



Society of Ethnobiology 36th Annual Conference

Climate Change and Ethnobiology

May 15-18, 2013 University of North Texas

will help determine if wild harvest can be sustained if one of these species becomes the next “anti-cancer super-food”.

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Field Environmental Philosophy: integrating ecological sciences and ethics into biocultural education and conservation

The Cape Horn Biosphere Reserve (CHBR), embedded within the sub-Antarctic ecorregion, represents a frontier towards globalization. Although it is considered one of 24 pristine areas in the world, it is not free from local and global threats. In this context, field biologists and philosophers associated to the Sub-Antarctic Biocultural Conservation Program and the Omora Ethnobotanical Park (OEP), have worked to describe the region’s biodiversity, linking ecological and philosophical research. The OEP has implemented a methodology called “*Field Environmental Philosophy (FEP)*” which integrates ecological sciences and environmental ethics through a 4-step cycle. We practiced OEP’s FEP to study the underperceived biodiversity of the CHBR by exploring its inhabitants, their habitats and habits. By following this methodology, we have witnessed transformative experiences by students, researchers, and other participants, who are able to translate their discoveries into ethical and responsible actions that stimulate, in turn, new questions and sustainable activities in the CHBR.

DA SILVA, Carolina Joana - Brazilian, Pedro da Silva Nogueira - Brazilian, Jane Simoni - Brazilian, Cristiane Lima Façanha - Brazilian, Iris Gomes Viana - Brazilian, Elaine Maria Loureiro - Brazilian, and Djair Sergio Freitas Junior - Brazilian

Climatic changes perception on the flood pulse in the Pantanal wetland, Brazil

The Pantanal Wetland is recognized as a World Natural Heritage, Ramsar Site and Brazilian Heritage by its biodiversity, cultural diversity and scenic beauty. This research analyzes the perception of 100 *pantaneiros*, peoples that lives in the Pantanal, distributed on seven traditional communities, about changes in the flood pulse. The following observations were registered: 87% observed that the rivers are more dry, 81% that the dry phase of the hydrologic year is lasting longer; 83,5% that the flood phase is shorter, 73,6% that the filling phase is delayed and 86% that the rising water is more early and more rapid. They attribute these changes to decreasing and displacement of precipitation. Besides the impact of these changes in the regulation of ecosystem services offered by Pantanal to the Paraguay – Parana hydrologic system; production, provision and cultural services, as food security, profit for fisherman and biodiversity are also threatened.

DEINES, Dory - University of North Texas

Identifying Terroir in Southwest Iowa Wineries

Terroir is a central component of viticulture. It is often described as an interactive ecosystem that relates the sensory attributes of wine, such as aroma and taste, to the place. Place combines landscape characteristics,