Africa Indigenous knowledge systems and exchange of...  

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Indigenous Architecture: The Delivery of Local Knowledge...  

Bidens pilosa L. (Asteraceae): Botanical Properties, Traditional Uses...  

The Indigenous Knowledge of Africa (also referred to as traditional knowledge) is a source of food security, human and animal health, education, and other socio-economic and social activities. Indigenous and rural communities have been aware of the existence of BN since colonial times, but from the early 1950s understanding of BN has grown as its use and distribution has rapidly expanded.

What is Indigenous knowledge?  

Indigenous knowledge is the knowledge that is obtained through observation, understanding, and experience of nature and environment. It is a form of knowledge that is passed down from one generation to another and is embedded in the cultural, social, and ecological practices of a community.

Indigenous knowledge is often associated with traditional knowledge, which refers to the knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples that have been passed down through generations. Indigenous knowledge is often used to inform decision-making processes and to support sustainable development.

Indigenous knowledge is also often associated with biodiversity conservation, because it is often used to identify and conserve species that are important to the community.

Indigenous knowledge is also often used to identify and conserve species that are important to the community. For example, Indigenous knowledge can be used to identify species that are important for traditional food or medicine, and to identify species that are important for cultural or spiritual reasons.

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