



TOCANTINS STATE GOVERNMENT

TOCANTINS ATLAS

Support to land management planning



PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT SECRETARIAT



TOCANTINS STATE GOVERNMENT

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1. Natural resources - Tocantins. 2. Land use - Tocantins 3. Land management - Tocantins

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TOCANTINS STATE GOVERNMENT
Planning and Environment Secretariat
Ecological-economical Zoning Directorate

TOCANTINS ATLAS

Support to land management planning

Palmas - TO
2000

GENERAL DATA

INCEPTION

october the 5th, 1988

AREA

278.420,7 km²

NUMBER OF MUNICIPALITES

139

GEOGRAPHIC POSITION

Latitudes

South 5° 10' 06" (Extreme North: Tocantins River - Tocantins/Maranhão Boundary)

South 13 ° 27' 59" (Extreme South: Traíras or Palmas - Tocantins/Goiás Boundary)

Longitudes

West Gr. 45° 41' 46" (Extreme East: EPA Tabatinga Range - TO/PI/BA Boundary)

West Gr. 50° 44' 33" Extreme West: Araguaia River - Tocantins/Mato Grosso Boundary)

Distance between extreme points

North-South distance: 899,5 km

East-West distance: 515,4 km

STATE BOUNDARY

The State perimeter is around 4.163,7 Km long, boundried by the following neighbor States:
Maranhão (1.167,2 Km), Goiás (1.051,4 Km), Pará (790,4 Km), Mato Grosso (565,5 Km), Bahia (554,8 Km) and Piauí (34,4 Km).

CLIMATE DATA

Annual Air Temperature Range

25 °C a 29 °C

Annual Rainfall Range

1.200 mm a 2.100 mm

Annual Hydric Deficit Range

300 mm a 600 mm

Annual Hydric Excess Range

150 mm a 650 mm

MAIN RIVERS

Araguaia, Tocantins, Paranã, Javaés, do Sono, Formoso, Santa Teresa, Manuel Alves Grande and do Côco.

HIGHEST POINT

1340 m (Traíras or Palmas Range, Goiás boundary)

LOWEST POINT

90 m (Esperantina municipality, Pará boundary)

PRESENTATION

For a long time I have aimed to organize a geographic database illustrating natural resources, social and economic information in order to plan Tocantins State land management. This initiative derives from the understanding that the environmental issue must be present at the beginning of every political and decision process, embracing from conception to elaboration of plans, programs and projects.

I trust that the use of the database in this atlas and its technical quality will both ease the conciliation of economic development and environmental conservation based upon the sustainable development concept.

I want to exalt the State of Tocantins' natural resource potentialities, its water availability and the beauty of its rivers, its lands and productive capacity, the scenic beauties of Ilha do Bananal, Cantão State Park, Jalapão and other conservation units.

It is my wish to give continuity to important advances we have obtained in the land management field, through implementation and execution of integrated environment management projects in Tocantins' administrative regions. Of course I still have a long journey if I seek and rely on land management as a way of combining the productivity desired with Tocantins' peculiarities and the preservation of its environment.

José Wilson Siqueira Campos
Governor

INTRODUCTION

The Planning and Environment Secretariat has prioritized the development of the Ecological and Economic Zoning Program works in order to provide the State with cartographic documentation that may support Tocantins' land management and sustainable development programs, which must be ecologically coherent, economically possible and socially desired.

Amongst other purposes, the Tocantins State Atlas is a key point in the systematization of a geographic database for the State. It complements and exhibits the work done under the Tocantins Agroecological Zoning Program and by SEPLAN.

This program stands out as a pioneering move towards the integration of the Agroecological Zoning activities with the Tocantins State Highway Management Program, which will undoubtedly be adopted by other Brazilian States.

The Atlas, with the future in mind, synthesizes Tocantins' geographic characteristics and constitutes a valuable didactic, educational, technical and scientific document for analysis by numerous private and public entities and the State Government itself.

Methodologically, legends were uniformed and given compatibility for various themes. Also unpublished maps were produced, which originated a broad geographic information system organized in maps, each one equivalent to the 1:250.000-scale sheets that cover the State of Tocantins.

The efforts to elaborate a database that covers a whole state and natured to support land management, were exhaustive and planned within a view that combined the use of modern technologies and recover of well-known programs, such as RADAMBRASIL.

I consider that we have progressed in the geographical knowledge of our State and that we have given the first steps in ordering Tocantins' land occupation process. Nevertheless, let us stress here that we are in a continuity phase, executing the ecological and economic zoning in several of the State regions

Lívio William Reis de Carvalho
Planning and Environment Secretary

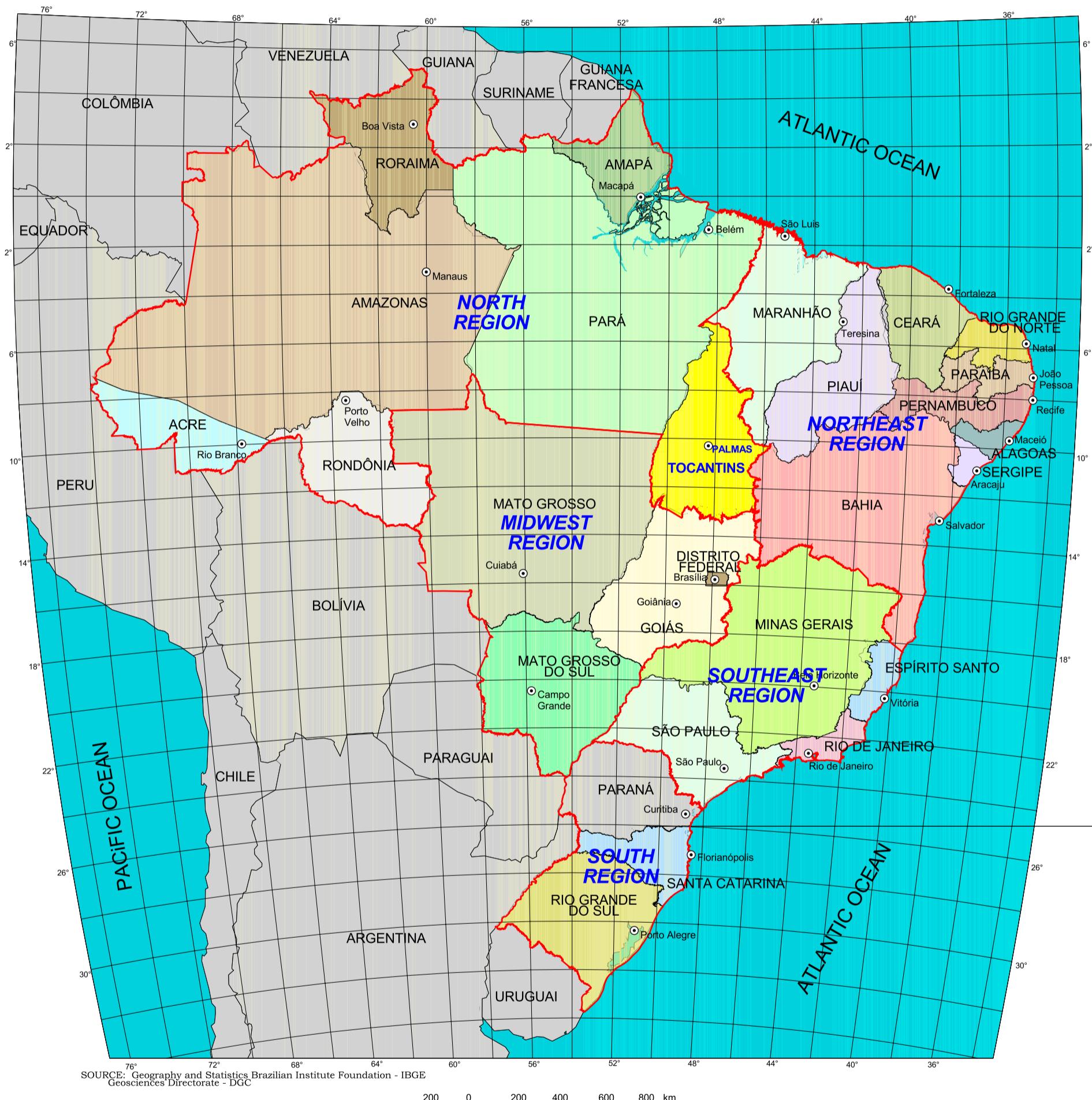
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**TOCANTINS STATE GOVERNMENT
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT SECRETARIAT**

**FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL
Political map**



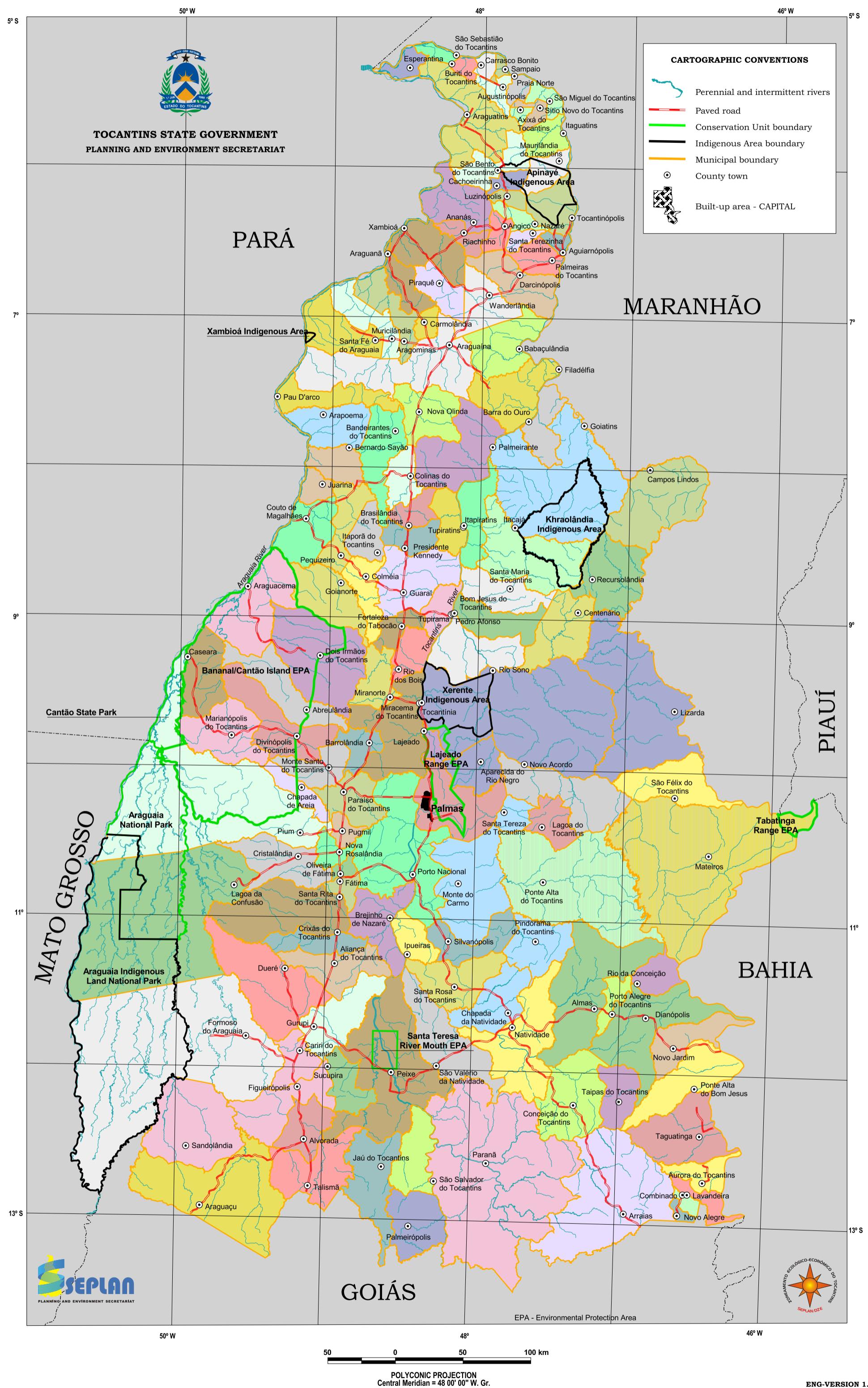
REGION	AREA (km ²)
NORTH	3.858.595
NORtheast	1.548.672
SOUTHEAST	924.935
SOUTH	577.723
MIDWEST	1.602.040

The ECOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC ZONING DIRECTORATE
thanks the kindness of anyone communicating any
mistake or omission that may be verified within this map.
Phone: +55 63 218 1150 / Fax: +55 63 218 1158

Tocantins, with 278,420.7 km², represents around
3.3% on the whole national territory, and 7.2% of the
North Region.
The portion of Tocantins included into the Legal
Amazon is around 5.4% of this land extension.



POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

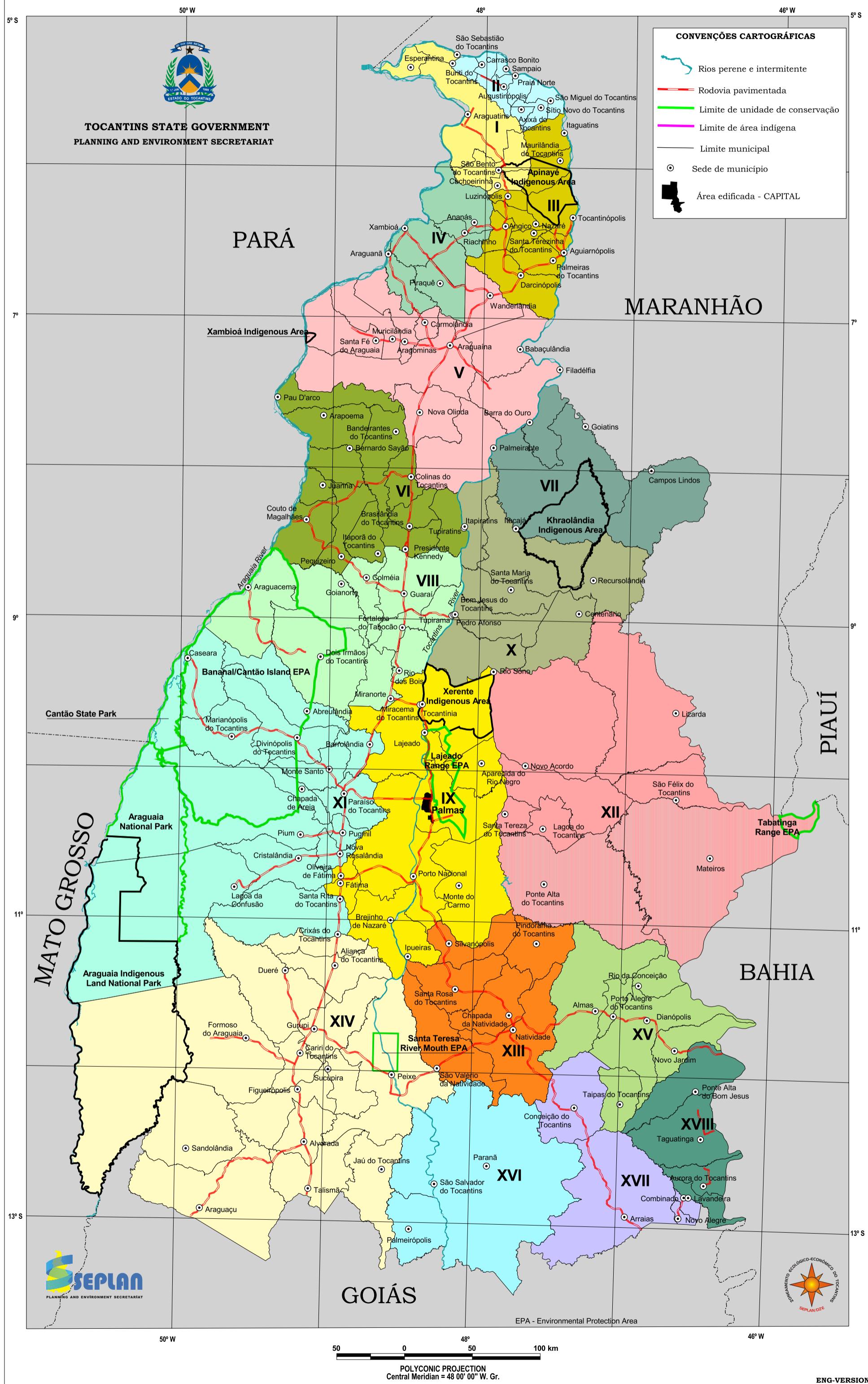




**TOCANTINS STATE GOVERNMENT
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT SECRETARIAT**

Municipality	Area (km²)	Pop. (inhab.) (IBGE - 1996)	Pop. (inhab.) (IBGE - 1999)	Creation year	Municipality	Area (km²)	Pop. (inhab.) (IBGE - 1996)	Pop. (inhab.) (IBGE - 1999)	Creation year					
REGION I - ARAGUATINS														
Araguatins	2.297	22.558	24.544	1948	Bom Jesus do Tocantins	1.338	2.279	1.928	1993					
Cachoeirinha	354	2.039	2.154	1993	Centenário	1.896	2.189	2.361	1993					
Esperantina	483	5.963	6.528	1993	Itacajá	3.432	6.549	5.946	1953					
São Bento do Tocantins	1.438	2.834	2.398	1993	Itapiratins	1.241	3.392	3.671	1993					
São Sebastião do Tocantins	289	3.516	4.044	1963	Pedro Afonso	2.050	8.648	7.852	1903					
REGION II - AUGUSTINÓPOLIS														
Augustinópolis	395	13.924	19.712	1982	Recursolândia	1.859	3.051	3.509	1993					
Aixá do Tocantins	105	9.698	9.591	1963	Santa Maria do Tocantins	1.412	2.187	2.359	1993					
Buriti do Tocantins	272	7.599	7.564	1988	REGION X - PEDRO AFONSO									
Carrasco Bonito	196	2.727	3.250	1993	Bom Jesus do Tocantins	1.338	2.279	1.928	1993					
Praia Norte	295	5.149	5.637	1988	Centenário	1.896	2.189	2.361	1993					
Sampaio	202	2.829	2.394	1988	Itacajá	3.432	6.549	5.946	1953					
São Miguel do Tocantins	409	8.304	9.091	1993	Itapiratins	1.241	3.392	3.671	1993					
Sítio Novo do Tocantins	275	10.114	14.318	1963	Pedro Afonso	2.050	8.648	7.852	1903					
REGION III - TOCANTINÓPOLIS														
Aguianópolis	240	...	2.947	1997	Recursolândia	1.859	3.051	3.509	1993					
Angico	564	2.755	2.331	1993	Santa Maria do Tocantins	1.412	2.187	2.359	1993					
Darcinópolis	1.555	3.905	4.226	1993	REGION XI - PARAÍSO DO TOCANTINS									
Itaguatins	828	6.492	7.107	1945	Abreulândia	1.903	1.957	2.005	1993					
Luzinópolis	281	...	1.712	1997	Barrolândia	705	5.477	4.474	1988					
Maurilândia do Tocantins	792	2.721	3.243	1993	Caseara	1.699	3.625	4.169	1987					
Nazaré	392	7.156	5.353	1958	Chapada de Areia	662	...	956	1997					
Palmeiras do Tocantins	750	3.533	4.063	1993	Cristalândia	1.816	8.670	7.804	1953					
Santa Terezinha do Tocantins	277	...	2.041	1997	Divinópolis do Tocantins	2.357	6.476	5.449	1987					
Tocantinópolis	1.082	22.810	20.435	1858	Lagoa da Confusão	10.603	4.956	6.075	1993					
REGION IV - XAMBIOÁ														
Ananás	1.398	9.694	10.547	1963	Marianópolis do Tocantins	2.100	2.605	2.809	1987					
Araguanã	869	3.069	3.530	1993	Monte Santo do Tocantins	1.083	...	1.640	1997					
Piraquê	1.179	1.785	2.127	1993	Nova Rosalândia	490	3.591	3.886	1988					
Riachinho	686	3.502	3.461	1993	Paraíso do Tocantins	1.331	34.251	35.884	1963					
Xambioá	1.388	11.183	11.399	1958	Pium	10.057	6.733	5.157	1953					
REGION V - ARAGUAÍNA														
Aragominas	1.067	3.486	4.009	1993	Pugmil	399	...	1.382	1997					
Araguaína	3.920	105.019	114.948	1958	Santa Rita do Tocantins	3.288	...	1.531	1997					
Babaçulândia	1.916	8.775	8.633	1953	REGION XII- NOVO ACORDO									
Carmolândia	354	1.610	1.362	1993	Lagoa do Tocantins	909	2.618	3.120	1993					
Filadélfia	1.997	7.407	7.373	1948	Lizarda	5.826	4.085	4.037	1953					
Muricilândia	1.248	3.039	3.289	1993	Mateiros	5.914	1.490	1.776	1993					
Nova Olinda	1.724	8.724	9.492	1980	Novo Acordo	2.539	2.963	3.408	1958					
Palmeirante	2.472	3.769	3.862	1993	Ponte Alta do Tocantins	10.082	6.579	6.695	1958					
Santa Fé do Araguaia	1.684	4.336	4.987	1993	Rio Sono	6.383	6.531	5.930	1982					
Wanderlândia	1.379	10.274	11.178	1980	Santa Tereza do Tocantins	544	2.155	2.568	1988					
REGION VI - COLINAS DO TOCANTINS														
Arapoema	1.559	8.693	5.933	1963	São Félix do Tocantins	1.916	1.155	1.377	1993					
Bandeirantes do Tocantins	1.678	...	2.015	1997	REGION XIII - NATIVIDADE									
Bernardo Sayão	931	4.319	4.425	1987	Chapada da Natividade	1.678	...	3.276	1997					
Brasilândia do Tocantins	644	1.761	1.804	1993	Natividade	3.211	11.623	9.370	1734					
Colinas do Tocantins	847	24.474	26.628	1963	Pindorama do Tocantins	1.565	4.716	4.446	1963					
Couto de Magalhães	1.592	4.358	4.108	1963	Santa Rosa do Tocantins	1.803	3.764	3.720	1988					
Itaporã do Tocantins	877	3.214	3.030	1963	São Valério da Natividade	2.547	4.807	5.893	1988					
Juarina	483	2.376	2.832	1989	Silvanópolis	1.305	4.974	4.516	1980					
Pau D'Arco	1.308	4.875	5.976	1993	REGION XIV- GURUPI									
Pequizeiro	1.230	3.574	3.868	1987	Aliança do Tocantins	1.586	7.201	6.124	1988					
Presidente Kennedy	774	4.146	4.487	1971	Alvorada	1.217	10.219	9.308	1963					
Tupiratins	899	1.313	1.416	1993	Araguaçu	5.188	9.801	9.642	1958					
REGION VII - GOIATINS														
Barra do Ouro	1.111	...	3.150	1997	Cariri do Tocantins	1.067	2.473	2.092	1993					
Campos Lindos	3.254	5.102	6.254	1993	Crixás do Tocantins	991	...	1.204	1997					
Goiatins	6.436	14.207	10.827	1953	Dueré	3.466	4.190	3.950	1958					
REGION VIII - GUARAÍ														
Araguacema	2.790	4.712	4.828	1937	Figueirópolis	1.939	6.084	6.056	1980					
Colméia	1.026	9.141	9.318	1980	Formoso do Araguaia	13.511	18.385	20.003	1963					
Dois Irmãos do Tocantins	3.773	7.554	6.859	1963	Gurupi	1.847	64.725	70.423	1958					
Fortaleza do Tabocão	624	2.315	2.634	1993	Jáu do Tocantins	2.181	3.437	3.719	1993					
Golianorte	1.809	5.134	5.110	1988	Peixe	5.111	8.740	7.505	1895					

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS AND PROGRAM-AREAS





TOCANTINS STATE GOVERNMENT PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT SECRETARIAT

GEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT DIVISION

(Area - % of State Total)

Cenozoic Covers (45.345km² - 16,3%)

The Cenozoic covers refer to detrital-lateritic, Bananal and alluvial. The detrital-lateritic cover embraces sand-pelites sediments mainly unconsolidated and partially or totally laterized, with presence of iron concretions and concentrations laterite. The sedimentary Bananal cover is constituted mainly of unconsolidated sandy-clayey sediments, with varied coloring, usually in advanced laterization. The presence of fine and medium sand sediments, pebble, silt and clay feature the areas of alluvial covers, restricted to the bed of the main rivers that drain the Tocantins. Generally, the most widespread areas of alluvial sediments are composed of badly selected sediments, with angular to well rounded grains.

São Francisco Sedimentary Basin (20.580,8km² - 7,4%)

The São Francisco Sedimentary Basin is equivalent to the Urucuia Formation, which is featured by a sequence of sandstone layers mainly red, fine, kaolinitic, red claystone finely laminated and loamy lime.

Parnaíba Sedimentary Basin (92.257,2km² - 33,2%)

The Parnaíba sedimentary basin presents the following geologic formations: Serra Grande, Pimenteiras, Cabeças, Longá, Poti, Piauí, Pedra de Fogo, Motuca, Sambaiba, Mosquito, Corda, Sardinha and Codó. Mostly, the formations enclose fine, medium and coarse sandstone, calciferous or not, a variety of shales, siltstones, microconglomerates, cherts, carbonates, dolomites, gypsum presence, clastic chemical sediments, flintstone presence and basalts. They are also a verifiable intercalation of basalts and sandstone. Such lithology derives from continental and marine sedimentation with lacustrine and fluvial influence, as well as sporadic wind events.

