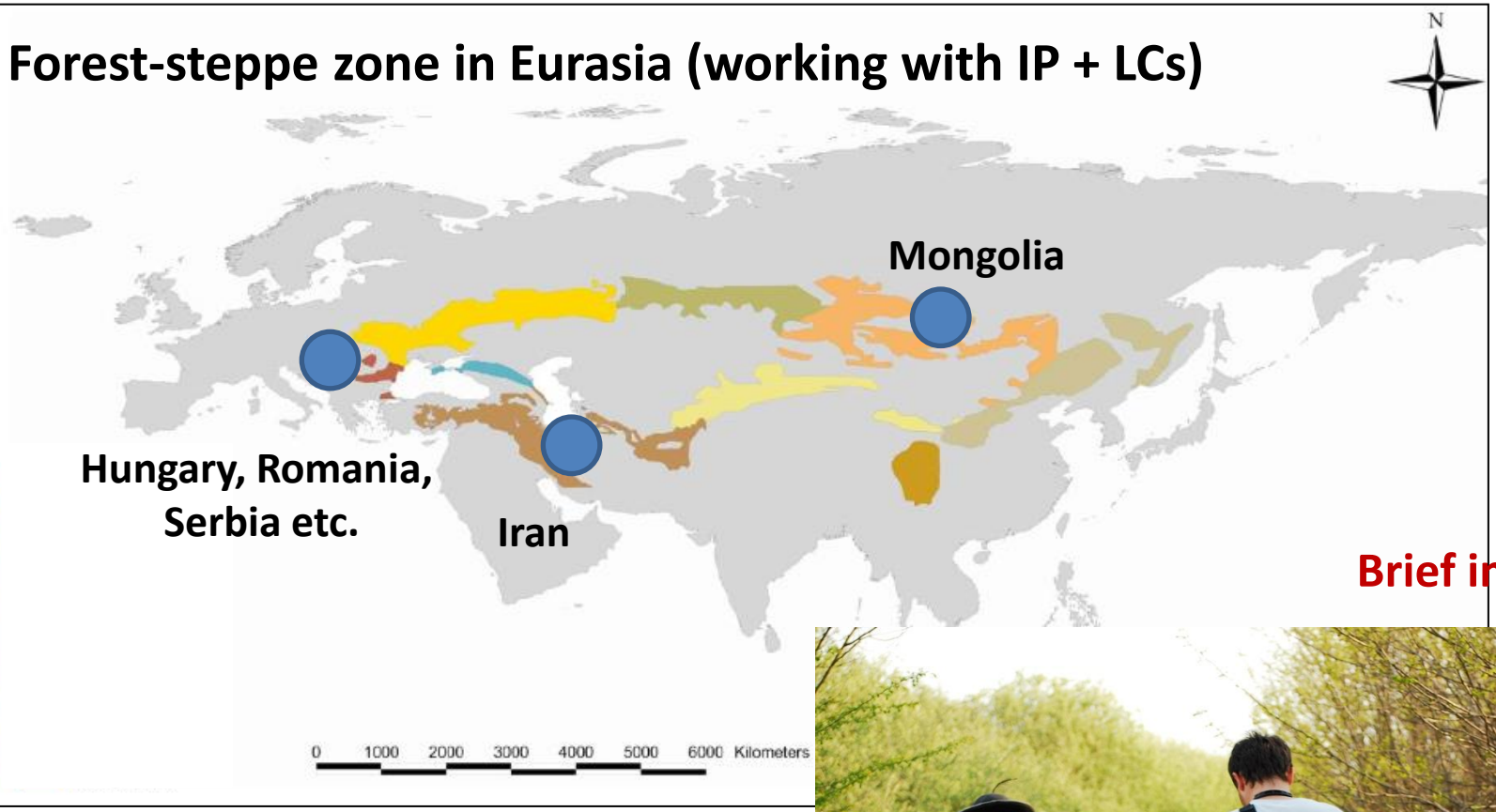
Forest-steppe zone in Eurasia (working with IP + LCs)



Brief introduction

Main research topics

- Traditional ecological knowledge of wild plants, ecosystems and landscapes
- Contributions of IPLC to biodiversity and conservation
- Conflicts and solutions in PAs

