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**The current and future scenario of amazon nut (*Bertholletia excelsa*) through of the traditional people's perception in the Acará municipality, State of Pará, Brazil**

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The conservation and sustainable use of the biodiversity is the great challenge of the millennium in a world where food production, energy and nature have needed co-exist together. However, it will be possible if the traditional ecological knowledge is recognized and included to developing of strategies for conservation. Amazon nut (*Bertholletia excelsa* Bonpl.) is a native species from amazon, known and exploited for its timber and seeds. Since 2006, it has been listed as a threatened species by the Brazilian Environment Ministry and as vulnerable by the International Union for Conservation of Nature. In this research, we aimed to identify the factors that affect the Amazon nut current distribution and the use with a regard perceived to the future by social agents in Acará. This is the third largest state producer in extraction in State of Pará, even with fort anthropogenic pressures (53.9%, i.e., 2352.0 km<sup>2</sup> of deforested area). We used four methods: presentation and discussion about thematic; semi-structured interviews in group; mapping participatory and recognition visit in the forest. It was visited two quilombolas's communities, six agrarian reform settlements, one urban microenterprise and two public environmental organs. All participants (80) were informed about permission form for research and signatures were collected. 100% of stakeholders reported reduce of amazon nut trees. The five most cited reason were high vulnerability by isolation of the trees within agricultural crops and pasture; low income to the traditional communities; lack of knowledge and technical assistance; low communities organization and low encouraging for planting. 75% of family have been using just for consume and 35% marketing from January to March. To the future they believe that forest will be more reduced if have not more encouraging to management and planting. These social perceptions can aggregate more information to development of policies based on human dimensions.

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