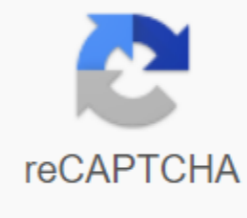




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Coastal region of brazil

The Brazilian coast with its 8,000 km (5000 ml) reaches from the north of the equator in the far south, the border with Argentina. Most are found in tropical regions, southeast subtropical (with Rio and Sao Paulo) and further to the south the climate is roughly like in mediterranean. In the north there are endless white beaches with dunes and lagoons, further south Atlantic rainforest reaching the ocean, with wildlife and waterfalls and: fantastic flora and fauna. In the region south of El Salvador and in Santa Catarina you can watch whales in the winter season. In other regions you can see turtles, dolphins and more. Historic cities of the opening era of Brazil can be visited all along the coast. We want to introduce you to this part of the world, not just the coastline, sometimes we go to the interior of Brazil. After your first visit you will want to come back again! Rio de Janeiro is the largest coastal city in Brazil. Brazil's coastline is 7,491 km, making it the 16th longest national coastline in the world. The entire coast is close to the Atlantic Ocean. A significant number of geographical features can be found across all coastal areas like islands, reefs and bays. The beaches of Brazil (2095 in total) are known in the world and take in a large number of tourists. The famous expression in Brazil is from Omapoc to Chua, which means from the far south to the far north of the country. However, the northernmost point of Brazil is Monte Caburari in the far-off state of Roraima, while the southernmost point is Santa Vitoria d Palmar, the city from which chua emancipated. Of the 26 Brazilian states, 9 are landlocked, as well as Distrito Federal. Most of the 17 coastal states have capitals close to the coast, with the exception of Porto Alegre (Rio Grande do Sul), Curitiba (Parana), Sao Paulo (Sao Paulo), Terezina (Piaou), Belem (Para) and Makape (Amapa). Porto Alegre, Belem, Terezin and Makape lie near large navigable rivers. From south to north View of Lagoa dos Patos, in Rio Grande do Sul, with atlantic ocean on the right. The southernmost point of Brazil is located near the sea, on the border with Uruguay, within the municipality of Santa Vitoria de Palmar. Several kilometers to the north lies Praia do Cassino, which is 245 kilometers long (although other sources measure it as 212 kilometers long). It is considered (especially in the country) to be the longest beach in the world, although other beaches around the world are also nominated as record holders. However, it is indeed the longest in Brazil. Satellite view of Ilya de Santa Catarina, one of Brazil's largest sea islands. Florianopolis, the capital of Santa Catarina, is located in one of the largest Island of Brazil, Ilha de Santa Catarina, with an area of 424.4 km2. The Serra do Mar mountain range begins in Santa Catarina and runs along the coastline of Parana, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and the Parana coastline is small compared to other states. However, it is very diverse geographically, with a significant number of islands and bays. Sao Paulo has famous coastal cities such as Guaruzha, San Sebastian and Ilhabela. The northern half of sao Paulo's coastline, as well as half of Rio de Janeiro's coastline, the state also has the Campos Basin, Brazil's largest oil-rich region, measuring 100,000 sq km and producing 1.49 million barrels of oil each day. The pool extends to the espirito Santo coastline. The islands of Trindade and Martim Vaz are located 1200 km east of Vitoria, in Espirito Santo. Bahia has the longest coastline of the Brazilian states, as well as the largest number of coastal municipalities. Porto Seguro is considered the first place where Pedro Alvarez Cabral, the discoverer of Brazil, set foot. El Salvador was the first capital of Brazil, and still boasts well-preserved buildings of the colonial and imperial periods of Brazil. Maragogi, Alagoas. From Sergipe to Ceara, the landscape changes little. Most coastal areas have few or no mountains, while most islands are separated from the continent only by narrow canals. Temperatures are quite warm for most of the year, with moderate winds blowing frequently. Maracaja, Natal. The piaue coastline is only about 60 km, which is the shortest in the country. Four cities (Cajueiro da Praia, Ilha Grande Luis Correia and Parnaiba) make up the state's coast. Maranyan has some unique geographical features (e.g. Leneis Maranhenses). The area between Maranhan and Para is dominated by Rentransas Maranhenes, a land shape similar to a fjord, but shorter, narrower and lower. Because of this particular geography, there are almost no beaches on this stretch of Brazilian coast. Half of the Para coastline consists of the mouth of the Amazon River, which flows to the sea around the island of Mario, the largest island surrounded by fresh water in the world. The outflow of the Amazon River is so strong that there is almost no salt in the ocean waters on the north and northeast side of the island. The coastline of Amapa is almost 600 km long, but there are only three beaches: Fazendina, Boca do Inferno and Goyabaal. The coastline of Brazil ends at Cape Orange, in the city of Oyapok. See also Brazil's List of Beaches in Brazil List of Islands of Brazil Notes - The length of any coastline can vary greatly depending on the method of measurement, see Gia Cuatro Rodas Prayas 2007 (in Portuguese). Sao Paulo: Editor Of Abril. Brazil is much bigger than