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Poema sobre a caatinga

Type of desert vegetation and an ecoregion in northeastern Brazil
For the white sand ecosystems of the Amazon region, see Amazon caatinga.
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A model attribution edit summary is Content in this edit is translated from the existing Portuguese Wikipedia article at [[:pt:Caatinga|]]; see its history for attribution.
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CaatingaLandscapeMap of the Caatinga ecoregion.EcologyRealmNeotropicaBiomedeserts and xeric shrublandsBorders List Atlantic Coast restingasAtlantic dry forestsBahia interior forestsCaatinga moist-forest enclavesCampos rupestresCerradoMaranhão Babaçu forestsNortheastern Brazil restingasPernambuco coastal forestsPernambuco interior forests GeographyArea730,850 km2 (282,180 sq mi)CountriesBrazilStatesAlagoasBahiaCearaMinas GeraisParaíbaPernambucoPiauí,Rio Grande do NorteCoordinates7°36′46″S 39°26′01″W﻿ / ﻿7.612796°S 39.433699°W﻿ / -7.612796; -39.433699ConservationConservation statusVulnerableProtected44,133 km² (6%)[[1]] Caatinga (Portuguese pronunciation: [kɐaˈtɨŋɐ]) is a type of semi-arid tropical vegetation, and an ecoregion characterized by this vegetation in interior northeastern Brazil. The name "Caatinga" comes from the Tupi word ka'atinga, meaning "white forest" or "white vegetation" (ka'a = forest, vegetation, tinga = white). The Caatinga is a xeric shrubland and thorn forest, which consists primarily of small, thorny trees that shed their leaves seasonally. Cacti, thick-stemmed plants, thorny brush, and arid-adapted grasses make up the ground layer. Most vegetation experiences a brief burst of activity during the three-month-long rainy season. Caatinga falls entirely within earth's tropical zone and is one of six major biomes of Brazil. It covers 912,529 km².[2] nearly 10% of Brazil's territory. It is home to 26 million people[3] and over 2000 species of plants, fish, reptiles, amphibians, birds, and mammals. The Caatinga is the only exclusively Brazilian biome, which means that a large part of its biological heritage cannot be found anywhere else on the planet. The Caatinga covers the interior portion of northeastern Brazil bordering the Atlantic seaboard (save for a fringe of Atlantic Forest), extending across nine states: Piauí, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe, Bahia, and parts of Minas Gerais. Altogether, the Caatinga comprises 850,000 km², about 10% of the surface area of Brazil.[4] By comparison, it is over nine times the surface area of Portugal, whence came Brazil's early European settlers. Approximate vegetation map of Brazil. The Caatinga is brown.Located between 3°S 45°W and 17°S 35°W, the Caatinga experiences irregular winds from all directions. Rainfall is thus intermittent but intense, totalling 20–80 cm (7.9–31.5 in) on average.[5] Although the climate is typically hot and semi-arid, the Caatinga includes several enclaves of humid tropical forest,[6] with trees 30–35 m (98–115 ft) tall.[5] Chapada Diamantina in Bahia state, in Brazil To the northwest, the Caatinga is bounded by the Maranhão Babaçu forests; to the west and southwest, the Atlantic dry forests and Cerrado savannas; to the east, the humid Atlantic coastal forests; and to the north and northeast, the Atlantic Ocean. During the dry winter periods there is no foliage or undergrowth, as plants try to conserve water. Roots protrude through the surface of the stony soil, to absorb water before it is evaporated. Leaves fall off the trees to reduce transpiration.[5] With all the foliage and undergrowth dead during the drought periods and all the trees having no leaves the Caatinga has a yellow-grey, desert-like look. During the peak periods of drought the Caatinga's soil can reach temperatures of up to 60 °C. Common rock formations in the caatinga, during the rainy season. Brazilian soldiers training in the caatinga.The drought usually ends in December or January, when the rainy season starts. Immediately after the first rains, the grey, desert-like landscape starts to transform and becomes completely green within a few days. Small plants start growing in the moist soil and trees grow back their leaves. Rivers that are mostly dry during the past six or seven months start to fill up and streams begin to flow again.[6]Caatinga during the rainy season. Caatinga harbors a unique biota, with thousands of endemic species. Caatinga contains over 1,000 vascular plant species in addition to 187 bees, 240 fish species, 167 reptiles and amphibians, 516 birds, and 148 mammal species, with endemism levels varying from 9 percent in birds to 57 percent in fishes.