Many scientists are recognizing the value of incorporating traditional environmental knowledge from First Nations people in their research and conservation efforts. Here are some examples of scientists using the environmental knowledge of First Nations people:

**Fire management:** Scientists have been working with Indigenous land managers in Australia to incorporate traditional fire management practices, such as cool burning, into modern fire management strategies. By doing so, they have been able to reduce the severity and extent of wildfires and promote the health of ecosystems.

**Marine conservation:** In Canada, scientists have been collaborating with Indigenous communities to understand the ecological and cultural significance of marine species, such as salmon and herring. This has helped to inform conservation efforts and promote sustainable harvesting practices.

**Biodiversity conservation:** Scientists in Brazil have been working with Indigenous communities to identify and document the biodiversity of the Amazon rainforest. By incorporating traditional knowledge and working closely with local communities, they have been able to discover new species and protect threatened ecosystems.

**Climate change adaptation:** In the Arctic, scientists have been working with Indigenous communities to understand the impacts of climate change on traditional lifestyles and to develop adaptation strategies. Traditional knowledge of sea ice patterns and wildlife migration has been particularly valuable in this effort.

**Plant medicine research:** In Australia, scientists have been working with Indigenous healers to identify and document the medicinal properties of traditional plant remedies. This research has led to the discovery of new compounds with potential medical applications.

These are just a few examples of the many ways that scientists are incorporating the environmental knowledge of First Nations people in their research and conservation efforts. By working together, they can promote more effective and sustainable environmental management practices.