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「ブラジル、アマゾンのアグロフォレストリーシステムによる
スマートな消費者のためのカカオ生産」
Cacao production for smart consumer by agroforestry system
from Amazon, Brazil.

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Tomé-Açu
Japanese settlement
From 1929

<http://oshiete.goo.ne.jp/qa/5899562.html>



ブラジル・アマゾン地域。

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History of Tomé-Açu


Migrate 43 Japanese families on 1929.
Beginning cacao production
Black pepper production began from 1930s.
Black pepper brought wealth to 1960s.

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As black pepper became the primary target crop, Japanese immigrants at Tome-Agu concentrated their efforts on it.
Fusarium outbreaks eventually wiped out black pepper plantations in the 1960s and 1970s.



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CAMTA: Cooperativa Agrícola Mista de Tomé-Açu (Tomé-Açu Multipurpose Agricultural Cooperative)



Mr. Noboru Sakaguchi
Former president of CAMTA
Tokyo NODAI alumina

<http://style.nikkei.com/article/DGXMZO10602870T11C16A2000000?page=2>

Establish successional agroforestry

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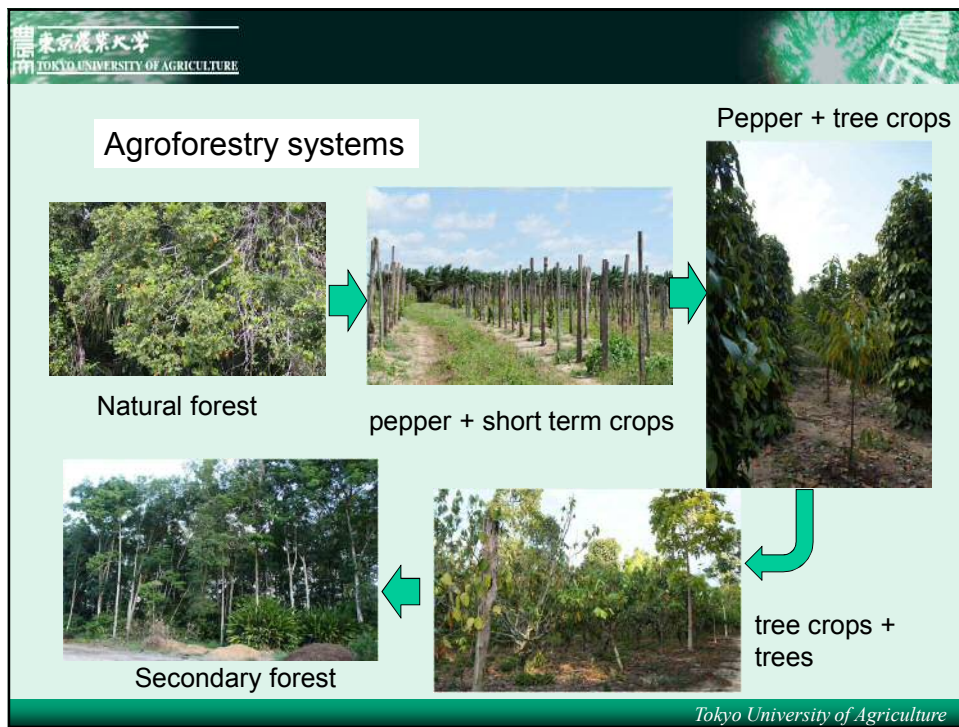
Successional agroforestry

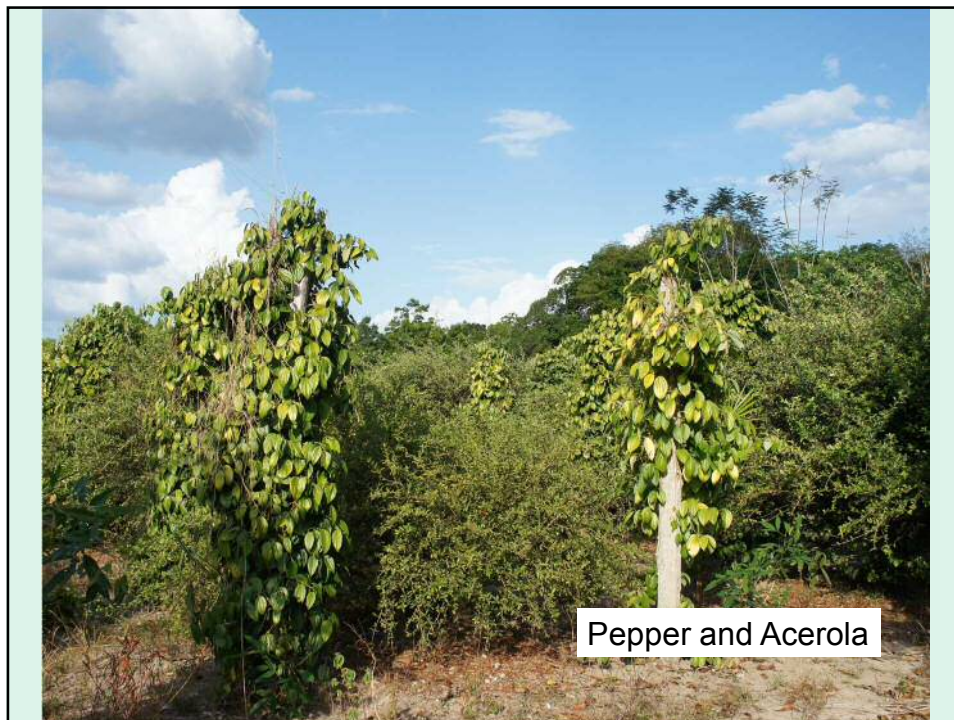
Farm Ecology - It is useful for producers to understand the general nutrient balance of their farming systems.

