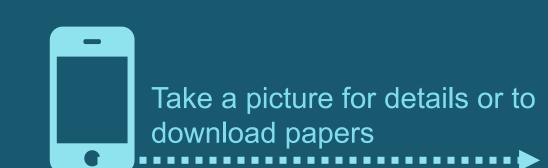


Integrating Traditional Knowledge in Archives for Culturally Important Biomaterials in Collections: Lessons from Crocodiles.







Evon Hekkala, Associate Professor, Biological Sciences, Fordham University & Research Associate, The American Museum of Natural History

Taxonomies: How are things named and why does it matter?

Framework

- Modern collections contain materials that had pre-existing knowledge systems associated with them.
- Best Practices require centering original an Traditional Knowledge sources, which can often be acknowledged and resurfaced through interdisciplinary archival research

Approach

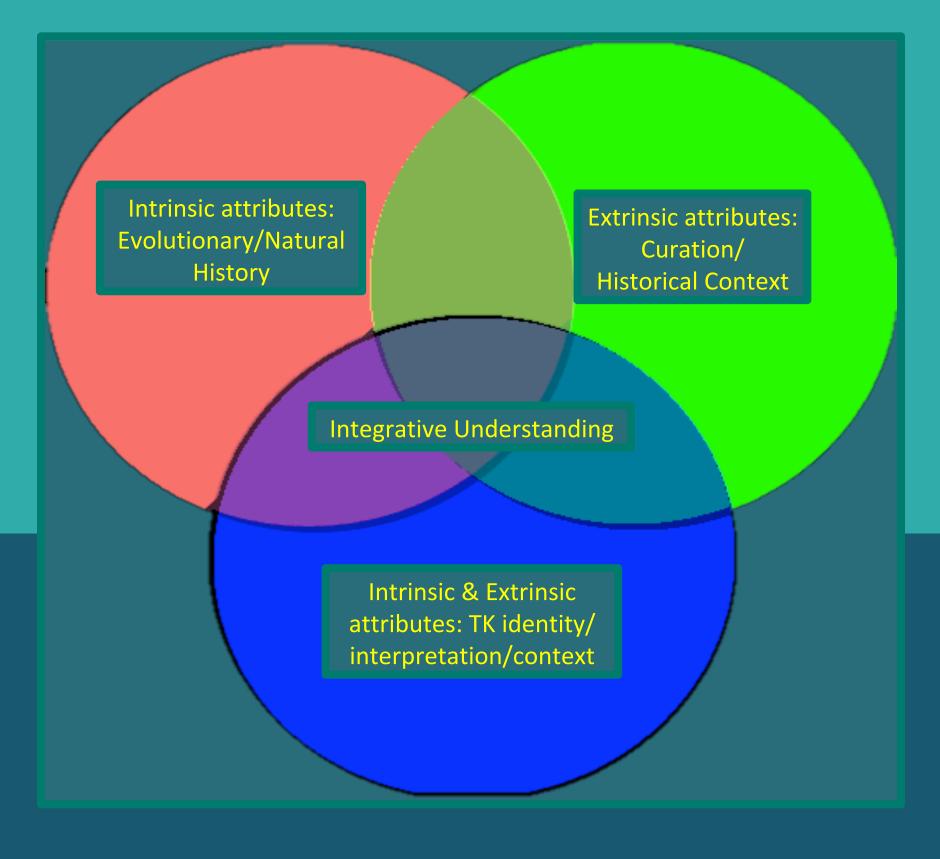
- We combined archival research and genomic tools to relate traditional knowledge to currently recognized crocodile species
- We attempted to integrated new genomic data to reflect cultural taxonomies
- We added interdisciplinary evidence to publications in the literature

Results

- Crocodylians are prominent figures in cultural and artistic representations in communities around the globe.
- We identified multiple cases where Traditional Knowledge accurately reflected genomic species, but where traditional taxonomies were ignored or un-credited in recognizing modern crocodile species
- We combined genomic methods with archival research to center Traditional Knowledge in proposing revised taxonomic identification for crocodiles

Discussion

Our results show that centering Traditional Knowledge provides for more holistic interpretation of biomaterials in collections and accelerates knowledge production



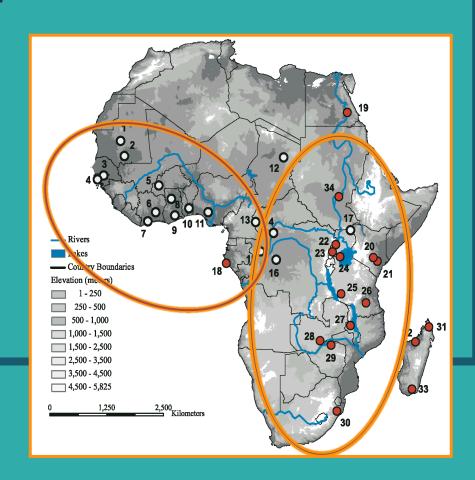
Case Studies

Nile Crocodile

- The Nile Crocodile (Crocodylus niloticus)
- According to Herodotus and bioarchaeological evidence, Ancient Egyptians recognized two types of crocodiles in the Nile
- After Napoleon's expedition in 1807 Geoffroy St. Hilaire described new species based on this along with his "modern" evidence
- 2011 Genomic data recognizes Egyptian species







Madagascar Crocodiles

- - Malagasy people describe two species of crocodile to early explorers
 - 1872 Grandidier includes anecdotal evidence to describe two species
 - 20th century recognized one species
 - 2007 (Brochu) & 2021 genomics confirms Malagasy taxonomy





