

**Fonte Grande Park & Gruta da Onça in Vitória - ES: history, preservation
and conservation**

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ABSTRACT

The paper presents the history of Parque da Fonte Grande and Gruta da Onça in Vitória, state of Espírito Santo, reporting their stories, creations, preservation and conservation actions. The research reaches the present day describing its uses and purposes. The text also discusses how the creation process of the National Parks took place. In the methodology, queries in secondary sources stand out (books, book chapters and course completion works), municipal and federal documents were also examined, in addition to iconographic and cartographic research carried out in the Municipal Archive of Vitória and also field trips with interviews. The results describe the evolution of both, their functions, interventions and participation in the life of the city. The conclusions highlight how much the parks, as geographic elements, attributed challenges, scenic beauty and awakened the population and the state and municipal governments for environmental education actions, appreciation and preservation of the natural landscape heritage.

KEYWORDS: Fonte Grande Park. Gruta da Onça Park. Preservation of Landscape Heritage.

1 INTRODUCTION

The present research began in 2020 as a result of the work on leisure spaces in the municipality of Vitória - ES, especially in the region now known as the Historic Center. The capital of Espírito Santo had its development, in a natural way, carried out from the Center, with horizontal direction due to the limitation between the sea and the Massif Central, this known as Fonte Grande Park.

The park is located in the "heart" of the city's Massif Central. According to the Municipality of Vitória (PMV, 2022b), it is one of the largest remnants of Atlantic Forest protected by law in an urban territory in the country and occupies an area of 218.00 hectares, with predominantly vegetation cover of secondary Atlantic Forest. Figure 1 shows the green area in the insular region of the capital, neighboring the Centro, Santa Tereza and São José districts.

As it surrounds the highly rugged area, with valleys and steep slopes, the city has, since its foundation, particularities in its physical site, in which the narrow strip of land between the mountain and the sea gave the urban fabric a long-lined characteristic. . In the 20th century, for Klug, it was the successive embankments that allowed the implantation of marginal roads to the sea in order not to cross the already dense area of the center and at the same time to allow the connection with the new residential neighborhoods that formed to the east of the island. (KLUG, 2009).

In addition to the topographic specificity, the area has geographical characteristics with "representatives of the original forest such as centenary trees, rocky outcrops and a varied fauna, composed of reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates, small mammals and birds. " (PMV, 2022b).

Additionally to the scenic beauty, the area serves the city's population as a free space for walks, trails within the Encosta Atlantic Forest and contemplation from its viewpoints. Next to the State Park, an area dismembered and named Gruta da Onça Municipal Park drew special attention to this research. Due to its proximity to the center of the capital and access through one of the oldest streets in the city, today Barão de Monjardim Street, the historical importance of the place was verified and, therefore, the need to explore it together with the State Park area. The geographic link between both is also evident, which reinforces the hypothesis that the

municipal building was, initially, the access to the Massif Central. The landscape through history and the preservation dynamics of both state and municipal areas are presented below.

Figure 1 –Aerial view of the Fonte Grande Park



Source: PMV, 2022a

According to Almeida, the research method used is phenomenological, as it is qualitative and descriptive of the social reality constructed as it is understood. (ALMEIDA, 2020). The nature of the research is basic, with the objective of generating new knowledge for the advancement of science and, to this end, it approached the data inductively, identifying the factors that determine the phenomena and explaining them.

As for the technical procedures, consultations were made in secondary sources (books, book chapters and course conclusion works), municipal and federal documents were examined, in addition to iconographic and cartographic research carried out in the Municipal Archive of Vitória and also field trips with interviews.

