# Projeto Terceira via Amazônica

O papel da tecnologia para revelar o potencial de uma nova economia baseada na biodiversidade da floresta

Dr. Ismael Nobre



# Agradecimentos

Esta apresentação é parte de uma proposta de pesquisa em andamento, a "The Amazon Third Way Initiative" liderada por Carlos A. Nobre e Juan Carlos Castilla-Rubio

É necessário "um ecossistema de inovação da 4ª Revolução Industrial (4IR) específico da Amazônia que é capaz de rapidamente prototipar e dimensionar inovações que aplicam uma combinação de tecnologias digitais, biológicas e materiais avançados aos recursos naturais renováveis da Amazônia, ativos biomiméticos, meio serviços ambientais e moléculas e materiais biodiversos"

Projeto "A Terceira Via Amazônica"





Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America

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#### Land-use and climate change risks in the Amazon and the need of a novel sustainable development paradigm

Carlos A. Nobre, Gilvan Sampaio, Laura S. Borma, Juan Carlos Castilla-Rubio, José S. Silva and Manoel Cardoso

PNAS September 16, 2016. 201605516; published ahead of print September 16, 2016. https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1605516113

Contributed by Carlos A. Nobre, August 11, 2016 (sent for review April 4, 2016; reviewed by Eric A. Davidson and Johannes Dolman)

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#### Significance

The Amazonian tropical forests have been disappearing at a fast rate in the last 50 y due to deforestation to open areas for agriculture, posing high risks of irreversible changes to biodiversity and ecosystems. Climate change poses additional risks to the stability of the forests. Studies suggest "tipping points" not to be transgressed: 4° C of global warming or 40% of total deforested area. The regional development debate has focused on attempting to reconcile maximizing conservation with intensification of traditional agriculture. Large reductions of deforestation in the last decade open up opportunities for an alternative model based on seeing the Amazon as a global public good of biological assets for the creation of high-value products and ecosystem services.

(Nobre et al., 2016)

Uso da terra na Amazônia brasileira: o primeiro caminho (First Way) e o segundo caminho (Second Way) The First Way:

Um modelo de expansão de áreas protegidas na Amazônia

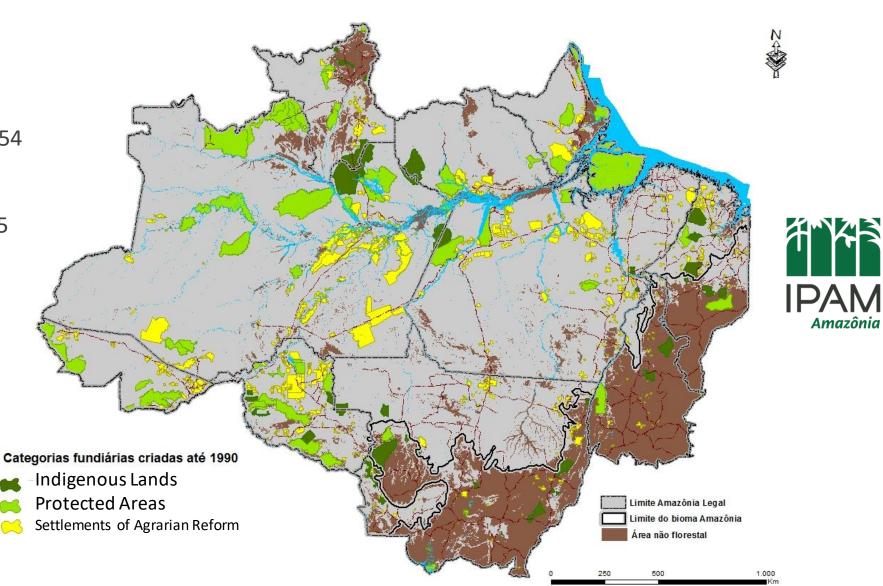
1990

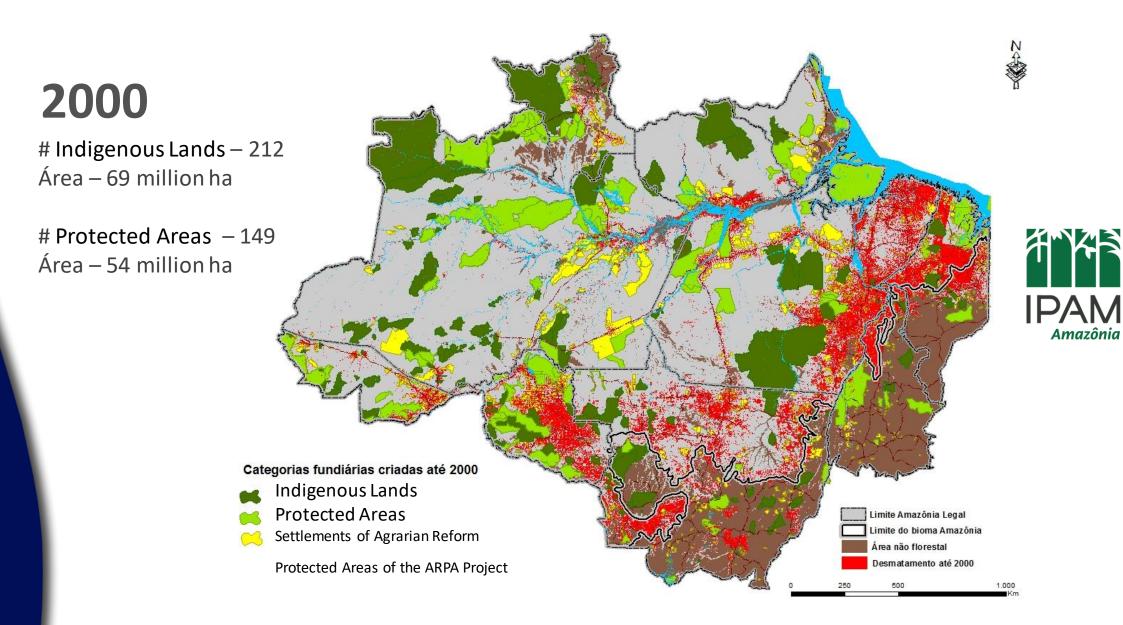
# Indigenous Lands: 54

Area: 11 million ha

# Protected Areas: 65

Area: 33 million ha





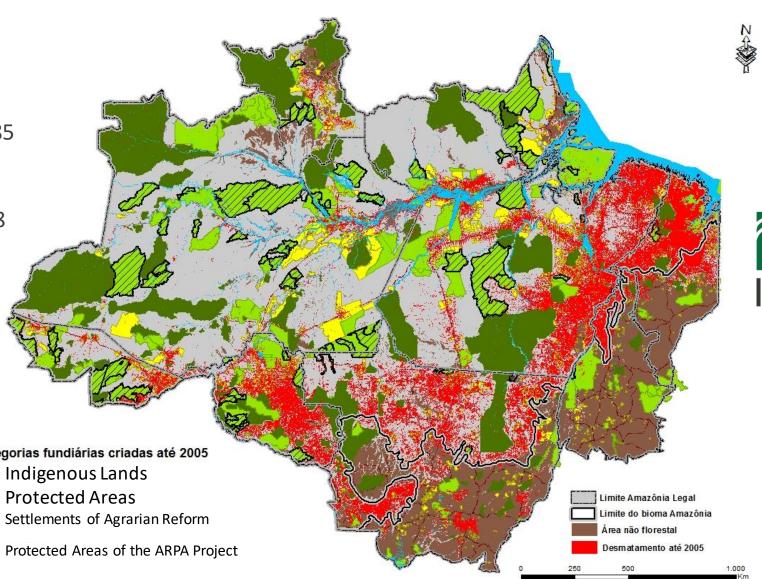
2005

# Indigenous Lands – 285

Area – 94 million ha