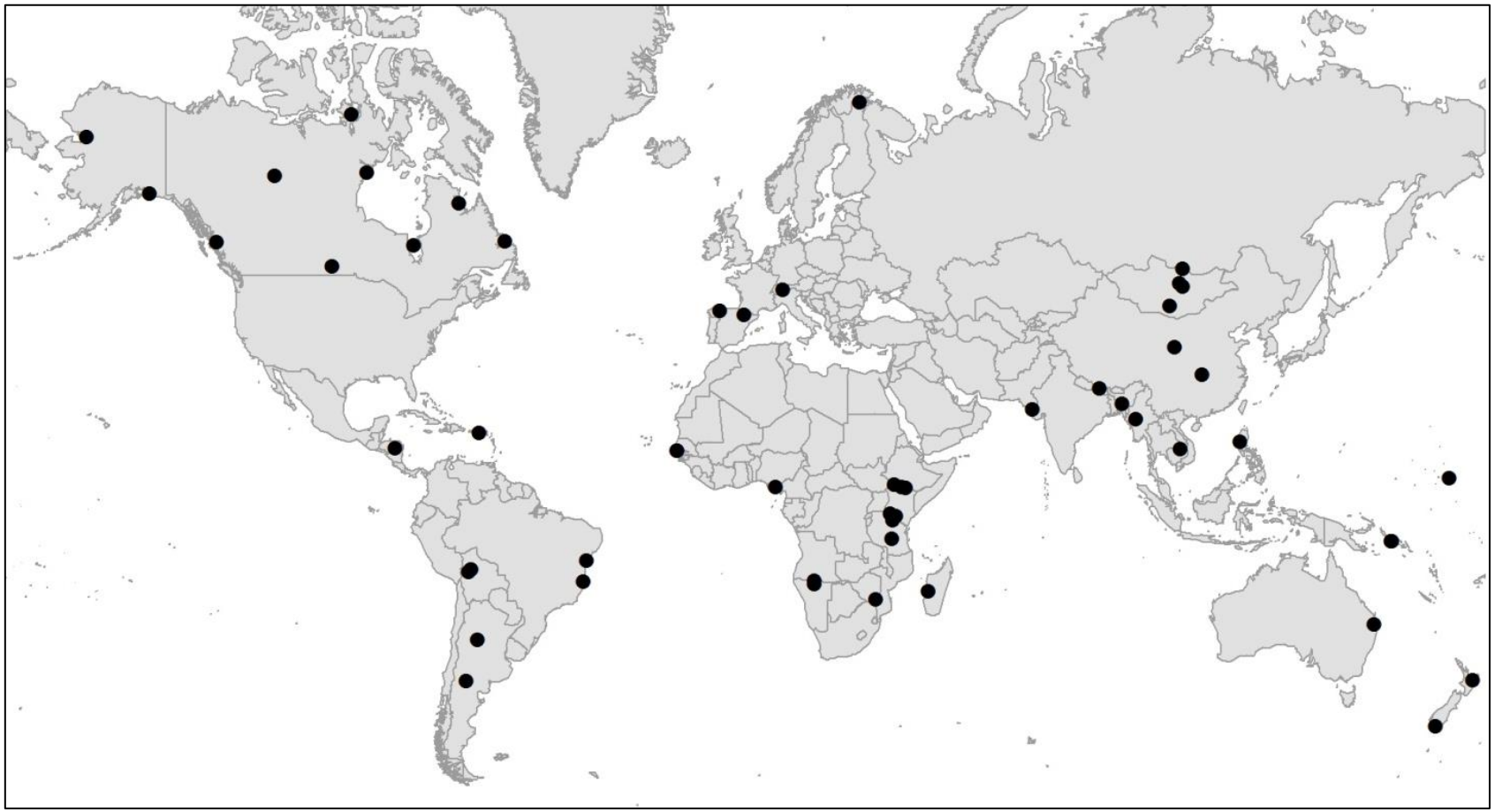
Why biocultural indicators? – an ecologist's, ethnoecologist's perspective

- People with traditional occupations developed our cultural landscapes
- People still live and have (should have) rights in protected landscapes
- Nature in protected areas is needed for local livelihoods
- Traditional management is needed for conserving biodiversity
- *Using only biological indicators in biodiversity monitoring has often failed*
- *Unnecessary conflicts arose between locals and authorities*
- *Biocultural indicators may help find better solutions*
- Global review of biocultural indicators close to the nature end of the continuum (76 publications)
- 498 local indicators solely developed by IPLC, 318 with data on trends of nature

more natural 'end'

