The middle Rio Negro is a region whose municipalities of Santa Isabel do Rio Negro and Barcelos, once very small and remote, have become important cities and part of the economic and political activities of the region. The middle Rio Negro, which includes the municipalities of Santa Isabel do Rio Negro, Barcelos, and Pacajus, is located on the right bank of the Rio Negro, on an area of 112,227 km², 10°20’-10°45’ South, and 60°40’-60°55’ West. The majority of the indigenous population in the middle Rio Negro identifies itself as Xavante. The region is also populated by people of mixed heritage and small numbers of other indigenous peoples. This diversity has given rise to a rich cultural landscape, influenced by the traditional practices of the indigenous peoples, the colonial history, and the recent influx of non-indigenous settlers.

According to the latest census, Barcelos, also known by its old name - Mariuá Village – was founded in the 19th century, when Barcelos was the colonial seat of the Captaincy of São José do Rio Negro. The indigenous identity is strongly marked, and has been maintained through the preservation of language, customs, and traditions. This important ritual reaffirms the ethnic and family structures. These networks of kinship and relatives, and the indigenous knowledge of the region, have been influenced by the traditional practices of the indigenous peoples. Fishing and making roças (clearings for annual crops) are the most important daily activities. The fish and forest resources provide food, income, and materials for the communities. The fish are consumed fresh or dried, and are also used to produce flour, oil, and other products. The forests are used for timber, fuelwood, and medicinal plants. The indigenous knowledge of the region is not only about hunting, fishing, and agriculture, but also about the traditional medicine, the preparation of food, and the creation of tools.

There are few possibilities for income generation. Today, the majority of the people work in the informal sector, such as construction, agriculture, and small-scale businesses. The communities formalized by local government have the right to health and education services, however, the current scenario ranges from precarious to nonexistent services. Many communities are left without basic services, such as clean water and sanitation. The fishing pressure is high, and the fish population is declining, due to overfishing and habitat destruction. The fish are caught by traditional methods, such as nets, spears, and traps. The catches are sold to suppliers and traders, who then transport them to the markets. The fish are sold fresh or frozen, and are consumed locally or exported to other regions. The fish are also used for the production of fish oil, flour, and other products. The indigenous knowledge of the region is not only about hunting, fishing, and agriculture, but also about the traditional medicine, the preparation of food, and the creation of tools.

The traditional fishing gear in the region includes a variety of fishing nets, such as the berimbau (longline), the cunha (gillnet), the cuami (cunambi) (leaf), the timbó (liana), and the cacuri (fixed). The traditional fishing methods are passed down from generation to generation, and are still widely used in the region. The traditional fishing methods are based on the knowledge of the fish behavior, the water temperature, and the seasonal changes. The catches are sold to suppliers and traders, who then transport them to the markets. The fish are sold fresh or frozen, and are consumed locally or exported to other regions. The fish are also used for the production of fish oil, flour, and other products. The indigenous knowledge of the region is not only about hunting, fishing, and agriculture, but also about the traditional medicine, the preparation of food, and the creation of tools.

Fish and traditional fishing
Fishing and roça-making are the most important activities of the communities in the middle Rio Negro. Fishing is carried out by traditional methods, using nets, spears, and traps. The catches are sold to suppliers and traders, who then transport them to the markets. The fish are sold fresh or frozen, and are consumed locally or exported to other regions. The fish are also used for the production of fish oil, flour, and other products. The indigenous knowledge of the region is not only about hunting, fishing, and agriculture, but also about the traditional medicine, the preparation of food, and the creation of tools.

Roupa da Cachoeira
The Roupa da Cachoeira is the traditional fishing net used in the middle Rio Negro. The net is made of vegetable fibers and rubber production chains. The net is used to capture a wide range of species, depending on seasonal conditions and fishery location. In this case, the net is used to capture the pirapô (Brachyplatystoma filamentosum), which is the largest consumer market place in the municipal seat of São Gabriel da Cachoeira. Thenet is used to capture a wide range of species, depending on seasonal conditions and fishery location. In this case, the net is used to capture the pirapô (Brachyplatystoma filamentosum), which is only allowed within the geographic boundaries of the basin. However, commercial fishing is locally important and has grown in recent years. The largest consumer market place is the municipal seat of São Gabriel da Cachoeira.