Upper and Medium Proterozoic Folds Belt (64.084,7km² - 23,0%)

The Serra da Mesa Group, Baixo Araguaia Supergroup (Estrondo and Tocantins Groups), Araí and Natividade Groups, Peixe and Porto Nacional alkaline rocks, and Paranoá and Bambui Groups are associated to the Upper and Medium Proterozoic Folds Belt. The Serra da Mesa Group, found under the Uruacu Belt, with basal and higher units, is composed of a variety of schist, quartzite and marble lenses. The Baixo Araguaia Supergroup embraces the Tocantins and Estrondo Groups. This Supergroup has a strong structural control associated with the Araguaia-Tocantins Folds Belt. The main lithologies of the Estrondo Group are quartzitic-feldspars schists, amphibolic schists, migmatites, gneisses and quartzites, and associations of mafic bodies. The Tocantins Group presents phyllite, clorite schist, metarkosean and metagraywakes, quartzites, jaspers, marbles, metasiltstone and metaclaystone. The Araí Group refers to a pack of metasediments and metavolcanic rocks with green schist facies. This Group embraces fine and coarse quartzites interlayered with metapelites and metaconglomerates intraformational and calcophyllite, phyllite interlayered with impure carbonates, metasiltstones and occurrences of medium and coarse quartzites. The Natividade Group embraces a pack of pure quartzite, conglomeratic and with restricted arkosean presence (metarkosean); dolomitic marbles, phyllites; arkosean slate and quartzites. The Peixe and Porto Nacional alkalines are represented by nefeline sirenite magnetite rich rocks. The Paranoá Group is a psamic and pelitic sequence with dolomite and flint interleaving, this interleaving of low metamorphism, continent-origin sedimentary structure. Its main lithology is: quartzite, metasandstone, metasiltstone, phyllites and slate. The Bambui Group is characterized as a sequence of low-metamorphism pelitic-sandy-carbonate rocks. The Subgroup Paraopeba, which generically has the following lithotypes, represents this Group: metasiltstone, metakosean, flint, metaclaystone and dolomitic carbonates. Its carbonate ores processed and used in the civil, metallurgic and agricultural industry are of great importance for the State.

Archean and Lower Proterozoic Metavolcanic Sedimentary Sequence (3.624,3 km² - 1,3%)

The Greenstone Belt type Metavolcanic Sedimentary Sequence found is: Natividade-Almas, Conceição do Norte, Rio do Côco and Palmeirópolis. The first two sequences are found close to its homonymous cities, being represented, generically, by metacid, metabasic and ultrabasic rocks (amphibolites, schist talc, serpentine, and tremolites) interlayered with cherts, carbonic rocks and graphitic phyllite. The following may also be found in this sequence: iron graphitic phyllite, sericite-quartz schist and quartzite. The Rio do Côco Sequence is to the east of the city of Paraíso do Tocantins City. It is divided into two units (one lower and a second higher), which are represented by a sequence of pelitic metasediments composed, basically, of quartz-mica schist with or without garnet, of quartz schist feldspars intensely deformed and of metaultramafic rocks, mainly clorite and actinolite schist. There also can be observed thick layers of Banded Iron Formations (BIFs). The Palmeirópolis Sequence, with upper, intermediate and basal units, presents basic and ultrabasic metavolcanic rocks, besides mica schist interlayered sometimes with feldspar amphibole schist, calcic-silicate, metacherts and quartzites. Associated to these Metavolcanic Sedimentary Sequence there may occur gold mineralizations with the following minerals: iron (Fe); Manganese (Mn); Zinc (Zn); Copper (Cu) and Lead (Pb).

Archean and Lower Proterozoic Metamorphic Complex (52.527,9km² - 18,8%)

The main lands that belong to this complex correspond to the stratigraphic units of the Goiano, Porto Nacional, Gameleira and Aruaná-Pindorama Complexes, as well as Ipueiras Suite. The Goiano Complex is very important in the geological regional context due to its widespread presence in the State. The Goiano, Colméia and Porto Nacional complexes lithology is composed of varied gneisses, migmatites, ranodiorite, tonalite, micaceous quartzites interlayered and amphibole associated, hornblendites and garnet-pyroxene granulite. The Gameleira Complex, of reduced geographic distribution, presents metamorphic rocks derived from anorthositic leukogabbro, dunite-peridotite, usually serpentized, as well as metabasites and metaultrabasites. The Aruaná-Pindorama Complex is grouped in three segments of metavolcanic basic rock (amphibole, magnesian schist - metaultrabasites), acid to intermediate (meta-riodacites and sericite schist) and detritic metasediments (metasandstone feldspar and metarkoseans, and varied schist, quarzite and granulite). The Ipueiras Suite, close to the city of Porto Nacional, is composed of several granitic plutonic rocks of biotite granite and leukogranite.

CARTOGRAPHIC CONVENTIONS

- Perennial and intermittent rivers
- Built-up area - CAPITAL
- Paved roads
- Conservation Unit boundary
- Geological environment boundary
- Indigenous Area boundary
- County town

NOTE

This Geological Environment Division map is based on the combination of the Goiás State geological map, produced by the National Mineral Production Department (DNPM) and the Mineral Resources Research Company (CPRM) (1987) and the integration of geology information plans for every sheet 1:250.000 of the international division, done by DSG and IBGE, which cover the State of Tocantins. The geology information plans scale 1:250.000 result from the digitalization of the original minutes of RADAM and RADAMBRASIL after legend compatibilization between cartographic sheets, through the following agreement: Transport and Building Secretariat - SETO / Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa) - Satellite Environmental Monitoring Group (NMA) / Planning and Environment State System (SEPLAN).

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ECOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC ZONING DIRECTORATE
DZE
2000

ENG-VERSION 1.0

GEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT DIVISION



**TOCANTINS STATE GOVERNMENT
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT SECRETARIAT**

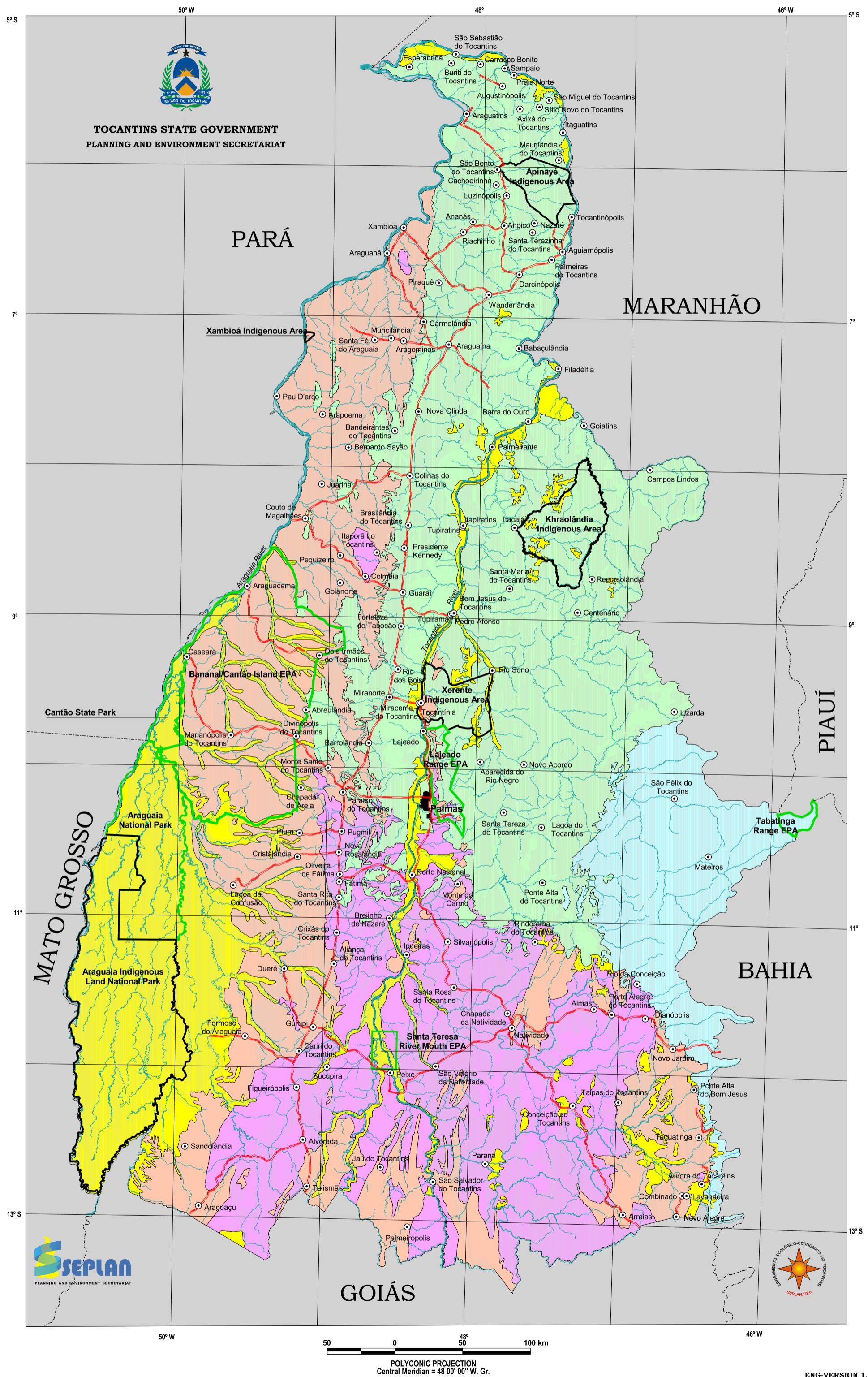
PARÁ

MARANHÃO

PIAÚI

10

MICO DU
MI





**TOCANTINS STATE GOVERNMENT
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT SECRETARIAT**

CLIMATE REGIONALIZATION

HUMID CLIMATE

- B1wA'a' - humid climate with moderate hydric deficiency.**
- B2rA'a' - humid climate with little or none hydric deficiency.**

HUMID SUBHUMID CLIMATE

- C2rA'a' - humid subhumid climate with little hydric deficiency.**
- C2wA'a' - humid subhumid climate with moderate hydric deficiency.**

DRY SUBHUMID CLIMATE

- C1dA'a' - dry subhumid climate with moderate hydric deficiency.**

CARTOGRAPHIC CONVENTIONS

-  Perennial and intermittent rivers
-  Built-up area - CAPITAL
-  Paved road
-  Conservation Unit boundary
-  Indigenous Area boundary
-  County town

TECHNICAL NOTE

Tocantins State climate regions were defined using the Thornwaite method, considering the representative indexes of humidity, aridity and thermal efficiency (potential evapotranspiration) derived directly from rain, temperature and other elements resultant from the Thornwaite-Mather hydric balance.

B1wA'a' - humid climate with moderate hydric deficiency during winter, potential evapotranspiration presenting an annual average variation between 1.400 and 1.700 mm, having about 390 and 480 mm distributed along the three hottest consecutive summer months.

B2rA'a' - humid climate with little or none hydric deficiency, potential evapotranspiration presenting an annual average of 1.700 mm, having about 500 mm distributed along the three hottest consecutive summer months.

C2rA'a' - humid subhumid climate with little hydric deficiency, potential evapotranspiration presenting an annual average of 1.600 mm, having about 410 mm distributed along the three hottest consecutive summer months.

C2wA'a' - humid subhumid climate with moderate hydric deficiency during winter, potential evapotranspiration presenting an annual average of 1.500 mm, having about 420 mm distributed along the three consecutive summer hottest months.

C1dA'a' - dry subhumid climate with moderate hydric deficiency during winter, potential evapotranspiration presenting an annual average of 1.300 mm, having about 360 mm distributed along the three hottest consecutive summer months.

NOTE

Climate Regionalization map was created using data from the National Meteorological Institute (INMET) weather stations and the National Department of Water and Electrical Energy (DNAEE) pluviometric stations, processed by the Meteorological, Hydric Resources and Land Management Group (NEMET / UNITINS), referent to the period between 1961 and 1990. Product obtained through the agreement: Transport and Building Secretariat - SETO / Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa) - Satellite Environmental Monitoring Group (NMA) / Planning and Environment State System (SEPLAN).

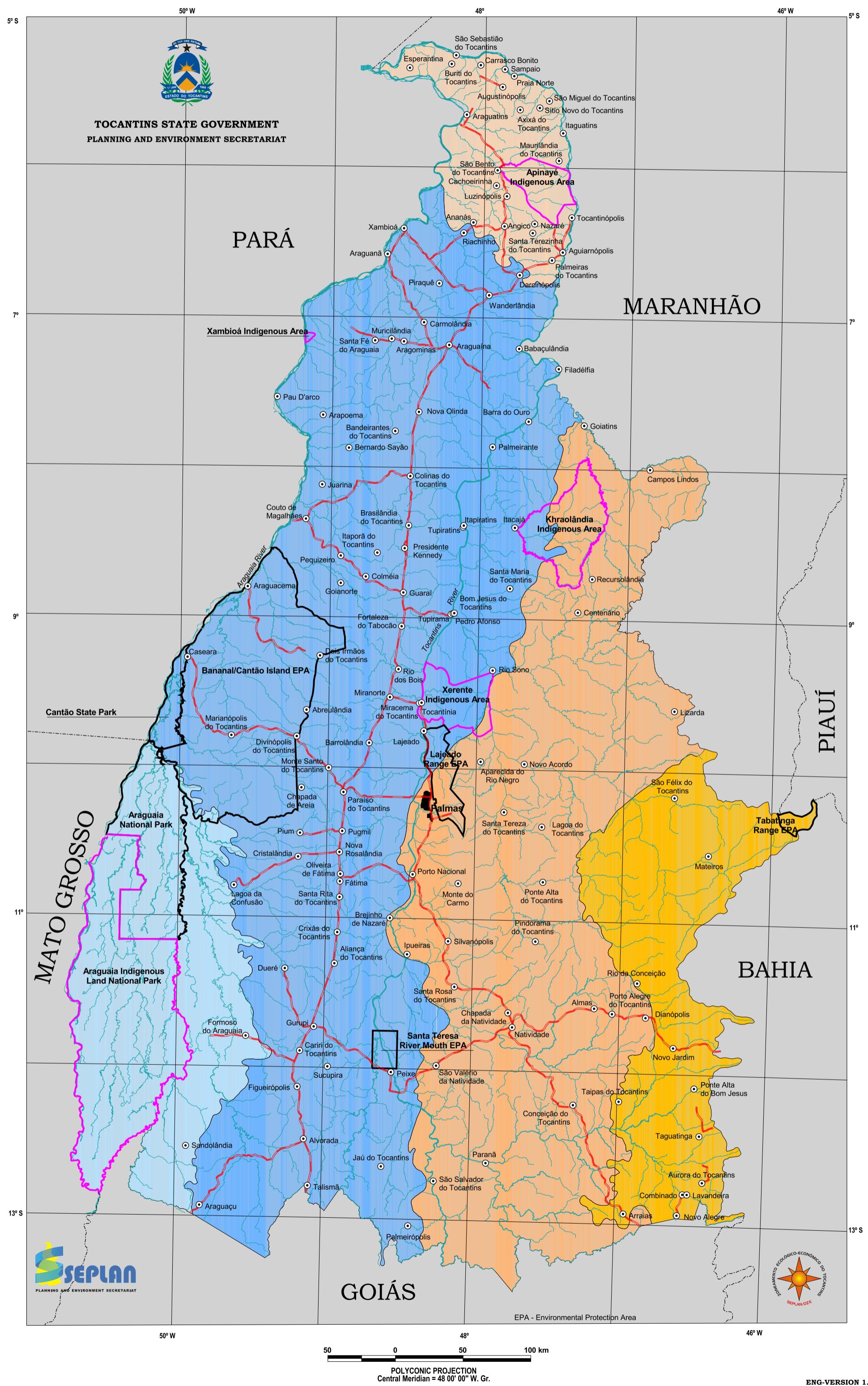
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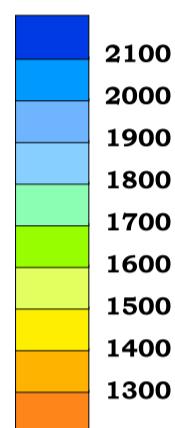
CLIMATE REGIONALIZATION





**TOCANTINS STATE GOVERNMENT
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT SECRETARIAT**

AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL (mm)



CARTOGRAPHIC CONVENTIONS

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Perennial and intermittent rivers | Built-up area - CAPITAL |
| Paved road | County town |
| Conservation Unit boundary | Indigenous Area boundary |

NOTE

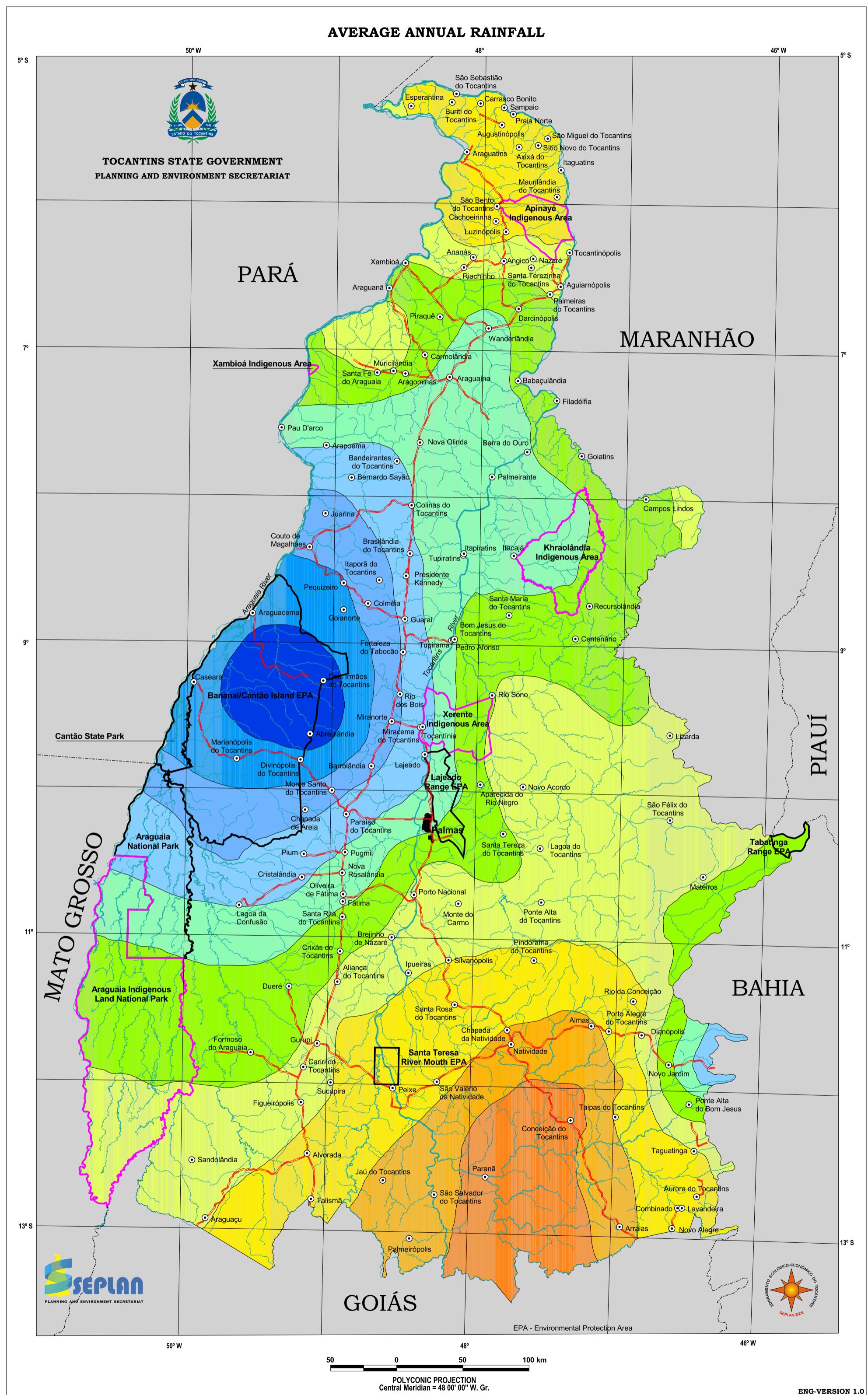
This Average Annual Rain map was created using data from the National Meteorological Institute (INMET) weather stations and the National Department of Water and Electrical Energy (DNAEE) pluviometric stations, processed by the Meteorological, Hydric Resources and Land Management Group (NEMET / UNITINS), referent to the period between 1961 and 1990. Product obtained through the agreement: Transport and Building Secretariat - SETO / Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa) - Satellite Environmental Monitoring Group (NMA) / Planning and Environment State System (SEPLAN).

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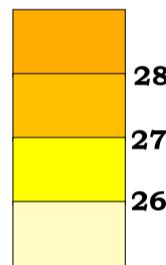
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**TOCANTINS STATE GOVERNMENT
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT SECRETARIAT**

AVERAGE ANNUAL AIR TEMPERATURE (°C)



CARTOGRAPHIC CONVENTIONS

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | Perennial and intermittent rivers | | Built-up area - CAPITAL |
| | Paved roads | | County town |
| | Conservation Unit boundary | | Indigenous area boundary |

NOTE

This Average Annual Air Temperature was created using data of the National Meteorological Institute (INMET) weather stations and the Water and Electrical Energy National Department (DNAEE) pluviometric stations, processed by the Meteorological, Hydric Resources and Land Management Group (NEMET / UNITINS), referent to the period between 1961 and 1990. Product obtained through the convention: Transport and Building Secretariat - SETO / Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa) - Satellite Environmental Monitoring Group (NMA) / Planning and Environment State System (SEPLAN).

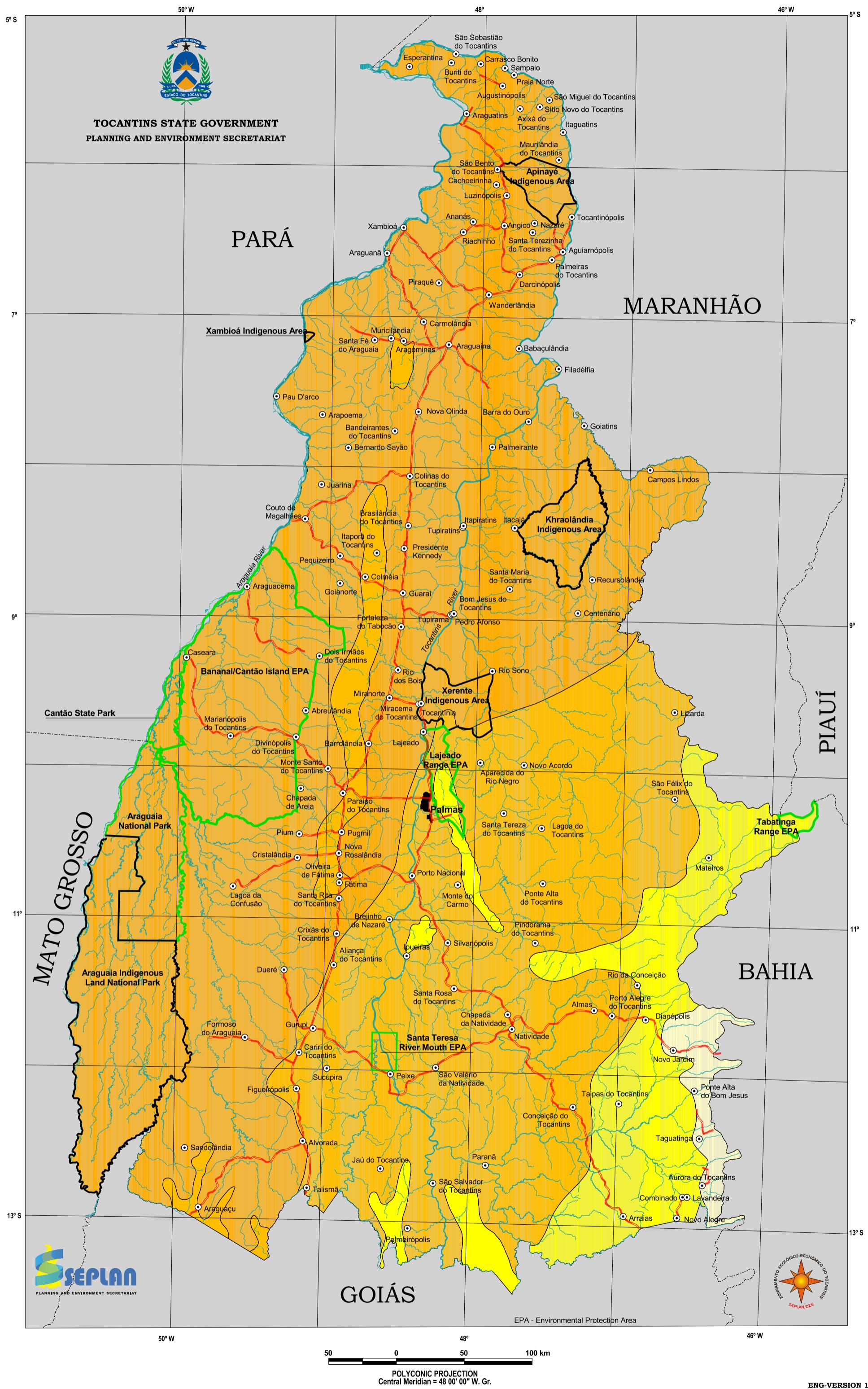
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AVERAGE ANNUAL AIR TEMPERATURE



VEGETATION



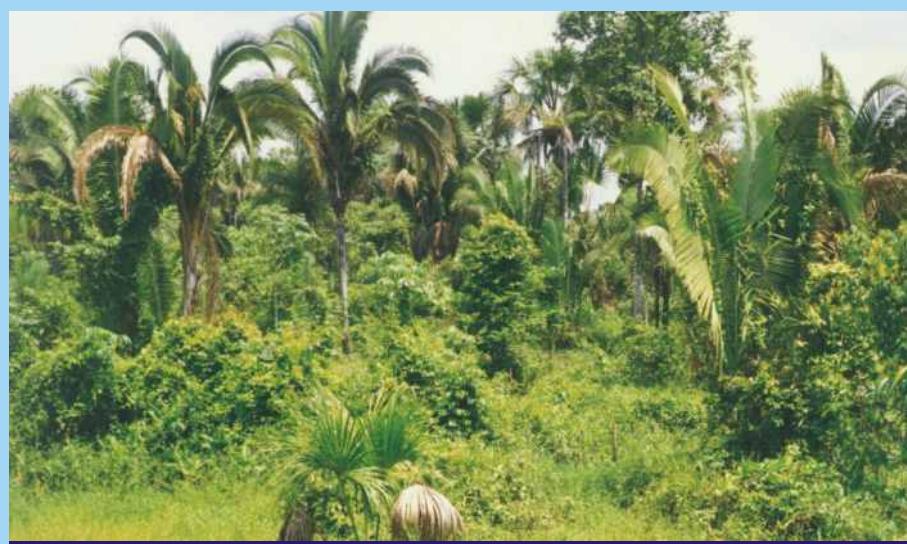
Riverside woods at the edges of Rio Novo. Mateiros. Jalapão.