beaches, tourists and investors said. PropertyWire. July 12, 2008. Archive from the original on October 7, 2012. Received on August 3, 2012. a b The best beach towns in Brazil. What to do Brazil. April 16, 2012. Archive from the original on April 21, 2013. Received on August 3, 2012. a b Susin, Raquel (February 16, 2007). Maior praia do Brasil (in Portuguese). Rank Brazil. Received on July 18, 2010. Florianopolis, cidade encantada Archive 2010-05-10 on Wayback Machine on the official government site of Santa Catarina - Bacia de Campos - Major Reserve de Petreleo do Brazil Archive 2009-2009 03-21 on Wayback Machine - Superlatives Island extracted from Big Country in South America Geography BrazilContinentSouth AmericaCoordinates10°s 55 °W/10°s 55°W/-10; -55Coordinates: 10 degrees Celsius / 10 degrees Celsius / -10; -55AreaRanked 5th • Total8,514,877 km2 (3,287,612 sq mi) • Land99.34% • Water0.66%Coastline7,491 km (4,655 mi)BordersArgentina 1,263 km (785 mi)Bolivia 3,403 km (2,115 mi)Colombia 1,790 km (1,110 mi)French Guiana 649 km (403 mi)Guyana 1,308 km (813 mi)Paraguay 1,371 km (852 mi)Peru 2,659 km (1,652 mi)Suriname 515 km (320 mi)Uruguay 1,050 km (650 mi)Venezuela 2,137 km (1,328 mi)Highest pointPico da Neblina2,995.30 m (9,827 ft)Lowest pointAtlantic Ocean,0 m (0 ft)Longest riverAmazon River,6,992 km (4,345 mi)Largest lakeLagoa dos Patos9,850 km2 (3,803 sq mi)ClimateNorth: tropical, South: temperateTerrainCoastal mountain ranges, vast central plateau (Planalto Central), remainder is primarily sedimentary basinsNatural Resourcesbauxite, gold, iron ore, manganese, nickel, phosphates, platinum , tin, clay, rare earth elements, uranium, oil, hydropower and woodNae the internet dangers of drought in the northeast; flooding and periodic frosts in the southeastern part of the Northern Part of the Amazon. Illegal wildlife trade, illegal poaching, air and water pollution, land degradation and water pollution caused by mining activities, wetland degradation and serious oil spills. Brazil covers a total area of 8,514,215 sq km (3,287,357 sq m), which includes 8,456,510 sq km (3,265,080 sq m) of land and 55,455 sq km (21,411 sq m) of water. The highest point in Brazil is Pico da Neblin at an altitude of 2,994 m Brazil borders Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela and France (French Overseas Department, French Guiana). Much of the climate is tropical, with the south relatively moderate. The largest river in Brazil, the second longest in the world, is the Amazon. Brazil's size and geographical location occupies most of the eastern part of the South American continent and its geographical center (48% of South America), as well as various islands in the Atlantic Ocean. The only countries in the world that are larger are Russia, Canada, China and the United States. The National Territory stretches for 4,378 kilometers (2,720 miles) from north to south (5 to 16°18 N to 33°45'02 S latitude), and 4,326 kilometers (2,688 miles) from east to west (34°47'35W to 73°58'58 W longitude). It covers four time zones, the most westernmost of which is equivalent to Eastern standard time in the United States. The time zone of the capital (Brasilia) and the most densely populated part of Brazil along the east coast (UTC-3) is two hours ahead of the eastern standard time. The Atlantic Islands are in the easternmost time zone. Brazil has the Fernando de Noronha archipelago, located 350 kilometres north-east of its horn, and several small islands and atolls in the Atlantic - Abrolhos, Atol das Rocas, Penedos de Sao Pedro e Sao Paulo, Trindade and Martim Vaz. In the early 1970s, Brazil claimed a territorial sea stretching 362 kilometers (225 miles) off the country's shores, including islands. On the east coast of Brazil, the Atlantic coast stretches for 7,367 kilometers (4,578 miles). In the west, clockwise from the south, Brazil has 15,719 kilometers (9,767 miles) of borders with Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana (French Overseas Department of France). Chile and Ecuador are the only South American countries with which Brazil has no common borders. A few short sections are in question, but there are no true serious border contradictions with any of the neighboring countries. Brazil has the 10th largest exclusive economic zone with a length of 3,830,955 sq km (1,479,140 sq m). Brazil has six main ecosystems: the Amazon basin, the rainforest system; Pantanal borders Paraguay and Bolivia, a tropical wetland; Serrado, the savannah system that covers much of the centre of the country; Caatinga or thorny shrub habitat in the northeast; Atlantic forest (Mata Atlântica), which stretches along the entire coast from northeast to south; and pampas or the fertile low-lying plains of the far south. Geology, Geomorphology and Drainage Unlike Andes, who climbed to an altitude of almost 7,000 meters (22,966 feet) in recent era and turned the direction of the Amazon flow from west to west west The geological formation of Brazil is very old. Docambria crystal shields cover 36% of the territory, especially its central area. The dramatic granite mountains of sugarloaf in the city of Rio de Janeiro have medium-sized ridges of just under 2,000 meters (6,562 feet). The Serra de Mar range hugs the Atlantic coast, and the Serra de Espinhagno Ridge, the largest by area, extends across the south-central part of the country. The highest mountains are located, in particular, in the ridges of Tumukumak, Pakaraima and Imeri, which cross the northern border with Guiana and Venezuela. In addition to mountain ranges (about 