

Redevelopment And Intervention In The Araguaia Riverfront To Promote Tourism In An Area With Environmental Potential

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Abstract:

Background: The paper focuses on the redevelopment and intervention of the Araguaia Riverfront in Luciara, Mato Grosso, Brazil. The Araguaia River, a significant natural and tourism asset, has not been fully utilized due to environmental degradation and insufficient infrastructure. The aim is to enhance the tourism potential by improving public spaces, promoting environmental conservation, and ensuring the area is usable for both locals and tourists throughout the year, especially during cultural events like the annual Beach Festival.

Materials and Methods: The study was conducted in two phases. In Phase 1, a comprehensive literature review and regulatory analysis were undertaken to align the project with legal requirements for environmental preservation and flood management. In Phase 2, on-site field surveys were carried out to map the current conditions, including infrastructure, vegetation, and public use patterns. This led to the development of a proposal that incorporates sustainability principles and includes zoning for recreational areas, green spaces, and improvements to accessibility and safety during floods.

Results: The research emphasized the historical and environmental significance of the Araguaia River in shaping urban development. It also identified a growing trend of reconnecting cities with rivers, promoting their use as public open spaces that enhance the quality of life. The proposed redevelopment of the Luciara riverfront focuses on enhancing infrastructure and creating new public spaces that prioritize environmental sustainability while boosting tourism. The plan integrates cultural and recreational areas, while maintaining the ecological balance of the region.

Conclusion: The redevelopment project aims to revitalize the relationship between the river and the city, improving the area's infrastructure and promoting tourism as a source of economic growth for Luciara. The study highlights the importance of preserving natural landscapes and public spaces, emphasizing the need to protect the riverbanks from environmental degradation while creating attractive and functional spaces for locals and tourists. The project aligns with environmental laws, allowing for sustainable urban development along the riverfront.

Key Word: Urban redevelopment; Sustainable tourism; Riverfront.

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I. Introduction

The rivers were the main drivers of the pioneer settlement of cities in Mato Grosso, when inland expansion occurred through access to water resources. Many of these cities still maintain this historical connection harmoniously, preserving their culture and economy tied to this natural resource. Others had their expansion routes altered by new elements structuring the urban fabric and the settlements linked to new transportation modes. The development of highways through the state's interior responds to the demand for more efficient and faster transport, both for passengers and cargo, which saw significant agricultural growth from the mid-20th century onwards.

Over the years, urban riverbanks have suffered major environmental impacts, often caused by the growing pollution due to the disposal of waste in river channels, deforestation of riparian forests, irregular settlements, and, most notably, changes in the hydrological conditions of watercourses. These factors have resulted in the erosion of riverbanks.

Luciara, a municipality located in the state of Mato Grosso, has great tourism potential (Figure 1), with many natural attractions, particularly the Araguaia River. However, the city has not been able to fully capitalize on this asset, as its riverbanks often exhibit inadequate conditions, preventing their collective use. This limits the

creation of public spaces that could interact with the local landscape and the population, due to the lack of infrastructure.



Figure 1 : Location of the Municipality of Luciara - MT

Given this context, surveys were conducted with the aim of developing a diagnosis and an urban and landscape proposal for the redevelopment of the Araguaia Riverfront in the city of Luciara, proposing new spaces and improved uses for this area. Through such an intervention, the population can be encouraged to maintain and preserve these natural resources, while also enhancing the area's capacity to welcome tourists, who are already drawn by the beautiful natural landscapes. This approach aims to foster greater recognition of the quality of nature and to preserve these areas through conscious use.

The proposal aims to solve infrastructure problems, such as the lack of accessibility and safety, especially during river floods. The city receives over 4,000 annual visitors for cultural events such as Carnival and the beach festival, which take place mainly on the riverbanks. The July beach festival is the most anticipated, attracting tourists from across the country. The goal is to boost tourism throughout the year to benefit the local economy, generating employment and income.

II. Material And Methods

The research and development of the urban and landscape proposal for the requalification of the Araguaia Riverfront in Luciara were conducted in two distinct phases.

