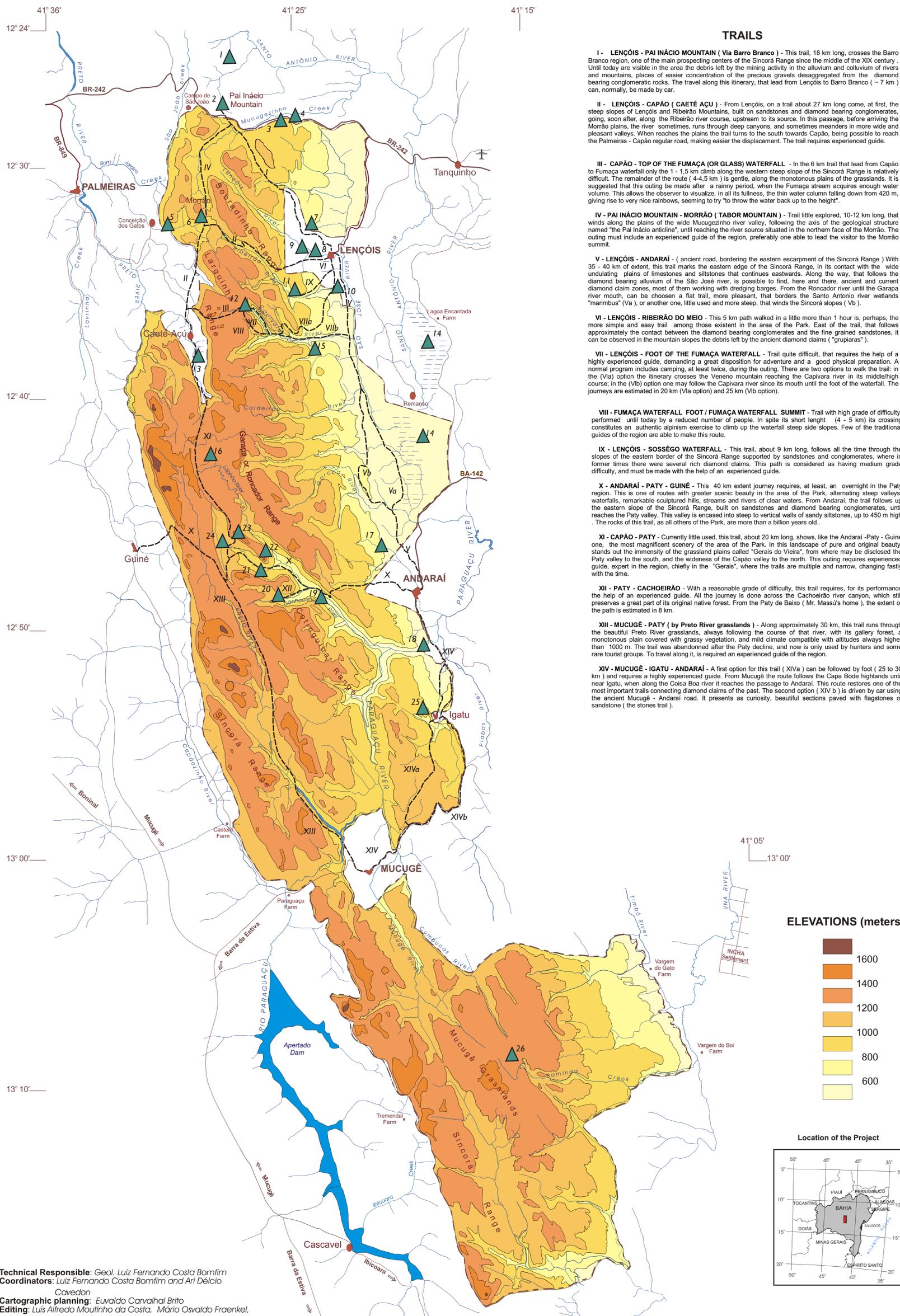


Chapada Diamantina National Park Bahia State, Northeast Brazil



TRAILS

- I - LENÇÓIS - PAI INÁCIO MOUNTAIN (Via Barro Branco)** - This trail, 18 km long, crosses the Barro Branco region, one of the main prospecting centers of the Sincorá Range since the middle of the XIX century. Until today are visible in the area the debris left by the mining activity in the alluvium and colluvium of rivers and mountains, places of easier concentration of the precious gravels desaggregated from the diamond bearing conglomeratic rocks. The travel along this itinerary, that lead from Lençóis to Barro Branco (~ 7 km) can, normally, be made by car.
- II - LENÇÓIS - CAPÃO (CAETÊ AÇU)** - From Lençóis, on a trail about 27 km long come, at first, the steep slopes of Lençóis and Ribeirão Mountains, built on sandstones and diamond bearing conglomerates, going, soon after, along the Ribeirão river course, upstream to its source. In this passage, before arriving the Morrão plains, places of easier concentration of the precious gravels desaggregated from the diamond bearing conglomeratic rocks. The travel along this itinerary, that lead from Lençóis to Capão (~ 7 km) can, normally, be made by car.
- III - CAPÃO - TOP OF THE FUMAÇA (OR GLASS) WATERFALL** - In the 6 km trail that lead from Capão to Fumaça waterfall only the 1 - 1.5 km climb along the western steep slope of the Sincorá Range is relatively difficult. The remainder of the route (4.4,5 km) is gentle, along the monotonous plains of the grasslands. It is suggested that this outing be made after a rainy period, when the Fumaça stream acquires enough water volume. This allows the observer to visualize, in all its fullness, the thin water column falling down from 420 m, giving rise to very nice rainbows, seeming to try "to throw the water back up to the height".
- IV - PAI INÁCIO MOUNTAIN - MORRÃO (TABOR MOUNTAIN)** - Trail little explored, 10-12 km long, that winds along the plains of the wide Mucugezinho river valley, following the axis of the geological structure named "the Pai Inácio anticline", until reaching the river source situated in the northern face of the Morrão. The outing must include an experienced guide of the region, preferably one able to lead the visitor to the Morrão summit.
- V - LENÇÓIS - ANDARAÍ** (ancient road, bordering the eastern escarpment of the Sincorá Range) With 35 - 40 km of extent, this trail marks the eastern edge of the Sincorá Range, in its contact with the wide undulating plains of limestones and siltstones that continues eastwards. Along the way, that follows the diamond bearing alluvium of the São José river, is possible to find, here and there, ancient and current diamond claim zones, most of them working with dredging barges. From the Roncador river until the Garapa river mouth, can be chosen a flat trail, more pleasant, that borders the Santo Antonio river wetlands "marimbubus" (Va), or another one, little used and more steep, that winds the Sincorá slopes (Vb).
- VI - LENÇÓIS - RIBEIRÃO DO MEIO** - This 5 km path walked in a little more than 1 hour is, perhaps, the more simple and easy trail among those existent in the area of the Park. East of the trail, that follows approximately the contact between the diamond bearing conglomerates and the fine grained sandstones, it can be observed in the mountain slopes the debris left by the ancient diamond claims ("gruiparas").