Shrublands physiognomy with soil covered by a grass-wood stratus.



Grassland with gallery forest and Savannah shrubland.



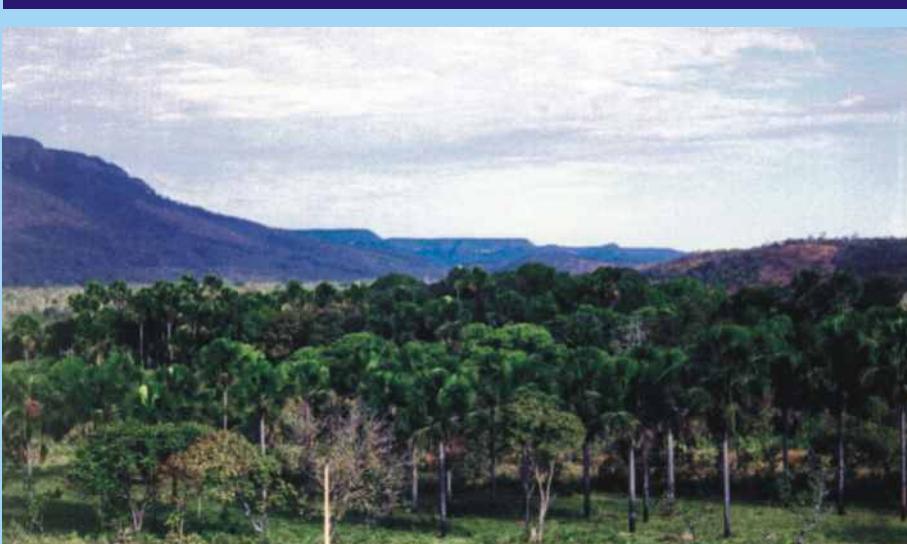
Secondary vegetation aspect presenting young and adult individuals of Babaçu palm trees.



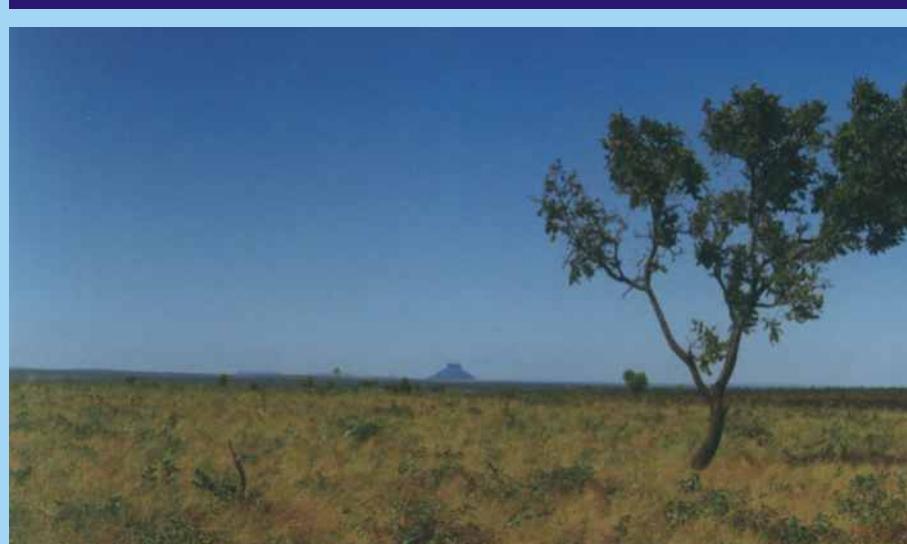
Open rain forest on plain relief. Praia Norte.



Physiognomic aspect of Dense Savannah. Ananás.



Palm tree wood featured with Buriti presence. Palmas.



Savannah grassland aspect. Mateiros. Jalapão.

Hillside seasonal forest on Lajeado Range. Palmas.

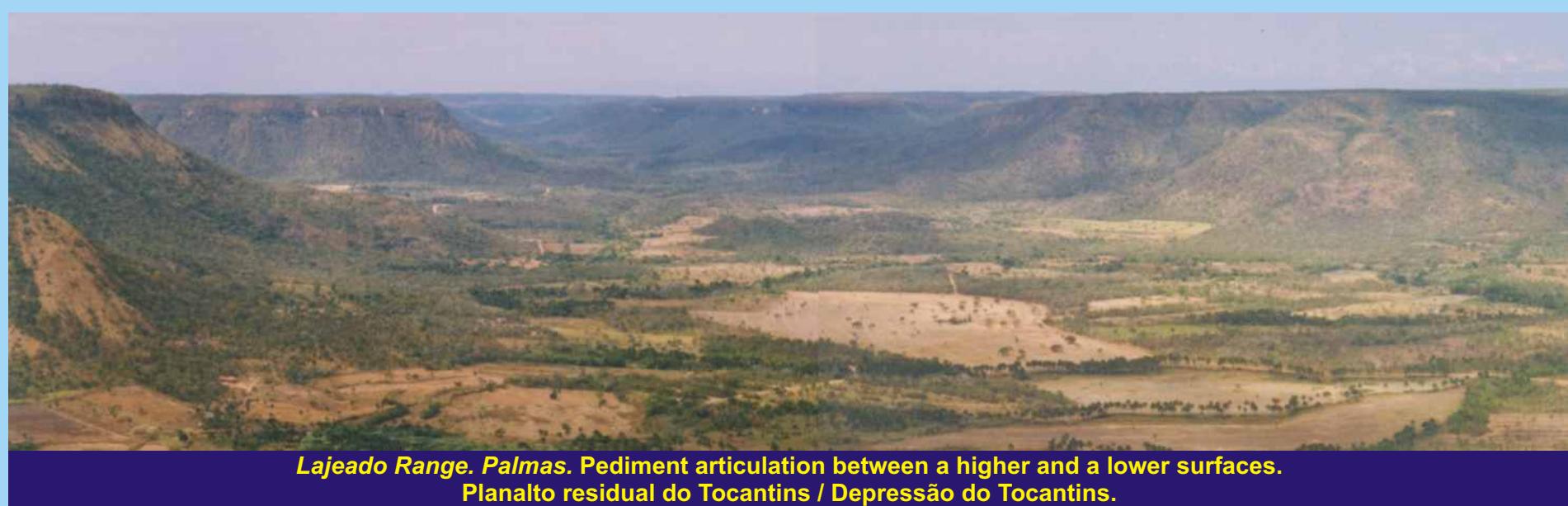


Strict-meaning Savannah aspect.



Hillside seasonal forest on Lajeado Range. Palmas.

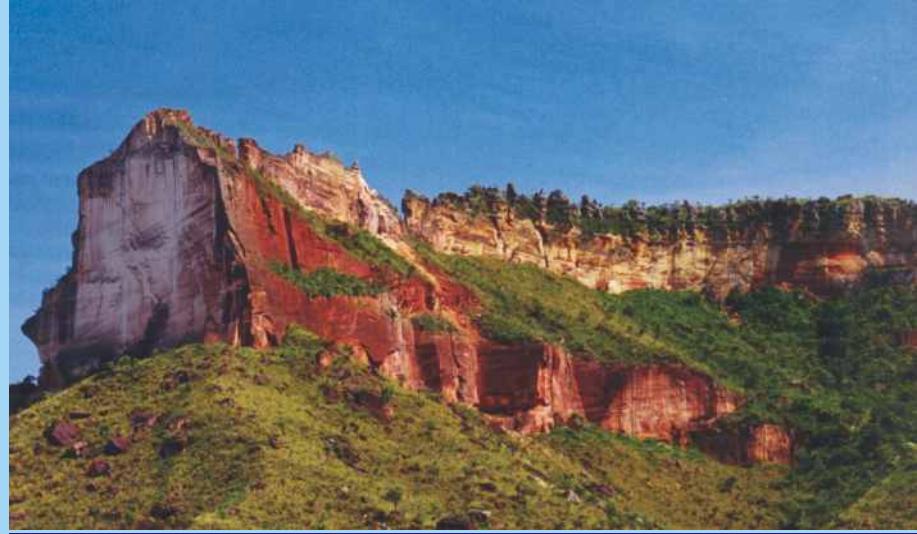
RELIEF



Lajeado Range. Palmas. Pediment articulation between a higher and a lower surfaces.
Planalto residual do Tocantins / Depressão do Tocantins.



Grande Range. São Salvador do Tocantins. Ridge dissected relief. Southern Tocantins Plateau



Morro Mandacaru (Morro Catedral).
São Félix do Tocantins - Jalapão.



Banana Lowland. Periodically flooded region
higher water retention at lower areas.



Araguaia River alluvial islands. Pium.
Fluvial deposition result.



Segredo Hill. Lajeado. Pediplanation process on
a tabular structured surface.



Middle North Chapadas. Wanderlândia.
Tabular surface residual relief with abrupt cliffs.



Jalapinha Range. Mateiros. Jalapão. Residual relief.
Medium São Francisco sedimentary plateau.



Itacajá. Terrace dissected relief.



**TOCANTINS STATE GOVERNMENT
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT SECRETARIAT**

RELIEF FORMS

STRUCTURAL FORMS

(Structural tabular surfaces and structural plateaus.)

EROSIVE FORMS

(Erosive tabular surfaces, pediplane surfaces, Inselbergs and fluvial terraces.)

DISSECTION FORMS

(Dissected in ridges, Dissected in mesas, Dissected in tabular interrills, Dissected in plateaus, Dissected in rounded hills, Dissected in plain top hills, Dissected in gullies, Dissected in groups of mesas, Dissected in ridges and mesas, Dissected in gullies and mesas and Dissected in low hills with imbedded valleys.)

ACCUMULATION FORMS

(Fluvial terraces, Fluvial lowlands and flooding accumulation areas.)

CARTOGRAPHIC CONVENTIONS

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Perennial and intermittent rivers | Built-up area - CAPITAL |
| Paved roads | County town |
| Conservation Unit boundary | |
| Indigenous Area boundary | |

TECHNICAL NOTE

STRUCTURAL FORMS: relief with structure conditioned topography. In this case, morfodinamic processes relief forms in conformity with geological structure. The most resistant layers surpasses the surface.

EROSIVE FORMS : relief forms that are mainly originated from erosive processes, where there had been a lowering of the tops which tends to a relief leveling.

DISSECTION FORMS : relief forms engraved by erosive processes, presenting a differentiable dissection on the landscape, mainly along the hydrography.

ACCUMULATION FORMS : sediment resulting relief, in fluvial regions, usually subject to flooding.

NOTE

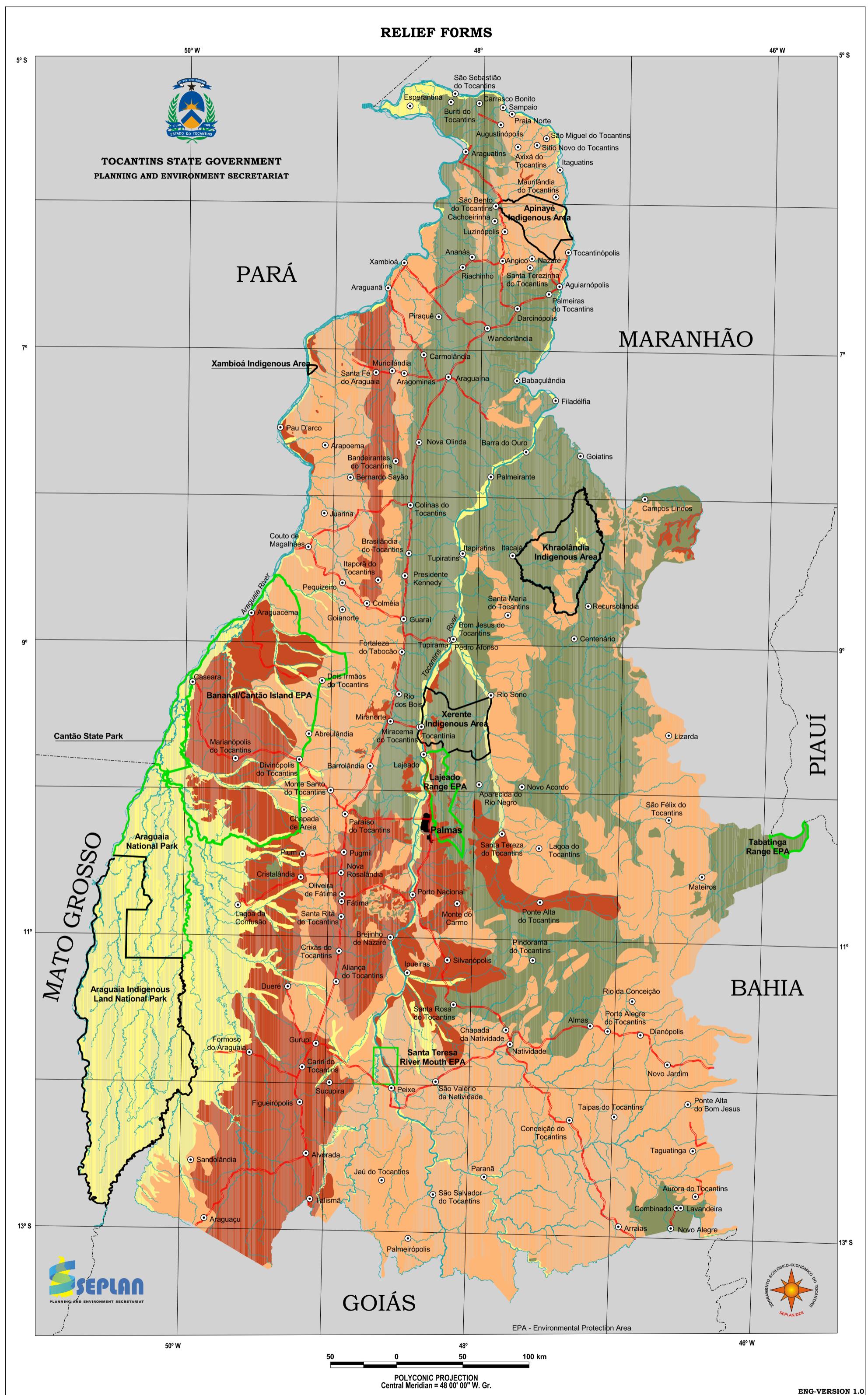
This Relief forms map is based on the integration of the geomorphology information plan for each cartographic sheet scale 1:250.000 in the international division that covers the State of Tocantins, executed by IBGE and DSG. The geomorphology information plans scale 1:250.000 result from the digitalization of the original minutes of RADAM and RADAMBRASIL after legend compatibilization between cartographic sheets, through the convention of Transport and Building Secretariat - SETO / Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa) - Satellite Environmental Monitoring Group (NMA) / Planning and Environment State System (SEPLAN).

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SLOPE

Slope classes

Class A (slope equal or lower than 5%): predominance of areas with slight slope and gentle relief, where the run-off is slow or medium in most part of soils. This class of slope, by itself, does not restrict the use of standard agricultural machinery. Hydric erosion does not offer big problems. Simple soil conservation systems are recommended for some kinds of soils. On the other hand, more complex systems may be necessary such as terraces or cultivated contour practices in areas of long slopes with high erodibility.

Class B (slope greater than 5% to 10%): predominance of areas where undulated relief is common and run-off is medium or fast on most soils. The slope by itself usually does not restrict the use of agricultural machinery. In some cases, hydric erosion offers little problems which may be controlled with simple practices, but most of the time complex conservation practices are necessary for cultivating these kinds of lands.

Class C (slope greater than 10% to 15%): predominance of hilly areas, where run-off is very fast for most soils. Since declivity is not very complex, most part of agricultural machinery may be used. Soils on this slope class are easily eroded, except those with high permeability and not much sandy, such as some kind of latosols. For any situation, adequate conservation practices are necessary.

Class D (slope greater than 15% to 45%): predominance of areas with very fast run-off for most soils. May be worked only in contour line with animal traction machinery or under certain limitations and special care with tracklayer tractors. Intensive tillage is not recommended for the lands in this situation. They are more suitable for natural grassing or forestation.

Class E (slope greater than 30% to 45%): predominance of steep areas, where run-off is very fast. Soils may be mechanically worked only with simple animal-traction machinery and with serious limitations. Lands under this situation are nor suitable for agriculture and may be used for grazing. They are more suitable for forestation.

Class F (declivity higher than 45%): Predominance of steep areas, in mountainous regions, where no kind of agricultural machinery may be used. Run-off is always very fast and the soils in these classes are very susceptible to hydric erosion. They cannot be mechanically worked, even by simple animal-traction machinery. Only manual tools may be used. Lands in this class are unsuitable for agricultural use.

Association of declivity classes

Class AB: association of slope classes A and B with predominance of class A

Class BA: association of slope classes B and A with predominance of class B

Class BC: association of slope classes B and C with predominance of class B

Class CB: association of slope classes B and C with predominance of class C

Class CD: association of slope classes C and D with predominance of class C

Class DC: association of slope classes D and C with predominance of class D

CARTOGRAPHIC CONVENTIONS



Perennial and intermittent rivers



Built-up area - CAPITAL



Paved roads



County town



Conservation Unit boundary



Indigenous Area boundary

NOTE

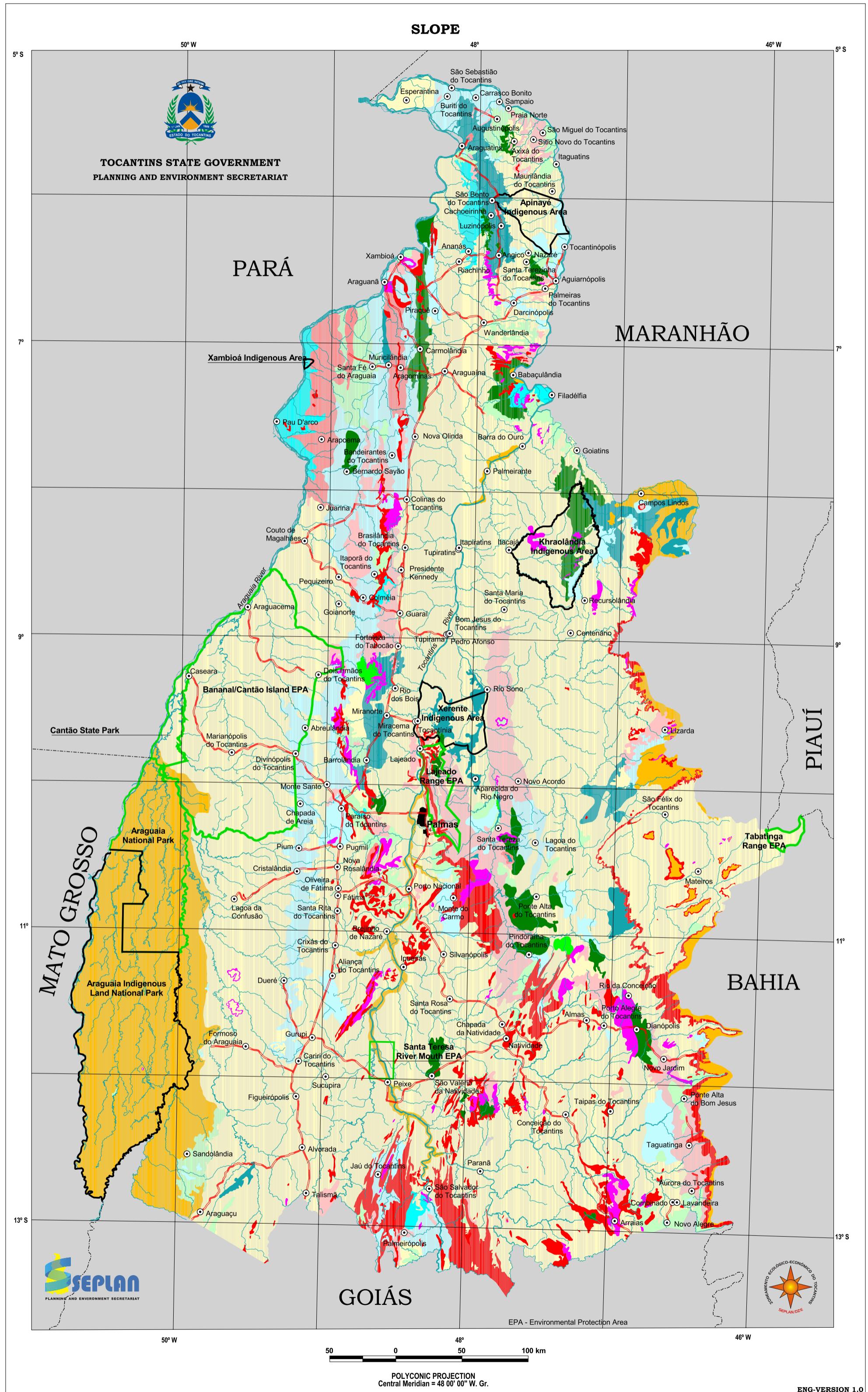
This Declivity map is based on the integration of the declivity information plan for each cartographic sheet scale 1:250.000 in the international division that covers the State of Tocantins, done by IBGE and DSG. The declivity information plans scale 1:250.000 had its original classes obtained from the second derivative of the Digital Terrain Model, originated from contour line digitalization equally distanced in 100m. The confrontation of these units with semi-controlled RADAR mosaics and topographic maps allowed the generalization to the present classes. When pertinent, considering scale limitations, some original classes were associated into mosaics. Product obtained through the agreement of: Transport and Building Secretariat - SETO / Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa) - Satellite Environmental Monitoring Group (NMA) / Planning and Environment State System (SEPLAN).

