5.ª Conferência Internacional da Rede de Museus da Água 5th International Conference Of The Global Network Of Water Museums







Brazilian Waters Museum

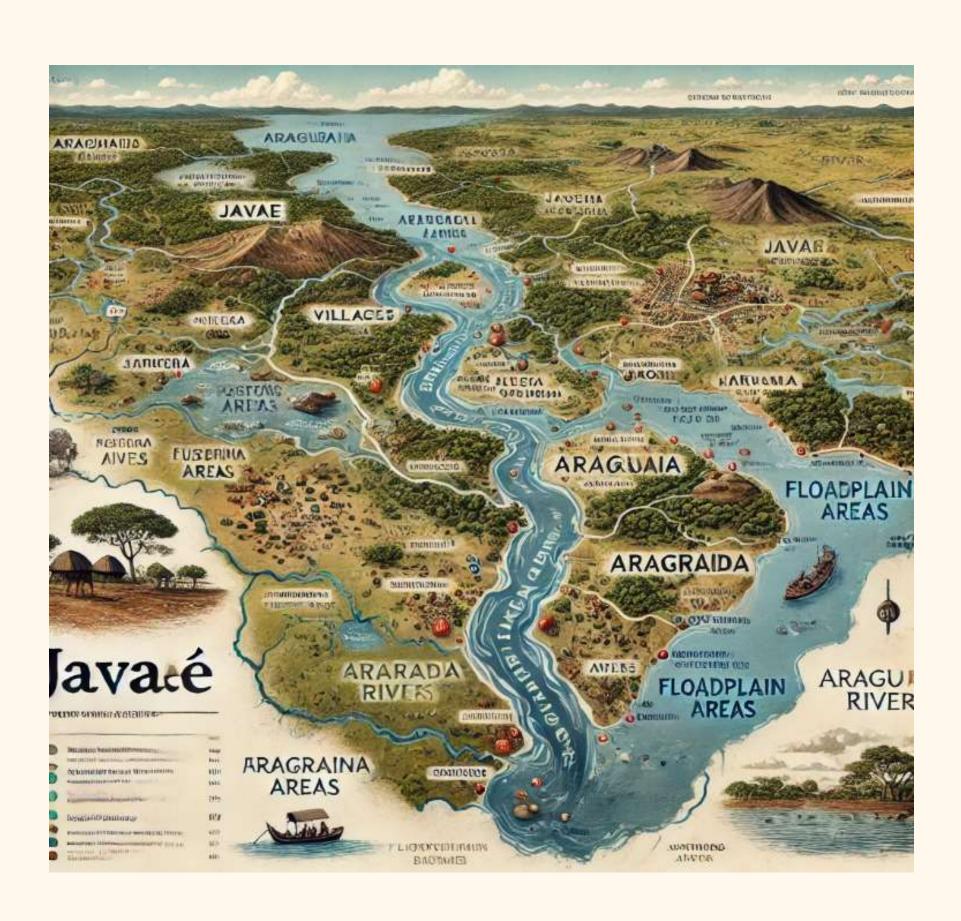


Patrícia de Mendonça Rodrigues, 200

ூTraditional Water Management by the Javaé Indigenous People from Brazil



Traditional Water Management by the Javaé Indigenous People from Brazil



Who Are the Javaé Indigenous People?

- Indigenous community residing along the banks of the Araguaia - Berohoky River in the Cerrado Biome (Savannah).
- Deep spiritual, cultural, and historical connection to water, revered as sacred and vital for physical and spiritual sustenance.
- Water as a conduit to ancestors and the spiritual world.









Traditional Water Management Practices

Hydraulic Heritage

Centuries-old techniques adapted to environmental characteristics. Seasonal floodplains (varzeas) as key to agricultural and fishing practices.



Sustainable Water Management

Floodplain agriculture: cassava, corn, and beans using natural flooding.

Knowledge of planting/harvesting synchronized with seasonal river cycles



Sustainable Fishing Practices

Selective Fishing

Non-destructive, seasonal fishing to maintain balance.



Fishing Tools

Use of spears, traps, and weirs to selectively catch fish.



Community-based Fishing
Collective efforts ensure fish stocks are preserved for future generations.



Water Conservation and Fair Access

Water Conservation

Use of natural water retention systems (floodplains, wetlands).

Riparian forest conservation helps maintain water quality.



Fair Access to Water

Equitable sharing for domestic and agricultural needs.

Sustainable agriculture based on natural irrigation from floods.





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