0.5% of the country's territory above 1,200 m or 3,937 feet), the Central Highlands of Brazil includes a vast central plateau (Planalto Central). The uneven terrain of the plateau has an average height of 1000 meters (3,281 feet). The rest of the territory consists mainly of sedimentary basins, the largest of which is drained by the Amazon and its tributaries. Of the total area, 41% average less than 200 meters (656 feet) tall. The coastal area is known for thousands of kilometers of tropical beaches interspersed with mangroves, lagoons and dunes, as well as numerous coral reefs. The Parcel de Manuel Luis Marine State Park off the coast of Maranhana protects the largest coral reef in South America. Brazil's topographical map of Brazil has one of the most extensive river systems in the world, with eight major catchments, all of which flow into the Atlantic Ocean. Two of these basins, the Amazon and the Tocantins-Araguay, account for more than half of the total drainage area. Brazil's largest river system is the Amazon, which originates in Res and receives tributaries from the basin, which covers 45.7% of the country, mainly in the north and west. The main river system of the Amazon is the Amazonas-Sommes-Ukayali axis (6,762 kilometers (4,202 miles) - the long Ukayali is a Peruvian tributary that flows from west to east. A fifth of the world's fresh water flows through the Amazon basin. A total of 3,615 kilometers (2,246 miles) of the Amazon are in Brazilian territory. Over this distance, the water is reduced only about 100 meters (330 feet). The main tributaries on the south side are, from west to east, Jawari, Jura, Purus (all three of which flow into the western Amazon called Solimões), Madeira, Tapají, Singu, and Tocantins. On the north side, the largest tributaries are Branco, Japur, Yari and Rio Negro. The aforementioned tributaries carry more water than the Mississippi (its discharge is less than one-tenth that of the Amazons). Amazon and some of its called white rivers, bear rich precipitation and hydrobiological elements. Black-and-white and clear rivers such as negroes, tapajai and singu have clean (greenish) or dark water with little nutrients and little precipitation. The main river system in the northeast is Rio San Francisco, which flows 1,609 kilometers (1,000 miles) northeast of the southeast region. Its basin occupies 7.6% of the country. Only 277 kilometers (172 miles) of the lower river are navigable for ocean ships. The Parana system covers 14.5% of the country. The parana flows south between the Rio de la Plata basin, reaching the Atlantic Ocean between Argentina and Uruguay. The main waters of Paraguay, the main eastern tributary of the Parana, are the Pantanal, the largest adjacent wetlands in the world, covering up to 230,000 square kilometers (89,000 sq m). Below their descent from the highlands, many of the Tributaries of the Amazon are navigable. Upstream, they tend to have rapids or waterfalls, and boats and barges also have to face sandbanks, trees and other obstacles. However, the Amazon is a navigable ocean ship up to 3,885 kilometers (2,414 miles) upstream, reaching Iquitos in Peru. The Amazon river system was the primary means of access until new roads became more important. Hydropower plants are Itaipu in Parana with 12,600 MW; Tukurua, in Pare, with 7746 MW; and Paulo Afonso, in Bahia, with 3,986 MW. Natural resources Natural resources include: bauxite, gold, iron ore, manganese, nickel, phosphates, platinum, tin, clay, rare earth elements, uranium, oil, hydropower and wood. Rivers and Lakes Major Hydrographic Regions of Brazil List of Rivers brazil According to the Brazilian government bodies there are 12 major hydrographic regions in Brazil. Seven of them are river basins named after their main rivers; the remaining five groups of different river basins in areas that do not have a dominant river. 7 Гидрографических регионов, названных в честь их доминирующих рек: Амазонас Парагуай Паранаиба Сан-Франциско Токантинс Уругвай 5 прибрежных гидрографических регионов на основе региональных групп мелких речных бассейнов (перечисленных с севера на юг): Атлетико Нордесте Оцидентал (Западный Север-Север-Окидентал восточная Атлантика) Атлетико Нордесте Восточный (Восточная Северо-Восточная Атлантика) Атлетико Лесте (Восточная Атлантика) Атлетико Sudeste (юго-восточная Атлантика) Атлетико Сул (южная Атлантика) Река Амазонка является самой широкой и второй по длине реки (за Нилом) в мире. This huge river depletes most of the world's rainforests. Another large river, the Parana, has its source in Brazil. It forms the border of Paraguay and Argentina, then veers through Argentina and into the Atlantic Ocean, along the southern coast of Uruguay, and the vegetation of Brazil's Amazon rainforest tropical soils produce almost almost million tons of cereals a year, about 70 million hectares of crops. The country also has the largest arable land in the world. Burning is also traditionally used to remove high, dry and nutrient-poor grass from pasture at the end of the dry season. Until the mechanization and use of chemical and genetic resources increased during the intensification of agriculture in the 1970s and 1980s, coffee planting and agriculture in general were constantly moving to new lands in the west and north. This model of horizontal or extensive expansion supports low technology and productivity and emphasizes quantity rather than quality of agricultural production. The largest areas of fertile soil, called terra roxa (red earth), are found in the states of Parana and Sao