

Os documentos cartográficos aqui representados expressam a especialização das áreas naturais protegidas, forma de Unidades de Conservação da Natureza existentes no território do Estado de São Paulo, criadas no âmbito do governo estadual, federal e pela iniciativa da sociedade civil.

Distribuída por inúmeras de suas regiões, as Unidades de Conservação têm o importante papel de proteger a sociobiodiversidade. Nelas estão abrigadas e protegidas a vegetação natural remanescente, a fauna silvestre, os recursos hídricos, os monumentos geomorfológicos, as paisagens, a cultura de comunidades tradicionais, caixas e quilombolas, que guardam verdadeiros patrimônios naturais e etnoculturais de grande valor e referência para serem mantidos e respeitados.

Dentro delas a relação entre grupos sociais, o território e o ambiente requer um olhar especial e ações específicas destinadas a compatibilizar o modus vivendi entre a proteção dos recursos naturais e o desenvolvimento sustentável.

O governo estadual, por meio da Secretaria do Meio Ambiente, delegou a importante função de criação, proteção, gerenciamento das áreas naturais protegidas e produção do conhecimento científico sobre elas a quatro instituições que integram o Sistema Ambiental Paulista: a Fundação para a Conservação e a Produção Florestal do Estado de São Paulo - Fundação Florestal, o Instituto Florestal, o Instituto de Botânica e o Instituto Geológico.

A Fundação Florestal, criada em 1986, tem na atualidade o compromisso de resguardar parte da sociobiodiversidade remanescente, consubstanciada pelas 97 unidades de conservação, de Proteção Integral e de Uso Sustentável, sob sua responsabilidade. Sua atuação é complementada pelas instituições de pesquisa científica com foco nos recursos naturais, e conta com a participação de vários especialistas no que concerne ao conhecimento da biodiversidade, com atividades desenvolvidas pelo Instituto Florestal, que tem sob sua tutela 15 Unidades de Conservação e o Instituto de Botânica, responsável por três unidades. O Instituto Geológico, por sua vez, agrega valor ao sistema ao dar suporte sobre o conhecimento no campo das geociências.

No âmbito do governo federal, cabe ao Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade - ICMBio o importante papel de proteger igualmente em território paulista 19 unidades de conservação.

Caro ressaltar igualmente a importância da participação da sociedade no processo conservacionista ao criar as Reservas Particulares do Patrimônio Natural - RPPNs, instituídas em áreas privadas, por ato voluntário de seus proprietários, gravadas em perpetuidade para a proteção dos atributos naturais existentes em seus domínios. Perfezam na atualidade 94 RPPNs, sendo 47 reconhecidas pelo ICMBio.

A gestão das áreas protegidas envolve, além do Poder Público, a participação da sociedade, especialmente aquela localizada em seu interior e nas áreas adjacentes, com representação nos Conselhos Gestores, cuja importância é fundamental para a administração e para delinear os caminhos e diretrizes estabelecidos nos Planos de Manejo de cada unidade.

CARTOGRAPHY OF THE PROTECTED AREAS IN THE STATE OF SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL

The cartographic documents presented here indicate the location of natural protected areas, under the name "Protected Areas", existing in the limits of the state of São Paulo, in Brazil. They have been created within the scope of state and federal governments as a consequence of an initiative from the civil society.

Distributed among the different regions, the Protected Areas have the important role of protecting the socio-biodiversity. Inside them, one can find the remaining natural vegetation, wildlife, water resources, geomorphological monotones, landscapes and the culture of traditional communities such as "coqueiros" and "quilombolas", which hold a true natural and ethnocultural heritage of great value and are a reference to be preserved and respected.

Inside these areas, the relationship among social groups, territory and environment requires a special look and specific actions aimed at reconciling their life style with the protection of natural resources and sustainable development.

