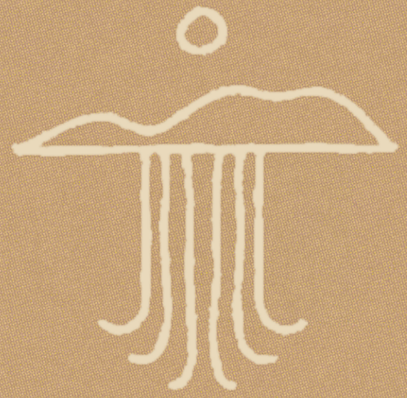


BIOME & CARTOGRAPHY


HŌM

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BRAZILIAN SAVANNA

THE BIOME OF DIVERSITY

The Savanna biome unfolds its tapestry of biodiversity, revealing a unique landscape of vastness and beauty, an ecosystem that serves as a stage for a natural spectacle of magnificent proportions.

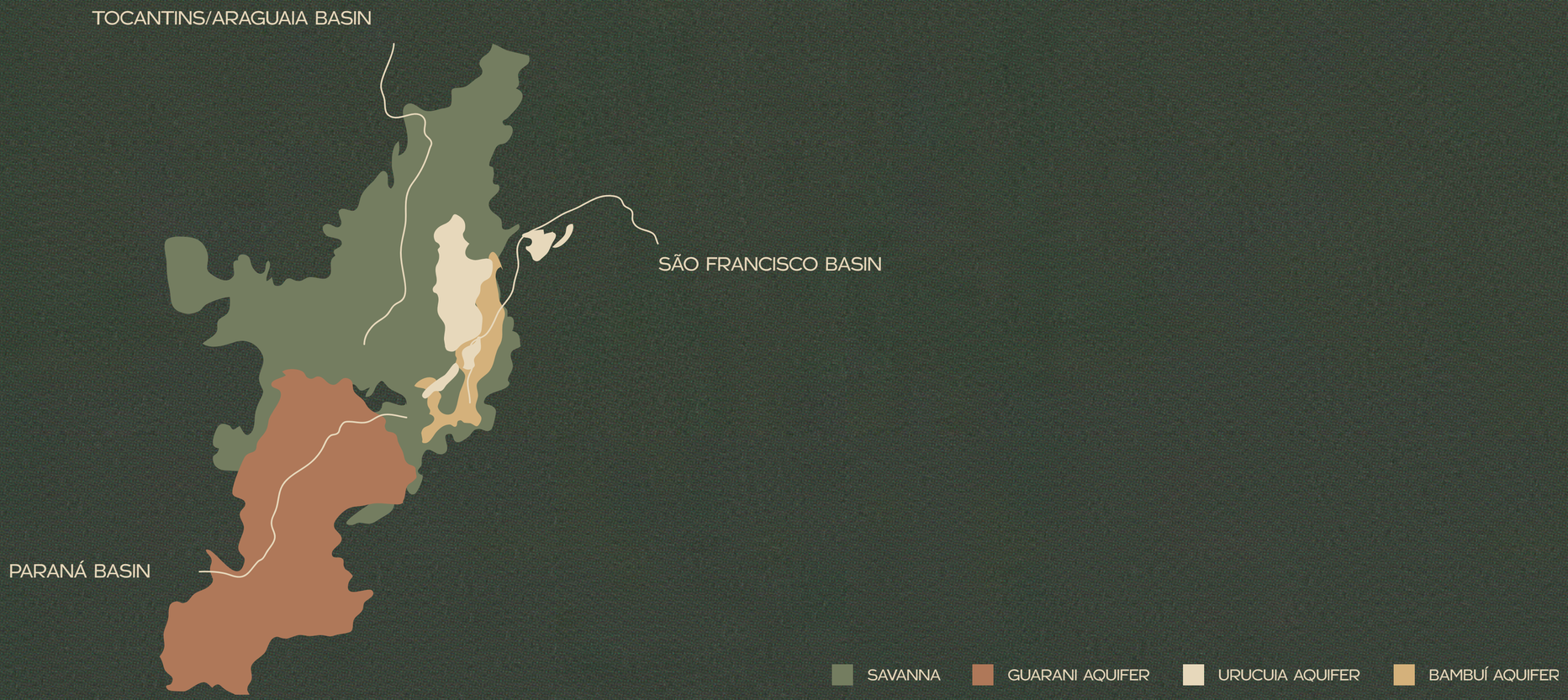
Located in the states of Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Tocantins, Minas Gerais, Bahia, Maranhão, Piauí, São Paulo, Rondônia, and the Federal District, the Savanna displays a geographical diversity that ranges from rupestrian grasslands to transition areas to the Amazon and the Caatinga.

Their role is fundamental in providing a series of essential ecosystem services, which have an impact not only at a regional level, but also globally. Carbon sequestration, in which the Savanna's extensive areas of vegetation act as important carbon dioxide sinks in the atmosphere, helping to mitigate the effects of climate change. The fertility of the soil is remarkable. The biodiversity of the Savanna and the decomposition of organic matter enrich the soil and sustain local agricultural productivity. The biome has an incredible exuberance and abundance of water and is an indispensable part of the regulation and availability of water in different regions of the country. Its springs and aquifers contribute to the formation of important river basins, including the Paraná Basin, the São Francisco Basin, and the Tocantins-Araguaia Basin.

THE CRADLE OF WATERS

Due to its altitude, the Savanna acts as a natural sponge, directing rivers, streams, and underground aquifers through its intricate network. It has an impressive network of rivers, streams, and springs. Not only are these bodies of water incredibly beautiful, but they also support an astonishing variety of aquatic life, from fish and amphibians to invertebrates. The region's aquatic ecosystems are home to species found nowhere else on Earth.





The Tocantins River, about 2,640 km long, rises in the Serra Dourada, in Goiás, and runs through several states until it flows into the Maranhense Gulf. The Araguaia River, approximately 2,115 km long, originates in the Central Plateau and meanders through Mato Grosso and Goiás before converging with the Tocantins.



THE GREEN HEART OF BRAZIL

Below are some notable examples of the diversity of ecosystems found in the Savanna, which are fundamental to the biome's balance and sustainability.



Rock fields: Located at the top of mountain ranges and plateaus at altitudes of over 900 meters, they are characterized by rocky outcrops and diverse vegetation made up of herbs, grasses, and shrubs. They are biodiversity hotspots, home to unique endemic species, including many orchids, bromeliads, and cacti. In addition, rupestrian grasslands play an essential role in water regulation and soil conservation, acting as recharge areas for aquifers and springs that supply important rivers.



Gallery forests: Found along watercourses, they shelter dense trees rich in foliage, creating favorable microclimates, providing shelter and food for a variety of animal species, as well as protecting watercourses from erosion.





Mountain ranges: The Savanna's sierras and cordilleras consist of mountain ranges covered in vegetation typical of this biome.

Campinas: Grasslands are expanses of flat land, generally associated with more fertile soils and greater water availability. These areas are dominated by grasses and other herbaceous plants, offering habitat for a variety of animal species, including birds, rodents, and insects.