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**TOCANTINS STATE GOVERNMENT
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SOILS

Soil Groups (Area - % of total State)

- Concretionary soils - (63.468,1 km² - 22,8%)
- Latosols - (61.648,8 km² - 22,1%)
- Sandy Soils - (52.555,8 km² - 18,9%)
- Plinthic soils - (30.800,6 km² - 11,1%)
- Podzolic Soils - (28.158,7 km² - 10,1%)
- Lithic Soils - (23.484,8 km² - 8,4%)
- Hydromorphic and alluvial soils - (14.089,2 km² - 5,1%)
- Cambisols - (4.214,7 km² - 1,5%)

CARTOGRAPHIC CONVENTIONS

- Perennial and intermittent rivers
- Paved road
- Conservation Unit boundary
- Built-up area - CAPITAL
- ◎ County town
- Indigenous Area boundary

NOTE

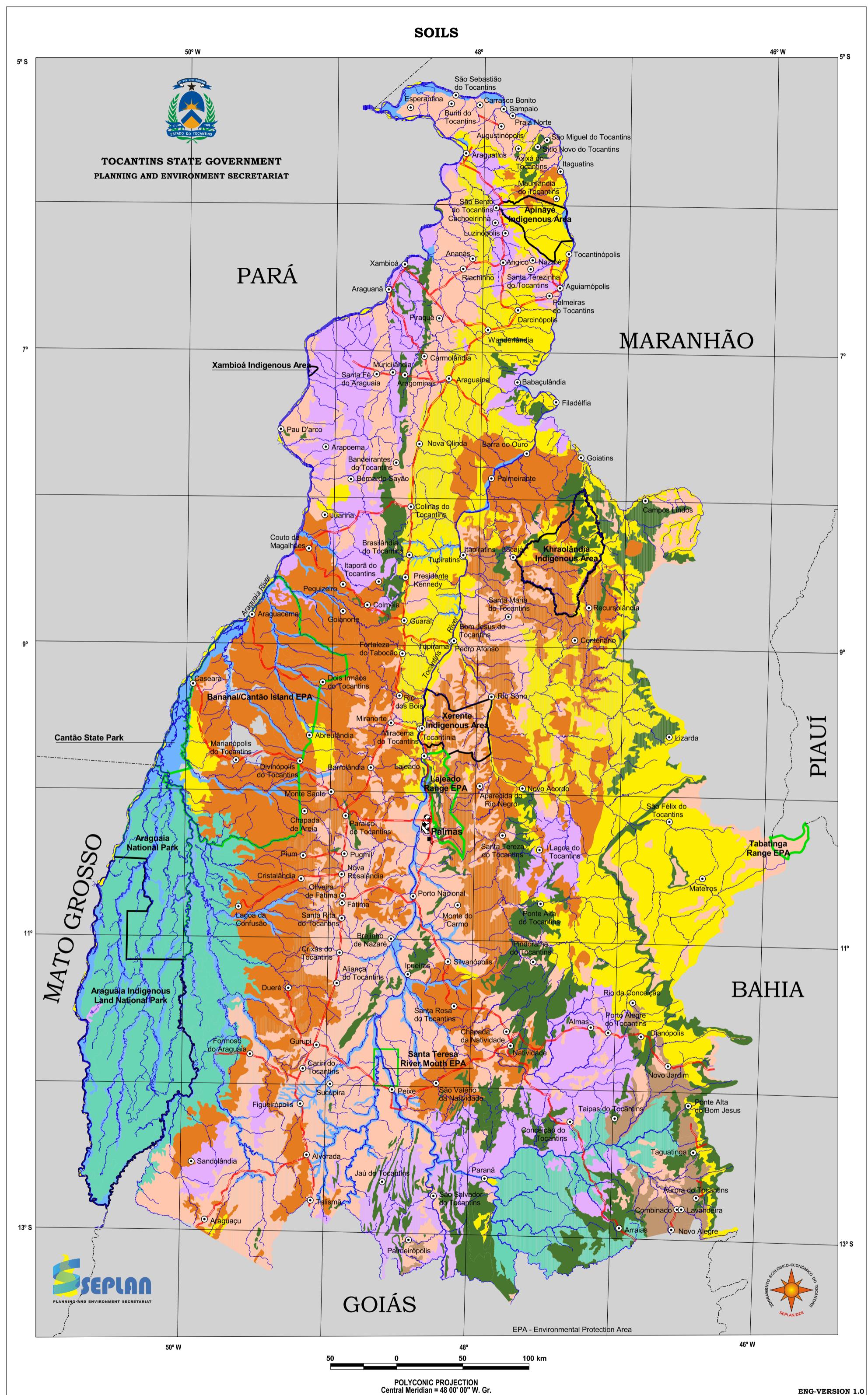
This map of Soil Groups is based on the integration of the soil information plan for each cartographic sheet scale 1:250.000 in the international division that covers the State of Tocantins, done by IBGE and DSG. The soil information plans scale 1:250.000 result from the digitalization of the original minutes of RADAM and RADAMBRASIL after legend compatibilization between cartographic sheets, through the following agreement: Transport and Building Secretariat - SETO / Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa) - Satellite Environmental Monitoring Group (NMA) / Planning and Environment State System (SEPLAN).

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**TOCANTINS STATE GOVERNMENT
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POTENTIAL SOIL ERODIBILITY**

SOIL POTENTIAL ERODIBILITY CLASSES (Area - % State total)

- VERY LOW TO LOW: areas with soils of great agricultural significance. The soils usually are deep, porous, well permeable, even when they are very clayey, friable, located on plan and gentle relief with slope mostly less than 3%. The landscape dynamics is stable (pedogenesis > morphogenesis) and surface run-off processes are diffuse and slow (74,839.5 km²; 26.9% of the whole State).
- SLIGHT: areas with well to very well drained deep soils on gentle undulated relief where predominate slopes between 3% and 8%. The landscape dynamics vary from stable to a transitional one (pedogenesis ≥ morphogenesis). Run-off processes are diffuse and slow, with rare concentrated run-off events. (110,447.8 km²; 39.7%)
- MODERATE: areas with well drained, permeable, deep to moderate deep soils in which there exists homogeneous morphological in the whole soil profile. They occur usually on undulated relief with slopes from 8% to 20%. The landscape dynamics is transitional (pedogenesis ≈ morphogenesis). The surface run-off processes are diffuse and slow with rare concentrated occurrence events. (25,083.8 km²; 9.0%)
- STRONG: most soils in this class are not very deep, with moderate drainage, few aggregating agents and bulk structure, without cohesion on the surface horizon (A). Organic matter is very low and restricted to this horizon. They usually occur on heavily undulated relief (slopes from 20 to 45% predominance) and have restricted permeability, which causes them to be very erodible. Its landscape ecodynamics is unstable (pedogenesis < morphogenesis). Its surface run-off processes are diffuse and fast, concentrated, being possible even mass movements, such as creeping and flowage. (19,648.1 km²; 7.0%).
- VERY STRONG: areas with shallow and very shallow soils, with presence of rock outcropping. The predominant relief varies from mountainous to scarped, with slope higher than 45%. Its landscape ecodynamic is very unstable (pedogenesis << morphogenesis). Surface run-off processes are concentrated. Mass movements are sliding, landslide, creeping and flowage, with casual block fall. (13,621.3 km²; 4.9%)
- SPECIAL: poorly to very poorly drained soils, with usually high watertable. Landscape ecodynamics is unstable and transitional (pedogenesis < or ≈ morphogenesis). The processes involved are: run-off along riverside, movement and deposition of fine sediments, as well as diffuse and slow run-off on lowlands, fluvial terraces and lake margins, besides casual floods. (13,621.3 km²; 4.9%).

NOTE

This Soil potential erodibility map is based on the integration of the soil erodibility information plan for each cartographic sheet scale 1:250.000 in the international division that covers the State of Tocantins, done by IBGE and DSG.

The method used for the creation of this Information Plan (IP) started with the collection of basic documents (soils, geomorphology, altimetry, etc.) and by making cartographic, bibliographic, numeric and iconographic information available for the State of Tocantins, compatible between each other. A database on Tocantins soils was established. Amongst the many characteristics that were integrated, the erodibility factor (k) was evaluated. It was qualitatively determined, based on a theoretic twenty-five-meter plot, nine-percent uniform slope of downslope tilled soil and free of vegetation cover. The information integrated in the SGI/INPE served as basis for two Information Plans: declivity classes and soil potential erosion.

To obtain the soil declivity classes IP, contour line were digitized, 100m equidistant, from IBGE planimetric maps, scale 1:250.000. Through automatic manipulation in SGI a Digital Terrain Model was created, and also a first version of declivity classes. After adjustment with satellite and RADAR imagery, a definitive IP was composed, with the following declivity classes: A (< 5%); B (5 to 10%); C (10 to 15%); D (15 to 30%); E (30 to 45%) and F (> 45%).

To obtain the potential soil erosion IP, a collection of variables intrinsic to the 53 mapping units (texture, horizon transition, internal permeability, structure, etc.) was related to potential erodibility. After combination of those variables, an index of potential erosion was determined for each soil unit, analyzed within the geomorphological context. Applied to each mapping unit, this index was used to generate a first version of soil erosion potential. The identified areas were contextualized with the morphostructural and morphopedologic units proposed for the State of Tocantins by IBGE/DIGEO-CO-SE, leading to the final IP version.

The soil potential erodibility IP was obtained from soil declivity classes and potential soil erosion basic Information Plans, constituting a decision matrix. This matrix was converted into a rules files from which resulted the first versions of the potential erodibility charts for the State. Erodibility class size, form, dispersion and localization were considered and reclassified within the landscape ecodynamic context (balance between pedogenesis and morphogenesis). This last procedure created a final version of the State of Tocantins soil erodibility potential.

Product obtained through the agreement of: Transport and Building Secretariat - SETO / Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Research Brazilian Company (Embrapa) - Satellite Environmental Monitoring Group (NMA) / Planning and Environment State System (SEPLAN).

CARTOGRAPHIC CONVENTIONS



- Perennial and intermittent rivers
- Conservation Unit boundary
- Indigenous Area boundary



- Built-up area - CAPITAL
- County town

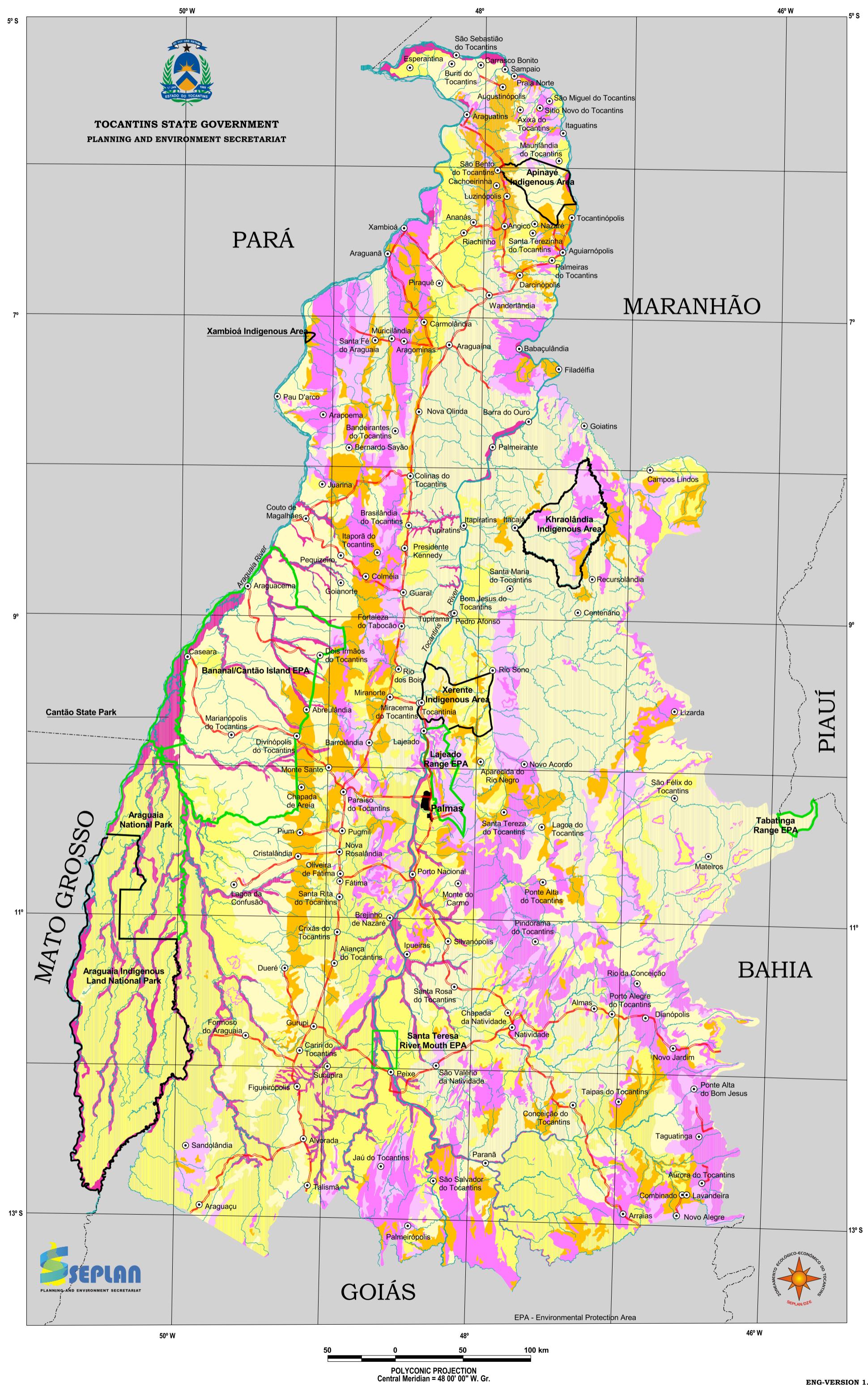
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POTENTIAL SOIL ERODIBILITY





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PHYTOECOLOGICAL REGIONS

(Area - % of total State)

- Decidual forest (Floresta Estacional Decidual) (1.756,9 km² - 0,6%)
- Semi-decidual forest (Floresta Estacional Semidecidual) (5.272,0 km² - 1,9%)
- Open rainforest (Floresta Ombrófila Aberta) (15.195,5 km² - 5,4%)
- Dense rainforest (Floresta Ombrófila Densa) (11.836,4 km² - 4,3%)
- Savannah (Cerrado) - (244.359,9 km² - 87,8%)

CARTOGRAPHIC CONVENTIONS

- Perennial and intermittent rivers
- Paved roads
- Conservation Unit boundary
- Indian Area boundary
- Built-up area - CAPITAL
- County town

TECHNICAL NOTE

DECIDUAL SEASONAL FOREST REGION: this regions presents a kind of vegetation with large continuous areas, found, from north to south, between the Semi-decidual Seasonal Forest and Praire (Savanna Estépica - caatinga), where the deciduous feature of the vegetation is closely related to the water availability. It happens in the form of forest discontinuity, with a predominantly caducipholium stratum.

SEMI-DECIDUAL SEASONAL FOREST REGION: this is a type of vegetation mainly constituted by phanerophytes with leaf gems protected against drought by scales, having decidual adult leaves. It is observed mainly on high lands or in the southern and southeastern Tocantins.

OPEN RAINFOREST REGION: this kind of vegetation represents a transition between the Amazon forest and extra-Amazon regions, evidence of a gradual diminishing of cover density. Occurs mainly in mountainous areas and feature the transition between Savannah (Cerrado) and Dense rain forest (Floresta Ombrófila Densa).

DENSE RAINFOREST REGION: its main ecological feature is the rainy environment it occupies, which marks the Amazon forest floristic region. It is featured by abundant vegetation of macro and mesofanerophytes, lianes and epiphytes, thus being different from other vegetation formations. Such kind of forest is observed in the northwestern part of the state.

SAVANNAH REGION: it is a region with open xerophytic vegetation, dominated by a herbaceous stratum. It occurs in almost the whole state, mainly under seasonal climate (more or less 6 dry months), and is also found in rainy climate, when it usually covers leached soils.

NOTE

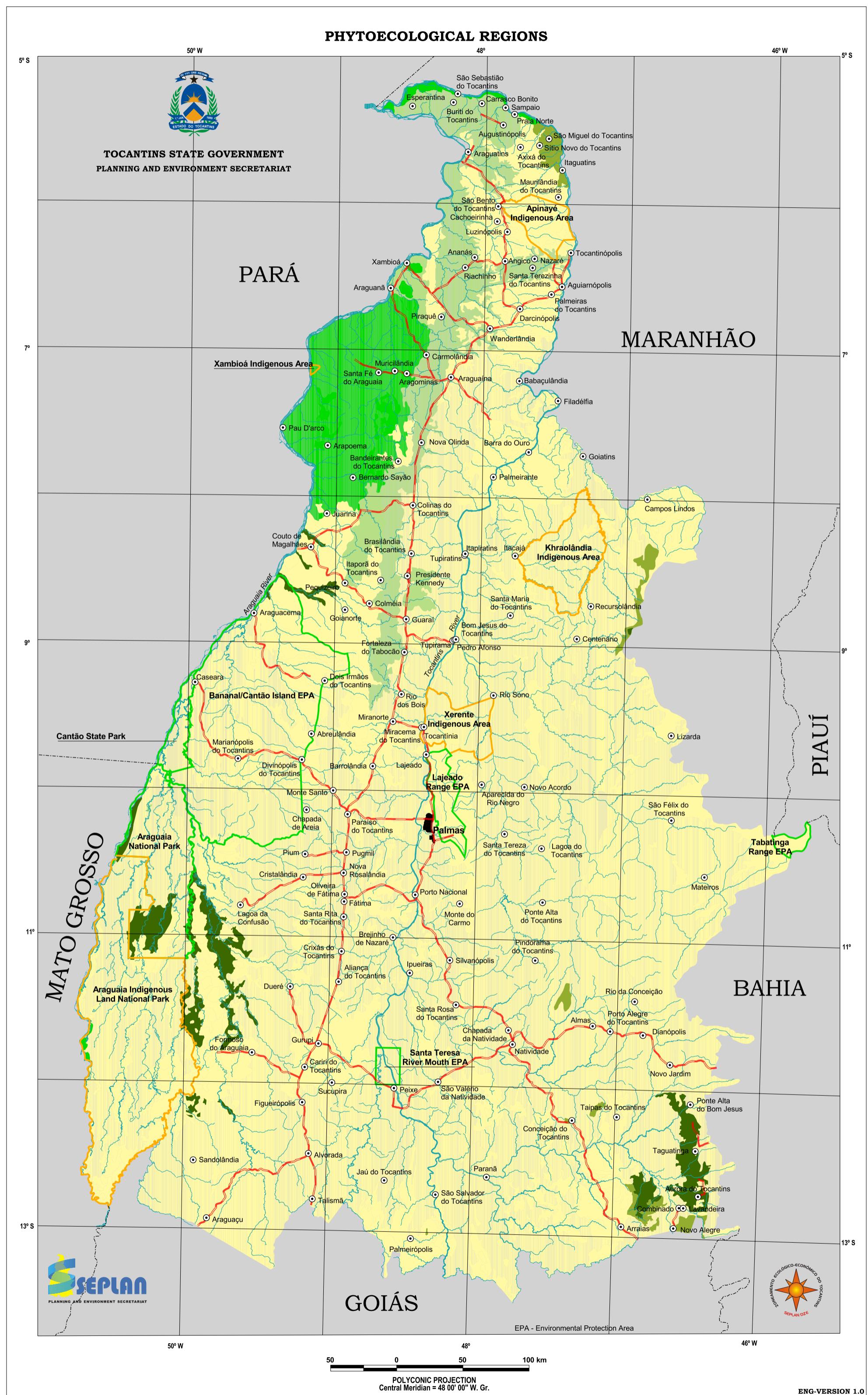
This Phytoecological Regions map is based on the integration of the Potential Vegetation information plan for each cartographic sheet scale 1:250.000 in the international division that covers the State of Tocantins, done by IBGE and DSG. The potential vegetation information plans scale 1:250.000 result from the digitalization of the original minutes of RADAM and RADAMBRASIL after legend compatibilization between cartographic sheets, through the agreement of: Transport and Building Secretariat - SETO / Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa) / Satellite Environmental Monitoring Group (NMA) / Planning and Environment State System (SEPLAN).

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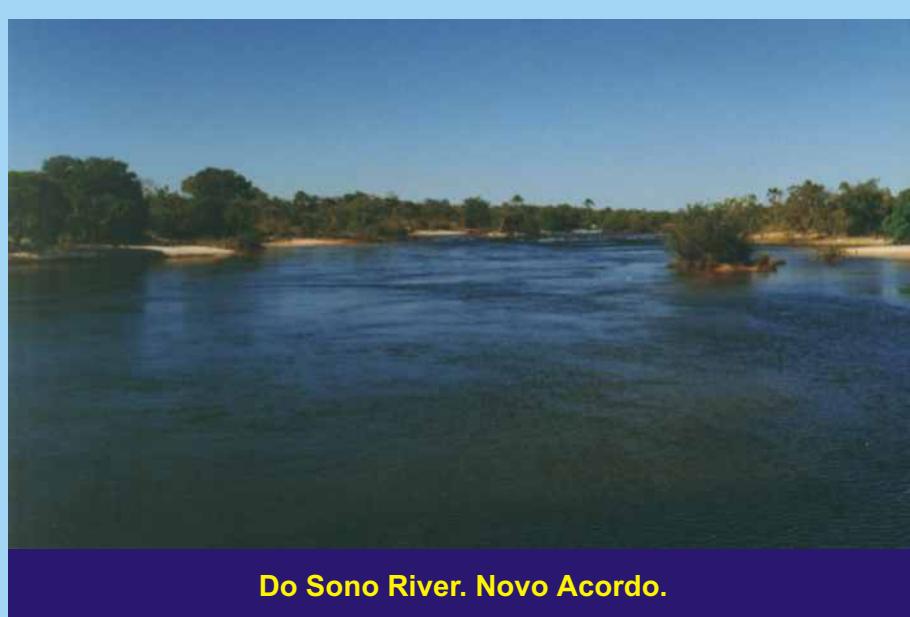


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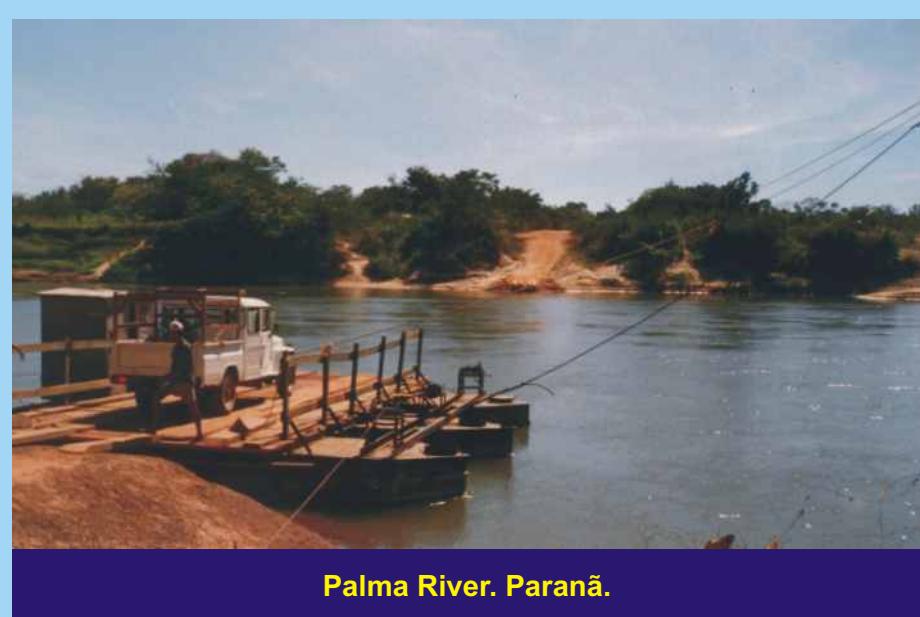
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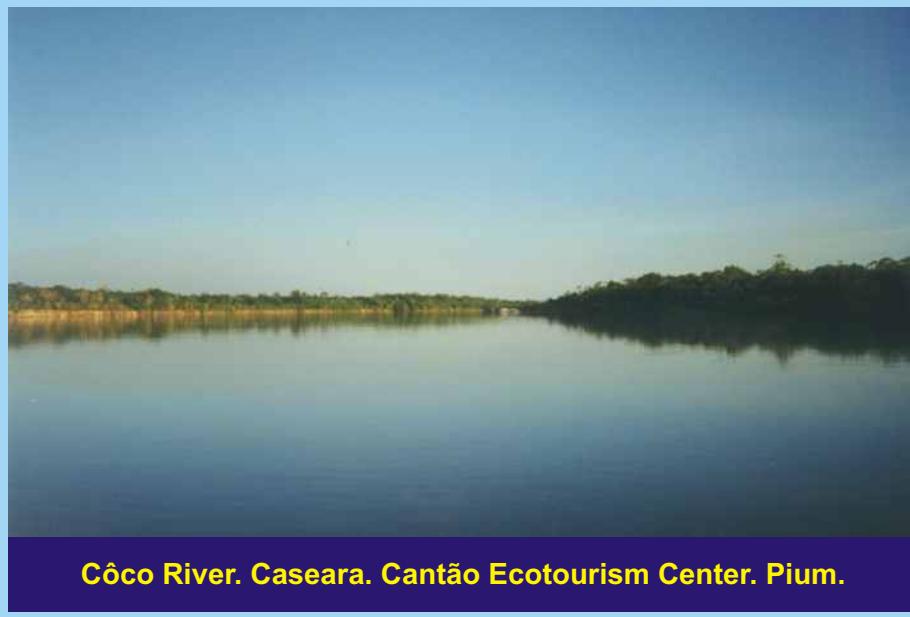
HIDROGRAPHY



Do Sono River. Novo Acordo.



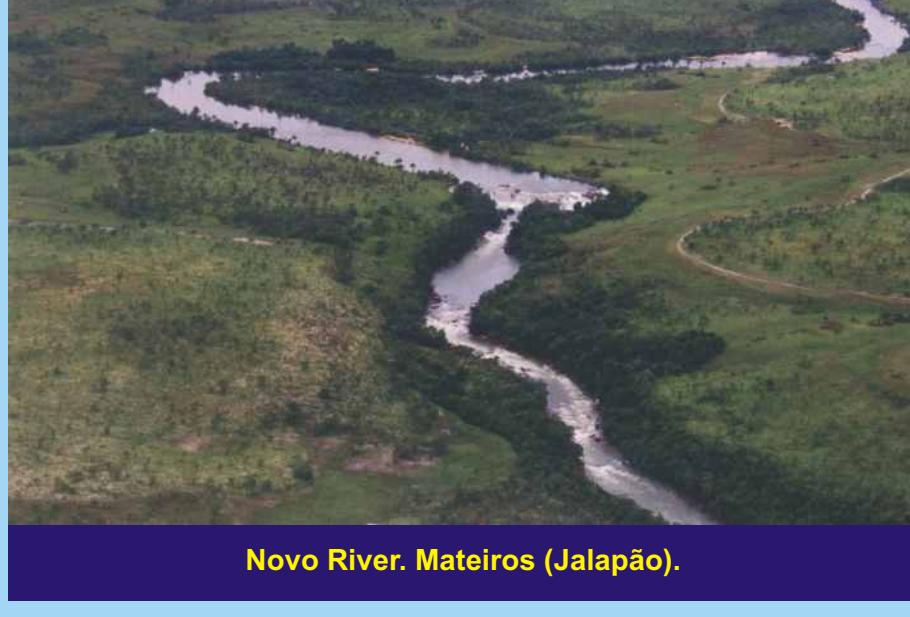
Palma River. Paranã.