Phase 1: Literature Review and Regulatory Analysis:

Initially, an extensive literature review was undertaken to gather relevant academic and technical references on urban riverfront interventions, sustainable landscape planning, and environmental preservation. Simultaneously, a thorough analysis of current regulations was performed. This included reviewing municipal, state, and federal laws that govern urban development, environmental conservation, and public space design. Key regulations were evaluated to ensure that the proposed intervention would align with legal frameworks, particularly concerning environmental protection, flood management, and public accessibility. Documents such as Luciara's municipal master plan, Mato Grosso state environmental policies, and national guidelines on urban waterway management were critically analyzed. This step aimed to prevent any adverse environmental impacts and ensure that the project complied with all legal standards.

Phase 2: Field Surveys and Proposal Development

Following the theoretical groundwork, on-site field surveys were conducted at the study location—the Araguaia Riverfront in Luciara. These surveys involved detailed mapping of the existing conditions, including the topography, vegetation, existing infrastructure, and patterns of public use. The team used both visual inspections and geospatial data collection techniques to assess the environmental and urban characteristics of the site. The analysis focused on identifying areas prone to flooding, erosion, and environmental degradation, as well as evaluating the accessibility and current usage of public spaces.

Once the data was collected, a comprehensive diagnosis was made, identifying key issues such as inadequate infrastructure, environmental risks, and lack of public amenities. Based on this diagnosis, the urban and landscape proposal was developed, focusing on creating new public spaces, improving environmental conditions, and enhancing the site's tourism potential. The proposal was designed with sustainability in mind, incorporating green infrastructure elements to mitigate environmental impacts while enhancing the aesthetic and functional value of the riverfront.

The final proposal was presented with detailed plans, including zoning for recreational areas, walkways, green spaces, and areas designated for environmental recovery. Recommendations for improving

accessibility and safety during seasonal floods were also included, ensuring the riverfront could be safely enjoyed year-round.

III. Result

Rivers have always played a fundamental role in the formation of cities, being the main feature of the urban landscape. According to Utimati et al. (2007), watercourses often structure the formation of the urban fabric and shape its form. However, it is noted that this relationship has been lost in recent years, as urban planning has focused heavily on technological solutions that provide little to no interaction between urban spaces and natural environments.

As a result, the connection between the river and the city was lost and forgotten. However, in the 1970s, rivers began to be incorporated into urban planning and were considered one of the main components of urban design. Thus, rivers gradually started to reintegrate into city life, improving the quality of their surroundings. After this decade, efforts to develop projects aimed at restoring watercourses and their surroundings began to take shape.

Costa (2006) reaffirms that "the river is thus a living structure, and therefore, mutable, presenting a fluid structure that, by its very nature, expands and contracts at its own pace and time. It occupies both a smaller bed and a larger bed, depending on the seasonal volume of its water. As it flows, its course traces lines across the landscape, like a water brush drawing meanders, arcs, and curves. The river brings a sense of primordial malleability to the landscape design".

Carr et al. (1995) highlights a relevant aspect of urban rivers, stating that when "they are valued as a natural resource in the city's public open spaces, they attract people and, in doing so, are able to support public life and contribute to enhancing the sense of place." This sense provides people with a connection and identity with the location.

Similarly, Porath (2004) reaffirms that the river is the main element of the urban landscape and emphasizes that "from a physical and urban form perspective, rivers are a strong element of the landscape and, generally, the backbones of cities that develop along their banks. They structure the adjacent urban fabric, often becoming axes of development in city design. They limit the growth of cities and define their urban configuration".

Urban development around rivers has shaped the fabric and landscape of cities, where the river is not merely an obstacle but an integral part of urbanization. Starting in the 1950s, the growth of cities intensified construction in riverbank areas, altering the natural landscape according to local cultures. Authors such as Utimati (2007) and Gorski (2010) emphasize the importance of valuing rivers, promoting the preservation and integration of riverbank areas. Environmental degradation and riverbank pollution have harmed recreational activities and affected urban quality of life.

Public spaces today are not viewed with prestige when we reference the agora, which was a stage for public manifestations, served as squares, and constituted the main cultural centers of ancient Greek cities. Over the course of history, public spaces have lost their original vitality, their character of gathering and exchange.

