

Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Restoration Ecology

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Commentry

Restoration ecology is the scientific study supporting the practice of ecological restoration, which is the practice of renewing and restoring degraded, damaged, or destroyed ecosystems and habitats in the environment by active human intervention and action. Effective restoration requires an explicit goal or policy, preferably an unambiguous one that is articulated, accepted, and codified. Restoration goals reflect societal choices from among competing policy priorities, but extracting such goals is typically contentious and politically challenging. Characteristic environments give biological system administrations as assets like food, fuel, and lumber; the purging of air and water; the detoxification and deterioration of squanders; the guideline of environment; the recovery of soil richness; and the fertilization of harvests. These environment measures have been assessed to be worth trillions of dollars yearly. There is agreement in established researchers that the flow ecological corruption and obliteration of a significant number of the Earth's biota are occurring on a "calamitously short timescale". Researchers gauge that the flow species elimination rate, or the pace of the Holocene termination, is 1,000 to multiple times higher than the ordinary, foundation rate. Territory misfortune is the main source of the two species eradications and biological system administration decrease. Two techniques have been recognized to moderate the pace of species eradication and environment administration decay, they are the preservation of as of now feasible living space and the reclamation of corrupted territory. Restoration ecology is the academic study of the

process, whereas ecological restoration is the actual project or process by restoration practitioners.

The society for Ecological Restoration defines "ecological restoration" as an "intentional activity that initiates or accelerates the recovery of an ecosystem with respect to its health, integrity and sustainability". Ecological restoration includes a wide scope of projects including erosion control, reforestation, removal of non-native species and weeds, revegetation of disturbed areas, day lighting streams, the reintroduction of native species (preferably native species that have local adaptation), and habitat and range improvement for targeted species. For many researchers, the ecological restoration must include the local communities: They call this process the "social-ecological restoration".

Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) from Indigenous Peoples shows how restoration ecology is an authentic field, lived out by people for millennia. This means there are many things that could be learned from people locally indigenous to the ecosystem being restored because of the deep connection and biocultural and linguistic diversity of place. However, restoration ecologists must consider that TEK is place dependent due to intimate connection and thus when engaging Indigenous Peoples to include knowledge for restoration purposes, respect and care must be taken to avoid appropriation of the TEK. Successful ecological restoration which includes Indigenous Peoples must be led by Indigenous Peoples to ensure non-indigenous people acknowledge the unequal relationship of power.