

Rever o trabalho

Título: SPATIAL-TEMPORAL DYNAMICS IN THE EXTRACTIVIST PROCESS OF BRAZIL NUT (*Bertholletia Excelsa* L.) IN THE TROMBETAS RIVER, AMAZON

Tema: Geografía física, Recursos Naturales, manejo de cuencas y áreas protegidas

Palavras-chave: Quilombola community; non-timber forest product; geographic seal, Pará

resumo:

This study aimed to understand the spatial-temporal dynamics and to analyze the extractivist potential of Brazil nut (*Bertholletia Excelsa* L.) in Quilombola [escaped slave descendents] communities in Trombeta, Oriximiná, the Amazon, West State of Pará, Brazil.

This large native Amazonian species is typical of wet tropical climate and providing important ecosystem services. 30 extractivist families were visited so that technical information could be obtained from tacit perceptions and knowledge. In the interviews with members of the Quilombola Extractivist Cooperative of the Municipality of Oriximiná (CEQMO), created in 2005, and with nut collectors (*castanheiros*) that participated in the talks, the questions were asked in a semi-structured way following a basic script able to diagnose: periodicity during the collection seasons; times of collection, ways of collecting the fruits; form of nut extraction; volume collected; ways of transportation to the trading hubs; labor used; transportation costs; materials required for nut collection, limitations of the extractivist activity; and potential to obtain the geographic seal and add value to the nuts from Trombetas. It was found that 100% of the traditional nut collectors in Saracá-Taquera National Forest are remainders of quilombos, control at ICMBio's (Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade) outpost, which renew their registration every year, containing: identification of the collector, extractivist production, timeframe, and number of crates. It was also observed that the *castanheiros* spend about two months (January and February) collecting nuts in the forest and that February is the month with the highest number of requests to enter the National Forest. The containers for nut collection are called *paneiros*, 90% of which made by the *castanheiros* using *Ambé* vines. In the last ten years, the largest productions in the area of the Trombetas river and its affluents took place in 2012 and 2014, with record-breaking productions of up to 100 crates of nuts in each year. In 2015, which had a strong *El Niño*, the *castanheiros* collected half of this production. In years of larger harvests, the buying power of the extractivist increased, which resulted in the purchase of river transportation and household improvements. Thus, the gross mean income estimated in those years with the largest harvests was of up to BRL 2,500.00 per extractivist worker. In the latest harvest (2015), due to the small production, the money influx did not go above BRL 1,250.00, showing the importance of maintaining the nut collection grounds in the extractivist center of the Trombetas river and its affluents. It must be pointed out that, economically, Brazil nut has the potential to add value if the activity is better organized as a

local productive arrangement (LPA), if the cooperative is strengthened, and if the viability for obtention of the geographic seal is analyzed. The specificities of the extractivist chain in the nut collection grounds of the Trombetas river and its affluents require strategies to better organize the Brazil nut extractivist populations, mainly by mapping, quantifying, and incentivizing the plantation of nut trees in cassava fields to guarantee sustainability of those grounds in the Amazon.

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