Such consequences are partly attributed to the ease of telecommunications and social networks, along with the emergence of shopping centers and the lack of security associated with public spaces, which have led to a withdrawal of people from the streets and squares of cities. Nevertheless, to this day, public spaces are considered places of interaction for society, without distinction of social class or race (Gatti, 2013).

In this regard, public spaces in a city, according to Gatti (2013), are characterized as "the place for leisure, rest, casual conversation, free circulation, exchange, and, above all, the possibility of meeting others."

To prevent this from being lost, in recent years, public management has been working on intervention projects aimed at providing the population with collective use spaces, with greater comfort, safety, and aesthetics, thus improving quality of life and serving a social and cultural purpose in a sustainable manner. Carlos (2004) further defines that "the content of public spaces, for example, in its multiplicity of meanings, stemming from culture, habits, customs, is however reduced to collective equipment, which denies the sense of the possibility of multiple appropriations functioning as a place of meetings/misunderstandings, a place of communication, dialogue, etc."

Thus, one way to integrate the population into the urban landscape is through the promotion of intervention projects in waterfronts, which are areas along water (waterfronts) where they manifest as multi-use spaces, encompassing social, environmental, historical, and cultural aspects (GAETE, 2016). Furthermore, Vargas et al. (2006) state that in recent years, the recycling of waterfront areas has acquired international significance, becoming a global phenomenon, in which cities reclaim their aquatic boundaries. The rediscovery of waterfront resources breaks down barriers between the port and the city, forming new landscapes along the water's edge. The importance of such areas can be explained by the rise in cultural and thematic tourism, the transformation of the relationship between people and their leisure time, and the trend toward the requalification of urban fragments (Vargas et al., 2006).

This initiative is highlighted in European countries, aiming to care for natural resources and provide more accessible spaces, fostering citizens' connection with water and its urban surroundings. One of the countries promoting this relationship is France, along the Seine River, which has recreational areas for picnics and bike paths, limiting car presence and reducing atmospheric pollution, thus creating spaces for the population to enjoy (Muzell, 2016).

In Brazil, waterfront interventions are recent, with notable examples such as the Cantinho do Céu Park in São Paulo, which aimed to transform degraded areas and informal settlements into leisure spaces, improving quality of life and implementing drainage systems to reduce flood risks. Although the concept of public spaces in waterfronts is new, it offers significant benefits to local communities by providing recreational areas and enhancing quality of life. Examples such as Porto Maravilha in Rio de Janeiro and the revitalization along the Seine River in Paris demonstrate how the integration of urban landscapes with public spaces can be effective and beneficial.

Since the 1970s, Brazil has begun integrating tourism into urban planning, aiming for local economic development. Urban space, as defined by Boullón (2002), is the "artificial space" created by humans, where the city manifests as its highest expression. Tourism emerges as a crucial social phenomenon in this context, as it has the potential to reduce economic and social inequalities by generating jobs and income. According to Netto (2014) and Savoie (2016), tourism not only contributes to the local economy but also has significant social and cultural impacts, promoting the creation of opportunities and community engagement. In this context, Cruz (2006, p. 338) emphasizes that two intrinsic characteristics differentiate tourism fundamentally from other economic or productive activities. One is the fact that tourism is, above all, a social practice. The other is that space is its main protagonist, implying that, even in the face of the hegemony of market agents and the state, the 'tourist world' is not limited to the hegemonic actions of hegemonic actors.

Tourism, functioning as a "social practice," allows people to step away from their routines and seek leisure and relaxation. The tourist attractions of a city include historical and cultural aspects, such as buildings and events, as well as natural attractions, like waterfalls and beaches, that connect humans to the environment. To effectively attract visitors, it is crucial to implement tourism planning projects that enhance local infrastructure and tourist services. Urban tourism planning is important for both the local population and visitors, as it improves the experience and functionality of destinations.

