

# eME

eMuseum of Sports

3D Gallery of the Brazilian Canoeing  
Confederation

Summary

# Brazilian Canoeing Confederation

## Frames

### Frame 1:

**Title:** The origin of Brazil and Canoeing

**Contents:**

Canoeing is a practice that is rooted in Brazil long before the arrival of Europeans in 1500. Indigenous people build and use canoes in remote areas of the country until today, children from birth know how important this means of transport to their livelihood is present in their daily lives.

The canoe for an Indian is like a bicycle or a car normally used in urban areas. They are built of different sizes, some carry up to 30 people, others only a couple, their construction is done rudimentary and has a whole cultural context by indigenous peoples.

### Frame 2:

**Title:** The encounter of culture and sport

**Contents:**

Brazilian Canoeing knows the importance of meeting the two forces of the canoe, through culture and sport. The first “paddles” began in 2019 in the Três Unidos indigenous community, at the mouth of the Cueiras River, tributary of the Negro River, 60 Km away from Manaus, capital of Amazonas.

The project has 24 young Kambeba Indians between 12 and 24 years of both sexes, divided into 2 classes one in the morning and one in the afternoon in daily training. The vessels donated by CBCa to the Amazonas Sustainable Foundation.

In a short time, the indigenous people demonstrated a great technical result, the pilot project should be expanded to other villages in Brazil.

### Frame 3:

**Title:** A boat in luggage from Europe

**Contents:**

Leopoldo J. L. Ávila, the Englishman Alan Byde, a true canoeing theorist, came to Brazil, bringing in his luggage the pieces of a sightseeing kayak, typical of the 1960s.

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Leopoldo was also the first to build kayaks in Brazil, in the backyard of his home came to produce two hundred units.

Its production was made in the state of Rio de Janeiro, some specimens exist until today, very well kept. Some of them are even used sporadically these days. An important memory for Brazilian Canoeing.

### Frame 4:

**Title:** The birth of the Brazilian Confederation of Canoeing

**Contents:**

On May 3rd, 1985, the Foundation of the Brazilian Canoeing Association was created during the 1st Volta da Ilha de Vitória, in Vitória no Espírito Santo, with the presence of representatives from Bahia, Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul. Mr. Uwe Peter Kohnen being elected president. On May 02, 1988, the 2nd Board of Directors of ABC was sworn in, with Mr. João Tomasini Schwertner as president.

On March 18, 1989, the Brazilian Confederation of Canoeing - CBCA is founded, with the participation of the Federations of the States of Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Federal District, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul and Rio Grande do Sul

### Frame 5:

**Title:** The King of the South American Games

**Contents:**

Sebastián Cuatrin, athlete of Canoeing Speed that accumulated in his career great achievements by Brazilian Canoeing as the first Olympic final in 1996 in Atlanta. Born in Rosario, Argentina, at the age of five, he moved with his family to Governador Valadares in Minas Gerais, where his father, who was an engineer and teacher, received a job proposal.

The family liked the country so much that soon after they made the naturalization. In his sporting career there were four Olympic Games appearances, nine medals in World Cups, 11 in Pan American Games, 25 in South American editions over 22 years defending Brazil. But his greatest achievement was to have won the first Olympic final for Brazilian Canoeing, during the 1996 Atlanta Olympic Games, competing in the Men's K1 1000 meters, where he secured eighth place.

### Frame 6:

**Title:** Pan-American Heroes

**Contents:**

Brazilian Canoeing debuted in Pan American Games in 1991 in the edition held in Havana. But the first medals came only four years later in 1995 in Mar del Plata in Argentina.

Then in all the editions that took place on the continent, Brazilian Canoeing always brought a lot of medals.

The last edition held at the Pan American Games Lima 2019 was the best result in history with five gold medals and three silver medals.

**Frame 7:**

**Title:** Pan American Games Lima 2019

**Contents:**

In 2019, Canoeing Brasileira made the best campaign in Pan American editions, five gold medals and three bronzes were won over Toronto in 2015 when they were three gold, six silver and five bronzes.

In Canoeing Slalom, four were conquered by Ana Sátilla in the C1 and Canoeing Slalom Extreme Feminine and Pedro Gonçalves for K1 and Canoeing Slalom Extreme Masculine, in addition to the bronze by Felipe Borges in the C1 Masculine.

For Canoeing Speed were three podiums, being a gold medal with Isaquias Queiroz and, but two bronze medals with Vagner Souta and Ana Paula Vergutz.

**Frame 8:**

**Title:** Ana Satila and the feminine strength in Canoeing

**Contents:**

Ana Sátilla won the gold medal for K1 Feminino Extreme in 2018, the result was at the World Canoeing Slalom held in Rio de Janeiro.

The athlete accumulates in her career medals in World Cup, such as bronze in the C1 and a silver in the K1 Feminino Extreme in 2017 in Pau in France and also a gold in

the K1 Feminino Extreme in Rio in 2018. Plus two bucks and two bronzes in World Cups.

Born in Iturama, Minas Gerais, he started his sports career when he lived in Primavera do Leste in Mato Grosso. Since 2012, seeking better training conditions, she began to live in Foz do Iguaçu in Paraná and train at Canal Itaipu. This year she is in 2nd place in the overall ranking of the Women's C1 and in 4th place in the Women's K1, both categories will be played in Tokyo.

### **Frame 9:**

**Title:** Pedro Gonçalves the biggest Olympic name in Canoeing Slalom

**Contents:**

At the Rio 2016 Olympic Games, canoeist Pedro Henrique Gonçalves obtained the best performance by a Brazilian Canoeing athlete in Olympic editions, he secured the 6th place in the Men's K1.