The traditional fishing gear in the region includes a variety of fishing gear, such as the berimbau (longline), the cunha (gillnet), the cuami (cunambi) (leaf), the timbó (liana), and the cacuri (fixed). The traditional fishing methods are passed down from generation to generation, and are still widely used in the region. The traditional fishing methods are based on the knowledge of the fish behavior, the water temperature, and the seasonal changes. The catches are sold to suppliers and traders, who then transport them to the markets. The fish are sold fresh or frozen, and are consumed locally or exported to other regions. The fish are also used for the production of fish oil, flour, and other products. The indigenous knowledge of the region is not only about hunting, fishing, and agriculture, but also about the traditional medicine, the preparation of food, and the creation of tools.
by lunchtime. Firstly a weight is pulled and then the mainline is slowly pulled
to the surface to breathe. This fishing uses more, smaller hooks and longer
snods with
ring to smaller hooks. The longline is best used to catch flat fish in the igapós
terrapins and tortoises). The size of the hook varies according to the type of
catch all kinds of fish as well as chelonians (shelled animals, such as turtles,
of the river. From the weights rise two lines with large buoys, usually made of
end so that the location of the longline is clear on the water surface. In the
The fisherman prepares the longline before mounting it in the river by put-
ing baits on each hook. He first throws the weight, taking one end of the
-estiradeira is a special bait mounted in a rod and line. The line
is similar to the snod,
the different types of fishing used by the indigenous peoples, by other traditional river populations, as well as
projects and programs that promote socio-environmental sustainability, valuing the cultural and biological diversity of Brazil.
Adriana Ramos
Deputy executive secretary
São Paulo (headquarters)
São Paulo 01238-001 São Paulo SP Brasil

Fishing in the Rio Negro

The third volume of the Fishing in the Rio Negro series seeks to value the way of
the region's socio-biodiversity.

Interesse Público - OSCIP), established in April 22, 1994 by people with outstanding background and experience in the
organization projects dating from the XVII century, the Rio Negro has a huge social and
zagaia or enter the trap to select the fish he will consume.

The classic method is called estiradeira, and resembles a harpoon. It is made with a long wooden stick
and a strong steel tip, without hooks, in order to pierce and stick in a chelonian's shell. Once the shel-
the ANZOL DE ESPERÂNCIA (DroPLIn E) is a special bait mounted in a rod and line. The line
is similar to the snod, zAgAIA is a rod about 2 meters long, weighing up to 3 kilos, with a steel spear with 3 tips,
its location. There are no traditional rules for the use of gillnets, which are often used to close the
Aracú is a kind of fishing lure. It is a ball of small hooks to hold the fish. It is used in spearfishing and faxear, a type of fishing also known as
the bow and arrow (BOw AnD ArroW) is similar to a spear, and resembles a harpoon. It is made with a long wooden stick
Aracú is a kind of fishing lure. It is a ball of small hooks to hold the fish. It is used in spearfishing and faxear, a type of fishing also known as
SLAUGHTER (SILIMENTO) has different sizes. Each mesh is specific for the size and
the HARPON needs in the same way as the anzol does, but is a longer spear, with a much more slender shaft, the
After it is finished with pitch or beeswax. It is most commonly used in lakes during summer, where traíras
find and harpoon the fish at night. The
is a special fishing lure mounted in a long wooden stick
shells, and even in the igapós. It is a flexible pole used to pierce the shell of a chelonian, forcing it to open
the JETACEA is a similar method. It consists of an iron or wooden arm with a loop, which has a metal tip in its end
Feet, branch splints.
The ways of the fish

Places highlighted in the narrative:
- Rio Papuri
- Iauaretê
- Loiro
- Marabitana
- Ipanoré
- Hole of Transformation in Ipanoré
- Peeling cassava to make roasted flour
- Grilled fish for community celebration

However, this community merges into the forest, almost invisible from the river. Mer Lago Grande community, near the Cauboris community. The consideration to the history of indigenous occupation or the identities led to the perception that the Amazon was a demographic result from the actions of generations of human occupants, resulting in the development of the terra firme area (dry, unfl ooded land), like other mosaico de Imagem Ikonos (2004-2012) diversity of landscapes and traditional occupation.

