

Research

Open Access

## Use and commercialization of *Podocnemis expansa* (Schweiger 1812) (Testudines: Podocnemididae) for medicinal purposes in two communities in North of Brazil

Rômulo RN Alves\*<sup>1</sup> and Gindomar G Santana<sup>2</sup>

Address: <sup>1</sup>Departamento de Biologia, Universidade Estadual da Paraíba, Av. das Baraúnas, 351/Campus Universitário, Bodocongó, 58109-753, Campina Grande-PB, Brazil and <sup>2</sup>Departamento de Sistemática e Ecologia, Universidade Federal da Paraíba, 58051-900 João Pessoa, PB, Brazil

Email: Rômulo RN Alves\* - romulo\_nobrega@yahoo.com.br; Gindomar G Santana - gindomar@yahoo.com.br

\* Corresponding author

Published: 21 January 2008

Received: 24 September 2007

*Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* 2008, **4**:3 doi:10.1186/1746-4269-4-3

Accepted: 21 January 2008

This article is available from: <http://www.ethnobiomed.com/content/4/1/3>

© 2008 Alves and Santana; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

### Abstract

**Background:** Throughout Brazil a large number of people seek out reptiles for their meat, leather, ornamental value and supposed medicinal importance. However, there is a dearth of information on the use of reptiles in folk medicine. In North Brazil, the freshwater turtle, *Podocnemis expansa*, is one of the most frequently used species in traditional medicines. Many products derived from *P. expansa* are utilized in rural areas and also commercialized in outdoor markets as a cure or treatment for different diseases. Here we document the use and commercialization of *P. expansa* for medicinal purposes in the state of Pará, Northern Brazil.

**Methods:** Data were gathered through interview-questionnaires, with some questions left open-ended. Information was collected in two localities in Pará State, North of Brazil. In the City of Belém, data was collected through interviews with 23 herbs or root sellers (13 men and 10 women). Attempts were made to interview all animal merchants in the markets visited. In fishing community of the Pesqueiro Beach, interviews were done with 41 inhabitants (23 men and 18 women) and during the first contacts with the local population, we attempted to identify local people with a specialized knowledge of medicinal animal usage.

**Results:** *P. expansa* was traded for use in traditional medicines and cosmetics. Fat and egg shells were used to treat 16 different diseases. Turtle fat was the main product sold. The demand for these products is unknown. However, the use of this species in folk medicine might have a considerable impact on wild population, and this must be taken into account for the conservation and management of this species.

**Conclusion:** Our results indicated that the use and commercialization of *P. expansa* products for medicinal purposes is common in North of Brazil. More studies regarding the use and commerce of Brazilian turtles are urgently needed in order to evaluate the real impact of such activities on natural populations. We hope that our findings about the trade and use of *P. expansa* in folk medicine will motivate further studies on the use of animals in folk medicine and its implications for conservation.

## Background

Traditional medicine has often used plants and animals, including turtles and tortoises, as healing elements or other kinds of treatment [1-3]. Discussions concerning the links between traditional medicine and biodiversity are therefore becoming imperative [4], particularly in view of the fact that folk medicine is the source of primary health care for 80 percent of the world's population. From a biological perspective, there is a need to increase our understanding of the biology and ecology of species commonly used as remedies, to better assess the impacts of harvesting pressure (for medicinal or other purposes) on their wild populations [5].

Reptiles are among the animals species most frequently used in traditional folk medicine, and their role in folk practices, as a major factor in the healing and/or prevention of illnesses, has been recorded in different socio-cultural contexts throughout the world [1-3,6-10]. In Brazil, reptiles have been exploited for many purposes such as food and medicine, pets, as a source of leather and other products [2,5,11-13]. The importance of medicinal animals for traditional communities from distinct socio-cultural-environmental landscapes in Brazil has been well documented [1,5,13]. Medicinal animals are widely used not only by rural communities, but also by people living in urban environments. The notable use of medicinal animals to alleviate and cure health problems and ailments in both rural and urban areas, points out the importance of this natural resource in the folk medicine and culture of these people [5]. Despite the intensive use and commercialization of medicinal animals in Brazil, documentation of zootherapeuticals practices remains scarce.