[7] The Caatinga does not correspond to a single type of vegetation, but rather a broad mosaic. Nonetheless, all vegetative structure is adapted to the xeric climate. Succulent and crassulaceous species dominate; non-succulents exhibit small, firm leaves and intense branching at the base, akin to shrubs. Palm stands usually contain carnaúba or babaçu palms, but occasionally tucumá and macaúba. The Caatinga has enough endemic species to constitute a floristic province. Cereus jamacaru Most authors divide the Caatinga into two different subtypes: dry ("sertão") and humid ("agreste"), but categorizations vary to as many as eight different vegetative regimes.[5] Caatinga landscape. This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (May 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Pseudoeisura cristata, an endemic species. The Caatinga is home to nearly 50 endemic species of birds, including Lear's macaw (Anodorhynchus leari). Spix's macaw (Cyanopsitta spixii).[Note 1] moustached woodcreeper (Xiphocolaptes falcirostris). Caatinga parakeet, Caatinga antwren, São Francisco black tyrant and Caatinga caccholate.[Note 2] Endemic mammal species include: eleven rodents - Caatinga vesper mouse, Wiedomys pyrrhorrhinos, Trinomys yonenagae, Trinomys albispinus minor, Trinomys albispinus sertonius, Thylamys karimii, Dasyprocta sp. n., Oryzomys sp. n., Oxymycterus sp. n., Rhipidomys sp. n. ssp. 1, and Rhipidomys sp. n. ssp. 2 one primate - Callicebus barbarabrownae two bats - Xeronycteris vieirai and Chiroderma sp. n This section includes a list of general references, but it lacks sufficient corresponding inline citations. Please help to improve this section by introducing more precise citations. (April 2025) (Learn how and when to remove this message) The oldest human remains in the Caatinga are found in the Serra da Capivara National Park, in Piauí, where artifacts, rock paintings, and a skull named "Zuzu" were discovered, dating back approximately 8,000 years. This fossil, under study, may be even older than the Luzia fossil, which is currently the oldest in the South American continent. The caatinga was inhabited by two major indigenous groups, the Macro-Jê and the Kariris, who have been in the Caatinga for at least two thousand years. After the 11th century, the Tupis arrived in the region, coming from the southeast and through the Atlantic coast. Contact with colonizers starting in the 16th century decimated numerous indigenous nations and tribes through diseases, enslavement, and invasion of territories for cattle ranching, sugar mills, and new settlements. Many of the Northeastern indigenous peoples chose assimilation, abandoning their customs, language, and religion to survive European advances, so many Northeasterners are mixed descendants of indigenous peoples and Europeans. Currently, the Caatinga still has indigenous peoples, the largest of which are the Potyguaras, of Tupi origin and also native to the Atlantic Forest, totaling more than 20,000 indigenous peoples. In the interior, the largest groups are the Xukurus and Pankarus, from the Pernambuco Caatinga, totaling 12,000 and 7,000 indigenous peoples, possibly of Macro-Jê origin. The Fulni-Ô people are known for being the only indigenous ethnic group in the Northeast to have kept their ancestral language alive, as well as having saved unique cultural elements such as the Ouricuri Ritual; they are one of the least acculturated Northeastern peoples by European invaders. Other notable Caatinga peoples are the Kambiwás, Tremembés, Pitaquarys, Kariris, Kiriris, and Tabajaras. Based on radiocarbon dating of potsherds, proponents of historical ecology such as William Denevan and William Balee have suggested that large sections of the Caatinga region may be of anthropogenic origin. Over 1000 years ago, native peoples may have unintentionally created the environment of the modern-day Caatinga through constant slash-and-burn agriculture, thereby stymying plant succession and preventing major rainforests from growing within the region.[8] Conversely, fossil evidence suggests that the Caatinga may historically have been part of a much larger dry belt.[5][6] The Caatinga is poorly represented in the Brazilian Conservation Area network, with only 1% in Integral Protection Conservation Areas and 6% in Sustainable Use Conservation Areas.