Paulo. The least fertile areas are in the Amazon, where the rainforest is dense. Soils in the northeast are often fertile, but they lack water if they are not irrigated artificially. In the 1980s, investment made irrigation possible, particularly in the North-East region and in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, which in the 1970s grew from pastures to soybean and rice production. Savannah soils have also been made used to grow soy by correcting acidity, fertilization, plant breeding, and in some cases irrigation spray. As agriculture modernized in the 1970s and 1980s, soil fertility became less important for agricultural production than investment factors such as infrastructure, mechanization, the use of chemical resources, breeding and proximity to markets. Consequently, the power of border expansion has weakened. The diversity of climatic, soil and drainage conditions in Brazil is reflected in the range of vegetation species. The Amazon basin and areas of heavy rainfall along the Atlantic coast have a tropical rainforest consisting of evergreen trees with wide leaves. Rainforest can contain up to 3,000 species of flora and fauna within a 2.6 square kilometer (1 sq m) area. The Atlantic forest is believed to have even greater biodiversity than the Amazon rainforest, which, despite its seeming homogeneity, contains many species of vegetation, from the high canopy of bamboo groves to bamboo groves. In the semi-arid northeast, the catalysis, dry, dense, thorny vegetation prevails. Much of central Brazil is covered with a forest savannah known as cerrado (rare shrubby trees and drought-tolerant grasses) that has become an area of agricultural development since the mid-1970s. In the south (Sul) needle pine forests (Pine Parana or Araucaria) cover the highlands; meadows, similar to the Argentine pmp, cover the plains at sea level. The Mato-grossense Swamp Florida in the western part of the Central-Oeste. It is covered with tall grasses, shrubs and widely wide trees that look like errado and are partially submerged during the rainy season. 1977. Parana pine (Araucaria angustifolia) is coniferous, but not pine, pines are not native to the southern hemisphere. Brazil, named after the reddish dye (pau brasil), has long been famous for the richness of its rainforests. However, they are not as important to world markets as those of Asia and Africa, which did not begin to deplete until the 1980s. By 1996, more than 90 per cent of the original Atlantic forest had been cleared, mainly for agriculture, with little use, with the exception of the Araucaria pine in Parana. The opposite has been true with regard to wood clearing in the Amazon rainforest, of which about 15 per cent had been cleared by 1994 and some of the remainder had been disrupted by selective deforestation. Since the amazon forests are very heterogeneous, with hundreds of tree species per hectare, there is a considerable distance between individual trees of economic value such as mahogany and cerejeira. Thus, this type of forest is not usually cleared for timber mining, but is recorded by high classification, or the selection of the most valuable trees. Because of vines, logging and transport, their removal leads to the destruction of many other trees, and debris and new growth pose the risk of forest fires, which are otherwise rare in tropical forests. In favourable locations such as Paragominas, in the northeastern part of the state of Para, a new model of wood mining has emerged: diversification and production of plywood have led to the economic use of more than 100 species of trees. Since the late 1980s, Brazil's rapid deforestation and mass burning have received considerable international and national attention. Satellite images have helped document and quantify deforestation as well as fires, but their use has also caused

considerable controversy because of problems identifying initial vegetation, cloud cover and controlling secondary growth, and because fires, as mentioned above, can occur on old pastures rather than mean new clean-up. In the mid-1990s, public policies aimed at promoting sustainable management of timber production, as well as the sustainable use of unusual forest products (such as rubber, Brazil nuts, fruits, seeds, oils and vines) were actively discussed. However, the implementation of the principles of sustainable development without irreversible damage to the environment has proved more difficult than establishing international agreements on them. Climate Home article: Brazil's climate Brazil map of the Coeppen climate classification zone Although 90% of the country's territory is in the tropical zone, Brazil's climate varies greatly from predominantly tropical North (equator Amazon estuary) in temperate zones below Capricorn (23°27's latitude), which crosses the country at the latitude of the city of Sao Paulo. Brazil has five climatic regions: equatorial, tropical, semi-arctic, alpine tropical and subtropical regions. Temperatures along the equator are high, averaging above 25 degrees Celsius (77 degrees Fahrenheit), but do not reach summer extremes to 40 degrees Celsius (104 degrees Fahrenheit) in temperate zones. There is little seasonal change near the equator, although sometimes it can get cool enough to wear a jacket, especially in the rain. At the other extreme of the country, there are frosts south of the Tropic of Capricorn in the winter (June-August), and there is snow in mountainous areas such as Parana, Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina. Temperatures in the cities