Conceptions of “Wilderness”: Comparing Socio-Cultural Constructions of Wilderness in Southern Bahia, Brazil and Northern Colorado

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Abstract
This thesis investigates and compares conceptions or visions of “wilderness.” To illustrate the differences, four different socio-cultural groups in Southern Bahia, Brazil in contrast to Northern Colorado were studied. A total of 80 people were surveyed and interviewed, 40 in Brazil and 40 in Colorado with 10 people from each socio-cultural group: university professors, university students, environmentalists, and family farmers. The objective of this research was to achieve a greater understanding of their perspectives on the human-nature relationship and the implications of these perceptions for environmental understanding and action. Through the compilation and analysis of the data, it is concluded that Northern (United States) and Southern (Brazil) Environmentalist distinctions begin to dissolve while similarities emerge between parallel socio-cultural groups. Brazilian farmers and a few United States professors and environmentalists were against preservation areas where no humans are allowed. These individuals did not separate humans from nature and also believed in the rights of native people to continue to live on their land. Some people separated humans and nature placing nature as more important because they often have positive definitions of “wilderness” contrasted to negative ones of “civilization.” Certain individuals placed humans above nature, especially the U.S. farmers and a few students in Brazil and the U.S. Many individuals believed that humans and nature are the same thing. Most people agreed that education and cultural changes were needed to improve the human-nature relationship and these improvements should be made. The intention is that discoveries in this topic can be used to improve environmental management methods in both countries, specifically related to national parks in Brazil.
Preface
Research in Brazil was conducted in Southern Bahia, more specifically, Itacaré, Serra Grande, Barrocaö and Universidade Estadual de Santa Cruz in Ilhéus. The Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program at CU provided the funding to make my research in Brazil possible through the Global Inquiry Program with director Colleen Scanlan Lyons. Research in the United States was conducted in Northern Colorado, mostly in Boulder area including the University of Colorado and the Boulder Farmer’s Market. A special thanks to the numerous people that let me survey and interview them.

Several persons have contributed logistically, academically, and mentally with support to this undergraduate thesis. My research in Brazil could not have been possible without the help of Instituto Floresta Viva, specifically Professor Jorge Chiapetti and Wilsa Mendoca in connecting me to the kind people of Brazil at UESC and Barrocaö. My research analysis would not have been possible without the time and assistance of Kelsey Cody helping me talk through ideas and organizing my data.

I am grateful to my advisors who have helped and guided me throughout this process. Thank you Marcelo Schincariol for being my steadfast mentor and supporter. Thank you Dale Miller for pushing me to write a thesis. Thank you Colleen Scanlan Lyons for your mentorship and sharing Itacaré with me.
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Introduction

The purpose of my research is to answer the questions, “How do conceptions of ‘wilderness’ differ for different socio-cultural groups in Southern Bahia, Brazil and Northern Colorado? What are the implications of these differences?” With these specific questions, I hope to better explore Southern Environmentalism\(^1\) perspectives in general and compare them to the Northern Environmentalist views in the United States. I want to see if differences in how people define “wilderness” are a result of Northern and Southern cultural distinctions or disparities based on their socio-cultural group. The four socio-cultural groups focused on were: university professors, university students, environmentalists, and family farmers. This thesis outlines my discoveries by first giving context and background information on the topic and then analyzing charts I compiled from survey responses. Results from these charts are further explored through responses and quotations from the personal interviews. In the end, conclusions and recommendations are made for further investigation on the topic.

It is important to note, the term “wilderness” has no direct translation in the Portuguese language. Comparable words include “mata” and “floresta” but these words are specifically defined by forest. Diegues, in *Os Saberes Tradicionais e a Biodiversidade no Brasil*, uses “natureza selvagem” meaning “wild nature” in English; however, the word “selvagem” can have a negative connotation in Brazil while “wilderness” in the U.S.A. is often viewed more positively. Therefore, for the purposes of my research I chose to eliminate “selvagem” and use the term “natureza” which

\(^1\) Southern environmentalism refers to indigenous and developing countries perspectives where the motto is “no nature without social justice” while Northern Environmentalism refers to more developed countries like the U.S. that tend to idealize nature and are described by the motto “no humanity without nature” (Dryzek & Schlosberg, 1998).
translates to “nature.” These subtle distinctions in language indicate a difference in environmental culture within the United States versus Brazil, or more broadly, Northern Environmentalism versus Southern Environmentalism. In the North, where “wilderness” if often idealized, the term “wilderness” has positive connotations of pristine natural environments, while in Brazil where nature has been less subdued, the analogous term “selvagem” maintains an aura of the dangerous realities of nature (such as attacks by wild animals or unforgiving natural disasters).

Exploration of Northern and Southern Environmentalism perspectives is necessary for understanding environmental thought and action because culture is strongly tied into these constructions. I used both a survey and a personal interview to collect data (see appendix for original questions and photocopies of responses). For the survey, people classified the level of acceptability of different actions on a scale of 1 to 10. For the interview, participants were asked general open-ended questions about their background, how they define different terms, and their perspective on human-nature relationships.

Through the Brazil Global Inquiry summer program and Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program through CU, I went to Southern Bahia from June to July of 2014 with Dr. Colleen Scanlan Lyons as my project supervisor to conduct the first half of my research. In Brazil, I surveyed and interviewed 40 people: 10 university professors from Universidade Estadual de Santa Cruz (UESC), 10 university students from UESC, 10 environmentalists from Floresta Viva and other non-governmental environmental organizations, and 10 family farmers from Barrocão (a small rural agricultural community outside of Serra Grande, Bahia). All of my interviews of university
professors and students took place at UESC in the city of Ilhéus, all of my farmer interviews took place in Barrocão, and the majority of my environmentalist interviews took place in the town Serra Grande aside from one interview in the town of Itacaré.

Following my summer in Brazil, I conducted 40 surveys and interviews, as concurrent as possible to the ones conducted in Bahia, in Colorado. I took into consideration gender, area of study, and profession when paralleling participants. I surveyed and interviewed 10 university professors from the University of Colorado at Boulder (CU), 10 university students from CU, 10 environmentalists from Boulder Open Space and other organizations, and 10 family farmers from the Boulder City Farmer’s Market.

I chose university professors, university students, environmentalists, and family farmers as the socio-cultural groups to investigate because these four groups were accessible to me and more importantly have great potential to make impacts on environmental change in their prospective regions. University students, in general, represent a population that is both young and educated. All the students interviewed were pursuing a college education and discovering their future life goals, thus a very potentially impactful part of the younger generation. I focused on students with majors related to science (biology, agronomy, environmental studies) because these individuals are most likely to pursue a career with an environmental focus. I chose university professors because they often have a large impact on the student base and I was curious if there was a distinction in perspectives of wilderness between professors and students. Environmentalists were defined as individuals employed (by the city or a non-governmental organization) on environmental issues (conservation, land use,
sustainability, etc.). Environmentalists were an important group because they are the face of environmentalism as they are the most widely known to the general public as environmental advocates. Lastly, family farmers have less of a voice in academic circles but typically spend the greatest amount of time in comparison to the other groups outside and interacting with nature on a daily basis. This group was important in seeing how a livelihood dependent on nature’s fluxes affects views of wilderness.

My research is relevant because the nature-human relationship affects everyone. Environmental problems are multifaceted and cannot be solved by technical advances and policy alone, but also depend upon social change. Local conceptions of wilderness and how nature is defined are important in solving problems related to human and nature interactions. How one views nature and its value completely affects the interactions and beliefs associated with nature. Northern donors often fund Southern environmental projects and the concept of national parks and the issues and benefits that arise with them are a result of Northern, specifically United States, influence (Nock, 1979). Many countries look to the U.S. as a model for more progressive and advanced methods, however, unlike the United States, Brazil still has many native and indigenous populations living in natural areas that the government or NGOs would like to take aside for preservation or conservation. The largest issues arise regarding conflicts between culture and conservation in which entities are trying to move traditional communities from the land they have lived for generations and generations, such as in the community of Barroçao, where I worked in Southern Bahia, Brazil.
Background

Each individual views wilderness through his or her experiences and exposure to different types of environments (Askham, 1975). The concept of wilderness has developed over time in the United States as it transitioned from being an unknown and feared entity to an idealized and valued one. Similar views in the United States, Finland, and New Zealand contend that wilderness is defined as an untouched land area (Hallikainen, 1994). The distinction then becomes if an area of land is still considered wilderness if it was developed by indigenous populations versus being developed industrially (Spence, 1999).

There also exists a separation of a socially constructed wilderness as a state of mind and a politically constructed wilderness as an area for land management. It is argued that the popular definition influences this political definition of wilderness when formations people develop of wilderness as an amorphous concept that is pristine and untouched begin to make people expect and desire wilderness areas to meet this degree of untouched nature. The first political recognition of wilderness in the United States came with the Wilderness Act of 1964 that defines wilderness as “an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain” (Wilderness Act). This act made wilderness a management classification and thus also recognized its value, which no previous policy had achieved. The most similar policy in Brazil to this Act is the Código Florestal (Forest Code). This code, created in 1934 by Getúlio Vargas, put limits on the rights of property for the purpose of conservation and protecting natural areas (Ab´Saber, 2010). However, in contrast to the Wilderness Act, this code is fluid and continues to be re-voted on as political
administrations change. These changes are very contentious and make the enforcement of this code difficult as it continues to be revised (Soares-Filho, 2014). In the last 30 years, Brazil has experienced a major advance in conservation action with quickly growing conservation awareness since the early 70's in the proliferation of parks and reserves (Reeves, 2009). In the late 1930s, the first national parks of Brazil were created such as Itatiaia in 1937 and Iguazu Serra dos Órgãos and Sete Quedas in 1939.

Academic experts like McDonald have adopted the Wilderness Act perspective of wilderness as a place people can go but should not stay (McDonald, 2001). The dichotomy of wilderness can be seen in two ways. First, in how it is defined as both a physical entity and in popular terms and second, in how, despite being a part of civilization, it is viewed as a separate entity. Perceiving nature to be a separate entity from humans can be problematic in two main ways: There is less incentive to protect it because it is seen as a tool for humans rather than part of a joined ecosystem. Or, in the case of this research, seeing nature as a separate entity results in the idealization and protection of nature through national parks that exclude all human inhabitants.

Distinctions between Northern and Southern Environmentalism take basis in how the north idealizes and separates wilderness from humans while the south views more of a connection between humans and wilderness and also is more concerned about social justice. Northern Environmentalism is characterized by the motto “no humanity without nature” (Dryzek & Schlosberg, 1998). This demonstrates an idealization of wilderness rooted in the separation of humans and wilderness as it states that humans cannot survive without the separate entity of nature. The North has traditionally viewed wilderness as something separate, only to be accessed for resource development and brief visits.
Wilderness is idealized as something pristine, untouched, and solitary because it is not part of the human world and untainted by human interaction.

Southern environmentalists, rather than concentrating on the preservation of nature, focus on the equal rights and treatment of all people concerning the environment and its resources. Southern cultures also often see a more unified interaction of nature and humans. In Brazil, there exists *socioambientalismo* (social-environmentalism), a branch off of environmentalism, founded on the belief that social and environmental factors are intricately connected (Santilli, 2005). For example, there exist cases where environmentalists in Brazil are seen as new-colonialists because they are turning areas of land into national parks and farmers that rely on the plants and animals in these areas for sustenance accuse them of wrongfully privileging plants before people (Scanlan Lyons, 2010). In this case and others, human survival comes before environmental sustainability concerns. Environmentalism can be seen as a privileged perspective of the North where prioritizing protecting the environment can come first because all basic needs such as food and shelter have been surpassed. Furthermore, the less infrastructure a country has, typically the more interactions people have with nature on a day-to-day basis. The wild and dangerous characteristics of nature remain more prevalent as seen previously in how “selvagem” maintains these unpredictable and threatening associations.

The beauty of Brazil’s nature can be seen in its incredibly bio-diverse landscape that becomes threatened with the country’s rising global economic presence. The juxtaposition of the nation’s economic and environmental strength leads to a variety of human-nature conflicts, which provide an ideal location for research into the human-nature relationship. As part of the BRICS (an acronym that refers to the five select
developing countries: Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) that are believed to have promising emerging markets and economies\(^2\), Brazil is experiencing considerable development of industry and infrastructure, especially with the recent World Cup of 2014 and World Olympics planned for 2016. However, at the same time, Brazil is one of the richest countries in diversity of both vegetation and people. Southern Bahia is in fact a “hot point” within a “biodiversity hot spot”\(^3\) because of its North Atlantic Forest. Although generally less well-known than the Amazon Rainforest, the North Atlantic Forest contains more biodiversity and environmental fragmentation and is therefore an even more sensitive area to these new economic developments (Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas). Unfortunately, the destruction of the North Atlantic Forest began at the beginning of the XVI century and present day less than 8% of the forest exists (Reeves, 2009).

Colorado, though not as bio-diverse as Bahia, has a large amount of opportunity and passion for outdoor activity especially because of the Rocky Mountains. Boulder, more specifically, has the foothills, Estes Park, and several wilderness areas nearby such as Indian Peaks. These state parks were founded up to 150 years ago and wilderness areas were created around fifty years ago. The high degree of environmental consciousness and appreciation in Boulder makes it an ideal place to further investigate why people care about nature and how they understand what “wilderness” is.

The holistic view of nature that includes both plants and people is lost with the North American model of parks without inhabitants. These parks are often established

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\(^2\) According to businessdictionary.com together these countries make up 40% of the world's population and were forecasted by Goldman Sachs in 2001 to become leaders of global growth, output, and development by 2050.

\(^3\) A region that contains at least 1,500 endemic (only found in a particular area) species of vascular plants, and has lost at least 70 percent of its original habitat <www.conservation.org>. 

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for aesthetic reasons and tourism rather than for the protection of biodiversity (Diegues, 2000). This model has become increasingly popular in Brazil and preservationist ecologists, the proponents of national parks without people, emerged in the sixties. They believe that nature should be preserved regardless of the contribution that it can bring to humans (Diegues, 2000). Disparities in the ways people value nature and believe environmental conservation should be achieved affect perspectives of the validity of national parks. An exploration into the different ways cultures and groups view nature and their relationship with nature is necessary to better understand and consider different perspectives in creating effective environmental management plans and policies.

Methods

I used a mixed methods approach combining the breadth of surveys with the depth of interviews. Using two different primary research methods allows for a more accurate and full collection of data. Through the survey I was able to collect quantitative data that I could translate into graphs with visual representations of tendencies. The interview was used to further explore these perspectives of participants by allowing them to respond to questions with much more than just a numerical value. This method gave quantitative data to deeper explore individual and group perspectives because participants described the reasons behind their beliefs. My data includes 80 survey and interview responses from the four categories of people I have chosen as my primary subjects: university professors, university students, environmentalists, and family farmers from Southern Bahia, Brazil and Northern Colorado.
I was able to connect with people in Bahia through relationships Dr. Scanlan Lyons and Floresta Viva had built. Jorge Chiapetti and Wilsa Mendonça from Floresta Viva served as my mentors for my time in Brazil. Chiapetti is also a professor of Biology at the State University of Santa Cruz (UESC) in Itabuna, Bahia and introduced me to the professors and students I interviewed as well as helped me talk through my project. Most of the professors and students I interviewed were in fields related to biology and most were undergraduate males. Mendonça also served as a community spokesperson for Barrocão and brought me to the community to talk and live with some of the family farmers. She accompanied me to walk around the community going to different houses and introducing me and then facilitating the interview. The environmentalists were the most spread out group because most of them worked with Floresta Viva or I went to different offices or homes to talk with people whom Professor Chiapetti or Dr. Scanlan Lyons knew.

Interviews and surveys were easier to conduct in Colorado because I had my own contacts there. For the university students I didn’t interview anyone I knew personally because I wanted to keep the data non-biased and consistent. I asked friends in Environmental Studies, Biology and Engineering to ask their contacts and classmates. I tried my best to parallel the majors, level of education, and gender of the participants. For the professors, I used individuals I had taken classes with and Vivo, CU’s search engine for faculty based on interests. I interviewed all the family farmers at the City of Boulder’s Famers Market through four different weekends when I went to the market to meet farmers and conduct surveys and interviews. The category of environmentalists again was spread out because people worked in different offices and organizations.
Boulder Open Space was the most similar organization I could find that related to Floresta Viva, especially in relation to land management. Floresta Viva is active in the Serra do Conduru State Park, a national park that is creating conflict between the NGO and the community of Barrocão located a few miles from the park’s borders. Comparably, Boulder Open Spaces manages large amounts of land and rents it to farmers. I wanted to better investigate the cultural differences in the effectiveness of management plans for both countries.

I gave participants the survey to fill out first before beginning the open-ended interview questions. During my data collection I quickly learned it was easier to do both the interview and survey at the same time and eventually I asked the survey questions orally so that participants could explain their answers or I could ask follow-up questions during the process. The survey and interview process typically took between 20 minutes-1 hour depending on how much the person wanted to talk or add to the conversation and the amount of follow-up questions I had. My ability to speak Portuguese greatly helped in facilitating interactions in Brazil and overcoming the language barrier. I recorded all of my interviews in Brazil on a voice-recorder so that I could listen to them later to better understand material I didn’t get right away if the participant spoke too fast or was difficult to understand.

