THE USE OF ORBITAL SENSORS AND GIS IN A ECONOMIC-ECOLOGIC LAND USE PLANNING OF THE PARANÁ STATE - BRAZIL.

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The Paraná State, southern of Brazil, is recognized in all of the world about the excelency of its soils and its clima.
After a series of economic cycles based in the extrativism of its natural resources, in special the "erva-mate" (Ilex paraguariensis) and the Paraná pine (Araucaria angustifolia), with the objective to atend the external market, the state economy keep orientated its production to exportation. It's considerated the biggest brasilian productor of corns (soya, maize and wheat), but is also the state with the index of forest cover remnant is very low (<10%). The erosion process, the river contamination and the fauna threatened, caused by the intensive agriculture, is observed in all of the state territory.
In a direct proportion that the environmental degradation increase, the social conditions of people decrease.
This situation is because no knowledge about limitations and potentialities of the use of the environmental resources, and the lack of planning of use. The public politics of development along last years, not recognize different potentials of soils' use and different management necessities, looking for its better use and maxim conservation.
Only in Paraná State, this process contributed for 50% of rural people to leave yours properties, in the last twenty years.
Knowledge of different potentialities of the natural resources in to incentive the econpmic ativities, has been recognized and the utilization of remote sensing techiniques through sattelite images, appear how a excellent instrument in process of identification of environmental and economics unities, based in the geomorphologic features and actual land use.
The objective of present paper is to intoduce an application in the recognition of land use, based in the identification and classification of the environmental unities with the macro-zonning (scale 1:250.000) and indicate the principal conflict use and the importance of to obtain a circunstance vision of the environment at all.