of Sao Paulo, Belo Horizonte and Brasilia are moderate (usually 15 to 30 degrees Celsius or 59 and 86 degrees Fahrenheit), despite their relatively low latitude, due to their height of about 1,000 meters (3,281 feet). The coasts of Rio de Janeiro, Recife and El Salvador have warm climates, with average temperatures ranging from 23 to 27 degrees Celsius (73.4 to 80.6 degrees Fahrenheit), but they are constantly fond of trade winds. In the southern cities of Porto Alegre and Curitiba, the climate is subtropical, similar to that in parts of the United States and Europe, and in winter temperatures may fall below freezing. Precipitation levels vary greatly. Most of Brazil falls between 1,000 and 1,500 millimetres (39.4 and 59.1 inches) per year, with most of the precipitation falling in winter (December to April) south of the equator. The Amazon region is known to be humid, with precipitation typically over 2,000 millimeters (78.7 inches) per year and reaching 3,000 millimeters (118.1 inches) in parts of the western Amazon and near Belem. Less widely known is that, despite high annual precipitation, the Amazon rainforest has a three to five-month dry season, the timing of which varies depending on the location north or south of the equator. The high and relatively regular precipitation levels in the Amazon contrast sharply with the dryness of the semi-arid northeast, where rainfall is scarce and severe droughts fall in cycles for an average of seven years. The northeast is the driest part of the country. The region is also the hottest region in Brazil, where temperatures of more than 38 degrees Celsius (100 degrees Fahrenheit) were recorded during the dry season from May to November. However, the sertao, an area of semi-empty vegetation used mainly for low-density pastoralism, turns green when it rains. Much of the Center West has between 1,500 and 2,000 millimeters (59.1 to 78.7 inches) of precipitation per year, with a pronounced dry season in the middle of the year, while in the south and most of the year without a clear dry season. Geographic Regions Home article: Regions of Brazil 26 states of Brazil and Federal District (Distrito divided divided in five regions: North (North), Northeast (Nordeste), Southeast (Sudeste), South (Sul), and Center-West (Centre-Oeste) - see pic. 4. In 2015, there were 5,570 municipalities (municípios) that have municipal authorities. Many municipalities comparable to the United States counties are in turn divided into areas (distributors) that do not have political or administrative autonomy. In 2015, there were 10,424 districts. All municipal and district seats, regardless of size, are officially considered urban. For purely statistical purposes, municipalities were grouped in 1990 into 558 micro-regions, which in turn amounted to 137 meso-regions. The group modified the previous micro-regional unit, established in 1968, a unit that was used to provide census data for 1970, 1975, 1980 and 1985. Each of the five main regions has a separate ecosystem. Administrative boundaries, however, do not necessarily coincide with environmental boundaries. In addition to differences in the physical environment, patterns of economic activity and population resettlement vary widely from region to region. Below are the main environmental characteristics of each of the five main regions, as well as their main socio-economic and demographic characteristics. AtlanticOcean PacificOcean North Region North-East Region Central-West Region of the south region of Acco Amazonas Para roraima amapa Rondonia Tocantans Maranyan Piaui Seara Rio Grandedo Norte Paraib Pernambuco Alagoas Sergipe Matu Rio Mato Grossodo Sul Federal District Goyes Minas Gerais Sao Paulo Rio de Janeiro Espirito Santo Parana Santa Catarina Rio Grande Sul Argentina Bolivia Chile Chile Colombia French Guiana Guyana Paraguay Peru Surinam Uruguay by showing division by state and region. Center-West Main article: Center-West Region, Brazil Pantanal Wetlands Center-West consists of the states of Goyes, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul (separated from Mato Grosso in 1979) and the Federal District, where Brasilia is located, the national capital. Until 1988, the state of Goya included the district, which then became the state of Tocantins in the north. The Center-West has 1,612,077 square kilometers (622,426 sq m) and covers 18.9% of the country. Its main biome is cerrado, a tropical savannah in which natural meadows are partially covered with twisted shrubs and small trees. Cerrado has been used for low-density cattle in the past, but is now also used to produce soybeans. There are gallery forests along rivers and streams and some large areas of forest, most of which have been cleared for agriculture and livestock farming. In the north, cerrado merges with the rainforest. It also includes Pantanal lands in the west, known for its wildlife, especially aquatic birds and caimans. In the early 1980s, in the region have changed man-made activities, with a low of 9.3% in Mato Grosso and a high of 72.9% in Goyes (not including Tocantins). In 1996, the Centre-West region was home to 10.2 million people, or 6% of Brazil's total population. The average population density is low, with concentrations in and around the cities of Brasilia, Goyania, Campo Grande and Cuiaba. The standard of living is below the national average. In 1994, they were the highest in the Federal District, with a per capita income of US\$7,089 (the highest in the country), and the lowest in Mato Grosso, at US\$2,268. Northeast main article: Northeast Region, Brazil Chapada Diamantina region in Bahia Nine states that make up the northeast are Alagoas, Bahia, Ceara, Maranha, Paraiba, Pernambuco, Piaue, Rio Grande do Norte, and Sergipe. The Archipelago of Fernando de Noroni (formerly the federal territory of Fernando de Noronia, now part of the state of Pernambuco) is also part of the north-east. The Northeast, with 1,561,178 square kilometers (602,774 sq m), covers 18.3% of the national concentration of rural population, and its standard of living is the lowest in Brazil. In 1994, Piaue had the lowest per capita income in the region and the country, at just \$835, while Sergip had the highest median income in the region, at US\$1,958. Northern main article: Northern Region, Brazil Amazon Rainforest Region Equatorial North, also known as the Amazon or Amazenia, includes, from west to east, the states of Rondonia, Acre, Amazonas, Roraima, Para, Amapa, and, according to 1988, Tocantins (created from the northern part of the state of Goyes, which is located in the center of the West). Rondonia, formerly a federal territory, became a state in 1986. The former federal territories of Roraima and Amapa were raised to statehood in 1988. With 3,869,638 square kilometers (1,494,076 sq m), the North is the largest region of the country, covering 45.3% of the country. The main biom of the region is the rainforest, also known as the rainforest, where some of the richest biological diversity of the planet will be abundant. The North served as a source of forest products ranging from sordonic drugs (such as sarsaparilla, cocoa, cinnamon and turtle oil) during the colonial period to rubber and Brazilian nuts of late. In the mid-twentieth century, unforgiven products from mining, agriculture and livestock became more important, and in the 1980s the timber boom. In 1990, 6.6 per cent of the region was found to have been modified as a result of man-made (anthropogenic) activities, with state levels varying from 0.9 per cent in Amapa to 14.0 per cent in Rondonia. In 1996, the North had 11.1 million inhabitants, representing only 7 per cent of the total population. However, its share of Brazil's total migration grew rapidly in the 1970s and 1980s as a result of inter-regional migration, as well as high rates of natural growth. The biggest concentrations are in the eastern part of the state of Para and in Rondonia. The major cities are Belem and Santarem in Pare, and Manaus in Amazonas. The standard of living is below the national average. The highest per capita income, US\$2,888, in the region in 1994, was in Amazonas, while the lowest, US\$901, was in Tocantins. Southeast main article: Southeast region, Brazil View of Rio de Janeiro Its total area of 927,286 square kilometers (358,027 sq m) corresponds to 10.9% of the country's territory. The region has the largest share of the country's population, 63 million in 1991, or 39% of the total national population, mainly as a result of internal migration from the mid-19th century to the 1980s. In addition to its dense urban network, it contains the megacities of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, combining the highest standard of living in Brazil with pockets of urban poverty. In 1994, the median income was \$4,666 in Sao Paulo, while only \$2,833 was registered in the State of Minas Gerais. Originally the main biom in the south-east was the Atlantic Forest, but by 1990 less than 10% of the original forest cover remained as a result of clearing for agriculture, pastoralism and charcoal. Anthropic activity changed 79.7% of the region, ranging from 75% in Minas Gerais to 91.1% in Espirito Santo. The region has a large part of Brazil's industrial production. The state of Sao Paulo alone accounts for half of the country's industry. Agriculture is also very strong, diversified and now uses modern technology. South Main article: Southern region, Brazil Snow in the mountains near Florianopolis, Santa Catarina Three states in the moderate south: Parana, Rio Grande do Sul, and Santa Catarina-covering 577,214 square kilometers (222,864 square miles), or 6.8% of national territory. The population of the south in 1991 was 23.1 million, or 14% of the total population of the country. The region is almost as densely populated as the south-east, but the population is more concentrated along the coast. The major cities are Curitiba and Porto Alegre. The people of the south have a relatively high standard of living. Because of its industry and agriculture, Parana had the highest median income in 1994, US\$3,674, while Santa Catarina, the land of small farmers and small businesses, had a slightly smaller, US\$3,405. In addition to the moist forests of the Atlantic forest and Araucaria, most of which were cleared after World War II, the southernmost part of Brazil is the Uruguayan savannah, which extends to Argentina and Uruguay. In 1982, 83.5% of the region was changed by man-made activity, with the highest level (89.7%) rio Grande do Sul, and the lowest (66.7%) In Santa Agriculture, most of which, for example, rice production is carried out by small farmers, has a high level of productivity. There are also some important industries. Environmental Issues Main article: Environment Brazil Environmental Problem that attracted the greatest attention of the international community in Brazil in the 1980s was deforestation in the Amazon. Of all Latin American countries, Brazil still has the majority (66%) of the countries its forested areas, but in the 1970s and 1980s, clearance and burning in the Amazon continued