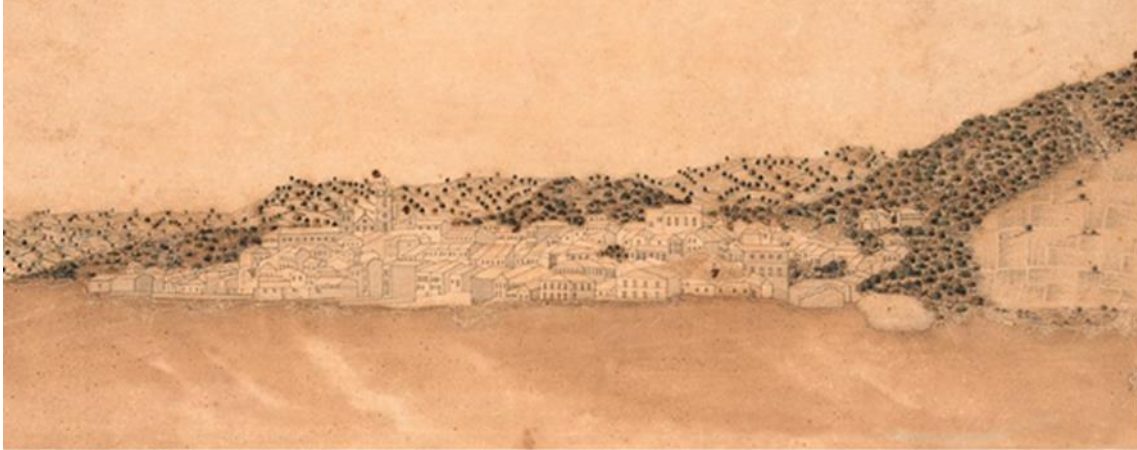
2 HISTORIC

The presence of Parque da Fonte Grande in the life of Espírito Santo has been mentioned since the 18th century, and by several authors. The Silhouette of the City of Vitória, 1767, by José Antônio Caldas (Collection of the Historical Archive of the Army) is a drawing that allows identifying the wetlands, the bay and the mountains as natural elements that limit the growth of the city. In figure 2, Vila da Victoria can be seen entering the Atlantic Forest area.

As Klug states, the city had a very simple and delicate scale, where the continuity of the height of the buildings and the relationship of proximity within the distribution of the city blocks, added to the similarity of the houses, helped to highlight with more strength the dominant presence of the relief (Klug, 2009 , p. 21). It is noteworthy that at the time it was a village that, only in the 19th century, became a city. “The former Vila de Vitória, by the Law of March 17, 1823, therefore six months after the proclamation of the independence of Brazil, was

elevated to the category of city. ” (ELTON, 1986, p. 9).

Figure 2 –Silhouette of Vitória City in 1767 by José Antônio Caldas



Source: Army Historical Archive, Rio de Janeiro.

The relief and the vegetation, as well as the other natural accidents were and are preponderant elements for the development of the city and, at the same time, confer beauty and identity. In several views of the landscape, the Massif Central is present. This is how Klug describes it:

Vila de Vitória was built on the back of a low hill, supported in different ways and surrounded by vegetation. At the beginning of the occupation it was like an adornment of the bay with its forests and rocks that advanced roots in the sea, a kind of amphitheater of beautiful mountains. (KLUG, 2009, p. 17).

The Perspective of Villa da Victoria in 1805, by Joaquim Pantaleão, is presented in a more expanded way than the previous one, since the drawing was carried out from a point of view farther from the bank, the Massif Central.

Figure 3 –Perspective of Villa da Victoria in 1805, by Joaquim Pantaleão



Source: Army Historical Archive, Rio de Janeiro.

While the topography was a limiting factor for urban expansion, its mountains provided the necessary water for consumption by the inhabitants of the village.

Novaes, reports the presence, in 1825, of Sir Charles Stuart, English Consul General on a secret mission, who was received with the royal hospitality of the capixabas, with the

indispensable healthy and fresh water from the caves of Fonte Grande. (NOVAES, 1968, p. 148-151).

Saint-Hilaire, on his trip to Espírito Santo, which took place in 1818, discussed the general aspects of the Villa de Victoria and devoted himself to describing its geographical and hydrographic aspects. (SAINT-HILLAIRE, 1974, p. 91). The traveler stayed at the Jucutuquara farm, on the property of Captain-General Francisco Pinto, to whom he presented himself with a letter of recommendation in order to obtain greater support during his trip to Espírito Santo. In his description of the property, the French naturalist added important information for the current history of Parque da Fonte Grande:

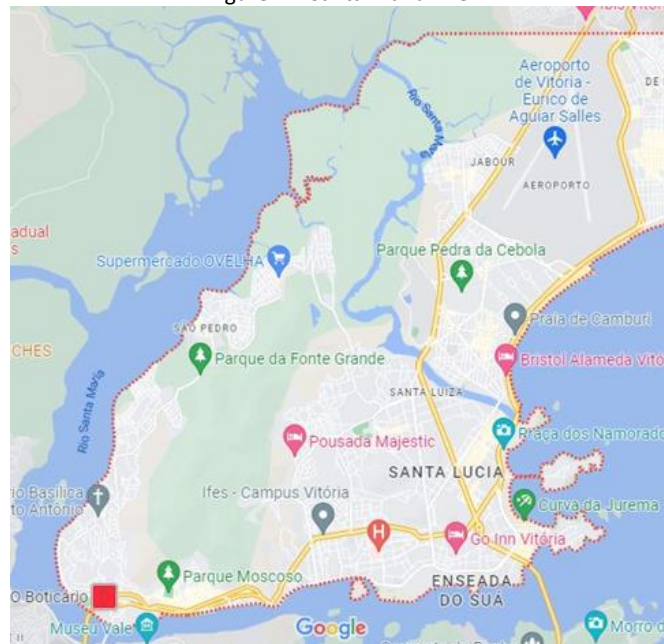
“The house in Jucutuquara, to which I was heading, was built in the most pleasant location. It was large, regular, and rose halfway up the hill covered with low grass. In front of the house there is a valley cut by a stream flanked by bush-covered mountains, the most notable of which is the one that gives the house its name. Large boulders are scattered across the valley.” (SAINT-HILAIRE, 1974, p. 39-40).

Another traveler, Prince Maximiliano de Wied-Neuwied, who was also in Vitória in the period (1816), during his botanical expedition to the coast of Espírito Santo, referred to the village as follows:

The city is built somewhat unevenly, on pleasant hills, and the river, which passes behind it, runs between high slopes, partly rocky, and, in many places, bare and covered with lichens. The beautiful surface of the great river is dotted with numerous verdant islands, and the view, wherever it follows its course through the region, is always a little pleasant on towering and fragrant mountains dressed in bush.” (PHILIPP, 1989, p. 142).

When interpreting Wied-Neuwied, the river that passes behind refers to the Santa Maria River, which surrounds the insular part of the capital of Espírito Santo and between islands and mangroves it detaches from the mainland (figure 4).

Figure 4 – Santa Maria river



Source: Google Maps, 2022.

In relation to the rocky parts, in the center of the Central Massif, a peak of 296 meters, Pico dos Dois Olhos, whose shape with two holes is related to the eyes of the bird, and which in

the indigenous language is called Jucutuquara is portrayed through the drawn landscape by the traveler.

Figure 5 – Pedra dos Dois Olhos – Jucutuquara – Massif Central



Source: PHILIPP, 1989.

Monjardim highlights four different nomenclatures for the same landform: Pico de Jucutuquara, Pedra dos Olhos, Pico João de Leão and Frei Leopardo or Leopardi, and describes each one of them (MONJARDIM, 1995, p.74). In this way, the first is justified because the accident is located on the farm of the same name and which in the Tupi language: jucu-ita-quera, means bird from the hole in the stone, due to the conformity of the stone, which on the east side has two holes. Another popular belief comes from the name deriving from the word, also indigenous, Yticu-tuquara, which means shells suspended by its shape that, added to the aforementioned holes, name it Pedra dos Dois Olhos. Still the third meaning is related to a possible Spanish exile who was hiding there whose name was João de Leão, and finally Friar Leopardo, because it resembles a friar with a hood or a seated leopard, depending on the point that is seen – the City Hall de Vitória confirms this version.

The name Fradinhos appeared around 1750. At the time, three Jesuit friars (the Frenchman Pierre de Bergue, the Spanish Alessandro and the Englishman Honeley) lived in a cave, which today is known as Todos os Santos farm. During the reign of D. João I, two friars were repatriated by the Marquis of Pombal, leaving only Honeley. (PMV, 2019b).

According to Saiter, the name Fradinhos came from a promise:

There was a child who, at the time, had tuberculosis, and was medicated by the Jesuits with homeopathic medicine. As he improved, his mother fulfilled her promise to dress him like a Jesuit. The residents of the Itaquara site, nowadays Jucutuquara, curiously identified that the little monkfish lived inside the grotto. (SAITER, 2001, p. 1).

The geographical accident that well characterizes the neighborhood of Fradinhos is the Frei Leopardi Peak and, for Monjardim, this is projected almost in the center of the Vitória Island, when comparing the distances of its extreme points. (MONJARDIM, 1995, p. 84). Even recent studies such as Klug's emphasize the highlight of this natural element in the landscape, often mentioned by travelers who visited the Espírito Santo coast in the 19th century, and which must have guaranteed visibility from different points of the city. (KLUG, 2009, p. 76).