The highlighted satellite image shows the region of the forest, considering the history of indigenous occupation or the identities. Led to the perception that the Amazon was a demographic result from the actions of generations of human occupants, resulting in the development of the terra firme area (dry, unfl ooded land), like other mosaico de Imagem Ikonos (2004-2012) diversity of landscapes and traditional occupation.

The underground aquatic world is populated by several beings and this is why one should always respect and take a series of precautions while fishing and in all forms of interaction with aquatic life. Remember that the fish is a living being, and that its life is not separate from your life. The manipulation of hooked fish and its culinary preparation also require rules of conduct.

The elders say that there was always plenty of fish. Those who needed fish used the zareia or threw the longline to catch one flat fish or two, enough to feed their family. The underground aquatic world is populated by several beings and this is why one should always respect and take a series of precautions while fishing and in all forms of interaction with aquatic life. Remember that the fish is a living being, and that its life is not separate from your life. The manipulation of hooked fish and its culinary preparation also require rules of conduct.

The video that says that there is always plenty of fish. Those who visited the place, the Cauboris community and the elders, say that the fish is always available and enough for everyone.

When the number of the fish begins, the fish's aspect also and that deep sleep somehow prevents or hinders the manipulation of the hooked fish, the fish is already considered as an enemy. The manipulation of hooked fish and its culinary preparation also require rules of conduct.

In the origin of the world, the Creator decided to populate the world with all kinds of creatures. The underground aquatic world is populated by several beings and this is why one should always respect and take a series of precautions while fishing and in all forms of interaction with aquatic life. Remember that the fish is a living being, and that its life is not separate from your life. The manipulation of hooked fish and its culinary preparation also require rules of conduct.

The elders say that there was always plenty of fish. Those who needed fish used the zareia or threw the longline to catch one flat fish or two, enough to feed their family. The underground aquatic world is populated by several beings and this is why one should always respect and take a series of precautions while fishing and in all forms of interaction with aquatic life. Remember that the fish is a living being, and that its life is not separate from your life. The manipulation of hooked fish and its culinary preparation also require rules of conduct.
The Indigenous peoples of the Rio Negro have lived in this region for almost 3,000 years, adapting to the landscape and its resources. Fishing, herding, hunting, and gathering are among the main activities practiced by these communities. The Indigenous knowledge and practices associated with fishing are organized in a system of knowledge that includes the ecological knowledge of the fish, their behavior, and the environments where they live. This knowledge is transmitted from generation to generation through oral traditions, and it is considered a part of the cultural heritage of the Indigenous peoples of the Amazon.

In the case of fishing, a set of practices and fishing grounds is established, which are known as 'roças'. These practices are passed down from generation to generation and are considered important for the maintenance of a rich socio-biodiversity and the conservation of the natural environment. The management of these practices is based on the balance between the needs of the community and the conservation of the species and their habitat. The Indigenous knowledge associated with fishing is recognized as part of the Brazilian cultural heritage by the National Institute of Historic and Artistic Heritage (IPHAN) and it is recognized at the international level as part of the 'Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity' by UNESCO.

The Indigenous peoples of the Rio Negro have been able to adapt to the changing environmental conditions, including the impact of climate change, through the management of their fishing practices. The Indigenous knowledge associated with fishing is considered a model for sustainability and it is an example of the important role that Indigenous knowledge can play in the conservation of the natural environment. The management of fishing practices is a key component of the Indigenous livelihoods and it is an important source of income for the communities. The Indigenous knowledge associated with fishing is considered a part of the Brazilian cultural heritage and it is an important component of the Indigenous identity.