133 - IT IS NEED TO SAIL! A STUDY ABOUT THE AQUATIC SPORTS IN ESPíRITO SANTO.

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1 Conceptualization

The conceptualization occurs in the direction of standartize the use of the assignments of the sports for ends of this research. Not constituting, therefore in crystallized concepts of sportive classification. For this we search authors as Marinho (s.d.) and Capinussu (1979). The bibliographical research was constructed considering the possible changes suffered for the sports in a general way, in special in the last decades.

For Marinho (s.d., p.12) the sports they can according to be classified environment as: terrestrial sport, aquatic sport and aerial sports.

For this study it interests us those classified as aquatic. In accordance with the attached picture to the cited page we find the following classification:

Aquatics	Individual	Swinmming	Chest	Classic
				Butterfly
			Crawl	
			Coast	
		Fishing	Sobre aquatic	
			Sub aquatic	
		Jumps	Springboard	
		Ornamentals	Platform	
		Nautical	Yachting	Canddle
				Engine
			With a balance	Water Skiing
				Aquaplan
			Rowing	
		Sphereristics	{Water Polo	
	Collective	Nautical	Rowing	
			Yachting	Canddle
				Engine
		Artistics	{Ballet	

We agree to Marinho (s.d., p. 12) that the

classification is only one suggestion [...] Some times appears small difficulties, over all with relation to the sports that could be however individual however collective, as it occurs with rowing or in the tennis; other times the author looks words that can interpret the meaning of a group and it does not find them [...]

Also is common that a sport can be classified in more than just one category.

Being thus, we assume ourselves of part of its classification, does not stop differentiating this of that one, but to standardize the use of terms in this study.

For Individual Aquatic Sports we understand those practised in the half liquid, usage or not of equipment, individual form. Former: Swimming, Fishes, Ornamental Jumps and Nautical Sports. Some of these sports are:

- Swimming: in artificial space (swimming pool) or natural space (rivers, lakes, lagoons, sea).
- It fishes: on aquatic (of l hurl and oceanic) and sub aquatic.
- Diving: autonomous worker and exempts .
- Ornamental Jumps: of the springboard and the platform
- Nautical Sports: Yachting, Windsurf, Hydroski. For Nautical Sports we understand those that depend on locomotion from propulsion are natural it or the engine
- Maritime Sports: Surf and Bodyboard. For maritime sports we understand that one that do not depend on propulsion the engine, generally practised from the local where the waves breaks. Although some times these sports to be practised in water course candy, have its practical origin and associates to the sea.

The Collective Aquatic Sports are those practised in the half liquid with use or not of equipment, of collective form. Former: Yachting, Rowing, Synchronized swimming. Some of these sports are:

- Esferísticos or with ball
- aquatic polar region - Nautical - Rowing and Yachting (Candle and Engine)
- Artistic - I swim Synchronized

Also we find amongst the sports those considered Hybrid whose practical it occurs more than in an environment during the accomplishment of the tests of the modality. Former: Katesurf, Triatlon, Race of Adventure

Independent of its tenuous differences, we conclude that the aquatic sport comes extending the number of modalities with much rapidity, the point of we find in the present time considered sports hybrid and that, many times, by the wrong way are classified also as maritime. Being thus, we opt to studying the sports practised in the water, therefore aquatic, considering the differences and similarities between them for the education of the modalities.

2 Historical Panorama of Some Aquatic Sports

The State of the Espirito Santo is located in the Southeastern Region, with an area of 46.184 km2, being privileged for its tourist potential, of entertainments and its proximity of the great urban centers as: São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Belo Horizonte.

The person from de state of Espirito Santo coast has an extension of 411km, representing 4.8% of the line of the Brazilian coast. It is constituted of fourteen situated cities to the long one of the coast, favored for the different activities carried through in this space (maritime sports and of beach). In this work we deal with the aquatic sports specifically. We choose to describe its history rowing, surf, body

boarding and the diving for criteria as tradition and results presented for the athletes, popularizing these sports in the Espirito Santo.