Another factor, according to the author, is the preference of some individuals for seeking leisure and tranquility in rural spaces; however, there are also those who prefer to remain in the city (urban space) in search of cultural experiences and the spaces it offers. This highlights "the importance of planning urban tourist spaces. Such spaces will not only be utilized by tourists but also by the residents of that city" (Silva, 2010).

To develop an effective tourism project, it is essential to plan for collective participation that does not limit itself to a specific class but involves the local community. This ensures that the identity of the place is preserved and that the project meets the needs of its resident users. Urban space is fundamental to tourism, influencing social, economic, historical, and cultural aspects. Tourism can bring significant benefits to municipalities with potential, but it must be carefully planned to enhance infrastructure, promote economic development, and preserve the locale.

Tourism, as part of the tertiary sector, has been growing globally, encompassing a variety of activities and services related to transportation, lodging, and food. According to the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), tourism segments include Social Tourism, Sports, Religious, Cultural, Business and Events, Studies and Exchange, Fishing, Nautical, Rural, Sun and Beach, Adventure, Ecotourism, and Health.

Luciara has potential for several of these segments, such as Event, Cultural, Sports, Fishing, Studies, and Sun and Beach Tourism. The Araguaia River is a central feature of the municipality's landscape, with Bananal Island, the largest river island in the world, home to the Araguaia National Park and the Araguaia Indigenous Park. With a hydrographic area of 86,108 km², the Araguaia River is one of the most significant rivers in Brazil's hydrographic basin.

The Araguaia River, stretching 2,115 kilometers and located at an altitude of 850 meters, crosses ecosystems of the Cerrado and the Amazon rainforest, presenting two distinct geological profiles: plains and fast rapids. Its headwaters are in the Caiapó Mountain Range, in Goiás, and its course is divided into three segments: Upper Araguaia, Middle Araguaia, and Lower Araguaia.

In the realm of Cultural Tourism, the São Domingos Village, located 3 km from Luciara and covering 5,704 hectares on the banks of the Araguaia River, offers an immersion in the Karajá ethnic group's culture, which maintains traditions of fishing, crafts, and agriculture. The Karajás speak the Karajá language and Portuguese, and they have a history of coexisting with non-Indians, known as Tori.

In terms of cultural events, the city celebrates Bumba Meu Boi and the Municipal June Festival in June, featuring folkloric performances and the famous São João da Roça. In July, the Beach Festival (FESTEC) attracts about 2,000 tourists with a program that includes regional and national shows, as well as activities like the Song Festival and Sports Tournament. In August, religious events such as the Feast of Our Lady of Grace

and the Youth Festival of the National Baptist Church (JUBAN) also attract visitors from neighboring municipalities.

The influx of visitors to Luciara is bolstered by the Unemat university campus, which started in 1993 with teaching degree courses and holds entrance exams every four years. The periods from January to February and July are particularly busy, with about 150 students per term staying in the city in family homes, rented accommodations, or guesthouses. The presence of the university contributes to Study Tourism, attracting people from various parts of the country and consolidating Luciara as an important point of reference in the region, in addition to its tourism potential.

IV. Discussion

The proposal for the Redevelopment of the Araguaia Riverfront is based on site analyses and aims to conserve the riverbanks, while improving the region's infrastructure to serve the population by creating leisure and recreational spaces, fostering and strengthening tourism, and boosting the local economy.

The studies presented allowed for the development of the urban planning program, which will incorporate a landscape design with a regionalist character that aligns with the current context to meet the municipality's needs. The location chosen for the redevelopment proposal is along the banks of the Araguaia River, on Mato Verde Avenue, parallel to Araguaia Avenue, on the pier of the city of Luciara. It covers an area of approximately 14,100.20 m², with a width that varies from 10 to 18 meters due to the existing buildings on-site, and stretches for 1,000 meters along the entire riverfront, featuring level variations throughout its length (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Location of the study area

In its historical context, the construction of the pier began in 1991 during the administration of the mayor at the time, and it was developed in three stages. The first stage, from 1991-1992, involved building the retaining wall and compacting the soil, with the installation of lighting poles. The second stage occurred in 1998, adding another 110 meters, and the third stage, between 2001-2004, extended it by an additional 120 meters, though it was never fully completed.

