Record Nr. UNINA9910781900603321 Autore Ndenecho Emmanuel Neba Titolo Ethnobotanic resources of tropical montane forests [[electronic resource]]: Indigenous uses of plants in the Cameroon highland ecoregion / / Emmanuel Neba Ndenecho Mankon, Bamenda, : Langaa Research & Pub. CIG, 2011 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-283-22734-7 9786613227348 9956-717-56-8 9956-717-93-2 9956-717-19-3 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (244 p.) Soggetti Ethnobotany - Cameroon Mountain plants - Cameroon Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references. Nota di contenuto Cover; Title page; Copyright page; Epigraph; Contents; Preface; Acknowledgments; Chapter 1 - Mountain Values and Endogenous Knowledge: Challenge for Research and Development; Chapter 2 -Ethnobotanic Resources of Kilum - Ejim Mountain Forest; Chapter 3 -Herbalism and Resources for the Development of Ethnopharmacology in Bamenda Highlands: Chapter 4 - Herbalism and Resources for the Development of Ethnopharmacology in Mount Cameroon Region; Chapter 5 - Indigenous Trees and Shrubs in Silvopastoral Systems of Bamenda Highlands Chapter 6 - Plant Resources for the Development of Ethnoveterinary Medicine in Adamaoua - Bamenda - Bamileke PlateauxChapter 7 -Ethnobotanical Study of Takamanda Forest Area; Chapter 8 - Plant Resources for the Development of Traditional Handicrafts in Bamenda Highlands; Chapter 9 - Woody Plants In Indigenous Land Use Systems of the Mandara - Diamare; Chapter 10 - Indigenous Trees and Shrubs

for Indigenous Plants; Back cover

in Home Gardens of Bamileke Plateau; Chapter 11 - Development Paths

Sommario/riassunto

Mountain forests provide important ecological services, and essential products. This book focuses on the importance of mountain forests in Cameroon for the local people who depend most directly on them, and have often developed a wealth of indigenous knowledge on plants and sophisticated institutions for managing limited plant and animal resources. Such knowledge and institutions have often been threatened, or even destroyed, by centralization and globalization; yet there is increasing recognition that community-based institutions are the best adapted to ensuring that mountain forests continue