# Protected Areas - 238

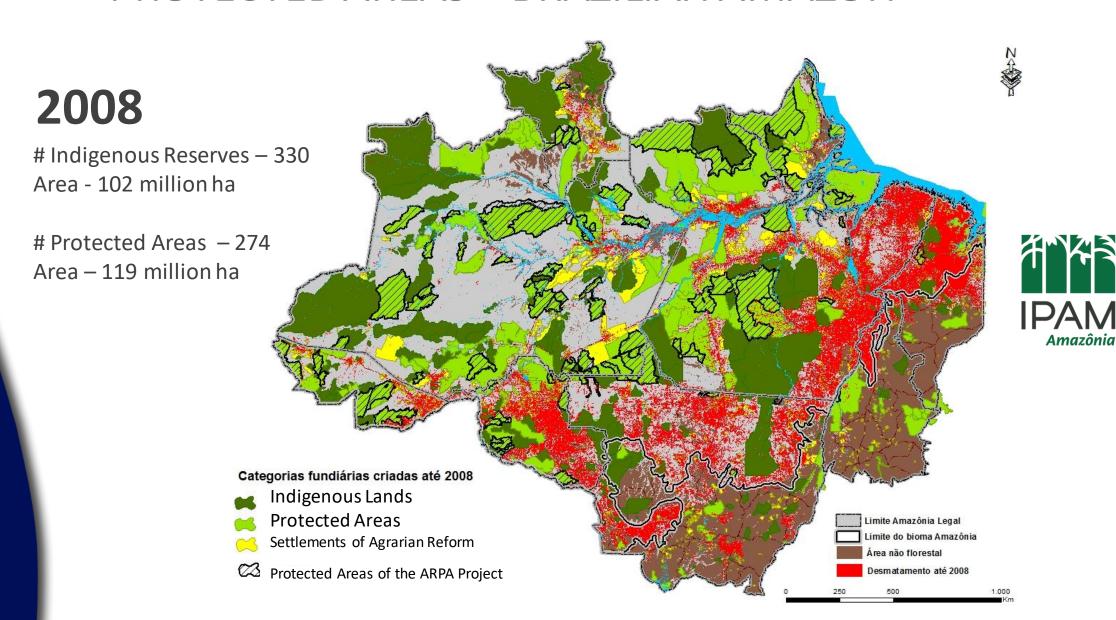
Área – 84 million ha





Categorias fundiárias criadas até 2005

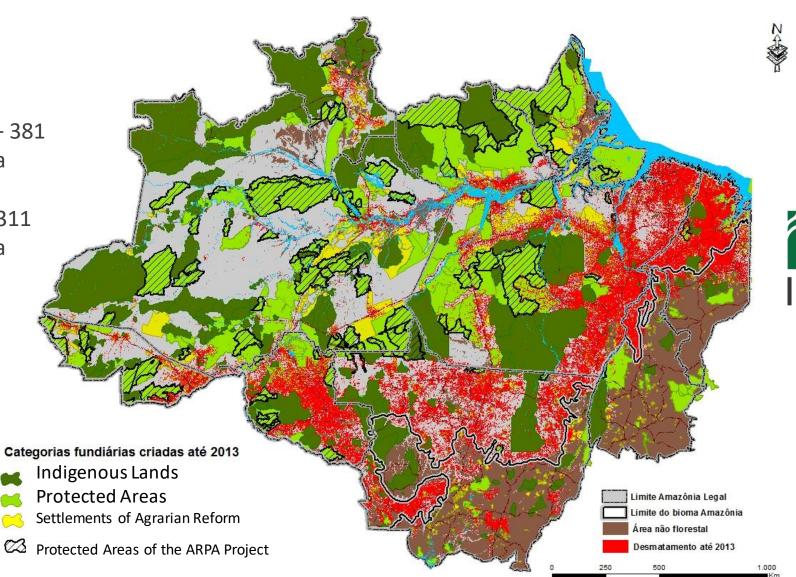
Protected Areas of the ARPA Project



2013

# Indigenous Lands – 381 Area – 112 million ha

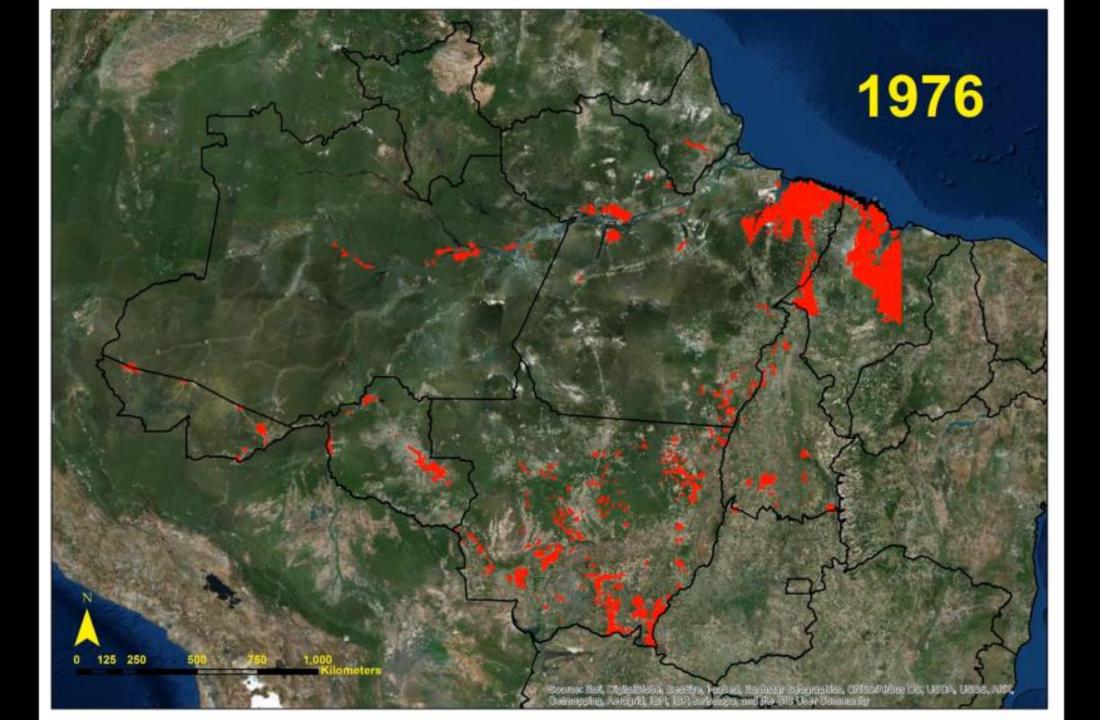
# Protected Areas – 311 Area – 125 million ha





The Second Way:

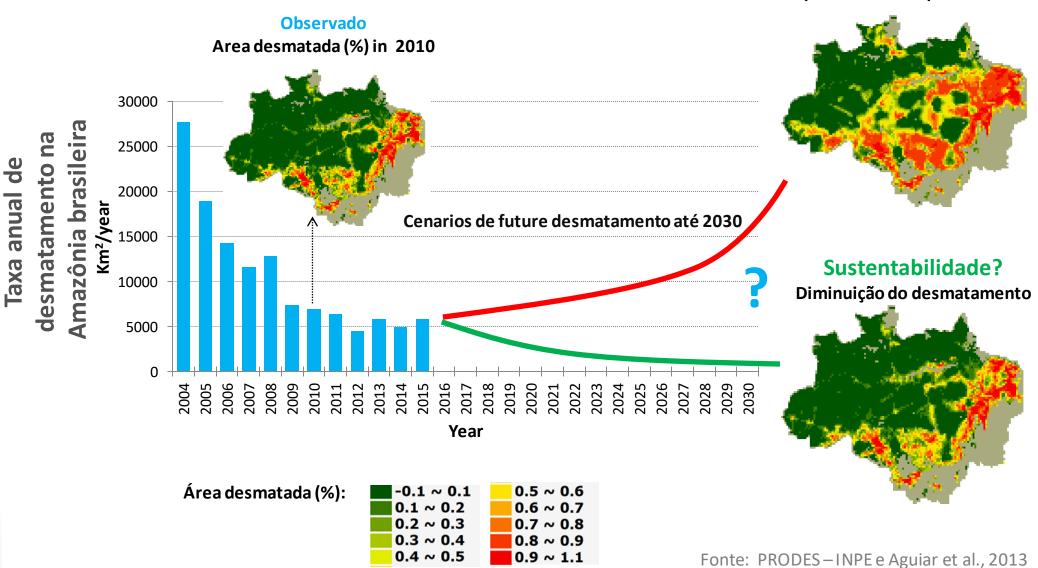
Modelo econômico predominante baseado na exploração intensiva dos recursos naturais



Mudança futura no uso da terra na Amazônia vai resultar em sustentabilidade ou fragmentação?

#### Fragmentação?

Enfraquecimento das políticas amb.



Um editorial recente da revista Science Advances, de Thomas Lovejoy e Carlos Nobre, adverte que a Amazônia pode estar perto de um ponto de inflexão se o desmatamento exceder 25% da floresta!



#### **Amazon Tipping Point**

n the 1970s, Brazilian scientist Eneas Salati shattered the long held dogma that vegetation is simply the consequence of climate and has no influence on climate whatsoever (1). Using isotopic ratios of oxygen in rainwater samples collected from the Atlantic to the Peruvian border, he was able to demonstrate unequivocally that the Amazon generates approximately half of its own rainfall by recycling moisture 5 to 6 times as airmasses move from the Atlantic across the basin to the west.

From the start, the demonstration of the hydrological cycle of the Amazon raised the question of how much deforestation would be required to cause the cycle to degrade to the point of being unable to support rain forest ecosystems.

High levels of evaporation and transpiration that forests produce throughout the year contribute to a wetter atmospheric boundary layer than would be the case with non-forest. This surface-atmosphere coupling is more important where large-scale factors for rainfall formation are weaker, such as in central and eastern Amazonia. Near the Andes, the impact of at least modest deforestation is less dramatic because the general ascending motion of airmasses in this area induces high levels of rainfall in addition to that expected from local evaporation and transpiration.

Where might the tipping point be for deforestationgenerated degradation of the hydrological cycle? The very first model to examine this question (2) showed that at about 40% deforestation, central, southern and eastern Amazonia would experience diminished rainfall and a lengthier dry season, predicting a shift to savanna vegetation to the east.

Moisture from the Amazon is important to rainfall and human wellbeing because it contributes to winter rainfall for parts of the La Plata basin, especially southern Paraguay, southern Brazil, Uruguay and central-eastern Argentina; in other regions, the moisture passes over the area, but does not precipitate out. Although the amount contributing to rainfall in southeastern Brazil is smaller than in other areas, even small amounts can be a welcome addition to urban reservoirs.

The importance of Amazon moisture for Brazilian agriculture south of the Amazon is complex but not trivial. Perhaps most important is the partial contribution of dry season Amazon evapotranspiration to rainfall in southeastern South America. Forests maintain an evapotranspiration rate year-round, whereas evapotranspiration in pastures

is dramatically lower in the dry season. As a consequence, models suggest a longer dry season after deforestation.

In recent decades, new forcing factors have impinged on the hydrological cycle: climate change and widespread use of fire to eliminate felled trees and clear weedy vegetation. Many studies show that in the absence of other contributing factors, 4 degrees Celsius of global warming would be the tipping point to degraded savannas in most of the central, southern, and eastern Amazon. Widespread use of fire leads to drying of surrounding forest and greater vulnerability to fire in the subsequent year.

We believe that negative synergies between deforestation, climate change, and widespread use of fire indicate a tipping point for the Amazon system to flip to nonforest ecosystems in eastern, southern and central Amazonia at 20-25% deforestation.

The severity of the droughts of 2005, 2010 and 2015-16 could well represent the first flickers of this ecological tipping point. These events, together with the severe floods of 2009, 2012 (and 2014 over SW Amazonia), suggest that the whole system is oscillating. For the last two decades the dry season over the southern and eastern Amazon has been increasing. Large scale factors such as warmer sea surface temperatures over the tropical North Atlantic also seem to be associated with the changes on land.