Among reptiles, turtles and tortoises are the most heavily exploited for human consumption [14]. Marine turtles are used in traditional medicine in many parts of the world [2,3]. Likewise, freshwater species of turtle are used and commercialized for medicinal purposes [8]. More than one-half of all freshwater tortoise and turtle species from southeast and eastern Asia are currently endangered or critically endangered, largely because of over-collection by the food and traditional medicine industries [14-17]. This highlights the importance of understanding such uses for the conservation of these species.

The turtle species that dwell in the world's rivers, play an important, but incompletely understood and largely unappreciated role both in the ecology of their respective ecosystems, and in the economy and sociology of human groups that subsist by using the rivers's resources [18]. Amazonia, with its 7 million square kilometers of rain forest, is traversed by numerous rivers and streams, which harbor a rich variety of aquatic life [19]. The human inhabitants of Amazonia depend on the immense biodi-

versity found there. Among the many species of animals occurring there, freshwater turtles are important commodities. River turtles (genus *Podocnemis*) play a vital role in the regional economy, and can play a key role in the ecology of the flood-plain ecosystem, particularly by consuming and dispersing seeds of some tree species [14].

In South America, six species of the *Podocnemis* genus are found: *Podocnemis vogli*, *P. lewyana*, *P. expansa*, *P. unifilis*, *P. sextuberculata*, and *P. erythrocephala*. From these species, the last four are found in Brazil [20].

*Podocnemis expansa* (Schweiger 1812) is known as "Tartaruga da Amazônia" by locals. It is one of the largest freshwater turtles and may weigh up to 55 kg [21]. This species is widely distributed in Amazonia [22] and thrives in black, clear and muddy waters and it is found in most rivers and associated lakes in Amazonia [21]. In spite of its wide distribution, it is endangered over much of its range due to centuries of reckless exploitation for its meat, fat and eggs [21,23,24]. Given its vulnerability, it has been the object of much concern and efforts have been made to conserve the species [25].

In Amazonian area *P. expansa* is frequently used in traditional medicine. Yet, there is a dearth of information about the use of this species in folk medicine. Here we document the use and commercialization of this species for medicinal purposes in the state of Pará, Northern Brazil. We hope that our findings about the trade and use of *P. expansa* in folk medicine will stimulate further studies on the use of animals in folk medicine and its implications for conservation.

## Materials and methods

Our study was carried out from September to November 2005 in Belém and Pesqueiro Beach, in Pará State, Brazil. Belém is the capital and the largest city in Pará (01°27'21"S and 48°30'16" W). Its population exceeds 1.3 million, making it the 10th largest city in Brazil. Its metropolitan area has approximately 2.01 million inhabitants. Belém has hundreds of outdoor markets and shops selling agricultural commodities, fish, and a wide range of the Amazonian flora and fauna. One of the regions' most famous outdoor markets is the "Ver-O-Peso" in the City of Belém, where fruit, fish, meat, herbs, medicinal products, bush meat, and handicrafts are sold [26].

The Pesqueiro Beach is located in the Municipality of Soure, on the eastern side of the Marajó Island, which is the largest fluvial island in the world. Soure encompasses an area of 3,528.7 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 19,195 inhabitants. Cattle ranching is Soure's main economic activity, followed by subsistence fisheries and agriculture [13].

