



Associação dos Artesãos do Rio Jauaperi – AARJ
Artisans Association of the Jauaperi River

New social cartography of the traditional peoples and communities of Brazil

River-dwellers and Artisans Itaquera, Gaspar, Barreira Branca and São Pedro

**Jauaperi River,
Roraima and Amazonas**

7



Associação dos Artesãos do Rio Jauaperi
 President Francisco Parede de Lima
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Projeto Nova Cartografia Social
 dos Povos e Comunidades Tradicionais do Brasil

FASCÍCULO 7
 Ribeirinhos e artesãos de Itaquera, Gaspar, Barreira Branca
 e São Pedro – Rio Jauaperi, Roraima e Amazonas

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PNCS – PCTB coordination
 Alfredo Wagner Berno de Almeida
 (PPGSA-UFAM, FAPEAM-CNPq)
 Rosa Acevedo Marin
 (NAEA-UFPA, UNAMAZ)
 Joaquim Shiraishi Neto
 (PPGDA-UEA)

Research team
 Alfredo Wagner Berno de Almeida
 Ana Paulina Aguiar Soares

Editing collaborator
 Emmanuel de Almeida Farias Júnior

Workshop collaborators
 Francisco Parede de Lima
 Rozan Dias da Silva
 Paul Clark

Photography
 Ana Paulina Aguiar Soares, Alessandro
 Santana de Souza, Alenilza de Nazaré Brazão,
 Alfredo Wagner

Graphic design and editing
 Design Casa 8
 www.designcasa8.com.br



Workshop participants, Itaquera
 January 23rd to 25th, 2007

From Gaspar
*Alexandro Santana de Souza, Valdemar da
 Silva Brazão, Alenilza de Nazaré Brazão,
 Aldenir de Nazaré Brazão, Bianca Beuvicemi,
 Damião da Silva Nazaré, Rosinete Ferreira
 Nazaré, Maria do Socorro da Silva Nazaré,
 Paul Clark*

From Itaquera
*Roberto Dias da Silva, Rozan Dias da Silva,
 Alice Parede de Lima, Sílvia Parede de Lima,
 Marinez L. De Lima, Francisco Parede de Lima*

From Barreira Branca
*José Roberto da Silva Nazaré, Maria da Silva
 Nazaré*

From São Pedro
*Marcelino Machado Ferreira, Ademarcia de
 Nazaré Brazão*

Translation to English
 Gabriel Locke Suchodolski

Translation editing
 Helen Catalina Ubinger

Translator's note
 What follows are transcriptions of verbal interviews
 and discussions, translated from Portuguese to
 English, attempting to preserve the meaning and
 being faithful to the informal speech dialogues
 as much as possible, respecting the forms of
 expression of the social agents who participated in
 the map workshops.

What is the AARJ?

"The Artisans Association of the Jauaperi River (Associação dos Artesãos do Rio Jauaperi-AARJ) was founded on February 25th, 2004. It was a form of claiming our rights. We used to make many demands and a good school wouldn't come to our families, nothing came. The AARJ was a way of requesting everything we have the right to: land, education, health." **Francisco Parede de Lima**

"Before a community didn't exist. It's been from 1991 until now. Before there were residents scattered all over the place and today there's almost nobody separated. If we had more time, I'd show you every spot where there were dwellers. Only after they created a community they started to talk about education and health. Before everyone lived isolated, each one in their own place." **Mr. Hely da Costa Souza**, 73 years old, São Pedro inhabitant and owner of the boat "Comandante Hueliton", which connects the Jauaperi River settlements to Novo Airão city.



Preparation of Itaquera's map sketches – Sílvia, Francisco, Rozan

Why cartography?

