

**Wild Food Plants in the Kaxinawá Indigenous Land of Nova Olinda, Acre, Brazil.**

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Of the 350 thousand species of plants in the world, about 30 thousand are edible, and we consume only about 200 species, with most carbohydrates of plant origin obtained from three main species: corn, rice and wheat. In Brazil there is the greatest biodiversity in the world, about 15% in number of species of plants, animals and microorganisms, mainly in the northern region of the country, specifically the Amazon Biome. Currently Brazilian Indigenous Lands (TIs), which have been sighted with high potential for conservation and environmental protection, are distributed in about 12% of the Brazilian territory. In the state of Acre, little research was done on ethnobotany, with a great part of the emphasis on medicinal plants, demonstrating the importance of carrying out more in-depth ethnobotanical studies on food plants. The most populous indigenous ethnic group in Acre is Kaxinawá or Huni Kuin, belonging to the Pano linguistic family, great traditional knowledge about the use of natural resources. The objective of the present study was the study of wild food plants used in the five villages of TI Kaxinawá of Nova Olinda (TIKNO), located in the municipality of Feijó, Acre, Brazil. TIKNO covers an area of approximately 28,000 hectares, on the banks of the Envira River, with a total population of 492 inhabitants. The methodology used was free listing and walking in the woods with different indigenous representatives. The free listing was conducted with young and adult, and the walks in the woods with indigenous adults. To date, 44 species have been identified, distributed in 36 genera belonging to 20 botanical families, with emphasis on the families Arecaceae (12 species), Malvaceae (5 species) and Moraceae (4 species), representing 47% of the species. Of the total number of species, the most important are the fruit trees that represent approximately 95% of the plants consumed in the forest. These species are important food sources, whether in the occasional feeding route and hunting incursions, as well as for daily food and processing, because together with the cultivated plants they contribute to the food security and guarantee the cultural preservation of the associated knowledge.

**Keywords:** Wild food plants, Amazon, Indigenous.

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**Morphological and genetic diversity of Hawaii's 'uala (*Ipomoea batatas*) cultivars in an effort to engage with cultural knowledge.**

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He 'uala ka 'ai ho'ola koke i ka wi, the sweet potato is the food which ends famine quickly. This Hawaiian proverb puts into context the immense significance of sweet potato ('uala) to the survival of Hawaii's indigenous people. 'Uala is a canoe plant brought by Polynesians from South America. In Hawaii it became a staple crop for it grew well in poor soils and required few inputs. Ancient Hawaiians selected nearly 200 cultivars which served their own specific uses as a food staple, medicine, fish bait, or tied to religious practices. Currently the Hawaiian archipelago is facing a sustainability crisis; a problem Native Hawaiians had already solved. The knowledge pertaining to specific Hawaiian cultivars has been lost over time due to socio political changes across the island chain. Botanical gardens around the state have collected and conserved some of this diversity, including many varieties with Hawaiian names, some of which, it is believed, may be at least partly of older pre-European introduction origin. However, little is known about the agronomic potential of the varieties and their state of health, nor has their morphological or genetic diversity been well documented. To realize the potential of these collections the material needs to be characterized and evaluated with genotypes identified and the nomenclature clarified. In order to expand the knowledge of 'uala varieties we characterized the morphological and genetic diversity of Hawaiian heirloom sweet potatoes from ex situ botanical garden collections. A photographic guide to these clones with cultural and agronomic information is being produced.

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