We believe that the sensible course is not only to strictly curb further deforestation, but also to build back a margin of safety against the Amazon tipping point, by reducing the deforested area to less than 20%, for the commonsense reason that there is no point in discovering the precise tipping point by tipping it. At the 2015 Paris Conference of the Parties, Brazil committed to 12 million ha of reforestation by 2030. Much or most of this reforestation should be in southern and eastern Amazonia. The hydrological cycle of the Amazon is fundamental to human wellbeing in Brazil and adjacent South America.

#### - Thomas E. Lovejoy and Carlos Nobre

#### REFERENCES

- E. Salati, A. Dall 'Ollio, E. Matsui, J. R. Gat, Recycling of Water in the Amazon Brazil: an isotopic study. Water Resour. Res. 15, 1250–1258 (1979).
- G. Sampaio, C. A. Nobre, M. H. Costa, P. Satyamurty, B. S. Soares-Filho, M. Cardoso, Regional climate change over eastern Amazonia caused by pasture and soybean cropland expansion. Geophys. Res. Lett. 34, L17709 (2007).

10.1126/sciadv.aat2340

Citation: T. E. Lovejoy, C. Nobre, Amazon Tipping Point. Sci. Adv. 4, eaat2340 (2018).



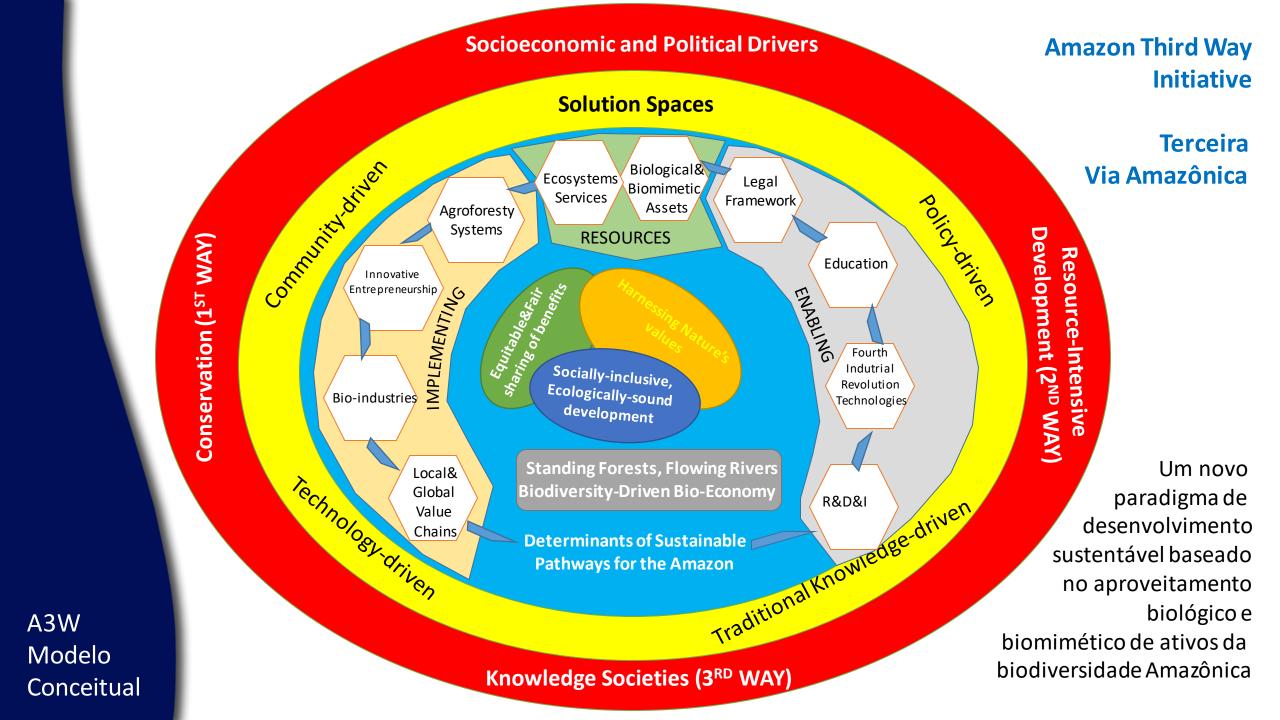
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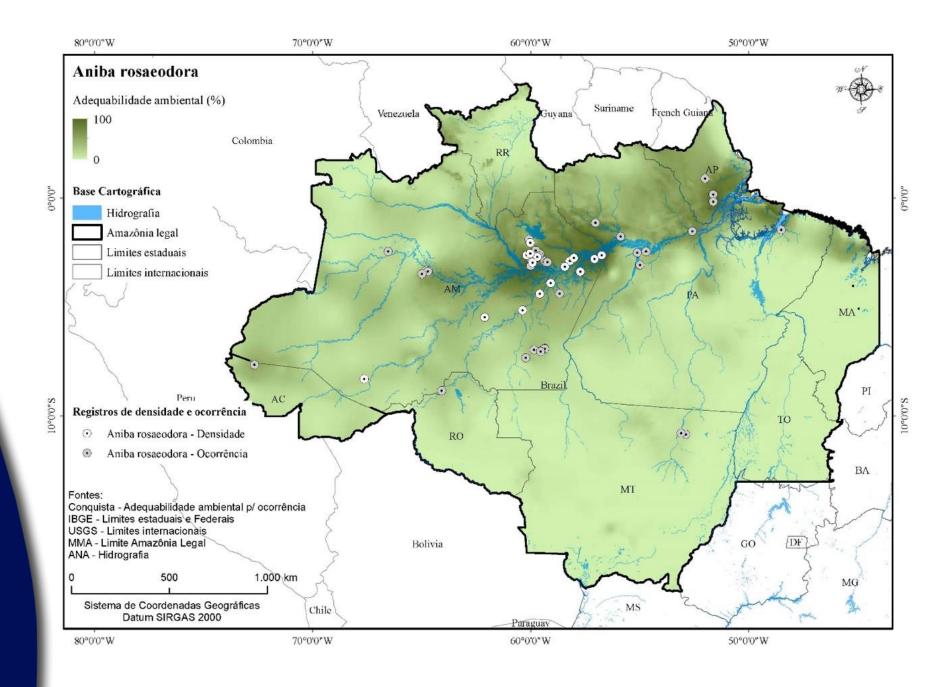


