How does Chiloté cultural identity encourage co-adaptive behaviors towards collective actions on a coastal zone under pressures and hazards?

**CONTEXT**
- Two Marine Reserves: Pullinque and Putemun Chiloé Island, Patagonia, Chile
- Two types of protections for two natural living resources
- Sea-land interrelation as the backbone of the Chiloté culture
- Economy based on traditional activities: fishing & agriculture
- Intensive salmon aquaculture & modernization transition

**ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK**

**METHODOLOGY**
- 12 month participative approach
- Semi-directed interviews

**CONCLUSION**
- Two original trajectories of management over 60 years:
  - A same starting point: Marine Reserves Establishment
  - Trajectories change due to the impact of hazards (earthquake) and economic driven pressures (market failures, salmon farming industry)
  - A recent convergent outcome: collective action for new opportunities
- Transition from rural to urban development NOT coming from local initiatives
- Adaptive issues: local populations have to cope with rapid changes while public policies slow adapt

**PERSPECTIVES**
- How can the emergence of collective action processes promote new opportunities to counterbalance isolation of local traditions to adopt a proactive coastal management?
  - Turning threats into new opportunities
  - Long term evolution?

**TRANSITIONS and their consequences on the trajectories of two territories (since 1946)**

**PULLINQUE**
- Creation of fiscal Reserves for Ostra chilena (Ostrea chilensis)
- Oyster producers becoming Pelillo gatherers (where allowed)
- Rural traditional production system threatened
- Exploitation of Pelillo Gracillaria chilensis
- New networks building around the reserves' management: artisanal fishers initiative

**PUTEMUN**
- Change in Choro consumers demand
- Chorosmarket collapse
- Chorosmarket collapse
- Seasonal poaching of Pelillo and conflicting use of the coastal zone
- Collective action from institutional stakeholders toward a better promotion of reserves

**Coastal zone status**
- Lack of long-term management: illegal extraction of living resources VS long-term conservation objectives
- Ban of oyster extraction (Pullinque)
- Collapse of Choro market (Putemun)
- Pelillo extraction in both reserves

**Production area for traditional extractive uses**
- Environmental & social change by leaving agriculture sector towards new job opportunities in salmon farming
- Coastal fast urbanization
- Outsiders arrival with higher revenues
- - Social exclusion
- - Marginalization of traditional activities (pepillo extraction)

**Reclusive area**
- Emergence of new dynamics between stakeholders: networks building and collective action

**Moving to leisure housing** (Putemun only)
- Emergence of new stakes: - tourism & conservation
  - cultural patrimony borne by local communities

**Place for new social dynamics**
- To be continued...

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