He represented Brazil in several international competitions, in 2019 secured the spot for the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games. In 2012 by 10 hundredths of a second he lost the Olympic spot to London 2012.

The athlete also gained prominence by Canoeing Slalom Extreme, in 2019 he was the best athlete in the world in the sport.

### **Frame 10:**

**Title:** History of Canoeing at the Olympic Games

**Contents:**

Canoeing is a sport played at the Olympic Games since the 1936 edition in Berlin. Two disciplines are played in Olympic editions: Canoeing Speed and Canoeing Slalom, the latter being included in the program at the 1972 Olympic Games. After that, however, he was left out between 1976 and 1988, returning only at the 1992 Olympic Games in Barcelona-1992. From then on, it was present in all editions.

A short time ago, Paracanoagem joined the Paralympic program at the Rio 2016 Olympic Games. In this event the vessels are adapted according to the functional skills of the athletes. The route is carried out in a straight line, demarcated by buoys, and is

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200 m long. In addition to the individual disputes (male or female), there are also mixed tests, on boats with capacity for two people.

The country that leads the top of Olympic medals in World Canoeing is Germany, with 32 gold, 18 silver and 20 bronze medals, 70 in all. Brazil is currently in 34th position with two silvers and a bronze.

### Frame 11:

**Title:** Caio Ribeiro and the first Paralympic medal of Canoeing

**Contents:**

Caio Ribeiro entered the history of Brazilian Canoeing with the achievement of bronze at the Rio 2016 Paralympic Games, he is the first competitor in Brazil to climb the podium in this sport, which makes his debut in the program of the Paralympics in 2016.

Caio Ribeiro has always been passionate about sport. He is the nephew of João Luiz Ribeiro, the first Brazilian to represent the country in an edition of the Olympics (Moscow 1980) in artistic gymnastics, and the cousin of Fernando Margarida, three-time jiu-jitsu world champion. The Carioca practiced football, even playing in São Cristóvão, athletics, basketball, judo, among other sports, but found himself in canoeing speed.

### Frame 12:

**Title:** Isaquias on his way to being the greatest Olympic athlete

**Contents:**

Isaquias Queiroz is the biggest name in Brazilian Canoe, with three Olympic medals won at the Rio 2016 Olympic Games: Silver in Single Canoa (C1) 1,000m, Bronze in Individual Canoa (C1) 200m and Silver in Dupla Canoa (C2) 1.000m, with Erlon de Sousa Silva. Isaquias became the first Brazilian athlete to win three medals in a single [edition](#) of the Olympic Games.

### Frame 13:

**Title:** Erlon and Isaquias - The strength of the C2 at the Olympic Games

**Contents:**

## Gallery

Erlon de Souza was a silver medal in the C2M1000m alongside Isaquias Queiroz. They are the only Olympic medalists in Brazilian Canoeing.

Erlon also accumulates great results in worldwide. He joined the national delegation that played the 2011 Pan American Games in Guadalajara, Mexico, where he won a silver medal, alongside Ronilson de Oliveira in the C-2 1000 m. At the 2015 Pan American Games, he won the silver medal in the C-2 1000m category. At the 2016 Summer Olympics, he won the silver medal in the C-2 1000m category alongside Isaquias Queiroz.

### Frame 14:

**Title:** Canoe found in Minas with more than 400 years old

#### **Contents:**

In 2015, a boy of only 11 years, while swimming in Rio Grande in Minas Gerais with his father, found a canoe of about 9 meters at the bottom of the river. According to information from the Nucleus of Archaeological Research of Alto do Rio Grande Archeological and Environmental Protection (NPA), the river was two meters below normal and seven people took four days to remove the canoe that was taken to the Archaeological Park of Serra de Santo Antônio.

Samples of the canoe made from an araucaria tree were sent to a laboratory in the USA that revealed that it was built approximately in 1610 by the Tupi-Guarani Indians, 70 years before the arrival of the bandeirantes in the region. This was the third canoe found in the region as reported in the text below.

**SOURCE:** [correiodopapagaio.com.br](http://correiodopapagaio.com.br)

### Frame 15:

**Title:** Sports Canoeing in Brazil

#### **Contents:**

In Brazil, sports canoeing emerged as an informal sports practice in 1943, through a German immigrant born in 1915, Mr. José Wingen, he came from his country of origin to the southern region of Brazil. Wingen resided in Porto Alegre and in 1941 moved to the town of Estrela bathed by the Taquari River, where he decided to build a wooden vessel similar to the ones he used during his childhood when competing for the Kanu Club of Germany.

### Frame 16:

**Title:** ACC — The first Brazilian entity

### **Contents:**

In 1980 ACC - Associação Carioca de Canoeing, the first official entity of Brazilian Canoeing, was founded. It was chaired by Uwe Peter Kohlen. The ACC also managed to join the International Canoeing Federation (ICF) and also the recognition of the government in the National Sports Council.

This was the first step to make Canoeing an official sport in Brazil, with this important step the story began to be officially written with a representative entity.

### **Frame 17:**

**Title:** The first medal in Brazilian Canoeing World Cup

### **Contents:**

Gustavo Selbach won the first World Cup medal for Brazil with bronze during the World Junior Slalom Championship in Norway. Sebach was on the national team for over 20 years. In that period, he won 19 national titles, he also won the gold medal at the World Master Games in Turin in Italy in 2013.

