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STUDY ON PROTECTED AREAS, ECOLOGICAL INFLUENCE'S AREAS AND STRATEGIC AREAS IN THE MERIDIONAL AMAZON



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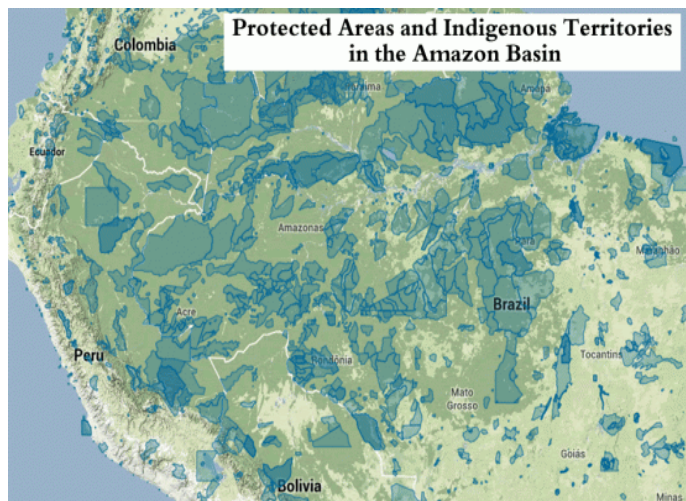
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ABSTRACT

This study aims to present conceptual theoretical elements about protected areas, areas of ecological influence and strategic areas. Protected areas are defined spaces, recognized and managed, responsible for sheltering ecosystems, ensure the environments's preservation Iná a untouched way,creating areas for research and ecotourism. Ecological and socio-economic influence areas are subject to change due to direct or indirect entrepreneurial operations and its delimitation seeks make the impacts impossible through the environmental diagnostics. Strategic areas are demarcations according to territorial environmental criteria. The importance of mapping and management of these areas is linked to the better use for the conservation of ecosystems and socio-environmentally correct development.



KEYWORDS :Administration. Amazon. Environmental management. Protected Areas. Ecological's influence areas. Strategic areas.

INTRODUCTION :

This paper presents theoretical and conceptual elements about protected areas, areas of ecological influence and strategic areas in order to understand the PPGMAD's Environmental Management discipline. It is the result of webliográfica search, where the texts related to the topic were found.

1 PROTECTED AREAS

Protected areas are, according to the official definition of International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN, 2013), clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed to achieve the long-term conservation of nature, associating ecosystems to cultural values. Protected areas are responsible for sheltering ecosystems, ensuring the preservation of environments, in an untouchable way, creating areas of research and attracting, when properly managed, the ecoturismo. Moreover, according to Verissimo et al (2011), ensure the permanence and the cultural exercise of traditional peoples and indigenous of the region is also the focus of protected areas. The Conservation Unit is an important category of protected areas.

The Conservation Units (CUs) are areas protected by law, serving according to Monteiro and Zambianchi (2014), as public policy's instrument that seek to control the irregular deforestation, ensuring the fauna and flora's preservation and assisting in the global level effort with focus on stabilizing the temperature of the planet, according to the National Policy of Deforestation Control in Amazon. Generally, the Conservation Unit areas can be classified according to their management entity (federal, state or local) and according to its permitted level of intervention (Full Protection or Sustainable Use).

With reference to Protected Areas identified in the scenario in study, it is possible to mention the Meridional Amazon's mosaic (MAM). The mosaics are constructed through the Ministry of Environment and are formed according to the legislation when close, juxtaposed or superimposed. Protected Areas sets are identified independent of its management company. The Meridional Amazon's mosaic consists of forty Conservation Units, arranged in four areas of management, distributed among the States of Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Rondonia and Pará as shown in Figure 1. The area is approximately 7.1 million hectares located in a space where the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF-BRAZIL, 2013) calls the Deforestation's Arc. Its creation aimed the construction of a natural barrier to contain the advance of deforestation between the Amazon and Cerrado's biomes. The perspective is to conserve the environmental attributes that are characteristic of the respective units. Conservation Units, for the purposes of this study, are areas protected by law and seek to control the irregular deforestation, ensuring the preservation of fauna and flora.



Figure 1 - Protected Area. Territory of the Meridional Amazon's Mosaic.
Source: Adapted by authors from WWF Brazil (2013).

