(Re)new(ed)* ways of sustaining the commons: the problems and potentials of integrating indigenous and scientific knowledge in environmental management

Brooke B. McBride, Ph.D.
College of Forestry and Conservation
The University of Montana
Missoula, Montana, USA

* Evering (2012)
Knowledge Integration

The commons: complex adaptive systems

Resilience from diversity, feedback, capacity to change

Intellectual diversity = combining of different knowledges
Knowledge Integration: Terms

Indigenous, traditional, local, ecological

Indigenous knowledges (plural)

Indigenous knowledges (IK) and scientific knowledge (SK)
Social-Ecological Resilience

Ability to withstand disturbance, remain flexible

Opportunity in complexity

(Re)new(ed) ways of thinking for new insights and solutions
Challenges

Indigenous Knowledge (IK)

Scientific Knowledge (SK)
Relationships between Knowledges

Just one not others*

Degrees of separation*

Hierarchy*

*Evering (2012).
New Directions for Knowledge Integration
What and why, in general?...........................................knowledge integration for (re)new(ed)
ways of thinking

Why, more specifically?...........................................for resilience in the face of climate change

How, empirically?.............................................as measured by IK and SK

How, methodologically?..using GIS, specifically MapMe, and MapTiMe

Where?.................in the Intermountain West of North America

Who?..via tribal college faculty as intercultural knowledge-bridgers

Cultural Adaptation to Changing Fire Regimes across Intermountain West of North America
Partnerships
Serve as organizing frameworks for recovery, retention, cross-cultural communication

Facilitate combination of experiential and experimental; complementarity

Provide means for depicting cultural adaptation to change

Insights into new adaptive management strategies