In his career he won several South American Championships titles from 1989 to 2013, he also won two bronzes in Pan American Championships: Wausau in the United States in 2003 and Foz do Iguaçu in Brazil in 2007.

### **Frame 18:**

**Title:** Rafting World Champions and Brazilian Canoeing

### **Contents:**

With each passing year, Brazilian Rafting shows why it is so feared on the international scene and for many years Brazil has shown in international events the strength of the country in sport. The historical results built at the time when the sport was affiliated with the Brazilian Confederation of Canoeing (CBCa), add strength with the gains currently when the sport now walks with its own legs.

The history of rafting and Brazilian Canoeing yielded three world championships and also a world event in Brazil, held in Foz do Iguaçu, Paraná in 2014 in one of the most beautiful scenery in the world, the Iguaçu Falls, one of the seven wonders of nature.

Good stories that remain forever in the paintings of good memories.

**Frame 19:**

**Title:** The Spanish who changed the Canoeing Speed

**Contents:**

Considered one of the leading coaches of Speed Canoeing in the world, Jesús Morlán revolutionized the sport in Brazil. He started his work in Brazil in 2013, the Spaniard helped the team achieve historical results, such as the three medals at the Rio 2016 Olympic Games, with Isaaquias Queiroz and Erlon de Souza, as well as 10 podiums at World Cup.

As a coach, Morlán had control over everything. Biggest canoeing coach in the world, he was obsessed with numbers. His life was based on Excel spreadsheets with exact data on workouts, wind, water, human body and any other information you can imagine. He had every step calculated and knew the way to win an Olympic medal.

**Frame 20:**

**Title:** Pan American Games Rio 2007 in Brazil

**Contents:**

Canoeing at the 2007 Pan American Games was held at the Lagoa Paddle Stadium from July 25 to 28, 2007. Nine male and three female competitions of Velocity were contested. There was no evidence of slalom canoeing at Pan 2007.

A total of 15 delegations presented athletes participating in the canoeing competitions, totaling 81 men and 38 women.

Brazil secured a gold medal, two silver and three bronze medal, the Games also entered history for the greatness of the Torch Relay, which passed through the 27 Brazilian capitals and 22 other locations, and its Opening Ceremony, with the Maracanã Stadium crowded. And also by the Olympic standard of its organization and its facilities, many built for the Games, such as the João Havelange Stadium; those of the Cidade dos Esportivo Complex, at the Autodromo; and the Deodoro Sports Complex. Others totally refurbished and remodeled, such as those of the Sports Complex of Maracanã.

### Frame 21:

**Title:** World Cup 1997 and the development of Brazilian Canoeing

**Contents:**

The Brazilian Confederation of Canoeing (CBCa) with a few years of existence, made its biggest leap in 1997 with the realization of the World Canoeing Slalom. Several countries and renowned athletes were in Três Coroas in Rio Grande do Sul, the event moved the entire region at the time. From that moment on, the history of the evolution of the sport in Brazil has always been stimulated through good investments in physical structures for training usually built to host the world.

To host the event was made a semi-artificial channel in Parque Laranjeiras on the bed of the Paranhana River, legacy remained for the Azteca — Association Três Coroense de Canoeing, a structure for the formation of several athletes who represented Brazil internationally including in the Olympic Games as Gustavo and Leonardo Selbach and also Cassio Ramon Petry.

### Frame 22:

**Title:** Modalities

### Frame 23:

**Title:** Isaquias Queiroz, the phenomenon

**Contents:**

In the world, Isaquias Queiroz is the biggest name in Brazilian Canoeing, in the Men's C1 1000 meters secured gold in Szeged in Hungary in 2019. In the years 2013, 2017 and 2018 he climbed the podium in the same category he had secured the bronze, this dispute is Olympic and will be at the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games. But this is not the first gold in the world for the Brazilian.

In 2013 came the first gold medal for the Men's C1 500m, the following year kept the podium and came more gold. In the year 2015 the conquest came next to Erlon Souza in the Masculine C2 1000m and last year by the C2 Male 500m and in the C1 Male 500m. In all, Isaiah accumulates 12 World Cup medals in his career.

### Frame 24:

**Title:** Fernando Fernandes

**Contents:**

Fernando Fernandes was the first Brazilian to climb on the top of the podium for Canoeing Brazilian, with a gold medal at the Paracanoagem World Cup in 2010. In all his career, the canoeist was four times world champion in the editions of 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

In the Paralympic world, he also consecrated himself as Three-time Panamerican Champions, Four-time South American Champions and Four-time Brazilian Paracanoage Champions. Athlete since childhood, was professional football player, amateur boxer, international model starring campaigns such as Dolce & Gabbana by Mario Testino and Abercrombie & Fitch by Bruce Weber and participated in Rede Globo reality show Big Brother Brasil 2 (2002).

On July 4, 2009, he suffered a car accident, which left him paraplegic. After the accident, Fernando began to train canoeing in Brasilia, while doing rehabilitation at Sarah Kubitschek Hospital.

**Frame 25:**

**Title:** Luis Carlos Cardoso the record holder in Paracanoagem

**Contents:**

Luis Carlos Cardoso has already secured six medals in the world, in 2019 by the Men's VL2 200 meters the gold medal. He is currently the highest record holder of Paracanoagem.

The first competitions were in 2011. And from there he did not stop collecting medals and stories, as in 2012, at the Poznan World Cup (Poland). Two years later, in 2014, at the Moscow World Cup in Russia.