Veredas: Characterized by seasonally flooded wetlands, veredas are home to vegetation adapted to seasonal flooding, such as palm trees, buritis, and aquatic grasses. They are vitally important for biodiversity, providing habitat for various species of waterfowl, reptiles, and mammals, as well as helping to recharge aquifers and maintain the regional hydrological balance.



Cerradões: Denser and more exuberant forest formations, cerradões occur on more fertile soils and in areas with greater water availability. They are home to a great diversity of tree species, many of which are endemic to the Savanna, playing an important role in ecological connectivity and maintaining the biome's genetic diversity.



Chapadas and Chapadões: Chapadas are plateaus with flat tops and steep slopes, formed by layers of sedimentary rocks. They represent some of the highest points of the Savanna and are characterized by typical vegetation, including species of grass and shrubs adapted to the specific soil and climate conditions of these regions.



Ponds and streams: Ponds and streams are intermittent bodies of water found especially during the rainy season. These aquatic environments are home to a variety of species of fish, amphibians, and water birds.



Transitional paths: The transitional veredas are intermediate ecosystems between the humid veredas and the drier savannas. They are characterized by mixed vegetation, made up of species adapted to both seasonal flooding and the drier conditions of the Savanna.

CHAPADA DOS VEADEIROS NATIONAL PARK AND APA

Renowned for its incomparable scenic beauty, this natural sanctuary encompasses an impressive expanse of landscapes that are home to a profusion of wildlife and an exuberant variety of flora and fauna. In addition to its importance as a refuge for endangered species, the Park acts as a biodiversity stronghold and a beacon for responsible ecotourism. By exploring its winding trails and contemplating its imposing waterfalls, visitors not only witness the magnificence of nature but also connect deeply with one of Brazil's most precious ecosystems.

With an area of approximately 240,000 hectares, it was created in 1961. Currently designated a UNESCO World Natural Heritage Site, Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park is carefully managed to balance public visitation with environmental preservation, emphasizing education and scientific research.

On May 7, 2001, the Pouso Alto Environmental Protection Area (APA) was created, which surrounds the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park, covers a remarkable 872,000 hectares, and has the mission of promoting the ecological development of the region, preserving the local flora, fauna, water sources, geology, and landscape.

This vast area stands out as an important ecological refuge, where environmental preservation is intertwined with the promotion of a balance between man and nature.

THE FLORA OF THE SAVANNA BIOME



THE FLORA OF THE SAVANNA BIOME

With its unique variety of plants, it is estimated that the Savanna is home to more than 12,000 plant species, a large number of which are endemic, i.e., found only in this biome. This high degree of endemism is testimony to the uniqueness and antiquity of the Savanna as a center of plant evolution and speciation.

The functional diversity of the Savanna is a remarkable feature, its plants having developed a variety of adaptations to survive the extreme conditions of this environment, including drought resistance, fire tolerance, and the ability to regenerate quickly after disturbances. These unique features make the Savanna a natural laboratory for the study of plant ecology and evolution, contributing to the advancement of scientific knowledge and the conservation of biodiversity.

Some examples of species endemic to the Savanna:



Pequi (Caryocar brasiliense): The pequi is one of the most emblematic species of the Savanna, known for its yellow, thorny fruits. As well as being an important source of food for various species of Savanna fauna, such as birds and mammals, pequi is also widely used in regional cuisine. Its fruits are used in the preparation of various typical dishes, such as rice with pequi and chicken with pequi, and are an essential part of the gastronomic culture of the Savanna.



Buriti (Mauritia flexuosa): The buriti is a palm characteristic of the Savanna, found mainly in humid areas such as veredas and swamps. Its fruits are rich in vitamin C and carotenoids and are traditionally consumed by the local population in the form of juices, sweets, and liqueurs. In addition, the oil extracted from buriti fruit is widely used in the cosmetics industry due to its moisturizing and nourishing properties for the skin and hair.

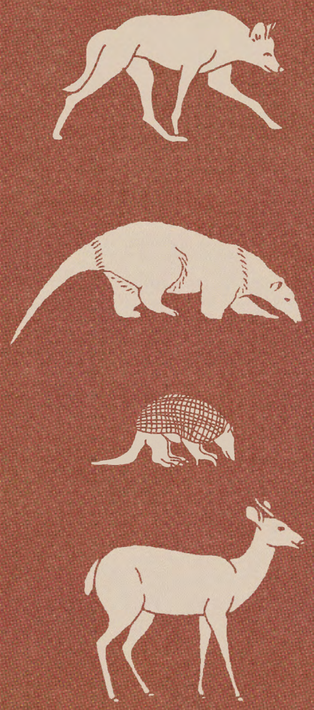


Ipê (Tabebuia spp.): Ipe trees are ornamental trees known for their exuberant colorful blooms, which vary from pink to purple and yellow. Some species of ipês are endemic to the Savanna and play an important role in maintaining biodiversity and ecosystem stability. In addition to its ornamental beauty, ipê is also valued in traditional medicine, being used to treat various diseases such as inflammation and respiratory problems.



THE FAUNA OF THE SAVANNA BIOME

The Savanna is also home to a rich variety of animals that have adapted to its diverse ecological landscapes. The different habitats offer niches for a wide range of species, including mammals such as the maned wolf, giant anteater, canastra armadillo, and pampas deer. The birdlife is equally remarkable, with more than 800 species recorded, including birds of prey such as the red-tailed hawk and the caracara, as well as several species of psittaciformes. Reptiles such as snakes and amphibians like tree frogs are also commonly found in the Savanna, as well as an impressive variety of insects.



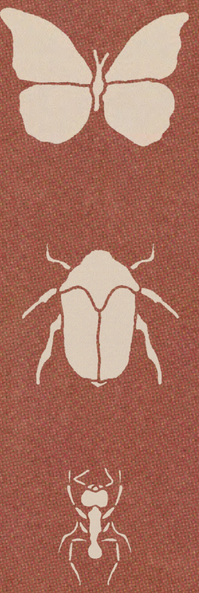
Mammals of the Savanna: Highlights include the maned wolf, giant anteater, canastra armadillo, and red deer. Endemic or endangered mammals are common in the biome.



Avifauna of the Savanna: More than 800 species of birds have been recorded, including birds of prey such as the red-tailed hawk and the caracara. Psittacine species such as the hyacinth macaw and the true parrot are common in the Savanna.



Reptiles and Amphibians: A variety of snakes, anurans, and tree frogs can be found in the Savanna. Snakes such as the rattlesnake and jararaca play important roles in the food chain, controlling populations of rodents and other small animals.



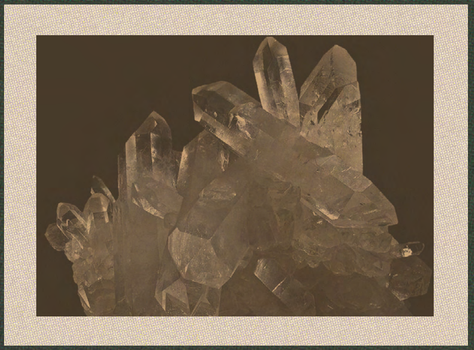
Insects: The Savanna has a high diversity of insects, including butterflies, beetles, ants, and bees. These insects play crucial roles in pollination, decomposition of organic matter, and food web maintenance.