Data were gathered through interview-questionnaires, with some questions left open-ended [27]. In the City of Belém, this information was collected through interviews with 23 herbs or root sellers (13 men and 10 women). The sampling method was non-random, and the interviewees were pre-defined [28]. Attempts were made to interview all animal merchants in the markets visited. Yet, some interviews were cancelled, or the information gathered was minimal, because interviewees were reluctant to answer questions. These interviews with incomplete information were not considered in the analyses. In the Pesqueiro Beach, interviews were done with 41 inhabitants (23 men and 18 women) and during the first contacts with the local population, we attempted to identify local people with a specialized knowledge of medicinal animal use, following Davis and Wagner [29]. A specialist is defined as a person recognized by the community as having deep knowledge about the use of animals in manufacturing remedies and in promoting cures [1].

## Results and discussion

The traditional markets, where herb sellers are established, represent important sales points of the native exotic fauna of the Amazonian region. It is common to find specific locations in these markets where plants and animals are sold for medicinal purposes. Almeida and Albuquerque [30] believe that information on exotic and native flora and fauna obtained in these markets can serve as subsidies for conservation strategies for commercialized resources. However, despite this importance, few ethnozoological studies have focused on herbal vendors in public markets and/or fairs.

In the northern Brazilian Region, *P. expansa* (Fig. 1) is among the species most frequently used for medicinal purposes [7,13]. Medicinal products derived from *P. expansa* are utilized in rural areas and are commercialized in outdoor markets for treatment of diseases. In the City of Belém products derived from *P. expansa* have been traded for medicinal and cosmetic purposes. According to the interviewees (n = 23, 100%), products originating from "tortoises" are useful for treating several diseases including rheumatism, bleeding (wounds), arthritis, tumors, inflammation, cellulite, acne, blemishes and scars. Medicinal products of *P. expansa* can be used solely or in combination with other zootherapeutics and phytotherapeutics. The main reasons for popularity of animal-based remedies in surveyed areas were cultural aspects, perceived efficacy and economic accessibility.

According to interviewees, fat is the most widely traded product from *P. expansa*. Fat is used to make a topical rub for wounds and aching muscles. This product can be taken orally for some illnesses. Soap is also produced from fat of *P. expansa* (Fig. 2) and has been used for treating acne and



**Figure 1**  
*Podocnemis expansa* known as "Tartaruga da Amazônia"  
(Photo: Rômulo Alves, 2006).

scars. All of the interviewed merchants said that turtles were sold and revealed that they obtained *P. expansa*, whole or in part, through sellers who periodically deliver these animals to them. The merchants also obtained turtles from people that come from rural areas and eventually capture turtles and other animals for trading. The therapeutic indications of *P. expansa* and domestic animals and plants species overlapped in many cases. This aspect opens a perspective of, when suitable, replacing the use of zootherapeutics products derived of *P. expansa* with others in traditional medicine recipes, which in the



**Figure 2**  
Soap derived of the fat of the *P. expansa* being sold at the "Ver-O-Peso" market in Belém, among other medicinal folklore products (Photo: Rômulo Alves, 2006).

long term could reduce pressure on the wild population of this species.

Although Brazilian legislation forbids commercial use of wild fauna (Article 1 Law 5,197 January 3, 1967 and Article 29 of Law 9,605 February 12, 1998), products and derivatives made from tortoises and many other animals are commonly illegally traded in Belém. Our observations are not unique and sale of turtle and tortoise products occurs in many other Brazilian cities [8,30-32]. This suggests that turtle and tortoises are used for commercial purposes throughout Brazil, and these activities may be expanding into urban areas.

In Pesqueiro Beach, we observed that fat from *P. expansa* was prescribed to treat 12 different diseases: inflammation, acne, tumor, boil, rheumatism, skin spots, backache, earache, arthrosis, arthritis and swelling. Additionally, eggs shells of *P. expansa* are used to treat pterigium (Fig. 3). Most respondents (n = 30, 73%) informed that the meat and eggs from these turtles are also consumed as food, what shows the importance this natural resource has as a complementary protein source in the communities surveyed. Klemens and Thorbjarnarson [14] also reported the exploitation of river turtles (*Podocnemis expansa* and *P. unifilis*) as food in Amazonia. A similar situation occurs in Bolivia, where *P. expansa* and *P. unifilis* are used as food and the trade of their meat and eggs is an important income for the peoples living in the forest [33]. Information such as those are important to be taken into account for plans of management and conservation of turtles. As pointed out by Alves and Rosa [1], the multiple uses of animals (including the medicinal aspects) and their impacts should be properly assessed and contextualized.