The study allow to know the prevailing attributes in the scenario, as specified in Pedro Filho (2015). The abiotic attributes refer to the lifeless components of an ecosystem, and that can serve as a stronghold to the other nature's attributes; the biotic refers to living part of the ecosystem, such as fauna, flora and other existing free forms of life in the biome; the aesthetic have ecological value and stand out for their unusual beauty and splendor, being characteristic of each environment; now the cultural cover the various art forms, and relate to natural history, anthropology, science and information, originating in human intelligence, and are transmitted to their generations. In Tables 1 to 4 are examples of these attributes.

Table 1 - Abiotic attributes of the Meridional Amazon's Mosaic.

Attributes	Description
Climate	In the scenario has transition's characteristics between hot and seasonally wet. The average annual temperature varies between 22.9 and 27.5 ° C, and rainfall is around 1460 and 3037 annual millimeters.
Territory	It has an approximately 7.1 million hectares area, with three great vegetation domain characteristics, namely, rain forests, savannas and Pioneer formations of herbaceous-shrub of fluvial influence.
Rivers	The scenario in study is crossed by Madeira and Tapajos' Rivers. It also involves the Juruena and Teles Pires Rivers' meeting (that forming the Tapajós River) and Bararati and Sao Tome Rivers.

Source: Authors based on webliográfica search.

Table 2 -Biotic attributes of the Meridional Amazon Mosaic.

Attributes	Description
Flora	In the scenario it's possible find the Vitoria-Regia or <i>Vitoria Amazonica</i> , kind of representative aquatic plant in the Amazon Region. Its flower exudes sweet evening fragrance; It is internationally known by the european as Lacustre Rose.
Wildlife	The Jaguar or <i>Panthera onca</i> is the carnivorous animal representative of Amazon Region's wildlife. The presence of this mammal is associated with abundant presence of water.
Traditional population	Are cataloged seven demarcations of indigenous lands in that mosaic. The main indigenous people located there are the Mundurucu, Apiaká, Kavabi, Tenharim.

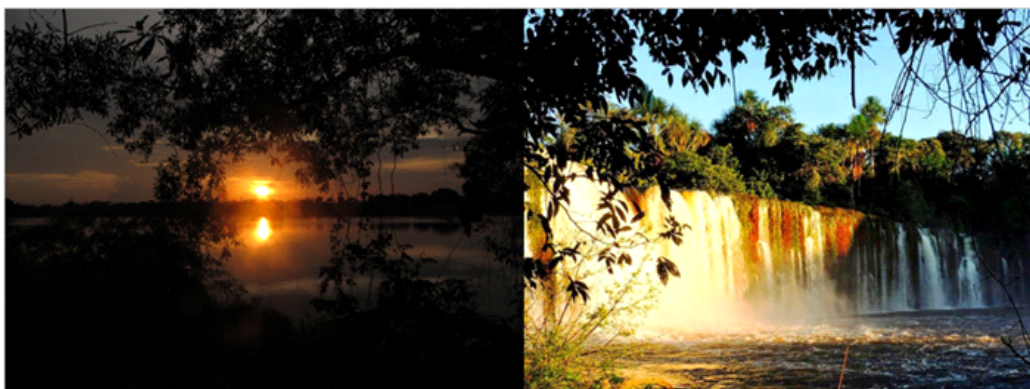
Source: Authors based on webliográfica search.

Table 3 - Aesthetic Attributes of Meridional Amazon Mosaic

Attributes	Description
Sunset	There is the panoramic exuberance of the sunset reflected on the Roosevelt River, on the border between the States of Amazonas and Mato Grosso. It proves to be of unparalleled beauty admired by visitors tourists or not, as shown in Figure 2.
Waterfalls	Paredão's waterfall, located in the municipality of Apuí in the State of Amazonas is na exemplary of this attribute. It is a natural tourist attraction and its waterfall has 30 meters high and 90 meters wide, shown in Figure 2.
Caves	The Jaguar's Cave is another type of this attribute. It is located within the São Simão'waterfall, in the State of Mato Grosso. It is a fragile environment and serves as a diurnal shelter for bats communities.

Source: Authors based on webliográfica search.

Figure 2 - The Roosevelt River's sunset and Paredão Waterfall.



Source: Free Internet, accessed in <http://goo.gl/ztGQlk> and <http://goo.gl/XAkqse> site.

Table 4 - Cultural attributes of the Southern Amazon mosaic.