CRYSTALS AND ROCKS: BEAUTIES OF THE SAVANNA

The Savanna is also rich in geological formations and crystals that contribute to the beauty and uniqueness of the landscape.

These formations include quartzite, quartz, amethyst and limestone, among others. Quartzites are metamorphic rocks composed mainly of quartz, with a wide variety of colors and patterns that give the Savanna a diverse landscape. Quartzs, on the other hand, are minerals found in geological formations such as veins and geodes and come in a wide range of shades, from transparent to opaque. Amethysts are varieties of quartz known for their distinctive violet color, found in crystals and geodes in various areas of the Savanna. In addition, limestones are sedimentary rocks composed mainly of calcite, often found in karst formations such as caves and grottoes, which are striking features of the Savanna landscape.

These formations of stones and crystals not only add aesthetic beauty to the biome, but also have scientific and economic value, attracting scholars, collectors and mineral enthusiasts from all over the world.



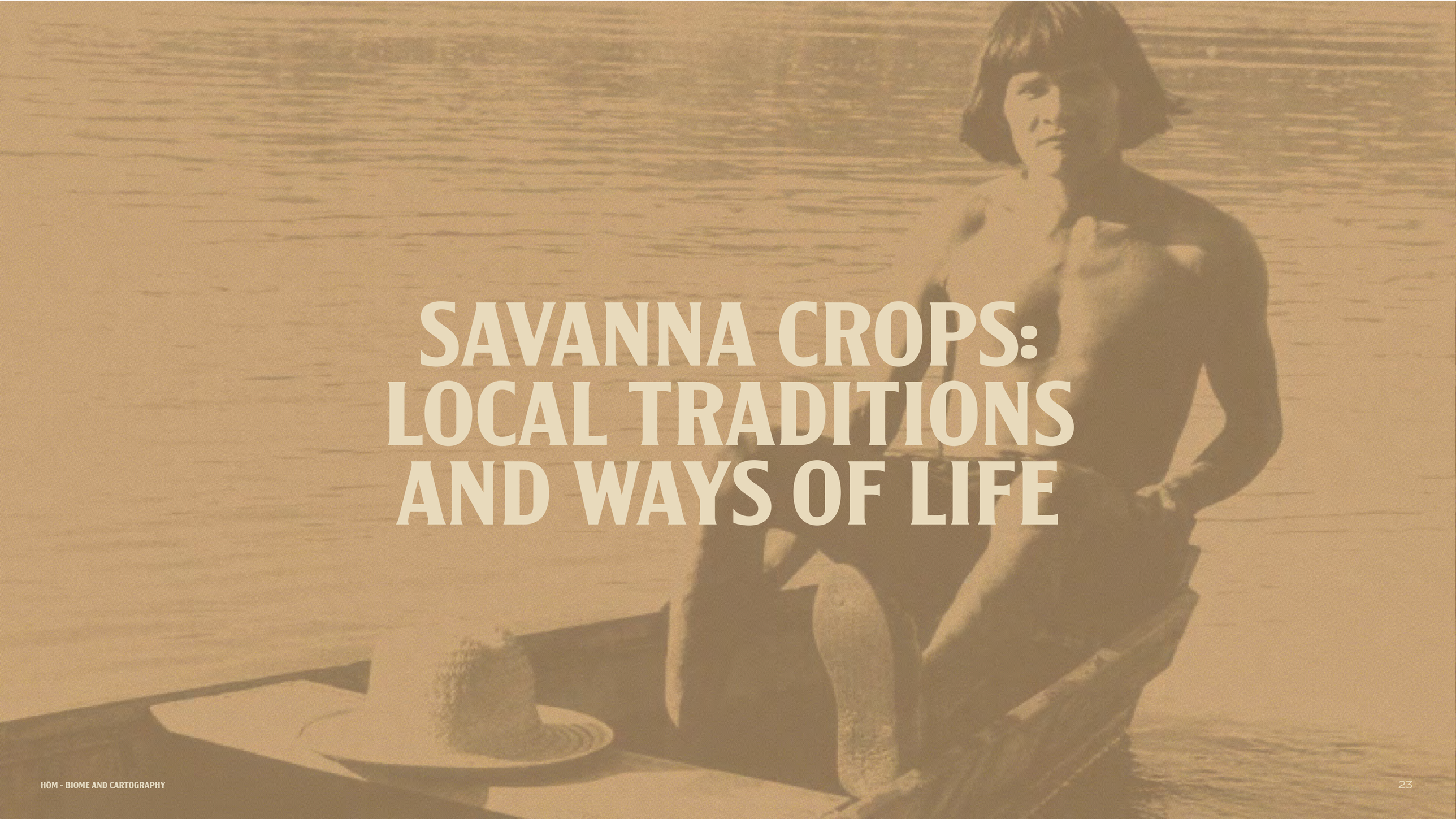
Quartz



Amethyst



Chalky



SAVANNA CROPS: LOCAL TRADITIONS AND WAYS OF LIFE

The traditional communities of the Savanna are made up of various indigenous and local groups who have lived in this Brazilian biome for generations. Their strong connection with the land and the environment is intrinsically intertwined with their cultures and traditions.

The Avá-Canoeiro are an indigenous group from the savanna regions of Central Brazil, with a significant presence in the state of Goiás. Traditionally nomadic, the Avá-Canoeiro had a profound knowledge of the vast expanses of the savanna, its flora, fauna and natural cycles. They were skilled hunters and gatherers, depending on natural resources for their livelihood. The name "Canoeist" refers to their remarkable skill in building and using canoes to navigate the region's rivers, which was essential for their mobility and access to different areas. However, over time, external pressures, such as agricultural expansion and the exploitation of natural resources, led to contact and conflict with the surrounding society. This contact has often resulted in violence and displacement, leading to a drastic reduction in the population and the loss of many aspects of their culture and traditional way of life. Today, the Avá-Canoeiro face significant challenges in maintaining and revitalizing their cultural identity, while seeking to rebuild ties with their ancestral lands and promote a new way of life that is sustainable and resilient in the modern context.

The Kalungas are a resilient and culturally diverse community of Afro-Brazilian descendants who live in remote regions of the Savanna. Their ancestors were fearless people who escaped the harshness of slavery, establishing their own unique and sustainable communities in the heart of the Savanna's vast territory. These communities, with a history of more than 250 years, have their own language, traditions and farming methods. Over time, they have learned to adapt to the resources available in the Savanna for their food, construction and tool needs.

The rural communities in the area embody the concept of living sustainably in the heart of the Savanna biome. They show a deep respect for nature and an intimate understanding of the natural cycles of the Savanna, cultivating different types of crops and managing the land in a sustainable way, which contributes to the preservation of natural resources and local ecological diversity. These communities not only take care of the land, but also preserve cultural traditions and values, often celebrating their heritage through festivals, crafts and traditional storytelling.