The survey asked participants to rank the level of acceptability of different actions on a Likert Scale (1 to 10), 1 being the least acceptable and 10 being the most acceptable. The acceptability of cutting trees for different end goals and hunting, fishing and farming in different areas was explored along with the acceptability of creating nature conservation areas restricted from humans. After surveying in Bahia and looking through
the data I had gathered, additional questions were brought up in my head. Therefore, for my Colorado interviews I added two additional follow-up questions: The acceptability of hunting/fishing for food and the acceptability of preservation areas where no humans are allowed if native populations have to be displaced in the process.

Following the survey was an open-ended interview with a list of nine base questions. These questions were tweaked to improve them once again in Colorado and more significantly, a completely different set of interview questions were used for the farmers in Barrocão. Following my interviews with students and professors at UESC, I began my first farmer interview and realized that the questions had been created and formatted in a very academic specific and urban setting which did not make sense to the people in Barrocão. One of my first questions, “how do you define nature” stumped the farmers because it was like asking someone who has lived in a city their entire life “how do you define a city.” They simply could not separate it from their everyday environment. Therefore, I re-constructed a list of interview questions more relevant to the community that asked about their family life, difficulties living in Barrocão, largest needs, etc. (see appendix figure 3).

Questions I added for my Colorado interviews to further explore topics included: asking what feelings and attitudes people had for “wilderness” and “civilization” along with if people grew up in nature. I also began asking what people defined as “nature” when they answered the question, “How often are you in nature?”

The question, “What problems do you have related to nature?”, was interpreted differently by each person. Originally, it was asked to see if farmers had different views of wilderness because the negatives of nature are more prevalent to their every day life as
the unpredictability of nature in relation to weather can greatly affect their crops and livelihood. I predicted that people not as integrated in nature would have fewer problems caused by nature so they would idealize it more. In the end, several people answered that their greatest problem related to nature was that they weren’t in it enough while others talked about small inconveniences such as the snow, mosquitos, or hot days.

I chose to compile the survey question results into visual charts to better see and compare responses. I separated the charts into one for Brazil and one for the U.S. to make it easier to visualize the data. I described tendencies from the charts in captions and summarized these captions at the top of each page below the particular survey question. Later I explored a few common themes that arose from the charts, discussing possible reasons for the differences and similarities I noticed. For the interview portion, I made a table of significant quotes corresponding to each interview question and separated them into each socio-cultural group category and country. Below this table I discussed and analyzed common themes that arose from the interview responses.
Results

Survey

Q1: To what extent is it acceptable (10) or unacceptable (1) to cut trees to build roads?

In the United States, people tended to rank this action in the middle (4-6 range), often with a middle ground of 5. More people in Brazil, except for students, believed this action was unacceptable. Environmentalists in both countries tended to think cutting trees to build roads was less acceptable compared to other groups.

Graph 1. Environmentalists rate unacceptable (none higher than 6, highest say 1; farmers are split on high ends of unacceptable and acceptable (leaning towards unacceptable); mode for students is acceptable (7).

Graph 2. Environmentalists mostly against (more than half gave 1-2 rating); students, professors and farmers in lower middle range of unacceptable (4-6); half farmers say 5 (slightly unacceptable), a couple rated very acceptable.
Q2: To what extent is it acceptable to cut trees to build trails for tourism?

The action of cutting trees to build trails for tourism is more acceptable in Brazil than in the United States.

Graph 3. One farmer and one student thought was very unacceptable; farmers mostly more on acceptable end; most groups thought was acceptable (8,9); student group most variable.

Graph 4. Mode of environmentalists is 4, one environmentalist on extreme unacceptable end while another enviromentalist on extreme acceptable end; ratings spread out, more left (unacceptable) than Brazil responses; students peak at 6 (slightly acceptable).
Q3: To what extent is it acceptable to cut trees to build houses?

Brazil interviewees, except for farmers who thought it was very acceptable, felt that cutting trees to build houses was very unacceptable while in the U.S. it was slightly unacceptable.

Graph 5. Less acceptable (many 1s) for students, farmers, environmentalists; students peak at 4 (slightly unacceptable; half farmers say acceptable).

Graph 6. Majority of responses in 4-5 range; half of farmers say slightly unacceptable (5); other groups very spread out with slight tendency of less acceptable.
Q4: To what extent is it acceptable to cut trees for agriculture?

Cutting trees for agriculture was more unanimously unacceptable in Brazil, with some farmers believing it to be more acceptable. The acceptability is split on the low or high end with few people in the middle range. In the U.S. the level of acceptability was very variable in each group.

**Graph 7.** Many professors said very unacceptable; environmentalists never above 4 (slightly unacceptable); farmers more on acceptable end (9-10); ratings split either high or low end; less values in 5-7 range.

**Graph 8.** Most responses say unacceptable; most environmentalists say unacceptable (1-4), 3 give it acceptable (7) rating; students have opposing ratings (mostly on 1 or 7-8).
Q5: To what extent is it acceptable to cut trees to build factories?

In both countries there is a lower level of acceptability of cutting trees for factories. Brazilian farmers believe it is more acceptable to cut trees to build factories than United States farmers.

**Graph 9.** More people on unacceptable side: 80% environmentalists, 50% of professors think most unacceptable (1); farmers and two students on high acceptable end.

**Graph 10.** Most think it is unacceptable (no one went above 8); most believe is unacceptable (more than half 1-2 as answer).
Q6: To what extent is it acceptable to hunt and fish for sport?

Hunting and fishing for sport in Brazil is very unacceptable for every group while in the U.S. it is acceptable, especially for the U.S. farmer population.

Graph 11. Very unacceptable for 90% of farmers, 70% of professors; students not as spread, half gave 1; environmentalists not on extreme 1 end as other groups.

Graph 12. More spread: no more than 30% in any level of acceptability; farmers more approving of hunting for fun (40% gave it 7-10).
Q7: To what extent is it acceptable to use public land for personal use?

It is much more acceptable for groups in the U.S. to use public land for personal use than in Brazil. The U.S. farming group believes it is very acceptable.

Graph 13. Less acceptable in all groups: especially professors where 70% gave it a 1; some spread across board (environmentalists, farmers).

Graph 14. More acceptable for all groups, some professors and farmers against it strongly.
Q8: To what extent is it acceptable to use national parks for personal use?

In Brazil very many people ranked using national parks for personal use the most unacceptable action where in the U.S. opinions were less extreme and more spread out.

Graph 15. Unacceptable for all groups as half or more rate it at 1; two farmers think acceptable (9,10); highest amount of farmers and environmentalists are against.

Graph 16. Unacceptable (1-2) for majority of responses; spread out as some farmers and professors gave it a 10; mode of students is 5.
Q9: To what extent is it acceptable to create preservation areas where no humans are allowed?

Most people in both countries believe it is very acceptable to create preservation areas where no humans are allowed. In Brazil, the majority of farmers viewed this as very unacceptable and in the U.S. professors also gave it a more unacceptable ranking.

Graph 17. Unacceptable for farmers 60% gave it a 1; acceptable for other groups 70% students (9), 60% professors and environmentalists (10).

Graph 18. Few people on the unacceptable end (professors and environmentalists); high numbers of acceptability (8-10).
**Interview**
Portuguese quotes are in italics and translated into English directly following the quotation.

*Note: BP= Brazil professors, BS= Brazil students, BEN= Brazil environmentalists, BF=Brazil farmers, CP= U.S. professors, CS= U.S. students, CEN= U.S. environmentalists, CF= U.S. farmers.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question 1: What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brazil</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Professors</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>“Desde criança ligado a natureza: boyscout, curso de agronomia ” since I was little I have been tied to nature: boyscouts, agronomy class (BP1),2 familia rural rural family</td>
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<tr>
<td>“grew up in nature, very rural /agricultural area” (BP2)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Students</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grew up with animals, swim team (more encompassing)</td>
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<tr>
<td>“desde criança” since I was little</td>
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<td><strong>Environmenta lists</strong></td>
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<td>“Desde criança gostava de me isolar na natureza, não consigo viver sem árvores, sociedade muito superficial” since I was little I have liked to be isolated in nature, I couldn’t live without trees, society is very superficial (BEN2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>“rosa, fazenda, trilha” garden, farm, trail (BEN3)</td>
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<td><strong>Farmers</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>“Não estudei, só alfabetização” I did not study, just literacy. “Acostumado a morar aqui. Quero que os filhos saiam para for para estudar e ter vida melhor. Quero qualidade de vida melhor” I am accustomed to living here. I want my children to leave to study and have a better life. I want them to have a higher quality of life (BF4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Amo esta terra. Quando pais queriam vender, não queria sair porque é seguro aqui, toda casa aberta e não tem roubo” I love this land. When my parents wanted to sell it, I did not want to leave because it is safe here, every house is unlocked and there is no theft (BF2)</td>
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<td>“Muitos filhos, muitos morrem jovens” many children, many die young</td>
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<td>I grew up farming</td>
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<td>“I married into this mess”, grew up on reservation (CF1)</td>
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<td>“I grew up in the mountains. My whole life I have enjoyed being outside.” (CF3)</td>
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<td>“I have been gardening since 12 and loved it.” (CF9)</td>
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<td>Question 2: Is nature important to you? Why? Do you love nature? Why?</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td><strong>Professors</strong></td>
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children to stay here to work in the plantation (BF3). 

- Identity
- bills. We are connected to it. I love nature because can’t separate it. It is beautiful, tastes and smells good” (CF8)
- “It is amazing what you can do from God’s little seed- it grows” (CF9)

**Question 3:** How do you define “wilderness”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?) How do you define “civilization”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Brazil</strong></th>
<th><strong>United States</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Professors</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“A civilização foi criado na natureza, não se pode separar” Civilization was made in nature, you cannot separate them.</td>
<td>“Civilization: used to displace people, delegitimize people’s livelihood” (CP4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Paradoxo: fonte de vida. Mais civilização= mais necessidade, prejuízo à natureza” A paradox: fountain of life. But civilization means more needs, and harm to nature. (BP1)</td>
<td>“Wilderness gives feeling of excitement with the unknown, fear, anticipation. Wilderness has quantum levels of existence because virtually infinite concept. Doesn’t exist presently because everyone owns something, if something is not man-made it is man affected” (CP1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“O conjunto de organismos que vivem em interação com a terra, rios, etc.” The collection of organisms that live in interaction with the land, rivers, etc. “comunidades urbanas reunidos com aspetos comuns” “urban communities united by common aspects” (BP2)</td>
<td>“It’s destructive to see wilderness as pure for relationship with nature, problematic to forget wilderness is a social construction” (CP4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Natureza intocada existe mas é raro” Untouched nature exists but it is rare. (BP7)</td>
<td>“Pure nature doesn’t exist, entire surface of earth is urbanized. Able to map and define everywhere.” (CP1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Deus sempre perdoa, homem às vezes, natureza sempre cobra” God always forgives, man sometimes, nature Always charges (BP5)</td>
<td>“I am worried that in order to feel refreshed people must invade these natural spaces- lost this in Europe a long time ago” (CP3)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>“wilderness- being alone/ apart in a good way, separated from society” (CP2)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Students</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wilderness: “tudo o que o homem não tocava” Everything man did not touch (BS1)</td>
<td>Wilderness: “Wilderness: not populated or sparsely populated by humans. Nature able to maintain own ecosystem without input from humans. Civilization: large populations, concentrated but also tribes. Culture and communication (CS2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Tudo o que é natural ou que o homem não toque, tudo que nos envolve e que não tem participação do homem, todo local que tem pouca interferência humana”, “indispensável” Everything natural that man did not touch. Everything that surrounds us that doesn’t have human participation. Everything that has little human interference. Indispensable. (BS5)</td>
<td>“Wilderness: can hike around and not see anyone for extended periods of time. Civilization: concrete jungle, negative feelings” (CS4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Wilderness: step beyond national park, margins of world, survival, out of</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environmentlists</td>
<td>Farmers</td>
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</table>
| Civilization: “forma correta, educada” The correct and educated way (BS1), “consumo, mal não tão necessário” Consumerism, bad not so necessary (BS2)  
“Natureza é interação total da terra, homem incluído. Civilização é a capacidade do homem organizar sentindo o pensamento comum” Nature is total interaction of the Earth with humans included. Civilization is the capacity of man to organize feeling common thought (BS4)  
“Ironia civilização agora” Irony of civilization now (BS5)  
“Natureza- tudo, vida. Civilização é câncer da natureza, destruir, consumir” Nature- everything, life. Civilization is nature’s cancer, destroy, consume (BEN4)  
“Civilização não existe agora, pessoas ainda procuram” “Civilization is humans working together ideally, it doesn’t exist” (BEN6)  
“Civilization occurred post agricultural revolution” (CEN7)  
“Wilderness is nature uninterrupted by anything other than dirt road. Comfort, sense of belonging, belief everything will be okay infinitely. Civilization is fucking shit. Walls. Anything that has to do with walls. Anywhere there are walls. Hatred, disgust, sadness, depression, small sense of hope” (CEN 3)  
“Wilderness: Roadless areas wildlife free to range, human settlers and structures not present. Rare. Civilization: latest stage of human advancement, for better or for worse. Mixed feelings.” (CEN2)  
“People don’t understand the thing in nature that will hurt them. Need to set rules to live with wildlife because we can’t live together” (CF4)  
“Civilization means the ability to survive” (CF4)  
“Indians are more civil with the environment that modern people. Most people say cities when defining civilization but that’s not true” (CF1)  
“Wilderness is anywhere without many people” (CF3)  
| “Não sei como definir, nunca conheci a civilização” I don’t know how to define, I never knew civilization (BF3)  
“Não tenho conceito da natureza” I don’t have a concept of nature. (BF1)  
“People don’t understand the thing in nature that will hurt them. Need to set rules to live with wildlife because we can’t live together” (BF3)  
“Civilization means the ability to survive” (BF4)  
“ Indians are more civil with the environment that modern people. Most people say cities when defining civilization but that’s not true” (BF1)  
“Wilderness is anywhere without many people” (BF3) |
### Question 4: How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Professors</strong></td>
<td>“Sempre, fim de semana” “Always, weekends. (BP1)</td>
<td>“Everything is nature or built from nature- we made everything from what the earth already had (CP1)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1/15 dias 1/15 days (BP4)</td>
<td>“Everyday I take a 30 min walk/hike in nature to retain sanity, this can be just on the creek path or a trail” (CP3)</td>
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<td>“2 vezes por semana” 2 times per week (BP7)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>“Trabalhar, fazenda” work, farm</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Students</strong></td>
<td>“Não têm muita interação para os estudantes” There isn’t much interaction for the students (BS1)</td>
<td>“In nature everyday, wilderness 1-2 times per year” (CS2)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>“Para relaxar, caminhar, ir à praia” to relax, hike, beach</td>
<td>“Once a week try to go sit by creek, go to park, go hike” (CS5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environmenta lists</strong></td>
<td>“Todos os dias- comer, conexão espiritual, harmonia” Every day- eat, connection, spiritual, harmony (BEN2)</td>
<td>“It is impossible at this point in history to be in nature and protect nature simultaneously” (CEN 3)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“1/semana” 1/week (BEN5)</td>
<td>“I am not in nature enough, I can’t be in it when work to protect it” (CEN2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Farmers</strong></td>
<td>“Sempre” Always</td>
<td>Everyday (CF1)</td>
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### Question 5: What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Brazil</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Professors</strong></td>
<td>“Problemas surgem das pessoas criadas pelo próprio homem” Problems come from the people created by man himself (BP1)</td>
<td>“I believe food and land are very connected- there is a weak cultural identity on food and health but the US has an identity on “cookery” (CP1)</td>
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<td>“Não tenho. Triste ver áreas naturais diminuindo” I don’t have any. It is sad to see natural areas disappearing. (BP6)</td>
<td>“Allergies, weather” (CP2)</td>
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<td>Lixo, poluição, desmatamento (BP4)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nenhuma</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Students</strong></td>
<td>“Poluição, praia-lixo” Pollution, trash on the beach (BS1,2)</td>
<td>“As an engineer work will be exploiting natural resources, how to do this in respectable way?” (CS2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Chove- encosta ou não chove- falta de água” Rain- or no rain (BP3)</td>
<td>“Not able to get out in it enough” (CS3,5)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“Belief that humans are fucking with the whole thing. We think we’re so great but we’ve killed ½ of life. Making it harder”</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Environmentalse lists | “Mosquitos, chuva” flies, rain (BEN3)  
“Concentração da vida cultural nas grande cidades. Preciso de cultura e arte que só está lá.” Concentration of cultural life that is in big cities. I need culture and art and it is only there (BEN5)  
“Problemas causados pelas pessoas” Problems caused by humans themselves. (BEN7) | “I dislike how you can’t get to nature without driving” (CEN1) |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Farmers              | “Chuva, difícil sair, falta energia”, preciso de um banheiro. Rain, difficult to go out, no energy. I need a bathroom. (BF1)  
“Demais dificuldades de morar aqui-andar na lama, vender em Urusucu (1 dia para chegar)” Too many difficulties living here- walking in mud, selling in Urusucu (1 day to arrive) (BF2)  
“A água era limpa e havia muito mais diferentes pessoas desviando para usar então agora tem muito menos, culpa do próprio homem” Water was clean and there were many different people diverting it so now there is much less. It is the humans own fault (BF 5) | “Prairie dogs! They kill so much growth and serve no utility” (CF4)  
“Dought, flood” (CF7) |
| Question 6: How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction? | Brazil                                                                                       | United States                                  |
| Professors           | “Não respeitam, jogam lixo” Don’t respect, throw trash (BP1)  
“Forma de ganhar dinheiro” A way of making money (BP2)  
“It differs. In general well but some people are destroying nature which is bad” (CP2) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Students</th>
<th>“Beneficio próprio, só retirar” own benefit, only taking away (BS1)</th>
<th>“Nature is an escape from our own reality- an illusion. Everything we wear, eat, use is from nature. Reality is everything is nature. Have isolated ourselves mentally and physically from nature” (CS5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Muito pouco” very little (BS2)</td>
<td>“Nature is seen as a ’vacay’ spot. Interact with it as a separate entity” (CS1)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>“Horrible, péssima, uso abusivo” horrible, heavy, abusive use (BS3)</td>
<td>“Good, but most people I know use nature as an escape. People in Peru sustain life, spiritual with nature.” (CS3)</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>“Extraindo da natureza, consumo, sociedade capitalista quer mais que a natureza oferece” extracting from nature, consuming, capitalist society wants more than nature offers (BS5)</td>
<td>“Depends on what part of the world. US and Colorado people appreciate it more. In less developed world rely on nature vs. pay for it” (CS8)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Environmenta lists | Crescimento, monoteísmo e civilização causam desconexão com a natureza. Agora nova religião é a ciência” ‘Cortar árvore que não dá fruta’” Growth of monotheism and civilization caused a disconnection with nature. Now the new religion is Science. ‘Cut a tree that does not bear fruit’ (BEN5) | “Exploiting, raping, garbage can, infinite toy” (CEN3)
Improving- people are caring more |
|          | “Cultura em que tudo é descartável (relações, bolsas plásticas, etc) precisa de cultura de cuidar (coisas, pessoas, vida)” Culture of things being disposable (relationships, plastic bags, etc.) Need a culture of caring (things, people, life) (BEN2) | “Roughly, dominant paradigm industrial civilization” (CEN2) |
|          | “Hábitos de consumo, perdem conexão com a natureza pós-industrial” Consumer habits, lost connection with nature post-industrial (EN2) |                                                                                          |
|          | “Índio- harmonicamente mas urbanos com medo, perdem conhecimento da mata porque não gostam” Indian-harmony but urban people with fear, lost knowledge of forest because didn’t like it (BEN8) |                                                                                          |
| Farmers  | “Histórias se perdem e valores se perdem” Losing history you lose values. | “We subdue nature, or have the perception that we do, which is bad” (CF6)                                                                 |
|          | “Este ano foi ilegal bater em seu filho- agora eles não vão aprender. Não respeitam a seus pais e jogam lixo quando os pais disseram que não.” This month it was made illegal to beat your | “Not enough people interact with it, hunters are into conservation because in nature all the time” (CF1). |