Attributes	Description
Natural History	Several autochthonous indigenous groups in the region known as the Black Stone in the State of Mato Grosso left their marks in ceramic vestiges. The archaeological black earth and the paintings reveal a scientific value history, as shown in Figure 3.
Religious Festivals	The San Sebastian's Festivals is an example of this typology attribute. It is performed held in the Apuí's city, State of Amazonas, on January 20 th each year. It's revealed by their local tradition's religious attribute.
Handicraft	The handicraft is revealed by local knowledge's products, according to their tradition and culture. It is prepared with wood's residues, liana, seeds, fibers, shaff, peels, hedgehogs, clay and loam. It is a source of income for local people, exemplified in Figure 3.

Source: Authors based on webliográfica search.

Figure 3 - Archaeological findings in Pedra Preta and handicrafts in Apuí.



Source: Free Internet, accessed in <http://goo.gl/a3rNo7> and <http://goo.gl/p2X2BB> sites.

2 ECOLOGICAL INFLUENCE AREAS.

The areas of ecological and socio-economic influence are spaces subject to change resulting from direct or indirect entrepreneurial operations and that affect their lifetime. The delimitation of these areas is significant against the threat of recognized impact when the environmental diagnosis. Fonseca and Bitar (2012) observe the recommendations on the area of influence; that should be delimited, observing the goal and the cultural, economic, social and political components with compatible justification.

According to pertinent rules in force there are assumptions that guide and define the areas of ecological influence: the area on to be affected by the enterprise; the knowledge of the technical staff; the expected environmental impacts and each stage of the project. For developing of environmental impacts' report, the geographical area's limits must be defined that will be directly or indirectly affected by the impacts. They are the Direct Influence Areas (DIA) and the Indirect Influence

Areas (IIA). Moreover is required, for example, that the Hydrographic Basin's impacts need to be considered, in which it's located.

Thus the importance of the definition of influence's área should assertively driven is reaffirmed, with clear criteria, transparent and consolidated gols, avoiding the negative consequences to the entrepreneur, environment and society. In relation to the areas of influence, it is possible observe their structure from the study and projects development.

The Environmental Impact Study, according to Valencia (2013) is the instrument in which the impacts suffered by the environmental as a result of the enterprise to be performed. Its technical preparation must be performed by a multidisciplinary team, by relating theeconomic, social and environmental development. Through this study, the license will be marked, certifying the social environmental viability of the activity. The example of this situation is the construction of the railway that will link Uruaçu in the State of Goiás to Vilhena, in the State of Rondônia; this Railway Line will cross the States of Goiás, Mato Grosso and Rondônia, as shown in Figure 4. According to the Environmental Impact Study of the aforementioned Railway Line (VALEC, 2010), the influence areas were defined as follows: Directly Affected Area (DAA) – It will be the sum of the railway route área added to the Domain Strip, which is 40 meters to each side of the railway. Beyond that, it is accounted for as ADA the areas to be used for the extraction of materials used in the railway construction; Direct Influence Area (DIA) - is the area that absorbs in a direct way the consequences of the changes occurring in the DAA, the main concern of the impact study assessment, which seeks to mitigate and / or compensate these consequences. It is bounded in function of physical, biological, social and economic characteristics; and Indirect Influence Area (IIA) – it is the grouping of two previous areas, further considering the long-term impacts, whose effects

Figure 4 - Railway Line through the Goiás, Mato Grosso and Rondônia States.



may be considered in considerable distances from DAA.

Source: Prepared by the authors

As previously described in item 1.1, the biotic, abiotic, aesthetic and cultural attributes characterize and allow a panoramic view of the regional reality to which they belong. The attributes of the Railway Line stretch of the region, which will connect the municipalities of Uruaçu in the State of Goiás to Vilhena, in the Rondônia's State, can be described between the Cerrado and Amazon's biomes, the latter being dominant. So, examples of the region's attributes will be observed, as Tables 5-8.

Table 5 - Abiotic attributes of Railway Line's region.

Attributes	Description
Extension	The railway corridor through the Goiás, Mato Grosso and Rondonia States will have an approximate extension of 1700km.
Macrolocalization	The railroad macrolocalization will start in the Uruaçu's City in the state of Goiás, crossing the Mato Grosso State in the east-west way until the region of the Vilhena City, State of Rondônia.
Watersheds	They are hydrographic basins components of Uruaçu-GO to Vilhena-RO's stretch, The Basins of Tocantins River, Araguaia River, of Xingu, of Tapajós and Guaporé.