In 2015, at the tournament in Milan, Italy, two gold, one of them unexpected. "He trained only to compete for the race in the canoe. Only, at the beginning of the year, the decision was made that only kayak would be part of the Rio Games. It wasn't easy, but I got to gold after just six months of training," he recalls.

## Tables

### Table 1:

**Title:** Canoeing Speed

**Contents:**

Speed Canoeing is considered the most traditional mode of canoeing and the oldest discipline under the control of the International Canoeing Federation (FIC). The first canoe competition was held in Belgium in 1877, but it took almost 70 years to reach Olympic status and be included in the Berlin Games in 1936.

Speed is essentially a mode of competition. It is practiced in rivers or lakes of calm waters with 9 demarcated rays at distances of 1,000, 500 and 200 meters. They start with qualifiers that classify the semi-finalist and finalist boats.

She has been present at the Olympic Games since Berlin, 1936, she has the following categories:

- K1: Kayak for one person. It has a maximum length of 5.20 m and a minimum weight of 12 kg.
- K2: Kayak for two people. It has a maximum length of 6.50 m and a minimum weight of 18 kg.
- K4: Kayak for four people. It has a maximum length of 11 m and a minimum weight of 30 kg.
- C1: Canoe for one person has the maximum length of 5.20 m and the minimum weight of 16 k
- C2: Canoe for two people. It has a maximum length of 6.50 m and a minimum weight of 20 kg.

C4:Canoe for four people. It has a maximum length of 11 m and a minimum weight of 50 kg.

**Table 2:**

**Title:** Canoeing Slalom

**Contents:**

Canoeing Slalom was born in 1932, in Switzerland, inspired by snow skiing descent events. In this mode the athlete roars in canoe or kayak for a natural or artificial rapids route, defined by beacons, without committing penalties and in the shortest possible time.

It is usually mounted on a rapid, 250 to 400 meters long. In practice the time of the first athletes is around 100 seconds.

In addition, there should be a heating area and also a deceleration area for athletes, before and after the track itself.

Over the river, 18 to 25 beacons (also called “doors”) are hung. Through the green doors the athlete must pass down the river and the red ones, rising. The doors are positioned in such a way as to force the athlete to constant changes of direction, taking advantage of the different currents, waves and reflux of the route.

Three types of boats are used: individual kayak (K1), individual canoe (C1) and double canoe (C2). In kayaks, the athlete is seated and uses a two-paddle paddle.

**Table 3:**

**Title:** Paracanoagem

**Contents:**

Paracanoagem is a modality created recently, aimed at athletes with physical disabilities. He made his debut at the Rio 2016 Paralympic Games, where individual kayak events were held. A meeting of the International Paralympic Committee in

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Guangzhou, People's Republic of China, in 2010, determined the inclusion of Paracanoing to the list of Paralympic Games.

Within the historical context, the modality presented significant evolution in physical, technical and structural terms. This evolution may be related to the fact that within the kayak there is an equal conditions of possibilities, freedom for locomotion, and the technical and physical performance depends exclusively on the person himself. Therefore, we can say that inside a kayak the shortcomings do not appear or are reduced.

Paracanoage has joined 21 other modalities at the Paralympic Games Rio-2016: triathlon, archery, athletics, bocce, cycling, equestrian, 5 football, 7 football, goalball, judo, weightlifting, rowing, sailing, sports shooting, swimming, table tennis, sitting volleyball, wheelchair-basket, wheelchair fencing, wheelchair rugby and wheelchair tennis.

Since then Brazil has been participating in all the World Championships. Always being among the top five countries, while on the American continent, Brazil demonstrates hegemony, constantly consecrating itself as Champion of the South American and Pan American Paracanoage.

### **Table 4:**

**Title:** Descent Canoeing

**Contents:**

Canoeing Descent in Rapids was the first sport to be practiced in the late 1970s, more precisely in 1979. It aims to demonstrate the competitor's control over his boat in fast water (rapids) while traveling through a predefined track in the shortest possible time.

Races on tracks below class III difficulty are called river races and not descent races.

The modality has the following categories:

- K1: Kayak for one person. It has a maximum length of 4.50 m, a minimum hull width of 60 cm and a minimum weight of 11 kg.

- C1: Canoe for one person. It has a maximum length of 4.30 m, a minimum hull width of 70 cm and a minimum weight of 12 kg.
- C2: Canoe for two people. It has a maximum length of 5 m, a minimum hull width of 80 cm and a minimum weight of 18 kg.

**Table 5:**

**Title:** Canoeing Marathon

**Contents:**

International interest in Canoeing Marathon arose in fact in the 60s. In just a few years, this race has become a great success, with up to 20 countries entering and more than 1000 rowers competing. Considering the good situation of the sport, expressed by the 1982 Congress, it was decided that this modality should have a separate committee in 1984 if the good development continued.

The discipline progressed and, at the Congress of the International Canoeing Federation (ICF) of 1984, was not only approved the Marathon Canoeing Committee unanimously, but also the creation of the World Championship, it was approved with 28 votes in favor and only 4 against. This was a real milestone for the sport. After 9 years of hard work, the Canoa Marathon was recognized by ICF without reservation.

While in the Canoeing Speed competitions occur in a straight line. Canoeing Marathon competitions, involves rowing great distances in calm waters. Traditional Canoeing Marathon events, such as ICF World Cup (World Canoeing Marathon Championships) have fixed portages posts, where the athlete has to carry his canoe or kayak, to cross obstacles. Each race lasts approximately 3 hours. The vessels K1, K2, C1 and C2 can be used in the marathon races.