By 1996, the Japanese-Brazilian economy at Tomé-Açu had become based on crop agriculture and diversified agroforestry systems.



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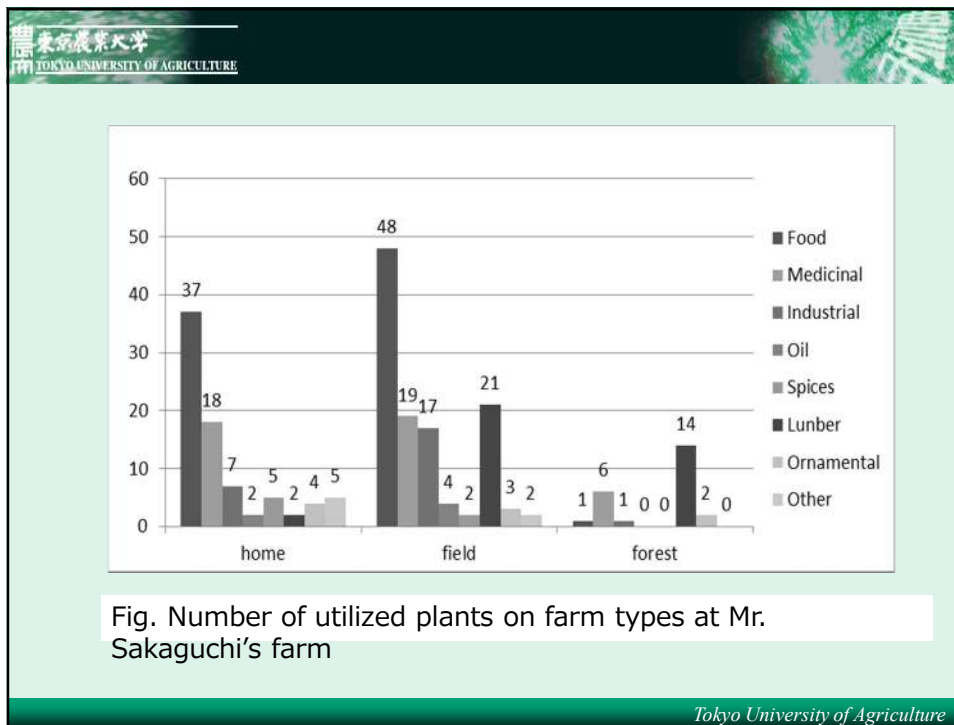
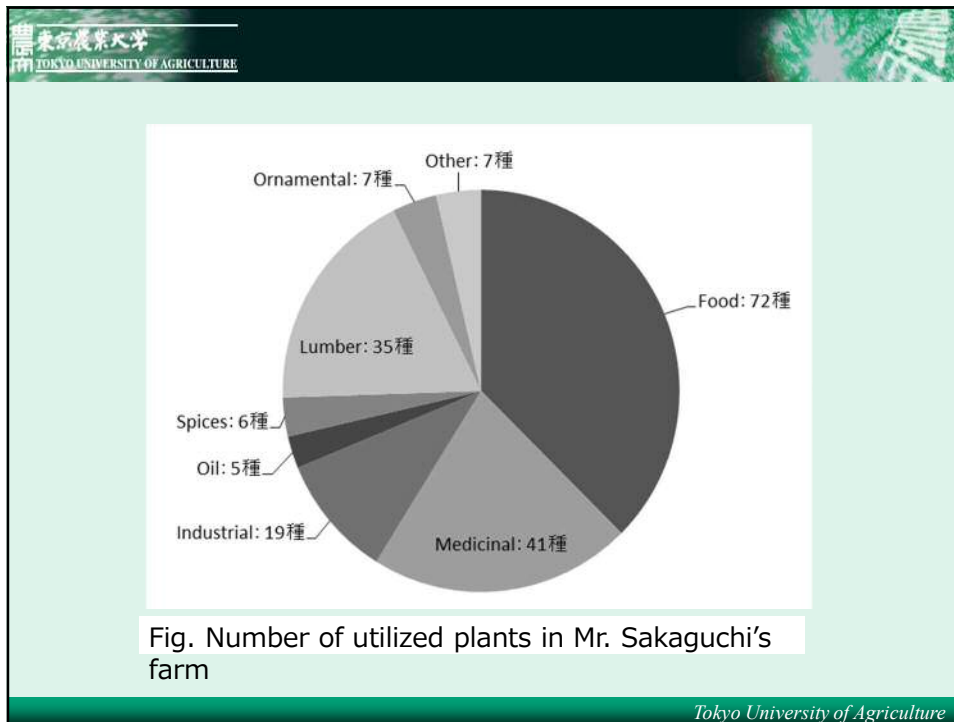