The cultural richness of the region, in its various manifestations, expresses the uniqueness and local history.
The "Meeting of Cultures“ is an exceptional celebration of the multiplicity and proof of the vast cultural wealth of the region. This annual event brings together vibrant indigenous peoples, quilombolas, artists, musicians and culture lovers from all over Brazil and beyond. It acts as a space for these diverse communities to showcase their traditions, artistic expressions, music and ancestral knowledge.

The Multiethnic Village is the scene of ceremonies, rituals, dance performances and art exhibitions, providing an insight into the diversity and richness of indigenous life in Brazil. In this space, indigenous groups from different regions meet to share their traditions, knowledge and distinct cultural practices. Visitors have the opportunity to engage with indigenous leaders, artisans and storytellers, allowing them to understand the deep spiritual connections that indigenous peoples maintain with their ancestral lands.

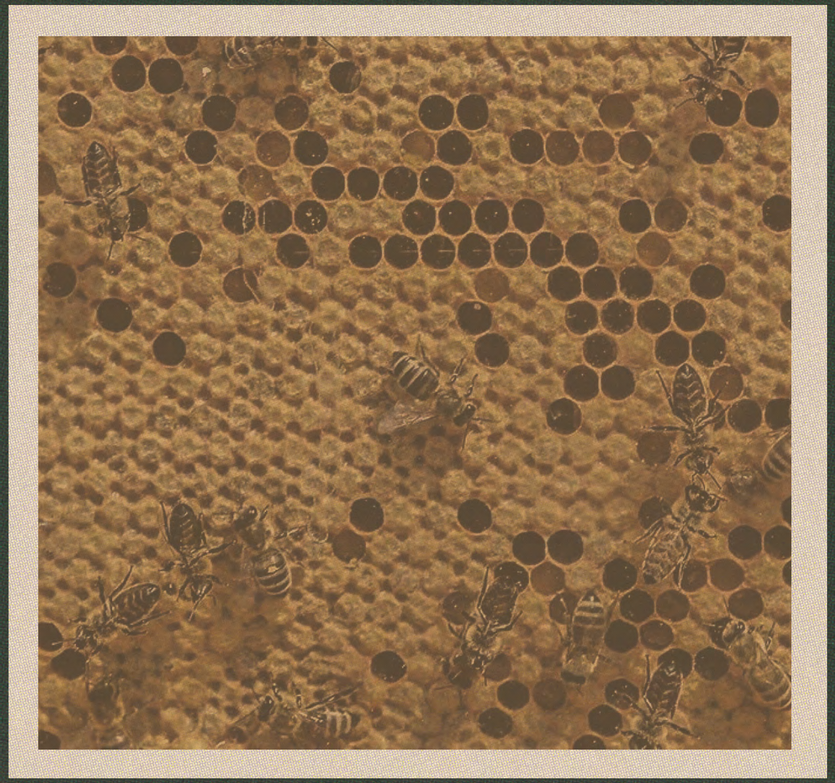
The Queen's Hunt festival, celebrated in Colinas do Sul and other towns in Goiás, is a folkloric tradition with Luso-African roots, marked by stage performances, music and dance. Originating from Princess Isabel's fear of her father's reaction after the signing of the Golden Law, the festival is staged annually, symbolizing the liberation of the slaves. The festival attracts tourists and researchers to the Chapada dos Veadeiros region.

BETWEEN NATURE AND HUMAN INTERVENTION: FIRE IN THE SAVANNA

Fire in the Savanna is a complex and controversial aspect of this unique region. Historically, fire has been part of the Savanna's natural fire regime. Some native species even depend on fire to germinate and complete their life cycles. This cycle of burning and regeneration has shaped the unique vegetation of the Savanna over millennia. However, human activities and climate change have contributed to an increase in the frequency and intensity of fires, raising concerns about their impact on the environment, biodiversity and local communities. Efforts are underway to find a balance between preserving the ecological role of fire and protecting ecosystems.

Several ecology projects are currently underway in the Savanna region, seeking innovative approaches to mitigate the negative impacts of fire and promote environmental conservation. These initiatives involve implementing fire prevention policies, monitoring vegetation and fauna, environmental education programs for local communities, and projects to value the indigenous people, who are the forest's natural guardians. At the same time, scientific research is intense and ongoing, playing a fundamental role in understanding the effects of fire on the ecosystem and in developing effective management and conservation strategies. These collective efforts reflect the growing commitment to preserving this heritage of humanity.

LESSONS FROM WILDLIFE FOR HUMAN ARCHITECTURE



The term "Animal Architecture“ refers to the study of the physical structures that animals build for different purposes, such as shelter, reproduction, protection and feeding. These structures can vary widely in size, shape and complexity, and are often adapted to the specific needs of each species and the environment in which they live.

Forms of animal architecture include, among others, bird nests, mammal burrows, spider webs, bee hives and termite mounds. Each of these structures displays an incredible diversity of shapes and materials, reflecting the ingenuity and adaptability of the species that create them.

The study of animal architecture not only provides insights into the behavior and ecology of species, but also has practical applications in fields such as biomimetic engineering* and wildlife conservation.

*Biomimetic engineering: the practice of emulating nature's solutions, leading to innovations in design and technology.

Animal architecture offers fascinating examples of adaptation and ingenuity in nature. For example, termite mounds impress with their intriguing structures, some of which reach remarkable heights. These mounds not only serve as a home for termite colonies, but also play a vital role in regulating the temperature and maintaining the health of the soil, contributing significantly to nutrient cycling.

The nests built by birds display a wealth of design and construction techniques. From the oropendola's pendulous nests to the joão-de-barro's skillful clay structures, each one reflects the specific adaptations of the species and the needs of the surrounding environment. These examples illustrate the incredible diversity of architectural strategies found in the animal kingdom, highlighting the ability of species to create functional and adaptable habitats.





There are many examples of human constructions inspired by animal architecture, in the field known as biomimicry.

Thermal Ventilation Cooling Towers: Inspired by termite mound structures, these cooling towers were designed to maximize the efficiency of natural ventilation, using heat exchange principles observed in termite nests.

Railway stations and airports: The architectural structures of large railway stations and airports are often designed with roofs that resemble birds' wings to facilitate air circulation and natural lighting.

Bridges and Support Structures: The design of some bridges and support structures was inspired by the bone structures of birds and mammals, taking advantage of the strength and lightness found in nature.

Solar panels: Some solar panel systems have been developed based on the structure of plant leaves, maximizing the capture of sunlight and the efficiency of energy conversion.

Buildings with Passive Cooling Systems: Some buildings have been designed with passive cooling systems inspired by animal thermoregulation, allowing the structure to naturally regulate its internal temperature, thus reducing the need for energy for cooling.

These are just a few examples of how animal architecture has inspired innovative and sustainable projects in different areas of engineering and architecture.



VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE AND BIOCONSTRUCTION

Vernacular architecture is a fascinating and diverse approach to building that is deeply rooted in the history and culture of a specific region. It reflects practical aspects of everyday life, beliefs, traditions and ways of life of the people who inhabit it. Over the centuries, vernacular houses and structures have evolved in response to the unique environmental conditions of each location, incorporating local materials and construction techniques adapted to the needs and challenges faced by the community. This creative adaptation results in a diverse architectural landscape rich in detail, where each building tells a unique story about the place and the people who built it.

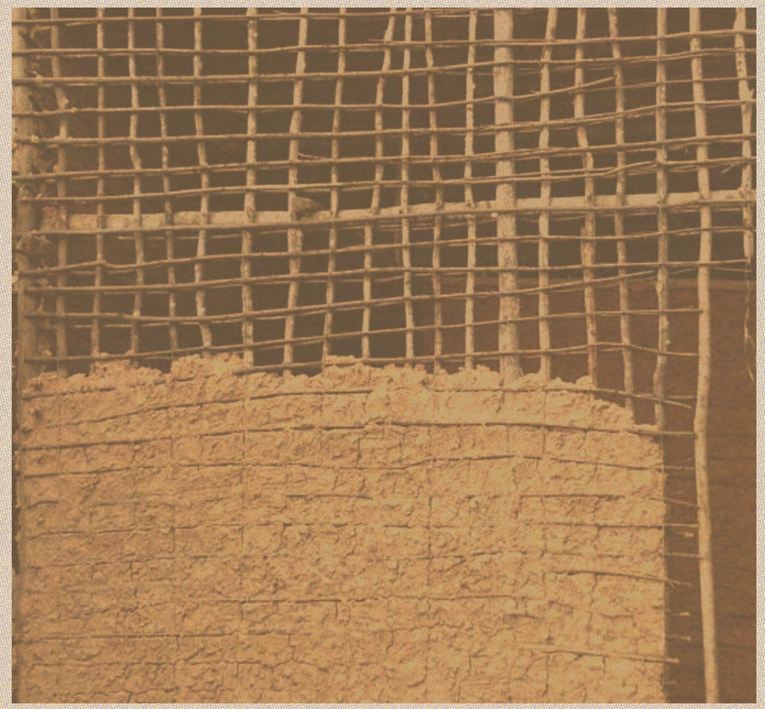
Bio-construction is an approach to building that uses natural materials and sustainable techniques to create structures that are ecologically friendly and culturally significant. Among the various bioconstruction techniques, adobe, rammed earth and thatched roofs stand out. These ancestral techniques have been developed over centuries and are characterized by the use of local materials such as clay, earth, straw and wood to create buildings that are resistant and integrated into the environment. Each of these techniques has its own characteristics and benefits, contributing to the preservation of biodiversity, culture and architectural heritage in different parts of the world.



Adobe: an ancient building technique that uses bricks made from raw clay, dried in the sun or in ovens. These bricks are made by mixing clay, sand, water and sometimes organic materials such as straw or manure. After being molded, the bricks dry naturally, making them resistant and durable. Adobe structures are known for their ability to regulate the internal temperature, providing thermal comfort for the occupants.

Adobe is an ancient technique that has been used in many parts of the world, from ancient Egypt to the Americas. Examples of adobe constructions include houses, temples and fortifications, such as those found at Pueblo Bonito in Chaco Canyon National Park in the United States.

The strength and durability of adobe structures can be impressive, as evidenced by the ancient adobe cities preserved over the centuries.



Taipa: a building technique that uses earth pounded into forms to create solid, sturdy walls. The earth is mixed with water and compacted in successive layers inside wooden or metal molds. As the layers are added, the earth is tamped down to ensure good adhesion and stability. After drying, rammed earth walls are robust and offer excellent thermal and acoustic insulation.

The rammed earth technique has been widely used in different regions of the world, from ancient China to medieval Europe. Notable examples of rammed earth construction include the Great Wall of China and traditional Portuguese houses.

The durability of rammed earth walls is proven by the presence of old structures still standing, such as the rammed earth walls of Piracaia, in São Paulo, Brazil.



Sapé roofs: also known as straw roofs, they are a traditional technique for covering roofs with plant materials such as grass or cereal straw. These materials are attached to wooden structures to create a protective layer against the weather. Thatched roofs offer thermal insulation and are ecologically sustainable, as long as the material is renewable and locally available.

Thatched roofs are common in many parts of the world, especially in rural areas where natural materials are widely available. Examples of thatched roofs can be found on traditional houses in Africa, Latin America and parts of Asia. As well as offering protection from the sun and rain, thatched roofs are also aesthetically appealing and blend in well with the natural environment.

These bioconstruction techniques offer environmental benefits and also contribute to the preservation of local culture and traditions. By using natural materials and ecological techniques, these buildings promote a lifestyle in harmony with the environment.



A BRAZILIAN TREASURE: UNDERSTANDING AND PRESERVING

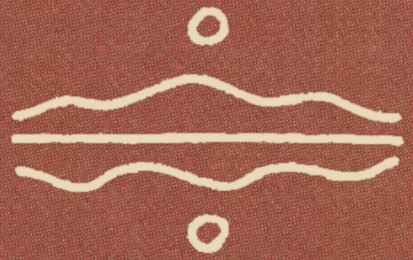
After a journey through the vast plains and hidden riches of the Savanna biome, we emerge with a deeper understanding and reverence for the complexity of this unique ecosystem.

By uncovering the secrets of its exuberant flora and fauna, we witness the harmonious dance of life, where each plant and animal plays a vital role in nature's interconnected web.

Through the crystalline waters that flow through its rivers and streams, we recognize not only the source of life for countless species, but also the link that unites distant communities in their mutual dependence.

It is imperative that we recognize our role as guardians of the Savanna, its peoples and its cultures. We must make a collective effort to protect and preserve this natural gem for future generations.

May we inspire not just words, but concrete actions that ensure the continued survival and prosperity of the Savanna, not just as a natural habitat, but as an enduring symbol of our connection with the land and all the life forms that inhabit it.