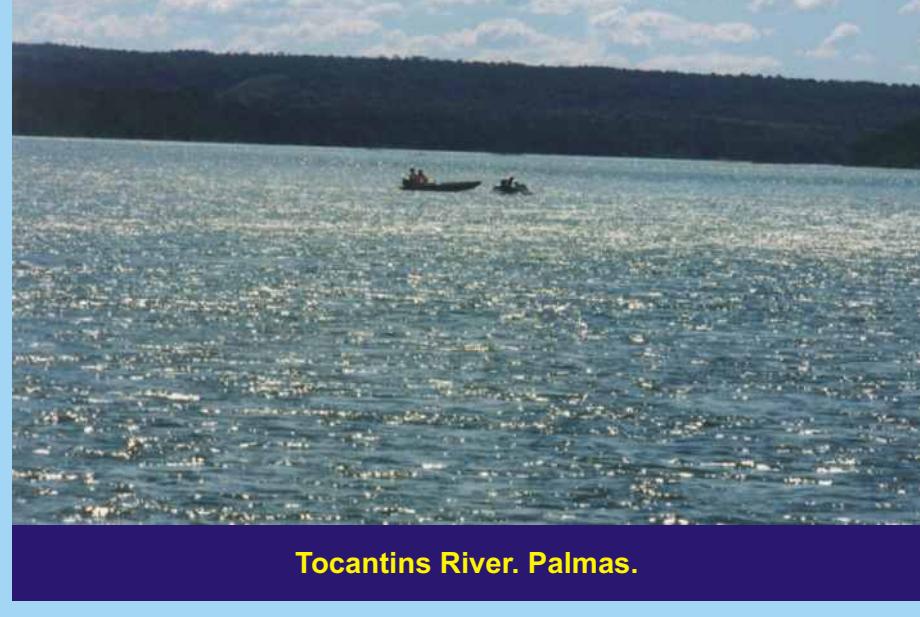
Côco River. Caseara. Cantão Ecotourism Center. Pium.



Javaés River. Formoso do Araguaia.



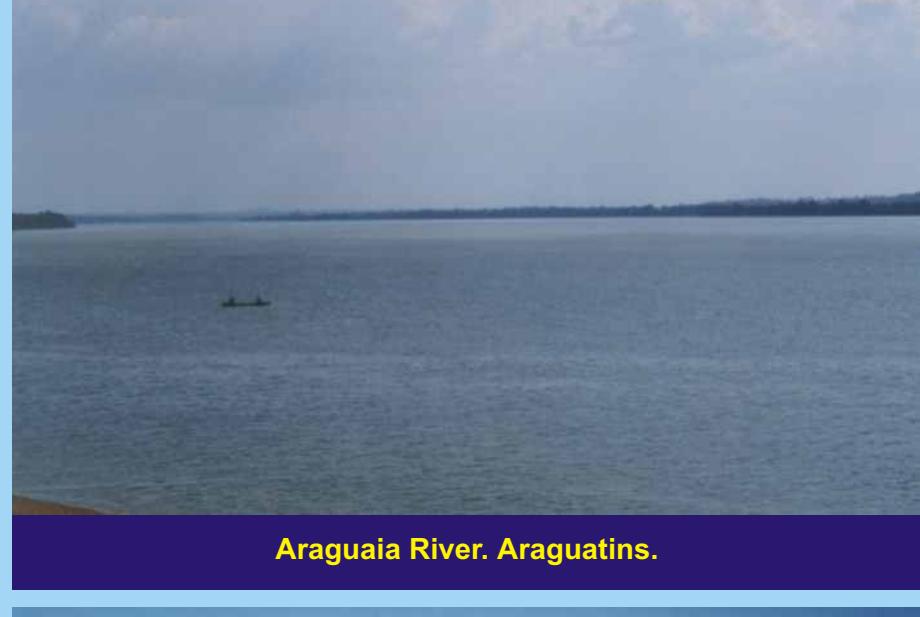
Novo River. Mateiros (Jalapão).



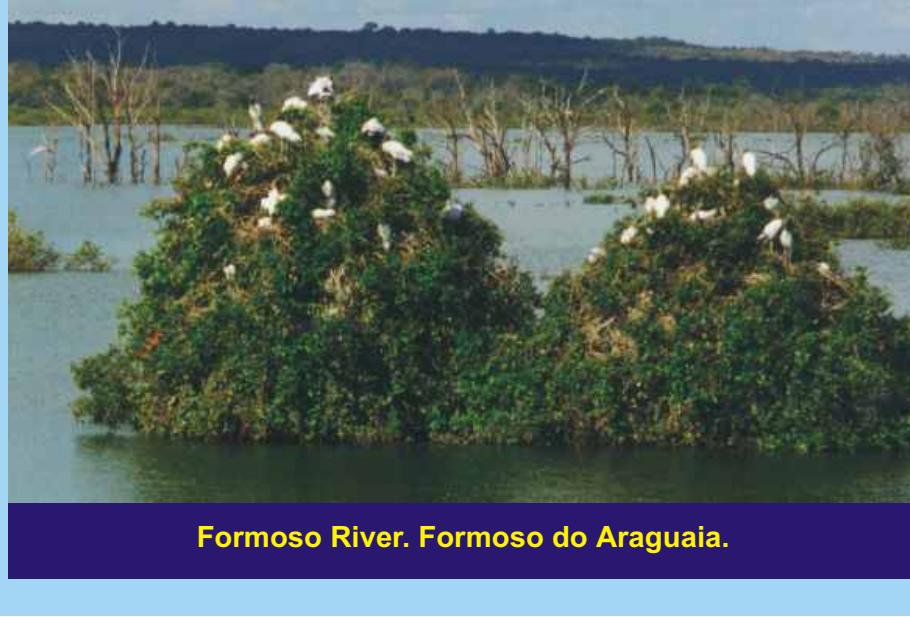
Tocantins River. Palmas.



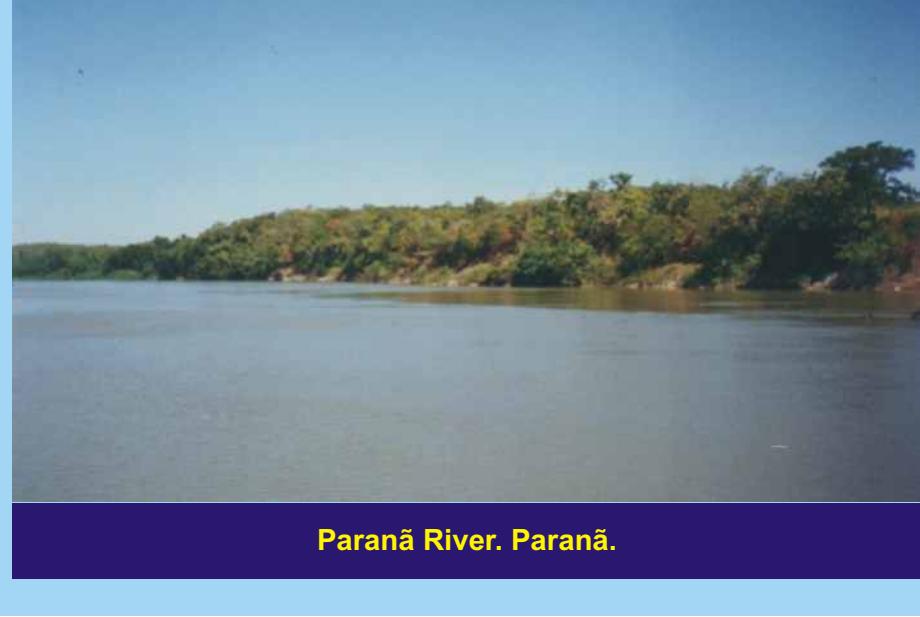
Lakes region. Cantão Ecotourism Center. Pium.



Araguaia River. Araguatins.

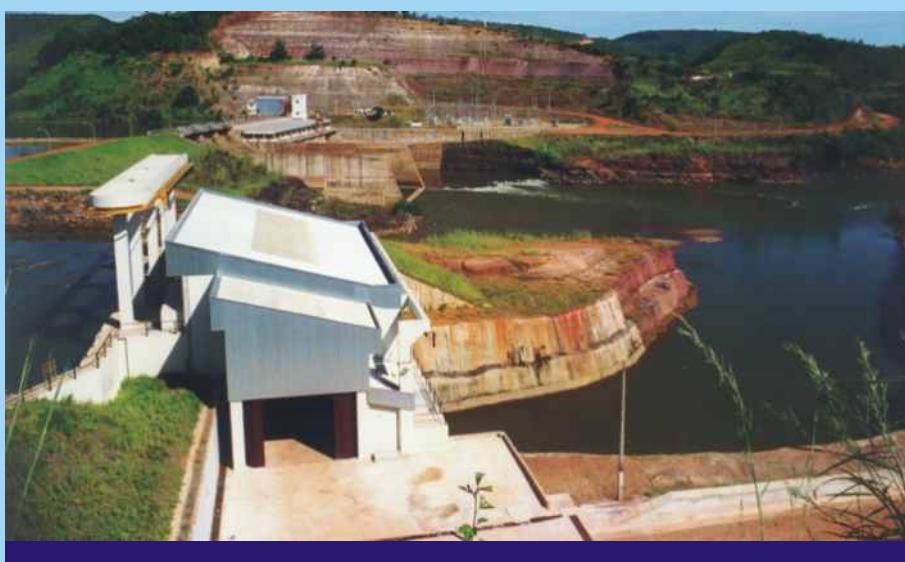


Formoso River. Formoso do Araguaia.



Paranã River. Paranã.

INFRASTRUCTURE



Isamu Ikeda Hydroelectric Power Plant. Ponte Alta do Tocantins.



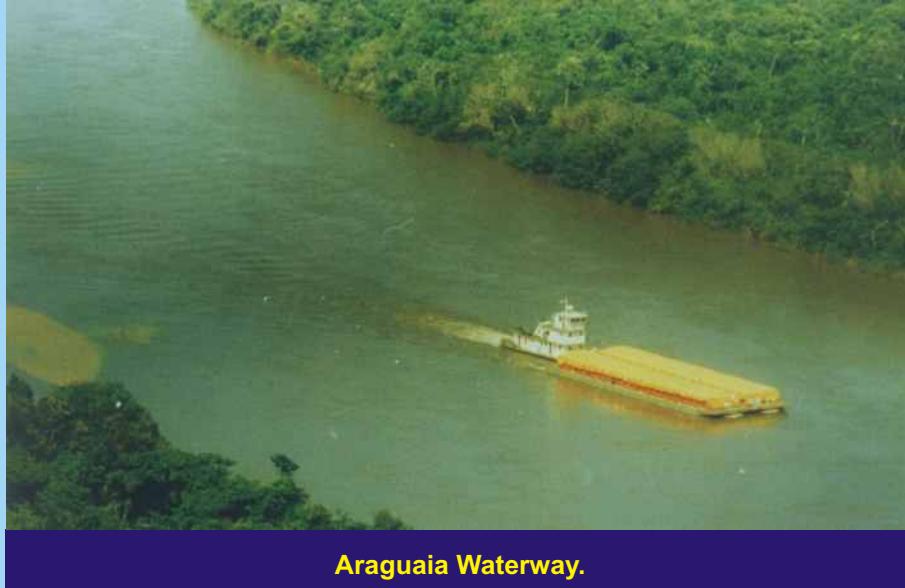
Luis Eduardo Magalhães Hydroelectric Power Plant.
(UHE Lajeado). Lajeado.



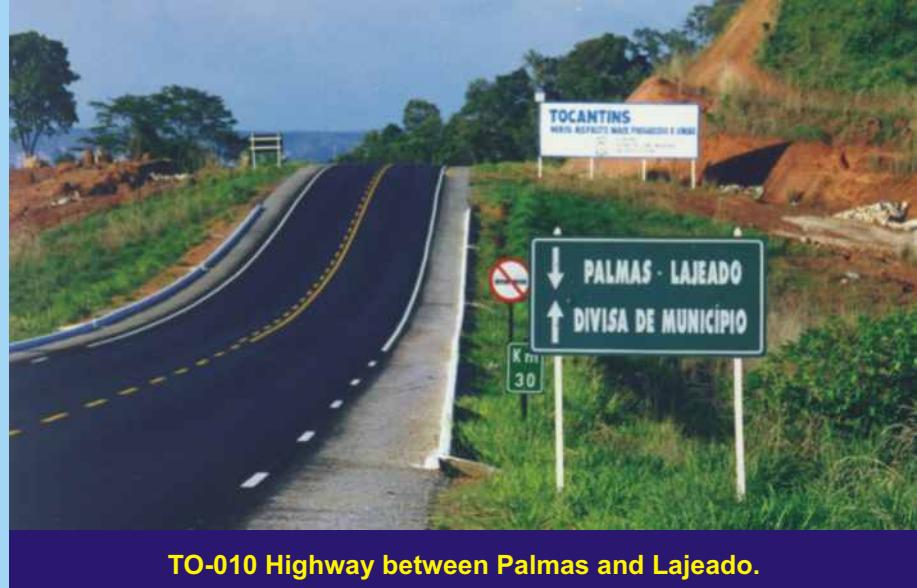
138 kV transmission line. Palmas.



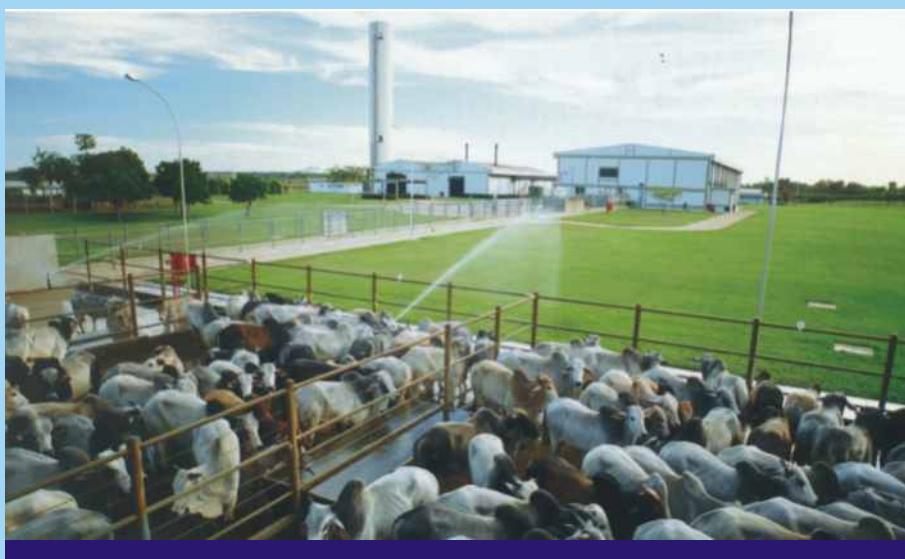
500 kV transmission line. Connection between the systems
Eletronorte and Furnas. Miracema do Tocantins.



Araguaia Waterway.



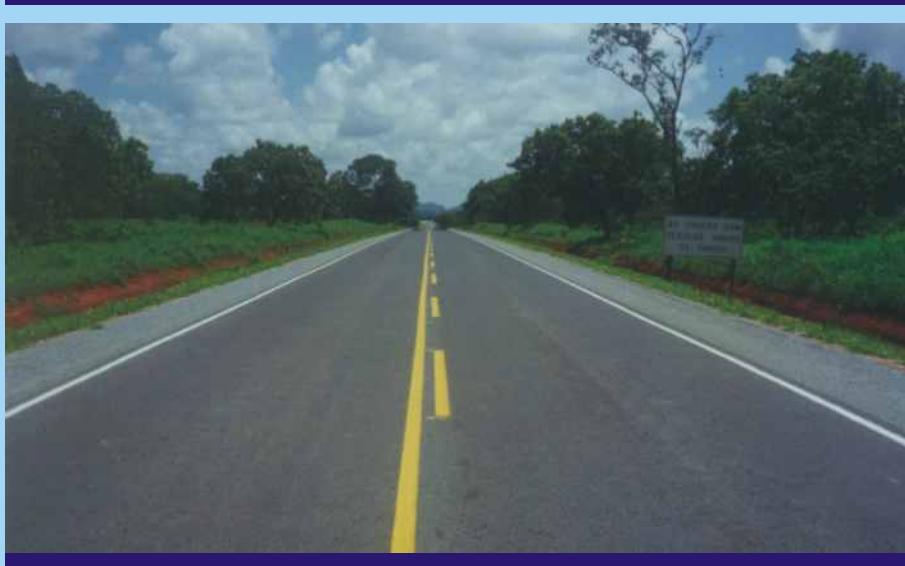
TO-010 Highway between Palmas and Lajeado.



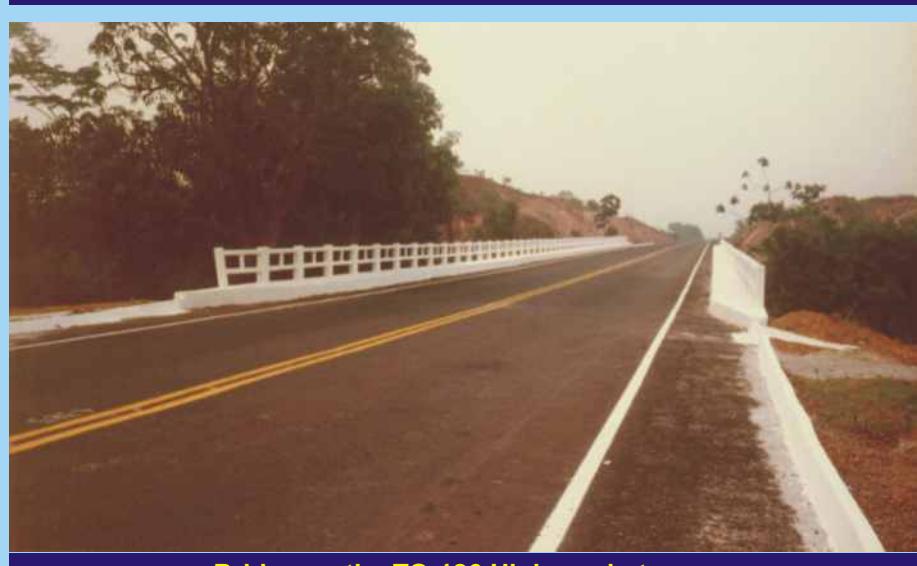
Slaughter house. Gurupi Industrial District.



Palmas airport.



TO-050 Highway between Porto Nacional and Silvanópolis.



Bridge on the TO-126 Highway between
Aguiarnópolis and Tocantinópolis.



**TOCANTINS STATE GOVERNMENT
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT SECRETARIAT**

HYDROGRAPHY

HYDROGRAPHIC SYSTEMS

(*Area - % State total*)

ARAGUAIA RIVER(104.990,8 km² - 37,7%)

TOCANTINS RIVER(173.429,9 km² - 62,3%)

CARTOGRAPHIC CONVENTIONS

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| | Perennial and intermittent rivers | | Built-up area - CAPITAL |
| | Paved roads | | County town |
| | Conservation Unit boundary | | Hydrographic system boundary |
| | Indigenous area boundary | | |

NOTE

This Hydrography map is based on the integration of the hydrography and hydrographic watersheds information plans for each cartographic sheet scale 1:250.000 in the international division that covers the State of Tocantins, done by IBGE and DSG. The hydrography and hydrographic watersheds information plans scale 1:250.000 are result of the following agreement: Transport and Building Secretariat - SETO / Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa) - Satellite Environmental Monitoring Group (NMA) / Planning and Environment State System (SEPLAN).

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HYDROGRAPHY

TRANPOSITION OF WATERS TO THE NORTHEAST (PLANNED)

**TOCANTINS STATE GOVERNMENT
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT SECRETARIAT**

MARANHÃO

PARÁ

PIAUI

BAHIA

GOIÁS

MAP OF THE TOCANTINS RIVER BASIN

Environmental Protection Areas (EPA):

- Xambioá Indigenous Area
- Nascentes de Araguaina EPA
- Khraolândia Indigenous Area
- Bananal/Cantão Island EPA
- Lajeado Range EPA
- Lago de Palmas EPA
- Araguaia National Park
- Araguaia Indigenous Land National Park
- Meandros do Araguaia EPA
- Santa Teresa River Mouth EPA
- Tabatinga Range EPA

Indigenous Areas:

- Xambioá Indigenous Area
- Nascentes de Araguaina EPA
- Khraolândia Indigenous Area
- Bananal/Cantão Island EPA
- Lajeado Range EPA
- Lago de Palmas EPA
- Araguaia National Park
- Araguaia Indigenous Land National Park
- Meandros do Araguaia EPA
- Santa Teresa River Mouth EPA
- Tabatinga Range EPA

Transposition of waters to the Northeast (planned)

SEPLAN
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT SECRETARIAT

ESTADO DO TOCANTINS

DESENVOLVIMENTO ECOLOGICO-ECONÔMICO DO TOCANTINS

EPA - Environmental Protection Area

POLYCONIC PROJECTION
Central Meridian = 48° 00' 00" W. Gr.



**TOCANTINS STATE GOVERNMENT
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT SECRETARIAT**

HYDROGRAPHIC WATERSHEDS
(*Area - % of total State*)

ARAGUAIA RIVER HYDROGRAPHIC SYSTEM
(*Area : 104.990,8 km² - 37,7% of State total*)

- A1 - Araguaia River watershed (15.980,5 km² - 5,7%)
- A2 - Riozinho River watershed (10.737,7 km² - 3,9%)
- A3 - Javaés River watershed (12.433,7 km² - 4,5%)
- A4 - Formoso River watershed (20.736,7 km² - 7,4%)
- A5 - Pium River watershed (5.016,5 km² - 1,8%)
- A6 - Côco River watershed (6.713,6 km² - 2,4%)
- A7 - Caiapó River watershed (5.569,5 km² - 2,0%)
- A8 - Lajeado River watershed (6.066,4 km² - 2,2%)
- A9 - Bananal River watershed (2.880,4 km² - 1,0%)
- A10 - Mato da Banana River watershed (1.672,9 km² - 0,6%)
- A11 - Cunhás River watershed (2.710,3 km² - 1,0%)
- A12 - Jenipapo River watershed (1.686,8 km² - 0,6%)
- A13 - Muricizal River watershed (3.291,8 km² - 1,2%)
- A14 - Lontra River watershed (3.926,0 km² - 1,4%)
- A15 - Corda River watershed (3.511,8 km² - 1,3%)
- A16 - Piranhas River watershed (2.056,2 km² - 0,7%)

TOCATINS RIVER HYDROGRAPHIC SYSTEM
(*Area of 173.429,9 km² - 62,3% of State total*)

- T1 - Araguaia River watershed (59.513,3 km² - 21,5%)
- T2 - Santa Teresa River watershed (5.974,9 km² - 2,1%)
- T3 - Paraná River watershed (7.949,3 km² - 2,9%)
- T4 - Palma River watershed (17.373,0 km² - 6,2%)
- T5 - Manuel Alves da Natividade River watershed (14.938,0 km² - 5,4%)
- T6 - São Valério River watershed (2.135,2 km² - 0,8%)
- T7 - Santo Antônio River watershed (3.030,0 km² - 1,1%)
- T8 - Crixás River watershed (3.477,2 km² - 1,2%)
- T9 - Balsas River watershed (12.386,7 km² - 4,4%)
- T10 - Sono's River watershed (24.041,5 km² - 8,6%)
- T11 - Mangues River watershed (2.852,6 km² - 1,0%)
- T12 - Perdida River watershed (9.611,4 km² - 3,5%)
- T13 - Manuel Alves Pequeno River watershed (1.513,3 km² - 0,5%)
- T14 - Manuel Alves Grande River watershed (8.633,5 km² - 3,1%)

CARTOGRAPHIC CONVENTIONS

	Perennial and intermittent rivers		Built-up area - CAPITAL
	Paved roads		County town
	Conservation Unit boundary		Hydrographic system boundary
	Indigenous Area boundary		Hydrographic watershed boundary

NOTE

This Hydrographic watersheds map is based on the integration of the hydrographic watersheds information plans for each cartographic sheet scale 1:250.000 in the international division that covers the State of Tocantins, done by IBGE and DSG. The hydrographic watersheds information plan scale 1:250.000 is the result of the following agreement: Transport and Building Secretariat - SETO / Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa) - Satellite Environmental Monitoring Group (NMA) / Planning and Environment State System (SEPLAN).

