A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide features several green elements: a large light green circle at the top left, a smaller medium green circle at the top center, a large dark green leaf with prominent veins in the center, a smaller dark green leaf with a white diagonal line at the bottom left, and a bright lime green circle at the bottom left. The background is white.

# COMPARATIVE ETHNOBOTANY

By: Dior, Taryn, Tilly, Rocky and Jeremy



# Groups of Research



## The Cree

- Resided in Canada
- Religion was animistic and there is no shaman
- Illness due to hostile forces





# The Eskimo

- Resided in the Arctic & Subarctic regions in America and Canada
- Believed in Animism
- Shamans/ Angakoks controls spirits







## The Twa

- Around equatorial Africa
- First inhabitants of Africa
- Farming, hunting and pottery
- Nurturing relationship with forrest







## The Ainu

- Resided between Russia & Tokyo
- Group of about 25,000
- 20,000 Japanese traced back to the group





Use of Plants  
within groups



# The Cree

— Medicine



# The Eskimo

- Fewer limited resources
- “Rare trees”
- Levels of sunshine is at a low percent





# The Twa

- Mostly used for eating
- Medicine



# The Ainu

- Medicinal plants
- Traditional medication
- Gathering other plants as well



How are they  
grown and  
harvested



## The Twa

- Women cultivate plants
- Lost knowledge of harvesting and growing



# The Eskimo

- There is a short rate of growing
- No sunlight
- Frozen soil





## The Ainu

- Found areas with few trees/grass
- Riverside area for plants
- Use a sickle for harvest



## The Cree

- Root foods are dug up
- Scarpers used for berries
- Greens harvested by hands



# Culture faced Issues



## Twa

- Discrimination from Hutu and Tutsi on a daily basis.
- Extreme levels of poverty
- Ill-health in 'squatter' settlements.



# Eskimo

- Environment
- Arctic melts/global warming
- Health and social problems





## Cree

- They faced changes after the arrival of the Europeans.
- Rituals were banned by the Indian Act until 1951 but the traditions survived today.



## Ainu

- Managing plants in colonies
- Disconnected from land due to relocation



# Different Culture Analysis



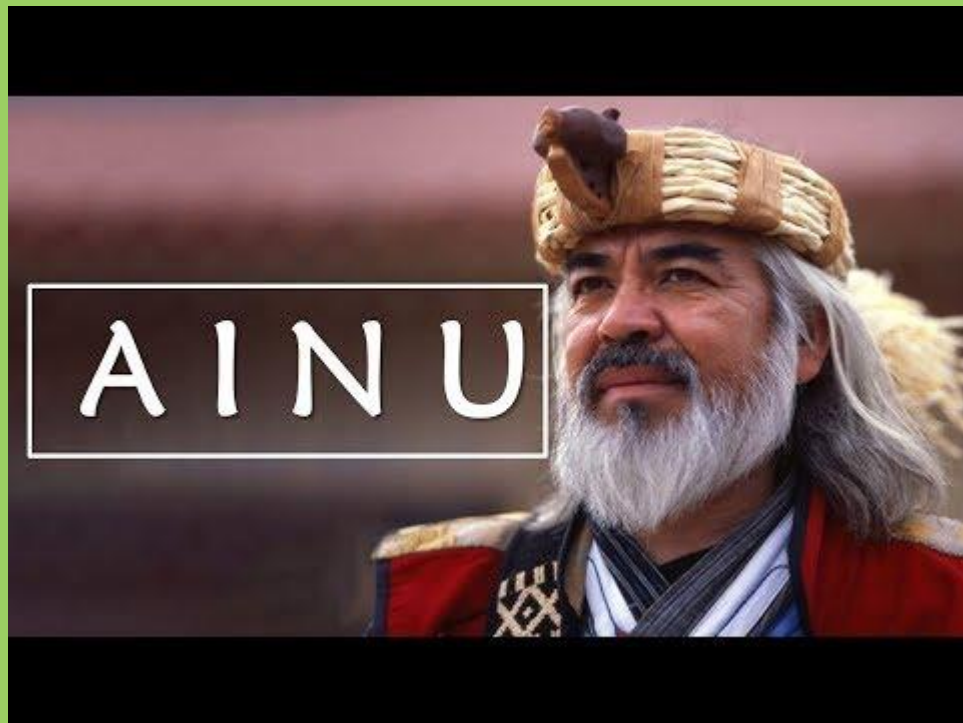
## Analysis

- Eskimos had a constant climate which made it hard to grow most plants and plant life
- Twa lost touch with using plants

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide. It features a large light blue circle at the top, a smaller light blue circle at the bottom left, a solid green leaf with a white vein on the left, and a large green leaf with detailed vein patterns on the right.

# Analysis

- Twa/Ainu migrate to different areas





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