

Lira-Guedes, A. et al. Crabwood oil traditional extraction in Amazon Estuary floodplain forest

Ana Lira-Guedes¹, Mariane Santos², Suellen Gomes³, Emanuelle Pinto², Jaivardhan Singh⁴, Marcelino Guedes¹, Helenilza Cunha⁵

¹Embrapa Amapá Researchers, ²Master in Tropical Biodiversity, Federal Amapa University, ³Forest engineering student, State University of Amapa, ⁴Columbia University, ⁵Federal Amapa University

Crabwood oil is a non-timber forest product (NTFP) widely used by Amazonians to cure various diseases. Still is possible to observe the traditional extraction of oil in riverine populations, even in peri-urban areas. This study is part of a project (FLORESTAM) that aims to know the way of life of riverine and its relationship with floodplain forest. The aim was to compare the crabwood oil traditional extraction conducted in peri-urban areas (n = 11) and rural areas (n = 23). Data were obtained from semi-structured interviews with 34 extractors, who live near the Amazon River. The process consists of the following steps: cooking and resting seeds, debarking and paste preparation and dripping oil. There was a higher diversity of ways to extract oil in a peri-urban area, but a greater frequency of collects, extraction and commercialization in rural areas. In peri-urban area the oil drainage occurs exclusively in the shade and in the rural four riverines do extract it in the sun, and only one extractor uses the "tipiti". Similar procedures in both areas were: cooking on wood fire, storage of the seeds after cooking in airy containers ("paneiros" or "sacas"), the seeds are crushed and molded into a paste with hands. Some social rules are also similar. The mass cannot be viewed by outside people and by women in the menstrual period. The activity is predominantly feminine. We conclude that the traditional extraction of crabwood oil is very similar in rural and peri-urban areas of the amazon estuary.

Keywords: Non-timber Forest Product, Local Ecological Knowledge, *Carapa guianensis*, FLORESTAM