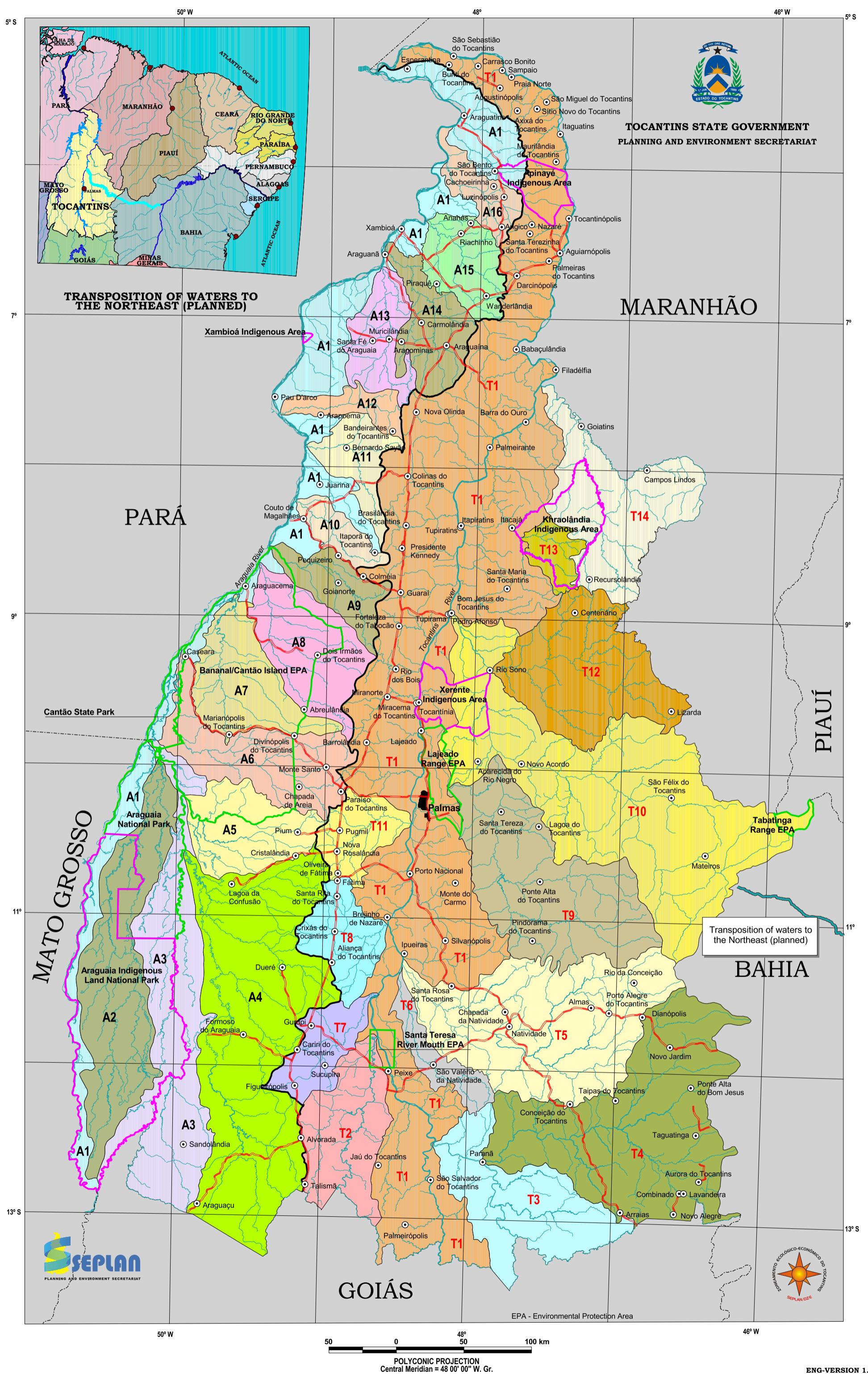
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HYDROGRAPHIC WATERSHEDS





**TOCANTINS STATE GOVERNMENT
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT SECRETARIAT**

HYDROELECTRIC POTENTIAL

OPERATIONAL HIDROELECTRIC POWER PLANTS - Power (MW)

UHE* Agrotrafo	9,80
UHE Bagagem	0,28
UHE Corujão	0,64
UHE Diacal	5,10
UHE Dianópolis	5,00
UHE Isamu Ikeda	28,60
UHE Lajeado	1,80
UHE Lajes	2,40
UHE Palmeiras	5,00
UHE Ponte Alta	0,30
UHE Sobrado	5,00
UHE Taguatinga	1,80

PROJECTED HIDROELECTRIC POWER PLANTS - Power (MW)

UHE Água Limpa	14,00
UHE Areia	9,00
UHE Cachoeira da Velha	44,00
UHE Caetana	10,00
UHE Estreito	1.200,00
UHE Ipueiras	600,00
UHE Manuel Alves Grande	134,00
UHE Natividade I	72,00
UHE Peixe	800,00
UHE Santa Isabel	2.200,00
UHE São Domingos	315,00
UHE Serra Quebrada	1.328,00
UHE Sono IIIB	930,00
UHE Tupiratins	1.000,00

HIDROELECTRIC POWER PLANTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION - Power (MW)

UHE Fumaça	5,00
UHE Luis Eduardo Magalhães	850,00

* UHE - Hydroelectric Power Plant

CARTOGRAPHIC CONVENTIONS

-  Perennial and intermittent rivers
-  Paved road
-  Conservation Unit boundary
-  Indian Area boundary
-  Built-up area - CAPITAL
-  County town
-  Hydroelectric power plant
-  Hydroelectric power plant lake
(present, planned and being built)

NOTE

This Hydroelectric Potential map is based on the integration of the Hydrography information plans for each cartographic sheet scale 1:250.000 in the international division that covers the State of Tocantins, done by IBGE and DSG and data from Infrastructure Secretariat.

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**TOCANTINS STATE GOVERNMENT
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HIGHWAY AND RAILWAY SYSTEM

- Paved road
- Road being paved
- Road under construction
- Road pavement contracted
- Road base and pavement contracted
- Final engineer project contracted
- Dirt road
- Norte-Sul Railway (under construction)

CARTOGRAPHIC CONVENTIONS

- River port
- Planned river port
- State road
- Federal road
- Perennial and intermittent rivers
- Conservation Unit boundary
- Indigenous area boundary
- Built-up area - CAPITAL
- County town

NOTE

This Highway and Railway System map is based on the data available at the Planning and Environment Secretariat and completed with data furnished by the Infrastructure Secretariat.

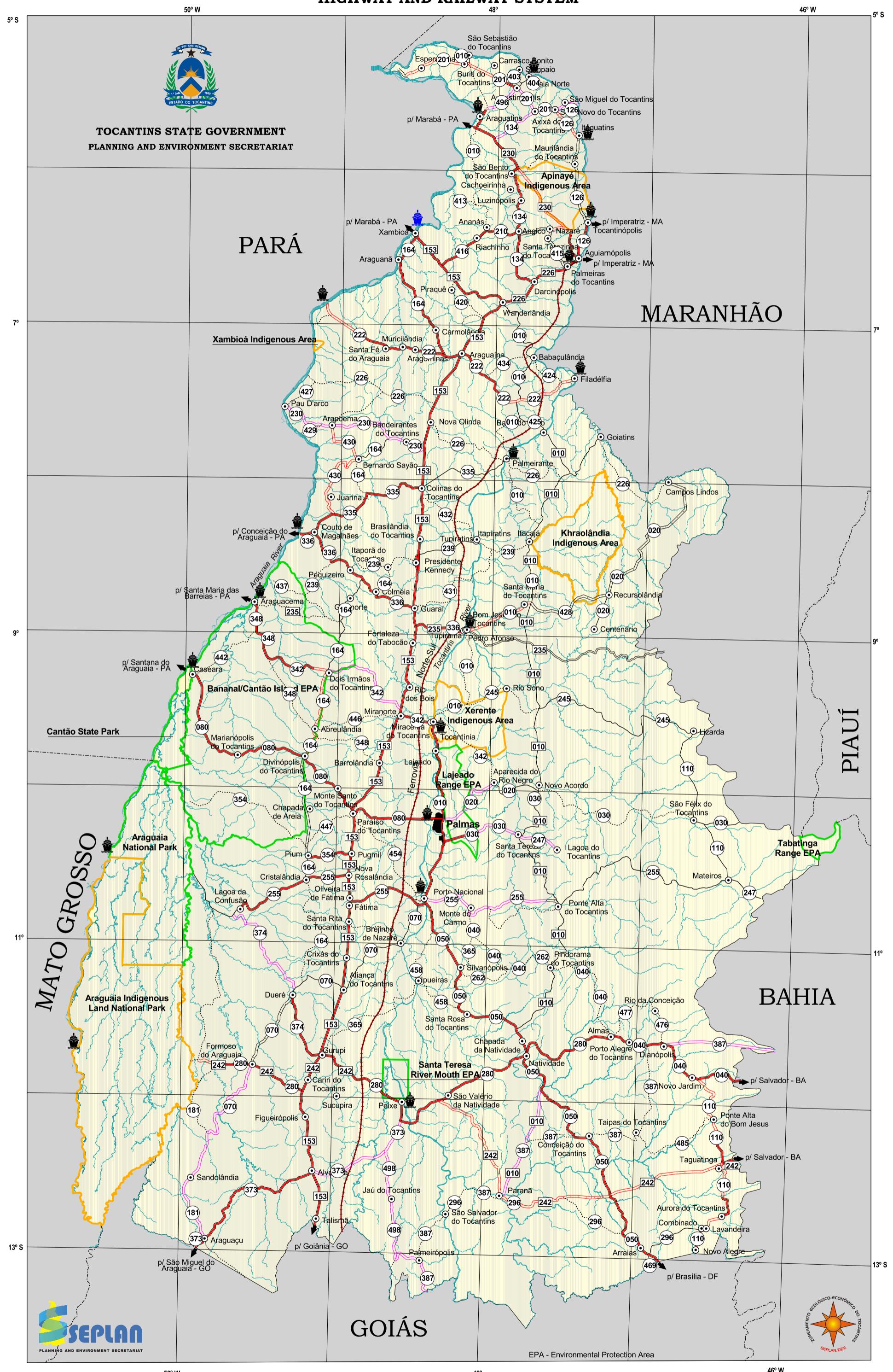
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HIGHWAY AND RAILWAY SYSTEM





TOCANTINS STATE GOVERNMENT PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT SECRETARIAT

AGROECOLOGICAL REGIONS

I - PALEO-MESOZOIC AND MESO-CENOZOIC SEDIMENTARY BASINS DOMAIN

- 1** Tocantins and Araguaia confluence
- 2** Médio Tocantins depressions and flat highlands
- 3** Darcinópolis flat highlands
- 4** Ananás and Araguaina Depressions and Plateaus
- 5** Capivara River Plateau
- 6** Palmeirante Depression
- 7** Cangalha flat highlands and Range
- 8** Parnaíba Basin "Chapada" and Plateau
- 9** Sono's River region Plateaus
- 10** Sono's River and Itacajá Plateaus and Depression
- 11** Tocantins Longitudinal Depressions
- 12** Ponte Alta do Tocantins flat highlands
- 13** Jalapão "Chapadas"

II - MEDIUM AND UPPER PROTEROZOIC FOLD BELT DOMAIN

- 14** Xambioá Ranges
- 15** Xambioá Depression
- 16** Médio Araguaia Depression
- 17** Tocantins and Araguaia Interrill flat highlands
- 18** Cordilheiras Range
- 19** Cristalândia, Abreulândia and Formoso do Araguaia Depressions
- 20** Caseara and Sandolândia Depressions
- 21** Dianópolis flat highland
- 22** Taipas do Tocantins and Combinado Plateaus
- 23** Southern Tocantins flat highland

III - CENOZOIC SEDIMENTARY BASINS DOMAIN

- 24** Araguaia lowlands

IV - ARCHEAN VOLCANO-SEDIMENTARY AND LOWER PROTEROZOIC SEQUENCE AND METAMORPHIC COMPLEX DOMAIN

- 25** Alto Tocantins Depression
- 26** Natividade and Santa Rita do Tocantins Depression and Hills
- 27** Conceição do Tocantins Depression and Hills

V - ALLUVIAL AREAS AZONAL DOMAIN

- 28** Fluvial lowlands

CARTOGRAPHIC CONVENTIONS

Perennial and intermittent rivers

Paved roads

Built-up area - CAPITAL

County town

Conservation Units boundary

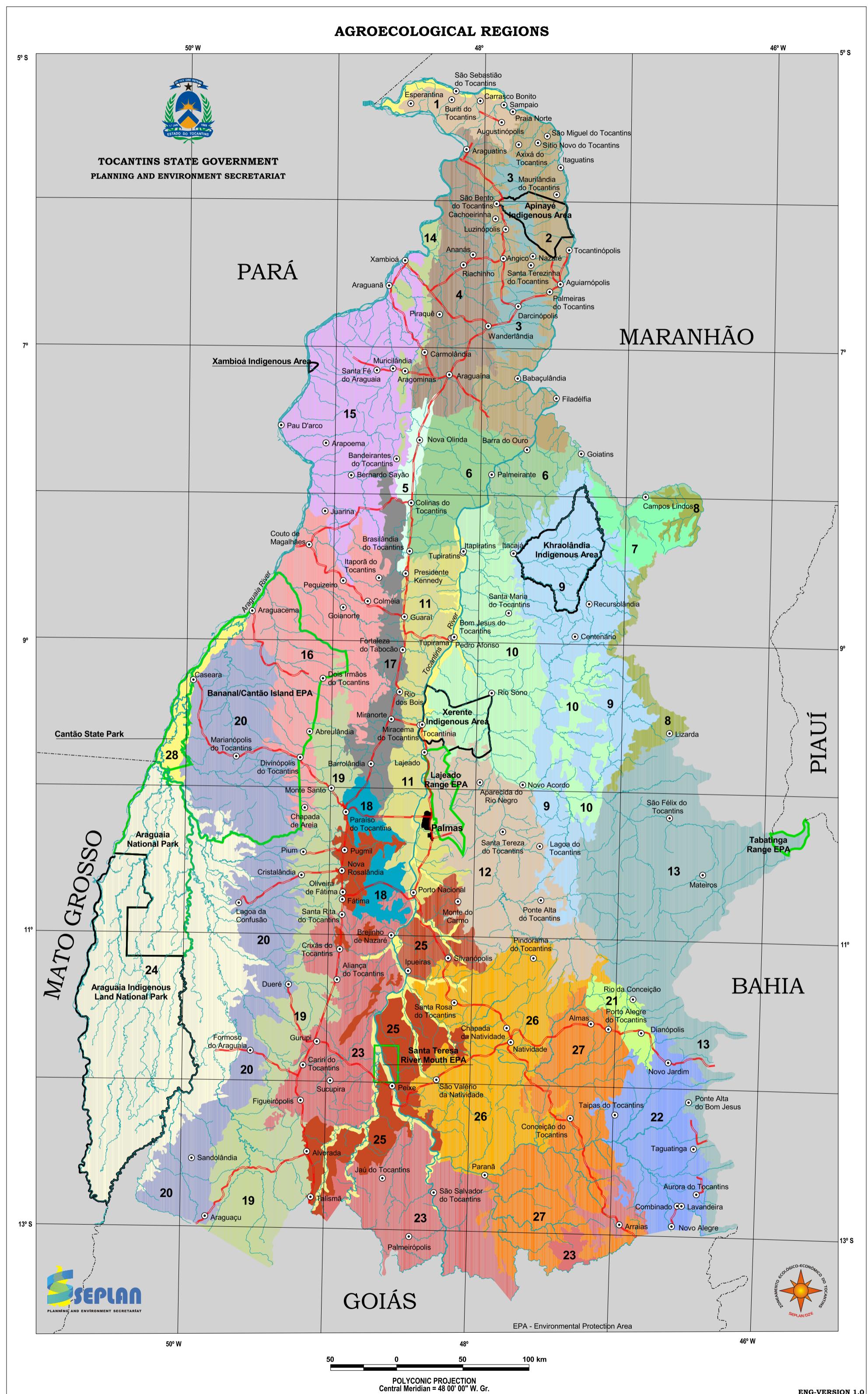
Indigenous areas boundary

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TOCANTINS STATE GOVERNMENT PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT SECRETARIAT

LAND USE POTENTIAL (*Area - % of State total*)

I - AREAS OF HIGH INVESTMENT FOR PRODUCTION

Floresta Ombrófila (Rain forest) phytoecological region

Annual tillage and intensive grazing areas (13.568,8 km² - 4,9%)

- AP1 - areas which are characterized by intermediate to stable ecodynamic, morphogenetic processes of very slow to fast diffuse run-off and mass movements: creeping and flowage, with dominant effects or sheet and rill erosion. The predominant soils are Red-Yellow Latosols and Red-Yellow Podzols associated with Sandy soils and Lithosols, presenting medium to clayey texture and plain to smooth relief. Lands in this class present moderate limitations to sustainable production, requiring little investment (10.379,2 km² - 3,8%)
- AP2 - areas which are characterized by stable to intermediate ecodynamic, morphogenetic processes of medium diffuse run-off and mass movements: creeping and flowage, with dominant effects of sheet and rill erosion. Red-Yellow Podzols soil with inclusions of Red-Yellow Latosols associated with Concretionary soils, presenting textures that go from sandy to medium and medium to clayey on a smooth to undulated relief (locally plain to very smooth). Lands in this class present moderate to strong limitations for sustainable production and may require intense investment (8.189,6 km² - 1,1%)

Intensive grazing and annual tillage areas (8.658,8 km² - 3,1%)

- AP3 - areas which are characterized by unstable to very unstable ecodynamic, morphogenetic processes of very slow to medium diffuse run-off and mass movements: creeping and flowage, with dominant effects or sheet, rill and gully erosion. The predominant soils are Red-Yellow Latosols associated with Red-Yellow Podzolic Soils, Sandy soils, Plinthic soils, Cambisols and Lithic Soils, presenting sandy to medium and medium to clayey texture and plain to smooth relief (locally rough). Lands in this class present aptness for cultivated graze and moderate limitations to sustainable annual production, requiring moderate investment.

Seasonal forest (Floresta Estacional) phytoecological region

Annual tillage and intensive grazing areas (2.188,5 km² - 0,8%)

- AP4 - areas which are characterized by stable to intermediate ecodynamic, morphogenetic processes of very slow diffuse run-off, with dominant effects or sheet, rill and gully erosion. The predominant soils are Red-Yellow Latosols associated with ambisols and Lithic Soils, presenting medium to clayey texture and plain to smooth relief. Lands in this class present moderate to strong limitations for sustainable production and may require intense investment (1.953,9 km² - 0,7%)
- AP5 - areas characterized by stable to intermediate ecodynamic, morphogenetic process of very slow diffuse run-off, with dominant effects of sheet, rill and gully erosion. The predominant class of soil is Red-Yellow Latosol associated with Cambisols and Lithic Soils, presenting clayey texture on mainly plain to smooth relief (sometimes strongly undulated). Lands in this class present moderate to strong limitations for sustainable production, requiring intense investment (234,6 km² - 0,1%)

Savannah (Cerrado) Phytoecological region

Annual tillage and intensive grazing areas (51.851,9 km² - 18,6%)

- AP6 - areas which are characterized by very stable to moderate ecodynamic, morphogenetic processes of medium to fast diffuse run-off and concentrated along drainage runways, with dominant effects of sheet and rill erosion. The predominant soils are Red-Yellow Latosols associated with Cambisols and Lithic Soils, presenting medium to clayey texture and plain to smooth relief. Lands in this class present moderate to strong limitations to sustainable production and may require intense investment (738,3 km² - 0,3%)
- AP7 - Areas characterized by stable to intermediate ecodynamic, morphogenetic processes of medium diffuse run-off, with dominant effects of sheet and rill erosion. The predominant soil is Dark-Red Podzol associated with Dark-Red Latosol, Red-Yellow Latosol and Sandy soils, clayey texture, plain to smoothly undulated relief (sometimes strongly undulated). Lands in this class present moderate to strong limitations for sustainable production and may require intense investment (2.567,1 km² - 0,9%)
- AP8 - Areas characterized by very stable to intermediate ecodynamic, morphogenetic processes of very slow to medium diffuse run-off and mass movements: sliding and creeping, with dominant effects of sheet, rill and gully erosion to fast earth mass movements. Red-Yellow Latosols, Red-Yellow Podzolic Soils, Concretionary Soils, Lithic Soils, Dark-Red Latosol, Yellow Latosol and Sandy soils in various associations, presenting medium to clayey, sandy to medium and clayey to very clayey textures on plain relief (sometimes strongly undulated). Lands in this class present moderate to strong limitations for sustainable production and may require intense investment (48.546,5 km² - 17,4%)

Intensive grazing and annual tillage areas (30.975,7 km² - 11,1%)

- AP9 - areas characterized by intermediate to very unstable ecodynamic, morphogenetic processes of very slow to medium diffuse run-off and mass movements: creeping and flowage, with dominant effects of sheet, rill and gully erosion, earth mass movements and floods. The predominant soils are Red-Yellow Podzols and Red-Yellow Latosols in various associations with Concretionary soils, Lithic Soils, Sandy soils, Cambisols, Plinthic soils, Dark-Red Latosols, Hydromorphic soils and Yellow Latosol, presenting medium to clayey, sandy and sandy to medium texture on plain to smooth relief (sometimes strongly undulated). Lands in this class present aptness for cultivated graze and moderate to strong limitations for sustainable annual production and may require intense investment.

II - AREAS OF MEDIUM INVESTMENT FOR PRODUCTION

Savannah (Cerrado) Phytoecological region

Semi-intensive grazing and/or silviculture areas (14.291,3 km² - 5,1%)

- AP10 - areas characterized by stable ecodynamic, morphogenetic processes of medium diffuse run-off, with dominant effects of sheet and rill erosion. The predominant soils are associations of Concretionary soils With Red-Yellow Latosols, presenting sandy to medium and medium to clayey texture on plain relief. Lands in this class present aptness for natural grassland, and also aptness for cultivated grassland and silviculture.

III - AREAS OF LOW INVESTMENT FOR PRODUCTION

Savannah (Cerrado) Phytoecological region

Silviculture and/or extensive grazing areas (8.880,4 km² - 3,2%)

- AP11 - areas characterized by stable to unstable ecodynamic, morphogenetic processes of very slow to medium diffuse run-off, with dominant effects of sheet, rill and gully erosion. The predominant soils are Sandy Soils, Red-Yellow Latosols and Concretionary soils under several different associations with Red-Yellow Podzolic Soil, Lithic Soil, "Roxo" Latosol, Yellow Latosol and Dark-Red Latosol, presenting varied textural classes, (from sandy to very clayey) on plain relief (sometimes smoothly undulated). Lands in this class present aptness for silviculture and natural grassland.

Extensive grazing areas (79.260,9 km² - 28,6%)

- AP12 - areas characterized by varied ecodynamic classes (stable to very unstable), morphogenetic processes of very slow to medium diffuse run-off and mass movements: creeping and flowage, with dominant effects of sheet, rill and gully erosion. The predominant soils are Sandy Soils, Red-Yellow Latosols and Concretionary soils under several different associations with Red-Yellow Podzolic Soils, Lithic Soils, Yellow Latosol, Plinthic soils and Dark-Red Latosol, presenting sandy and medium clayey textures, on plain to smoothly undulated relief (sometimes undulated). Lands in this class present aptness for natural grassland.

IV - SPECIAL AREAS FOR PRODUCTION

Savannah (Cerrado) Phytoecological region

Intensive grazing and annual tillage areas (9.228,2 km² - 3,3%)

- AE - areas characterized by intermediate to unstable ecodynamic, morphogenetic processes of run-off concentrated along drainage runways, movement and deposition of fine sediments, with flooding dominant effect. The predominant soils are Plinthic soils and Hydromorphic soils, presenting sandy to medium and medium to clayey textures, on predominantly plain relief. Lands in this class present aptness for planted grassland and annual cultures with moderate to strong limitations for sustainable production, almost always requiring intensive use of capital to supersede factors such as water excess, oxygen deficiency and chemical elements availability.

V - CRITICAL AREAS

Natural conservation areas (59.516,2 km² - 21,3%)

- AC - high fragility areas characterized by unstable to very unstable ecodynamic, morphogenetic processes of medium to fast diffuse run-off concentrated, with dominant effect of sheet, rill and gully erosion. The soil associations are composed of Sandy soils, Lithosols and Hydromorphic Gley soils. Lands in this class present no aptness for agriculture or aptness for natural and silviculture. Furthermore, this class embraces areas with slopes higher than 45%, indicated for permanent preservation, as well as water table recharge zones of key importance for water course maintenance of Araguaia and Tocantins hydrographic systems.

