

3. Obtain at least one extra bilingual dictionary to share with your field research associates if the local language is not fluently spoken by team members.
4. Introduce yourself and your team—it is important to take the time to introduce yourself and your associate researchers to the community so that everyone has some understanding of who is involved with the research program. A introductory photographic album that includes topics of interest, such as photographs of your family, friends, home, garden, and workplace, can be useful.
5. Have copies of your research proposal in the local language—as well as organizing meetings with the local people to explain what you are intending to do while in their area, written proposals allow for people to consider your proposal further after the meeting.
6. Develop a bilingual cooperative agreement/Memorandum of Understanding between yourself and your national counterparts. As part of this process, explain the project at a meeting with local community members. Ensure that women are also informed, either at these meeting or at separate ones, if that is culturally preferable.
7. Purchase additional sets of national and/or local maps to share with the community.
8. Donations and gifts—discuss with the community their needs to ascertain whether or not you can assist. It may be possible to assist a community obtain ↳ funding for a community-based activity. Present any donations in an informal ceremony to institutional representatives, along with an inventoried list of the donations which is signed by the recipients. Do not present donations to individuals. In developing communities, donations of medical supplies for local health clinics or educational supplies for local schools may be welcomed. However, be cautious about providing medical supplies that require greater skills to use than is available within the community.
9. Recruit local community members as field assistants—without discrimination on basis of gender, age, marital status, religion, profession, level of formal education, political affiliation, or sexual orientation.
10. Take photos of community members and distribute them as soon as possible.
11. Translate research results into the local language—make photocopies and distribute widely within the community, inviting comment, and deposit a set of the data with the community.
12. Joint publication with local field assistants: the individuals who provide field assistance and knowledge are rarely included as co-authors of scientific publications. It is always important to consider the significance of their contribution, and to determine if they should be joint authors—or at least fully acknowledged within publications.

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Notes

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