**Figure 3**  
Eggs shells of *P. expansa* used as remedies at the Pesqueiro Beach, Marajó Island (Photo: Rômulo Alves, 2006).

*P. expansa* is listed on the Convention on International Traded in Endangered Species (CITES) Appendix II, which legislates regulation and control of international trade for their protection [34]. Additionally, the species is rated "one" on the Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group 1989 action plan rating, a priority conservation-rating plan – indicating that it is "in trouble through over-exploitation for eggs and meat, and some are particularly vulnerable at colonial nesting sites". The concern with the conservation status of *P. expansa* populations and the potential of sustainable use of this natural resource have encouraged governmental and private organizations of Amazonian countries to dedicate efforts to protect and to restore its populations, as well as stimulating the establishment of captive production operations for commercial purposes [35].

Several threats are currently jeopardizing the long-term conservation of turtle populations around the world. *P. expansa* is an explicit case of the fragility of the turtle populations in the Amazonian region. The extreme and uncontrolled overexploitation of this giant river turtle has reduced its numbers to the point that its long-term survivorship is uncertain [36]. Habitat alteration, pollution, human exploitation, diseases and introduced species are directly implied in the decline of several turtles species around the world [37]. The use and trade of these animals for medicinal purposes can also have drastic consequences on their natural population [15-17]. Therefore, the impact the medicinal use of reptiles can have on the survival and conservation of wild turtles population should also be considered as important as other anthropogenic pressures [6].

The impacts of zotherapy on wild populations should be carefully assessed, mainly due to the general acceptance of zotherapeutic practices in Brazil [30]. Commercial harvest of *P. expansa* for medicinal purposes may impact their population, but the magnitude of these effects is poorly understood. Although the demand for these products is unknown, it may constitute an important issue for the conservation and management of *P. expansa* and other turtle species. Our findings highlight the need to further examine the interfaces between fisheries, illegal/unreported trade, regulations, and conservation in Brazil.

## Conclusion

Our results indicated that the use and commercialization of *P. expansa* products for medicinal purposes is common in North of Brazil. In Brazil, habitat destruction is one of the main threat to the natural populations of reptiles [38]. More studies about the use and commerce of Brazilian turtles are urgently needed in order to evaluate the real impact of such activities on natural populations. Medicinal species whose conservation status is a cause of concern



should receive urgent attention, and aspects such as habitat loss/alteration should be discussed in connection with present and future use of these species in folk medicine [5,39].

Given the potential economic use of turtles, more attention should be focused on the development of sustainable use programs for these animals. It is essential that conservation and management programs involve the local communities who exploit natural resources. Community-based efforts such as these are limited by scarce funding, consistent and effective involvement of stakeholders, and political infighting. However, this is a strategy that has the most potential to redirect human behavior from unrestrained exploitation to sustainable use of a resource [33].

Turtle and tortoise management policies need to consider, among other things, the ecological roles of animals, biological limitations such as slow growth and late maturation, conservation status, human uses, institutional capacity to regulate wildlife use, as well as cultural and social impacts. If the need for conservation is to be accepted by people who make their livelihoods from wildlife or use wildlife as food and/or medicine, then care should be taken to avoid approaches with little or no social resonance i.e., that may be perceived as ideological or culturally imperialistic.