CARTOGRAPHIC CONVENTIONS



Perennial and intermittent rivers



Built-up area - CAPITAL



Conservation units boundary



Paved road



County town



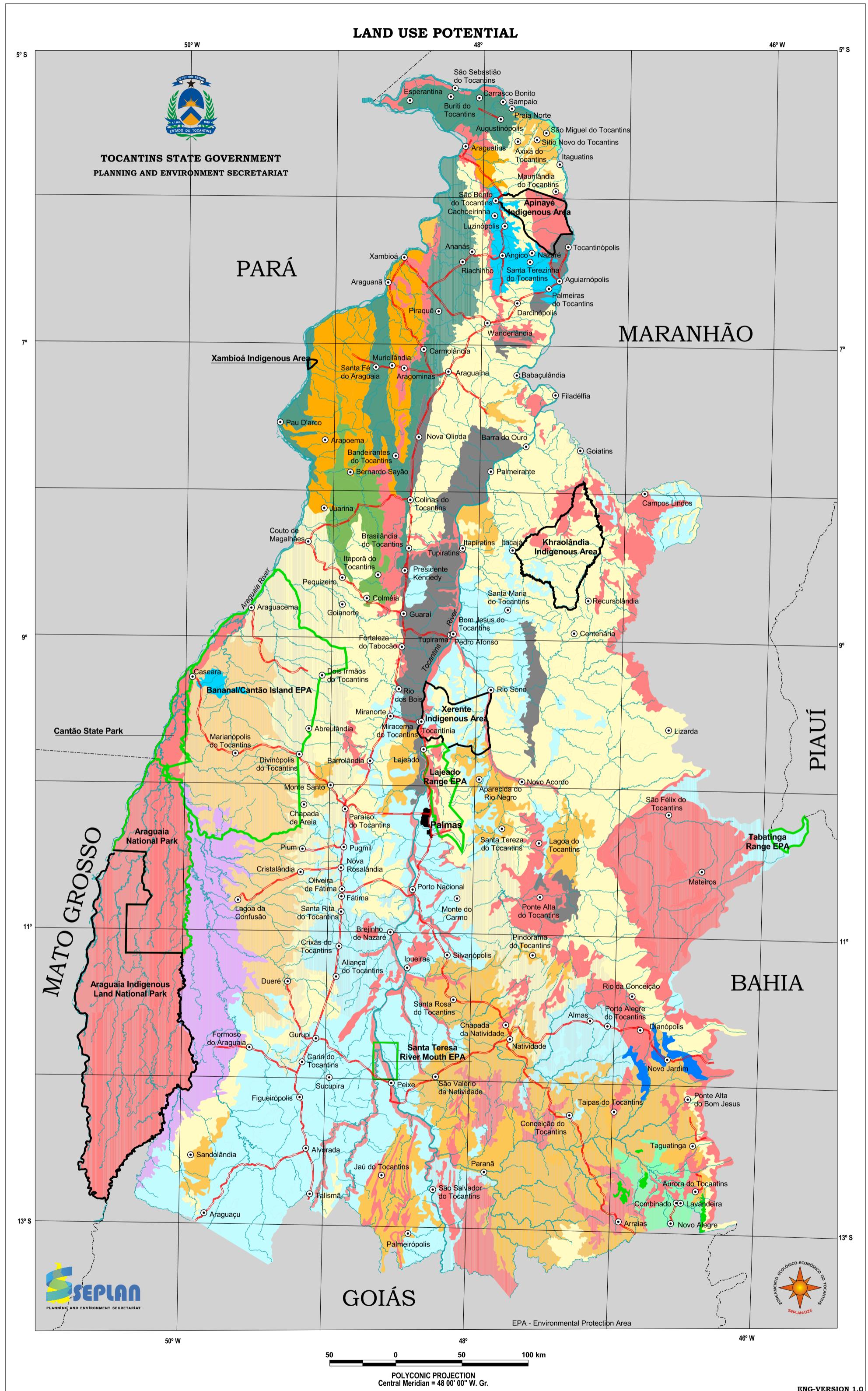
Indigenous areas boundary

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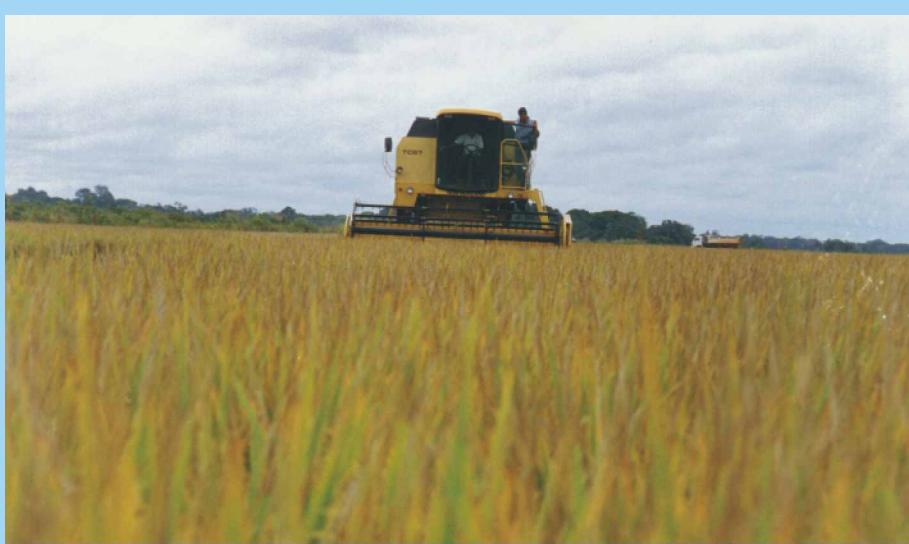


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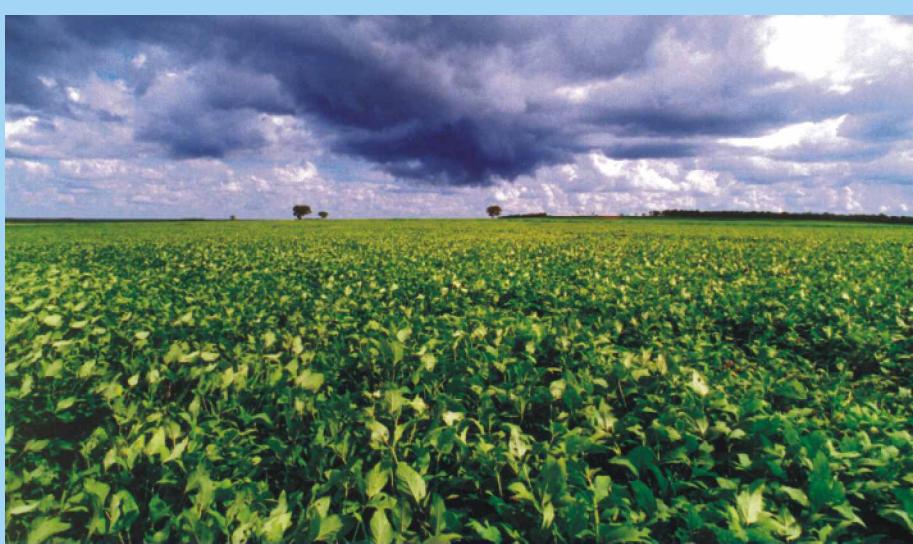
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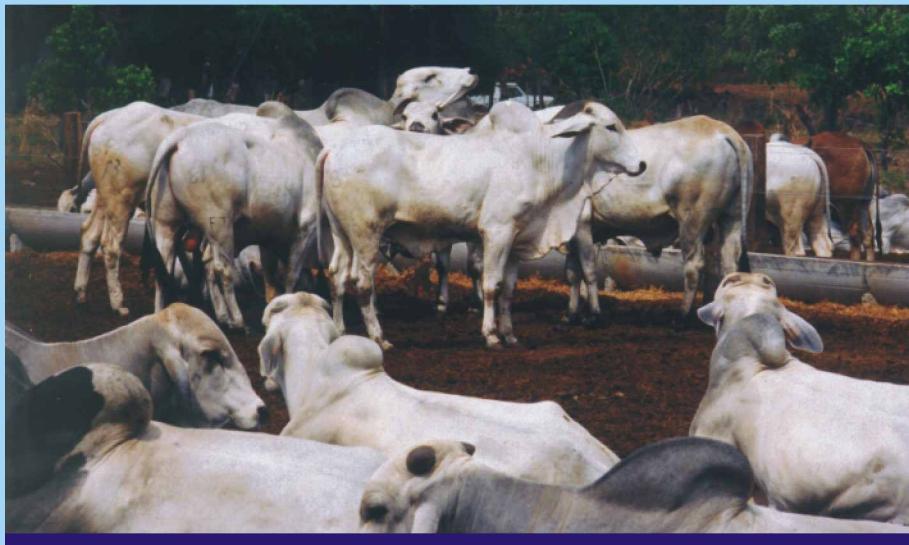
LAND USE



Rice plantation. Lagoa da Confusão.



Soybean plantation. Campos Lindos.



Beef cattle.



Extensive animal husbandry. Jalapão.



Rio Formoso Project.



Pineapple plantation. Palmas.



Fish culture. Porto Nacional.



Land tilled for soybean plantation.
Prodecer III. Pedro Afonso.

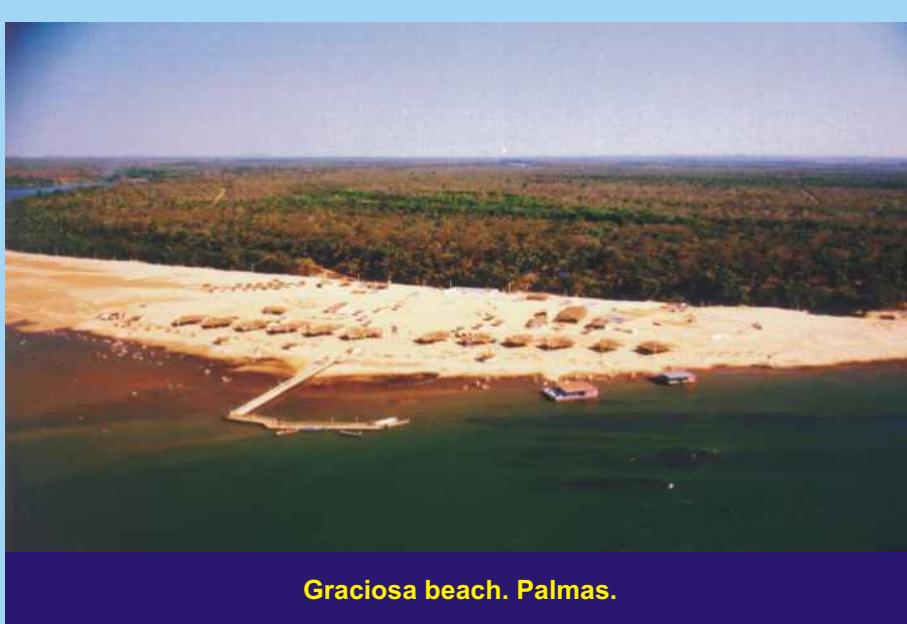


Planted grassland in Floresta ombrófila environment. Araguaína.

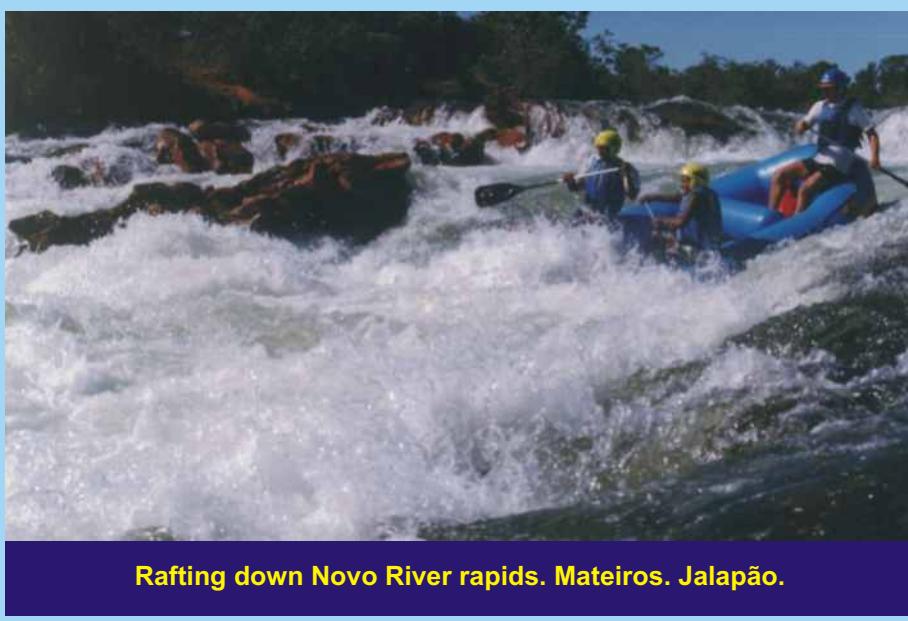


Familiar agriculture. Jalapão.

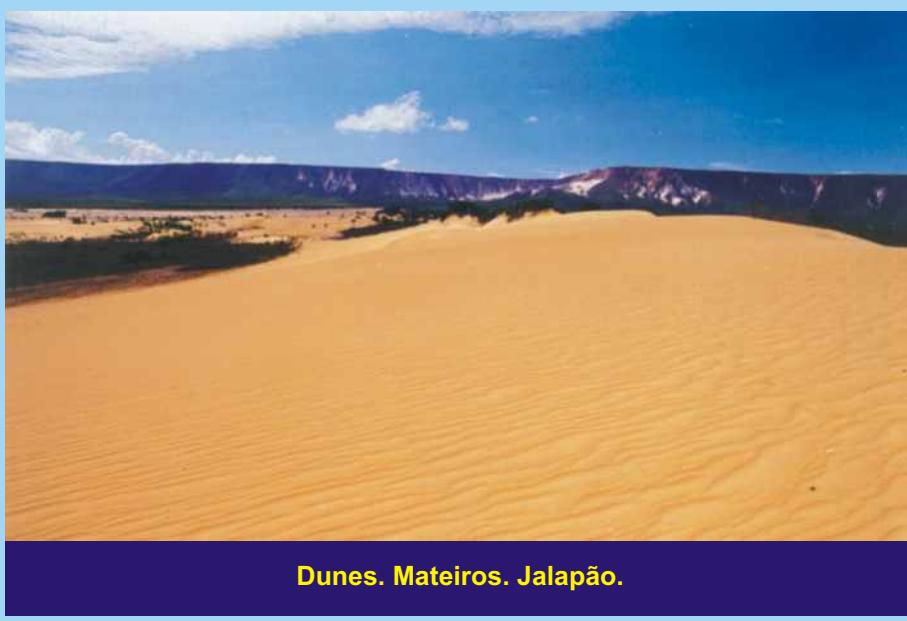
TOURISM



Graciosa beach. Palmas.



Rafting down Novo River rapids. Mateiros. Jalapão.



Dunes. Mateiros. Jalapão.



Do Meio Beach. Araguacema.



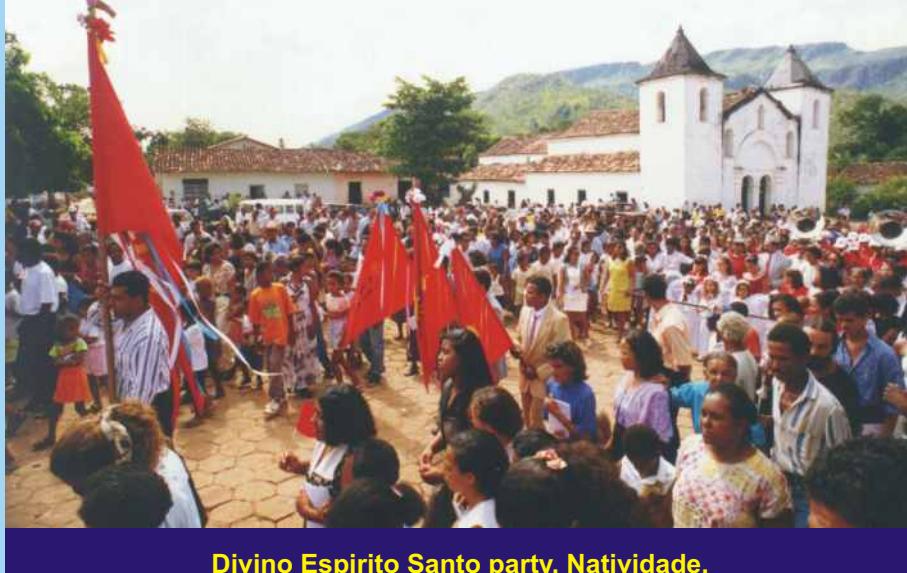
Karajá Tribe natives. Araguaia National Park Indian Land.
Ilha do Bananal.



Roncador waterfall. Taquarussu.



Nossa Senhora dos Petros Church ruins. Natividade.



Divino Espírito Santo party. Natividade.



**TOCANTINS STATE GOVERNMENT
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT SECRETARIAT**

LAND USE AND LAND COVER - 1996

**Land use and land cover classes
(Area - % of State total)**

 Forest formations - riverside woods, dense rain forest, open rain forest, deciduous seasonal forest, semi-deciduous seasonal forest and secondary forest. (36.502,1 km² - 13,1%)

 Grassland - either natural or planted grassland areas (74.982,5 km² - 26,9%)

 Tilling land - dry farming, central pivot and inundation irrigated and silviculture areas. (2.784,2 km² - 1,0%)

 Savannah (Cerrado) vegetation: savannah grasslands, dense savannah and shrubland. (157.373,4 km² - 56,6%)

 Rivers, lakes, dams and weirs. (6.474,0 km² - 2,3%)

Other - mining areas and areas compromised with urban use. (304,5 km² - 0,1%)

CARTOGRAPHIC CONVENTIONS

 Perennial and intermittent rivers

 Built-up area - CAPITAL

 Paved road

 County town

 Conservation unit boundary

 Indigenous area boundary

NOTE

This Land Use and Land Cover synthesis map was obtained from the integration of land use and land cover maps scale 1:250.000, which were based on Landsat 5 imagery interpretation, colored composition of bands TM4 - R, TM5 - G and TM3 - B, acquired in 1.996 and by field work.

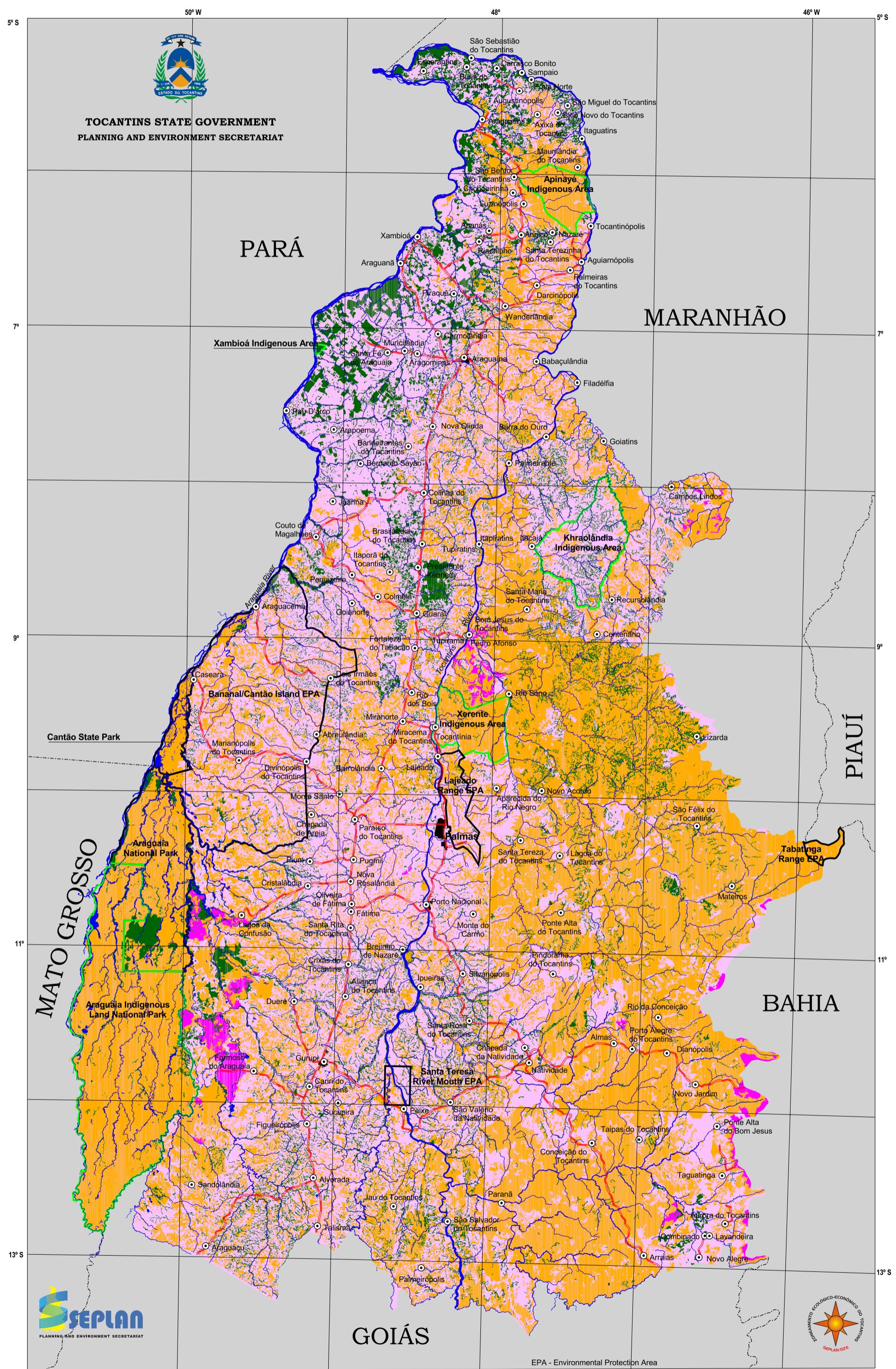
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DZE
2000**

ENG-VERSION 1.0

LAND USE AND LAND COVER - 1996





**TOCANTINS STATE GOVERNMENT
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT SECRETARIAT**

**INSTITUTIONAL AREAS AND
CONSERVATION UNITS**

(Area - % of State total)

Potential conservation areas (9.702,1 km² - 3,5%)

Indigenous areas (19.895,1 km² - 7,2%)

Legally restricted use implanted areas (29.776,5 km² - 10,7%)

High restriction

State Park (889,3 km² - 0,3%)

National Park (5.623,1 km² - 2,0%)

Low restriction

Environmental Protection Area - EPA (23.264,2 km² - 8,4%)

TECHNICAL NOTE

NATIONAL AND STATE PARK

Areas with exceptional natural attributes, conciliating integral protection of fauna, flora and natural scenes, with educational, recreational and scientific use.

INDIGENOUS AREAS

Areas traditionally occupied by native peoples, those inhabited by them on a permanent basis, those used for their productive activities and those indispensable for environmental resources preservation necessary for their welfare and physical and cultural reproduction, in accordance with their customs and traditions.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AREA

Areas interesting for environment protection, in order to guarantee human populations welfare and conserve or improve local ecological conditions.

CARTOGRAPHIC CONVENTIONS

Perennial and intermittent rivers

Paved road

Built-up area - CAPITAL

County town

NOTE

This map of Institutional Areas and Conservation Units was based on the land registry details of conservation units and indigenous areas and thematic information. Potentially conservation areas were delimited based on the following thematic data: soils potential erodibility, hydrographic watersheds, land cover and land use and information about representativity of savannah (cerrado) and forestal ecosystems as well as scenic and landscape interests.