From the Massif Central, currently Fonte Grande Park, it is possible to state that Pedra dos Dois Olhos is the most prominent geographic feature and that it serves as a visual landmark for the population on the island, appearing on maps since the 19th century, such as The sketch – Plan of the Island – Victoria who names it Morro do Frade.

The plan, figure 6, is the Project for a New Arrabalde, prepared by the engineer Saturnino de Brito to the citizen Mr. J de Mello C. Moniz Freire (President of the State), accompanied by a detailed description of 73 pages.

Figure 6 – Novo Arrabalde Project



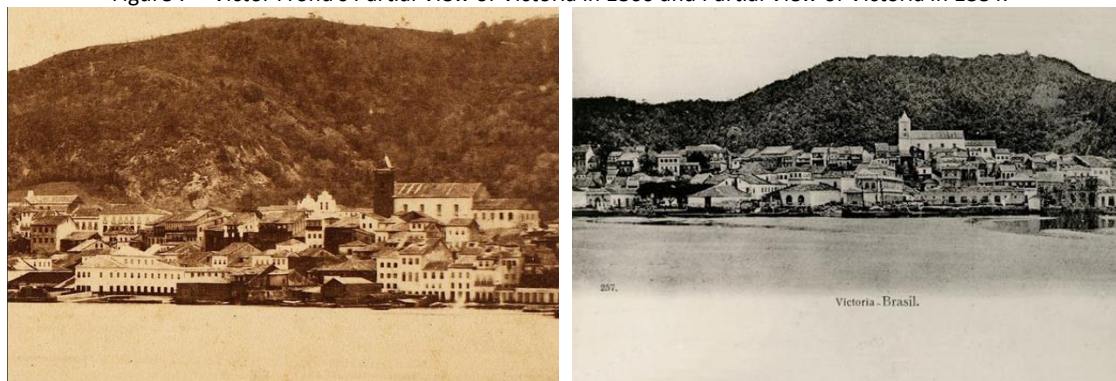
Source: Public Archive of the State of ES, 1896.

Brito highlighted in the plan the condition of the city center, between the Massif Central and the sea, and designed the Novo Arrabalde area, today the Praia do Canto neighborhood, for the expansion of the city. In his report, he described the geographical condition of the island:

The Espírito Santo capital, at that time, was nothing more than a confused agglomeration where about nine thousand inhabitants were squeezed between the sea and the mountains, which cover almost forty percent of the surface of the island where, from 1551, the colonizers settled took refuge from the attacks of the indomitable Indians that populated the coast of the Captaincy, as its population grew, Vitória climbed the hills, since its horizontal expansion was blocked by swamps and mangroves (BRITO, 1996, p. 7).

Still in the 19th century, two images of travelers, already using photography at the time, allow us to check the visual impact and the physical barrier that the Massif Central imposed on the city. On the left, that of Victor Frond, French photographer and painter, who owned a studio in Rio de Janeiro between 1858 and 1862.

Figure 7 – Victor Frond's Partial View of Victoria in 1860 and Partial View of Victoria in 1884.



Source: FRANCESCETTO, 2015 e UFES library

In addition to the city of Rio de Janeiro, he photographed, for the "album of views" of the work *Brasil Pitoresco*, farms in the interior, Campos dos Goytacazes, São Fidélis and Salvador. In 1860, following the journey of the Swiss naturalist and explorer Johan Jacob von Tschudi, he produced photographic records of Espírito Santo, both in Vitória and in the agricultural colonies of immigrants. (FRANCESCHETTO, 2015).

On the right, the city is illustrated by an image from 1884, which is attributed to the German Albert Aust from Hamburg, who was in Brazil between the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, capturing and transforming images of various Brazilian cities into postcards.

