

Ba NGai, Nguyen, Nguyen Quang Tan, Sunderlin, W.D. & Yuri Yasm. 2009. Forestry and poverty data in Viet Nam: status, gaps and potential uses. Viet Nam. Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific (RECOFTC), Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI) and Center for Asia and the Pacific (RECOFTC), Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific (RECOFTC).


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Jones, R. 2008. Bee-seiged – bees in warfare. United Kingdom, Bees for Development. It is often stated that bees have been used in warfare and in this book Ray Jones has endeavoured to document some of the many odd ways in which bees have been


Senthilkumar, N., Barthakur, N.D. & Rao, M.L. 2008. Bioprospecting with reference to medicinal insects and tribes in India: an overview. *Indian Forester, 134*(12): 1575–1591. The tribes of northeast India have been using several insect-based traditional drugs to cure various diseases. Over 500 species of insects are used as medicine to cure both common and complicated ailments in the northeast from time immemorial. Some valuable information regarding traditional medicinal uses of common insects by folk doctors has been summarized.


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In order to address international trade threats to wild species, governments

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Medicina etnica e tradizionali. Giorgio V. Brandolini, 2008. Medicine etniche e tradizionali. Rural Infrastructure and Agro-Industries Division, FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy. E-mail: AGS-registry@fao.org (Please also see pages 30 and 73 for more information.)

Medicina etnica e tradizionali

¿Quién sabe que en Afganistán la medicina pashtún adopta todavía la cañafistula como laxante y la semilla del cardo para curar las indigestiones? ¿Y qué los curanderos de la Amazonia usan, con óptimos resultados, la uña de gato, planta curandera, en contra de la artritis, las hemorroides y las lesiones cutáneas? ¿O qué la dieta esencial de los astronautas americanos comprende también la maca, la quinua y la kiwicha, especies herbáceas y alimentos tradicionales del mundo andino? Todo esto podría llamarse medicina alternativa o herboristería, pero es más apropiado llamarlo medicina popular. Estas prácticas curativas en épocas y zonas diferentes han sustituido o integrado la medicina clásica de los médicos, origen de la medicina popular. Para más información, dirigirse a: Giorgio V. Brandolini, Orizzonte terra, 30 Via Mazzini, I-24 128 Bérgamo, Italia. Teléfono/fax: +39 035 219142; correo electrónico: Orizzonte.terra@gmail.com o giorgio.brandolini@poste.it

It matters not how a man dies, but how he lives. The act of dying is not of importance, it lasts so short a time.

Samuel Johnson

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For example, one of them is that in the medicina clásica de los árabes, origen de fundamentales escuelas médicas, canonicas, a quien escribió los cinco libros del Era de la medicina, étnica y tradicional, de la medicina popular, el más grande cirujano árabe. Y el celebre Paracelso, quien, bien que intensamente dedicado a la fármaco-química en pleno siglo XVI, estaba invadido por una visión panteísta de lo creado, que atribuía una dimensión espiritual a los fenómenos naturales, ejercitando la práctica de la sigunatura, filosofía que afirma que Dios habría puesto unos signos en las plantas, de los cuales derivan sus capacidades de curar las enfermedades. Al fin, descubrimos que la granadilla era usada como febrífugo o para lenificar las úlceras, que en la Edad media se difundió desde Persia a todo el Mediterráneo, y que de que deriva el nombre de la ciudad andaluza de Granada.


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