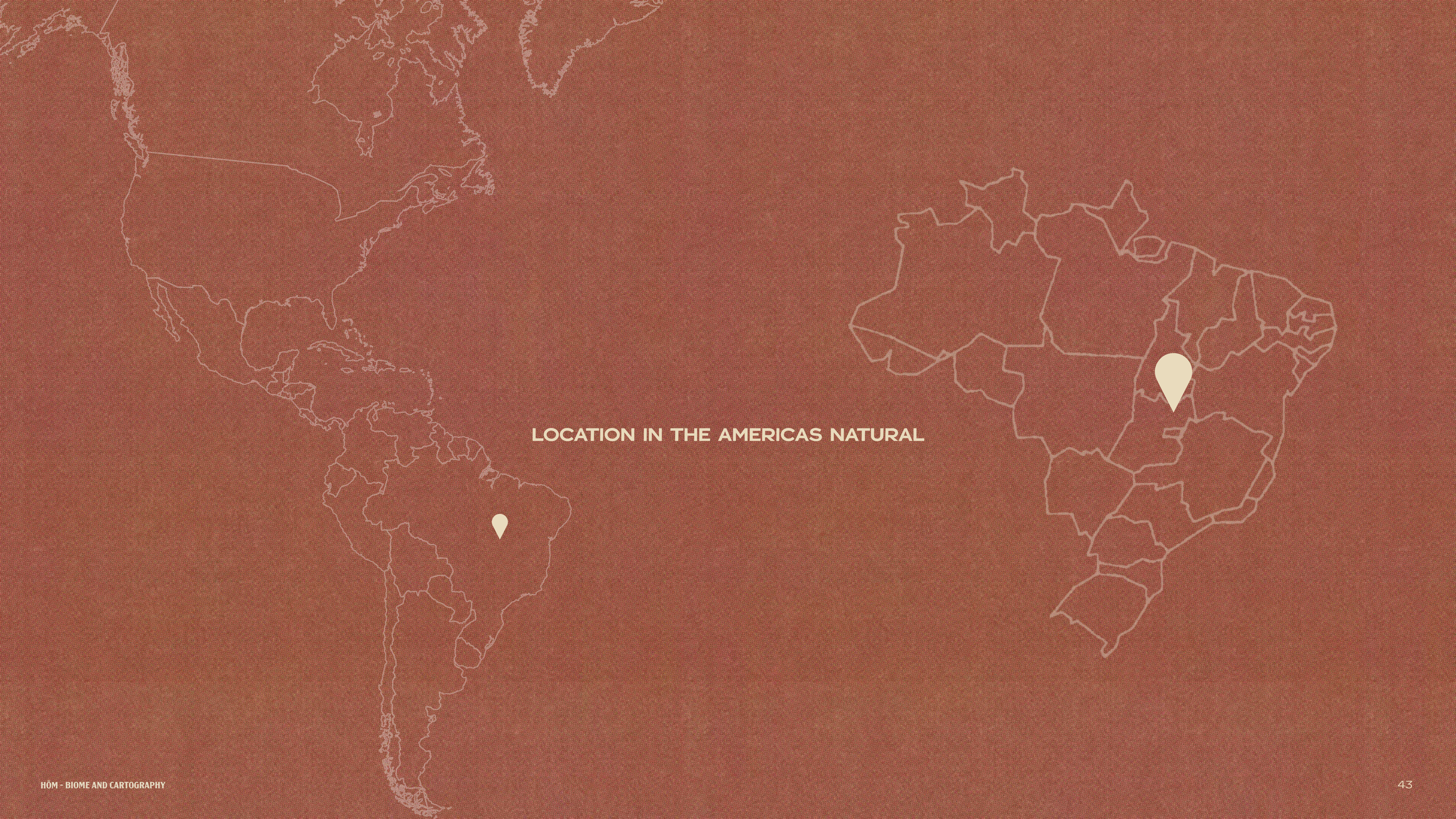


CARTOGRAPHY

CONTEXT AND TERRAIN MAPPING

The choice of land is an act of care, wisdom and respect. In the heart of the Savanna, the selected area offers memorable conditions for the creation of an ecological village.

Below is a detailed map of the chosen site, highlighting its beauty, unique characteristics and potential for implementing the Homeland project.

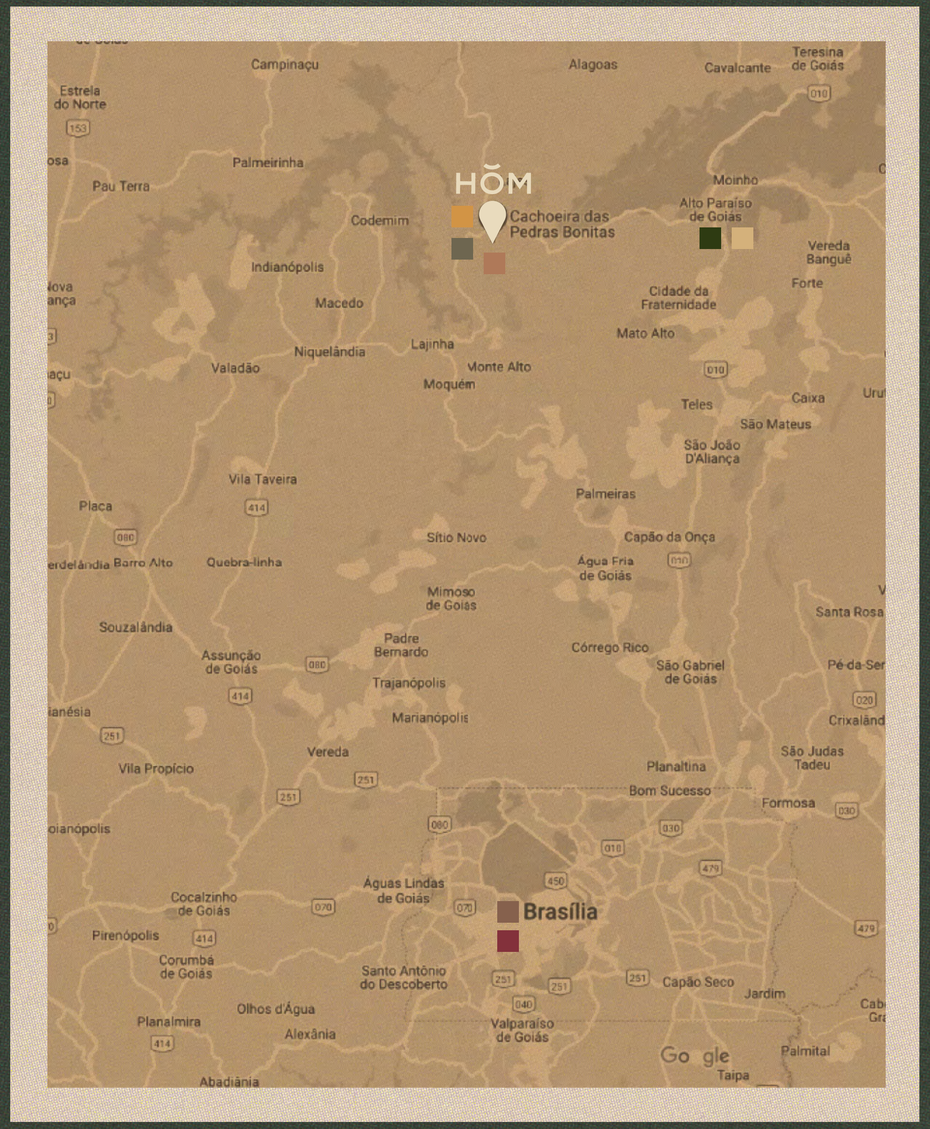

LOCATION IN THE AMERICAS NATURAL



OASIS: HŌM IN GOIÁS

Located in a strategic position in the Brazilian Savanna, the HÕM site offers a privileged location that combines accessibility with an abundance of natural life.