"Cartography is one more form of showing our work, of seeing that we are not treating nature in a predatory way. Through the map we can show our resources, that we take care of for our sustenance and that of our children." **Rozan Dias da Silva**

"The Jauaperi river has a lot of Brazil nut groves. In the old times we would pick a lot of nuts, but today the production has decreased a lot. In the times of the *coronéis* (colonels) there were a lot

of monkeys and macaws, and the *coronéis* gave ammunition to scare away the macaws and animals that ate the unripe Brazil nuts. They finished off the animals and today it's all abandoned. The *patrões* (bosses) worked with rubber trees, but the price was low; they also worked with *fantasia* (jaguar, cat and giant otter skins). There was *pirarucu* fish (*Arapaima gigas*), there was dry skin and they explored *sorvo* (*Couma apocynaceae*), *balata* (*Chrysophyllum*, *Sapotaceae*), brazil nut and alligators. It failed afterwards. They finished off the animals and today it's all abandoned. Later came the timber merchants and boat builders. In all these islands wood has already been explored: *louro inamuí* (*Ocotea cymbarum*)



Preparation of map sketches – Aldenir, Alenilza, Valdemar and Bianca

Kunth, Lauraceae), *abacatirana* (Lauraceae) which is another kind of *louro* and *jacaréúba* (*Calophyllum* spp., Calophyllaceae). All of them for house building. And *virola* (*Virola* spp., Myristicaceae) for the hardboard factory, *Compensa*. The *seringa-barriguda* rubber tree (*Hevea spruceana*) and the *seringa-torrada* rubber tree (*Hevea benthamiana* Muell. Arg.) were also sent to the factory on rafts. In all these islands everything was explored: *itaúba* (*Mezilaurus*, Lauraceae), which is the wood most resistant for boats; *louro aritu* (*Licaria*, Lauraceae), which is similar to the *louro da várzea* (*Ocotea laxiflora* – found in flooded lowlands), but from firm land forests; *tanambuca* (*Buchenavia*, Combretaceae), which is a very wide tree, it grows a lot, it's good for the boats' sides, but it's harder and more difficult to work with. The *sabuarana* tree (*Swartzia laevicarpa* Amshoff *Caesalpiniaceae*), which is from the flooded lowlands, was for the bottom of the boats. There is the white and the darker colored types. They also extracted the *cumarú* (*Dipteryx odorata*, Fabaceae), the angelim-pedra (*Dinizia excelsa* Ducke, Fabaceae), the *louro gamela* (*Sextoniarubra* van der Werff, Lauraceae) and the *piquiá* (*Caryocar villosum* (Aubl.) Pers., Caryocaraceae), which gives fruits to animals and people, is greasy and works for the boat's hull. They took out the *mulateiro* (*Calycophyllum* sp., Rubiaceae), the *itaúba preta* (*Mezilaurus*, Lauraceae), the *itaúba fina* (*Mezilaurus*, Lauraceae), and even rubber trees and *matá-matá* (*Eschweilera* spp., Lecythidaceae), which is from the flooded lowlands but also from the borders of the firm land. They cut them down so much that they left behind parts of the trunks. Scraps of wood remained spread out in the *igapós* (flooded forests). Oh! They also took out the *pau-rosa* wood (*Aniba rosaeodora* Ducke, Lauraceae). After taking out *pau-rosa*, they grinded it down and put it in CIEX's and IBS's still's. The price of *pau-rosa* fell, but it was already at its end. They took it all out, you can register that." Mr. Hely da Costa Souza.



Marcelinho pointing out São Pedro's region



Aldenir, Adenilza, Ademácia, Marcelino and children.

"Here, where it's like this, is a fishing area. These pencil marks here are all fishing areas. It's written, jaraqui fish hasn't been found since 1999. Scaleless fish diminished, just as the tucunaré açu fish and the chelonians. The pirarucu (*Arapaima gigas*) for us is already gone. At least I have never seen a pirarucu here in the region." Alenilza de Nazaré Brazão

"There's *ubim* hay (*Geonoma* spp., Arecaceae) here. Then there's the *gogó* liana

(*Salacia*, Hippocrateaceae), here, in all this area we get *gogó* liana... Here we usually get *ambé* liana (*Philodendron* sp., Araceae)... Here it's the Jauaperi River already that passes through Barreira... Here there's *titica* liana, there's the Brazil nut grove..." Aldenir de Nazaré Brazão

"Now there's the *copaíba* (*Copaifera landesdorffii*), where there are the yellow dots. In the Brazil nut grove is where we find *copaíba* the most. Here there is rubber tree... in this area down here, there's rubber tree." Alenilza de Nazaré Brazão

"This one here is the *bota* liana, it's a vine who's stalks we dye... We take it out, cut it up and boil it together with the stalk. It gets this color. *Bota* liana with *goiaba-de-anta* (*Bellucia grossularioides* L., Melastomataceae) and *itaúba bafina*..." Marinês Parede de Lima

