

Cultural Memory And Biodiversity

Festivals often serve to fulfill specific communal purposes, especially in regard to commemoration or thanking to the gods, goddesses or... b17033ae07

Biosphere reserves of the Philippines Biosphere reserves are nominated by national governments and remain under the sovereign jurisdiction of the states where they are located. The biosphere reserve title is handed over by UNESCO. Biosphere reserves are 'Science for Sustainability support sites' – special places for testing interdisciplinary approaches to understanding and managing changes and interactions between social and ecological systems, including conflict prevention and management of biodiversity. Biosphere Biosphere reserves are areas comprising terrestrial, marine and coastal ecosystems. Their status is internationally recognized. understanding and managing changes and interactions between social and ecological systems, including conflict prevention and management of biodiversity. Each reserve promotes solutions reconciling the conservation of biodiversity with its sustainable use b17033ae07

Nevis Historical and Conservation Society The Biodiversity and Oral History Projects were jointly The Nevis Historical and Conservation Society is a nonprofit, non-governmental organisation (NGO) based in the Caribbean island of Nevis, founded in 1980 to protect the cultural and natural heritage of the island. the island, to preserve their memories of life on Nevis during the early parts of the 20th century b17033ae07

Cultural heritage includes tangible culture (such as buildings, monuments, landscapes, archive materials, books, works of art, and artifacts), intangible culture (such as folklore, traditions, language, and knowledge), and natural heritage (including culturally significant landscapes, and biodiversity). The term is often used in connection with issues relating to the protection of Indigenous intellectual property. b17033ae07

Cultural heritage Not all legacies of past generations are "heritage"; rather, heritage is a product of selection by society. The term is often used Cultural heritage is the tangible and intangible legacy of a group or society that is inherited from past generations. folklore, traditions, language, and knowledge), and natural heritage (including culturally significant landscapes, and biodiversity) b17033ae07

Cultural diversity can be affected by political factors such as censorship or the protection of the rights of artists, and by economic factors such as free trade or protectionism in the market for cultural goods. Since the middle of the 20th century, there has been a concerted international effort to protect cultural diversity, involving... b17033ae07

Cultural diversity Declaration on Cultural Diversity that "cultural diversity is as necessary for humankind as biodiversity is for nature. " The authors John Cavanagh and Jerry Mander

Cultural diversity is the quality of diverse or different cultures, as opposed to monoculture. It has a variety of meanings in different contexts, sometimes applying to cultural products like art works in museums or entertainment available online, and sometimes applying to the variety of human cultures or traditions in a specific region, or in the world as a whole. It can also refer to the inclusion of different cultural perspectives in an organization or society b17033ae07

Traditional knowledge biodiversity and the broader issues in TRIPs (involving all forms of cultural expressions, not just those associated with biodiversity – including traditional Traditional knowledge (TK), indigenous knowledge (IK), folk knowledge, and local knowledge generally refers to knowledge systems embedded in the cultural traditions of regional, indigenous, or local communities b17033ae07

It was designed in 1991 by Latz + Partner (Peter Latz), with the intention that it work to heal and understand the industrial past, rather than trying to reject it. The park closely associates itself with the past uses of the site: a coal and steel production plant (abandoned in 1985, leaving the area polluted) and the agricultural land it had been prior to the mid 19th century. b17033ae07

Landschaftspark Duisburg-Nord Latz Landschaftspark is a public park located in Duisburg-Meiderich, Germany. Architecture and the Art of Memory, by insisting, "territories must be deepened" to provide places where memory can be fostered for cultural needs b17033ae07

For example, estuarine and coastal ecosystems are marine ecosystems that perform the four... b17033ae07

Ecosystem service The interconnected living and non-living components of the natural environment offer benefits such as pollination of crops, clean air and water, decomposition of wastes, and flood control. There are provisioning services, such as the production of food and water; regulating services, such as the control of climate and disease; supporting services, such as nutrient cycles and oxygen production; and cultural services, such as recreation, tourism, and spiritual gratification. Ecosystem services are grouped into four broad categories of services. Evaluations of ecosystem services may include assigning an economic value to them. The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) replaced "Supporting Services" in the MA with "Habitat Services" and "ecosystem functions";, defined Ecosystem services are the various benefits that humans derive from ecosystems b17033ae07

Traditional knowledge includes types of knowledge about traditional technologies of areas such as subsistence (e.g. tools and techniques for hunting or agriculture), midwifery, ethnobotany and ecological knowledge, traditional medicine, celestial navigation, craft skills, ethnoastronomy, climate, and others. These systems of knowledge are generally based on accumulations of empirical observation of and interaction with the environment, transmitted orally across generations. b17033ae07

Festival Religious commemoration and thanksgiving for good harvests are blended in events that take place in autumn, such as Halloween in the northern hemisphere and Easter in the southern. Festive A festival is an event celebrated by a community and centering on some characteristic

aspect or aspects of that community and its religion or cultures. A festival constitutes typical cases of globalization, as well as the high culture-low culture interrelationship. In deviating from routine, festivals may reinforce the convention, be it social, cultural or economic. Food is such a vital resource that many festivals are associated with harvest time. Next to religion and folklore, a significant origin is agricultural. incorporeal, of name, memory and perception. It is often marked as a local or national holiday, mela, or eid

The deliberate action of keeping cultural heritage from the present for the future is known as preservation (American English) or conservation (British English...

Cultural appropriation Cultural appropriation is considered Cultural appropriation is the adoption of an element or elements of culture or identity by members of another culture or identity in a manner perceived as inappropriate or unacknowledged. another culture's religious and cultural traditions, customs, dance steps, fashion, symbols, language, history and music. Cultural appropriation can include the exploitation of another culture's religious and cultural traditions, customs, dance steps, fashion, symbols, language, history and music. Charges of cultural appropriation typically arise when members of a dominant culture borrow from minority cultures

Cultural appropriation is considered harmful by various groups and individuals, including some indigenous people working for cultural preservation, those who advocate for collective intellectual property rights of the originating cultures, and some of those who have lived or are living under colonial rule. According to... The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the United Nations (UN) include traditional cultural...

Cultural ecology Human adaptation refers to both biological and cultural processes Cultural ecology is the study of human adaptations to social and physical environments. In the academic realm, when combined with study of political economy, the study of economies as polities, it becomes political ecology, another academic subfield. Cultural ecology is the study of human adaptations to social and physical environments. This may be carried out diachronically (examining entities that existed in different epochs), or synchronically (examining a present system and its components). The central argument is that the natural environment, in small scale or subsistence societies dependent in part upon it, is a major contributor to social organization and other human institutions. Human adaptation refers to both biological and cultural processes that enable a population to survive and reproduce within a given or changing environment. It also helps interrogate historical

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