



Experiencing Diversity and Mutuality

Book of Abstracts

10th Biennial EASA Conference

European Association of Social Anthropologists
Ljubljana, 26 to 29 August 2008



**Experiencing Diversity and Mutuality: Book of Abstracts
10th Biennial EASA Conference
© University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Arts**

**Edited by:
Andreja Mesarič, Jaka Repič and Alenka Bartulović**

**Published by: University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Arts, Department of Ethnology
and Cultural Anthropology, Ljubljana, Slovenia**

**Publisher's address: University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Arts, Department of
Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology, Aškerčeva 2, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia**

**Copyright: Local Organising Committee of the EASA conference 2008 and all
individual authors, convenors and speakers**

Year of issue: 2008

Cover photograph: Mojca Veber

Design and layout: Mojca Veber

Printed by: Birografika Bori d.o.o., Ljubljana

Number printed: 1500

Publication was supported by Slovenian Research Agency

CIP - Kataložni zapis o publikaciji
Narodna in univerzitetna knjižnica, Ljubljana

39:316(063)
316.7(063)

BIENNIAL EASA Conference (10 ; 2008 ; Ljubljana)
Experiencing diversity and mutuality : book of abstracts / 10th
Biennial EASA Conference, Ljubljana, 26 to 29 August 2008 ; [edited
by Andreja Mesarič, Jaka Repič and Alenka Bartulović]. - Ljubljana
: Faculty of Arts, Department of ethnology and cultural
anthropology, 2008

ISBN 978-961-237-247-7
1. Mesarič, Andreja 2. European Association of Social
Anthropologists

240344576



Farmers and/or Hunters: Negotiating Heritage in an Alpine National Park

Matej Vranješ, University of Primorska (Matej.Vranjes@fhs-kp.si)

The paper will highlight some of the contested issues regarding cultural and natural heritage preservation in the case of Trenta valley in the Triglav national park (Slovenia) - the largest, the oldest, and the most important protected area in Slovenia. The institutionalisation of the only Slovenian national park has been obviously grounded on the conception of its role of the instrument for preserving heritage of great importance for the national community and the newly born nation-state. Looking discursively, the institutionalisation of the TNP was partly based on the Slovenian Alpine "mythology" and idealisation of the Alpine "way of life". Under the veil of unquestionable concept of national heritage, this idealisation is implicitly present also in many contemporary scientific and political debates about the new law of the TNP that is to be adopted in Slovenia. These "national" conceptions are rarely confronted to the heritage as seen from the point of view of people that are existentially tied to the landscape being "nationalised". In the case of Trenta local community, the notion of heritage is being constantly renegotiated, and in many cases opposed to the heritage as conceived by diverse national institutions. The ambivalence of "national" versus "local" point of view will be presented in two contexts, related to the issue of preserving the traditional agricultural landscape and to the one of preserving hunting as a traditional spatial praxis par excellence. The interpretation of these examples will be based on ethnographic fieldwork data collected over the last five years in the region.

Local Ecological Knowledge also Comes "from Books": Cultural Change, Landscape Transformation and Conservation of Biodiversity in Two Natural Protected Areas in Portugal

*Amélia Frazão-Moreira, Universidade Nova de Lisboa
(amoreira@fcs.unl.pt)*

Ana Maria Carvalho, ESAB Instituto Politécnico de Bragança

Maria Elisabete Martins, Centro de Estudos de Antropologia Social

The study of social and economic change and the consequent landscape transformation in Parque Natural de Montesinho and Parque Natural de Douro Internacional (in the Northeast of Portugal) allows us to discuss the ambivalent relation between the political aims of biodiversity preservation and social reality in protected rural areas.

Ethnographic research of plants uses and nature discourses together with an analysis of social differentiation (in terms of age, gender and schooling) of ethnobotanical knowledge show us the dynamic way local people combine traditional and orally transmitted knowledge with popular or then scientific exogenous ecological knowledge, especially that learned from the media and books.

This data allows us to reflect also about the way local culture in the context of protected areas is transformed into heritage.

Protected Areas, Conflict and the Social Acceptability of Environmental Regulation

*Thereza Menezes, Federal University of Amazonas
(therezaccm@uol.com.br)*

Michael Kent, Manchester University (milukent@yahoo.co.uk)