site produced significantly ( $p = 0.01$ ) more bush beans regardless of year (Figure 3). Similar to the potato yield, it was found that there was no significant interaction ( $p = 0.76$ ) between year and site. Furthermore, beans picked throughout the study were given away to community members via a local store. Beans were placed in small bags and left in a basket for people to take home (Figure 4). Many people noted that they picked up the beans as they went through the checkout. Since bush beans were relatively new to many community members there was a pre-conceived belief that they had to be boiled before eating. However, after a team member explained that they could be eaten raw, many people ate freshly picked beans without further processing.



**Figure 3.** The mean yield of bush bean in tonnes/hectare produced in the treed and open sites over the two field seasons in Fort Albany, Ontario, Canada. Error bars report standard error for the mean bush bean yield per plot.



**Figure 4.** Basket of bush beans left at a local store for community members to bring home.

### 3.3. Community Involvement and Food Security

The community of Fort Albany was accepting and excited about the potential to grow potatoes in their community. One community member stated that:

“When we were harvesting the potatoes you hear a lot of interest, a lot of interest. They want to see it in their own backyard” [40].

When asked if people felt that this type of gardening would help the community their response was:

“I think this is a good idea, yeah for the community” [41].

“It helps me so I am sure it will help everybody” [42].

Community members noted many benefits of local potato production. One of the main benefits was that there was a sense of community ownership, it was “the community’s thing” and that it brought people together to plant the crops and talk about gardening, and how they might start their own backyard potato patches. Some community members that attended the 2013 potato harvest already showed interest in planting potatoes on their property the following year. Furthermore, during the community harvest, it was noted how expensive the potatoes would have been if they had been purchased at the local store. One community member mentioned that a large majority of the produce available at the local store was imported and that community members were concerned about potential contamination, because they did not know under what environmental conditions the produce was grown. Community members felt that growing their own food in the community would help ensure that they would know what they were eating. Local potato production was seen by many people as a great opportunity to grow their own food and that it offered an opportunity to do things on their own and to look after themselves. When asked about the potential impacts of climate change and if warming temperatures might allow for more food production one community member stated that:

“When it comes to agriculture, you know planting, and it’s really something that we should start getting into. And taking advantage of (the) warmer temperatures and trying to adapt with it. Because I mean if we are not going to adapt with it, I think that just at the end you are probably (going) to hurt yourself if we are not going to adapt to climate change” [40].

When asked if there was a future for local potato production in the community, many people thought there was. Numerous community members felt that many people “would pick it up” [42] and that the more people who saw the gardens and were involved, then the more likely it would be for the community to work together towards local food production. It was apparent that the key to the future of food production in the community is engagement including hands-on experience.

## 4. Discussion

### 4.1. Ecological Sustainability of Potato Production in Northern Aboriginal Communities

Sustainable agricultural practices are developed over time. Sustainability is a process, and not merely a method or a set of rules or principles [43]. By thinking of sustainability as a process, people can set aside pre-conceived notions of what is sustainable agriculture and move towards making informed decisions based on retrospective analysis of system-specific information. According to Rigby and Cáceres, in order to evaluate how sustainable a system is, a question must be asked: “given local conditions, and the agricultural and ecological history of an area, are the agricultural systems operating there becoming more sustainable, are they coming closer to achieving a goal that is constantly being refined and redefined as knowledge and attitudes change?” [43] (p. 33). The GAPs of sustainable potato production helped to guide our initial field trials. The goal was to understand if sustainable potato production was possible in northern First Nations communities. Based on yield information alone, potatoes can be successfully grown at levels close to the Canadian mean. This is an important finding because the yields reported for Ontario, Canada and the World (Figure 1) are from conventional high-input potato production systems, while this study used a low-input process and received similar yields. This is a promising result indicating that local, low-input potato production can be successful and provide high yields to the community. Despite this success, there are common constraints related to long-term potato production that need to be addressed for continued sustainability (Table 1).

**Table 1.** Recommendations to overcome future constraints to sustainable potato production in northern First Nations communities.

