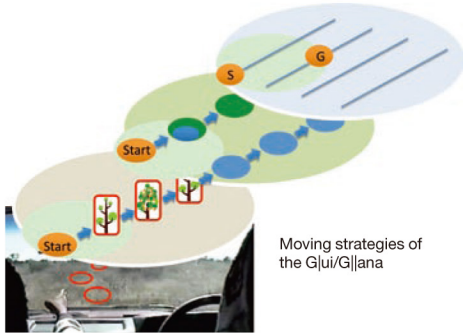


Desert Topography

Wayfinding practices of the San of the Central Kalahari (G|ui / G||ana).



of sequences of woodlands and/or basins with reference to ecological features that are sometimes employed as a route for nomadic movement.

The San are known to be indigenous to southern Africa. Among the groups of San, the G|ui and the G||ana live in the central part of the Kalahari Desert. Their spatial cognition is complemented by a multi-scaled integration of folk knowledge, through which they transform “nature” into “culture.” Dr. Takada has clarified that the key points regarding their moving strategies are (1) a keen perception of ground conditions to avoid obstacles, such as burrows of animals and thorny plants; (2) an immense knowledge of specific trees, used as landmarks in the bushveld; (3) an understanding of woodlands and basins as nodes in the environment (these areas provide valuable resources for the G|ui and G||ana and serve as campsites during their nomadic travels); and (4) a conceptualization

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