- VII - LENÇÓIS - FOOT OF THE FUMAÇA WATERFALL** - Trail quite difficult, that requires the help of a highly experienced guide, demanding a great disposition for adventure and a good physical preparation. A normal program includes camping, at least twice, during the outing. There are two options to walk the trail: in the (Va) option the itinerary crosses the Veneno mountain reaching the Capivara river in its middle/high course; in the (Vb) option one may follow the Capivara river since its mouth until the foot of the waterfall. The journeys are estimated in 20 km (Via option) and 25 km (Vb option).
- VIII - FUMAÇA WATERFALL FOOT / FUMAÇA WATERFALL SUMMIT** - Trail with high grade of difficulty, performed until today by a reduced number of people. In spite its short length (4 - 5 km) its crossing constitutes an authentic alpinism exercise to climb up the waterfall steep side slopes. Few of the traditional guides of the region are able to make this route.
- IX - LENÇÓIS - SOSSÊGO WATERFALL** - This trail, about 9 km long, follows all the time through the slopes of the eastern border of the Sincorá Range supported by sandstones and conglomerates, where in former times there were several rich diamond claims. This path is considered as having medium grade difficulty, and must be made with the help of an experienced guide.
- X - ANDARAÍ - PATY - GUINÉ** - This 40 km extent journey requires, at least, an overnight in the Paty region. This is one of routes with greater scenic beauty in the area of the Park, alternating steep valleys, waterfalls, remarkable sculptured hills, streams and rivers of clear waters. From Andaraí, the trail follows up the eastern slope of the Sincorá Range, built on sandstones and diamond bearing conglomerates, until reaches the Paty valley. This valley is enclosed into steep to vertical walls of sandy siltstones, up to 450 m high. The rocks of this trail, as all others of the Park, are more than a billion years old.
- XI - CAPÃO - PATY** - Currently little used, this trail, about 20 km long, shows, like the Andaraí - Paty - Guiné one, the most magnificent scenery of the area of the Park. In this landscape of pure and original beauty, stands out the immensity of the grassland plains called "Gerais do Vieira", from where may be disclosed the Paty valley to the south, and the wideness of the Capão valley to the north. This outing requires experienced guide, expert in the region, chiefly in the "Gerais", where the trails are multiple and narrow, changing fastly with the time.
- XII - PATY - CACHOEIRÃO** - With a reasonable grade of difficulty, this trail requires, for its performance the help of an experienced guide. All the journey is done across the Cachoeirão river canyon, which still preserves a great part of its original native forest. From the Paty de Baixo (Mr. Mass's home), the extent of the path is estimated in 8 km.
- XIII - MUCUGÊ - PATY (by Preto River grasslands)** - Along approximately 30 km, this trail runs through the beautiful Preto River grasslands, always following the course of that river, with its gallery forest, a monotonous plain covered with grassy vegetation, and mild climate compatible with altitudes always higher than 1000 m. The trail was abandoned after the Paty decline, and now is only used by hunters and some rare tourist groups. To travel along it, is required an experienced guide of the region.
- XIV - MUCUGÊ - IGATU - ANDARAÍ** - A first option for this trail (XIVa) can be followed by foot (25 to 30 km) and requires a highly experienced guide. From Mucugê the route follows the Capa Bode highlands until near Igatu, when along the Coisa Boa river it reaches the passage to Andaraí. This route restores one of the most important trails connecting diamond claims of the past. The second option (XIV b) is driven by car using the ancient Mucugê - Andaraí road. It presents as curiosity, beautiful sections paved with flagstones of sandstone (the stones trail).