"This here is *bota* liana, *crajiru* (*Arrabidaea chica*), *ambé* liana and a little bit of *tucumã* (*Astrocaryum aculeatum*). Safron, *goiaba de anta* and *puleiro de pato*... this here is *puleiro de pato*... it's a kind of wood from the flooded lowlands... Our map has it..." Marinês Parede de Lima

"Bark to dye fibers, *goiaba de anta*, *macucu* (*Aldina* spp., Fabaceae), *bota* and these other qualities of fiber we find here... then there are the seeds... we put seeds in general because there are various types of seed... (...) We gather seeds here, in front of the lake... on that land, there. You know where it is, right? Where the rock is, on the deep *paraná* (river), on those rocks... all over the place, going into the *igarapé* (river) we gather seeds... here we also gather seeds... on the other side of the river..." Alenilza de Nazaré Brazão

Plant residues and handicraft

The Jauaperi river dwellers (*ribeirinhos*) maintain a practice of systematic refusal of cutting down trees. All the wood used in handicraft is obtained from plant residues, scraps and trunks cut down and considered to have no exchange value by lumberjacks. According to the river-dwellers, if the current amount of handicraft production is maintained, for three generations they will still not be able to use up all the natural resources scattered in the forest.

"Residues of *itaúba preta* (*Mezileurus itauba*), *bafina*, *louro abacatirana* (*Ocotea costulata*), of *louro inamui* (*Ocotea cymbaram*), *louro preto* (*Endlicheria formosa*), *louro chumbo* (*Licaria canela*), *rouxinho* (*Peltogyne* spp., Fabaceae), *piranheira*, *itaubarana* residues (Fabaceae)... We can find wood scraps all over this area." Aldenir de Nazaré Brazão



Barreira Branca map sketches presented by José Roberto

61°34'30"W

Location**River-Dwellers and Artisans**

Itaquera, Gaspar, Barreira Branca
e São Pedro, Rio Jauaperi
Roraima e Amazonas

Forms of Organization

- AARJ headquarters
- Vivamazônia School

The Community Structure

- Flour house
- Radio house
- Residency houses
- Cemetery
- Harbor
- Electricity Engine

Agricultural Production Areas

- Small farms
- Fields

Reference Points

- Rock formations
- Stopover

Resources for handicraft production and extraction

- Cipó - Liana (Gogó, Titica, Ambé, da Bôta, Apui)
- Brazil nut grove
- Forest fruits
- Palm trees (Açaí, Jauari, Tucumã, Bacaba, Ubim, Inajá)
- Rubber tree
- Wood residues/scraps
- Resins

Areas of Communitarian Use

- Cipó ambé
- Arumã area
- Buriti grove
- Fishing areas of communitarian use
- Forest specimens of community interest

Refuge areas (fauna flux)

- Animals (monkeys, wild pigs, pigs, paca, deer, armadillo, agouti, anta, jaguar and birds)

Social-environmental conflicts

- Community signs indicating the prohibition of fishing by geleiros
- Conflicts with geleiro fishermen and turtle hunters

Conventions

- Communities
- Rivers
- Islands
- Waimiri-Atroari Indigenous land
- Igapó (flooded waterways in wet season)
- Water masses (hydrography and lakes)
- State limits

Scale

1,000 0 2,000 m

Geographical coordinates' system
Datum Geodesic Horizontal: WGS 84



Preparation Team

Alfredo Wagner Berno de Almeida
Ana Paulina Aguiar Soares

Cartography and base preparation

Manoel Ricardo Dourado Correia

Technical support

Emmanuel de Almeida Farias Junior

Sources:

Map Sketches made by the artisans and river-dwellers that participated in the Map Workshop
Landsat Images, (B3G4R5) composition, November 2002

Aquired at glacapp umiacs umd edu site
Projeto Nova Cartografia Social dos Povos e Comunidades Tradicionais do Brasil
(New Social Cartography of the traditional peoples adn Communities of Brazil)

Preparation date: February 2007

61°34'30"W

1°2'30"S

1°6'0"S

1°9'30"S

1°13'0"S

1°2'30"S

1°6'0"S

1°9'30"S

1°13'0"S

Social-environmental conflicts

Geleiros and tartarugueiros (large scale fishermen) do not obey the Fishing Agreement (Instrução Normativa – IBAMA Nº 99, of April 26th, 2006 and Instrução Normativa – MMA, Gabinete da Ministra – nº 43, of October 18th, 2005)

Geleiro boats

"We've got conflicts here, starting with the water. We have conflicts with *geleiro* boats that come and fish here in the Jauaperi, which is illegal. We have a Fishing Agreement that says it's illegal.

