Integration of traditional ecological knowledge into nature conservation

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Landscape & vegetation history – Traditional ecological knowledge – Nature conservation
3 questions, Blue – Red – Green

1. Write down your personal answers

2. After make 3 groups, each group has to talk about the their question

3. Introduce for everybody your group (common) opinion, answer for the questions
1. What are the main roles of restoration ecology? (max 3-4)

2. What are the main challenges in restoration ecology general or in your study-work sites? (max 3-4)

3. What are the best practices in restoration ecology general or in your study-work sites? (max 3-4)
What is the role of the human society / local people & community in restoration ecology?
Berkes (2008) writes on science and local knowledge that “each is legitimate in its own right, within its own context; each has its own strengths. The two kinds of knowledge may be pursued separately but in parallel, enriching one another as needed.”

Definition

Traditional ecological knowledge

Berkes et al. (2000) defined it as a “cumulative body of knowledge, practice, and belief, evolving by adaptive processes and handed down through generations by cultural transmission, about the relationship of living beings (including humans) with one another and with their environment”.

Berkes, 1999 Sacred Ecology
2. Why traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) could enhance nature conservation?

„Incorporating TEK into restoration science and practice takes account of cultural diversity and long-standing approaches to sustainable human participation in ecosystems (Turner, 2005).

Recognition of TEK also helps create social, economic, and political space for recognizing traditional ways of life, which can be important for land rights, poverty alleviation, and the political sovereignty of traditional people.‟ (Uprety et al. 2012)
3. History
4. Methodology

Code of ethics – knowledge rights

Social science methodology

Participatory
5. Global level

Over thousands of years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have developed and harnessed knowledge that strengthens environment sustainability and fosters cultural well being.

Indigenous ranger programs draw upon this knowledge and connection to country to protect and manage land and sea country across Australia
Cultural landscape in Gyimes (eastern Carpathians, Romania). (Babai et al., 2014, 2015).

EU and national policies can help maintain the link between cultural and natural capital by respecting traditions and diverse cultural contexts. Molnár & Berkes 2018
6. Hungary

- National Parks
- Education
- Research
- Policy level
Instead different categories or more holistic relationship through practices are recognized. Díaz 2018
The relationship between Land & People

Case study: Wood pasture & Silvopastoral systems
Landscape & vegetation history – Traditional ecological knowledge –
1. What are the main role of restoration ecology?

Wood pasture
2. What are the main challenges in restoration ecology?

3. What are the best practises of wood pastures restorations?

1. Vegetation
2. Community level
3. Society
4. Other aspects ----- valuing systems ---
Cattle grazing through one year

Forest: 8%  
Grassland: 30%  
Grassland and forest: 58%  
Forest, grassland, arable: 4%
Community – Recognition – Local education
Society - Food systems – Biocultural diversity
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