TOURIST SITES

- 1 CAMEL OR CALUMBI MOUNTAIN** - Located about 4 km north to the Pai Inácio Mountain is one of the postcards of the Chapada Diamantina, with its silhouette featuring the profile of a camel. With an altitude of 1.050 m it is an erosive remnant of the Sincorá Range sculptured in sandstones and siltstones.
- 2 PAI INÁCIO MOUNTAIN** - Considered by many people as the symbol of the Chapada Diamantina, is located along the north side of the Federal Highway BR - 242, 28 km far from Lençóis. It is an erosive remnant of the Sincorá Range, with 1.120 m of altitude, supported by sandstones and siltstones.
- 3 MUCUGEZINHO** - Tourist spot of easy access, 20 km far from Lençóis, is situated in the Mucugezinho river, at the BR - 242 margins. It is a natural slide in the river bed, made up of eolian sandstones that culminates in a deep pool of dark waters.
- 4 DEVIL'S - POOL** - Situated in the Mucugezinho river bed, 1,5 km downstream the natural slide, it is a deep and wide pool scoured in sandstones and conglomerates. The high lateral steep slopes of the pool serve as springboard to the swimmers.
- 5 CONCEIÇÃO DOS GATOS WATERFALL** - With a height of about 40 m, is situated at the vicinity of the settlement of the same name, in a tributary of the right margin of the Preto river, 14 km far from Palmeiras. It is supported by sandstones and conglomeratic sandstones.
- 6 MORRÃO OR TABOR MOUNTAIN** - Standing alone at the center of a prairie, at 1.418 m of altitude, is another erosive remnant of the Sincorá Range, and is situated in the axis of the geological structure named Pai Inácio anticline. The easier access is by the Palmeiras/Capão road, through the small village of Campinas.
- 7 LAPÃO CAVE** - Localized 4 km NW from Lençóis, it only can be reached by foot. It is about 1.200 m long, and constitutes the greatest Brazilian cave sculptured in sandy and conglomeratic rocks.
- 8 SERRANO WATERFALL / COLOR SAND CAVES** - Situated in the neighborhood of Lençóis, the Serrano waterfall was entirely sculptured in conglomeratic rocks. The Color Sand Caves are formed by weathered conglomerates, where fragments of several compositions and hues were decomposed.
- 9 PRIMAVERA WATERFALL / CACHOEIRINHA / PARAISO POOL** - Places situated somewhat upstream of the Serrano waterfall, in the Lençóis river and secondary streams, where the water courses cross sandstones and diamond bearing conglomerates.
- 10 RIBEIRÃO DO MEIO / RIBEIRÃO DE BAIXO** - Places situated in the Ribeirão river bed, approximately 5 km south from Lençóis. The Ribeirão do Meio is a natural toboggan built on sandstones and conglomerates, in all similar to the Mucugezinho one (see # 3). The Ribeirão de Baixo is an wide and deep pool localized at the mouth of the river.
- 11 SOSSEGO WATERFALL** - In the Ribeirão river, 5 km upstream the Ribeirão do Meio is this waterfall that, built on succeeding steps of sandstones and conglomerates, fall down for about 15 - 20 m into a dark pool.
- 12 CACHOEIRA DA FUMAÇA OR "GLASS WATERFALL"** - This waterfall (420m high) is considered as the highest freefall in Brazil. It falls in a wide abyss created by a geological fissure. In its walls crop out fluvial and eolian sandstones, and its summit can be reached by foot from Capão, by a 6 km trail.
- 13 CAPÃO VALLEY** - From the Capão surroundings and extending to the south for about 10 km until near the Vieira's grasslands (Gerais do Vieira) exist this wide and productive valley, limited by the imposing crests that constitute the limbs of the geological structure named the Pai Inácio anticline. There is in the place a pleasant small hotel.