| Farmers  | “Histórias se perdem e valores se perdem” Losing history you lose values. | “We subdue nature, or have the perception that we do, which is bad” (CF6)                                                                 |
|          | “Este ano foi ilegal bater em seu filho- agora eles não vão aprender. Não respeitam a seus pais e jogam lixo quando os pais disseram que não.” This month it was made illegal to beat your | “Not enough people interact with it, hunters are into conservation because in nature all the time” (CF1). |
Kid—now they won’t learn. Disrespect their parents and throw trash even when parents tell them not to. *(BF6)*

“*Aquí respeitoso*” here respectfully *(BF1)*

“Disrespect. Use natural resources, overpopulation, unsustainable society” *(CF3)*

“Extractive. Makes nature more resilient” *(CF7)*

### Question 7: What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?

<table>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Professors</strong></td>
<td><strong>Students</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“<em>Políticas públicas, mudanças de hábitos</em>” public politics, habit changes <em>(BP1)</em></td>
<td>“<em>Políticas publicas</em>” public politics <em>(BS2)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“<em>Investir em educação, regras rígidas</em>” invest in education, strict rules. Preserve nature so that when humans realize how important it is it still exists <em>(BP2)</em></td>
<td>“<em>Resposta rápida, educação na escolar</em>” Rapid response, school education <em>(BS3)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“<em>Educação formal e familiar</em>” public and private education <em>(BP4)</em></td>
<td>“<em>Mudança cultural</em>” Cultural change <em>(BS7)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reciclagem, diminuir carros, população recycle, reduce cars, population</td>
<td>“<em>Áreas de preservação, educação ambiental, explorar com controle, mundo total</em>” Preservation areas, environmental education, explore with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“<em>Trabalhar com crianças e estudantes, dizer a verdade. Ler mais, escrever mais, cultura de leitura. 10-12 anos curiosos, interessados mas 18+ anos não interessados, não têm perguntas</em>” I work with children and students, to tell you the truth. Read more, write more, lecture culture. Children 10-12 years old are curious and interested but above 18 years old there are not interested, they don’t have questions. <em>(BP10)</em></td>
<td>“<em>It has to be bigger than local, need big scale changes. Get involved in ecological restoration, plat native grasses, facilitate natural ecosystems</em>” <em>(CS5)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Todos beneficiaram we all benefit</td>
<td>“<em>Better access to nature and cheaper because not everyone can afford to pay for national parks</em>” <em>(CS1)</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>“<em>Set aside land to not be exploited, exploit land you do in sustainable manner, regulation, research</em>” <em>(CS2)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“<em>It has to be bigger than local, need big scale changes. Get involved in ecological restoration, plat native grasses, facilitate natural ecosystems</em>” <em>(CS5)</em></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>“<em>The U.S. is done, we need to tread lightly but can’t tell the rest of the world no</em>” <em>(CP3)</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>“<em>In Norway, kids play outside. Need an integration in K-12 education that doesn’t treat nature as a separate entity but as part of life.</em>” <em>(CP1)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“<em>More communities in U.S. become more like Boulder with opportunities to walk/bike with shrubs and stream for physical and mental health</em>” <em>(CP3)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“<em>Problematic to think of nature as pure and protect it but need to set aside land because it is so important and we may no longer have it</em>” <em>(CP4)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“<em>Greater monetary incentives</em>” <em>(CP9)</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
control, the entire world (BS8)

“Make the effects of actions more visible, right in front of people, urban gardening (relearning how to use spaces to produce what we need), benefit all people” (CS10)

Environmenta lists

“Que homem realiza que é parte da natureza” That man realizes he is part of nature (BEN2)

“A solution to human–nature problem would be an epidemic to wipe out ¾ of population or more. We will eventually be flushed out by Gaia” (CEN9)

“Mudar as pessoas de miséria das cidades para retornar ao campo. Organizar localmente, governo mais educado, autoconsumo do país.” Take some miserable people from the cities back to the rural villages that are organized locally with facilities. Down with hierarchy of people (eg. Doctors are “better” yet the people that clean the surgery room are just as important). More organized government, pay people to take care of nature. (BEN5)

“Children brought to nature to not fear it” (CEN1)

“A culture must change to improve human–nature relationship. It is hard to see the interconnectedness” (CF8)

“Cultural change- hard to see the interconnectedness of humans and nature. Education” (CF8)

“More knowledge and education” (CF10)

Farmers

“Dependem dela para viver. As pessoas de fora necessitam parar de derrubar árvores porque estão derrubando eles mesmos” depend on her to live. People outside need to stop destroying trees because they are destroying themselves (BF1)

“Motivação para manter plantas é para manter a nascente. Meu pai cortava tudo e a nascente quase parou. Se não foi necessário para manter, eu cortaria. “ Motivation for maintaining plants is to maintain the spring. My father cut everything and the spring stopped. If it wasn’t necessary to maintain I would cut it too (BF2)

“More school gardens, human experience” (CF5)

“More school gardens, human experience” (CF5)

“Culture must change to improve human–nature relationship. It is hard to see the interconnectedness” (CF8)

Question 8: Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brazil</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professors</td>
<td>“I value people’s development more than trees” (CP4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Temos que dançar com a natureza- ir em torno de uma montanha contra”</td>
<td>“I value people’s development more than trees” (CP4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We need to dance with nature—go around a mountain versus through it (BP 2)

“Os dois, fazemos parte da natureza” Both, we are part of nature (BP1)

“Natureza. O planeta vai continuar existindo sem humanos” Nature. The planet will continue without humans (BP3)

“Natureza é a fonte” Nature is the source (BP6)

“Se tira os humanos/civilização da natureza tem um buraco. Se pensa em qualquer objeto e esse objeto com um buraco é diferente. Civilização foi criado EM natureza, não se pode separar” If you take away humans to preserve nature, you don’t have nature anymore. You have nature without an aspect of it which is humans (BP2)

“Humans are more important because I am a human” (CS4)

“I care about humans, nature can go on without humans.” (CS 3)

“Don’t let you ego get so big you forget where you came from” “nature is more important because we came from it, are a part of it. We’re arbitrary” (CS7)

“Humans are part of nature. Nature is more important because it benefits humans more than humans benefit it” (CS5)

“Nature is more important. We are an expression of nature- the source of the expression is always more important than the expression itself” (CEN3)

“Nature. Will take care of humans if we’re supposed to be part of the mix” (CEN2)
| Part of it but at the moment a sickness *(BEN 9)* | “It doesn’t matter whether humans or nature are more important. Ultimately humans will die nature will go into perpetuity unless large-scale changes can be made. Nature>humans” *(CEN5)* | “We’re the same thing” *(CEN6)* |
| Farmers | “Tudo é natureza” Everything is nature *(BF1)* | “Nature is most important because we are part of nature” *(CF3)* | “You can’t have fulfilled humans without nature and you can’t have nature without humans. They fulfill each other” *(CF 10)* |
| | | “A human is more important than a tree because humans have intellect while nature has only intuition” *(CF2)* | “Humans are the supreme race. I am Christian and in the Bible it says that God will provide for humans. We should train all wild animals” *(CF4)* |
| | | “Humans will ultimately prevail because human beings are more important in completing the circle back to God” *(CF5)* | “I don’t want to be ruled by the laws of nature. Humans must transcend nature. Compassion and forgiveness are beyond nature” *(Malthusian argument?) (CF5)* |
| | | “Nature. It’s not selfish, allows for fairness between all living things. Humans put themselves higher but a balance must be made like past native populations did” *(CS6)* |
Analysis

Survey

There is a tendency for Brazilians to choose the more extreme ends of the scale (1 or 10) and for people in the United States to choose a middle value such as 5. The Likert Scale seems to be less common in Brazil as many people were unfamiliar with it and I had to explain the scale more in depth to interviewees in Brazil compared to the United States. Participants sometimes struggled with choosing one number value for certain questions because a variation in factors would change their acceptability rating. For example, relevant to the acceptability of cutting down trees, one interviewee said it could vary depending on if these trees are in a new growth forest or old growth forest or if the trees were in the United States or the Amazon. There was also the issue of people feeling inclined to respond a particular way due to social construction. For example, participants responding that it is unacceptable to hunt in a national park because it is illegal, relying on legal definitions of acceptability versus their personal beliefs.

It was common for interviewees from Colorado, especially farmers, to rely on the law for the acceptability of the action in question in the survey. A couple farmers responded, “there would be laws if it was bad, then I would be against it” (CF1) and “it is not acceptable if it is not legal” (CF9). In contrast, in Brazil, there was a large criticism of the environmental laws in the country that are rarely enforced. This brings up the question, is it necessary to have strict laws for society not to degrade nature? However, with strict laws do people stop paying attention or looking deeper into why the law was created (eg. preventing environmental degradation) and simply obey a law because it is a law? Is that okay if it means less people cut down trees? Professor Chiapetti described
the issue of progressive environmental laws in Brazil that are not followed by describing the history of the country. He explained that after liberation from their military dictatorship, the Brazilian people wanted to create strong laws because they had no political power before. Thus advanced laws were created while a large amount of the country still lives with basic needs unmet that can conflict with environmental priorities. The dictatorship could also explain why people in Brazil never mentioned using the law to justify whether or not something was acceptable. The citizens are happy to be free of the oppressive laws that they were forced to follow in the past and may not have agreed with.

In general, for all of the survey questions, students both in Colorado and Bahia were the most spread out groups on every question. Most other socio-cultural groups tended to cluster on a few number values together, like environmentalists tending to be on the lower acceptability end. This could be because students are younger and their opinions are less established. Or it is evidence of a new environmental consciousness learned from contact with other countries and cultures where the "American model" has been adopted by different parts of the world.

Acceptability of cutting trees for different purposes

Participants in Bahia rated cutting trees for tourism as much more acceptable in comparison to other reasons for cutting trees rivaled to Coloradoans. A trail seems less invasive than building roads and tourism is also very important for the Brazilian economy so people may have justified cutting trees because of this. An interesting contradiction that emerged was the higher acceptability of cutting down trees for roads and agriculture in the U.S., where it is much less necessary compared to Brazil because there are ample
roads and land cleared for agriculture already in the United States. Yet in Brazil, while there is more native forest that has not been cut down, there was less acceptability of Brazil respondents for these actions. Brazilians may have been against the actions of cutting trees for agriculture and roads as a representation of “development” by rating these actions unacceptable. People in the U.S. may have had the mindset that these actions were acceptable in order to achieve their standard of development because there are so many roads currently so it seems that is has already been decided roads are necessary and if trees need to be cut down to do so this is acceptable.

Participants in Brazil, especially farmers, believed cutting trees to build houses was more acceptable. The farming community I visited in Barrocão built their own houses from wood in the surrounding area, so cutting trees to build houses was most likely much more acceptable because it is a reality and necessity for them. In contrast, cutting trees for factories was rated very low for both countries. This may be due to the stigma against factories that people have as they symbolize “civilization” and “development” in a negative light.

Acceptability of hunting and personal use of public land and national parks

The individualistic society of the United States versus the more collectivist society of Brazil is a possible explanation for the tendency of Brazilians to be more against using public land or national parks for personal use and against hunting and fishing for sport (Lu, 2011). In the United States there is the mindset of “the freedom to do anything” that people use to justify different actions with. The acceptability of people in Colorado towards these activities could also be explained, however, by the greater organization and programs implemented for these activities. The concept of national
parks much more established and positive in the U.S. and hunting and fishing permits are attainable depending on the season. There is additionally a program by Boulder Open Space that allows the use of public land for farming. The higher acceptability of hunting and fishing in the U.S. may also be a sign of privilege in the U.S. of hunting and fishing for sport.

**Acceptability of preservation areas**

More people in Colorado mentioned social and Environmental Justice⁴, particularly professors and environmentalists, who were more against preservation areas where no humans are allowed. This is interesting because this issue is less relevant in the United States than in Brazil. These findings challenge the Northern and Southern Environmentalism distinctions that propose that Northern Environmentalists idealize and separate humans from nature when in Colorado, more participants considered both inseparable and thus believed humans should not be restricted from nature. Farmers in Barrocampo are an example of individuals in Brazil who suffer direct negative effects of a preservation area nearby where they can no longer hunt or cut down trees to build their homes. These farmers said things like, “It is illegal to cut trees, but how are you supposed to build a house here?” (BF1) and “It is illegal to hunt but what if you need to?” (BF4). Yet despite this strong relevance to Bahia region, all of the environmentalists but one in Brazil were highly in favor of preservation areas for parks where no humans are allowed.

In both Colorado and Bahia most people lowered their answer greatly when asked how their acceptability of preservation areas would change if natives had to be displaced.

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⁴ Environmental Justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies (EPA).
in the process. Yet there were a few environmentalists in Brazil that kept their acceptability rating high saying they still think natives should be moved because all human contact must be eliminated to create certain preservation areas. Is this because there is a less environmental social justice in Brazil? Or is it easier for people to say they disapprove in the U.S. but if they actually had to make the decision they would maybe make the parks and displace the native populations? The difference could also be because the Northern Environmentalist concept of the national park is new to Brazil so people think it is acceptable because they haven’t seen the negative consequences in practice.

In the U.S., some professors and environmentalists spoke of the rights of native peoples to stay and take care of the land instead of being forced to move. I believe this was a result of these individuals viewing nature and humans as inextricably linked. In Colorado, people said things like, “There need to be exceptions for native people, no matter how old the park is, for hunting/fishing/farming in national parks” (CP4) and “It is better if native people live in parks and gently use the land so it is used for multiple things (CP3). One professor said, “I agree with Muir in that everything is connected. You can’t separate people from the land even in the name of protection. Separating the two like they are different is dangerous paradigm. Do we bar ourselves from ourselves?” (CP1).

Interview

Intrinsic vs. extrinsic value of nature

The interview responses allowed for a deeper analysis of the variances between social groups and countries. All eight groups expressed value in the utility of nature and/
or valued nature for its intrinsic value. Utility ranged from people believing “nature is important because it is a food source” (CF4) to “nature is important to me because my son was normally crazy and hard to deal with but in nature he was patient and serene” (CP3). Others described the importance and their love for nature because nature is beautiful, calm, authentic, and spiritual.

An extreme love of nature can be seen in both Colorado and Brazil interviewees. In Colorado, one man said, “I worship nature- it is the love of my life, it is fascinating” (CP5). In Bahia, there was a strong internal and inseparable love of nature from the family farmers. Most farmers said *amo a natureza* “I love nature” and were unable to define “nature” because they could not separate it from themselves. It would be like asking someone who had lived their entire life in a city to define what a city is without being able to compare it to any other environment. Common words used to describe why people loved nature was, *inexplicável*-unexplainable, *bem estar*-well being, *liberdade*-freedom, *beleza*-beauty, *tranquilo*-tranquil *calma*-calm, and *paz*-peace.