Rowing, the example of that occurred in other Brazilian states, was the first sport in the preference of the person from de state of Espirito Santo public in the beginning of century XX. Date of 1902 the creation of two clubs in the capital whose motivation was the practical one of this sport: Club of Swimming and Regattas Álvares Cabral and Clube de Regatas Saldanha of Gamma. Still today I row it presents resulted expressivos.

Of acordo com ace Espírito Magazines Santo AGORA (1978, p. 44), and Sport Session (1996), or surf foi introduzido nonEspírito Santo, na decade of 60, by influência of surfistas of outros states (Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo). Pequeno Um group of friends, dentre eles Duarte Henrique, Rogério Vivacqua, Luis Paulo Pulu, João Luiz Sandri, Francisco Brandão, Trimming Ferrari, Paulo Prado, Libório Marks and Jorge Lessa, "and mais late Kátia, Bequinho, Marcelo Mendes" buscavam surf uma does not form of lazer ou mesmo um life style próprio. Naquela time feitas ace pranchas eram bem rudimentares and eram of madeira and eram made by um carpinteiro na office of boats do Clube de Regatas Saldanha gives Range. Or primeiro capixaba that utilizou uma prancha of fiber been foi Not trimming Ferrari, was uma prancha havaiana that ganhou of present of seu pai, six months depois Jorge Lessa adquiriu uma lendária São Conrado, made non Rio de Janeiro. Command post 1975 Trimming Ferrari viajou for or Havaí and, quando voltou, com acquired experiência na viagem, juntou- to friends like Renato Larica, Maguila and Dodô for to discover new tips na coast capixaba. Favours to the pioneirismo of these surfistas adventurers that many tips capixabas they had become knownand part occur principais praias of surf do Been.

São diverse tips, com different fundos, that they provide waves from all you types. Ace decades of oitenta and início of ninety foram important ace mais for or surf capixaba, pois, foi nesse beginning period that they had happened you principais surfistas events of surf not Been when some capixabas destacaram not cenário national: Nelson Ferreira (winning do 2º and 3º Festival JS Brasileiro de Surf), Newton Miranda (winning do 1º Festival JS of Surf, command post 1983, 6º place not 2º JS of Surf command post 1984 and 3º place not 3º Festival JS of Surf). Of agreement with Benvenuto (2001), or height do surf capixaba it gaveus anuses 1980, they occurred you main made events aqui not Been.

Parte superior do formulário

Parte inferior do formulário

Bodyboarding appeared as sport in the when Espirito Santo, in 1984, being practised for Denner Vianez and Raquel Brandão. To break of this date these athletes they had started to frequent beaches of the state of Rio de Janeiro with intention to improve the techniques of the sport.

However, the beaches of the Espirito Santo possess specific characteristics and that they propitiate a proper style and that favors the accomplishment of different maneuvers. Beaches of the Bar of the Jucu, Pompéia are they them and Regency that present tumble beach formations. Beyond peaks in beaches the state also it comes discovering other points in open sea as D2, Underground, Bin Laden that, for the nature of the waves that they break on rock group of bencheses is recognized national.

the person from de state of Espirito Santo coast is very rich in quality of waves, besides possessing a great variety of group of bencheses of chorale in high sea (sic) still unexplored. (Vianez apud Lima, 2003, p. 14)

As precursory of the sport they had attracted new adepts as: Alexander Feltman, Renato Tunang, Danilo Juffo, Renato Almeida, Anderson Young chicken among others. Already with some practitioners the first person from de state of Espirito Santo circuit in 1985 was organized.

This circuit favored the sprouting of new events and talents being promoted one of national level in 1988. Such competition that it gained the popular denomination of "castelinho" consecrated Fabio de Franco, that showed its personal style of maneuvers.

The first person from de state of espirito santo athlete if to detach in the national scene was Renato Almeida. Together with Anderson Young chicken this athlete divulged the sport and the state of the Espirito Santo in other localities.

The recognition of bodyboarding person from de state of Espirito Santo occurred in 1997 when the Brazilian champion, Célio Cavalcanti become himself. After this period some athletes if they had detached in the sport.

In the present time names as of Neymara the Oak, Rodrigo Scheer, Willian Riibeiro, Mayla Venturini, Anderson de Souza, Lucas Walnut, Leonardo and Cristiane Kale they represent the state in national and international level. Today the state is national reference in the sport. It is of the Espirito Santo the current world-wide bi-champion of the modality - Neymara Oak - and the current champion pan-American - Cristiane Kale.