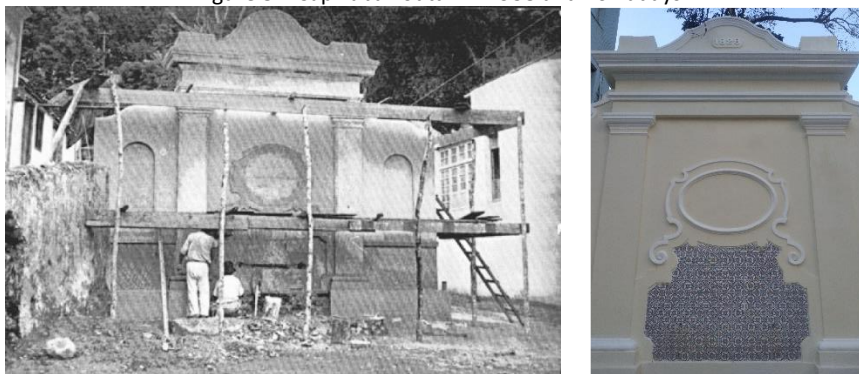
The Massif Central, also known as Fonte Grande, is directly related to the capital's water supply. The city needed to improve its sanitary conditions, however, the cost of carrying out sanitation works, water supply and installation of sewage networks meant overcoming geographic accidents or circumventing large areas, which made them incompatible with the available resources. The distribution of water through the network only occurred in the republican period, therefore, the sources were used to supply the houses.

"Before the last decade of the 19th century, there were few and inexpensive transformations in the urban context, the city coexisted with colonial characteristics, without infrastructure, water, sewage and public lighting." (MENDONÇA, 2009, p.43).

Algantri cites the presence of wells and cisterns, but the more frequent use of rivers and public fountains. The author goes on to report that it was up to the slaves to fetch water for bathing, washing dishes and clothes. (ALGANTRI, 1997, p. 103).

In this sense, it should be noted that the Capixaba fountain, in the current Barão de Monjardim Street located at the foot of the thalweg whose region is, today, the Municipal Park of Gruta da Onça, was one of the fountains where water was obtained. In Derenzi's words, the water was supplied at the Capixaba fountain, whose portico was built in 1828, and at the water intakes at Lapa and Fonte Grande. (DERENZI, 1995, p. 116). For Elton (1987), the Capixaba fountain was restored in 1938, by order of Mayor Américo Poli Monjardim, who even had two artistic bronze faucets cast, placing them there, and the same ones being stolen shortly afterwards. The fountain is the only one left, a relic of Vitória.

Figure 8 – Capixaba Fountain – 1938 and nowadays



Source: ELTON, 2017 and the author, 2022.

In 1828, Ignacio Accioli de Vasconcellos (first provincial president of Espírito Santo), asked master-mason Francisco Pinto de Jesus, on February 12, for the construction of the Capixaba Fountain. On March 2 of that year, he already received thanks for the prompt completion of this and other works that were entrusted to his responsibility, such as the expansion of the Fountains at Fonte Grande and Lapa, both dating from the 18th century. Only in the first republican government of Dr. José de Mello Carvalho

Moniz Freire (1892-1896) the canalization of the waters of Fonte Grande began, and then the construction of the boxes was carried out, declaring the expropriation of the forests that surrounded the sources of the Fonte Grande, Lapa and Capixaba to be of public utility. (ELTON, 1987).

3 CREATION OF PARKS: ESTADUAL DA FONTE GRANDE AND MUNICIPAL PARK OF GRUTA DA ONÇA

A Park, whether at the federal, state or municipal level, is a protected area, generally large and owned by the State. The general objective of creating a Forest Park is the preservation of natural ecosystems of great ecological relevance and scenic beauty. According to Esteves (2006, p. 9), at the beginning of the 20th century, the idea of creating a permanent movement in defense of natural heritage was already mature and, in 1913, the International Commission for the Protection of Nature was created.

The 1934 Federal Constitution, in its 5th article, defines that it is incumbent upon the Union to legislate on federal property, subsoil wealth, mining, metallurgy, water, hydroelectric power, forests, hunting and fishing, and their exploitation. (BRASIL, 1934, p. 2). In the same law, it shares with the States, in its article 10, the competence to protect natural beauties and monuments of historical or artistic value. (BRASIL, 1934, p. 4).

Three years after the promulgation of the 1934 Constitution and before the 1937 Constitution, the Itatiaia National Park, the first park in Brazil, is created in June. (BRASIL, 2022b). The Tijuca National Park, on the other hand, is similar to the Fonte Grande Park because it is located in a Brazilian coastal capital. According to Esteves (2006, p. 22), in 1961, it was created under the name Parque Nacional do Rio de Janeiro, and, only in 1967, was it renamed Parque Nacional da Tijuca. According to the information on its website:

The Tijuca National Park has a lot of history: its forests are the result of the first major reforestation project in the world, started in 1861. After the almost total destruction of the forest for charcoal production and coffee planting, the water sources that supplied the city started to dry. Then began a major process of expropriation of coffee farms and replanting of over 100.000 trees. (BRASIL, 2022c).

In Espírito Santo, the only National Park is the Pontões Capixabas Natural Monument, also an Atlantic forest reserve, and it was created recently, 2002. The area has 17.49 hectares, which represents 8% (eight percent) of the State Park area of Fonte Grande. (BRASIL, 2022a).

3.1 Fonte Grande State Park

From the previously presented images, one can get an idea of the scale of the park in relation to the city. The Fonte Grande Park receives the direct influence of air masses that come from the Atlantic Ocean, about 1 km away, which brings moisture to the slopes that make up the Environmental Protection Area (APA) Massif Central de Vitória.

According to the Municipality of Vitória, there are six springs in the park: Campinho, Mangueiras, Cazuzá, Bambuzal, Ganda and D. Jandira, and the agency is responsible for planning, reforestation, inspection and Environmental Education, to guarantee the protection of the forest. (PMV, 2022b)

The motivation for the creation of the park was the tragedy that occurred in 1985:

In the neighborhood of Tabuazeiro, specifically in the Morro do Macaco community, when 40 people had their lives taken as a result of the landslide of a large block of rock weighing more than 150 tons, caused by intense rains and with the aggravating fact of the deforestation of the slopes in the place. (PMV, 2022b).

Therefore, one of the objectives of creating the Park is to prevent occupation, protect the forest and stabilize the slopes of the Massif Central de Vitória, in order to avoid the occurrence of tragedies.

The creation of the Fonte Grande State Park was carried out through State Law No. 3.875, 1986. Its area belongs to the Government of the State of Espírito Santo, but is administered by the Municipality of Vitória (PMV), through an agreement signed in 1992. (PMV, 2022b).

Every Environmental Conservation Unit must have its management plan - a technical document through which the differentiation and intensity of use are established through management and zoning programs, aiming at the protection of its natural and cultural attributes. "The Plans are established by the National System of Nature Conservation Units based on Law No. 9.985/2000." (PMV, 2022c).

The Management Plan foresees encouraging the use of the Park and its resources by the school network, civil organizations and government institutions. In this way, the Environmental Education Center - of the Municipal Environment Secretariat (Semmam), carries out activities, projects and educational actions with visitors, schools and communities around the Fonte Grande Park, whose main theme is the Atlantic Forest.

The Fonte Grande Park is home to the highest point of Ilha de Vitória, at an altitude of 308.8 meters (PMV, 2022b) and has trails within the Encosta Atlantic Forest. By observation, with the approximation tool of Google Maps, it is possible to verify the existence of Tião Sá Road that cuts through a large part of the Park from Entrance 1, located on Serafim Derenzi Road. The field trip for this research, which took place in 2020, was by car traveling along the aforementioned road.

To the northeast of the park, there is the Mulembá Lagoon, in the Mulembá Valley, where the Joana D'Arc Quarry is located, which gives the neighborhood its name, and from Tião Sá Road, there is access to four viewpoints: Mochuara, Mirantinho, Mirante and Tower Lookout.

Figure 9: Sumaré Viewpoint



Source: PMV, 2022b

Next to Entrance 2, on João Ferreira de Souza Street, in the Fradinhos Neighborhood, you can approach the Recanto da Floresta Viewpoint next to the source of the Fradinhos River and Bica de Fradinhos. It is in this area the Pedra dos Dois Olhos of Jucutuquara. "On the Caracol trail it is possible to know one of the springs of the Fradinhos Stream and the highlight is the mouth of the rivers: Santa Maria of Vitória, Aribiri and the communities below the Forest on the

slopes of the Massif Central of Vitória.” (PMV, 2022b).