In Colorado, most farmers were in nature most days of the week and loved nature for its utility. The other groups who expressed a deep extrinsic love of nature were individuals not in nature that often. These people averaged being in nature around 1-2 times per week and loved nature because of the recreational opportunities such as hiking, climbing, camping, and personal enjoyment. Many U.S. students talked about using nature as an escape from society and all the problems and chaos in urban life. One student commented, “Nature is an escape from our own reality- an illusion. Everything we wear, eat, and use is from nature. The reality is, everything is nature. We have isolated ourselves mentally and physically from nature” (CS5). Brazilian students also
spoke of the use of nature as a place to get away and find peace, yet Brazilians in general considered nature in much broader terms than those in the U.S. Brazilians described enjoying nature through being outside such as going to the beach or swimming versus the narrower only hiking and camping discussed my most Colorado interviewees.

For some U.S. environmentalists really involved in environmental protection, they believed that you can’t protect nature and be in it at the same time. On man said, “it is impossible at this point in history to be in nature and protect nature simultaneously” (CEN3). CEN2 said, “I am not in nature enough, I can’t be in it when work to protect it.” It is sad that in order to protect something they love they cannot enjoy and experience the value of what they are protecting. This also demonstrates that these individuals do not consider nature simply a tree or walking outside in the fresh air but a more isolated nature that they do not have time to travel to.

**Conceptions of “wilderness” and “civilization”**

The definition of wilderness in both countries was similar in that many people classified it as “untouched” or by “minimal human activity.” Wilderness as a concept gave feelings of excitement with the unknown, fears, and anticipation (CP1) that were positive in Colorado. There was the distinction in the U.S. between big ‘W’ and little ‘w’ wilderness. “‘W’ is congressionally approved set aside for distinct purpose while ‘w’ is an idea, an amorphous thing” (CS8). CP4 also recognized the social construction of wilderness. There was a greater definition of “wilderness” as untouched in Brazil students than U.S. students. The majority of students in Brazil said things like “everything man didn’t touch”, “everything that is natural”, “everything that surrounds us that doesn’t have the participation of man” and “everything local that has little human
influence.” The idea of “wilderness” is very strong in Brazil as represented by these responses, especially because the word “nature” instead of more specific “wild nature” still resulted in descriptions of untouched nature. It also supports the idea that the word natureza nature was the appropriate term to parallel to “wilderness” in Brazil.

Often, those who described “wilderness” positively described “civilization” negatively. On the extreme end was an environmentalist saying, “Civilization is fucking shit. Walls. Anything that has to do with walls. Anywhere there are walls. Hatred, disgust, sadness, depression, and a small sense of hope” (CEN3). Another professor expressed, “civilization is what is used to displace people and delegitimize people’s livelihood” (CP4). In Brazil, this paradox also existed describing civilization as “consumerist, bad, a cancer.” One environmentalist said, “civilization is people working together ideally, which doesn’t exist” (BEN7). This polarization of wilderness and civilization along with the idealization of nature seems problematic. A German professor commented on this saying, “I am worried that in order to feel refreshed people must invade these natural spaces- we lost this in Europe a long time ago” (CP3). She said there was not much nature left in Germany to grow up in, so she doesn’t really idealize it. Her fear can be seen in how many U.S. participants only considered nature to be natural areas farther removed from human society.

Other interviewees saw “civilization” as humans post agricultural boom or as one student in Brazil stated, “civilization is indispensable, it is the correct and educated form” (BS2). A farmer in Colorado said, “people don’t understand the thing in nature that will hurt them. Need to set rules to live with wildlife because we can’t live together” and
“civilization means the ability to survive” (CF4). These people viewed civilization as positive and places humans as more important than nature.

A few people in the U.S. mentioned that civilization includes all collections of people including tribes and perhaps, “Indians are more civil with the environment that modern people” (BF1). This was interesting because Brazilian farmers struggled to define “civilization” because they said, “I never knew it” yet people in the U.S. are defining them as part of civilization. Many people in farming community did not knowing where they were born, the number of siblings they had, how many were still alive, and treated dogs very poorly, which some would say are signs of uncivilized people. However, a large reason people loved their community was because there was no theft or violence and they took care of the land well. Some would say is a sign of highly civilized people.

Christianity and dominion

The theme of Christianity and the domination of man over other life forms resulting in anthropocentric views emerged during interviews. An environmentalist I interviewed in Brazil strongly tied Christianity to the degradation of nature. She referenced how the Bible states, “man was made by God to use the earth/be the owner” and “to cut down a tree that does not bear fruit.” She spoke of the increase of monotheism causing a disconnection with nature. Beliefs in dominion related to religion were apparent in multiple Colorado farmers who placed humans above nature. This can be seen by the following examples: “Humans are the supreme race. I am Christian and in the Bible it says that God will provide for humans. We should train all wild animals” (CF4) and “Humans will ultimately prevail because human beings are more important in
completing the circle back to God.” One farmer commented on this mindset, “we subdue nature, or have the perception that we do, which is bad” (CF6). The value given to humans over nature was not present at all in Brazilian farmers who unanimously believed that “everything is nature.”

Brazilian farmers, despite loving nature, said there were many difficulties with living in nature. Many said they would buy so many things if they could such as a dishwasher or laundry machine. Yet, this would actually cause more degradation of the very natural environment they love. By getting all these developments there may be a loss of culture and tradition, yet it is wrong to deny people the opportunity to improve their quality of life.

One of the family farmers in Brazil, an older man of seventy years said, “This month it was made illegal to beat your kid- now they won’t learn. They will disrespect their parents and throw trash even when parents tell them not to” (BF7). This begins to talk about losing history and losing values in the farming community. It also begins a discussion on whether direct effects are necessary in order for people to make changes. An example of this is another farmer in Brazil who keeps a lot of the trees by his house because he has a spring there. His father clear-cut everything and the spring dried up so he let the vegetation grow back to shade the spring and have access to clean water.

**Solutions to human-nature relationship**

The small-scale solutions given by interviewees from Brazil compared to the U.S. differed, yet the large-scale suggestions were the same. Specific to the United States, there were recommendations focused on less consumption, bringing nature back into life with better accessibility to natural areas, ecological restoration, greater monetary
incentives, and having environmental effects be more visible. This is applicable for a country that has developed almost every piece of land and already has semi-successful environmental regulations driven by economic incentives (such as cap and trade policies). In Brazil, the small-scale action focus was on trash collection, pollution reduction (car pooling, using cars less), recycling, and public politics (rigid rules). Farmers in Barrocão spoke of the difficulties with heavy rain destroying their only road for transportation, a long muddy twenty-mile path. These solutions are relevant to a country, like Brazil, that has less established environmental policies and infrastructure put in place. Furthermore, these solutions demonstrate the closer relationship seen between humans and nature in Brazil.

There was undisputed agreement by all groups that environmental education, especially of children, is very important. Brazilians expressed the need to invest in education, both private (at home) and public (at school). A Colorado professor spoke of outdoor education in Norway where kids are required to play outside. CE8 said, “I grew up seeing humans and nature as separate but now I believe they are one in the same thing,” because the education of ecology helped him to love nature. Most people in both Brazil and the U.S. have been interacting with nature since they were a child and went on trips with their family growing up. This could be evidence that people need to be integrated into nature early on, especially through their family to value nature.

Cultural change was also recommended multiple times by individuals from both countries and varying socio-cultural groups. One Brazilian environmentalist mentioned the culture of “disposability” as leading to environmental degradation. This concept was also described by Van Jones in a TED talk on the injustices of plastic (Jones, Van. TED
talks. Nov 2010. “The economic injustice of plastic”). Both Jones and the Brazilian environmentalist describe how everything is seen as disposable in human society including relationships, plastic bottles, shoes, and people. This results in the consumption and disposal of a variety of things leading to trash and consumerism, which fuel economic degradation.

There were people in the Colorado that thought there was no solution to the degradation of the natural environment by humans and adopted a view of doom. A couple U.S. environmentalists said, “a solution to the human-nature problem would be an epidemic to wipe out ⅓ of population or more. We will eventually be flushed out by Gaia” (CEN9) and “it doesn’t matter whether humans or nature are more important because ultimately, humans will die and nature will go into perpetuity unless large-scale changes can be made. Nature is greater than humans” (CEN5). These pessimistic views were only seen in these two U.S. environmentalists.

**Humans or nature more important**

The majority of people answered that nature is more important than humans, separating the two. This is seen with the quotes, “nature benefits humans more than humans benefit nature” (CS6) and “nature is more important because it is not selfish” (CS5). Many participants in both places, especially Brazilian students, said nature is more important because it will continue even if humans die. This touches upon the false reliance that nature will always auto-regenerate when humans have degraded natural areas. This viewpoint could be dangerous if used to justify environmental degradation through the belief nature is always resilient.
In contrast to these perspectives, there were also people that put nature above humans but believed nature and humans were the same thing. Individuals with this perspective were from Colorado and Bahia. CEN3 said, “nature is more important. We are an expression of nature- the source of the expression is always more important than the expression itself.” A Colorado farmer said, “you can’t have fulfilled humans without nature and you can’t have nature without humans. They fulfill each other” (CF 10). This same sentiment was expressed in some Brazilians who agreed with the concept, “civilization was made in nature, you cannot separate the two.” A notable quote was, “Nature is a giant mosaic. Nature without humans has no one to perceive nature thus you don’t have the concept of nature” (BS5).

Anthropocentrism, where humans are placed as much more important, was mostly seen in U.S. farmers who said, “a human is more important than a tree because humans have intellect while nature has only intuition” (CF2). “I don’t want to be ruled by the laws of nature. Humans must transcend nature. Compassion and forgiveness are beyond nature” (CF5). There were also two students in Colorado and one student in Brazil that believed humans were more important “because I am a human.” A professor in Colorado said, “I value people’s development more than trees” (CP4). Farmers from Colorado separated humans from nature despite working in nature almost every day like the farmers in Bahia who could not separate themselves from nature at all. This could be because the integration of the Brazilian farmers is much more intense. They explained how they are in nature “always” versus “every day” and are in more isolated environments. This could also simply be a significant difference of culture in the U.S. compared to Brazil.
Conclusion

All across social groups and countries, individuals described the same reasons for valuing and loving nature. There was the intrinsic love of nature for its beauty and the extrinsic importance of nature as a food source. In Bahia, participants tended to consider interactions with nature as a much broader concept while in the United States interactions in nature were more limited to specifically going on hikes or camping outdoors. Hiking and camping is more popular in the United States, especially in area like Colorado that has forests and open space available for human recreation. The more integrated view of nature and humans by Brazilians generally led to greater conservationist perspectives in which Brazilians rated environmentally degrading actions as less acceptable in the survey than comparable groups from the United States. Brazilians showed stronger opinions against cutting down trees for factories, roads, houses, or agriculture, using national parks and public land for personal use, and hunting and fishing for sport.

Farmers in Brazil continued to be a group whose ratings of acceptability were inconsistent with the other Brazil groups. Farmers had the most different lifestyles compared to the other participants and rated cutting trees for houses as acceptable and fencing off preservation areas as very unacceptable. They did not see any separation between themselves and their natural surroundings. In comparison, farmers in the United States had a generally anthropocentric view of believing humans were superior to other life forms while in Brazil farmers were unable to separate themselves from their natural environment. Despite how both these groups spend the most time in nature comparable to other groups, the separation of humans and nature by farmers in Colorado supports the Northern Environmentalist separation of the two.
However, distinctions between Brazil and United States attitudes towards “wilderness” in relation to Northern and Southern Environmentalism begin to disband with the other three social groups. Similar to the famers in Bahia, professors and environmentalists in Colorado both held perspectives related to social justice where they were concerned about the quality of life of people in relation to their rights to accessing land in national parks or preservation areas for sustenance. Similarities in attitudes between the socio-cultural groups instead of nationality also begin to arise. Students in both countries used nature as “an escape” and an area to take rest. Students in general were the socio-cultural group to separate humans and nature the most, perhaps because as part of the younger generation they are growing up in a more developed and urbanized world than the other groups. Environmentalists in both countries were the group to have the most conservationist perspectives, which is not surprising because that is their occupation.

Understanding the similarities and differences in perspectives of different groups is extremely important in the creation and implementation of effective environmental policies to receive input from the widest possible number of people. In short, environmental decision-making should be made bearing in mind the different perspectives of certain groups and differing established views of nature in both countries. In Brazil, stricter enforced environmental regulations should be created that are better aligned with what the general public considers as environmentally degrading actions. Policies need to be created in the most democratic way possible in order for everyone to feel like they have a voice and agrees with the policies that are made. This is especially important in allowing citizens to feel part of the law making process that was not possible
in the past with their dictatorship. In the United States, the tradeoff between economic gain and environmental pain need to be more balanced.

The issue of nature preservation areas and whether or not to allow natives to stay within such areas becomes currently relevant through the discussion of Serra do Conduru State Park, which borders the community of Barrocão. There are two opposing views about the park with environmentalists on one hand and the local communities such as Barrocão on the other. A more preservationist environmental vision in support of natural parks is that "an area of land is so degraded that no human contact is allowable for plants to fully regenerate” (CEN 4). In contrast, others in the local community believe that people like the farmers from Barrocão, who have lived nearby the park for multiple generations, have the absolute right to continue to live there and use the natural resources there. A Brazilian environmentalist that was interviewed crystalized this view for me, using the model of Chapada da Diamantina, a national park located seven hours from Serra Grande, in which native people are allowed to stay within and maintain the park. These natives offer rental rooms in their homes for tourists backpacking in the area and have a vested interest in maintaining nature. A Colorado student supports this claim saying, “Being an environmentalist does not mean not using the land, it means using it in a sustainable way” (CS10). In support of the argument that it is necessary to experience direct effects to make environmental changes, what better population than these farmers who depend on the health of the land for their survival?

Practices of indigenous and traditional societies create an excellent model for a simple and sustainable lifestyle. They do not separate nature from humans and the areas where they live generally are the most preserved forest (Diegues, 2000). The mental
separation of humans from nature is an incorrect view that results in increased
degradation of nature because it is seen as a separate distant entity that humans have no
benefit from maintaining. This view is perpetuated by the physical separation of
traditional communities from nature in national parks, especially those who have lived
for centuries protecting and sustaining this land.

**Recommendations for Further Work**

My study was unique in that there was no base line study I could use to replicate
mine off of. I had to create the survey and interview questions from scratch. As a result,
my study can be improved in numerous ways after learning from the first run of the study.
The study could have been larger by encompassing more interviewees from more diverse
socio-cultural groups. This would allow for more data to see if what I collected simply
represented trends of a small sample size or would be supported by responses from many
more participants. Only looking at the regions of northern Colorado and southern Bahia,
although unique locations to compare, only represent a small portion of the large
countries that the United States and Brazil are. It is difficult to accurately extrapolate
from one region to make generalizations about an entire country.

It would be better to have more constant survey and interview questions for all of
the groups to allow for more consistency. As it was the first time carrying out this study,
I was constantly editing or changing the questions to be the most relevant to the group I
was asking. I also added a few follow-up questions to the surveys and interviews part
way through because I wanted to explore particular things more in depth. It may also
improve the study to eliminate the Likert Scale for the survey and instead ask people to
respond yes or no to if something is wilderness answering different statements such as “a public park”, “your backyard”, “somewhere you are hiking on a dirt trail.” Finally, my study asked a variety of questions and was a great way to get insight into multiple different environmental topics but minimizing the amount of questions with more focused inquiries would have created a more focused study.

My idealistic recommendations for tailoring possible environmental solutions are inspired by the solutions given my participants in my research. The greatest recommendation to me personally was working on a cultural shift among all involved groups. This would start with valuing environmental education and integrating it into K-12 schooling. Equally as important is changing the concept of disposability. All peoples no matter their countries need to shift towards believing that nothing is truly disposable and everything has value. This would reduce unnecessary consumption and unsustainable trash degrading the environment.

A cultural shift can come about via small actions that change habits on a small-scale level in local areas to have people “think globally but act locally”. Humans are creatures of habit and once a good habit is created it is easy to maintain it. Time, effort, and education can help make large changes through small adaptions. In Itacaré, I was able to see how a small action can impact children’s perspectives. When I was there I worked with a local elementary school to organize a day for a beach cleanup where fifty kids helped me and a few other students from CU pick-up trash on the beach. I had several children come up to me telling me how glad they were to pick up trash and how next time they are on the beach they will continue to do the same.
There is a race between human awareness of the ecology of the planet and unnecessary human over-consumption. This requires a paradigm cultural shift. In regards, to the specific groups I researched, since Brazil and U.S. students often use nature as escape from urban stress and congestion, it is important for these groups to recognize the necessity of preserving nature as a human resource. Brazilian farmers had many quality of life needs that conflict with ecological conservation, both are important and need to be met in the most sustainable way possible. In contrast, U.S. farmers need to value nature more than just a platform for agribusiness providing low cost food. It would be valuable for Brazilian professors to think more about environmental social justice like the U.S. professors did when taking into account environmental decisions. Idealistically, I would like U.S. environmentalists who write government policy to spend more time in nature to enjoy what they are working so hard to protect. In regards to Brazil environmentalists, it is imperative to be aware of the difference in Northern and Southern environmentalism and not just to immediately adopt a U.S. model of national parks without necessary cultural revisions.

