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THE KETS ETHNOS AND ITS “FEEDING LANDSCAPE”: ECOLOGICAL- GEOGRAPHICAL AND SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS UNDER GLOBALIZATION AND CHANGING CLIMATE

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The features of the Central Siberia local tribes (on the example of the Kets) and their problems in the period of globalization and climate change. There is one tribe among the wide variety of local ones in the North of Enisey river area which incite a lot of scientific questions. It is the tribe of the Kets. The dispersed groups of the Kets live in the middle and the lower parts of the Enisey river basin and the lower part of the Podkamennaya Tunguska river basin. According to an approximate estimation, the total population of the Kethes is about 1200 inhabitants. The Kets is a unique phenomenon because of the language that doesn't have any analog. The main activities of the Kets are fishing, hunting after elks and reindeer, mushrooms harvesting, berrying and furring (sable and squirrel). Some groups grow potato and other vegetables. The unemployment is a serious problem for the Kets community. During the postsoviet period the Kets social behavior became more profit-oriented. Currently the land where the Kets live is used for poaching. In addition, legal entrepreneurs often ignore the interests of the Kets. The problem of the Kets isolation from their traditional source of living is getting more and more important. Along with a gradual disappearance of traditions, there is also a disappearance of the Kets language. Less than 15% of the Kets can speak the native language. It reflects the problem of communication between generations. Some members of local communities don't see the necessity of the native language usage. The Siberian Kets follow the lifestyle which has strong relations with natural resources and subsistence production. Climate changes lead to some negative consequences for local tribes: the decrease in productivity of natural system, the decrease in berries, pine nut and mushrooms harvest (the outcome of short and strong spring frosts in the period of flowering and dry heat), the decrease in sable population and other fur-bearing animals populations as a result of nutritive base reduction, the increase in the number of forest fires and their area as a result of watering lack in landscapes and the expansion of the swamped permafrost area (the level of frozen subsoil in some regions lowered at 1-2 meters deep). So, the question of special measures and strategy projecting for local tribes adaptation to climate changes is becoming more important. The decrease in natural abilities of a 'feeding landscape' leads to the necessity for local natural economy diversification. Under the conditions of global warming and the increase of climate instability we can more clearly fix the close interrelation between the development of local traditional economies and geographical and ecological factors of nature.