at an alarming rate. Much of the clearance was the result of farmers, including large corporate operations, and a smaller portion was the result of slash and incineration techniques used by small farmers. Technological changes associated with the shift from horizontal expansion of agriculture to productivity have also been identified as a result of the slowdown in deforestation. Desertification, another important environmental issue in Brazil, attracted international attention only after the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, also known as the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro, meaning that the soils and vegetation of the arid areas are degrading, not necessarily that the land is turning into a desert. In the early 1990s, it became apparent that the semi-arid-cating ecosystem in the north-east of the country was losing its natural vegetation as a result of clearing, and that the area therefore risked becoming even drier, as was the case in some other regions. Deforestation in the state of Maranha, 2016. In some savannah areas, where irrigated soybean production expanded in the 1980s, the water table was affected. The expansion of pastures for livestock has led to a reduction in natural biodiversity in savannas. Pork runoff is a serious environmental problem in Santa Catarina in the south. In urban areas, at least in the largest cities, air pollution and congestion levels are typical or worse than in cities in developed countries. At the same time, however, the main environmental problems associated with the lack of sanitation, which developed countries have long addressed, persist in Brazil. In medium and small cities, these problems are sometimes even worse than in large cities, which have more resources to deal with these problems. The environmental problems of cities and towns finally began to receive more attention from society and the government in the 1990s. According to many critics, the economic crisis of the 1980s exacerbated the deterioration of the environment in Brazil, as it led to exploitation of natural resources, stimulated settlements on fragile land in both rural and urban areas, and weakened Protection. At the same time, however, lower levels of economic activity may have reduced environmental pressures, such as the aforementioned decline in investment in large-scale Amazon clearance. This pressure could increase if economic growth accelerated, especially if consumption patterns remained unchanged and more sustainable forms of production were not found. In Brazil, public environmental policies have generally moved forward, although their implementation and compliance with environmental legislation have been far from ideal. Forest, water and wildlife laws have been in force since the 1930s. Since the Stockholm Conference on the Environment in 1972, Brazil has made significant institutional strides in the development and implementation of environmental policies. At the federal level and in some states, specialized conservation agencies have been established, and many national parks and reserves have been established. By 1992, Brazil had established 34 national parks and fifty-six biological reserves. In 1981, a national environmental policy was established and a National Environment System (Sistema Nacional do Meio Ambiente-Sisnama) was established, with the creation of the National Environment Council (Conselho Nacional do Meio Ambiente-Conama), municipal councils on its base and state-level councils between them. In addition to government agencies, all these councils include representatives of civil society. The 1988 Constitution includes environmental commandments that are advanced compared to most other countries. At that time, the Chamber of Deputies (Kamara dos MP) established its permanent commission on consumer, environmental and minority protection. In 1989, the establishment of the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis-Ibama) brought together the Federal Secretariat for the Environment and federal agencies specializing in forestry, rubber and fisheries. In 1990, the administration of Fernando Collor de Mello (President. 1990-1992) appointed the renowned ecologist Jose Lutzemberger as Minister of the Environment and took a firm stand on the environment and Indian lands. In 1992, Brazil played a key role at the Earth Summit not only as a host but also as a negotiator on sustainable development agreements, including climate and biodiversity conventions. The Ministry of the Environment was established at the end of 1992, after President Collor had left office. In August 1993, it became the Ministry of Environment and Legal of the Amazon and took a more pragmatic approach than the battle of Lutzemberger. However, due to staff in its leadership, poorly defined mandate and lack of funds its role and impact have been limited. In 1995, its mandate and name were expanded to include the Ministry of Environment, Hydraulic Resources and legal amazon has begun the restructuring process as part of its mandate to jointly manage the sustainable use of natural resources. In 1997, the Commission on Sustainable Development Policy and agenda for 21 years began to operate under the auspices of the civilian household. One of its main objectives was to prepare Agenda 21 (Plan for the 21st Century) for Brazil and to stimulate the preparation of public and local programmes. Institutional development at the official level has been accompanied and partly stimulated by the growth, widespread and growing professional development