Source: Authors based on bibliographic search.

Table 6 - The Railway Line region's biotic attributes.

Attributes	Description
Flora	The Amazonian manatee (<i>Trichechus inunguis</i>) is a characteristic mammal of the Amazon Basin that lives exclusively in freshwater. Can reach up to three meters in length, reaching 450 kilos weigh. It feeds basically of aquatic grasses.
Wildlife	The Camaçari or tamaquaré (<i>Caraipadensifolia Mart.</i>) can be found in forest areas with Amazonian influence, where are residual transition with the Cerrado and its size varies from 10 to 20 meters high. It produces a resin, the Tamakoaré oil used by indigenous to combat skin diseases, eye problems, lice, rheumatism among others.
Traditional population	The Aicanãs are indigenous people living near Vilhena's City, State of Rondônia, in the basin of the Guaporé River and its villages are part of the Indigenous Land Shark-Latundê.

Source: Authors based on bibliographic search.

Table 7 - The Railway Line area's aesthetic attributes.

Attributes	Description
Waterfalls	The Waterfalls' Valley is na area full of waterfall, with close location to the Ouro Preto do Oeste's City, in the Rondonia's State. It is a place full of hills and water fountains, thar provides an admirable landscape. Descriptive image can be observed in Figure 5.
Wild life	The flight is an action of flying birds performed together with common goals. A flight of Toucan yellow beak or <i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i> is a beautiful scene to be contemplated. The toucans are grouped in order to feed themselves performing a overflight in the target area. All this turns into a spectacle of colors, sound and movement. The Tucano feeding up is exemplified in Figure 5.
Valley	O Guaporé-Mamoré's valley is part of an ecological corridor which encompasses the states of Mato Grosso and Rondônia, in Brazil and in Bolivia. With 100-200 meters altitude above sea's level, it has wetlands that form beautiful temporary lakes, transforming the landscape.

Source: Authors based on webliográfica search.

Figure 5 - Waterfalls' valley and the Beak black Toucan.



Source: Extracted from <http://goo.gl/lyAb74> and <http://goo.gl/sosC5x>.

Table 8 -Cultural attributes of the Railway Line region.

Attributes	Description
Archeogy	Archaeological finds of Madeira's region are presented as a people's characteristics relatively evolved, with evidence of colorful ceramic pieces, with richness of drawings.
Beliefs	The Aicanãs Indigenous people have as cult, the Kiantô being, that presents in a gigantic and colorful snake form with the rainbow's colors and that would be the kingdom's waters governor.
Folkloric dance	The Seringadô is a typical dance of the riverside of Nazareth's community, on the left margin of the Madeira River. It has indigenous origin and reproduces tthe enemy's subdue in relation to indigenous women. Thence comes the simulation, with the dance steps, where the woman uses a handkerchief to lasso the man while the others simulate harassment.

Source: Authors based on webliográfica search.

3 STRATEGIC AREAS

The strategic areas when are socially and environmentally homogeneous areas are demarcated according to environmental territorial criterion, to present themselves environmentally significant, with internal homogeneity. Its importance according to Silva et al (2006) is based on the search of areas with similar characteristics - homogeneous - in which, individually or grouped way, the plans, programs, projects, goals and environmental planning guidelines, can be implemented, aiming the sustainable development. In general, they are who guide the urban and environmental development. One of the main tools for this orientation is the Ecological-Economic Zoning that, combined with strategic planning, search for local development.

The Ecological-Economic Zoning (EEZ) aims, according to the site O ECO (2013), the sustainable development, seeking to harmonize the socio-economic development, the environmental conservation, delimiting environmental zones and determining compatible assignments with their characteristics by observing their capabilities and constraints. This deep analysis allows, in general way, apply specific guidelines for each area and determine mitigating and compensatory measures for the environmental impacts correction.

It's possible exemplify this situation by Socio-Economic-Ecological Zoning of the Rondonia's State, which can be seen in Figure 6. According to the relevant legislation presented in Nascimento et al (2014), the purpose of zoning in the Rondônia's State was to realize and perfect the management, conservation and the natural resources' development of Rondonia's State, in a strategic perspective. Thus, after studies and reformulations, the State was divided into three zones: The Zone 1, because of its varying degrees of land's use, particularly agriculture and livestock, it was destined for stimulation to the primary activities, using the sustainable management and observing the compensation policies, seeking the conservation of remaining forest areas; the Zone 2, composed of vegetation cover areas practically original and destined to conservation and use, since under sustainable management, since it does not result in thinning of vegetation to be replaced by other uses; and the Zone 3 composed of designed areas for protected institutional space and the restricted and controlled use, being intended for the creation of protected areas as the Conservation Units and indigenous lands.