Currently, the area features some urban furniture, such as a volleyball court, an outdoor gym, and a plaza, and it is frequently used by the population. Events such as the June Festival, Carnival, Gospel Day, and year-end celebrations are also held there.

Due to its location, the surrounding area includes residences, businesses, guesthouses, public and private institutions, and the Juvenal Pereira Sales Plaza, which serves as a meeting point for the population. As a result, a surrounding area study was conducted to identify focal points, places of interest, and significant flows, facilitating the understanding of easy access to the proposal's site (Figure 3).

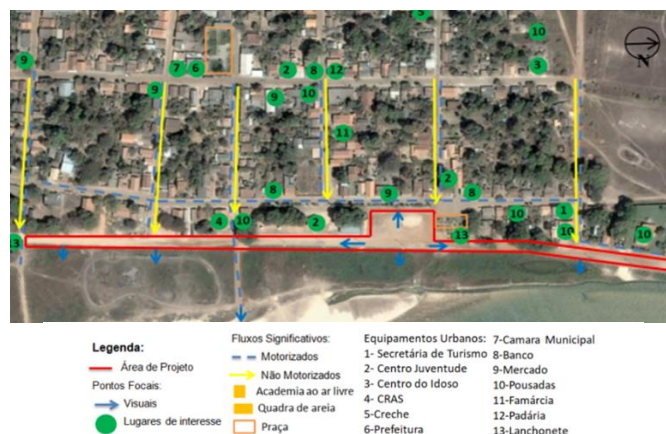


Figure 3: Surrounding Area Study, urban facilities.

The analysis of the surrounding area identified residences, guesthouses, and businesses as the main points of interest. This study helped define strategic locations for the installation of urban furniture in the proposal. The area in question is a Permanent Preservation Area (PPA), with historically irregular occupations.

The project complies with Environmental Laws, including the Brazilian Forest Code (Law No. 12.727/2012) and CONAMA Resolution No. 369, which aim to protect water resources, fauna, flora, and biodiversity. The municipal code establishes minimum distances for constructions near bodies of water: 300 meters in urban areas and 1,000 meters in rural areas, with a protection strip of 500 meters for the Araguaia River.

Article 4 allows for the removal of vegetation in Permanent Preservation Areas (PPA) or constructions, provided authorization is obtained from the competent environmental authority, for public or social utility projects with low environmental impact, in accordance with CONAMA Resolution No. 369.

Article 3 authorizes interventions in PPAs only when there is no technical or locational alternative. Public green spaces must include 5% to 15% of permeable areas, with ecological, landscape, and recreational functions. Facilities such as trails, bike paths, parks, viewpoints, and access ramps can be included to ensure sustainable use.

The project aims to integrate with the existing structures and surroundings, focusing on social and sports areas. Divided into three sections, each will have specific uses due to variations in level and dimensions. In the first section, there will be kiosks (7), public restrooms (6), a boat dock (16), a bike rack, benches, and a contemplation staircase. The vegetation, ranging from small to large trees, will be selected so as not to obstruct the view of the river (Figure 4).

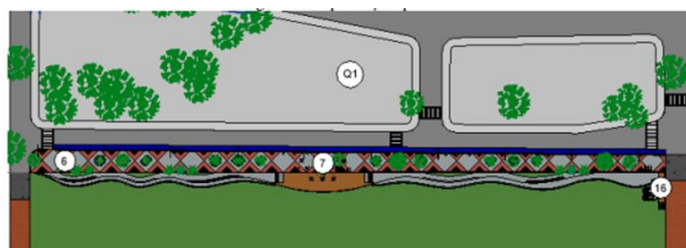


Figure 4: Implantation of square 1.

The second section will be a recreational and sports area. Due to its insufficient width and proximity to the riverbank, the proposal suggests deactivating the street for vehicles, as it does not have significant traffic, thereby prioritizing non-motorized transport and pedestrians (Figure 5). It will also include a contemplation staircase, a kiosk, public restrooms, a performance space, a recreational area for fishermen, a wooden access walkway to the river, a tourist information kiosk, a space for selling souvenirs and local crafts, a game table area, outdoor bleachers, parking, and a bike rack.