	Scientific name	Common name	Uses
1	Aniba rosaeodora	Pau-rosa	Fine Perfumery
2	Bertholetia excelsa	Castanha do Pará	Food; Cosmetics
3	Carapa guianensis	Andiroba	Medicinal; Cosmetics
3 4	Copaifera spp.	Óleo de Copaíba	Cosmetics; Perfumery;
			Medicinal
5	Cyperus sp.	Priprioca	Fine Perfumery; Medicinal
6	Dipteryx odorata	Cumaru	Cosmetics; Perfumery; Food
7	Euterpe oleracea	Açaí	Food; Medicinal; Cosmetics
8	Hevea brasiliensis	Seringueira	Technology of Materials;
			Biotechnology
9	Mauritia flexuosa	Burity	Cosmetics; Medicinal
10	Oenocarpus bacaba	Bacaba	Food
11	Ocimum micranthum	Estoraque	Perfumery
12	Ocimum spp.	Catinga de Mulata	Perfumery
13	Paulinia cupana	Guaraná	Food
14	Pentaclethra	Pracaxi	Cosmetics; Medicinal
	macroloba		
<b>15</b>	Platonia insignis	Bacuri	Food; Cosmetics
16	Protium spp.	Breu	Perfumery
<b>17</b>	Theobroma cacau	Cacau	Food
18	Theobroma	Cupuaçu	Food; Cosmetics
	grandiflorum		
19	Vetiveria zizanoides	Patchouli do Pará	Perfumery
20	Virola surinamensis	Ucuuba	Cosmetics; Perfumery

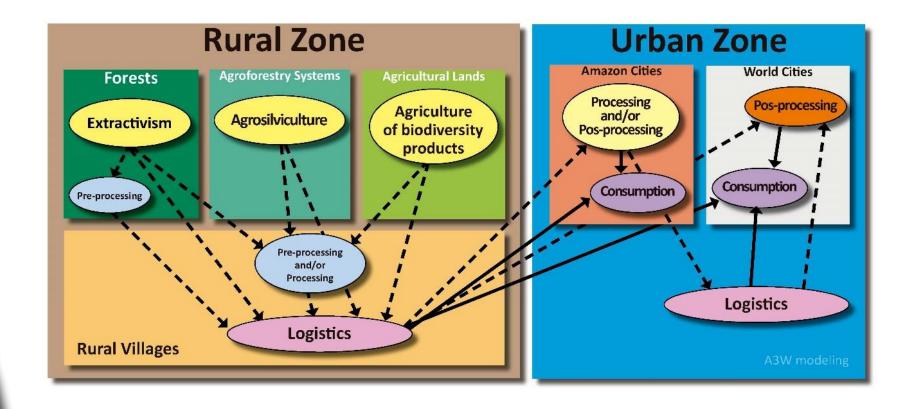
Distribuição geográfica de 20 espécies de plantas selecionadas com dados de literatura e modelagem

Pau rosa (Aniba rosaeodora)

(Nobre et al., 2017, em preparação)



	Scientific name	Common name	Uses
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19	Vetiveria zizanoides	Patchouli do Pará	Perfumery
20	Virola surinamensis	Ucuuba	Cosmetics; Perfumery



80°0'0"W 70°0'0"W 60°0'0"W 50°0'0"W Elo 1- Área de coleta extrativista ou colheita em SAFs Bertholletia excelsa Referência espacial da informação - Elo 1 Boa Vista Unidades de Conservação Região Quilombo Municipio Comunidades Elo1 Bertholletia excelsa pol Base Cartográfica Capitais estaduais Amazônia legal Limites estaduais Hidrografia Assentamentos Terras indigenas Porto Velho de Conservação Palmas Castanha do Pará (Bertholetia reas de coleta extrativista ou SAFs uais e Federais / Capitais 1.000 km 500 Legal / Unid. de Conservação Sistema de Coordenadas Geográficas Datum SIRGAS 2000 70°0'0"W 60°0'0"W 50°0'0"W

