



Geodiversity, Geotourism and Geoconservation: Trails in Serra da Bocaina National Park, Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil.

Raphael Santos Filho (1), Antonio Guerra (2), Michael Fullen (3), and Maria do Carmo Jorge (4)

(1) Professor, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (raphaelfilho@gmail.com), (2) Professor, Department of Geography, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (antoniotguerra@gmail.com), (3) Professor, Faculty of Science and Engineering, University of Wolverhampton, Wolverhampton, UK (m.fullen@wlv.ac.uk), (4) PhD. Student at the Geography Department, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (orofila@gmail.com)

Geodiversity, Geotourism and Geoconservation: Trails in Serra da Bocaina National Park, Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil.

Prof. Dr. Raphael David dos Santos Filho, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro; Prof. Dr. Antonio Jose Teixeira Guerra, Department of Geography, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro; Prof. Dr. Michael Augustine Fullen, Faculty of Science and Engineering, University of Wolverhampton; MSc. Prof. Maria do Carmo Oliveira Jorge, PhD. Student at the Geography Department, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro

ABSTRACT

"(...) The human being has always been concerned with the preservation of memory, of cultural heritage. Only now he started to protect its natural heritage and the immediate environment. It is time to learn how to protect the Earth's past and, through this protection and learn to know it. This memory comes before the human memory. It is a new asset: the geological heritage, a book written long before our appearance on the Planet (...)" (IPHAN, 2014).

Since the XXth century, Brazilian geographers (GUERRA, 1980; AB'SABER, 2003 and others) dedicated to carry out research on the relationship of geographical knowledge between the environment and society. On the other hand, Brazil is a signatory of the Convention for the Protection of the World Heritage Cultural and Natural (UNESCO, 1972), where the nations recognize to keep under their responsibility the conservation, to the rest of humanity and future generations, goods of exceptional value situated within its territorial limits, considered as World Heritage.

Under this perspective, it is proposed here a survey on the environmental impacts, resulting from the human activities that directly or indirectly affect the health, safety and welfare of the population; social and economic activities; the biota; the aesthetic and sanitary conditions of the environment; the quality of the environment (CONAMA Resolution 001/86) - and resulting geotourism practiced on trails - paths for pedestrians, cyclists and animals, existing in the protected area of the Serra da Bocaina National Park, in Rio de Janeiro State, such as unplanned use, erosive features, presence of litter, graffiti and burned, degraded areas on the trails indicating the need for recovery (drainage, etc.).

This survey is based on research work of the environmental degradation and analysis undertaken by the Laboratory of Environmental Geomorphology and Soils Degradation (LAGESOLOS / UFRJ) in the area, in order to contribute to the geoconservation, so that the encountered results may guide towards conservation and management of the geologic and natural processes associated with it, preserving geodiversity at the local scale, without the interruption of the geotourism network at Serra da Bocaina National Park.

REFERENCES

- AB'SABER, Aziz Nacib Brazil: The nature of domains in Brazil: Landscape Potentials. São Paulo: Studio Editorial. 2003.
- GUERRA, Antonio Teixeira. Natural resources of Brazil. 3. ed. Rio de Janeiro: IBGE, 1980.
- IPHAN. National Institute of Historical and Artistic Heritage. International Declaration of Rights to the Land of Memory. [Digne-Les-Bains, France, 1991] Available at: <http://portal.iphan.gov.br>. Accessed on: 03, January 2014.

UNESCO. Convention for the Protection of the World Heritage Cultural and Natural. Paris: UNESCO, 1972.