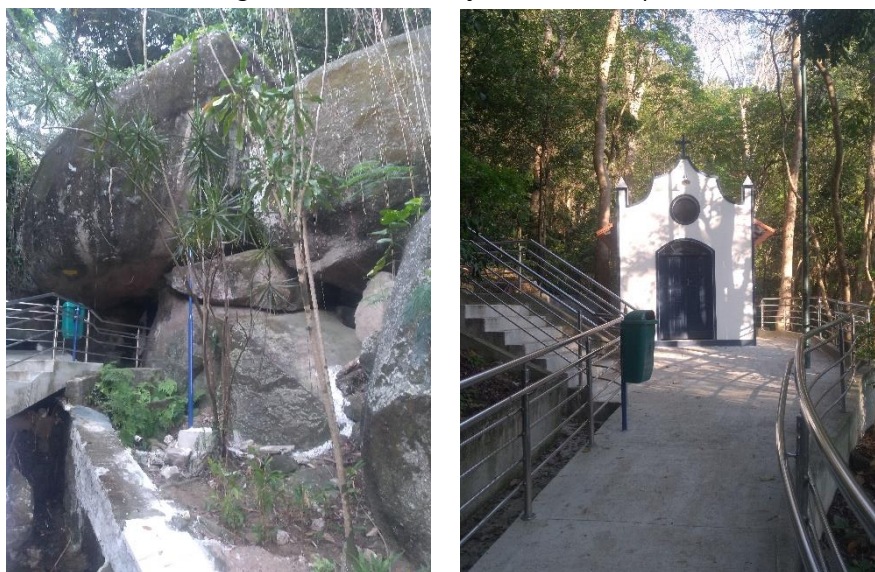
To the south of the highest point, there are: the Natural Shelter of Ipê Felpudo, the Stairway of Stones near Pedra do Urubu, the Sumaré Viewpoint in the neighborhood of Piedade (figure 9) and Morro do Romão. “At the Sumaré Viewpoint, the interpretation of the landscape highlights the occupation of the territory and the mouth of the Bubu, Itanguá, Marinho and Jucu rivers.” (PMV, 2022b).

3.2 Gruta da Onça Municipal Park

The park was created in 1988 and reopened in 1996. (PMV, 2022b). Unlike the State Park, but being part of the same region, it understands it as a dismemberment of the previous one. According to the PMV (2022b), it has an area of 6,90 hectares, which represents 3,16% of the Fonte Grande Park, so it can be covered in a single visit.

To better describe it, access to the Park is via one of the oldest streets in the city, Barão de Monjardim Street. For Elton (1986, p. 87) the street was previously named São João Street or Das Pedreiras Street. The second name refers to the quarry on the slope of the massif where Gruta da Onça is located. The name of Da Capelinha Street is also mentioned in the documentation of the Fundo da Câmara Municipal (PMV, 1862). This makes reference to the chapel located in the Park.

Figure 10: Gruta da Onça and small chapel



Source: the author, 2022.

In the visit, carried out this year, it was observed that the park is to be explored on foot, with tranquility, through stairs that give access to the Gruta da Onça, to the Igrejinha and Da Mata Viewpoints. However, trails between springs and streams have been around for many years. In an interview with this researcher, Oliveira (2022) told the story of the Indian who, when faced with the jaguar, in the stone cave, right at the beginning of the ascent, ran away and crossed the bay of Vitória by swimming, going to hide in Do Penedo Hill, in Vila Velha.

According to the information contained in the park's folder, the jaguar, a predator at the top of the food chain, is an endangered animal in the State of ES and once existed on Vitória Island, according to the report of priest André Martins, in 1623. (PMV, 2019a). The folder adds a description of the legend, however, in it, the Indian would have seen the reflection of the

jaguar in the water when drinking from the lake formed under the cave, then fleeing, terrified, throwing himself into the waters of the canal.

Figure 11: The majestic Penedo seen from the paths of the Barbosa Rodrigues Orchid Park



Source: Public Archive of the Municipality of Vitória, 1943.

In fact, the cave, now known as Da Lacreia Grotto, is sheltered by a large rock, located next to the entrance to the park and on which the Hungarian artist Solon Borges Marques built a gigantic monument in honor of the Onça Pintada, in 1966. (PMV, 2019a).

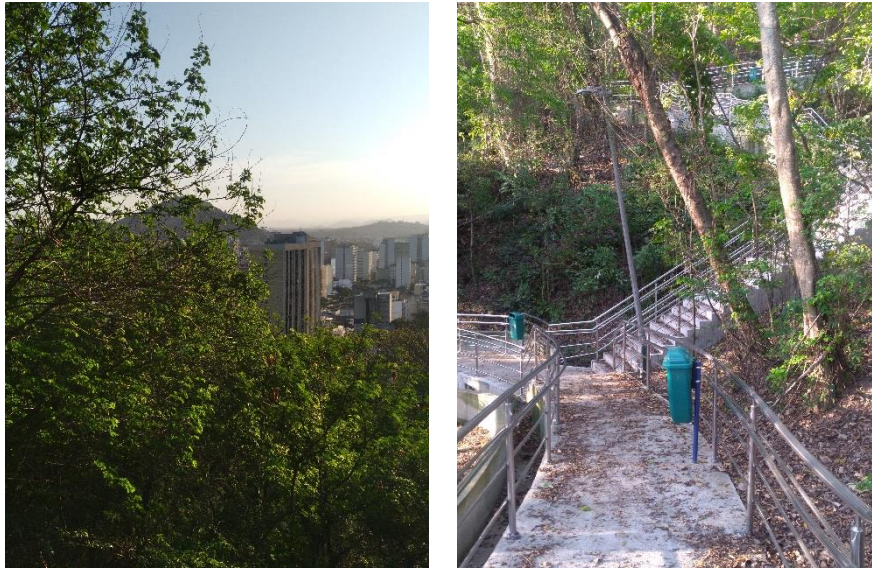
Before the Hungarian artist, the Norwegian botanist, Finn Kudsén, in 1943, visited the place where the Da Onça Pintada Park is today. (MALACHIAS, 2022).