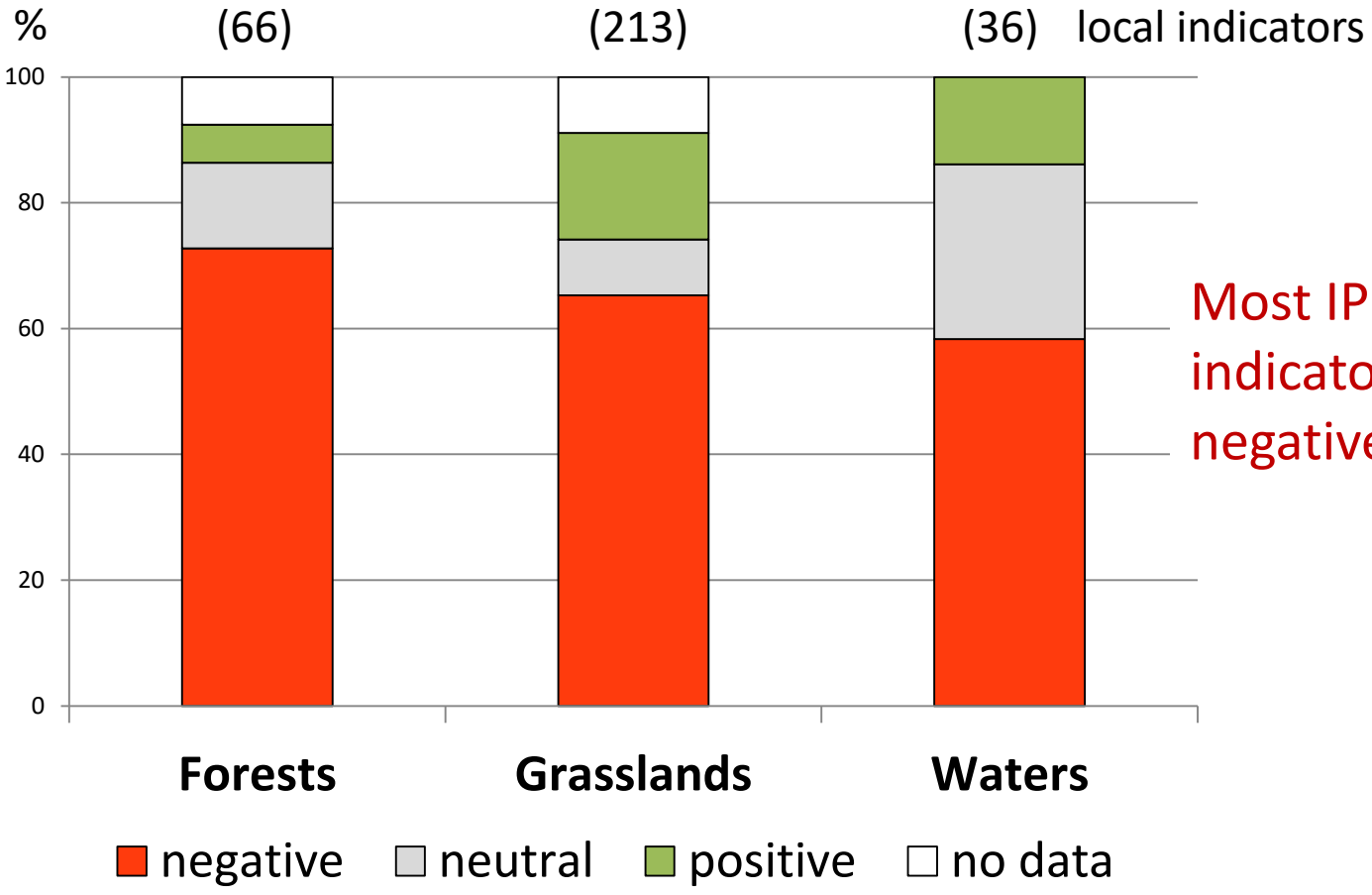
more cultural 'end'

Global review of biocultural indicators close to the 'nature end' of the continuum



76 publications from diverse terrestrial and coastal ecosystems

Global review of biocultural indicators close to the 'nature end' of the continuum



Most IPLC-developed indicators show negative trends

An ecologist could say: most of these are purely biological indicators!