**Table 6:**

**Title:** Ocean Canoeing

**Contents:**

Ocean Canoeing consists of long-distance surf races, sea kayaking and sea sightseeing races. A surfski is the fastest boat over long distances in ocean waves, with the only boat with calm waters capable of going faster being an Olympic standard canoe boat. Challenges ocean canoe racing can face include large wind-driven waves, generated ground hurricanes, and rowing at wind speeds of more than 20 knots.

Surfskis originated in Australia in 1900, when two brothers, Harry and Jack McLaren, used them around their family's oyster beds at Lake Innes in New South Wales. They also used their custom boats to surf the nearby beaches of Port Macquarie. The speed and versatility of the boats made them ideal for saving lives, and in 1946, surfski became part of the competition program to save lives.

Ocean canoe races began initially with short races of about 700m, but as these boat designs developed, the races began to go further at sea. The first Oceanic Canoeing event took place in South Africa in 1958, with the 46 km race from Scottburgh to Brighton. Other famous events include South Shamaal, also in South Africa, a 240km race from Port Elizabeth to East London, started in 1972, and four years later the first Molokai race was held in Hawaii. Oceanic canoe racing was the most recent discipline to be recognized by the International Canoeing Federation (ICF).

Canoe races in the ocean can range from 10 km to multi-day races over long distances. The races are played in single and double surfskis, kayaks at sea and in stabilizers of one or six people.

### **Table 7:**

**Title:** Canoeing World Cup Slalom in Brazil

**Contents:**

Tibagi in Paraná is a municipality where Canoeing Slalom has striking facts in 2003 hosted a stage of the World Cup. With the presence of 18 countries and approximately 80 competitors, the event had great world names of the time such as the Frenchman Fabien Lefevre, world kayak champion. Michal Martikan, Olympic and World Champion in the C1. In addition to the Slovak athletes Pavol and Peter Hochschorner, Olympic champions in the C2. And American Rebecca Gilddens.

Tibagi between 2002 and 2006 also housed the Permanent National Team, with so much history now is the time to build the future, it is already being designed with a new structure for the practice of Canoeing in rapids, the channel will be 250 meters long and 4.30 meters of unlevel.

The construction technique will be through gabions, boxes built with armed iron and filled with stones, more resistant structure to keep the track fixed in case of floods. The

resource of the construction also came from the extinct Ministry of Sport and also a contribution from the City Hall.

**Table 8:**

**Title:** Canoeing Descent in 1993

**Contents:**

Visconde de Mauá is a village in the municipality of Resende, in the Brazilian state of Rio de Janeiro, with parts of its urban area extending also to the municipalities of Itatiaia and Bocaina de Minas.

The region of Rio de Janeiro stood out for hosting several events in the 1990s. They were the first steps to Canoeing Descent.

Many names of the time were marked in the sport.

**Table 9:**

**Title:** First Polo Kayak Tournament of the Country - 1994 - Sorocaba - SP

**Contents:**

Conducted in Sorocaba in the state of São Paulo in 1994, the 1st Copa Brasil de Kayaque Polo was a milestone in the development of the sport. At the time in an interview to a local newspaper Denis Terezani who participated in this competition described. "This sport has a high degree of difficulty, since canoeists need to master the kayak. In the pool is one of the attractions".

Since July 1994 the Brazilian polo kayak has evolved a lot, the first tournament in Brazil has brought together 8 European and South American teams. An English coach was brought in December 1994 to prepare the Brazilian team

that year there was also the second stage held in Piraju/SP. The same growth in Brazil occurred in the world scenario. The first world championship was also held in 1994 in Sheffield, England, with the presence of 18 countries, including Brazil.

**Table 10:**

**Title:** Traditional Canoeing and its disputes

**Contents:**

The use of wooden canoes is the means of locomotion, profitability and sustenance of a very significant percentage of several Brazilian villages. Events of this nature, besides having funding provided for in art. 7 III of Law 9.615/98, are necessary and effective for the discovery of new national talents for high-performance sport and contribute directly to the cultural appreciation and high esteem of our riverside communities.

Today, with the recognition and officialization of this practice as a sport modality in the Brazilian Confederation of Canoeing, a new sport of cultural identity emerges in Brazil that can become an excellent tool for sports and cultural inclusion for many young Brazilians.

The Indians perform the Indigenous Games, many communities participate, among various sports the competition with Canoeing stands out.

**Table 11:**

**Title:** K2's first double in Canoeing Speed

**Contents:**

The first pair of the K2 Men was formed by Alvaro Koslowski and Jefferson Lacerda, in 1991 they played the World Speed Canoeing in Paris.

“ To get an idea when we started in 1987 we bought the first Olympic K1 for training. When the equipment arrived, we couldn't stay inside the boat that turned around all the time. Today it's funny, but at the time we even thought that the kayak was defective,” recalls Koslowski.

Jefferson Lacerda, who was part of Brazil's first Olympic K2 paddling with Álvaro Koslowski, recalls that at that time the athlete who wanted to compete had to learn everything practically by himself. “Today it is easier, it has structure, training, competitions, finally, conditions to develop,” Lacerda stressed.

**Table 12:**

**Title:** Ocean Canoeing

**Contents:**

The 10 nautical miles race, this event held in 1997 in Angra dos Reis was one of the many events held on the spot. Angra concentrates many good rowers, has a Canoeing School that has been running for 25 years and our association with almost 30 years of tradition.

The events attracted many canoeists from various parts of Brazil and also always had a captive local audience. The water quality is very good, the structure is good for events. He always counted on high-performance athletes, weekend athletes.