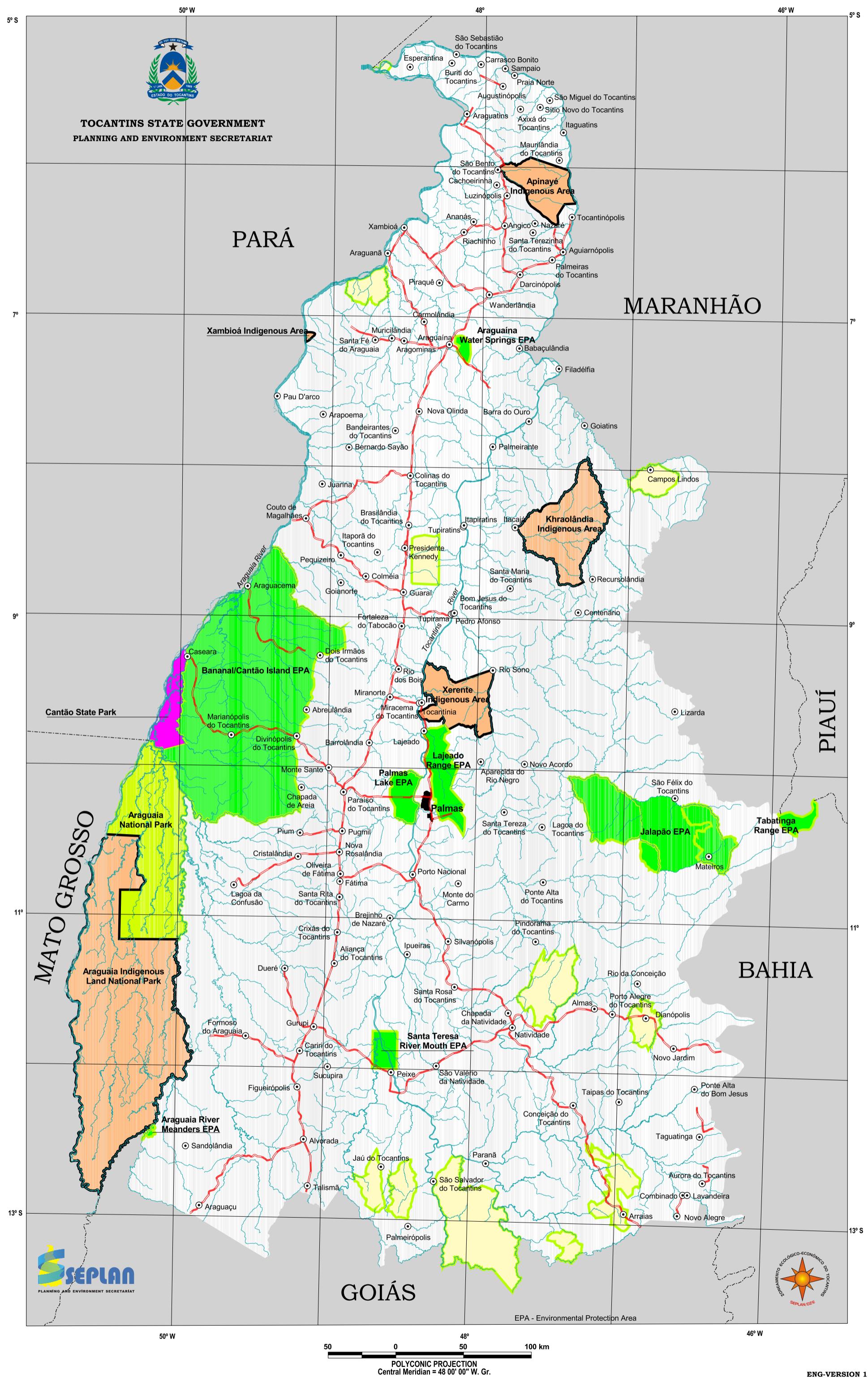
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INSTITUTIONAL AREAS AND CONSERVATION UNITS





**TOCANTINS STATE GOVERNMENT
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT SECRETARIAT**

TOURISTIC ATTRACTIONS

**NATURAL AND ECOLOGICAL
ATTRACTIOMS**



Forestal park



Forestal reserve / Preservation



Beach



Cave



Sportive fishing practice



Waterfall



Mountain climbing



Gliding practice



Thermal waters

**HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL
ATTRACTIOMS**



Historic ruins



Belvedere



Historical architecture



Heritage / Preservation

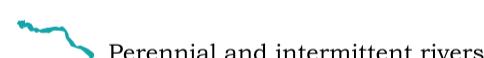


Religious temple



Touristic site

CARTOGRAPHIC CONVENTIONS



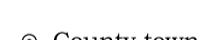
Perennial and intermittent rivers



Built-up area - CAPITAL



Paved roads



County town

NOTE

This Touristic attractions map was generated from data available at SEPLAN and information furnished by the Tourism Secretariat - SETUR, with final classification of touristic attractions types.

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TOURISTIC ATTRACTIONS



**TOCANTINS STATE GOVERNMENT
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT SECRETARIAT**

PARÁ

MARANHÃO

PIAUÍ

Cantão State Pa

MATO GROSSO

Araguaia Indigenous
Land National Park

Figure 1. The three main types of river systems.



SEPLAN
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT SECRETARIAT

ZONEAMENTO ECOLÓGICO-ECONÔMICO DO TOCANTINS



SEPLAN/DSE

EPA - Environmental Protection Area

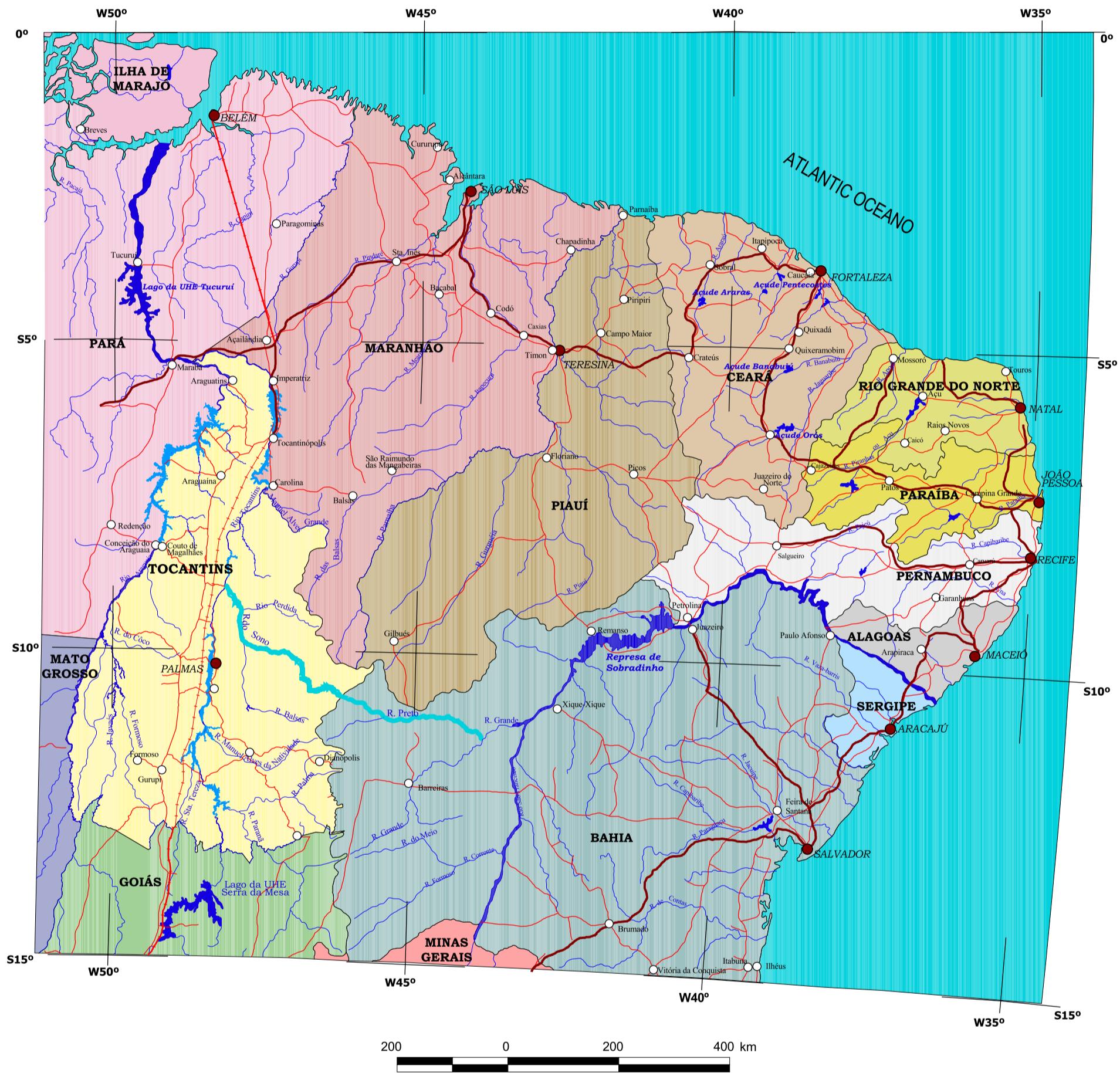
POLYCONIC PROJECTION
Central Meridian = 48° 00' 00" W. Gr.

ENG-VERSION 1.0



**TOCANTINS STATE GOVERNMENT
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT SECRETARIAT**

TRANSPOSITION OF WATERS FROM THE TOCANTINS TO THE NORTHEAST



Scale 1:8,000,000
POLYCONIC PROJECTION
Central Meridian W. Gr. 54° 00' 00"

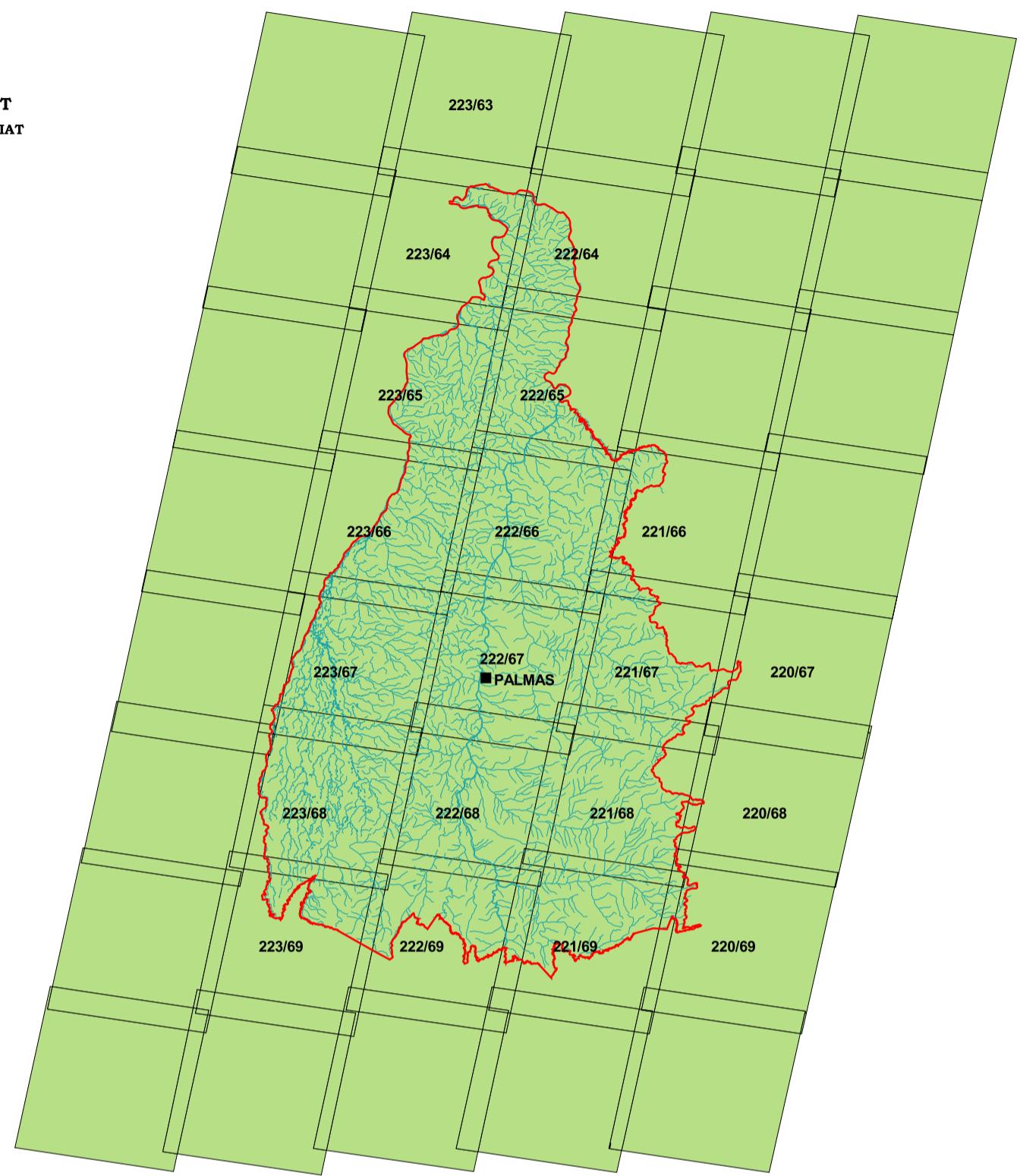
CARTOGRAPHIC CONVENTIONS

- Paved roads
- Railroad
- Planned railroad
- Perennial and intermittent rivers
- Lakes and dams
- Planned lakes and dams
- Transposition of waters to the Northeast (Planned).

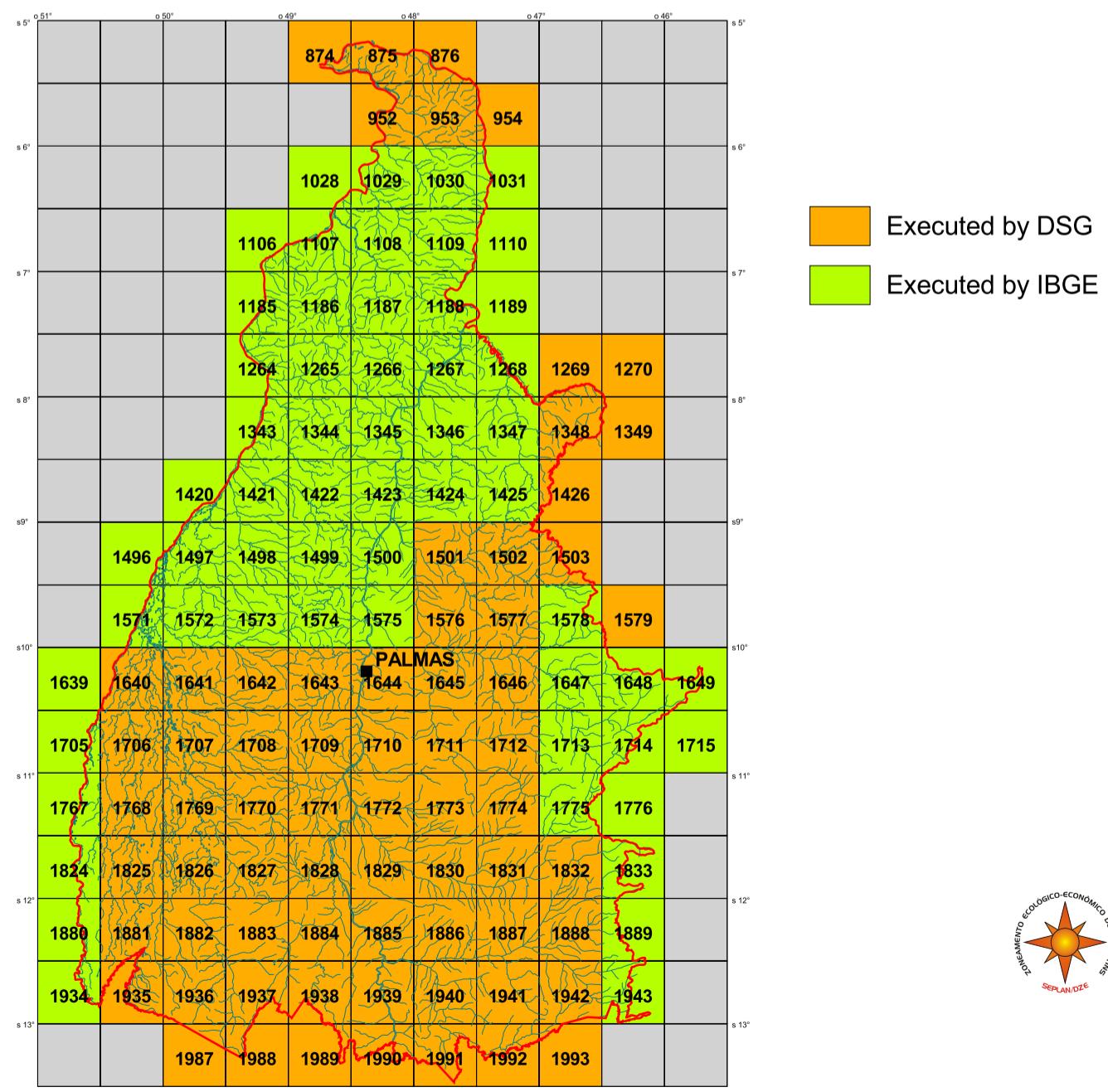


TOCANTINS STATE GOVERNMENT
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT SECRETARIAT

LANDSAT WORLD
REFERENCE SYSTEM



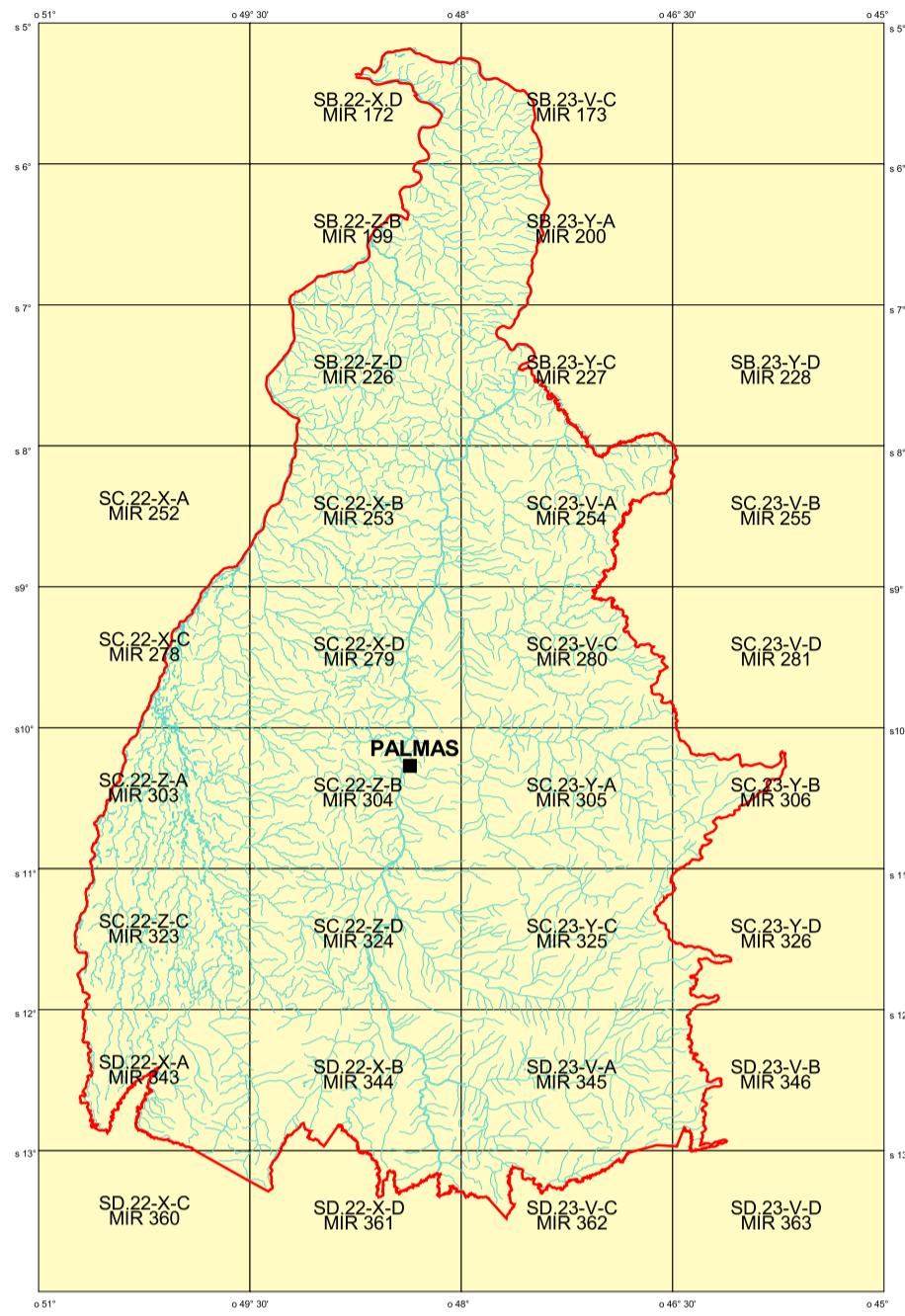
INDEX MAP
Scala 1:100.000



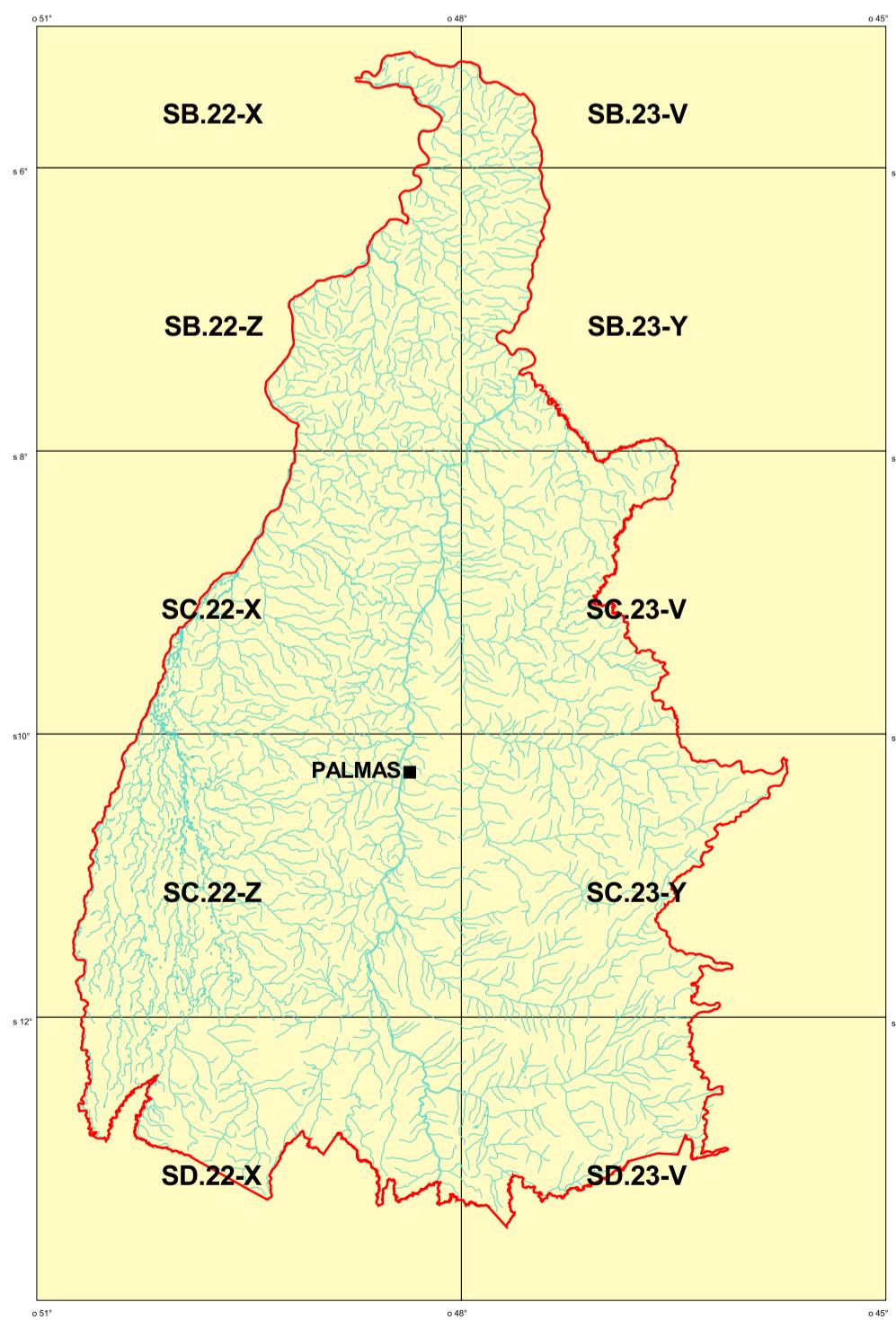


TOCANTINS STATE GOVERNMENT
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT SECRETARIAT

INDEX MAP
Scale 1:250.000



INDEX MAP
Scale 1:500.000





TOCANTINS STATE GOVERNMENT
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT SECRETARIAT

VARIABLES	1999	2002	2020
Total population (inhab.)	1,134,895*	1,300,000	2,510,000
Urban (inhab.)	820,529	988,000	2,208,000
Rural (inhab.)	314,366	312,000	302,000
Demographic density (inhab./km ²)	4.08	4.67	9.02
Illiteracy rate (%)	21.0	8.0	3.0
Infant mortality (%)	21.0	16.0	10.0
Generation of eletric power (MW)	154.0	1,174.0	8,361.0
Area covered by EPP lakes (km ²)	56.0	676.0	8,526.0
Water volume of EPP lakes (billions of m ³)	1.5	7.3	106.5
Paved roads (km)	4,805.0	8,104.0	12,500.0
Sanitation - treated water - % of urban population attended	90	95	100
Sanitation - sewage – % of urban population attended	6	45	90
Agricultural area - Total (ha)	430,665.0	557,085.0	1,361,073.0
Agricultural area - Irrigated (ha)	66,059.0	180,000.0	390,000.0
Agricultural area - Dry farm (ha)	364,606.0	377,085.0	971,073.0
Agricultural production - Total (ton.)	644,801	2,943,000	6,247,500
Irrigated rice	288,138	900,000	1,950,000
Dry farm rice	153,520	432,000	480,000
Maize	97,106	702,000	780,000
Soybean	104,604	843,000	2,926,500
Bean	1,433	66,000	111,000
GDP (US\$ 1,000.00 - US\$ 1.0 = R\$ 1.75)	1,115,245.0	1,492,422.0	6,690,171.0
Primary sector - Total	437,760.0	590,845.0	2,341,234.0
Vegetal production	70,354.0	81,428.0	300,960.0
Animal production	367,405.0	509,417.0	2,040,274.0
Industry	95,760,0	213,017.0	1,070,297.0
Services	581,725.0	688,560.0	3,278,640.0
Per Capita average rate (US\$ 1.0 = R\$ 1.75)	982.3	1,147.8	2,664.9
Revenues - Total (US\$ 1,000.00 / US\$ 1.0 = R\$ 1.75)	661,752.0	880,792.0	4,897,100.0
Ordinary revenues	136,284.0	181,395.0	1,008,534.0
Tax revenues	381,378.0	507,614.0	2,822,271.0
Transference revenues	426,427.0	567,574.0	3,155,642.0
Other revenues	99,041.0	131,824.0	732,925.0

* IBGE. Other data produced by SEPLAN.



TOCANTINS STATE GOVERNMENT
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT SECRETARIAT