There are many unique agroforestry examples at Tome-Agu,





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Table Commercial crops of Mr. Sakaguchi's farm				
No.	Japanese name	Portuguese name	Family	Species
1	コーヒーノキ	Caffeeiro	Rubiaceae(アカネ科)	<i>Coffea arabica</i> L.
2	アセロラ	Acelora	Malpighiaceae(キントラノオ科)	<i>Malpighia emarginata</i>
3	コンショウ	Pimenta-do-reino	Piperaceae(コンショウ科)	<i>Piper nigrum</i> L.
4	ブラジルナッツ、パラグリ	Castanheiro-do-pará	Lecythidaceae(サガリバナ科)	<i>Bertholletia excelsa</i> Humb. Et Bonpl.
5	アンデローバ	Andiroba	Meliaceae(センダン科)	<i>Carapa guianensis</i> Aublet
6	クプアス	Cupuaçu	Byttneriaceae(ピットネリア科)	<i>Theobroma grandiflorum</i> (G.Don) K.Schum
7	カカオノキ	Cacaeiro, Cacao	Byttneriaceae(ピットネリア科)	<i>Theobroma cacao</i> L.
8	アサイー	Açaí	Arecaceae(ヤン科)	<i>Euterpe oleracea</i> Mart.
9	トゲバンレイシ	Araticum-grande, Graviola	Annonaceae(バンレイシ科)	<i>Annona muricata</i> L.

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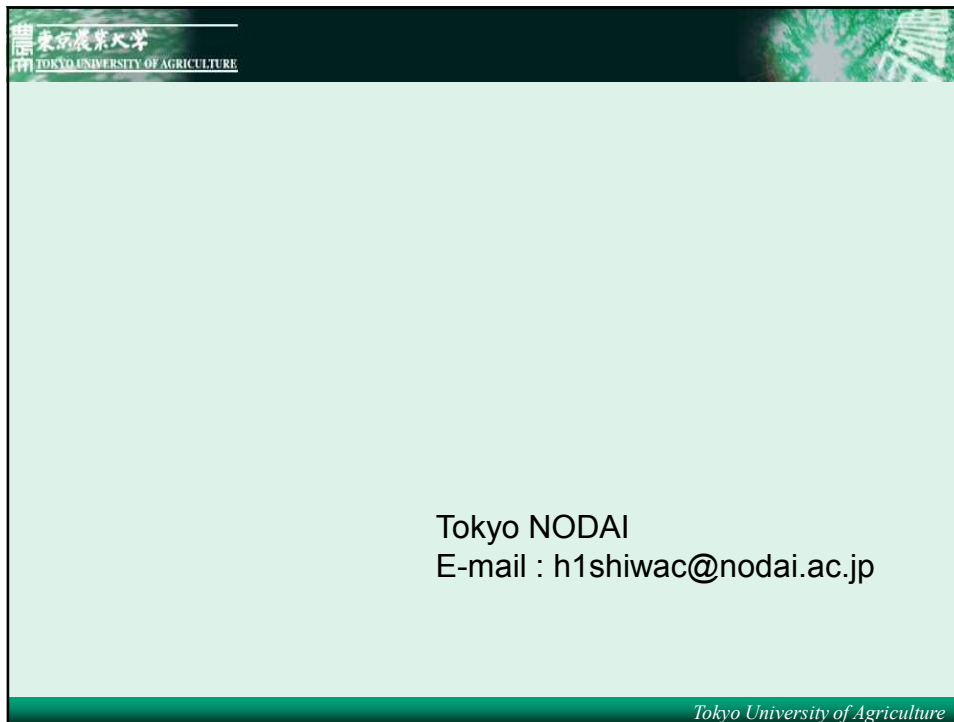




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- Agroforestry systems offer stable rewards, more people will become interested in Japanese-Brazilian agroforestry systems.
- Intercropping of permanent and short-term species has evolved as a common production strategy.
- Small farmers can establish a stable mixed-crop farm economy, then they will be able to stand together in favor of sustainable land.

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Mission of CAMTA

- Supply fresh and safe tropical fruit juice to consumers of the world
- Practice agriculture that is compatible with conservation of remaining natural ecosystems of the Amazon
- Maintain high ideals and seek a better life.

- 1) long- term marketability,
- 2) right crop for right land,
- 3) physiological compatibility and complementary relationship among crops,
- 4) appropriate farm operations and labor distribution,
- and 5) harvesting time and finance.