Oceânica Canoeing has always counted on great partners and sponsors to hold important events that marked Brazilian Canoeing.

**Table 13:**

**Title:** 1992 the first Olympic year of Brazilian Canoeing

**Contents:**

The Barcelona 1992 Olympic Games was historic for Brazilian Canoeing, it was the first Olympic edition where there were Brazilian Canoeing athletes. Six canoeists were Leonardo Selbach, Gustavo Selbach, Marlon Grings in Canoeing Slalom and Sebastián Cuatrin, Álvaro Koslowski and Jefferson Lacerda for Canoeing Speed.

Canoeing Slalom returned to the Olympic program after 20 years of absence, since the 1972 Munich Olympics. Canoeing Velocity has participated in Olympic editions since 1936. At the 1996 Atlanta Olympics, Sebastian Cuatrin secured 8th place in the K-1 1000 m, the only American in the Men's Kayak Finals.

**Table 14:**

**Title:** Canoeing in Brotas/SP

**Contents:**

In 1993, the State Government of São Paulo held a meeting with municipal mayors to launch the program of tourism regionalization of the State. The mayor of Brotas of the time participated in the meeting and Brotas was included in the Núcleo de Turismo das Serras and thus Brotas began his work with tourism.

The Jacaré Pepira River since that time has always been a strong point for extreme sports, canoeing is one of the most practiced sports in Brotas, in the lakes and dams of the city, various types of canoeing are practiced by visitors and residents.

### Table 15:

**Title:** Canoeing World Speed

**Contents:**

The photo is from the Brazilian team in 1995 at the World Speed Canoeing in Duisburg in Germany in 1995. Since 1989, Brazilian Canoeing has always had representatives in the World Championships of Canoeing Speed uninterruptamente. Since the Brazilian Confederation of Canoeing (CBCa) was created, the country has guaranteed the athletes to go.

World Cup lists: 1989 — Plovdiv (Poland); 1990 — Poznan (Poland); 1991 — Paris (France); 1993 — Copenhagen (Denmark); 1994 — Mexico City (Mexico); 1995 — Duisburg (Germany); 1997 — Dartmouth (Canada) 1998 Szeged (Hungary); 1999 — Milan (Italy); 2001 — Poznan (Poland); 2002 — Seville (Spain); 2003 — Gainesville (United States); 2005 — Zagreb (Croatia); 2006.- Szeged (Hungary); 2007 — Duisburg (Germany); 2009 — Dartmouth (Canada); 2010 — Poznan (Poland); 2011 — Szeged (Hungary); 2013 — Moscow (Russia); 2015.- Milan (Italy); 2017.- Racice (Czech Republic); 2018 — Montemor-o-Velho (Portugal); 2019 — Szeged (Hungary).

\*In years with Olympic Games editions are not held worldwide.

### Table 16:

**Title:** Canoisms - Newsletter

**Contents:**

Criado na década de 80, o Canoísmos foi um Boletim Informativo desenvolvido pela antiga ACC - Associação Carioca de Canagem.

Em 6 de julho de 1983 a entidade foi vinculada ao Conselho Nacional do Desporto.

O informativo tinha espaço para editorial, uma coluna técnica, dicas para cuidado com os equipamentos, como realizar treinamentos e até ilustrações.

Também trazia algumas histórias importantes. O acervo está no grupo do facebook dos Dinossauros da Canoagem idealizado por grandes da história do esporte.

**Table 17:**

**Title:** World Canoeing Slalom 1997

**Contents:**

Foz do Iguaçu hosted the second World Canoeing Slalom held in Brazil, the event featured several athletes from several countries of the world. After the holding of this great championship, the city of Paraná ended up having as a legacy the Instituto Meninos do Lago and the social project developed that currently serves 600 children.

In view of the good results obtained, some athletes from Foz do Iguaçu acquired the right to request government financial aid programs, such as the “athlete scholarship” of the Federal Government and the “Olympic Generation - TOP” of the State Government. However, regulations require them to be affiliated with a sports body (association or club).

**Table 18:**

**Title:** Freestyle / Rafting / Va'a

**Contents:**

Canoeing Rodeo, also called Freestyle Freestyle, consists basically of performing extraordinary movements called maneuvers. In Rodeo competitions the maneuvers are performed on a wave or reflux of the river with a given time, around 40 seconds. Maneuvers are evaluated and scored according to a table of difficulties. Plastic kayaks and canoes are used without size determination. This modality was extinguished in Brazil.

**Rafting**

Rafting consists of the descent of rivers into inflatable boats. The members of the vessel roam under the command of an Instructor, responsible for guiding the group during the journey. The practice of rafting implies very important concepts in the relationship between people, such as solidarity, unity, leadership, teamwork and sensory perception! This sport created its own national federation, the Brazilian Rafting Association.

**Va'a**

O Va'a differs, for example, from paddle by not requiring any specific training so that one can start his practice. Teamwork promotes integration and synchronization between its practitioners, since each individual has a distinct function and each position on the vessel has a responsibility role. It is a sport to be practiced by the whole family,

including children and even elderly people. This modality created its own national federation, CBVA'A.

**Table 19:**

**Title:** Traditional Canoeing

**Contents:**

Traditional Canoeing is an activity practiced in several riverside communities in Brazil. These are peoples that have made and make the history of this country, such as the caboclos, indigenous, quilombolas, pantaneiros, among many other peoples that use wooden canoes for the supply and transportation of their daily needs.

These canoes represent for many the main vehicle of movement, from going to school, to churches, to visit friends, in short, canoes are usually the only and exclusive means of mobility for many people in Brazil.