of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) committed to environmental and socio-environmental causes. Hundreds of NGOs across Brazil prepare documents containing both useful information and passionate criticism. Among Brazilian environmental NGOs, the most notable are SOS Atlantic Forest (SOS Mata Atlântica), the Social and Environmental Institute (Instituto S'cio-Ambiental-ISA), the Natural Fund (Pre-Nature Foundation) and the Amazon Working Group (Grupo de Trabalho Amaz'nico-GTA). The Brazilian Forum of NGOs and Social Movements for Environment and Development and the Brazilian Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (Associaçao Brasileira de Organizaçoes No-Governamentais-ABONG) are national networks, as well as various regional and thematic networks. The main international environmental NGOs that have offices or subsidiaries in Brazil are the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the International Organization for Conservation of Nature (CI) and the Nature Conservancy. Members of the Brazilian environmental police IBAMA in the fight against illegal logging in the Gurupi Biological Reserve, 2016 Especially after the events of the late 1980s, international organizations and developed countries have allocated significant resources for the environmental sector in Brazil. In 1992, environmental projects worth about \$6.8 million were identified, with \$2.6 million allocated from funds provided by the Brazilian Government. More than 70% of the total cost was on sanitation, urban pollution control and other urban environmental projects. Thus, the allocation of resources is not consistent with the general belief that funding is unduly influenced by alarmist views of deforestation in the Amazon. Among the specific environmental projects with international support, the most important was the National Environmental Plan (Plano Nacional do Meio Ambiente-PNMA), which received a \$117 million loan from the World Bank. In addition to budgetary funds, the National Environmental Fund (Fundo Nacional do Meio Ambiente-FNMA) received \$20 million from the Inter-American Development Bank to finance the environmental activities of NGOs and small businesses Authorities. Pilot program for The Brazilian rainforest (Programmea Piloto para a Prote'õ das Florestas Tropicais do Brasil-PPG-7) was supported by seven of the world's richest countries (the so-called G7) and the European Community, which allocated \$258 million for projects in the Amazon and Atlantic forest. The Global Environmental Fund (GEF), established in 1990, has allocated \$30 million to Brazil, some of which is run by a national fund called Fubnio. The GEF also established a small grants programme for NGOs, which focused on cerrado at the pilot stage. The World Bank has also made loans to manage environmental and natural resources in Rondonia and Mato Grosso, partly to address environmental and social problems created by the World Development Bank-funded North-West Corridor in the 1980s. Despite favourable laws, promising institutional mechanisms and external funding, the Government as a whole has not been effective in combating environmental damage. This failure is only a small measure because of the opposition of anti-akhaf environmental groups. This can be attributed more to the traditional separation between official rhetoric and actual practice in Brazil. It is also linked to general management problems, the financial crisis and lingering doubts about appropriate trade-offs between the environment and development. Some of the most effective government environmental measures have occurred at the state and local levels in the most developed states and have focused on NGOs. In 1994, the NPA began to emphasize the decentralization and strengthening of state environmental institutions, which subsequently gained momentum. Environment - Current issues: deforestation in the Amazon destroys habitat and threatens the existence of many species of plants and animals, indigenous people of the area; There is a lucrative illegal wildlife trade; Air and water pollution in Rio de Janeiro and water pollution caused by improper mining activities; degradation of wetlands; Note on major oil spills: President Cardoso signed an environmental crime bill in September 1999, which for the first time defines pollution and deforestation as crimes punishable by heavy fines and environmental prison terms - international agreements: party: Antarctic-environmental protocol, Antarctic-marine living resources, Antarctic seals, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Protocol on Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Waste, Environmental Waste, , sea discharge, ozone protection, ship pollution, rainforest 83, forests 94, wetlands, whaling links - Hudson, Rex A. (1998). Brazil: Country study. Department. page 91. ISBN 978-0-8444-0854-5. Edison Lobao; Fernando Cesar de Moreira Moreira (June 11, 1991), Decreto no 11.902 de 11 de Junho de 1991 (PDF) (in Portuguese), Maranhaen State, received 2016-08-03 - lbge statistics. This article includes public domain materials from the Library of Congress Country Research Web- . This article includes public domain materials from the CIA's World Factbook website . Brazil's External Relations - from 1565 (in English) Brazil: noble class, love, and writing ... the map from about 1640 (in Latin and English) was derived from coastal region of brazil receives which type of rainfall. climatic characteristics of northern coastal region of brazil

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