Sustainability Constraints	Recommendations
High Fertilizer Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addition of organic compost through the development of community-wide composting systems.</li> <li>• Use of community fish waste as organic fertilizers.</li> <li>• Crop rotation with legumes [32].</li> </ul>
Lack of Efficient Seed Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of community members to harvest and store quality seed potatoes [32].</li> </ul>
Prevalence of Diseases and Insect Pests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of three year crop rotation schedule.</li> <li>• Use of good quality seed and different varieties.</li> <li>• Focus on soil health.</li> <li>• Use of integrated pest management practices.</li> <li>• Community monitoring for the beginning of disease and pest problems [32].</li> </ul>

**Table 1.** *Cont.*

Sustainability Constraints	Recommendations
Conservation of Natural Resource Base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain soil organic matter by leaving as much crop residue as possible especially from beans or other native legumes. Minimum tillage (e.g., autumn chisel plow or spring disk) to maintain water-use efficiency and nutrients [44].</li> <li>• Use of windbreak/shelter belts to improve soil quality and maintain soil moisture.</li> <li>• Use of mulch or cover-crop towards the end of the growing season to help avoid erosion over winter and to enhance levels of soil organic matter [32].</li> </ul>

One of the greatest challenges with northern potato production is the accessibility and availability of seed potatoes. Seed potatoes for this study were shipped into the community from the closest supplier that was 404 km south of Fort Albany. Having to import seed by air is very expensive both financially and environmentally. Farmer seed systems (where farmers use potatoes stored from the previous season's crop as seed potato) offer the opportunity to address these challenges. Historically, there have been constraints surrounding farmer seed systems. This method can result in poor seed quality due to the increased chance of disease in seed potatoes due to improper storage and handling. However, formal training on proper care and storage of seed would help to overcome such challenges [32].

Recent research into sustainable potato production has developed no-till methods of production. During no-till methods potatoes are placed on the surface of the soil and then are covered by mulch, ideally straw. Potatoes then develop under the thick mulch and are easily harvested without digging. This method protects the soil from erosion, regulates soil temperature and moisture, builds soil organic matter and ensures the long-term availability of soil nutrients that help achieve high potato yields [32]. Future potato production in northern communities might be able to employ similar production methods using local plant material such as native legumes and grass clippings instead of straw.

The use of windbreaks also shows promise to increase potato yield while conserving the natural resource base. The treed site was located between rows of willow and produced greater yields compared to the open site for both crops and both seasons. Some of the main benefits of windbreaks include water and nutrient retention, wind protection, increased biodiversity, carbon sequestration, protection from soil erosion and microclimate regulation [45,46].

#### *4.2. Social Sustainability of Potato Production in Northern Communities*

Local food production offers communities the opportunity to take control of their food, their health and their futures. Health and health promotion is a requirement of social sustainability, but also requires community action through community development [47]. Community development focuses on using community resources, such as local food production to empower communities to take control of their endeavors and future [47]. Recent research on the barriers driving food insecurity in Fort Albany identified empowerment as a key issue requiring attention [10]. Empowerment according to Wallerstein is “a social action process that promotes participation of people, organizations, and communities towards the goals of increased individual and community control, political efficiency,

improved quality of community life and social justice” [48] (p. 198). Spiegelaar *et al.* [33] found that community members felt disempowered due to their reliance on grocery stores and their lack of control over the quantity and quality of foods that were brought into their community. Local sustainable food production, whether from potatoes or other crops, has the potential to break the feeling of being tied to the grocery store and enhance social equity and democracy [33]. Community action and its resulting empowerment can enhance community resilience towards environmental change.

Community resilience is an important component of social sustainability [49]. Community resilience is defined as “the existence, development, and engagement of community resources by community members to thrive in an environment characterized by change, uncertainty, unpredictability, and surprise” [49] (p. 401). In a region with documented environmental change, community resilience offers the opportunity for a community to respond to environmental change through adaptation [13]. Local food production has the potential to support mental wellbeing through individual and community empowerment. Recent research into local food production in Aboriginal communities found that producing local foods promoted feelings of health, wellness, life satisfaction and social capital [50,51]. The act of gardening also promoted family time through the involvement of children in the food growing process [51]. Not only does this improve relationships between family members and among families, but it can support knowledge transfer between generations.

