

Hydrodiversity: – Concept and Contract Propose.

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Introduction

The term hydrodiversity, is based on concepts internationally recognized biodiversity and geodiversity. The principles, the Range, and collective contractual parties are interests of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

To the geodiversity is regarded as fundamental research and actions on the future use of natural occurrences. Territories of natural environments, raw materials and natural resources are sustainable way, and through studies are based on scientific ratings criteria.

Setting an initial proposal, it must be the variety of water according to its physical state, shapes, locations, backgrounds, physical and chemical compositions dissolved in materials, types of uses, properties, functions, and others. It is known it is known, valued and used based on strategies of sustainable planning. Waters are an important factor, for it is a great diversity in nature. This hydrodiversity is a term that has several means to differentiate the natural water resources (Mendonzo & Tucci, 1997; Oudin et al., 2008), valuing them for better preservation (Graf, 2001; Sismic & Belij, 2008) or to exemplify content for environmental education, as in Portugal water sites (Machado & Oliveira, 2010).

Natural waters are anomalous characteristics of aqueous and complex environments. Due to its thermodynamic properties of fluids are special reagents from the early stages of the planet. The origin of life and evolution was a result of biological activity has been a surge of geological process. The study of different living beings is dependent in each type of water, the complex or incipient. The water provides all kinds of life;

therefore, biodiversity is closely influenced by the characteristics of the water existing in each region.



Figure 1. Waters Environments Illustrations (Brazil).

The proposed focus, the colossal varieties and particularities belong to the forms of water and need to be searched and linked together the complex bio-geological aspects. Intended to awareness of ecological intrinsic values, genetic, social, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational, aesthetic and other derivative use).

Table 1. Some Waters Types.

Footprint	Form	Site	Use
Blue	Liquid	Snow-Rain	Potable
Green	Gas	Sea-river-lake	Drink
Gray	Ice	Spring-Ground	Bottled

Conclusion

Given forms of water, compositions, appearances, associations, occurrence and using diversity. We must seek to know and appreciate the immense varieties of waters, to the particularities of each case, and also for its various specialties and sustainable economic potential. Considering starting this perspective and maximizing the idea its sustainable use, we create a sense of nature conservation and political objectives for strategic planning decision.