The diving is a modality that is difficult to affirm when it started to be practised. Its history mixes efforts to explore distances and bigger depths each time and to create equipment that made possible this experience.

For Duarte (2000), the Submarine Hunting had happened origin of the natives of Polynesia the Japanese and the Chinese who if dedicated it using rudimentary equipment, produced of materials come of its proper natural sources. according to exactly author, Submarine fishing arrived at Brazil in 1943, and in little time a great number of practitioners was evidenced and until competitors earning international prominence.

Brazil had a always very good participation in international matches, gaining many the world-wide, individual South American, Games Portuguese-Brazilians, Pan-American (in Chile) and two headings, with Bruno Hermanny, in 1960 and 1963 (p. 60).

Currently Submarine Fishing is regulated by the sportives federactions and governmental departments of environment (IBAMA). For Forain Son (2003) the submarine hunting is differentiated of other sports for the simple fact of being practised under water and in apnea. This sport during its evolution, comes suffering a discrimination on the part from people who care about the environment that they judge that submarine fishing is one practical predatory one. Had to these questions its name it passed of Hunting for Fishes Submarine.

So that if they can practise aquatic sports are important that if it has knowledge of some obligator requirements, that will favor the security and the comfort of the practitioner and next people it.

The security guard respects norms established for the Port administration, Police stations and Agencies. The objective is the security of the life human being in the half liquid as well as the preservation of the environment. Despite the diverse educative campaigns the security still one reveals deficit, with little use of its basic principles.

3. First analyses

The used concepts break many times of the attempt of classification of the sports. It has a difficulty in this if we consider the different looks on one same sport. Swimming can occur in such a way in swimming pools, lakes, lagoons and rivers (aquatic) as in the sea (maritime). Thus we agree to Marinho (s.d.) of that the classification cannot be an obligatoriness, but a referencial for the agreement. We opt to that talk about the aquatic sports because it is better to understand than the different sports that doesn't matter the local to practice, if its in artificial environments (swimming pools) or natural (rivers, sea, etc.)

The practical one of the aquatic sports comes growing in the Espirito Santo, taking care of the maritime vocation of a region with 411 km of littoral extension. Despite the growth, these sports do not count on many qualified and qualified professionals in this area, as well as the Institutions of Superior Education in Physical Education little deal with these modalities in its curricular gratings. Although the Espirito Santo possesss 11 courses of Physical Education in functioning, none presents disciplines specific or contents worked in you discipline similar. Ahead of such necessities of evaluation and changes in the formation courses it is common also we find few studies on the subject or the aquatic security. We recommend that more specific studies are made in the area of aquatic sports, since the person from de state of Espirito Santo reality is reflected of the one of other Brazilian states.

In this way we reaffirm: To sail is necessary! Mainly for benefits of the aquatic sports.

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NAVEGAR É PRECISO! UM ESTUDO SOBRE OS ESPORTES AQUÁTICOS NO ESPÍRITO SANTO

Summary

This article has as objective to appraise aquatic, nautical and maritime sports understanding the limits between each one. Also it intends to show a historical panorama of the practised aquatic sports in the Espirito Santo. This qualitative, descriptive research, of bibliographical character was used of books, articles of periodicals, magazines and works of conclusion of course for the collection of data. References as Marinho (s.d), Capinussu (1979) amongst others had been permanent and necessary consultations. The results have presented easied use of terms as aquatic, nautical and maritime associating them it one same environment for times becoming maken a mistake. Also it has a variety of aquatic sports practised in the State showing the difficulty for spreading, training and accompaniment for qualified professionals mainly when we detect that in the courses of formation of professors few exist or no reference to these modalities. The security in the practical one of these sports reveals deficit, with little use of the basic principles of security. We recommend that more specific studies are made in the area of aquatic sports, therefore the person from de State of Espirito Santo reality is not differentiated of the majority of the Brazilian states.

