

ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS AS SUPPORT FOR URBAN PLANNING

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This work on environmental geology represents a qualitative study based on the analysis of selected environmental parameters as support for urban planning. The area to be studied is part of an urban expansion vector in the city of Jundiaí, SP, Brazil. The recent urbanization process promoted in a short period of time the setting of severe erosion in some sectors of this area. The main objective of this work is to define, based on a geological / geomorphological approach, sectors prone mainly to gully erosion processes, which can be considered unsafe for urban land use. Other objectives refer to the development and preparation of cartographic documents to support the study, specially a morphologic map. A first analysis of parameters such as morphology and declivity indicates that the urbanization of sectors which bear an association of concave forms with slope angles over 7 degrees may already accelerate morphogenetic processes such as gully erosion, specially if associated with the practice of removal of the vegetation cover. Sectors with slope angles over 17 degrees can be considered critical and should be avoided. This work brings to discussion the use of geosciences as important tools in the decision taking process of urban planning. Key words: Urban planning; Land use; Environmental parameters; Erosion.