Additional future studies should take into account age or other more specific quantitative data to complete statistical tests. In addition, a study could be completed where half the participants watch a video describing the human and nature connectivity and half do not. These individuals are asked the same questions about environmentally degrading decisions to see if understanding humans and nature as interconnected more deeply may result in less environmentally degrading opinions. A deeper study into the affect of the time spent in nature, specifically as a child, affecting environmentally related habits (such as recycling, water use, etc.) would be interesting. This could be even more
specific to the type of activities these people perform, like contrasting how someone
growing up backpacking in nature or four wheeling in nature would affect how they treat
it. Lastly, the cultural comparisons could be expanded into comparing more countries
that are considered to have Northern and Southern Environmentalism. For example
contrasting Finland (Northern) and Peru (Southern) among other countries to see if there
are consistencies with this study. There is an incredible amount of research that is still
necessary to make significant conclusions on this topic. This study serves as a unique
and one of the first comparative studies on “wilderness” of its kind that can be used as a
very basic template and starting point to be used to develop different projects to continue
investigation on the topic.
Bibliography


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Appendix

Figure 1

Inquérito

Por favor, classifique se os diferentes tipos de interações com a natureza são mais aceitáveis ou menos aceitáveis circundando um número em uma escala de 1 a 10: (sendo 10 o mais aceitável e 1 sendo o mais inaceitável).

- Derrubar floresta para construção de estradas

  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Derrubar floresta para fazer trilhas para fins de turismo

  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Derrubar floresta para construir habitações

  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Derrubar floresta para a agricultura

  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Derriubar floresta para construir as fábricas

  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Caça / pesca para recreação? Para alimentação?

  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Caça / pesca / agricultura em terras públicas para uso pessoal

  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Caça / pesca / agricultura em parques naturais para uso pessoal

  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Escolhas de terras para fins de preservação (sem humanos). Nativos?
Perguntas da entrevista

1. Que é seu trabalho? Que é seu formação? Porque escolheu este trabalho?
2. Para você é a natureza importante? Por que?
3. Quando começou a interagir com a natureza? Atividades/ esportes? Por que gosta da natureza? (relaxar, exercitar, beleza, comida)
4. Como você definiria o termo “natureza”? Como você definiria o termo "civilização"?
5. Com que frequência você está em meio à natureza como parte do seu trabalho? E para recreação?
6. Como você acha que os seres humanos interagem com a natureza nos dias de hoje? Por que? Você acha que essa é uma interação boa ou ruim?
7. Quais os problemas relacionados com a natureza que você tem na sua vida pessoal?
8. Que mudanças locais você acredita que podem ser feitas para melhorar a relação homem-natureza? Quem se beneficiaria dessas mudanças?
9. O que você considera mais importante: os seres humanos ou a natureza? Ou nenhum dos dois?
Figure 2
Survey

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

1. Cutting trees to build roads
   ![Scale]
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

2. Cutting trees to make trails for tourism
   ![Scale]
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

3. Cutting trees for housing
   ![Scale]
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

4. Cutting trees for agriculture
   ![Scale]
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

5. Cutting trees for factories
   ![Scale]
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

6. Hunting/ fishing for sport? For food?
   ![Scale]
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

7. Hunting/ fishing/ farming on public land for personal use
   ![Scale]
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

8. Hunting/ fishing/ farming in national parks for personal use
   ![Scale]
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

9. Fencing off land for preservation purposes (no humans allowed). Natives?
   ![Scale]
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Interview questions

1. What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?
2. Is nature important to you? Why?
3. How do you define “wilderness”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?) How do you define “civilization”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)
4. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
5. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
6. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
7. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
8. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?

Figure 3
Interview Questions asked in Barrocão
I asked more relevant questions to the community after my original interview questions greatly confused the first interviewee. The new questions were:

1. Who is in your family?
2. How long have you lived here?
3. How do you build a home?
4. What do your parents do for work? What do you do?
5. Did you go to school, how long?
6. Do you like living here, why?
7. What are some natural difficulties you face living here? Government difficulties?
8. Are you happy living here, why? Do you or did you want to move?
9. Define “city.” Where do you buy things?
10. What do you do for fun?
11. Do you receive environmental education, from whom?
12. What is your greatest need?

Figure 4
Photocopies of surveys and interviews from research participants
Bahia photocopies followed by Colorado photocopies in order from first to last of professors, students, environmentalists and farmers.
**Inquérito**

Por favor, classifique os diferentes tipos de interações com a natureza, determinando o que é aceitável e o que é inaceitável para você em uma escala de 1 a 10: (sendo 10 o mais aceitável e 1 sendo o menos aceitável).

- Construção de estradas
  
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- Fazer trilhas para fins de turismo
  
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- Corte de árvores para construir habitações
  
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- Corte de árvores para as fábricas
  
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- Caça / pesca para recreação
  
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- Caça / pesca / agricultura em terras públicas para uso pessoal
  
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- Caça / pesca / agricultura em parques naturais para uso pessoal
  
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- Escolhas de terras para fins de preservação
  
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Perguntas da entrevista

1. Que é seu trabalho? Porque faz isso? (Porque é a natureza importante para você?)

2. Como você definiria o termo “natureza”? Como você definiria o termo “civilização”?

3. Com que frequência você está em meio à natureza como parte do seu trabalho? E para recreação?

4. Como você acha que os seres humanos interagem com a natureza nos dias de hoje? Você acha que essa é uma interação boa ou ruim?

5. Quais os problemas relacionados com a natureza que você tem na sua vida pessoal?

6. Que mudanças locais você acredita que podem ser feitas para melhorar a relação homem-natureza? Quem se beneficiaria dessas mudanças?

7. Que você considera mais importante: os seres humanos ou a natureza? Ou nenhum dos dois?
**Inquérito**

Por favor, classifique os diferentes tipos de interações com a natureza, determinando o que é aceitável e o que é inaceitável para você em uma escala de 1 a 10: (sendo 10 o mais aceitável e 1 sendo o menos aceitável).

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- **Fazer trilhas para fins de turismo**

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- **Corte de árvores para construir habitações**

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- **Corte de árvores para as fábricas**

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- **Caça / pesca para recreação**

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- **Caça / pesca / agricultura em terras públicas para uso pessoal**

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- **Escolhas de terras para fins de preservação**

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1. Que é seu trabalho? Porque faz isso? (Porque a natureza é importante para você?)

2. Como você define o termo "natureza"? Como você define o termo "civilização"?

3. O conjunto de organísmos que vivem em um determinado ambiente.

4. Como você acha que os seres humanos interagem com a natureza nos dias de hoje? Você acha que essa é uma interação boa ou ruim?

5. O que mudanças você acredita que podem ser feitas para melhorar a relação homem-natureza? Quem se beneficiaria dessas mudanças?

6. Que mudanças você acredita que podem ser feitas para melhorar a relação homem-natureza? Quem se beneficiaria dessas mudanças?

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  2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Fazer trilhas para fins de turismo
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Corte de árvores para construir habitações
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Corte de árvores para a agricultura
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Corte de árvores para as fábricas
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Caça/pesca para recreação
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- Caça/pesca/agricultura em parques naturais para uso pessoal
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- Escolhas de terras para fins de preservação
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Perguntas da entrevista

1. Que é seu trabalho? Porque faz isso? (Porque é a natureza importante para você?)

   agricologia vaga desde pequena gostava escola

2. Como você definiria o termo “natureza”? Como você definiria o termo “civilização”?

   1. série evoluções
   2. interferência humana

3. Com que frequência você está em meio à natureza como parte do seu trabalho? E para recreação?

   1. 4 / meses pesquisa
   2. 4 / meses

4. Como você acha que os seres humanos interagem com a natureza nos dias de hoje? Você acha que essa é uma interação boa ou ruim?

   depende na geração
   pais → preservar
   avós → explorar
   mães → sobreviver

5. Quais os problemas relacionados com a natureza que você tem na sua vida pessoal?

   nenhum
   55 beneficiou felicidade maior
   não gosto cidade

6. Que mudanças locais você acredita que podem ser feitas para melhorar a relação homem-natureza? Quem se beneficiaria dessas mudanças?

   longo prazo educação formal - pública
   curto prazo educação familiar - privada
   todo ecossistema - incluindo homem

7. Que você considera mais importante: os seres humanos ou a natureza? Ou nenhum dos dois?

   natureza plante vai continuar existindo
   sem humanos
   cultural
   human-nature linked
**Inquérito**

Por favor, classifique os diferentes tipos de interações com a natureza, determinando o que é aceitável e o que é inaceitável para você em uma escala de 1 a 10: (sendo 10 o mais aceitável e 1 sendo o menos aceitável).

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- Corte de árvores para construir habitações
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- Corte de árvores para a agricultura
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- Corte de árvores para as fábricas
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- Caça / pesca para recreação
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- Caça / pesca / agricultura em terras públicas para uso pessoal
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- Caça / pesca / agricultura em parques naturais para uso pessoal
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  - 2

- Escolhas de terras para fins de preservação
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  - 10
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2. Como você definiria o termo “natureza”? Como você definiria o termo "civilização"?

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- Corte de árvores para as fábricas

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- Escolhas de terras para fins de preservação

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Perguntas da entrevista

1. Que é seu trabalho? Porque faz isso? (Porque é a natureza importante para você?)

sistem integrado produção
agronômo

2. Como você definiria o termo “natureza”? Como você definiria o termo "civilização"?

e todo

terra,

3. Com que frequência você está em meio à natureza como parte do seu trabalho? E para recreação?

direito
80%

4. Como você acha que os seres humanos interagem com a natureza nos dias de hoje? Você acha que essa é uma interação boa ou ruim?

maioria ruim

5. Quais os problemas relacionados com a natureza que você tem na sua vida pessoal?

nenhum problema

6. Que mudanças locais você acredita que podem ser feitas para melhorar a relação homem-natureza? Quem se beneficiaria dessas mudanças?

educação base de tudo = harmonizar

7. Que você considera mais importante: os seres humanos ou a natureza? Ou nenhum dos dois?

todos somos parte de natureza
**Inquérito**

Por favor, classifique os diferentes tipos de interações com a natureza, determinando o que é aceitável e o que é inaceitável para você em uma escala de 1 a 10: (sendo 10 o mais aceitável e 1 sendo o menos aceitável).

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- Fazer trilhas para fins de turismo

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- Corte de árvores para a agricultura

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- Corte de árvores para as fábricas

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- Caça / pesca para recreação

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- Caça / pesca / agricultura em terras públicas para uso pessoal

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- Escolhas de terras para fins de preservação

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Perguntas da entrevista

1. Que é seu trabalho? Porque faz isso? (Porque é a natureza importante para você?)
   matemática
   física nuclear

2. Como você definiria o termo “natureza”? Como você definiria o termo "civilização"?
   vida
   sistema fisiológico
   muita vida
   método de conviver unidos
   junta - defesa
   comunidade
   preso pagar
   é tudo, não só floresta

3. Com que frequência você está em meio à natureza como parte do seu trabalho? E para recreação?
   8/10 mora próxima praia filho
   fi de semana
   pensar descanse

4. Como você acha que os seres humanos interagem com a natureza nos dias de hoje? Você acha que essa é uma interação boa ou ruim?
   muito pouco
   longe
   muito ruim

5. Quais os problemas relacionados com a natureza que você tem na sua vida pessoal?
   1:10

6. Que mudanças locais você acredita que podem ser feitas para melhorar a relação homem-natureza? Quem se beneficiaria dessas mudanças?
   todos
   1:10 - cuidar melhor
   educação volta natureza
   guiar

7. Que você considera mais importante: os seres humanos ou a natureza? Ou nenhum dos dois?
   natureza - é o fonte.
Inquérito
Por favor, classifique os diferentes tipos de interações com a natureza, determinando o que é aceitável e o que é inaceitável para você em uma escala de 1 a 10: (sendo 10 o mais aceitável e 1 sendo o menos aceitável).

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2. Como você definiria o termo “natureza”? Como você definiria o termo “civilização”?

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**Inquérito**

Por favor, classifique se os diferentes tipos de interações com a natureza são mais aceitáveis ou menos aceitáveis circundando um número em uma escala de 1 a 10: (sendo 10 o mais aceitável e 1 sendo o mais inaceitável).

- **Derrubar floresta para construção de estradas**
  
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- **Fazer trilhas para fins de turismo**
  
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- **Caça / pesca para recreação**
  
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- **Caça / pesca / agricultura em terras públicas para uso pessoal**
  
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- **Escolhas de terras para fins de preservação**
  
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Perguntas da entrevista

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2. Quando começou a interagir com a natureza? Atividades/ esportes? Por que gosta da natureza? (relaxar, exercitar, beleza, comida)

3. Como você definiria o termo “natureza”? Como você definiria o termo “civilização”?

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6. Quais os problemas relacionados com a natureza que você tem na sua vida pessoal?

7. Que mudanças locais você acredita que podem ser feitas para melhorar a relação homem-natureza? Quem se beneficiaria dessas mudanças?

8. O que você considera mais importante: os seres humanos ou a natureza? Ou nenhum dos dois?

- Aumento pop. e tecnologia,
  - confiança sobre natureza
  - parques,
  - leis
  - reorganizar espaços de natureza
  - gente está tarde?

- Educação ambiental
  - reciclagem
  - usar informação/pesquisa tornar a prática

- Natureza intocado - existe mais é rare

- os dois,
  - morar lugar com gostaria pouco gente
Inquérito
Por favor, classifique se os diferentes tipos de interações com a natureza são mais aceitáveis ou menos aceitáveis circundando um número em uma escala de 1 a 10: (sendo 10 o mais aceitável e 1 sendo o mais inaceitável).

- Derrubar floresta para construção de estradas

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- Fazer trilhas para fins de turismo

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- Derrubar floresta para construir habitações

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- Caça / pesca para recreação

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- Caça / pesca / agricultura em terras públicas para uso pessoal

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- Caça / pesca / agricultura em parques naturais para uso pessoal

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- Escolhas de terras para fins de preservação

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8. O que você considera mais importante: os seres humanos ou a natureza? Ou nenhum dos dois?

5. Usam mais recursos naturais que preveria

7. Lixo - melhor gestão,

toda população, ambiente

8. Humanos ligados a natureza

equilibrio
Inquérito
Por favor, classifique se os diferentes tipos de interações com a natureza são mais aceitáveis ou menos aceitáveis circundando um número em uma escala de 1 a 10: (sendo 10 o mais aceitável e 1 sendo o mais inaceitável).

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Perguntas da entrevista

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- **Construção de estradas**
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- **Fazer trilhas para fins de turismo**
  - 1 2 3 4 6 7 8 9 10

- **Corte de árvores para construir habitações**
  - 1 2 3 8 5 6 7 8 9 10

- **Corte de árvores para a agricultura**
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- **Corte de árvores para as fábricas**
  - 1 2 3 6 5 6 7 8 9 10

- **Caça / pesca para recreação**
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- **Caça / pesca / agricultura em terras públicas para uso pessoal**
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- **Escolhas de terras para fins de preservação**
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Perguntas da entrevista

1. Que é seu trabalho? Porque faz isso? (Porque é a natureza importante para você?)
   - estudante
   - sempre gostei da natureza
   - ela já estava

2. Como você definiria o termo “natureza”? Como você definiria o termo “civilização”?
   - todo o que o homem não tocava
   - forma correta
   - educado
   - sociedade
   - direitos

3. Com que frequência você está em meio à natureza como parte do seu trabalho? E para recreação?
   - não tem muito
   - interação para
   - os estudos
   - 2/sem em (praia)
   - relaxar

4. Como você acha que os seres humanos interagem com a natureza nos dias de hoje? Você acha que essa é uma interação boa ou ruim?
   - benefício próprio - relaxar
   - ruim

5. Quais os problemas relacionados com a natureza que você tem na sua vida pessoal?
   - poluição da praia - lixo

6. Que mudanças locais você acredita que podem ser feitas para melhorar a relação homem-natureza? Quem se beneficiaria dessas mudanças?
   - demonstrar benefícios
   - por pessoas
   - por natureza

7. Que você considera mais importante: os seres humanos ou a natureza? Ou nenhum dos dois?
   - natureza
   - porque ela estava antes que os
   - humanos chegaram
**Inquérito**

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Perguntas da entrevista

1. Que é seu trabalho? Porque faz isso? (Porque é a natureza importante para você?)
   Engenheiro agrônomo
   muito importante
   beleza
   animais, plantas

2. Como você definiria o termo "natureza"? Como você definiria o termo "civilização"?
   tudo que nos envolve
   não tem participação do homem
   não tão mal necessário
   consumo
   relaxar
   recreação
   brincar
   exercício

3. Com que frequência você está em meio à natureza como parte do seu trabalho? E para recreação?
   1 semana / 4 meses
diretamente
   fin de semana
   trilha
   praia
   campo

4. Como você acha que os seres humanos interagem com a natureza nos dias de hoje? Você acha que essa é uma interação boa ou ruim?
   educação
   muito pouco, não da forma correta
   quer retirar árvores
   grafitti
   jogar lixo
   poluição
   lixo
   não

5. Quais os problemas relacionados com a natureza que você tem na sua vida pessoal?

6. Que mudanças locais você acredita que podem ser feitas para melhorar a relação homem-natureza? Quem se beneficiaria desse mudanças?
   políticas públicas
   não tem link com natureza
   todo
   ar
   pessoas

7. Que você considera mais importante: os seres humanos ou a natureza? Ou nenhum dos dois?
   os dois
   ser humano viver com a natureza
**Inquérito**

Por favor, classifique os diferentes tipos de interações com a natureza, determinando o que é aceitável e o que é inaceitável para você em uma escala de 1 a 10: (sendo 10 o mais aceitável e 1 sendo o menos aceitável).