Words Keys: Aquatic Sports, Maritime Sports, Nautical Sports

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Résumé

Cet article cherche à conceptualiser les sports aquatiques, nautiques et maritimes en respectant leurs limites respectives. Cherche aussi à montrer le panorama historique des sports aquatiques pratiqués dans l'Espirito Santo. Les sources pour le recueil des données nécessaires à cette recherche, à la fois qualitative, descriptive, et de nature bibliographique ont été les journaux, les magazines et les mémoires. D'autres références telles que Marinho (s.d.), Capinussu (1079) sont aussi à la base de ce travail. Les résultats démontrent l'utilisation peu convenable de termes tels que aquatique, nautique et maritime, en les associant à une seule modalité. On a pu constater l'existence d'une variété de sports aquatiques pratiqués partout dans l'État, qui ont une certaine difficulté concernant la diffusion, l'entraînement et le concours de professionnels spécialisés, surtout si l'on considère que dans le cadre des cours de formation de professeurs il existe peu de références en ce qui concerne ces modalités sportives. La sécurité dans la pratique de ces sports se montre déficitaire, les principes essentiels de sécurité étant peu utilisés. On suggère, donc, que des études plus spécifiques soient réalisées dans le domaine des sports aquatiques, vu que la réalité capixaba ne diffère point de celle de la plupart des états brésiliens.

Clefs De Mots : Sports Aquatiques, Sports Maritimes, Sports Nautiques

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Resumen

Este artículo que se ocupa de los deportes acuáticos tiene como objetivo para valorar deportes acuáticos, náutico e infantes de marina que entienden los límites entre cada uno. También se prepone demostrar un panorama histórico de los deportes acuáticos practicados en el Espirito Santo. Esta investigación cualitativa, descriptivo, de carácter bibliográfico fue utilizado de libros, artículos periódicos, compartimientos y trabajos de la conclusión por supuesto para la recogida de datos. Referencias como infante de marina (S.d), Capinussu (1979) entre otros había sido consultas permanentes y necesarias.Los resultados han presentado easied el uso de términos como acuático, náutico e infante de marina que los asocian que rodea uno para convertirse de las épocas maken exactamente un error. También tiene una variedad de deportes acuáticos practicados en el estado que demuestra la dificultad para separarse entrenamiento y acompañamiento para los profesionales cualificados principalmente cuando detectamos que en los cursos de la formación de profesores pocos existen o ninguna referencia a estas modalidades de los esportivas. La seguridad en la práctica de estos deportes revela déficit, con poco uso de los principios de base de la seguridad. Recomendamos que estudios más específicos están hechos en el área de deportes acuáticos, por lo tanto no distinguen a la persona de de state de la realidad del santo del espirito de la mayoría de los estados brasileños.

Claves de Palabras: Deportes Acuáticos, Deportes Marítimos, Deportes náuticos

NAVEGAR É PRECISO! UM ESTUDO SOBRE OS ESPORTES AQUÁTICOS NO ESPÍRITO SANTO

Resumo

Este artigo que trata dos esportes aquáticos tem como objetivo conceituar esportes aquáticos, náuticos e marítimos entendendo os limites entre cada um. Também pretende mostrar um panorama histórico dos esportes aquáticos praticados no Espírito Santo. Esta pesquisa qualitativa, descritiva, de caráter bibliográfico utilizou-se de livros, artigos de jornais, revistas e trabalhos de conclusão de curso para a coleta de dados. Referências como Marinho (s.d), Capinussu (1979) dentre outros foram consultas permanentes e necessárias. Os resultados têm apresentado uso despreocupado de termos como aquático, náutico e marítimo associando-os a um mesmo ambiente por vezes tornando-se equivocado. Também há uma variedade de esportes aquáticos praticados no Estado mostrando a dificuldade para divulgação, treinamento e acompanhamento por profissionais qualificados principalmente quando detectamos que nos cursos de formação de professores existem poucas ou nenhum referência a estas modalidades esportivas. A segurança na prática desses esportes mostra-se deficitária, com pouco uso dos princípios básicos de segurança. Recomendamos que estudos mais específicos sejam feitos na área de esportes aquáticos, pois a realidade capixaba não se diferencia da maioria dos estados brasileiros.

Palavras Chaves: Esportes Aquáticos, Esportes Marítimos, Esportes Náuticos.