Figure 6 - The State of Rondônia



Source: Prepared by the authors

As observed in items 1.1 and 1.2, the attributes are essential for characterizing a region. In Tables 9-12 can be seen examples of biotic, abiotic, aesthetic and cultural attributes of Rondônia's State.

Table 9 - Abiotic atributos of Rondônia's State.

Attributes	Description
Extension	The State of Rondônia is located in the North of Brazil, occupying a 237,590.547 square kilometers area, distributed among 52 municipalities. It has wavy relief and much of its territory lies between 100-600 meters altitudes.
Climate and vegetation	The climate of the Rondônia's State is the tropical humid, with a rainfall that varies from 1900 to 2500 millimeters per year. The predominant vegetation is the Amazon Rain Forest, with Cerrado and Cerradão occurrences.
Hydrographic basin	All State's rivers belong to the Madeira River's Hydrographic basin.

Source: Authors based on webliográfica search.

Table 10 - Biotic attributes of Rondonia's State.

Attributes	Description
Wildlife	The tapir or <i>Unguladotapirídeo</i> is na Amazon's characteristic pachyderm. Its trunk is covered with hair that catch smells and humidity. It has nocturnal habits, hiding during the day to sleep. It feeds on fruits, vegetables and small aquatic organisms
Flora	The copaiba's tree or <i>Copaiferalangsdorffii</i> is a regional native tree and it can reach 36 meters in height. It produces an oil widely used by traditional peoples, bactericidal and anti-inflammatory efficiency.
Traditional people	The Caripunas inhabit the Jaci-Paraná River's valley in the Karipuna Indigenous Park, not demarcated yet. They are part of an indigenous group withdrawn to connect with other people and came to be considered extinct in the early twentieth century.

Source: Authors based on webliográfica search.

Table 11 - Aesthetic Attributes of Rondonia's State.

Attributes	Description
Waterfall	The Flower Waterfall Sierra is one of the 40 waterfalls located in the municipality of Alto Alegre dos Parecis and stands out for its vast natural beauty and can be seen in Figure 7.
Meeting of the Rivers	In the municipality of Guajará-Mirim, the meeting of the rivers Mamore and New Pacaás shown a spectacle in nature. The muddy waters of the Mamore River and the New Pacaás dark waters, although they join, do not mix. This phenomenon can be observed in Figure 7.
Panoramic view	The panoramic view of Guaporé River from the Puerto Rolim island's village makes a scene full of native nature, calm waters and abundant wildlife.

Source: Authors based on webliográfica search.

Figure 7 - Sierra Flower waterfall and the Meeting of Mamore and New Pacaás' Rivers



Source: Extracted from <http://goo.gl/rTi97V> and <https://goo.gl/344X7u>.

Table 12 - Cultural attributes of the Rondonia's State.

Attributes	Description
Folkloric festival	The Folkloric Festival of Mamore's Pearl happens in Guarajá-Mirim with the presence of the two region's oxen bumbas: Field Flower and Malhadinho performing the so-called Duel of the Border. The festival is marked by the festive ambience of presentations of dances and costumes, but without competition.
Typical parties	The Arraial of Passion's Flower in Porto Velho, is a party held with presentation of sets of typical dances as quadrilhas and Bumba-meu-boi. Usually occurs in the period of July.
Archeology	With the construction of two hydroelectric power plants on the Madeira River, it was possible to localize more than 100 archaeological sites in the Porto Velho's City. Among the found pieces, it is possible to observe the presence of bottles and coins of the Empire time.

Source: Authors based on webliográfica search.

4 FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The delimitation of protected areas, with ecological and strategic influence as regard to the protection of ecosystems in an untouchable way or at least, linked to the impacts' mitigation measures and compensatory policies. The ecosystem as a whole is considered in the mapping of these areas, considering also the participation of traditional peoples.

The importance of these areas for the natural species' conservation is unquestionable, especially in the scientific and contemplative's areas. The appreciation of nature tourism with the sale of products or environmentally sustainable services can be a working alternative to the traditional peoples of the region. This ensures the source of income's creation and the development of important environmentally educated allies important environmentally educated in combat against destructive practices.

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