- 14 MARIMBUS WETLANDS** - Extensive flooded areas, similar to immense swamps, covered by water hyacinth (baronessas) and spires (canchos - piris), that follow the middle / low course of the Santo Antonio river. In those extensive swampy areas live a rich fauna of fishes, caimans and boa constrictors.
- 15 CAPIVARI WATERFALL** - Situated in a secondary stream of the right margin of the Capivari river, is a tourist spot to be reached with a certain grade of difficulty, and must be visited with an experienced guide. It consists of steep walls of sandy rocks.
- 16 VIEIRA GRASSLANDS** - Situated between the Capão and Paty valleys is a beautiful and wide plateau (altitudes higher than 1.000 m), covered by grassy plants and crossed by clear water creeks that run along luxuriant gallery forests.
- 17 RAMALHO WATERFALL** - Situated in the right margin of the Baiona river bed, about 6 km northwest from Andaraí, it can only be reached by foot. Downstream from a place where the river begins to flow underground for about 150 m, is this imposing and very beautiful waterfall, sculptured in conglomerates and sandstones.
- 18 DONANA WATERFALL (ANDARAÍ PASSAGE)** - Situated a bit upstream from the bridge over the Paraguaçu river, on the Andaraí - Mucugê road. In this place, in successive falls, the river flows upon pinky sandstones, leaving the Sincorá Range, towards the wide rolling plain of carbonate rocks.
- 19 PATY DE BAIXO** - Located southeastern of the Paty valley, at the Cachoeirão river mouth, limited by steep walls of silty and fine sandy rocks, about 400 m high.
- 20 CACHOEIRÃO** - Situated in the upper course of the river of the same name, it is an imponent waterfall more than 150 m high, built on the sandstones / sandy siltstones interbeds.
- 21 PATY DO MEIO** - Geographical center of the Paty valley, this area is considered by many people as the most beautiful of the valley, standing out the Lapinha and Piabas rivers and the imposing outline of the Gavião and Branco mountains.
- 22 LAPINHA MOUNTAIN CAVE** - Still unknown even by most of the tourist guides of the region, is a cave described as being 10 - 15 m height, 10 m wide, and built on sandy rocks. Known only by the inhabitants of the Middle Paty valley.
- 23 BRANCO MOUNTAIN** - Its 1.580 m height dominates the northern entrance of the Paty valley, and is supported by fluvial sandstones. It constitutes one of the major referencs of the Paty region.
- 24 PATY DE CIMA OR RUINHA** - Abandoned small town from which, nowadays, only stands a little church. Until a past not so far, it was an important producing center of coffee, corn, banana, citrus in general, that provided the towns of Lençóis, Andaraí and Mucugê.
- 25 IGATU OR XIQUE-XIQUE DE ANDARAÍ** - In the days of the diamond boom, this small town sheltered as much as 30.000 inhabitants. Today, lost in time and delivered to abandonment, its stony ruins remind, according the writer Walfrido de Moraes, a destroyed "Pompey".
- 26 MUCUGÊ GRASSLANDS** - Situated at south of Mucugê, are characterized by the abundance of decorative plants, as the "sempre-vivas". In historical terms, in 1880, Theodoro Sampaio, a Brazilian scientist, described, in these grasslands, cave paintings in the Maxambomba shelter, and wondered, asking himself, if those paintings the would not be the link to the lost city legend.

