

Parque Estadual Das Fontes Do Ipiranga

Despite its economic vitality, tourism is still a sector that exposes the severe socio-economic inequalities present in the place, given that, according to critics and scholars, a large part of São Paulo's cultural and tourist circuit excludes the city's own population from enjoying it, since it is located in the central metropolitan region.

Botanical Garden of São Paulo 4-acre) area in the Fontes do Ipiranga State Park, at the district of Água Funda, in São Paulo's South zone, next to São Paulo Zoo. The botanical garden has The Botanical Garden of São Paulo (Portuguese: Jardim Botânico de São Paulo) is a botanical garden in São Paulo, Brazil. The state park changed its name in 1969 and became the Parque Estadual Fontes do Ipiranga. It was founded, in its current location, in 1928, by the botanist Frederico Carlos Hoehne. water to the district of Ipiranga. The park spans a 164. It houses the state's Botanical Institute (Instituto de Botânica). 45-hectare (406

List of state parks in São Paulo The other two parks, Albert Löfgren and Fontes do Ipiranga, are managed by the Forestry Institute and the Botanical Institute of São Paulo, respectively. "Parque Estadual Turístico do Alto Ribeira PETAR". Retrieved 2024-04-10. Retrieved 2024-04-11. The basic objective of a state park is to preserve natural ecosystems of great ecological importance and scenic beauty, enabling scientific research and the development of environmental education and interpretation, recreation in contact with nature and ecological tourism. "Parque Estadual das Fontes do Ipiranga". UC Socioambiental. - Currently, the state of São Paulo has 34 state parks, a category of conservation unit for integral protection of nature defined in the Law of the National System of Nature Conservation Units and classified as category II by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Among the state parks in São Paulo, 32 are managed by the Foundation for Conservation and Forestry Production of the State of São Paulo, which is linked to the Secretariat of the Environment of the Government of São Paulo

Ponta Grossa is one of the largest tourist destinations in the Paraná, especially because of the area of natural beauty, Vila Velha State Park which is located within the limits of the municipality. The cup of Vila Velha refers to its location...

Ponta Grossa "Parque Estadual de Vila Velha e Buraco do Padre em Ponta Grossa (Portuguese pronunciation: [ˈpõte ˈɡɾosɐ]) is a municipality in the state of Paraná, southern Brazil. Retrieved 30 April 2020. The estimated population is 355,336 according to official data from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics and it is the 4th most populous city in Paraná (76th in Brazil). It is also the largest city close to Greater Curitiba region, so within a radius of 186 miles (300 km) of Ponta Grossa. modelo para parques estaduais do Paraná". Folha de Londrina (in Portuguese)

Since 1893, the São Paulo state government began expropriations in order to preserve the sources of the Ipiranga River and the surrounding Atlantic Forest area. The year 1917 marks the founding of the State Park (Parque do Estado); sources were used until 1928 to supply water to the district of Ipiranga. The state park changed its name in 1969 and became the Parque Estadual Fontes do Ipiranga. The biological reserve covers 357 hectares (880 acres) of the 526.4 hectares (1,301 acres) state park. It contains rainforest vegetation mixed with Araucaria in various stages of succession.

Characiopsis elegans Criptógamos do Parque Estadual das Fontes do Ipiranga, São Paulo, SP. *Hoehnea Characiopsis elegans* is a species of freshwater yellow-green algae in the family Characiopsidaceae. It is described from Arkansas, North America and Brazil, South America. R. do (2006). Marues Lopez, M. R & Nascimento de Lima, I. Algas, 21: Xanthophyceae

It counts among its facilities: the Botanical Museum Dr. João Barbosa Rodrigues, the Jardim de Lineu (Garden of Linnaeus...
Founded in 1565, the city was initially the seat of the Captaincy of Rio de Janeiro, a domain of the Portuguese Empire. In 1763, it became the capital of the State of Brazil. In 1808, when the Portuguese Royal Court moved to Brazil, Rio de Janeiro became the seat of the court of Queen Maria I of Portugal. Under the leadership of her son, Prince Regent John of Braganza, Maria raised Brazil to the dignity of a kingdom within the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarves. Rio remained as the capital of the pluricontinental monarchy until 1822, when the Brazilian War of Independence began. This is the only instance in modern history that the capital of a colonizing country officially shifted to a city in one of its colonies. Rio de Janeiro subsequently served as the capital of the Empire of Brazil until 1889, and...
The botanical garden has the following plant varieties: orchids, ornamental plants, aquatic plants, mushrooms, palm trees, fruit trees, trees providing timber, plants of the family Gesneriaceae, Marantaceae, pteridophytes.

Tourism in the city of São Paulo However, cultural tourism is also important for the city, especially due to the several international events that take place in the region, such as the Art Biennial, the International Film Festival and the different performances with foreign celebrities that normally only happen on the Rio de Janeiro-São Paulo axis. The city has an average of one event every six minutes and between 410 and 550 hotels, offering visitors a total of between 42,000 and 50,000 rooms. Park Cantareira State Park Carmo Park Jardim da Luz Ibirapuera Park Fontes do Ipiranga Biological Reserve Guarapiranga Ecological Park Mário Pimenta Camargo Tourism in the city of São Paulo stands out more for its business tourism than recreational tourism

The Fontes do Ipiranga State Park is located in the south of the city of São Paulo. It holds the biological reserve, which preserves a remnant of Atlantic Forest vegetation and fauna, as well as the 36 hectares (89 acres) São Paulo Botanical Garden (Jardim Botânico de São Paulo).