(...) I live in Gaspar and there we preserve. We have beaches, we try to preserve them, but when the dry season comes, we can't get chelonians to come out or the fish to reproduce. If the chelonian spawns its eggs, we can't keep them because people from the outside come and take them away. What we manage to keep is little. On the river rising we have the fishes in *piracema* that hatch in small numbers. We have the *pacu* fish (*Mylossoma sp.*), that is looked out for by the *gelador* fishermen. They come, throw their fishing nets, catch and take away everything." **Alexandro Santana de Souza**

"(...) the geleiro fishermen's persecution is big." **Alenilza de Nazaré Brazão**

"The illegal fishing boats pass by in the dark. We can't even see them properly." **Maria da Silva Nazaré**

"We have lakes here, like the Mariquinha lake, which always had a lot of fish and now it doesn't because the *gelador* fishermen attack too much." **Valdemar da Siva Brazão**

"We've already got few fish in our rivers, and the little that is reproducing and that is ours, which would be for us and our children, is taken away by big fishing boats." **Damião da Silva Nazaré**

"I want to talk about the big fishing geleiro boat invasions problem. I've been saying lately that we haven't been able to have the control we intended to have since the beginning. We tried talking to the fishermen, with the *geleiros* boats, but it was not possible, they do not obey the fishing agreement and we have been fighting to preserve the fish. (...) Lately we see that the *malhadaeira* fishing net is one of the things that make the fish scarce." **Francisco Parede de Lima**



Spot registration with GPS

Tartarugueiros (turtle hunters)

The *tartarugueiros* also invade our river all the time. Nobody sees them, but they always pass by. The [environmental] agents are the ones most threatened by the turtle hunters. The *tartarugueiros* hate them, threatening to get them and kill them. **Silvia P. de Lima**

Sometimes we take care of an egg pit, with two, three. But we need to keep moving the pit for a little turtle to be born, as there are times when we arrive to move it, like yesterday, and when today arrives, there's nothing left, they [the turtle hunters] already took away everything. **Valdemar da Silva Brazão**

Nine environmental agents in Jauaperi River have received death threats for trying to impede the fishermen's actions.

MMA MINISTER'S OFFICE – MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION Nº 43, from October 18th, 2005

ATTACHMENT I

Periods of restrain of the *piracema* by sections of the Hydrographic Basin of the Amazonian Region (...).

1. Amazonian Basin

c) Amazonas State 11/15 to 03/15

ATTACHMENT II

Description of the prohibitions and specific permissions

1. AMAZONIAN BASIN

c) Amazonas State Rivers: It is forbidden to capture, to transport, the commercialization of and/or the storing and benefaction of the species: *tambaqui* (*Colossoma macropomum*), *pirapitinga* (*Piaractus brachypomus*), *mapará* (*Hypophthalmus edentatus*), *curimatã* (*Prochilodus nigricans*), *sardinha* (*Tripottheus sp.*), *pacu* (*Mylossoma sp.*) and *aruanã* (*Osteoglossum bicirrhosum*).

The verification of the premeditated act of hiding prohibited species by the transporter, merchant, storer or benefactor, will imply the loss of the whole lot, independently of the species.

It is forbidden to fish in a 1500m (One thousand and five hundred meters) radius, of the tributaries of the river systems and bodies of water explicitly mentioned: (...) Rio Negro Basin: all the bodies of water of these currents, as well as their confluences: Jauaperi river (under the Macucuaú river).

g) Roraima State Rivers: It is forbidden to fish in all the state rivers. Only subsistence fishing is permitted.

The river-dwellers' demands for the fulfillment of the Fishing Agreement

Besides requiring the immediate entitling of their lands, the following document was read at the end of the Map Workshop:

"Here on January 13th of 2007 there was a meeting between the Jauaperi community's representatives, 6 to 7, with the voluntary environmental agents, and 6 demands came from that meeting now:

1. Request another course for voluntary environmental agents, urgently, because the two communities downstream, Palestina and Tanaúau, don't have agents, and don't have signs setting the Fishing Agreement area – this is a serious problem;
2. Request a visit by the Núcleo de Educação Ambiental do IBAMA (IBAMA's Environmental Education Nucleus). This demand was already made into a written request on December 9th, to visit the communities with the environmental agents;
3. Request and schedule a meeting between the 9 already active environmental agents from Jauaperi and the representatives of the IBAMA-AM (Brazilian Institute of the Environment and the Renewable Natural Resources), SDS (State Secretary for Sustainable Development), IPAAM (Amazonas State Institute for Environmental Protection) and CCA representatives (...), to plan and combine joint actions and guarantee immediate action in case of denunciation;
4. Request immediate and decisive action from IBAMA, obligating Novo Airão's Z-34 Fishing Colony (Colônia de Pesca Z-34) to respect the Normative Instruction 99 of April 26th, 2006 and all the federal laws that regulate commercial fishing;
5. Solicit that starting today the period of validity of the Juaperi Fishing Agreement be prolonged until 2010. Commercial fishermen did not respect the first year of the Fishing Agreement and unfortunately the institutions did not respect the assumed commitments that were assumed in the records of the 3rd Assembly that approved the Jauaperi River Fishing Agreement (May 29th, 2005), because there is guaranteed the Term of Technical Cooperation between IBAMA from Amazonas and from Roraima, guaranteeing monthly inspection; and
6. Immediately request the minimum resources to place the signs demarcating the protected area (of the Fishing Agreement)."



Final discussion of the map sketches set

NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT / IBAMA Nº 99 from April 26th, 2006

Considering the need to give a legal ordering for the management of the aquatic environments of the Jauaperi River, Novo Airão and Rorainópolis municipalities, taking into account the constant aggressions to the fishing stocks;

Considering the deliberations of the river-dwellers and of the representatives of the Artisans Association of the Jauaperi River – AARJ, Artisans Association of Novo Airão – AANA (...)

(...) Resolution:

Article 2. The agreement's area of range is situated from Medoini (Rio Negro) to the sign of the Waimiri-Atroari Reserve.

I – In the area situated from the Paraná do Maçueira to the Reserve's sign, it is prohibited, for two years, commercial (gelo), game and ornamental fishing, only subsistence fishing being permitted;

Article 4. During the validity of the Agreement the monitoring and evaluation of the fishing resources of the area in question will be implemented...

CONTACT

Sindicato dos Trabalhadores Rurais de Novo Airão – STRNA-AM

Rural Worker's Union of Novo Airão

Av. João Paulo II, S/N

69730-060 – Novo Airão

Amazonas, Brazil

+55 [92] 3365-1366

Associação dos Artesãos do Rio Jauaperi – AARJ

Artisans Association of the Jauaperi River

Margem direita do rio Jauaperi, S/N

Comunidade Itaquera

69373-000 – Rorainópolis

Roraima, Brazil

Mr. Heli de Souza

Rua Rui Barbosa, 111

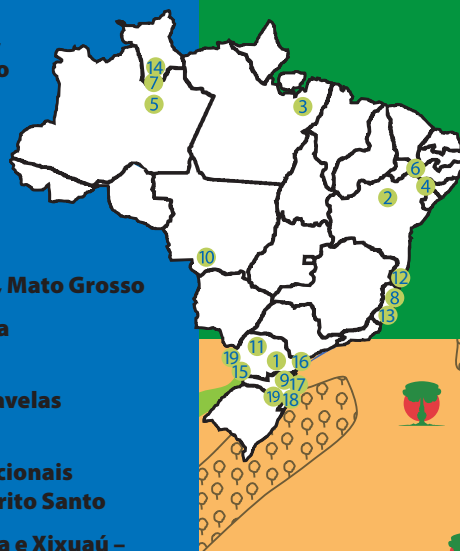
69730-000 – Novo Airão

Amazonas, Brazil

+55 [92] 3365-1916

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Imbituba, Santa Catarina



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