



***KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION OF RESIDENTS OF THE
CORCOVADO COMMUNITY, MARAJÓ ARCHIPELAGO, ABOUT
MEDICINAL PLANTS***

Eduardo Antonio Abreu Pinheiro^{1*}, Benedita da Costa Gonçalves¹, Vitória Maigda Magno Gomes¹, Rayane Pereira Barreiros¹, Joelma Câmara da Silva e Silva¹, Elisângela Monteiro Cordeiro¹, Maylanne Batista do Nascimento¹

eduardo.pinheiro@ifpa.edu.br

1-Edital nº01/2025/PROPPG, Instituto Federal do Pará, IFPA- Campus Breves, Av. Antônio Fulgêncio, s/n, Breves, PA, Brazil.

Medicinal plants, as well as their uses and indications, are part of the daily lives of the marajoara population. This research aimed to investigated tradicional knowledge and perceptions of 49 residents of the Corcovado Community and to carry out an ethnobotanical survey of medicinal plants located in this rural area of the municipality of Breves. Residents were given questionnaires regarding their knowledge, social representation, the most commonly used medicinal plants and the diseases most commonly treated with these plant species in the community. Residents pointed out that the most commonly used plants are bloodroot, cow's foot and pariri, and most said they learned how to use these botanical species from their parents. As for the most used part of the plant, the leaf had the highest percentage. As for the method of preparation, residents use teas and bottled drinks the most. The diseases most commonly treated with phytotherapy in the Corcovado Community are diabetes, hypertension and anemia. Regarding possible toxic effects, 92% reported that they never felt any adverse effects from the use of medicinal plants. After conducting semi-structured interviews with residents of the Corcovado Community, the guided tour technique was used to collect, identify and prepare exsiccates, resulting in 60 medicinal plants present in various backyards of the aforementioned location. This study demonstrates that the population of this marajoara community uses medicinal plants quite frequently, and there is a need for greater dissemination of this practice, since people in general have shown interest in phytotherapy as an alternative for the treatment of various conditions. Furthermore, this research enabled the perpetuation of traditional knowledge, contributing to further studies that can conduct bioprospecting and correctly indicate the use of medicinal plant species from the Amazon.

Keywords: tradicional knowledge, medicinal plants, ethnobotanical survey, Corcovado Community, Marajó Archipelago, Amazon.



Sociedade Brasileira de Química
Divisão de Produtos Naturais