### Authors' contributions

RRNA – Ethnozoological data, writing of the manuscript, literature survey and interpretation; GGS – Analysis of taxonomic aspects, writing of the manuscript and literature survey and interpretation. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

### Acknowledgements

We would like to express our gratitude to PROBIO/MMA/IBRD/GEF/CNPq and PADI Foundation for their financial support to our field work. Our gratitude is extended as well to the interviewers who made time to share their knowledge with us. Thanks are also due to the anonymous reviewers, for their truly helpful comments.

### References

- Alves RRN, Rosa IL: **From cnidarians to mammals: The use of animals as remedies in fishing communities in NE Brazil.** *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 2006, **107**:259-276.
- Alves RRN: **Use of marine turtles in zootherapy in Northeast Brazil.** *Marine Turtle Newsletter* 2006, **112**:16-17.
- Fretey J, Segniabeto GH, Soumah M: **Presence of Sea Turtles in Traditional Pharmacopoeia and Beliefs of West Africa.** *Marine Turtle Newsletter* 2007, **116**:23-25.
- Alves RRN, Rosa IL: **Biodiversity, traditional medicine and public health: where do they meet?** *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* 2007, **3**:1-9.
- Alves RRN, Rosa IL, Santana GG: **The role of animal-derived remedies as complementary medicine in Brazil.** *BioScience* 2007, **57**(11):949-955.
- Alves RRN, Vieira WLS, Santana GG: **Reptiles used in traditional folk medicine: conservation implications.** *Biodiversity and Conservation* in press.
- Zhou Z, Jiang Z: **International trade status and crisis for snake species in China.** *Conservation Biology* 2004, **18**:1386-1394.
- Alves RRN, Rosa IL: **Zootherapy goes to town: The use of animal-based remedies in urban areas of NE and N Brazil.** *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 2007, **113**:541-555.
- Mahawar MM, Jaroli DP: **Animals and their products utilized as medicines by the inhabitants surrounding the Ranthambhore National Park, India.** *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* 2006, **2**(46):1-5.
- Vázquez PE, Méndez RM, Guisacón OGR, Piñera EJM: **Uso medicinal de la fauna silvestre en los Altos de Chiapas, México.** *Inter-ciencia* 2006, **31**(7):491-499.
- Alves RRN, Pereira-Filho GA: **Commercialization and use of snakes on North and Northeastern Brazil: implications for conservation and management.** *Biodiversity and Conservation* 2007, **16**(4):969-985.
- Alves RRN, Pereira Filho GA, Lima YCC: **Snakes used in ethnomedicine in Northeast Brazil.** *Environment, Development and Sustainability* 2007, **9**:455-464.
- Alves RRN, Rosa IL: **Zootherapeutic practices among fishing communities in North and Northeast Brazil: A comparison.** *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 2007, **111**(1):82-103.
- Klemens MW, Thorbjarnarson JB: **Reptiles as a food resource.** *Biodiversity and Conservation* 1995, **4**:281-298.
- Jenkins MD: **Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles: The Trade in Southeast Asia.** Cambridge (United Kingdom): TRAFFIC International; 1995.
- Van Dijk PP, Stuart BL, Rhodin A, eds: **Asian turtle trade.** Chelonian Research Foundation, Lunenburg, Massachusetts; 2000.
- Turtle Conservation Fund: **A Global Action Plan for Conservation of Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles. Strategy and Funding Prospectus 2002–2007.** Washington, DC: Conservation International and Chelonian Research Foundation; 2002.
- Moll D, Moll EO: **The ecology, exploitation, and conservation of river turtles.** Oxford University Press, New York, USA; 2004.
- Smith NJH: **Caimans, capybaras, otters, manatees, and man in Amazônia.** *Biological Conservation* 1980, **19**:177-187.
- Fantini C, Carvalho CF, Hrbek T, Sites JW JR, Monjelo LAS, Astolfi-Filho S, Farias IP: **Microsatellite DNA markers for Podocnemis unifilis, the endangered yellow-spotted Amazon River turtle.** *Molecular Ecology Notes* 2007, **7**(6):1235-1238.
- Smith NJH: **Aquatic turtles of Amazonia: an endangered resource.** *Biological Conservation* 1979, **16**:165-176.
- Wermuth H, Mertens R: **Schildkröten, Krokodile, Brückenechsen.** Jena: Gustav Fischer. xxvi + 506 p. (Nachdruck der Ausgabe von 1961 mit einem ergänzenden Nachtrag von... Fritz Jürgen Obst...) 1996.
- Coutinho JM: **Sur les tortues de l'Amazone.** *Bulletin de la Société Impériale Zoologique d'Acclimation* 1868, **2**:147-66.
- Parsons JJ: **The green turtle and man.** University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Florida, USA; 1962.
- Vanzolini PE: **On clutch size and hatching success of the South American turtles Podocnemis expansa (Schweigger, 1812) and P. unifilis Troschel, 1848 (Testudines, Podocnemididae).** *Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências* 2003, **75**:415-430.
- Shanley P, Luz L: **The impacts of forest degradation on medicinal plant use and implications for health care in eastern Amazonia.** *BioScience* 2003, **53**:573-584.
- Huntington HP: **Using Traditional ecological knowledge in science: Methods and applications.** *Ecology Applied* 2000, **10**:1270-1274.
- Albuquerque UP, Paiva RF: **Métodos e técnicas na pesquisa etnobotânica.** Recife: Editora Livro Rápido/NUPEEA; 2004.
- Davis A, Wagner JR: **Who knows? On the importance of identifying "Experts" when researching local ecological knowledge.** *Human Ecology* 2003, **31**:463-489.
- Almeida CFCBR, Albuquerque UP: **Uso de plantas e animais medicinais no estado de Pernambuco (Nordeste do Brasil): Um estudo de caso.** *Inter-ciencia* 2002, **27**(6):276-284.
- Freire FC: **Répteis utilizados na medicina popular no Estado de Alagoas.** Maceió: UFAL; 1996.
- Costa-Neto EM: **Healing with animals in Feira de Santana city, Bahia.** *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 1999, **65**:225-230.
- Conway KM: **Human use of two species of river turtles (Podocnemis spp.) in lowland Eastern Bolivia.** PhD Thesis, University of Florida 2004.

