



# LOCAL & GLOBAL



## Globalization, Climate Change, and Identity of the Bering Strait Indigenous Communities

Sea ice is a crucial habitat for marine mammals. It also generates temperature boundaries that shape the food chain of the Arctic Ocean.



Photo credit: Anatoly Kochnev



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Photo credit: Michael Tirkyet



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A marine mammal is a basic food source for coastal communities and a key agency for drawing their sociocultural patterns.



Photo credit: Evgeny SivSiv



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The contemporary villagers obtain subsistence-oriented knowledge by combining three substantially different ways: traditional knowledge, personal observations, and globally accepted information.



Photo credit: Michael Tirkyet



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Modern indigenous communities, despite significant climatic and unprecedented social shifts that have changed languages, social organization, and worldview, have effective traditional hunters who are able to “feed families,” as their ancestors did. Most likely, because hunting communities continue to use centuries-old rationality and adaptation strategies to survive and maintain their identity.