The project includes transforming an old ironworks into a new plaza, which will serve as a leisure and recreational space connected to the multi-use center and the newly proposed activities.

The plaza will feature the revitalization of a playground, the relocation of the outdoor gym, and a new stage for events. In the third section, there will be a space for the fishermen's market, a boat dock, a river access ramp, a viewpoint, a kiosk, restrooms, a camping area, and communal kitchen and bathroom facilities. The camping area, offering low-cost daily rates, will make use of private land near an existing guesthouse to ensure adequate infrastructure. The road in the third section will be maintained due to local traffic and the existing port, and native vegetation will be planted.

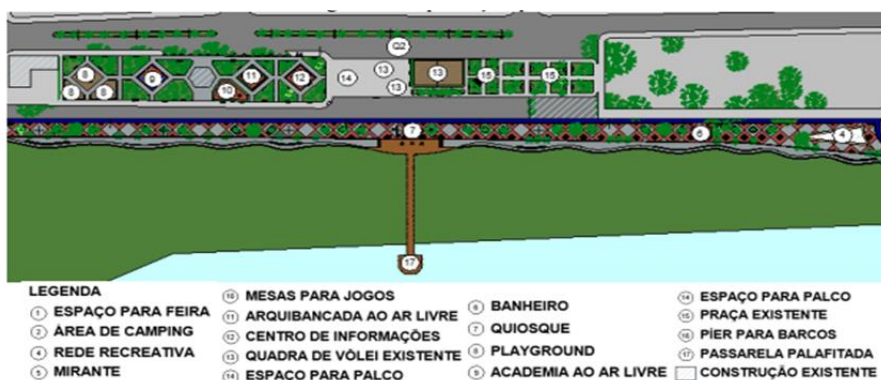


Figure 5: Implantation of square 2.

In the third section, there will be a space for the fishermen's market, a boat dock, a river access ramp for dry periods, a viewpoint, a kiosk with restrooms, a camping area, and communal bathroom and kitchen facilities. The camping proposal is an alternative option with lower-cost daily rates, as the land is privately owned. Given that the owners also manage the adjacent guesthouse, they would already be familiar with managing the flow of visitors, ensuring adequate infrastructure for this location. In this section, the road will remain due to the surrounding area study, which analyzed local traffic, particularly because of the existing guesthouses and the port located along this stretch. Native vegetation planting is also proposed (Figure 6).



Figure 6: Implantation of square 3.

Thus, for the development of the urban project, several distinct facilities were designed to meet local needs and integrate with the context. These include a kiosk, restroom, access walkway to the river, viewpoint, and various urban furniture.

All architectural typologies for the area were based on surrounding constructions to maintain the local identity. A variety of materials were used, including conventional masonry combined with wood, chosen for their easy availability in the region and the simplicity of construction techniques. The façade design was inspired by indigenous paintings, featuring an exposed brick wall. For the roofing, a conventional four-sided ceramic tile roof was used for both the restrooms and the kiosk. Pergolas were incorporated into the eaves of the buildings to extend shading at certain points. This same design approach was applied to the restrooms and the communal kitchen (Table 1).

Table no1 : Examples of square.

Element	Description
Viewpoint	Strategically located for a panoramic view. Central concrete structure with metal stairs and railings; treated wood deck.
Lightning	Indirect aluminum light post with white LED lamp and painted steel post, both with a white base and fitting.
Urban furniture	Benches: existing and "canoe" style (wood with concrete support, shaped like a canoe with Karajás indigenous painting). Selective recycling bins, bike racks, playground, and outdoor gym.
Floor layout	Boardwalk: interlocking concrete blocks in red, graphite, and natural colors with indigenous patterns. Roads: hexagonal permeable concrete blocks. Kiosks: treated wood deck.
Vegetation	Preservation of existing trees (mango, palm trees) and landscaping with tree planting and ornamental plants (emerald grass, Sago Palm, Agave, Snake Plant). Native and adapted trees for the cerrado and riverside areas.
Acessibility	Access ramps, non-slip floors, and wooden railings (for decks) and concrete with steel (1.10 m high).
Stilt walkway	The project includes wooden structures to facilitate access to the Araguaia River and Bananal Island, offering panoramic views and contemplative spaces. The choice of wood as a material reflects the richness of the region and the rustic concept of the project. The pillars are wooden with a concrete foundation, ensuring the structure's stability.