- **Construção de estradas**
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  - 7

- **Fazer trilhas para fins de turismo**
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - 9

- **Corte de árvores para construir habitações**
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
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- **Corte de árvores para a agricultura**
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- **Corte de árvores para as fábricas**
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  - 4

- **Caça / pesca para recreação**
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- **Caça / pesca / agricultura em terras públicas para uso pessoal**
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - 4

- **Caça / pesca / agricultura em parques naturais para uso pessoal**
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - 4

- **Escolhas de terras para fins de preservação**
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - 10
Perguntas da entrevista:

1. Que é seu trabalho? Porque faz isso? (Porque é a natureza importante para você?)
   - engenheiro agronomia
   - família — irmãos
   - muito importante
   - base da vida

2. Como você definiria o termo “natureza”? Como você definiria o termo “civilização”?
   - todo local que tem pouco interferência humana
   - pessoas moram mesmo local habitos semelhantes

3. Com que frequência você está em meio à natureza como parte do seu trabalho? E para recreação?
   - trabalho constante diária
   - todo fim de semana
   - trilha
   - acampar
   - pesca

4. Como você acha que os seres humanos interagem com a natureza nos dias de hoje? Você acha que essa é uma interação boa ou ruim?
   - horrível, péssima
   - uso abusivo

5. Quais os problemas relacionados com a natureza que você tem na sua vida pessoal?
   - Chove -> encosta, caia caminha
   - Se não chove — falta de água

6. Que mudanças locais você acredita que podem ser feitas para melhorar a relação homem-natureza? Quem se beneficiaria dessas mudanças?
   - resposta rápida — "car pool"
   - educação na escola
   - todo mundo
   - todo mundo
   - beneficiaria

7. Que você considera mais importante: os seres humanos ou a natureza? Ou nenhum dos dois?
   - igual
Inquérito
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9. Tiras madeira para um uso respeitoso para a natureza, boa recursos são para tirar mais explorando demais. Sentido clássico o vivendo sem perdendo esta perspectiva.


11. Educação - desde pequeno até adulto, mudar forma de viver, políticas públicas, todos beneficiaríamos - idealmente equilíbrio recursos - homem.


Região - porque
Inquérito
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- Derrubar floresta para construir habitações
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- Derrubar floresta para a agricultura
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5. estraendo da natureza
consumo
humano que mais que oferece
sociedade capitalista – bens de consumo
pesima

6. poluição
desmatamento → animais procuram novos locais
descrição

7. acontecimento não
ACT
todos nós

8. interação – todos são importante
sim os humanos morrem, natureza continua
sim a natureza morre os pessoas também morrem
### Inquérito

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5) egoista

não sinto de dizer a força da natureza
deixa para amanhã
ruim, futuro ruim

6) nenhum

tratamento próprio
educação de jogar lixo
separação do lixo - reciclagem
arvores
população inteira incluindo turistas

8) natureza

porque ela sobreviver sem nós outros
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5. Dihorresta, equilibra.
   uso irracional, imotivável
   ruim, tem exemplos positivas

6. Nem um
   consequencias dos humanos

4. Processo muito lento
   mudança cultural, educacional
   consciente de sustentabilidade
   todos

8. Não existe diferença, somos parte do ciclo
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- sustentabilidade
  - tem que respeitar mais
  - pensam em empreendimento de pior natureza
  - ruim

- áreas de preservação
  - educação ambiental
  - explorar com controle
  - mundo total

- seres humanos
  - são parte
  - dependerem
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- Caça / pesca para recreação
  
  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

- Caça / pesca / agricultura em terras públicas para uso pessoal
  
  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

- Caça / pesca / agricultura em parques naturais para uso pessoal
  
  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

- Escolhas de terras para fins de preservação
  
  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
Perguntas da entrevista

1. Que é seu trabalho? Que é sua formação? Porque escolheu este trabalho? Para você é a natureza importante? Por que?

2. Quando começou a interagir com a natureza? Atividades/ esportes? Por que gosta da natureza? (relaxar, exercitar, beleza, comida)

3. Como você definiria o termo “natureza”? Como você definiria o termo "civilização"?

4. Com que frequência você está em meio à natureza como parte do seu trabalho?

E para recreação?

5. Como você acha que os seres humanos interagem com a natureza nos dias de hoje? Por que? Você acha que essa é uma interação boa ou ruim?

6. Quais os problemas relacionados com a natureza que você tem na sua vida pessoal?

7. Que mudanças locais você acredita que podem ser feitas para melhorar a relação homem-natureza? Quem se beneficiaria dessas mudanças?

8. O que você considera mais importante: os seres humanos ou a natureza? Ou nenhum dos dois?

5 degradando
moviam retirar não
ruim falta educação

7 planejamento desde criança
todo mundo deve iniciar

8 seres humanos
mais não vivem sem ele
Inquérito
Por favor, classifique se os diferentes tipos de interações com a natureza são mais aceitáveis ou menos aceitáveis circundando um número em uma escala de 1 a 10: (sendo 10 o mais aceitável e 1 sendo o mais inaceitável).

- Derrubar floresta para construção de estradas
  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

- Fazer trilhas para fins de turismo
  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

- Derrubar floresta para construir habitações
  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

- Derrubar floresta para a agricultura
  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

- Derrubar floresta para construir as fábricas
  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

- Caça / pesca para recreação
  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

- Caça / pesca / agricultura em terras públicas para uso pessoal
  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

- Caça / pesca / agricultura em parques naturais para uso pessoal
  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

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  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
Perguntas da entrevista
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2. Quando começou a interagir com a natureza? Atividades/ esportes? Por que gosta da natureza? (relaxar, exercitar, beleza, comida)
3. Como você definiria o termo “natureza”? Como você definiria o termo “civilização”?
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8. O que você considera mais importante: os seres humanos ou a natureza? Ou nenhum dos dois?

[Handwritten notes]
- Interesses dele individualista
  - boa
  - ruim
- Definir lugares que se pode ser matados e não
  * tem que se unir
- Ser humano faz parte da natureza
- Minhas gerais fazendo
  - pessoa de fora ver o valor
  - compram terra dos
  - próprios naturais monon
  - sol - padre
  - lua - mãe
  - paz, prece,
  - animais

"Natureza é vida"

anos: 74
peço a Deus deseje
**Inquérito**
Por favor, classifique os diferentes tipos de interações com a natureza. Faz um círculo de um número em uma escala de 1 a 10 para determinar o que é aceitável e o que é inaceitável para você. (Sendo 10 o mais aceitável e 1 sendo o menos aceitável).

- Derrubar floresta para o construção de estradas
  ![Score](X)
  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

- Fazer trilhas para fins de turismo
  ![Score](X)
  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

- Derrubar floresta para construir habitações
  ![Score](X)
  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

- Derrubar floresta para a agricultura
  ![Score](X)
  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

- Derrubar floresta para as fábricas
  ![Score](X)
  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

- Caça/pesca para recreação
  ![Score](X)
  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

- Caça/pesca/agricultura em terras públicas para uso pessoal
  ![Score](X)
  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

- Caça/pesca/agricultura em parques naturais para uso pessoal
  ![Score](X)
  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

- Escolhas de terras para fins de preservação
  ![Score](X)
  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

*Obs.:* Como é feito não. RPPN - ricos para não demorar porque os escar também não podem.
Inquérito

**PIRACANGA**

Por favor, classifique os diferentes tipos de interações com a natureza. Faz um círculo de um número em uma escala de 1 a 10 para determinar o que é aceitável e o que é inaceitável para você. (Sendo 10 o mais aceitável e 1 sendo o menos aceitável).

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**Casa Chica**

- Juliana
- Andrey
- João
- Fábio
- Tiago
- Tommy

---

**Example of Chiquicdo**

**Diamantina**

- similar
- soda = recylce
- need to recycle bc of soda but don't need soda
- paranoia needed bc of need to keep what already destroyed

**Habitos de consumo**

- anology
- soda = recycle
- need to recycle bc of soda but don't need soda
Perguntas da entrevista

1. Que é seu trabalho? Porque faz isso? (Porque é a natureza importante para você?)
   → Birla, Minas Gerais
   Educador
   Agente econômico
   Solidão
   Desde infância, possui pessoas
   natureza sem eu

2. Quando começou a interagir com a natureza? Atividades/esportes? Porque gosta da natureza? (relaxar, beleza, comida, exercitar)
   → Queremos conexão
   Desde infância, gostava isolada natureza não consigo viver simvaler

3. Como você definiria o termo “natureza”? Como você definiria o termo “civilização”?
   → Todos os seres vivos
   Como human organismo no coletivo

4. Com que frequência você está em meio à natureza como parte do seu trabalho? E para recreação?
   → Todos os dias - comer, conexão espiritual, solidariedade universo
   Harmony
   → Prazer em tudo o que fiz

5. Como você acha que os seres humanos interagem com a natureza nos dias de hoje? Você acha que essa é uma interação boa ou ruim?
   → Com pouca consciência
   Está crescendo
   Sociedade por indução
   Perdem este conexão
   Habitos consumo não faz para preservar
   Melhorando

6. Quais os problemas relacionados com a natureza que você tem na sua vida pessoal?
   → Natureza humana é difícil
   Complexa

7. Que mudanças locais você acredita que podem ser feitas para melhorar a relação homem-natureza? Quem se beneficiaria dessas mudanças?
   → Trabalhar - com meio ambiente dentro da gente
   Amor
   Tudo

8. Que você considera mais importante: os seres humanos ou a natureza? Ou nenhum dos dois?
   → Homem realiza que é parte da natureza

A Ilusão da Separatividade - Kenzo Kanesawumi (indiano)
(Todos somos um)
**Inquérito**

Por favor, classifique os diferentes tipos de interações com a natureza. Faz um círculo de um número em uma escala de 1 a 10 para determinar o que é aceitável e o que é inaceitável para você. (Sendo 10 o mais aceitável e 1 sendo o menos aceitável).

- Derrubar floresta para construção de estradas
  - 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
- Fazer trilhas para fins de turismo
  - 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
- Derrubar floresta para construir habitações
  - 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
- Derrubar floresta para agricultura
  - 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
- Derrubar floresta para as fábricas
  - 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
- Caça/pesca para recreação
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
- Caça/pesca/agricultura em terras públicas para uso pessoal
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
- Caça/pesca/agricultura em parques naturais para uso pessoal
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
- Escolhas de terras para fins de preservação
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- deixar populações que
dêem crioula

Humans have always been extinguishing species
preserved areas necessary to let plants
regrow
Perguntas da entrevista

1. Que é seu trabalho? Porque faz isso? (Porque é a natureza importante para você?)
   - doutorado
   - busca vivenciar o fato, parte dele, e eu parte de mim
   - ecovilas, ecofeminismo, indicadores sustentabilidade

2. Quando começou a interagir com a natureza? Atividades/esportes? Porque gosta da natureza? (relaxar, beleza, comida, exercitar)
   - senti bem desde criança
   - rosa, fazenda, trilhe

3. Como você definiria o termo “natureza”? Como você definiria o termo “civilização”?
   - ambiente
   - cada coisa tem significado
   - conjunto pessoas
   - herança usadas
   - interdependência

4. Com que frequência você está em meio à natureza como parte do seu trabalho? E para recreação?
   - sempre
   - cachoeira

5. Como você acha que os seres humanos interagem com a natureza nos dias de hoje? Você acha que essa é uma interação boa ou ruim?
   - mal - separar
   - consumir
   - usar pelo prazer
   - sem consequências

6. Quais os problemas relacionados com a natureza que você tem na sua vida pessoal?
   - mosquitos
   - chuva

7. Que mudanças locais você acredita que podem ser feitas para melhorar a relação homem-natureza? Quem se beneficiaria dessas mudanças?
   - viagens, educação, consciência ambiental
   - todo mundo

8. Que você considera mais importante: os seres humanos ou a natureza? Ou nenhum dos dois?
   - tudo importante os dois
   - natureza sem humano sobrevive
Inquérito
Por favor, classifique os diferentes tipos de interações com a natureza. Faça um círculo de um número em uma escala de 1 a 10 para determinar o que é aceitável e o que é inaceitável para você. (Sendo 10 o mais aceitável e 1 sendo o menos aceitável).

- Derrubar floresta para construção de estradas
  - 7

- Fazer trilhas para fins de turismo
  - 9

- Derrubar floresta para construir habitações
  - 2

- Derrubar floresta para a agricultura
  - 2

- Derrubar floresta para as fábricas
  - 2

- Caça / pesca para recreação
  - 8

- Caça / pesca / agricultura em terras públicas para uso pessoal
  - 2

- Caça / pesca / agricultura em parques naturais para uso pessoal
  - 2

- Escolhas de terras para fins de preservação
  - 1
Perguntas da entrevista

1. Que é seu trabalho? Porque faz isso? (Porque é a natureza importante para você?)
   - professora educação - 6-12 anos estudantes
   - hotel e ecolúmago/mergulho
   nos somos parte - propria sobrevivência
   como prazer, contato natureza importantes
   quintal desde sempre

2. Quando começou a interagir com a natureza? Atividades/esportes? Porque gosta da natureza? (relaxar, beleza, comida, exercitar)
   libertade e homem
   conservando
   caçador de natureza
destruir consumismo

3. Como você definiria o termo “natureza”? Como você definiria o termo “civilização”?
   tudo
   vide

4. Com que frequência você está em meio à natureza como parte do seu trabalho? E para recreação?
   muita
   sempre
   ferambi -> educação ambiental

5. Como você acha que os seres humanos interagem com a natureza nos dias de hoje? Você acha que essa é uma interação boa ou ruim?
   aqui natureza e nessa casa
   o cuidar

6. Quais os problemas relacionados com a natureza que você tem na sua vida pessoal?

7. Que mudanças locais você acredita que podem ser feitas para melhorar a relação homem
   natureza? Quem se beneficiaria dessas mudanças?
   APA - em Itacaré

8. Que você considera mais importante: os seres humanos ou a natureza? Ou nenhum dos dois?
   os dois

antel - muita triste
agora lê o
saber mais...
Inquérito
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- Derrubar floresta para onstrução de estradas
  - 5 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
- Fazer trilhas para fins de turismo
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - depende
  - Satem mal
- Derrubar floresta para contruir habitações
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
- Derrubar floresta para a agricultura
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - 5
- Derrubar floresta para as fábricas
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
- Caça / pesca para recreação
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
- Caça / pesca / agricultura em terras públicas para uso pessoal
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  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
- Escolhas de terras para fins de preservação
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

pessoas já lá ficam.
educar as pessoas le para
matar
Quer continuar um circo
Perguntas da entrevista

1. Que é seu trabalho? Porque faz isso? (Porque é a natureza importante para você?)
   **Espaço - norte**
   *duas semana*

2. Quando começou a interagir com a natureza? Atividades/esportes? Porque gosta da natureza? (relaxar, beleza, comida, exercitar)
   *vila grande*

3. Como você definiria o termo “natureza”? Como você definiria o termo “civilização”?
   *amiga*

4. Com que frequência você está em meio à natureza como parte do seu trabalho? E para recreação?
   *vila pequena*
   *procura natureza todo tempo*

5. Como você acha que os seres humanos interagem com a natureza nos dias de hoje? Você acha que essa é uma interação boa ou ruim?
   *reunião nunca acabam*

6. Quais os problemas relacionados com a natureza que você tem na sua vida pessoal?
   *concentração vida cultural grande cidade*
   *pressão da cultura, arte que só está na cidade*
   *não (garantido)*

7. Que mudanças locais você acredita que podem ser feitas para melhorar a relação homem-natureza? Quem se beneficiaria dessas mudanças?
   *educação*
   *mudar*
   *consumir menos*
   *governo a organizar melhor*
   *facilidades pessoas*
   *vila*

8. Que você considera mais importante: os seres humanos ou a natureza? Ou nenhum dos dois?
   *humano e parte da natureza*
   *causa da religião - humo usar animais demai pode fazer outro mundo*
Inquérito
Por favor, classifique os diferentes tipos de interações com a natureza. Faz um círculo de um número em uma escala de 1 a 10 para determinar o que é aceitável e o que é inaceitável para você. (Sendo 10 o mais aceitável e 1 sendo o menos aceitável).

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- Escolhas de terras para fins de preservação
  
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Perguntas da entrevista

1. Que é seu trabalho? Porque faz isso? (Porque a natureza importante para você?)
   - Resposta: "Minha natureza socio-ambiental, valorização da natureza, ecologia, respeito, natureza".
   - Resposta: "Sou pastor rural, gosto muito da natureza, sou proprietário da propriedade onde vivo".

2. Quando começou a interagir com a natureza? Atividades/esportes? Porque gosta da natureza? (relaxar, beleza, comida, exercitar)
   - Resposta: "Gosto muito da natureza, principalmente do mar, praia e praia de veraneio".

3. Como você definiria o termo "natureza"? Como você definiria o termo "civilização"?
   - Resposta: "Natureza: origem toda. Civilização: é uma sociedade formada por pessoas"

4. Com que frequência você está em meio à natureza como parte do seu trabalho? E para recreação?
   - Resposta: "Sim, é meu prazer praticar esportes na natureza".