[7] Protected areas include Chapada Diamantina National Park, Serra da Capivara National Park, and Serra das Confusões National Park. Economic developed has fragmented the native biome. Estimates on the amount of Caatinga transformed affected by economic development range 25-50%, making Caatinga the most degraded ecosystem in Brazil, following the Atlantic Forest, which has lost over 80% of its original cover.[6] Opuntia spp. (locally known in Portuguese as "palma", actually a cactus, thus not closely related to the family Arecaceae) plantation in the caatinga The local population lives in extreme poverty, and many rely on extraction of natural resources for a livelihood.[5][9] There are few drinkable water sources, and harvesting is difficult because of the irregular rainfall. Native plants are used in local agriculture, much of it slash-and-burn.[6] Pilocarpus jaborandi appears to exhibit medicinal properties. The fruits of umbú and mangabá are used as food directly, and other species are used for forage. Local palms produce commercial-grade lauric and oleic oils, which undergirds much of the economy of northeast Brazil.[5] Meliponiculture is also a well-developed and traditional activity in the region.[10] One of the most productive species, Melipona subnitida, known locally as jandairá, produces up to 6 liters of honey a year, resulting in economic profit for the population.[11] Irrigation along the São Francisco River promises to turn the region into a breadbasket. The soil is very fertile, and existing irrigation infrastructure already supports the export of grapes, papayas and melons. At the same time, irrigation threatens to salinize the soil.[5] Cattle (Guzerá and Red Sindhi cattle) and goat farming are popular and very productive in the region.[12][13] Overgrazing and timbering for fuelwood have decimated local vegetative populations; outside irrigated regions, the area has begun to desertify à la Sahara and Sahel. Caatinga moist-forest enclaves Northeastern Brazil Sertão List of plants of Caatinga vegetation of Brazil Amazon Basin Pantanal Cerrado Atlantic Forest Pampas ~ Now extinct.[6] ~ There is no evidence, however, that the bird formerly known as Caatinga woodpecker occurs in Caatinga. ~ Eric Dinerstein, David Olson, et al. (2017). An Ecoregion-Based Approach to Protecting Half the Terrestrial Realm. BioScience, Volume 67, Issue 6, June 2017, Pages 534–545; Supplemental material 2 table S1b. [1] ~ da Silva., J. M. C.; Barbosa, L. C. F.; Leal, I. R.; Tabarelli, M. (2017). Caatinga. Springer. pp. 3–19. ~ Salcedo, I.H., Menezes, R.S.C. (2009): Agroecosystem functioning and management in semi-arid Northeastern Brazil, in: Tessen, H., Stewart, J.W.B. (eds.): Applying Ecological Knowledge to Landuse Decisions. Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research - IICA-IAI-Scope, Paris, pp. 73–81. ~ "Mapa de Biomas e de Vegetação" [Biome and Vegetation Map]. 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IBAMA Brazil Nature Caatinga: Brazilian national heritage threatened Archived 2010-10-25 at the Wayback Machine Associação Mãe-da-lua The Avifauna of northeastern Brazil Retrieved from " Na caatinga toda seca,Os galhos são espinhosDe furar o coração,For lá anda o calangoCom sua alimentação,Nem precisa das folhas verdesQue a falta de chuvaSecou e cairam no chão,Com a boca dinossaura,Pegueno como um cargo de pão,Vai comendo um bocadinhoDos insetos do sertão,Ilustração Moisés Martirios Na Jornada Nacional de Lutas de Abril Jovens do Assentamento Oziel Alves, no RN realizam o plantio de árvores na Caatinga. Foto: MST no RN Por Jonas DuarteDa Página do MST O Bioma Caatinga, tal qual o conhecemos hoje, se formou a partir das mudanças climáticas ocorridas há milhares de anos atrás, moldando-se em um longo e permanente processo de adaptação às sempre mutantes condições apresentadas pelo Planeta em seu movimento ininterrupto. Cerca de dez mil anos atrás o Planeta Terra passou por uma abrupta mudança climática que produziu o atual território Semiárido brasileiro, encravado na porção Nordeste do que hoje denominamos Brasil. O principal Bioma desse Semiárido, que ocupa aproximadamente 90% do território, realizou um extraordinário processo de mutação e adaptação ao longo desses anos às novas condições climáticas impostas. O sagrado Umbuzeiro com suas “folhas caídas”, galhas ressequidas”, retorcidas, era uma árvore certamente muito diferente, há milhares de anos, que impressionou o paulista Euclides da Cunha no sertão baiano no final do século XIX, e dos que inspiraram a belíssima canção de Gonzaga. Não seria exagerar, dizer que o Umbuzeiro se “reinventou” sob as condições climáticas que lhes foram impostas ao longo do tempo. Desenvolveu estratégias