The implementation was carried out by utilizing the existing retaining wall; however, a new gabion wall was proposed to address the issue of sedimentation and to support the existing structure, serving as contemplative stairways during the dry seasons. The choice of a gabion type was due to its advantages,

including high resistance, self-draining properties, speed of execution, and low environmental impact, allowing vegetation to integrate with the wall. The support is provided through a structure of stones with a galvanized steel mesh (Figure 7).

The project for the revitalization of the Araguaia River waterfront aims to transform and revitalize this important urban area, integrating it harmoniously with the natural landscape and the needs of the local community. The proposal focuses on addressing existing infrastructure problems and creating a leisure and social interaction space that benefits both residents and visitors. The quality of the space enhances user retention, social interaction, and appreciation of the natural landscapes provided by the Araguaia River.

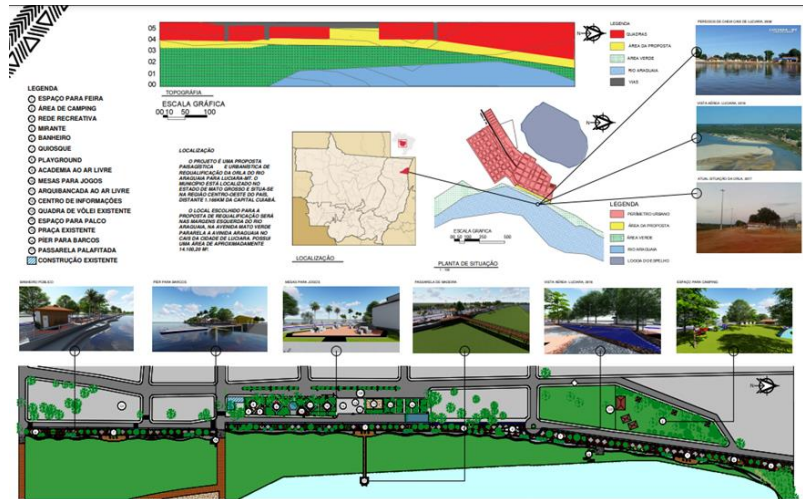


Figure 7: General overview of the urban proposal

V. Conclusion

The development of this study enabled the analysis of the importance of the relationship between the river and the city over time for the creation of revitalization projects in public spaces, especially along riverfronts, which had been neglected for a long time. In this way, it is noted that this relationship plays a fundamental role in shaping the urban landscape and the cultural identity of a people, as is the case with the urban core of Luciara. From its early days, the municipality has had a direct connection with the river, a bond that has not been lost over time, unlike in some other municipalities where technological advancements led to a disconnection from the river.

Thus, the project sought to establish a proposal for the revitalization of Luciara's riverfront, improving the quality of the area, considering that it already has potential due to its natural landscapes, such as Bananal Island and the Araguaia River. The project was conceived based on the community's routine use of the space and aimed to promote tourism, generating employment and income for the population, which was a key factor in its execution.

The project capitalized on the river during the planning phase of existing public spaces, enhancing them to become high-quality areas and thus bringing benefits to the region through tourism. However, it is important to ensure that problems such as gentrification and degradation do not arise, but rather that there is awareness and preservation of the riverbanks.

The study also highlighted that the lack of infrastructure hinders the use of the riverbanks, and this proposal aims to improve this space. Since it is a Permanent Preservation Area (PPA), environmental laws allow for public constructions if green spaces, open areas with permeable surfaces, fulfilling ecological, landscaping, recreational, and functional roles, are included in the design. Thus, the implementation of the proposal is justified.

Rosuvastatin 20 mg on every other regimen had equal effect when compared to daily dose regimen of atorvastatin 40 mg & rosuvastatin 20mg.

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