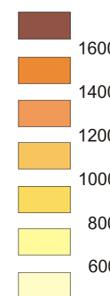
TOWNS

- LENÇÓIS** - Municipal district created by provincial law in the days of the Brazilian Empire (1856), it is about 420 km far from Salvador; its altitude is 445 m, with an annual average temperature of 22,9°C. It has a population of 7.000 inhabitants (1991), having regular bus lines, bank, mail and telephone connections. It has, in the region, the more suitable housing facilities touring.
- ANDARAÍ** - Created by a provincial resolution in 1884, it is the most populous municipal district of the region (14.000 inhabitants, in 1991), and is about 425 km far from Salvador. It has an altitude of 405 m, annual average temperature of 23,3°C, and a rainy period that occur between mid October and February. It has regular bus lines, bank, mail, telephone, boarding houses and lodgements.
- MUCUGÊ** - Municipal district with 7.200 inhabitants (1991), created by provincial resolution in the year of 1847. It is about 470 km far from Salvador and has an altitude of 984 m, with an annual average temperature of 19,5°C. It has regular bus lines, bank, mail, telephone, boarding houses and lodgements.
- PALMEIRAS** - Municipal district with a population of 7.700 inhabitants (1991), created by a state act in 1890. With an altitude of 700 m and annual average temperature of 19,8°C, it is about 448 km far from Salvador. It has regular bus lines, bank, mail, telephone, boarding houses and lodgements.

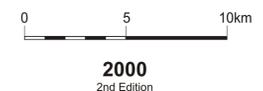
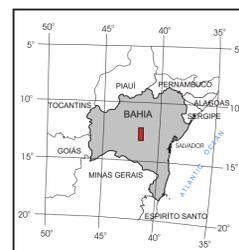
LEGEND

- XIV --- Trail
- 25 ▲ Tourist sites
- Town
- Village or Farm
- ✈ Airport
- - - Boundary of the Park
- ~ Rivers
- Swampy area
- Paved road
- Permanent traffic road
- Contour line

ELEVATIONS (meters)



Location of the Project



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