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HGG001-P01

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## Indigenous Ecological Knowledge and conservation in traditional agricultural landscape of Satoyama in Japan and Hani Ter

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Abstract: Indigenous ecological knowledge (IEK) can contribute to the management of local ecosystems and landscapes. Cultural landscapes are produced by, and reflected, the long-term interaction in indigenous societies of humans and nature. Taking the traditional agricultural landscape of Satoyama in Japan and Hani Terrace in Southwest China as case study, this paper summarize the IEK of the indigenous peoples in Japan and southwest China, including the management of water, forest, and soil resource, the vertical landscape pattern and resource-circulating system. The paper also stresses the challenges and threats facing the Hani IEK and cultural landscape of rice terraces, and discusses the potential integration of the IEK and cultural landscape conservation.

Keywords: Indigenous ecological knowledge, Conservation, Traditional agricultural landscapes, Rice Terraces