Article Title:	Ecological complexity, fuzzy logic, and holism in indigenous knowledge Name:
	Hume.
What is the purpos	se/goal of this study?
-	show how indigenous people use their knowledge to understand nature and deal with ystems. It explains that they use simple rules, traditions, and close observation, which works gic
Why is this issue s	ignificant/why do we care?
	use science alone has a hard time predicting and controlling nature. Indigenous knowledge can of the environment in smarter and more sustainable ways.
What words/vocab	o do you need to know to make this make sense? Define them here.
Holism: Looking at	the whole system, not just one small part.
Fuzzy logic: A way	of thinking that allows things to be in-between, not just yes or no.
Indigenous knowl plants.	edge: What native people have learned over many generations about their land, animals, and
Complex systems	s: Complicated systems in nature that change over time, like weather or ecosystems.
What approach are	e they taking in this study (e.g., specific qualitative or quantitative methods)
	d at examples from Inuit, Cree, Dene, and Inuvialuit people. They compared how these groups nature with the idea of fuzzy logic.

What are the results of the study? If there are figures – write a sentence summarizing each figure/table.

The study shows that indigenous people use many signs from nature, rules of thumb, and traditions to make decisions. This helps them deal with complex problems without needing exact numbers.

Does the data make sense based on your experiences?

Yes. It makes sense because in real life we often make choices without exact numbers, like saying "it looks too stormy to go outside" instead of measuring the wind speed.

How is this pushing the field forward and helping society?

It helps by showing that science and indigenous knowledge can work together. Indigenous wisdom gives us new ways to understand and care for the environment, which is important for problems like climate change.