The traditional canoe, built with tree trunks and handcrafted by these peoples through millennial techniques passed on by their ancestors, is considered a cultural asset of great value. Each family cares and cares for their canoe, and the techniques of how to paddle them, not even they know how they learned, because since they were born they already practice this activity, demonstrating that canoeing is directly linked to the cultural origins of the Brazilian people.

**Table 20:**

**Title:** Dragon Boat

**Contents:**

Dragon Boat Racing has ancient Chinese origins and its history dates back more than 2000 years. The Dragon Boat was used for religious purposes as a way to appease the rain gods, with races held on the 5th day of the 5th lunar month of the Chinese calendar.

There's nothing like being part of a team in the water. The dragon boat is a fun and affordable way to get in and do good paddles. The vessel is large and stable, allowing people of all levels to try to row. Whether you're a recreational canoeist once a week or

## Gallery

training to achieve ambitious goals as part of a regular team, the camaraderie and challenge of the sport will bring you back for more.

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The rowers sit side by side on a bar-shaped seat and lean their feet on the bottom of the boat. A drummer helps keep the crew pressed, providing an energetic pace. The boat has Asian roots that can be seen by the dragon's lucky head and tail, highlighted on each boat. A commander commands the boat with a long paddle in the back.

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A standard size boat accommodates 20 people, while there are several variations, including the 10-seater boat. Rowers use a single-blade canoe racket that is shorter and has a smaller blade than those used in speed races.

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This sport has many of the same competition rules as Canoeing Speed. The boats are separated by lanes and carry along the route for distances of 200, 500 and 1000 meters. There are also batteries in the time of 2000 meters and long distance races in which teams compete on a circular course.

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In many countries the practice of Dragon Boat is being used in the rehabilitation of women who have had breast cancer, several clubs formed by these groups are growing throughout Brazil.

### Table 21:

**Title:** Polo Kayak

**Contents:**

The sport arose about 30 years ago in England when practitioners of Canoeing Descent and Canoeing Slalom began to train the techniques of paddling and boat controls in swimming pools during the winter and when the rivers were dry. To improve the trainings, small games were created and a ball was introduced. From then on, the sport evolved and its rules were defined, and the first championships were played.

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From England the sport spread to Europe and later to Oceania and Southeast Asia. With the regulation of the sport and with its officialization among the modalities of the International Canoeing Federation, the Polo Kayak has established itself in the continents above and has reached a degree of development such that today regular national championships for men and women are held in almost all countries of Europe, Australia, South-East Asia and South Africa.

The first world championship was held in 1994 in Sheffield, England, with the presence of 18 countries, including Brazil. It is a sport in which two teams with five canoeists in each team compete in a pool of 30 x 20 meters. The goal is to score goals in the opponent's goalkeeper.

Combining a radical sport, with maneuvers equal to those of rapids, with an overall sport and emotion brought as a result a rapid growth due to the interest that arouses.

**Table 22:**

**Title:** Wave Canoeing

**Contents:**

Wave Canoeing is a CbCa modality that has 3 distinct segments: Waveski, Kayaksurf and Sharkpaddle. All are practiced exclusively on beaches, as the practitioner needs waves to show all their radicality when performing surf maneuvers.

Small fishing canoes were the forerunners of this sport, which took shape from the creation of the ride kayaks, in the 60s, on the beaches of California. In Brazil, the sport appeared on São Paulo and Fluminense beaches from the 1980s, when their first competitions were held.

**Kayaksurf** - This modality is practiced in a small kayak, the athlete gets his legs completely inside the boat, which has a closed fairing and a petticoat that prevents water from entering.

**Sharkoaddle** - Sport created by São Paulo Alexandre Pierre Mattei, in 2011, and which became the first Brazilian sport in the maritime segment. In 2014, CBCa made its official approval, completing Canoeing Onda with another radical and innovative modality. In Sharkpaddle the practitioner can surf sitting and standing on the same wave, enabling a totally innovative surf show, and the best — a Brazilian Sport!

**Table 23:**

**Title:** The premiere of Brazilian Canoeing

**Contents:**

Brazil debuted in the Olympic program at the 1992 Barcelona Olympic Games, at the time the country had six athletes representing the country, in Canoeing Speed: Alvaro Acco Koslowski, Jefferson Lacerda in the K2 Men 1000 meters and also in the 500 meters race, Sebastián Cuatrin for the K1 Masculino 1000 meters and in the 500 meter dispute. Athletes got places in the qualifiers, but they didn't go to the finals.

In Canoeing Slalom, three athletes were present: Gustavo Selbach, Leonardo Selbach and Marlon Almiro Grings. Marlon secured the 22nd position by the K1 Male, Gustavo Selbach got a 29th place. Leonardo Selbach for the Men's C1 secured the 23rd position.

### **Table 24:**

**Title:** Great result of Canoeing Speed

**Contents:**

At the 1996 Atlanta Olympics, it was a commemorative edition of the 100 years of the Modern Age Olympic Games. It was considered that Athens, forerunner of modern games, should host the hundredth edition, however, when voting for the headquarters of 1996, a remarkable event also for Brazilian Canoeing, for many years it was the turn of the best participation in an Olympic final with Sebastian Cuatrin getting the 8th place in K1.

For Canoeing Speed Leonardo Selbach competed in the Men's C1 and secured the 23rd position, while Gustavo Selbach in the K1 Masculino took 28th place.