de sobrevivência para os períodos de estiagens que agora passaram a ser naturais e longos. Criou, em suas raízes, “batatas d’água”. Verdadeiras micro cisternas. Reservatórios de água para mesmo sob aquelas condições de escassez de água, assegurar sua produção, reprodução e perpetuação enquanto espécie. São muitas e diversas as estratégias da Caatinga para conviver com o clima e todas as condições oferecidas no Semiárido. Perda de folhas, envolvimento dessas por algo que reduza a perda de água por transpiração. Da mesma forma, a fauna caatingueira desenvolveu estratégias de adaptar-se ao clima, a própria flora, solo e relevo do Semiárido. Essa é a história desse Bioma extraordinário que, embora exclusivamente brasileiro e com especificidades tão próprias, sempre se enriqueceu com espécies animais ou vegetais exóticos à sua condição natural absorvendo, incorporando. Assim é a Caatinga: um sistema de fauna, flora, povos e culturas com trajetórias permanente de adaptações e resistências. Resistências e adaptações a processos naturais, como as citadas acima, mas também resistências, adaptações e incorporações de novas situações surgidas ou produzidas. Por conta da estratégia quase universal de sua parte florística perder folhas para não perder água e a vida, os primeiros humanos que aqui habitaram foram os que assim a batizaram. Caatinga, traduzido para o português atual: “Mata Branca”. O processo histórico em curso, a partir do ingresso dos invasores colonizadores europeus e mesmos brasileiros, em busca de terras novas e em função de novas dinâmicas econômicas e sociais atingiram fortemente a Caatinga tal como ela se formara, resultado das transformações climáticas que a produziram. Inicialmente com os gados (bovino, caprino, ovino), depois a inserção de culturas como algodão, sisal e outras fibras cultivadas em projetos com objetivos meramente econômicos. A mineração, a disseminação absurda do uso desmaziado de sua flora como combustão, processos absolutamente descomprometidos com a preservação ou o “bem-estar” da Caatinga, provocaram uma devastação trágica sobre o Bioma. Plantio de árvore no Dia Nacional da Caatinga. Foto: José Ronaldo Em paralelo e também como consequência, a fauna caatingueira foi nesse período tremendamente atingida. Aves, mamíferos, insetos, animais peçonhentos, etc. foram caçados, mortos e aprisionados. Hora para comércio, hora para alimento. Fruto desse processo de ocupação e submissão da Caatinga ao processo de dominação da lógica do capital em sua forma mercantil ou produtiva se produziu na Caatinga: fome, miséria, desigualdades sociais e devastação ambiental. É cultura caatingueira de muita poética a mulher mãe, batalhadora, guerreira “puxando cobra aos pés”, criando a meninada, rezando a novena, cuidando da casa, ensinando um benedito, tirando leite da cabra, liderando a comunidade nas lutas por cisternas, direitos e num “samba” puxando um “cavaleiro” pra dançar um forró a noite toda. Se há pouco o que comemorar no Dia Nacional da Caatinga, há muito que defender e o que aprender com essa mata, essa fauna, esse povo. A resiliência da Caatinga é poesia e ensinamento. Viva a Caatinga! *Editado por Solange Engelmann Chão cortadoNum mosaico ocreDe quase ferida.Folhas secas, crocantesDe clorofila arruinada.Animais esqueléticosDe futuro cadavérico.Homens e mulheresÀ viver sob a ditaduraDos raios solares.Mandacarus-oásisE águas ausentes.Uma vontade resistente,Feito xiquexique,De lavar a almaE mudar o presente.(Danclads Lins de Andrade). Page 2 FORÇA Força não grita, não fere, não mostra o peso que carrega no olhar. Ela caminha, discreta e dispo... Nos passos do tempo De mãos dados com o tempo, Preciso é saber esperar Saber entender Os traços do tempo no tempo ... SóNeto Nada será só neto de nascença Se é o filho que antes lhe ressal E se lhe derem corte ou indiff&#... O céu é verde Naquele dia não devia Ao invés beijei-te e aceitei o acaso com garbo Marcaste-me escrava tomas... Fênix Calmante esperei Um oi, um grito Um sinal, um bip Ou, um sinal espiralado Da fumaça fina De ... Alvo Um compromisso Um desafio Uma meta Um alvo Poetizar o dia O sonho, o caminho O querer e o n... O toque do tempo Hoje pedia somente a inquieta doçura dos pássaros como quem mendiga ao vento o refúgio esquí... Curvas da vida Do estuário à foz da vida, Mesclam-se altos e baixos Nas conflituosas águas vivas, Que desaguum... aranzel Se a vida falasse, seria arenga escassa A sorte perdeu a memória Os animais são bípedes, os ... Incapaz Olho no espelho - não vejo nada, Só um rosto cansado de tentar. Meus sonhos escorrem pela calçada...