



SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF ORNAMENTAL FISH SPECIES IN MAMIRAUÁ, BRAZILIAN AMAZONIA



ORGANIZATION OF ORNAMENTAL FISHING IN MAMIRAUÁ AND AMANÃ

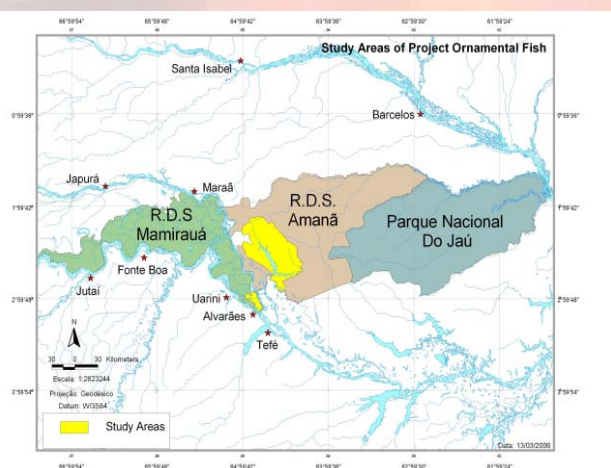
Mendonça, Marluce (SCM); Sousa, Isabel (IDSM/SCM)

INTRODUCTION

The Sustainable Development Reserves of Mamirauá – RDSM and Amanã – RDSA aim to conciliate conservation of biodiversity with sustainable development of the local people who traditionally use the natural resources.

The research “Organization of Ornamental Fishing in Mamirauá and Amanã”, developed by Project of Sustainable Development of Ornamental Fishing will contribute, with the other components of the project, to implement one more economic alternative to the population of the reserves and to control the increasing pressure over the other natural resources, acting as an alternative or additional income source to the families of the involved communities.

The Project intends to evaluate the economic viability of sustainable management of ornamental fish. The information will allow a decision that will bring economic benefits to the involved families and will guarantee long term protection of this resource inside the reserves.



FOUNTAIN: GIS, IDSM.

OBJECTIVES

Raise social-economics data of the communities involved to produce indicators that will give support to the elaboration of proposals of management to promote the conservation and the sustainable use of the local natural resources.

METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

Initially, it was done a bibliographic research of studies about the region, intending to understand the history and characteristics of the target population.

To determine the communities that would be involved in the project, it was considered the areas of collection of Biology staff and the politic organization of the communities of both reserves.

In Mamirauá some sampled lakes are used by all the sector, thus including all of its communities. In Amanã we based ourselves in the igarapés selected to the collection. Each igarapé is used exclusively by one or more communities, according the selection of the biologic staff, all the Amana sector was also involved.

On the field activities are being used quantitative and qualitative method to investigate the social reality of the involved families:

- ✓ On qualitative research, it is used open interview techniques and participative observation;
- ✓ On quantitative research were used techniques of quantitative data raise through the application of a questionnaire in each household.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

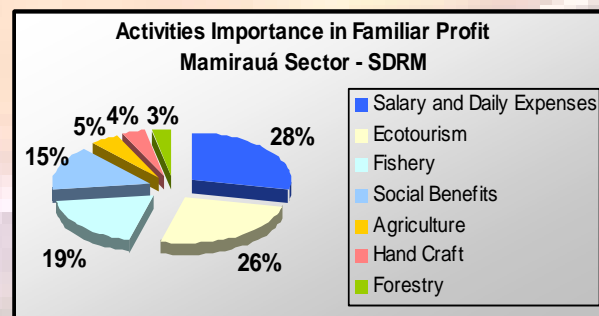
The Project of Ornamental Fishes has done its research on the areas of use of the communities by Sector Mamirauá of RDSM (91 families) and the Sector Amana of RDSA (138 families), totalizing 229 involved families.

In RDSM the families were distributed in 06 communities (Boca do Mamirauá, Caburini de Cima, Macedônia, Sítio São José, Vila Alencar e Tapiira) and, in RDSA in 11 communities (Belo Monte, Boa Esperança, Bom Jesus do Baré, Boa Vista do Calafate, Monte Ararate, Monte Sinai, Santa Luzia do Baré, Santa Luzia do Juazinho, Santo Estevão, São José do Urini e Vila Nova).

Until the present date, 46 families of 3 communities in Mamirauá and 87 families of 7 communities in Amanã were interviewed, totalizing 133 families sampled. This research already shows important information about the reserves:

RDS Mamirauá

- Communities with 15 families and 06 members as a rule.
- They organize themselves in associations (formal or non-formal) with a directory responsible to represent them.
- Monthly family income estimation: R\$ 598,00.
- Main income resources: salary and diary (fiscalization and field assistants); Ecotourism, Fishery, Social Benefits (pensions, sickness aid, familiar grant), as the picture below.



- Concerning the fishery organization, it is possible to observe that it occurs mainly between individuals with strong ties of kinship. In the total samples analyzed in Mamirauá, 56% told they went fishing with some relative, usually brothers or children, mainly at the dry season period, to help them carry the canoe up to the lagoons, due to the dry access channels.

- The most used equipment in the fishery are arrows and nets.

- Interest in the ornamental fish management: 75% of the interviewed people.

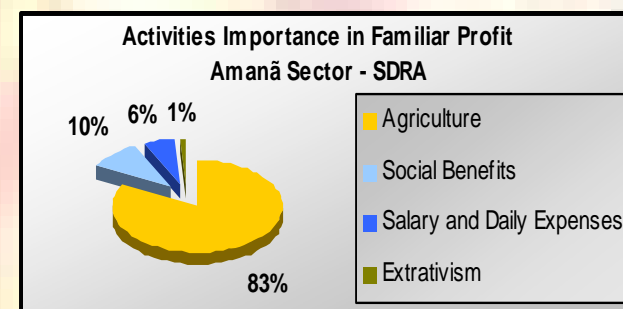
• RDS Amanã

- Communities with an average of 12 families and 06 members.

- They organize themselves in associations (formal or non-formal) with a directory responsible to represent them.

- Monthly family income estimation: R\$ 911,00.

- Main income resources: agriculture, especially products derived from the manioc, like flour; social benefits (pensions, sickness aid, familiar grant). Look the picture below:



- One important data observed is that in Amanã the community identifies itself like agriculturist. Fishery activity is not important as income, as the majority fish only for food. These reflect in the family organization form of fishing. Of the total people interviewed in Amanã, 76,5% said that prefer and are used to go fishing alone. Using tools like the gillnet (main equipment used), they usually leave it in a certain spot in the way to the plantation field and in the way back they extract the fish from the net.

- Interest in management of ornamental fish: 78% of interviewed people.

CONSIDERATIONS

The data revealed the however the ornamental fishery isn't be a traditional economic alternative in the reserves, especially in Amanã where the families devote almost exclusively to agriculture. There is a great expectative and interest for management the ornamental fish.