### **Table 25:**

**Title:** Brazilian Canoeing in Sydney 2000

**Contents:**

The Canoeing Speed competitions were held at the Sydney International Regatta Centre, for Brazil competed the athletes Roger Caumo, Carlos Augusto Campos and Sebastian Cuatrin. Cuatrin and Campos secured the 12th place by the K2 Male.

Canoeing Slalom featured canoer Cassio Ramon Petry competing for the Men's C1, the race was held at Penrith Whitewater Stadium, the athlete reached the round and took 14th place.

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In all, 16 events were held, 12 of which were Canoeing Speed (9 for men and 3 for women), there were also 4 events in Canoeing Slalom (3 for men and one for women).

### Table 26:

**Title:** The two Sebastians in Athens 2004

**Contents:**

The Canoeing Speed at the Athens Olympic Games were held at the Olympic Centre for Rowing and Canoeing Schinias. Brazil featured athletes Sebastián Cuatrin and Sebastian Szubski, both of whom were in the qualifiers of the dispute.

In Canoeing Slalom the events took place at the Helliniko Olympic Complex, Brazil did not have any athlete representing the country in this sport.

In all, 16 races were played, 12 in Canoeing Speed (9 for men and 3 for women) and 4 in Canoeing Slalom (3 for men and 1 for women).

### Table 27:

**Title:** Brazilian athletes in Beijing 2008

**Contents:**

As provas de Canoagem Velocidade nos Jogos Olímpicos Pequim 2008 foram realizadas no Parque Olímpico de Remo e Canoagem Shunyi, em Pequim. A modalidade contou com o atleta Nivalter Santos de Jesus, o atleta chegou a semifinal do C1 Masculino 1000 metros.

A Canoagem Slalom também foi realizada no Parque Olímpico de Shunyi, a água do percurso foi alimentada por bombas. O Brasil contou com a atleta Poliana Aparecida de Paula que garantiu a 14ª posição pelo K1 Feminino.

Ao todo foram 16 provas realizadas, sendo 12 de Canoagem Velocidade (9 para homens e 3 para mulheres), também foram 4 eventos na Canoagem Slalom (3 para homens e um para mulheres).

**Table 28:**

**Title:** The youngest athlete of the Brazilian delegation

**Contents:**

The Slalom Canoeing competitions at the London 2012 Olympic Games were held at the Lee Valley White Aquatic Centre and for the Speed Canoeing events the stage was at Eton Dorney Park.

The only Brazilian representative was Ana Sátila for Canoeing Slalom, she was at the time only 16 years old and was the youngest athlete in the Brazilian delegation. She competed for the Women's K1 trials and secured 16th place.

In all, there were 16 competitions in this Olympic edition, eleven competitions for men and five for women.

**Table 29:**

**Title:** Olympics at home

**Contents:**

The Rio 2016 Olympic Games featured the largest Brazilian delegation in the history of the competition. With 465 competitors, he was also the record holder of athletes for Brazilian Canoeing, 14 Olympic representatives were in total.

By Canoeing Speed: Ana Paula Vergutz (K1 Female 500 meters); Edson Isaias Freitas da Silva (K1 Masculine 200 meters); Isaaquias Queiroz (C1 Masculine 200 meters | C1 Masculine 1000 meters and C2 Masculine 1000 meters); Erlon de Souza (C2 Masculino 1000 meters); Edson Isaias Freitas da Silva (K2 Masculine 200 meters); Gilvan Ribeiro (K2 Masculine 200 meters | K4 Masculine 1000 meters); Celso Dias de Oliveira (K4 Masculine 1000 meters); Roberto Maehler (K4 Masculine 1000 meters); Vagner Soura (K4 Masculine 1000 meters).

Canoeing Slalom featured canoeists Ana Sátila (K1 Female), Anderson Oliveira and Charles Corrêa (C2 Masculine), Felipe Borges (C1 Masculino) and Pedro Gonçalves (K1 Masculine). The competition was held at Deodoro's Radical Park.

This edition was the best in history for Brazilian Canoeing, three new medals were won, three medals from Isaaquias Queiroz, two silver, one in the C1 Masculine 1000

meters and another in the C2 Masculino 1000 meters next to Erlon de Souza and also a bronze in the C1 Male 200 meters.

Pedro Gonçalves managed to reach the final of the K1 Men's, the athlete secured the 6th place, for the first time Canoeing Slalom of Brazil reached an Olympic final.

### **Table 30:**

**Title:** Inclusion of Paracanoagem in the Paralympic Games

**Contents:**

Paracanoagem emerged in 2009, at the initiative of the International Canoeing Federation (ICF). The first world sport was held in 2010, in Poznan, Poland, and was attended by athletes from 31 countries. At the Paralympic Games in Rio 2016, which marked the debut of the sport, only KL1 200 meters were played.

The representatives of Brazil were the athletes Debora Benevides (KL2 Female), Mari Santilli (KL3 Female), Luis Carlos Cardoso (KL1 Male), Caio Ribeiro (KL3 Male). In the debut, Brazil has already secured its first medal, a silver medal with Caio Ribeiro.

He was also classified as the athlete Fernando Rufino by the KL2 Men, but because of a heart condition at the time the athlete had to be replaced by canoeist Alex Tofalini.



The logo for eME (eMuseum of Sports) features a stylized lowercase 'e' followed by uppercase 'M' and 'E'. The 'e' is a thick, curved shape with a gradient from light to dark gold. The 'M' and 'E' are solid, dark gold block letters. Below the logo, the text 'eMuseum of Sports' is written in a dark gold, sans-serif font.

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