Locais de Extrativismo ou Sistaemas Agroforestais

excelsa)

80°0'0"W 70°0'0"W 60°0'0"W 50°0'0"W Elo 3 - Locais de Agregação de Valor Bertholletia excelsa COMARU - Cooperativa Mista dos Produtores Produto com valor agregado e Extrativistas do Rio Iratapuru Boa Vista Óleo vegetal Castanha desidratada Macapá Base Cartográfica Cooperativa Mista Agroextrativista do Rio Unini - COOMARU Amazon Oil Empresa Florenzano Capitais estaduais Amazônia legal Fazenda Aruanã - Econut Empresa Caiba Limites estaduais Cooperativa dos Beneficiadores de Produtos Mundial Exportadora Comercial Ltda Hidrografia São Luís Agroextrativistas de Amaturá - COOBEPAM Associação/dos Agropecuário de Beruri - ASSOAB MA Cooperativa Mista Agroextrativista Cooperativa Verde de Manicoré - COVEMA Colônia do Sardinha - COOPMAS Empresa Ouro Verde TO Porto Velho Rio Branco Palmas COOPERACRE Filial V - castanha RO COOPERACRE Filial III - castanha COOPAVAM - Cooperativa dos Agricultores do Vale do Amanhacer COOPERACRE Filial I - castanha BA Cuiabá cais de Agregação de valor uais e Federais / Capitais 1.000 km 500 Legal / Unid. de Conservação Sistema de Coordenadas Geográficas Datum SIRGAS 2000 60°0'0"W 70°0'0"W 50°0'0"W

Brazil nut (Bertholetia excelsa)

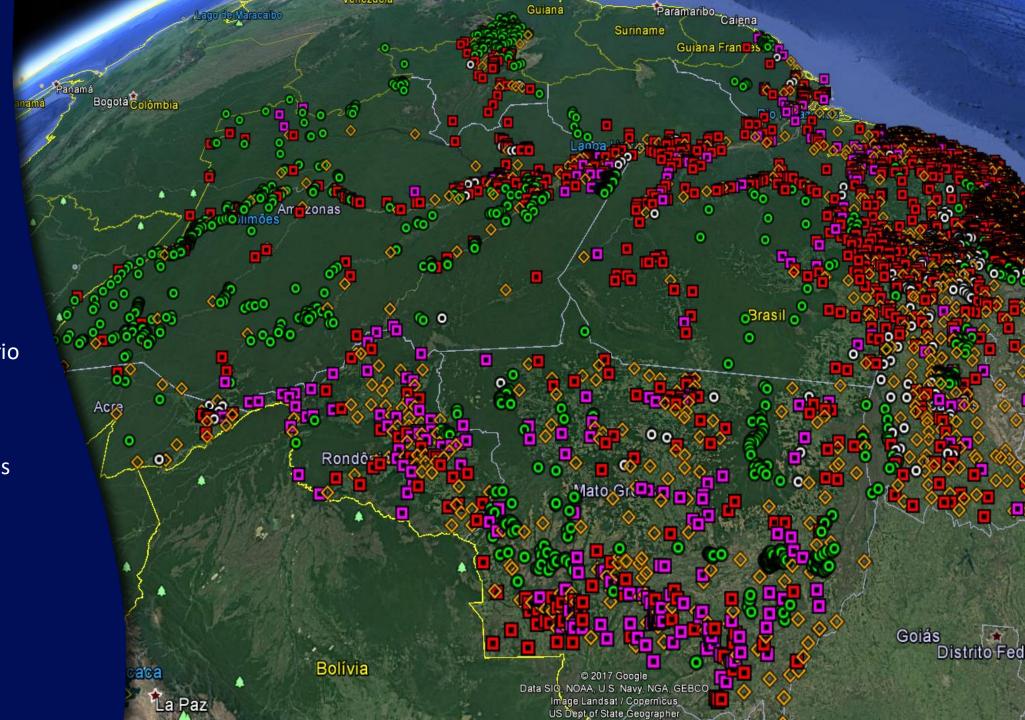
Locais de Agregação de Valor

Sociodiversidade

4700 localidades espalhadas pelo território amazônico brasileiro

cidades (laranja), aldeias (rosa), assentamentos (vermelho), agrovilas (branco) e aldeias indígenas (verde),

(IBGE 2017)



