5. Como você acha que os seres humanos interagem com a natureza nos dias de hoje? Você acha que essa é uma interação boa ou ruim?
   - Resposta: "Pouco respeito, não recordam da importância, é ruim".

6. Quais os problemas relacionados com a natureza que você tem na sua vida pessoal?
   - Resposta: "Câncer de pele"

7. Que mudanças locais você acredita que podem ser feitas para melhorar a relação homem-natureza? Quem se beneficiaria dessas mudanças?
   - Resposta: "Educação ambiental - escola pública, todos - melhora"

8. Que você considera mais importante: os seres humanos ou a natureza? Ou nenhum dos dois?
   - Resposta: "Complemento"
**Inquérito**

Por favor, classifique os diferentes tipos de interações com a natureza. Faz um círculo de um número em uma escala de 1 a 10 para determinar o que é aceitável e o que é inaceitável para você. (Sendo 10 o mais aceitável e 1 sendo o menos aceitável).

- Derrubar floresta para construção de estradas
  - 6

- Fazer trilhas para fins de turismo
  - 7

- Derrubar floresta para construir habitações
  - 5

- Derrubar floresta para a agricultura
  - 3

- Derrubar floresta para as fábricas
  - 4

- Caça / pesca para recreação
  - 7

- Caça / pesca / agricultura em terras públicas para uso pessoal
  - 6

- Caça / pesca / agricultura em parques naturais para uso pessoal
  - 5

- Escolhas de terras para fins de preservação
  - Não podem ficar
Perguntas da entrevista

1. Que é seu trabalho? Porque faz isso? (Porque é a natureza importante para você?)
   Coordenar ações, educação e bem-estar.
   Educação é base de transformação.

2. Quando começou a interagir com a natureza? Atividades esportivas? Porque gosta da natureza? (relaxar, beleza, comida, exercitar)
   Desde a criança, futebol, vôlei de redinhas.

3. Como você define o termo "natureza"? Como você definiria o termo "civilização"?
   "Naturalmente" forma orgulho de civilização das pessoas.

4. Com que frequência você está em meio à natureza como parte do seu trabalho? E para recreação?
   Mais possível.

5. Como você acha que os seres humanos interagem com a natureza nos dias de hoje? Você acha que essa é uma interação boa ou ruim?
   Separar-se, criar espaços de concreto.

6. Quais os problemas relacionados com a natureza que você tem na sua vida pessoal?
   Problemas causados pela mesma.

7. Que mudanças locais você acredita que podem ser feitas para melhorar a relação homem-natureza? Quem se beneficiaria dessas mudanças?
   Educação e reconhecer o impacto.

8. Que você considera mais importante: os seres humanos ou a natureza? Ou nenhum dos dois?
   "Somos todos um"
Inquérito
Por favor, classifique os diferentes tipos de interações com a natureza. Faz um círculo de um número em uma escala de 1 a 10 para determinar o que é aceitável e o que é inaceitável para você. (Sendo 10 o mais aceitável e 1 sendo o menos aceitável).

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- Fazer trilhas para fins de turismo

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- Derrubar floresta para contruir habitações

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- Derrubar floresta para a agricultura

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- Derrubar floresta para as fábricas

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- Caça / pesca para recreação

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- Caça / pesca / agricultura em terras públicas para uso pessoal

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- Caça / pesca / agricultura em parques naturais para uso pessoal

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- Escolhas de terras para fins de preservação

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Perguntas da entrevista

1. Que é seu trabalho? Porque faz isso? (Porque é a natureza importante para você?)

2. Quando começou a interagir com a natureza? Atividades/esportes? Porque gosta da natureza? (relaxar, beleza, comida, exercitar)

3. Como você definiria o termo “natureza”? Como você definiria o termo “civilização”?

4. Com que frequência você está em meio à natureza como parte do seu trabalho? E para recreação?

5. Como você acha que os seres humanos interagem com a natureza nos dias de hoje? Você acha que essa é uma interação boa ou ruim?

6. Quais os problemas relacionados com a natureza que você tem na sua vida pessoal?

7. Que mudanças locais você acredita que podem ser feitas para melhorar a relação homem-natureza? Quem se beneficiaria dessas mudanças?

8. Que você considera mais importante: os seres humanos ou a natureza? Ou nenhum dos dois?
**Inquérito**

Por favor, classifique os diferentes tipos de interações com a natureza. Faça um círculo de um número em uma escala de 1 a 10 para determinar o que é aceitável e o que é inaceitável para você. (Sendo 10 o mais aceitável e 1 sendo o menos aceitável).

1. **Derrubar floresta para construção de estradas**
   - 3

2. **Fazer trilhas para fins de turismo**
   - 8

3. **Derrubar floresta para construir habitações**
   - 5

4. **Derrubar floresta para a agricultura**
   - 7

5. **Derrubar floresta para as fábricas**
   - 7

6. **Caça / pesca para recreação**
   - A

7. **Caça / pesca / agricultura em terras públicas para uso pessoal**
   - 5

8. **Caça / pesca / agricultura em parques naturais para uso pessoal**
   - 7

9. **Escolhas de terras para fins de preservação**
   - 7

---

*Observação: Unidade de conservação do presumably deprende como morar lá. Sim, podemos manter sim. Sim melhor vida fora.*
**Inquérito**
Por favor, classifique os diferentes tipos de interações com a natureza. Faz um círculo de um número em uma escala de 1 a 10 para determinar o que é aceitável e o que é inaceitável para você. (Sendo 10 o mais aceitável e 1 sendo o mais inaceitável).

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2. Fazer trilhas para fins de turismo
   - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

3. Derrubar floresta para construir habitações
   - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

4. Derrubar floresta para a agricultura
   - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

5. Derrubar floresta para as fábricas
   - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

6. Caça / pesca para recreação
   - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

7. Caça / pesca / agricultura em terras públicas para uso pessoal
   - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

8. Caça / pesca / agricultura em parques naturais para uso pessoal
   - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

9. Escolhas de terras para fins de preservação
   - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Perguntas da entrevista

1. Que é seu trabalho? Porque faz isso? (Porque é a natureza importante para você?)
   - Agronomia
   - Relação com a natureza
   - Muito significativo
   - Recursos
   - Natural
   - Transcender
   - Ah

2. Quando começou a interagir com a natureza? Atividades/esportes? Porque gosta da natureza? (relaxar, beleza, comida, exercitar)
   - Convívio com a natureza
   - Juventude

3. Como você definiria o termo “natureza”? Como você definiria o termo “civilização”?
   - Todo o universo
   - Humidade com diíc
   - Formas
   - Uma única hum coctede

4. Com que frequência você está em meio à natureza como parte do seu trabalho? E para recreação?
   - Semana
   - Torno = 1/2 chá
   - Tempo todo

5. Como você acha que os seres humanos interagem com a natureza nos dias de hoje? Você acha que essa é uma interação boa ou ruim?
   - Mãeira virtual - imagens, abstrato, arte
   - Interação boa é insuficiente
   - Ele não é substituído

6. Quais os problemas relacionados com a natureza que você tem na sua vida pessoal?
   - Ligados à falta de cuidado da natureza

7. Que mudanças locais você acredita que podem ser feitas para melhorar a relação homem-natureza? Quem se beneficiaria dessas mudanças?
   - Cuidado = paisagem, resíduos, líquidos, sólidos
   - Pelo = humanidade e natureza

8. Que você considera mais importante: os seres humanos ou a natureza? Ou nenhum dos dois?
   - Seres humanos são parte mas são momento de doença / traisísi
   - Realidade das circunstâncias


**Inquérito**

Por favor, classifique os diferentes tipos de interações com a natureza. Faz um círculo de um número em uma escala de 1 a 10 para determinar o que é aceitável e o que é inaceitável para você. (Sendo 10 o mais aceitável e 1 sendo o menos aceitável).

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- Caça / pesca para recreação
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- Caça / pesca / agricultura em terras públicas para uso pessoal
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- Caça / pesca / agricultura em parques naturais para uso pessoal
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- Escolhas de terras para fins de preservação
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Perguntas da entrevista

1. Que é seu trabalho? Porque faz isso? (Porque é a natureza importante para você?)
   Na horta, agricultura, renta, preservar mais recursos

2. Quando começou a interagir com a natureza? Atividades/esportes? Porque gosta da natureza? (relaxar, beleza, comida, exercitar) Sempre, brincava, linda beleza

3. Como você definiria o termo “natureza”? Como você definiria o termo "civilização"?
   Não tenho conceito de natureza

4. Com que frequência você está em meio à natureza como parte do seu trabalho? E para recreação?
   Sempre

5. Como você acha que os seres humanos interagem com a natureza nos dias de hoje? Você acha que essa é uma interação boa ou ruim?
   Aqui respeito boa

6. Quais os problemas relacionados com a natureza que você tem na sua vida pessoal?
   Chuvacão, difícil sair, falta energia

7. Que mudanças locais você acredita que podem ser feitas para melhorar a relação homem-natureza? Quem se beneficiaria dessas mudanças?
   Dependem dele para vivir, parar de derrubar eles mesmo

8. Que você considera mais importante: os seres humanos ou a natureza? Ou nenhum dos dois?
   Todo e natureza
Inquérito
Por favor, classifique os diferentes tipos de interações com a natureza. Faz um círculo de um número em uma escala de 1 a 10 para determinar o que é aceitável e o que é inaceitável para você. (Sendo 10 o mais aceitável e 1 sendo o menos aceitável).

- **Derrubar floresta para construção de estradas**
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- **Fazer trilhas para fins de turismo**
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- **Derrubar floresta para contruir habitações**
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- **Derrubar floresta para a agricultura**
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- **Derrubar floresta para as fábricas**
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- **Caça / pesca para recreação**
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- **Caça / pesca / agricultura em terras públicas para uso pessoal**
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- **Caça / pesca / agricultura em parques naturais para uso pessoal**
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- **Escolhas de terras para fins de preservação**
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- Derrubar floresta para construção de estradas
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  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ∅ 8 9 10

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  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

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  ![Círculo na escala 1 a 10 para derrubar floresta para construção de estradas]

- Fazer trilhas para fins de turismo
  
  ![Círculo na escala 1 a 10 para fazer trilhas para fins de turismo]

- Derrubar floresta para construir habitações
  
  ![Círculo na escala 1 a 10 para derrubar floresta para construir habitações]

- Derrubar floresta para a agricultura
  
  ![Círculo na escala 1 a 10 para derrubar floresta para a agricultura]

- Derrubar floresta para as fábricas
  
  ![Círculo na escala 1 a 10 para derrubar floresta para as fábricas]

- Caça / pesca para recreação
  
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- Caça / pesca / agricultura em terras públicas para uso pessoal
  
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- Caça / pesca / agricultura em parques naturais para uso pessoal
  
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- Escolhas de terras para fins de preservação
  
  ![Círculo na escala 1 a 10 para escolhas de terras para fins de preservação]
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Nascente

Não dira propície...
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○ Fazer trilhas para fins de turismo

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○ Derrubar floresta para agricultura

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○ Caça / pesca para recreação

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○ Escolhas de terras para fins de preservação

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* depende das normas do governo

*immediate*in
Day 1 Barrocanho:

[Interview 1] - 2 daughters
- seu esposo é diária (30R/dia) (3 yrs, 5 yrs)
- biggest need = bathroom
- no understanding of what is nature
- didn't understand survey
- said ppl outside should stop cutting trees to improve conservation and they themselves would benefit
- 5 yrs in house w/ husband
- born here, all family here
- se as luzes não funcionam, ainda pagam
- é ilegal cortar arvores, mas como construye uma casa?

[Interview 2] Dan (father Nana) + wife
- trabalha na roxa (manioca = farinha)
- demais dificultades morar aqui
- andar na lama
- render Urusiuca (1 day amare)
- querem banho
- interessante que tem umflatMap grande antes de geladeira - porque, relaxar, status?
- É ilegal caçar - mas se precisam?
- Plantas para consumo, não usa fúria mais.
- Dificuldades: alimento, acer, filhos para ir a escola, estão sozinhos - muito tempo (5h) na o tem hospital ni escola aqui.
- Acostumado morar aqui, gosta mas quer que seus filhos saiam fora para estudar e tem vida melhor. Não têm oportunidades para melhorar aqui.
- Natureza é imp porque é bonita, limpo.
- Queima o lixo
- Ensinham o que sabem
- Sobre a natureza para filho
- Querem qualidade de vida melhor.
- Não tem banheiro
- A única coisa que querem é uma nova melhor casa para transporte
caderno só as pessoas "lazy"

→ morar na cidade todo
→ exploram como os humanos
→ exploram da natureza.

"Paz na natureza"

"as pessoas da roça podem
→ ser descalços e vão a
→ repagar o governo"

* olívidos porque ficam entre 2
→ distritos. pessoas foram para evaluar as
casas para melhorar mas nunca

**Interview 3**

- 3 filhas
- esposa

* trabalha
  (registrado) para um fazendeiro
* não pode usar microcrédito
  porque a terra está no nome
  de seu pai e pai não quer
  riscar seu nome

* nascem em casa
* pai ensinha como trabalhar
  manioc - farinha, guava
  desde 8 anos (agora tem 35)
* são estado primeiro
**Interview 4**

- Nasci aqui, 9 irmãos sobrevieram. 16 nascem.
- Construíram a casa.
- Trabalhadores de casa - agricultor.
- Não estudei.
- Filhos: 14 foram à escola.
- Sim, morrem pequenos.
- Andam lá de pé - difícil.
- 1/2 da escola secundária.
- E gostaria que filha quedinha trabalhasse na rosa.
- 53% foram.
- 26% aqui.
- Não queria a cidade porque é ama, nascem, crescem, caro e agora é velho. Não da.

**5 estrada**

- Cortar arvoé difícil - proibido.
- Só, caça caça, ainda, possibilidade de pequena horta. Multa.
- Não, so para passar iria a cidade.
-eous caro na cidade - velho.

**Unsua o Ilheus para comprar colar**

- Se alguma quebra, comprar outro. (Faca)
- Não funcionam - arrepiar.
Interview 5

1. Ilhéus. 1995 - casar, 20 anos morar aqui
2. Aposidencia 10
   funcionaria publica
   enfermeira
   ela é agricultora
   estude até 4. Seria ensino prefeita 5 anos
   40 que sabe
3. 2 filhos
   fez todo para ele querer aqui
   tranquilo, sêguro respiração
   mais alegria que tristeza
   dificuldade estude
   50 problemas vem da estrada
   não sabem lei
   é dificil desmatar, mas não causa problema
   agrofloresta - planta
mar é ilegal cortar arvores em cima então recebem multa

- AgroAmigos: isso dar a vender sementes e os campinhos crescem e tem que dar 2 a 3 agroamigos e podem vender sua unidade.

- mudar plantar para não degradar mas cacau fica fixa gosta de trabalhar em seu próprio terreno porque se esta esta doente, não tem que ir

- motivação para manter plantar é para manter o nascente. Seu pai cortava tudo e a nascente queria pato. Se não foi necessário para manter, ele contaria.

Isso mostra a necessidade de ter motivação que se pode ver e é direito benefício.

- assim esta senra, quando pais queriam Torres vender não queria sair porque é seguro aqui - se pode deixar toda casa aberta não tem
• Freezer - pulpa
• Agua - fontão, bomba
• Organico
• Que quer que filhos e sim para encontrar algo melhor
• Ria
• Casa boa ① estrado

Morar com dia digna

Quality of life

* Want loan to buy house in city to use (visit) when need to go to doctor etc.
I want country house to visit.
Interview 6

- 8 filhos

- Pé de serra (5-7 km)

- 2 irmãs, 1 irmão agora

- nasciram 6 irmãos mais

- 20 anos esta casa, 40 anos aqui

- agricultor, agrícola

- cahua, curios de horta associada

- não estude só alfabetização

- 2/8 formado (middle school)

- sim, rural-tranquilo

- estrada, dificuldade #1

- não cidade, demais violência

- água perto (300 m)

- orgânico

- gostaria sair mas quedam

- empregos melhor fora

- não educação ambiente

- sim, iria a curso

- queima lixo

- transporte, precisam

medicina
Interview 7

Luciana, 49 anos

- 2 irmãos, 5 irmãos
- Agricultora - horta, consumo próprio
- Estudou 5 séries
- Umas veces morava lá
- 2 estudam Serra
- Continuar aqui - próximo, família, ajuda
- Adorno - casa, tranquilidade
- Estrada
- — demarcar não é difícil
- Tem já cultivado
- Não muda cidade - junto de suas pais
- 2 anos TV - eletricidade 2011-2012
- Achar de ver em quando
- Lazer com família
- Com certeza irmã
- Quer casa melhor
- Caçar - proibido, mais fazem
falta maro de obra
filhos 0 quero vosa
trabalhar

Umeme, Serra Grande
fogo (20 anos)
TV (1999

quando magic chegou)
do cador,

investir negocio trabalhar

agua 1800 m

quero lixo

- fomo curso de hostelida
CENA instituto oberta ensinba organica

- Maricic organica

- Claudias 30 grande

- nao recebam educacao ambiental

- quando ela trabalhou la

- se oferece, fia, ela mais

- mais para mulheres

- diversao: TV

- bebe bateu

- necessidade mais grande

medico.
Interpretação:
- Pedro de forma nasal
- 18 barroço
- 3 irmãos, 3 irmãs
- Agricultura também pai faz
  - cacau, hortê
  - 5 serina
  - pais - dfaber
- 4 filhos estando nascendo
  - goste mais aqui
  - comprar ou em lugar
  - báculo
- dificuldade: estrada, transporte
  - área protetiva
- goste carne
- marido não gosta cozer
- Nensuca compra
  - eletricidade 2-3 anos
  - água - baba energia
  - horta orgânica
  - nada para divertir TV, música
- 3 filhos foram São Paulo
  - ela não gosta mais de melho
  - para eles
Necessidade forma mais intensa para entender poucas pessoas aprendem sem apetito.