The state government, through the Secretaria for the Environment, has delegated the important task of creating, protecting, managing protected areas and producing scientific knowledge for four institutions that are part of São Paulo State Environmental System: Fundação Florestal (Forestry Foundation), Instituto Florestal (Forestry Institute), Instituto de Botânica (Botanical Institute) and Instituto Geológico (Geological Institute).

Fundação Florestal is in charge of 97 protected areas, distributed among all the parts of the remaining socio-biodiversity, embodied by 97 Protected Areas - No-take Areas and Areas of Sustainable Use under its responsibility. Its work is complemented by scientific research institutions which focus on natural resources and counts on the participation of several experts in the knowledge of biodiversity, with activities developed by the Instituto Florestal, that has 15 Protected Areas under its administration, and Instituto de Botânica, responsible for three units. Instituto Geológico, by its turn, adds value to the system by providing support on the knowledge in the area of Geosciences.

On the federal administration's part, it is the responsibility of the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation - ICMBio - the important role of running 19 Protected Areas in São Paulo state.

It is also worth mentioning the importance of the community participation in the protection process with the creation of the Private Natural Heritage Reserves - RPPNs, established in private areas, by voluntary decision of their owners, registered in perpetuity for the protection of the natural attributes existing in their domains. Currently, there are 94 RPPNs, 47 of which recognized by the Fundação Florestal and 47 recognized by the ICMBio.

The administration of Protected Areas involves, beyond public agents, members of the communities, especially those located inside their borders and in the surrounding areas, with representatives in the Administration Boards, whose importance is fundamental for the administration and to outline the strategic and guidelines established in the Management Plans of each unit.

The categories of Protected Areas here represented were defined by the National System of Protected Areas (SNUC), edited in 2000 by the Law 9.985 (regulated by the Federal Decree No. 4.340/2002), which established the criteria and guidelines for the creation, implementation and management of Protected Areas.

According to this law, Protected Areas are divided into two main groups:

• No-take Areas and

• Sustainable Use Areas.

The main objective of the No-take Areas is to preserve Nature and the natural resources permanently and integrally, except for the cases referred to in the law. And the objective of the Areas of Sustainable Use is to reconcile the protection of Nature with the sustainable use of part of its resources.

The group of No-take Areas is composed of the following categories of Protected Areas: Ecological Station, Biological Reserve, National Park, Natural Monument and Wildlife Refuge.

Sustainable Use Areas are composed of: Environmental Protection Areas, Areas of Relevant Ecological Interest, State and National Forests, Extractive Reserve, Wildlife Reserve, Sustainable Development Reserve and Private Natural Heritage Reserve.

In São Paulo state, there are currently 228 Protected Areas in accordance with the parameters defined by the SNUC, created by the state and federal administrations and by private owners.

We point out that other categories of natural areas, under special protection and equally important, such as State Reserves, Geological Monuments, Areas under Special Protection - ASPEs, Forest Gardens and Tree Nurseries, Experimental Stations, Ecological Parks and Listed Natural Areas, whose objective is directed to the stimulation of scientific research, mainly for reforestation and for the reproduction of native species for reforestation and to support economic and social activities, are not represented in this document, just as the areas under municipal protection, but they will be in documents to come.

All of them have a significant importance, not only for the environment, but for revealing aspects of natural history and the land occupation process. They are part of the environmental and cultural heritage of the state and the country and therefore are internationally recognized by UNESCO. Many of them have been declared a Biosphere Reserve and World Natural Heritage Sites, whose value is for the entire planet.

¹ Caeté is a word of Tupi origin that refers to the inhabitants of the coastal areas of the state of São Paulo, mostly individuals who live on subsistence fishing.

² Quilombolas are descendants of slaves who live in legally established communities where their Afro-Brazilian cultural heritage is preserved.



PROTECTED AREAS
SÃO PAULO

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MAPA DE LOCALIZAÇÃO DAS
UNIDADES DE CONSERVAÇÃO DO ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO