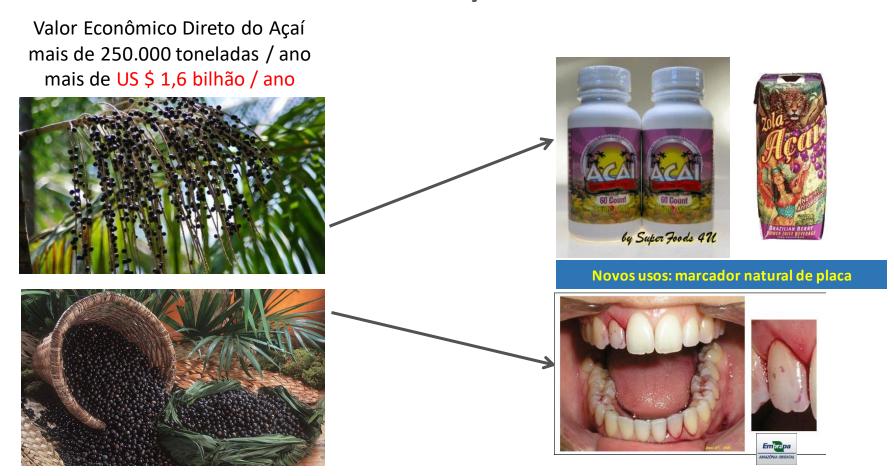






#### EXISTEM MANEIRAS SUSTENTÁVEIS PARA UTILIZAR A BIODIVERSIDADE AMAZÔNICA?

#### O caso do Açaí



Lucratividade Líquida da Produção de Açaí na Amazônia Estado do Pará: US \$ 200 ha / ano (não manejado) para mais de US \$ 2.000 ha / ano (manejado)

Jardim and Anderson (1987) Hiraoka (1994a, 1994b) Brondizio, E. (2007) Costa F (2017)

## Conceito de Amazônia 4.0

 Amazônia 4.0 é um modelo de desenvolvimento sustentável para a Amazônia planejado dentro do projeto "Terceira via Amazônica" que utiliza e é viabilizado pelas tecnologias e as transformações sociais geradas pela 4a Revolução Industrial.

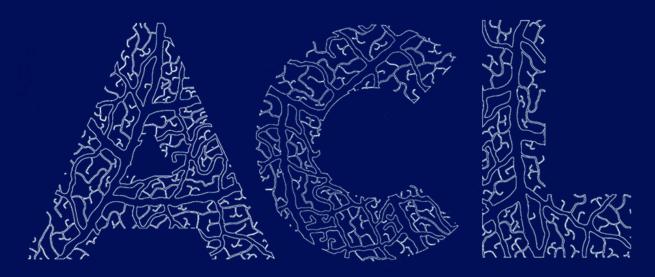
• A quarta revolução industrial é marcada pela convergência de tecnologias digitais, físicas e biológicas.

## Conceito de Amazônia 4.0

- (1)Reconhecer o conhecimento acumulado da Natureza, representado pela biodiversidade amazônica
- (2) Desenvolver a habilidade de "ler" e entender esse conhecimento
- (3)Desenvolver a capacidade de aplicar esse conhecimento para atender às necessidades humana
- (4)Desenvolver a capacidade de produzir bens e serviços a partir da biodiversidade
- (5)Inserir os produtos originários da biodiversidade em uma bioeconomia local e global
- (6)Realizar a distribuição equitativa de benefícios socioeconômicos e de melhoria da qualidade de vida para todos os envolvidos
- (7)Formar as bases para uma valorização intrínseca do Bioma Amazônico pela sociedade

The Amazon Third Way Initiative

## Capacity Development and the Amazon Creative Labs







Laboratórios Criativos da Amazônia\*

 Desenvolver capacidades para transformações socioeconômicas inclusivas e impulsionadas pela biodiversidade na Amazônia

 Laboratórios de campo transportáveis em tendas ou plataformas flutuantes para experiências inovadoras em comunidades menores

 Proporcionar um ambiente único para inovações na solução de problemas com base em uma abordagem em quatro vertente colaboração, compartilhamento conhecimento, experimentação espaços abertos para os cidadãos











































# **ACL - Amazon Creative Labs**

BIODIVERSITY VALUE CHAINS

## CUPULATE



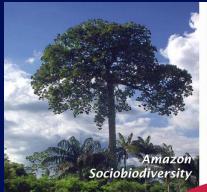






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# **ACL - Amazon Creative Labs**

BIODIVERSITY VALUE CHAINS

## BRAZIL NUT

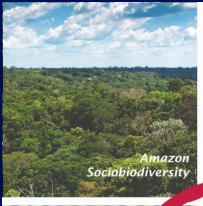






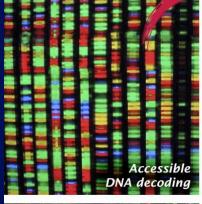






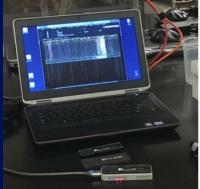




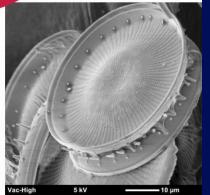


ACL - Amazon Creative Labs GENOMICS











A ciência e a tecnologia devem oferecer soluções para o surgimento de uma economia de base florestal inovadora, baseada no conhecimento e em bioindústrias locais.

Juntamente com capacitação e qualidade, educação inclusiva para todos os povos da floresta

# "Agregar valor ao coração da floresta"

Bertha Becker

Geógrafa brasileira



# Thanks

nobreismael@gmail.com

