During the last one hundred years, the region around Lore Lindu National Park in Central Sulawesi has represented an area in slow transition. A couple of years ago this development changed significantly. Thus, the problem of assessing the stability and destruction of the natural environment of the few remaining tropical primary forests in Indonesia. As presented below, one field of study which is important for the understanding of present dynamics in the region is the reconstruction of the historical development of cultural landscape since the beginning of the twentieth century.

**The Fieldwork in Lore Lindu region**

The Lore Lindu region consists of a national park area of around 231 km² that provides habitat for a wide range of endemic flora and fauna. The national park is surrounded by five valleys. The most densely populated Palu valley offers the best infrastructure of the region and was frequented by Arab and Chinese traders already in the early tenth century. The other valleys, Kulawi, Palolo, Napu, and Bada, remained relatively untouched by external influences and thus were able to conserve their traditional cultures, customs, and traditions. People are resettled from the mountains down to the valleys, where new settlements with village structures were established. After the area was pacified, missionaries of the Salvation Army also began to work here. Today, the population has been diverse in terms of local languages. A first breaking point of the development of cultural landscape was the Dutch incursion into various upland valleys between 1905 and 1908. The colonial rulers introduced major changes in terms of settlement structures, beliefs, and economy. However, the Ethical Policy that influenced Dutch colonial policy since 1900 led to a more considerate implementation of colonial changes. People were resettled from the mountains down to the valleys, where new settlements with village structures were established. After the area was pacified, missionaries of the Salvation Army also began to work here. Today, the population has been diverse in terms of local languages. A first breaking point of the development of cultural landscape was the Dutch incursion into various upland valleys between 1905 and 1908. The colonial rulers introduced major changes in terms of settlement structures, beliefs, and economy. However, the Ethical Policy that influenced Dutch colonial policy since 1900 led to a more considerate implementation of colonial changes. People were resettled from the mountains down to the valleys, where new settlements with village structures were established. After the area was pacified, missionaries of the Salvation Army also began to work here. Today, the population has been diverse in terms of local languages.

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