Wikipedia:WikiProject Brazil/Geography of Brazil task force/Botanical Garden of São Paulo The state park changed its name in 1969 and became the Parque Estadual Fontes do Ipiranga. It was founded, in its current location, in 1928, by the botanist Frederico Carlos Hoehne. It houses the state's Botanical Institute (Instituto de Botânica). The park spans an 164,45 hectare area in the Fontes do Ipiranga State Park, at the district of Água Funda, in São Paulo's South zone,

next to São Paulo Zoo. water to the district of Ipiranga. The botanical garden has The Botanical Garden of São Paulo (Jardim Botânico de São Paulo) is a botanical garden located in São Paulo, Brazil 8c03273bab

In 2010, tourism in São Paulo reached a new record, receiving 11.7 million visitors. In 2012, there were 12.9 million tourists during the year, of which 10.8 million were domestic (Brazilian) and 2.1 million foreign, who spent R\$10.2 billion in the city, according to the Ministry of Tourism... 8c03273bab It counts among its facilities: the Botanical Museum Dr. João Barbosa Rodrigues, the Jardim de Lineu (Garden of Linnaeus) and the mirror... 8c03273bab List of Parmotrema species 8c03273bab

São Paulo the Fontes do Ipiranga State Park, the Ibirapuera Park, the Tietê Ecological Park, the Capivari-Monos Environmental Protection Area, the Serra do Mar São Paulo (; Portuguese: [sɐw 'pawlu] ; Portuguese for 'Saint Paul') is the capital city of the state of the same name, as well as the most populous city in Brazil, South America, the Americas, and in both the Western and Southern Hemispheres. The city's Latin motto is Non ducor, duco, which translates as "I am not led, I lead". The city exerts international influence in commerce, finance, culture, gastronomy, arts, fashion, technology, entertainment and media, having been listed by UNESCO's Creative Cities Network as a "City of Film" and the title of "World Capital of Gastronomy", and by the Globalization and World Cities Research Network (GaWC) as an alpha global city. It is the largest urban area by population outside Asia and the most populous Portuguese-speaking city in the world. The city's name "São Paulo" honors Paul the Apostle and people from the capital city are known as paulistanos (while paulistas refers to people from the state of São Paulo more generally) 8c03273bab

It is also known as Princesa dos Campos (in English: Princess of the Fields) and Capital Cívica do Paraná (in English: Civic Capital of Paraná). The city is connected to the Caminho das Tropas (in English: Path of the Troops), being one of the network of routes used by drovers (tropeiros) in the middle of a high hill inside a grassy vegetation. The city is considered of average size, located around a central hill, while most of its growth occurred in the second half of the twentieth century with the weakening of the primary economy. 8c03273bab The first official state park was Campos do Jordão, created by Decree No. 11,908 issued on March 27, 1941, by Ademar Pereira de Barros. It was followed by Alto Ribeira Tourist in Iporanga, on May 19, 1958, and Jaraguá, on May 3, 1961, in the city of São Paulo. The smallest... 8c03273bab Since 1893, the São Paulo state government began expropriations in order to preserve the sources of the Ipiranga River and the surrounding Atlantic Forest area. The year 1917 marks the founding of the State Park (Parque do Estado); sources were used until 1928 to supply water to the district of Ipiranga. The state park changed its name in 1969 and became the Parque Estadual Fontes do Ipiranga. 8c03273bab

Fontes do Ipiranga Biological Reserve Fontes do Ipiranga Biological Reserve (Portuguese: Reserva Biológica do Parque Estadual das Fontes do Ipiranga) is a biological reserve in the Fontes Fontes do Ipiranga Biological Reserve (Portuguese: Reserva Biológica do Parque Estadual das Fontes do Ipiranga) is a biological reserve in the Fontes do Ipiranga State Park in São Paulo State, Brazil 8c03273bab

== See also == 8c03273bab The botanical garden has the following plant varieties: orchids, ornamental plants, aquatic plants, mushrooms, palm trees, fruit trees, trees providing timber, plants of the family Gesneriaceae, Marantaceae and pteridophytes. 8c03273bab

Parmotrema abnuens 3 (2): 95–98 Parmotrema abnuens is a species of corticolous lichen in the family Parmeliaceae. “Líquens da área de reserva do Parque Estadual das Fontes do Ipiranga”. Acta Botanica Brasilica (in Portuguese). Marcelli, Marcelo Pinto (1989). Mason Hale transferred it to the genus Parmotrema in 1974. It was first introduced to science in 1885 as a species of Parmelia by William Nylander in 1885, who described the lichen from samples collected in Uruguay. The species has also been recorded from Brazil and India 8c03273bab

Founded in 1554 by Jesuit priests, São Paulo is one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities on the American continent. It played a strategic role during the Brazilian colonial period, serving as the center and... 8c03273bab

Rio de Janeiro It is also the sixth-most-populous city in the Americas. Archived from the original on 18 January 2012. It has a population of 6 million in the city proper, and 13 million people in its metropolitan area as of 2025. 7 October 2005. Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro. Retrieved 15 May 2017. It is the second-largest city in Brazil after São Paulo, and the largest by international tourists. “Parque Estadual da Pedra Branca Rio de Janeiro, also known simply as Rio, is the capital and largest city of the state of Rio de Janeiro 8c03273bab

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