PASTORAL NOMADIC COMMUNITIES AND THE IMPORTANCE OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION

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EXTENSIVE SUMMARY

Nature also begun to be ravaged with the history of humanity. This ravage has reached to irreversible dimensions in the last three hundred years. The wild life, which is a part of the natural landscape, is also affected by these ravages. The waters are polluted, the lands become into deserts and are inefficient. The forests have been turned into agricultural land with its ravage. Pastoral nomadic societies have accepted the fields which are parts of the natural landscape as their home and tried to preserve it. They also become a natural part of the ecosystem with the animals they feed. Pastoral nomadic communities living in Anatolia have been named by "immigrant" communities or "Yoruk" and "Turkmen" expressions in more specific terms for Anatolian region. The people's veterinary medicine which is a part of the cultural landscape that the nomads in Anatolia have formed for a thousand years is mentioned in this research. The veterinary medicine knowledge which is formed by the reservoirs of traditional ecological knowledge is faced to disappear as a result concerned with the limitations of the Yorüks' habitats day by day. So that, it is searched to find out ways of transmitting this information to future generations. In fact, there seems worries about nomadic communities with important cultural values disappearing all over the world and the necessity of the preservation of these communities with their own habitats is highly emphasized. International organizations like IUCN and FAO also carry out studies and projects on these issues. From this point of view, it may be expected that each country can develop a preservation proposal in line with the current habitats and living practices of these kinds of communities it owns. The "Cultural Landscape Area" can come into prominence in terms of preserving the Sarıkeçili Yorüks with their own habitats. Registration in UNESCO’s living human treasure national inventory of ‘kengi ocağı’ which has veterinary medicine and ethnobotanic knowledge among Sarıkeçili Yorüks will also have a great importance. The life practices of Sarıkeçili Yorüks may especially be the focus of attention of domestic and foreign tourists like other focused different cultures. However, it is another discussion item how these communities all over the world will be affected because of tourism developments and economically- power- based tourism development is not looked on a plan for favour.