



# Revisiting Traditional Ecological Knowledge in Angola's Conservation Efforts: A Replication Study

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**Published:** 04 February 2009 | **Received:** 25 October 2008 | **Accepted:** 12 December 2008

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**DOI:** [10.5281/zenodo.18888019](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18888019)

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## Abstract

Traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) has been recognised as a valuable resource in conservation efforts worldwide, particularly in contexts where modern scientific methods are limited or inaccessible. The analysis employs a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative statistical modelling with qualitative thematic analysis of TEK practitioners' narratives. Key variables include environmental indicators and local ecological knowledge scores (LEKS). Findings indicate that TEK significantly correlates with biodiversity preservation efforts across regions in Angola, with a median correlation coefficient of 0.65 between LEKS and observed species richness. These results support the efficacy of integrating TEK into conservation strategies, highlighting its potential to enhance ecological management outcomes in diverse geographical settings. Future research should prioritise longitudinal studies and multi-agent collaboration to strengthen evidence bases for TEK applications in global environmental protection efforts. Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK), Conservation Efforts, Angola, Mixed-Methods Study, Quantitative Analysis The empirical specification follows  $Y = \beta_{0+\beta}^- p X + \text{varepsilon}$ , and inference is reported with uncertainty-aware statistical criteria.

**Keywords:** *Angolan, GIS, ethnobotany, sustainability, community engagement*

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