Answer of an ethnoecologist: all of the IPLC-developed indicators are biocultural, because the selection of specific indicators and indicator sets is biocultural!

behaviour of species (e.g., changing behaviour of fish, game)
phenology (e.g., earlier flowering)
distribution range (e.g., herd movements of hunted animals)
population dynamics (e.g., decreasing abundance of salient / useful species)
population-level productivity (e.g., amount of fruits, youngsters)
health of the population (e.g., body condition of hunted animals)
species traits (e.g., size and taste of fish, potency of medicinal plants)
species composition (e.g., arrival of new species, extinctions)
community-level productivity (e.g., forage per area, berry yield)
health of the ecosystem (e.g., of a forest, decreasing pasture quality)
ecosystem structure (e.g., closure of a forest, deforestation)

resource accessibility (catch per effort, time, distance)

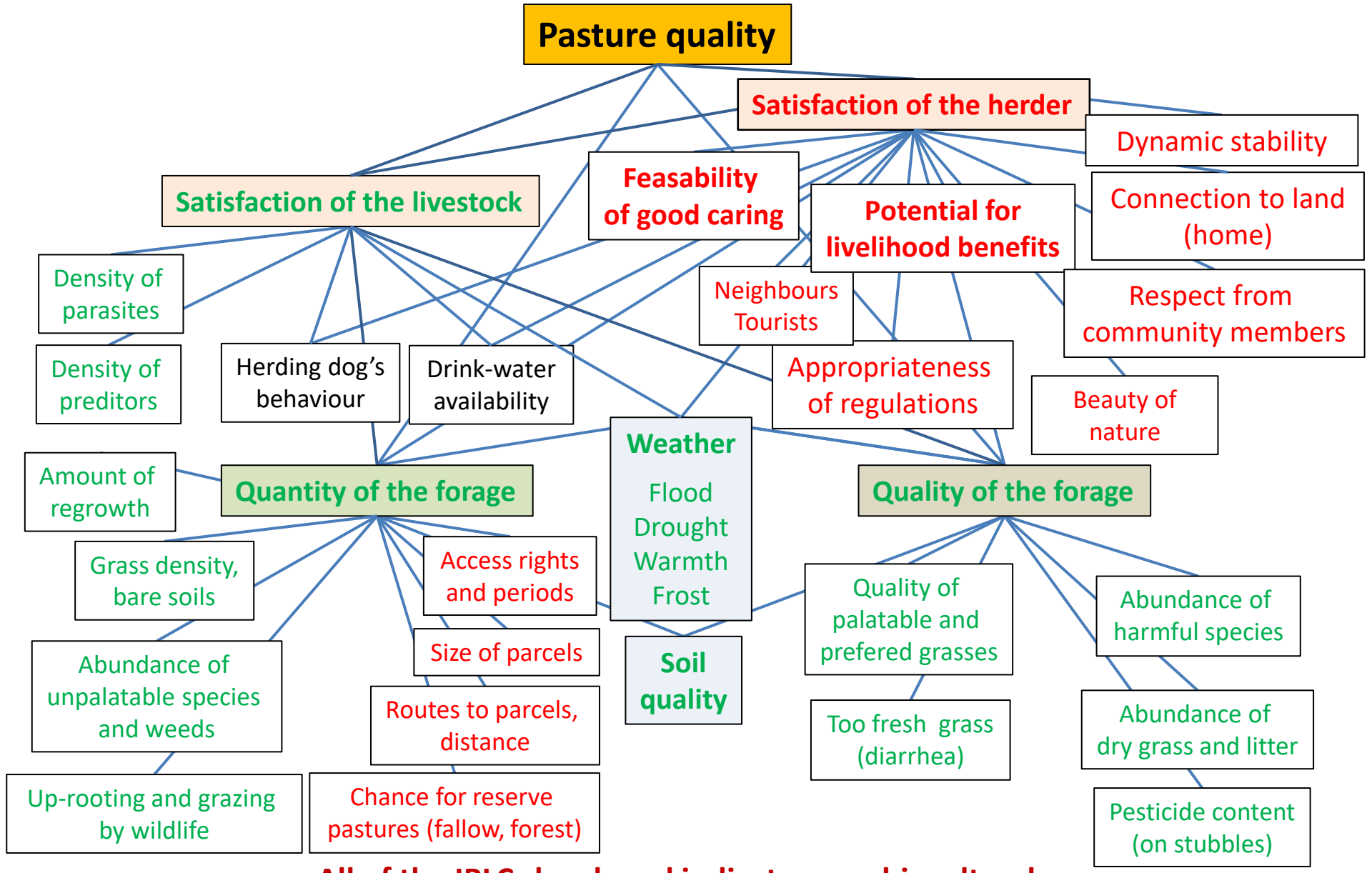
encounter rate of spirits in the forest
strength of sacredness

more natural 'end'

more cultural 'end'

Hungarian herders – representatives of a traditional occupation

Holism in IPLC indicator sets: pasture quality as a biocultural indicator



All of the IPLC-developed indicators are biocultural, because the selection of specific indicators and indicator sets is biocultural!