#### 4.3. The Future of Sustainable Food Production in Northern Communities

When asked if there was a future for sustainable potato production in the community of Fort Albany, community members unanimously said there was. What is unknown is whether it would be in the form of larger plots of potato production as in this study and/or in the form of backyard home gardens, which we have also initiated [51]. Backyard home gardens would address the concern that the larger potato plots are not as centrally located and accessible to the community, as a backyard garden. Although not as visible and accessible, large community plots located away from the community have the benefits of avoiding vandalism and community dogs, which have been seen as a problem with backyard home gardens [51].

Financial constraints to local food production were noted as potential barriers to future crop production, especially in northern regions where seed and equipment, including rakes and shovels, must be imported. Vandenberg *et al.* found that despite financial requirements, many community members felt so positively towards local food production that they were willing to fund their own gardens [51]. Larger community plots could be supported through the work of volunteers, fundraisers, and the Band Office (*i.e.*, locally elected government made of Chief and Band Council). The ultimate goal of local food production would be self-sufficiency with complete community control over the funding, production and harvesting of the crops. Current research is investigating ways to support this goal. Collecting and saving seeds from previous season’s crops would help reduce the financial costs of planting. In addition, using local seeds, transplanting and cultivating traditional plants would also help to promote financial sustainability. Costly soil amendments such as fertilizers can be locally sourced in the form of community composting initiatives.

Lack of knowledge and education on local food production was also viewed as a barrier to future success. Previous research into backyard gardens reported that many community members reported

feeling they lacked important skills such as trouble identifying vegetables (due to a lack of familiarity) and weeds, and understanding proper planting and harvesting techniques [51]. One example observed during this study was the lack of familiarity with bush beans. Hands-on workshops on sustainable growing practices and vegetable use have recently been given by our research group to help provide information, and empower community members with the knowledge required to successfully grow their own food whether in their backyards or in community plots. Photo books documenting planting, weeding and harvesting methods and skills would help to educate when hands-on workshops are not available. Indeed, our research team has even held youth camps where a large component of hands-on activities included visits to the community plots, to begin engaging the next generation [52].

#### *4.4. Traditional Food Production*

The local production of bush beans and potatoes has the potential to complement traditional diets. Harvesting of traditional foods has become a challenge due to increased travel costs and rapid climate change [13]. Local food production shows a culturally appropriate response to not only the dependence on an import-based food system but also to global warming. The successful production of potato and bean crops shows that there is community support for local food production and that food crops can in fact be sustainably grown. With the implementation of long-term food production our hope is to help the community to grow more traditional crops, such as, berries and medicinal plants along side potatoes and beans to promote community empowerment, resilience and independence.

### **5. Conclusions**

A warming climate in the arctic and subarctic offers opportunities for northern Canadian Aboriginal communities—and other subarctic and potentially arctic communities world-wide—to sustainably grow local foods to promote food security. Through the use of more sustainable agricultural practices, potatoes were successfully produced alongside bush beans in subarctic Ontario, Canada. Community members acknowledged the benefits of local food production and believed that there was a future for more sustainable food production in their community. Introducing local food production systems in northern Aboriginal communities worldwide may foster empowerment and enhance community resilience toward future challenges such as climate change.

### **Acknowledgments**

We thank Fort Albany First Nation for their involvement in this research and the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (grants AHI-120536 and MOP-133395) (Institute of Aboriginal Peoples' Health, and the Institute of Population and Public Health), Health Canada (First Nations and Inuit Health Branch), for funding support.

### **Author Contributions**

Christine D. Barbeau designed and performed the research under the supervision of Leonard J.S. Tsuji and Maren Oelbermann. Jim D. Karagatzides provided academic advice on the data analyses

and work presented in this paper. All authors were involved in the preparation and final approval of the manuscript.

### Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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