34. CITES – Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora: **CITES species database**. 2007 [<http://www.cites.org/eng/app/e-appendices.pdf>].
35. Tratado de Cooperación Amazonica: **Biología y manejo de la tortuga Podocnemis expansa (Testudine, Pelomedusidae)**. Secretaria Pro Tempore. Caracas, Venezuela 1997.
36. Cisneros-Heredia DF: **Turtles of the Tiputini Biodiversity Station with remarks on the diversity and distribution of the Testudines from Ecuador**. *Biota Neotropica* 2006, **6(1)**:11-23.
37. Burke VJ, Lovich JE, Gibbons JW: **Conservation of Freshwater Turtles**. In *Turtle Conservation* Edited by: Klemens MW. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C; 2000:156-179.
38. Rodrigues MT: **The conservation of Brazilian Reptiles: challenges for Megadiverse country**. *Conservation Biology* 2005, **19**:659-664.
39. Alves RRN, Rosa IL: **Why study the use of animal products in traditional medicines?** *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* 2005, **1**:1-5.

Publish with **BioMed Central** and every scientist can read your work free of charge

*"BioMed Central will be the most significant development for disseminating the results of biomedical research in our lifetime."*

Sir Paul Nurse, Cancer Research UK

Your research papers will be:

- available free of charge to the entire biomedical community
- peer reviewed and published immediately upon acceptance
- cited in PubMed and archived on PubMed Central
- yours — you keep the copyright

Submit your manuscript here:  
[http://www.biomedcentral.com/info/publishing\\_adv.asp](http://www.biomedcentral.com/info/publishing_adv.asp)