In the state of Goiás, the area includes several bodies of water and important natural areas such as the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park and the Pouso Alto Environmental Protection Area, which are essential for preserving wildlife and raising environmental awareness.



LOCATION AND ACCESS

By road, on the GO 132 and GO 239 highways

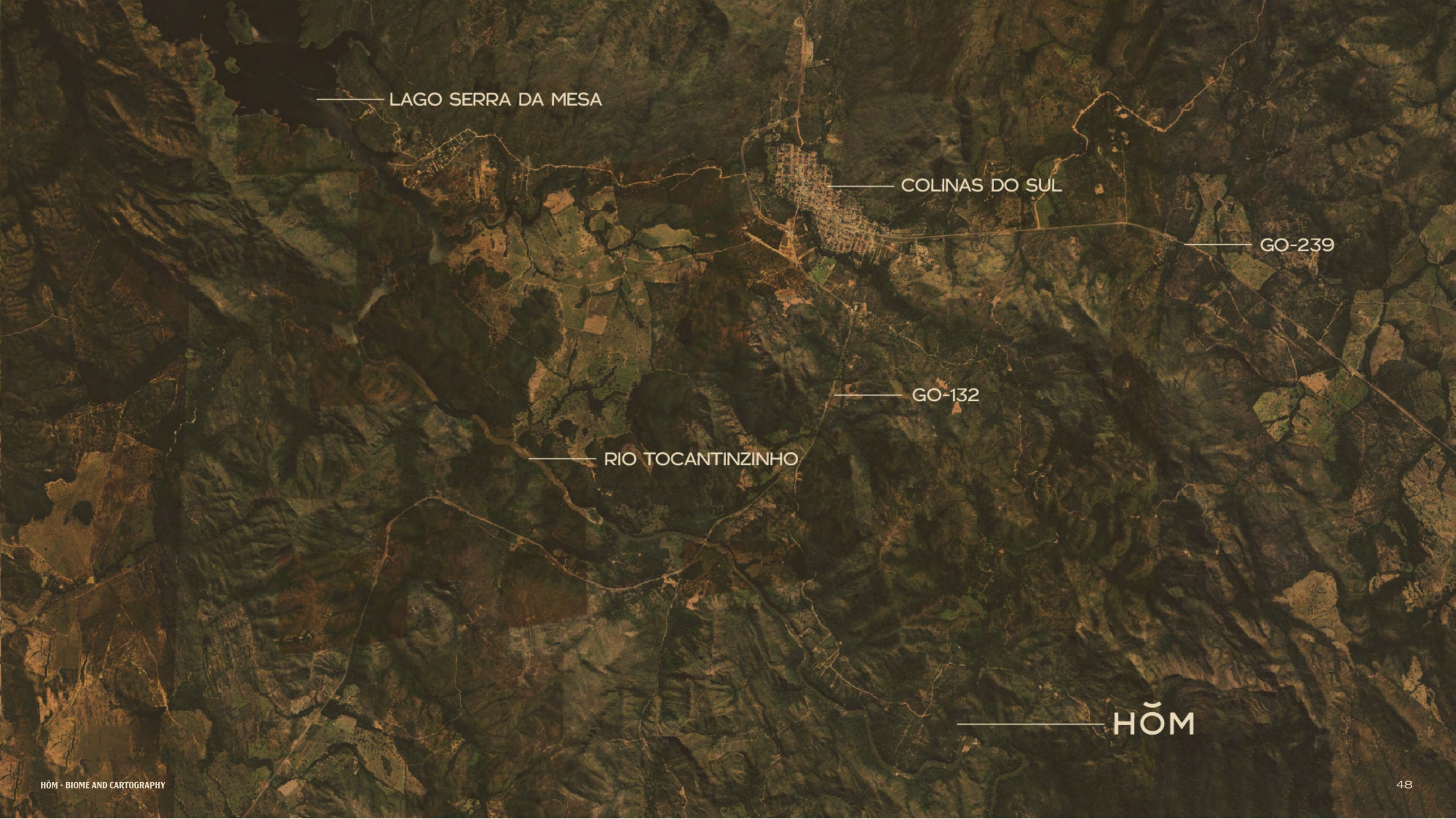
- 40 minutes from the city of Alto Paraíso, Goiás
- 25 minutes from Vila de São Jorge National Park
- Thousands of freshwater falls and rivers
- 3h30 from Brasilia International Airport
- 30 minutes by helicopter from Brasilia
- 45 minutes from Alto Paraíso private airport
- 15 minutes from Vila Colinas do Sul, with grocery store, hospital and pharmacies



Surrounded by breathtaking scenery, including the Serra da Mesa lake, the land offers a naturally rich and diverse environment, essential for preserving wildlife and promoting ecology.

On the banks of the Tocantinzinho River, this space represents a unique opportunity for those seeking a connection with nature in a peaceful and inspiring environment.

About 9 km from the nearest town, Colinas do Sul, with approximately 4,030 inhabitants.


LAGO SERRA DA MESA
COLINAS DO SUL
GO-239
GO-132
RIO TOCANTINZINHO
HÕM


VIZINHO
VIZINHO
HÕM
VIZINHO
VIZINHO
ESTRADA DE ACESSO
VIZINHO
VIZINHO
RIACHO FUNDÃO
VIZINHO
CACHOEIRA
RIO TOCANTINZINHO






RIACHO FUNDÃO
ANTIGA FAZENDA
ANTIGO PASTO
ESTRADA DE ACESSO
FLORESTA NATIVA
CASA PRINCIPAL
PRAIA
CACHOEIRA
RIO TOCANTINZINHO

ROADS

The main road, located in the western part of the property, connects to the highway, providing access to the area of the old farm, the current main residence and the rest of the land that once belonged to Dona Wanda, as well as serving as access to some of the neighbors in the area. This road network is essential for connecting different parts of the property and facilitating movement both within the land and to adjacent areas.



BUILDINGS

To the north is the site previously used as the farm's main area.

To the south is the current main residence, accompanied by the chapel, the reception building and the beach bar.



TRAILS

1. Previous route of the road.
2. Trail connecting different areas of the property.
3. Path that goes around the hill next to the main house.



MAIN POINTS

1. Headquarters
2. Beach
3. Waterfall
4. Natural pools
5. Meeting of the Waters
6. Natural Pool
7. Garden of Mars
8. Natural Pool
9. Crystal Mountain
10. Farm
11. Mountain
12. Mountain
13. Access
14. Lookout mountain



WATER FLOW MAPPING

At this point, it is possible to identify the lowest areas of the terrain, where water runs off during rainy periods. The circles indicate some of the areas that need to be properly channeled to avoid possible problems.



The map shows the hills and observation points scattered across the terrain. Most of these points are located in the southern part of the property and the reserve. These areas offer lovely views of the river, the waterfall and other surrounding hills. On the north side, the mountains stand out, remarkable wonders of the land.



UNVEILING THE TERRITORY







LOOKOUT

Located opposite the main house. An ideal place to enjoy the natural landscape and relax to the sound of running water.