According to Medeiros (2016, p. 27) Finn Kudsén created the Barbosa Rodrigues Orchid Park, on the lands of Barão de Monjardim, among rocks and trees in the forests. PMV, in 1944, bought it with the purpose of promoting the improvement of the place and expanding the municipal orchidary. According to Malaquias (2022), the orchids were transferred to the nursery in Parque Moscoso, but they no longer exist, neither in the area of Gruta da Onça Park in Parque Moscoso.

In the park, with the sound of birdsong, in the company of mammals, such as rabbits and monkeys, and reptiles, such as calangos and lizards, visitors go on walks and trails. The paths are steep and PMV is carrying out improvement works on the stairs, with the application of a new floor, stainless steel guardrails (like the ones at Fonte Grande) and the inclusion of dumpsters. The work started in 2020, expected to be completed in 365 days. It also provided for the containment of slopes, in this way the trails that lead to Azul Pit, Retaining Wall and Path of Stones can be walked more safely. According to the Municipality of Vitória, a mandatory stop is the Da Pedra da Raposa Viewpoint, which offers unforgettable views of the bay, Penedo and the port. (PMV, 2022b).

The work also included the construction of the Information Center, embedded in the Atlantic Forest, next to the Dos Escravos Pit, which contains: accessible toilets (in the semi-underground); hall, small auditorium, bathrooms and secretariat (on the ground floor) and administration rooms (on the second floor). Complementarily, and maintaining its commitment to the Community of São João Fortress, the city hall improved one of its accesses, which is inside the Park area. The site is still under construction and, therefore, without gate control, so it is believed that access to the community of São João Fortress through the Park area will be restricted to its opening hours (from 8:00 am to 4:40 pm).

Figure 12: View from the Pedra da Raposa Viewpoint and access stairs to the Community of São João Fortress



Source: the author, 2022.

4 CONCLUSION

The present work studies the Parks for approximately 470 years, which is recorded throughout the history of the village, and later the city, in their descriptions and their profile drawings, maps, plans and photographs.

The preservation of the Massif Central is treated over time with admiration for its beauty in the landscape and, at the same time, care for having emanated from it the water necessary for the life of Espírito Santo and its visitors. History has shown the difficulty that its form has attributed to the development of the municipality, from the implementation of the urban network to the provision of infrastructure services.

The creation of National Parks also took place in the research, revealing the initial actions given by the 1934 Constitution, the creation of the first National Park, Itatiaia, and the similarity of the Fonte Grande Park to the Nacional da Tijuca Park, in Rio de Janeiro.

At the same time, the occupation of the slopes of Fonte Grande caused the landslide disaster that motivated the creation of the State Park. The loss of lives finally aroused special attention from the State and Municipal Government with the Massif. In this way, the text also mentions, from then on, the actions of environmental education and monitoring.

Both Parks are preserved in their areas of Atlantic Forest and, at the same time, conserved for safe visitation in their trails, stairways and lookouts. The constant works are able to qualify the spaces making them excellent leisure options in the city. Both also have environmental education actions, with specific programs for schools that will train citizens aware of their role in society.

The Fonte Grande and Gruta da Onça Parks are natural treasures under the responsibility of the Vitória City Hall. The first is one of the greatest prides for capixabas, present in the speeches and visitation destinations, since, from its viewpoints, the capital and its geographical features can be seen. The second is the proximity to the Historic Center and its legend. Both are responsible for preserving natural ecosystems of great ecological importance

and scenic beauty.

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