1. Record Nr. UNISA996198558303316 Autore Maass Petra Titolo The cultural context of biodiversity conservation: seen and unseen dimensions of Indigenous knowledge among Q'eqchi' communities in Guatemala / / Petra Maass Pubbl/distr/stampa [Göttingen], Germany:,: Universitätsverlag Göttingen,, 2008 ©2008 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (283 pages): illustrations; digital, PDF file(s) Göttinger Beiträge zur Ethnologie, , 1866-0711 ; ; volume 2 Collana Disciplina 333.9516097281 Soggetti Biodiversity conservation - Guatemala Biodiversity conservation - Social aspects - Guatemala Kekchi Indians - Science Ethnoscience - Guatemala Earth & Environmental Sciences **Ecology** Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Originally presented as the author's thesis (Universität Göttingen, 2007). Includes bibliographical references (p. 258-280). Nota di bibliografia Nota di contenuto Acknowledgements -- Prologue -- Abbreviations -- Introduction-from global to local -- The global context- international policies and local environments -- The discursive context- conceptual approaches from anthropology -- The local context-national policies and indigenous communities -- Local expressions of indigenous knowledge --Concluding remarks- from local to global -- Epilogue. Sommario/riassunto How are biological diversity, protected areas, indigenous knowledge and religious worldviews related? From an anthropological perspective, this book provides an introduction into the complex subject of conservation policies that cannot be addressed without recognising the encompassing relationship between discursive, political, economic, social and ecological facets. By facing these interdependencies across global, national and local dynamics, it draws on an ethnographic case study among Maya-Q'eqchi' communities living in the margins of

protected areas in Guatemala. In documenting the cultural aspects of

landscape, the study explores the coherence of diverse expressions of indigenous knowledge. It intends to remind of cultural values and beliefs closely tied to subsistence activities and ritual practices that define local perceptions of the natural environment. The basic idea is to illustrate that there are different ways of knowing and reasoning, seeing and endowing the world with meaning, which include visible material and invisible interpretative understandings. These tend to be underestimated issues in international debates and may provide an alternative approach upon which conservation initiatives responsive to the needs of the humans involved should be based on.