VERANDA OF THE MAIN RESIDENCE AND GARDENS

The veranda of the main residence is a convivial space with a lovely view of the river and the waterfall. The house's gardens are home to ornamental plants and very well-preserved trees left by the previous owner.





ACCOMMODATIONS

The main house has individual bedrooms for visitors.





CHAPEL

The stone chapel is a building that deserves attention. A religious site on the estate, which in the past attracted not only residents but also members of the community for celebrations and special events. Its presence is striking and it represents a place of devotion and a meeting place for important occasions.







THE BAR AND THE BEACH

A simple wooden structure, it serves as a bar near the beach. A river beach, with a wide area of sand and marked by the remarkable presence of large trees, like this one, of the Ficus genus.





WOODEN PATH

The wooden paths are structures built to make it easier to cross steep terrain between the beach and the waterfall. In addition to their practical function, these paths offer opportunities to enjoy breathtaking views of the surrounding landscape.





WATERFALL

The waterfall, with its stone structures, provides several spaces for relaxing and invigorating moments, both in the water and on the surrounding rocks. It's an ideal place to enjoy nature and refresh yourself amidst the tranquil and lush landscape.





NATURAL POOLS

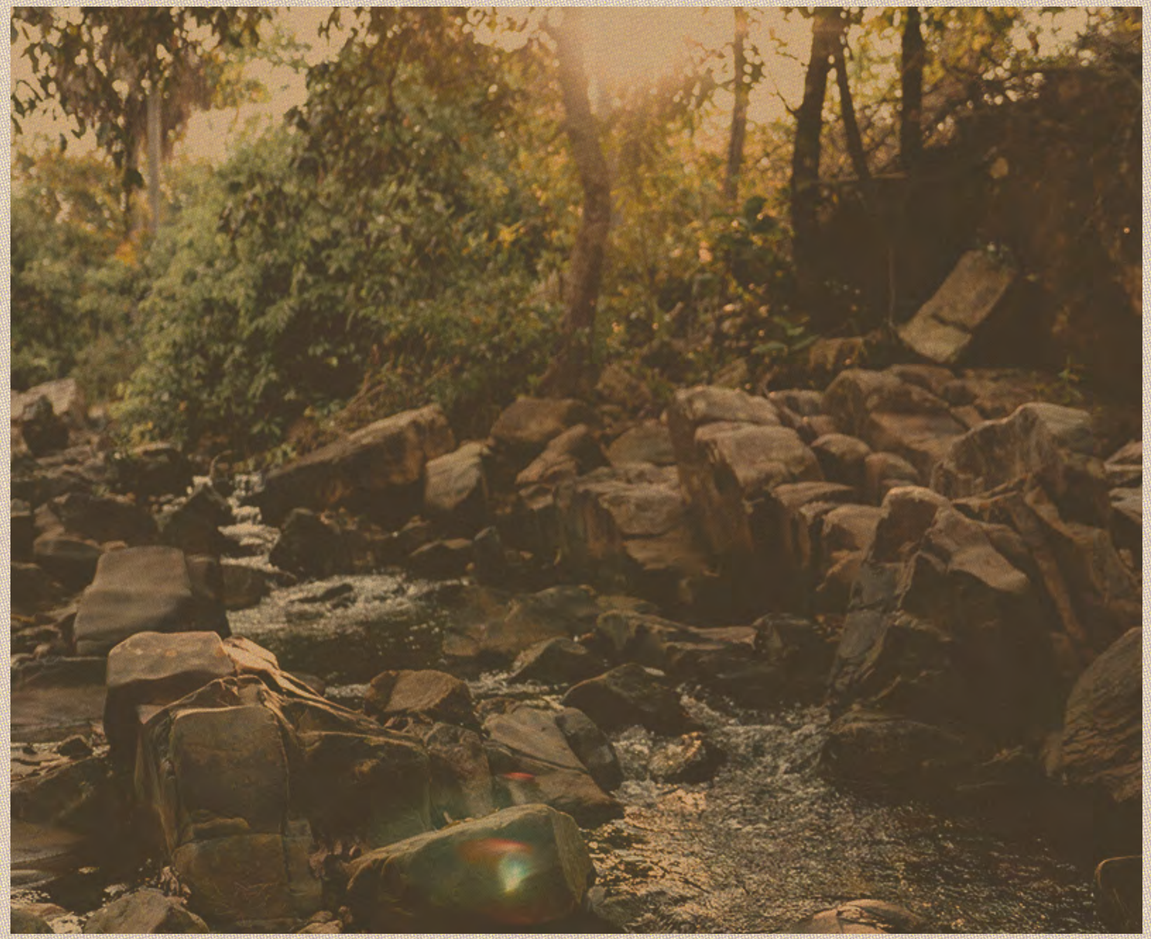
The natural pools are in front of the river, where some rock formations create calm lagoons that are safe for swimming.





TRAIL

The established trails cross a variety of Savanna ecosystems, from dense humid forests to open, dry areas. These trails offer a unique opportunity to explore the natural diversity of the region, providing an engaging and educational experience for visitors.





CREEK

The stream has crystal clear, shallow and serene waters, ideal for moments of contemplation and relaxation in the midst of nature.





MARS GARDEN

A curious rock formation with crystals inside, which gives it a unique appearance. This peculiar characteristic leads people to compare it to a garden from another planet, due to its uniqueness and beauty.





FARMHOUSE

The old farmhouse is a simple yet harmonious building that served as a home for the previous owners. Around it, a beautiful orchard stands out, with mango and other fruit trees native to the savanna, embellishing the environment with their exuberance and diversity.





CRYSTAL MOUNTAIN

With impressive formations of giant crystals on its peak, even though there are other mountains on earth with crystals, this is the one with the most monumental structures.





LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN

The image shows us a glimpse of the landscape from the lookout mountain, recognized as one of the best views in the region. From there, we had a breathtaking view of the surrounding mountains, the waterfall and the river.





CAMPING SPACE

Next to the main residence is a flat, wooded, spacious and shaded area, ideal for camping. This strategic location provides easy access to the main house and the river, making it a convenient option for visitors who want to enjoy nature while remaining close to the property's amenities. With the surrounding vegetation and proximity to the water, campers have the opportunity to enjoy an immersive experience in nature, relaxing under the treetops and enjoying the serenity offered by the natural environment.

We delve deep into the essence and beauty of this extraordinary land. Every line on the map, every marking and every description led us on a journey of discovery and admiration for the wonders and riches that this place possesses. From crystal-clear mountains to serene waterfalls, from winding trails to cozy camping areas, every element of the terrain tells us a unique story and invites us to explore further. Now, armed with this valuable information, we are ready to move forward with confidence towards the next chapter of this journey, taking with us enchantment and inspiration. May we continue to marvel and discover new nuances, always in search of the deepest connection with nature and the spirit of this magnificent place.

"The flow of life wraps everything up, life is like that: it heats up and cools down, it tightens and then loosens, it quiets down and then rests. What it wants from us is courage."

Guimarães Rosa


HŌM