→ respeito está perdendo por isso têm ladrão

precisa de estar aqui para comunidade, sabem que filhos vão → renda para comunidade (merenda)

→ pessoas formam → give back to community → professor vir aqui em vez de pessoas vir
Interview 9

- aqui mesmo 38 anos
- no Brasil 38 anos
- 4 km
- 3 irmã, 5 irmãos
- 33 irmãos, 1 irmã
- 18 anos
- 11 anos
- operador maquinista, parque
- agricultor - rosa - todo
- venda - feria
- trabalha outros peros
- 2 seria
- 5 seria
- 2 filhos - estudan
- D. Maria
- cidade - agitado
- gosta - nasceu
- estrada
- 5 eleitos
- com centeza ley
- can't build wood house
- hard to make brick house
- Umuja 1-2 horas
Interview 10

- pé de serra
- 45
- 8 anos
- bambu
- 9
- irmãos
- 5h
- 4m
- trabalha com cacau
- 2
- seria
- gosta - não gosta cidele
- banhão
- estrela, transporte, trazer
- roupas, alimentos
- dificuldades demarcar
- não pode casar
- ele decide filho
- não
- so trabalho
- trabalho e planta, no sao
- não receber e amigável
- curso gratis
- depende

...tanta coisa que quer comprar...
...mas não conssegue - cero
- Water used to be clean and plentiful, but now people directed to use river water from a pipe to get clean water.

- Culpa de propio hombre

- Cut trees to plant cacao — stopped water

- Used chemicals for cacao — soil — then used everywhere

- antes

- país mais rigoroso não joga

- how kids don't respect parents

- historias se perde e valor se perde

- "won't learn if I'm not punished"

- esta vez prohibido batir crianças — won't learn

demonstrates direct effects
Survey

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

- Cutting trees to build roads
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Cutting trees to make trails for tourism
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Cutting trees for housing
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Cutting trees for agriculture
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Cutting trees for factories
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Hunting/ fishing for sport? For food?
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Hunting/ fishing/ farming on public land for personal use
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Hunting/ fishing/ farming in national parks for personal use
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Fencing off land for preservation purposes (no humans allowed). Natives?
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Muir - everything is connected
can't separate pele from land. even in name of protection, separating them are dangerous.
Interview questions

1. What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?

2. Is nature important to you? Why?

3. Do you love nature? Why?

4. How do you define “wilderness”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)
   How do you define “civilization”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?

7. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?

8. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
Survey

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interaction</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cutting trees to build roads</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting trees to make trails for tourism</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting trees for housing</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting trees for agriculture</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting trees for factories</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunting/ fishing for sport? For food?</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunting/ fishing/ farming on public land for personal use</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunting/ fishing/ farming in national parks for personal use</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fencing off land for preservation purposes (no humans allowed). Natives?</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*General note: doesn't happen enough already public lands.*
Interview questions

1. What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?

   Upstate NY Cornell PhD behavioral biology job to teach
   grew up in nature — very rural/agricultural
   50-100 acres forested (and

2. Is nature important to you? Why?

   Yes — nature sparks creativity, put daily lives into perspective
   economic/not reasons
   health benefits

3. Do you love nature? Why?

   (ish) so valuable to get different perspective, get away
   daily trouble not that important to appreciate w/o building
   being along apart in good way, separate from society
detailed
   work

4. How do you define “wilderness”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)

   How do you define “civilization”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?

   rarely 2-3/month
   outdoors off-road (trail)

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?

   allergies weather — not random just change how we act

7. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?

   generally good, destroying nature — bad
different — some ppl live/work/play isn’t just one way

8. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?

   — diversity more ppl have nature. Boulder pretty good
   — continue dialogue about what can we do to improve everyone’s voices/ideas ideally local/better
   false dichotomy humans are part of nature even though draw distinctions btw built env vs. nature

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?

   not on us. them
Survey

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cutting trees for housing</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting trees for agriculture</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting trees for factories</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunting/fishing for sport? For food?</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunting/fishing/farming on public land for personal use</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunting/fishing/farming in national parks for personal use</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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</table>
Interview questions

1. What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?

2. Is nature important to you? Why?

3. Do you love nature? Why?

4. How do you define “wilderness”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)
   How do you define “civilization”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?

7. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?

8. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
Survey

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

- Cutting trees to build roads
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - ![value](world we live in)
  - ![need them](need them)

- Cutting trees to make trails for tourism
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - ![value](people's value)
  - ![development](development)
  - ![more than trees](more than trees)

- Cutting trees for housing
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Cutting trees for agriculture
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - ![more critical](more critical - larger scale)

- Cutting trees for factories
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Hunting/fishing for sport? For food?
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - ![food](food)

- Hunting/fishing/farming on public land for personal use
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Hunting/fishing/farming in national parks for personal use
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - ![exceptions](exceptions for native people - no matter how old park is)

- Fencing off land for preservation purposes (no humans allowed). Natives?
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - ![not allowed](it not allowed of all)
1. What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?

2. Is nature important to you? Why?

3. Do you love nature? Why?

4. How do you define “wilderness”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)
   How do you define “civilization”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?

7. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?

8. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
Survey
Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

- Cutting trees to build roads

- Cutting trees to make trails for tourism

- Cutting trees for housing

- Cutting trees for agriculture

- Cutting trees for factories

- Hunting/ fishing for sport? For food?

- Hunting/ fishing/ farming on public land for personal use

- Hunting/ fishing/ farming in national parks for personal use

- Fencing off land for preservation purposes (no humans allowed). Natives?
Interview questions

1. What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?
   - field work, dissent, brought lots of time outside
   - to Boulder
   - E Kansas - rural heritage
   1998 - job @ CU
   - 18 acres - cows, sheep, garden

2. Is nature important to you? Why?
   - Absolutely
   - Intimate connection w/ nature.
   - Yes - beautiful, complex, interesting
   - Spiritual, intellectual connection
   - Appreciation of beauty
   - Head & heart
   - Love - way things work - science fascinating
   - Love - inspiring, trust sense

3. Do you love nature? Why?
   - Yes - it feels right - good medicine
   - Love - way things work - science fascinating
   - Love - inspiring, trust sense

4. How do you define “wilderness”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?) How do you define “civilization”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)
   - Wilderness: place where natural processes continue unimpeded
   - Civilization: what humans have built to sustain culture & building on Earth
   - People, places, processes
   - Positive & negative contexts

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
   - Everyday - going for short hikes, being outside
   - Sledding, falling air, winter

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
   - Don’t like wind - obnoxious, annoying

7. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
   - Entirely dependent on it
   - All survival needs come from nature, everything from nature
   - How most ppl don’t make connection as strongly

8. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
   - Emphasize connection we have w/ nature
   - It pollutes water - compromise our health
   - Make connection more explicit
   - Natives "greater understanding, understood interdependence of nature"
   - So treated it better

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
   - Equally important
   - Part of nature - species that live on planet
   - Need to co-habit
Appendices
Survey

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

- Cutting trees to build roads
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - 5

- Cutting trees to make trails for tourism
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - 7

- Cutting trees for housing
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - 9

- Cutting trees for agriculture
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - 8

- Cutting trees for factories
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - 5

- Hunting/fishing for sport? For food?
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - 8 9

- Hunting/fishing/farming on public land for personal use
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - 8

- Hunting/fishing/farming in national parks for personal use
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - 1

- Fencing off land for preservation purposes (no humans allowed). Natives?
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - 2

- Some instances no human is not most cases human must be allowed to be a part of the public good
Interview questions

1. What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?
   - Born in New York City, grew up in Missouri.
   - Moved to Australia to do a PhD in environmental biology.
   - Grew up in suburban town 15k.
   - Family campships, hikels, wilderness areas.
   - Love of biology early on.

2. Is nature important to you? Why?
   - VITAL + Biosphere
   - Were part of biosphere.

3. Do you love nature? Why?
   - Yes, love nature, like is his religion.
   - Love of his life.
   - Fascinating.

4. How do you define “wilderness”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)
   - Wilderness - communities of organisms and their environment.
   - Like the idea - feels good, peaceful, alive.

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
   - Daily.
   - Anytime outside of city streets.

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
   - None.

7. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
   - Can be too extreme.

8. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
   - Ban fishing in Park Mtn Nat Park.
   - Ban hunting unless over pop.

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
   - Equally important.
   - Can’t have humans w/o nature.
Appendices

Survey

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

- Cutting trees to build roads
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - Context dependent

- Cutting trees to make trails for tourism
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Cutting trees for housing
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Cutting trees for agriculture
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - Wouldn't need to

- Cutting trees for factories
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Hunting/ fishing for sport? For food?
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Hunting/ fishing/ farming on public land for personal use
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Hunting/ fishing/ farming in national parks for personal use
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Fencing off land for preservation purposes (no humans allowed). Natives?
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - Endangered species potentially imp't
Interview questions

1. What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?
   - grew up outside a lot. in city but hiking, backpacking, camping
   - Southern AZ, Tucson
   - Boulder for job
   - CA, MA, MA, MA grad - Ecology

2. Is nature important to you? Why?
   - Oh yeah, primarily aesthetic perspective
   - brings joy to life
   - provides w/ essential resources
   - Yes.
   - Same

3. Do you love nature? Why?
   - no

4. How do you define “wilderness”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?) How do you define “civilization”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)
   - wilderness = large area w/ many different habitats, free of human influence
   - positive
   - civilization = organized system of humans w/ rules governing actions
   - most country cities positive
   - 40% time, more it could
   - combo wilderness & met areas lightly impacted by human activities
   - economy
   - not being able to set time enough

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
   - job = can't be all timesummer
   - 40% time, more it could
   - combo wilderness & met areas lightly impacted by human activities
   - human activities
   - not being able to set time enough

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
   - almost as if it's binary
   - don't interact well w/ resource unsust

7. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
   - believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
   - better understand long-term implications for human interactions in natural areas
   - long-term impacts e.g. of fracking
   - everyone/society
   - touch dichotomy - political question
   - both important
   - question ignores categorization - humans can live w/ nature in respectful sustainable way
   - problem w/ environmental thought - dichotomy economic development w/ envir sustainable way develop resources

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
Appendices

Survey

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

- Cutting trees to build roads
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- Cutting trees to make trails for tourism
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Cutting trees for housing
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Cutting trees for agriculture
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Cutting trees for factories
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Hunting/fishing for sport? For food?
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Hunting/fishing/farming on public land for personal use
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Hunting/fishing/farming in national parks for personal use
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Fencing off land for preservation purposes (no humans allowed). Natives?
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Interview questions

1. What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?
   Kansas City - at ride
   study biology
   came to Boulder for this

2. Is nature important to you? Why?
   Very, responsibility stewardship world look like
   now or better for future.

3. Do you love nature? Why?
   Yes of course, beauty, diversity

4. How do you define “wilderness”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?) How do you define “civilization”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)
   W - places where can easily detect human influence, hardly anywhere, should maintain, allow areas return to natural state.
   e - people, most non-natural habitat earth, too many ppl - too much of it.

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
   few times/month
   place where landscape not hugely altered by humans e.g. flatlands but wild-life involved

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
   none that I know of

7. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
   a lot at levels
   mostly - opd digital obsession looking at images of nature, being in it. Good and bad. Be separated from it. But is even for urban ppl to access appreciate digitally.

8. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
   Boulder - encroachment of wildlife into urban/suburban area. How to manage that?
   some - embrace
   some - don't want

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
   humans are part of nature can't separate
Appendices
Survey
Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

- Cutting trees to build roads

- Cutting trees to make trails for tourism

- Cutting trees for housing

- Cutting trees for agriculture but not factory farms!

- Cutting trees for factories

- Hunting/ fishing for sport? For food?

- Hunting/ fishing/ farming on public land for personal use w/ limits

- Hunting/ fishing/ farming in national parks for personal use

- Fencing off land for preservation purposes (no humans allowed). Natives?
Interview questions

1. What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?

- professor evolutionary bio, dept of biology + evol bio
- love science + history - evolut bio is study of history of life on our planet
- grew up in connecticut rural/suburban small town.
- house surrounded by acres of woods to explore as kid
- yes, "what I study" is part in defining its importance

2. Is nature important to you? Why?

3. Do you love nature? Why?

4. How do you define “wilderness”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?) How do you define “civilization”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?

   None!

7. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?

   Not respectfully in terms of preserving its integrity. We pollute, waste, don't think beyond our needs most of time. Serious & dramatic consequences (non-reversible) due to this.

8. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?

   Greater responsibility should be enforced through monetary or legal incentives, humans won't change behaviors in ways that are inconvenient or costly.

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?

   Neither- humans are part of nature
Appendices

Survey

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

- Cutting trees to build roads
  
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- Cutting trees to make trails for tourism
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Cutting trees for housing
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Cutting trees for agriculture
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Cutting trees for factories
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Hunting/ fishing for sport? For food?
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Hunting/ fishing/ farming on public land for personal use
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Hunting/ fishing/ farming in national parks for personal use
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Fencing off land for preservation purposes (no humans allowed). Natives?
Interview questions

1. What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?
   - So Cali active near condo Reserve (filmone)
   - grew up outside
   - UC Santa Barbara -> bachelors, masters, PhD not many ppl
   - physical ed -> physics from its went to college

2. Is nature important to you? Why?
   - yes, inst for future generations, form of art, figure out basic building blocks
   - inspires ppl

3. Do you love nature? Why?
   - don't include humans, terrors
   - love backpacking
   - like nature, like being outside, seeing what's there, top of mountain, reaching goal

4. How do you define "wilderness"? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?) How do you define "civilization"? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)
   - w-minimal access to pristine land, some in CO but most in WY, MT, WA, ID
   - not lots of ppl, positive c-people making use of land everywhere, not positive/neg

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
   - not enough
   - bicycle to work
   - generally hiking to Bear Creek
   - walking on trails w/ dog
   - 1 day, every other week
   - generally not nature just going out

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
   - not problems
   - energy usage, lack of water in future

7. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
   - more ppl moved to cities
   - communal gardens - back to heritage
   - many ppl vacation in beach (most active)

8. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
   - inst continue set aside parks
   - pp for ppl get out & do stuff
   - conservation for plants & animals
   - benefit everyone

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
   - people - life, unique
   - biggest problem pop
   - both valuable
Appendices

Survey (in Portuguese)

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10; (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

- Building roads
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Making trails for tourism purposes
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Cutting trees for housing
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Cutting trees for agriculture
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Cutting trees for factories
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Hunting/fishing for recreation. What about for food
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Hunting/fishing/farming on public land for personal use
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Hunting/fishing/farming on government land for personal use
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Fencing off land for preservation purposes
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Interview questions (in Portuguese)

1. What do you do? Why? Background info?
2. What do you define as “wilderness”? How do you define “civilization”?
3. How often are you in nature for work? For recreation?
4. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
5. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
6. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
7. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?

---

Yes, nature imp't be connection w/ nature lost in society today - separated

Yes, love nature be authentic, grounds you to what's real, fascinating

---

Email voice recording*
Re print survey/qs
LRB

Email/text interview
look at old interviews
Survey

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

- Cutting trees to build roads
  - [ ] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - oil site → better quality of life

- Cutting trees to make trails for tourism
  - [ ] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Cutting trees for housing
  - [ ] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Cutting trees for agriculture
  - [ ] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Cutting trees for factories
  - [ ] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Hunting/ fishing for sport? For food?
  - [ ] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Hunting/ fishing/ farming on public land for personal use
  - [ ] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Hunting/ fishing/ farming in national parks for personal use
  - [ ] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Fencing off land for preservation purposes (no humans allowed). Natives?
  - [ ] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Native should have all access
disregard sovereignty - not fair

- shouldn't completely restrict
- still experience it somehow
- depends on size, how it's managed

Want to protect it but also as free americans want to be able to access...
Interview questions

1. What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?
   - can manage & still - Colorado - High School - Utah
   - interested in how things work
   - poor upbringing - care for managing (sustainability) - money focused - when $ is bottom line - everything else out window

2. Is nature important to you? Why?
   Yes. Provides services everyone everything requires.
   All comes from nature.
   Can sustain life on Earth w/o it.

3. Do you love nature? Why?
   Yes. Performs all services for free!
   It's beautiful.

4. How do you define “wilderness”?
   Nonpopulated/sparsely populated by humans, nature able to maintain our everyday w/o input from humans. Nature is unique diversity possible, mostly exists in fenced off areas. Parks & forests. Not much left. Hard to live in areas like extreme heat/cold, excited frontierman wants to explore it. But if everyone did that, civilization - large populations, concentrated, but some tend to want culture & communication.

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
   - Wilderness - 1/2 per week
   - Nature - everyday
   - Unpolluted nature - 1/2 month

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
   As engineer: work will be exploiting natural resources. How to do that & be respectable stewards for nature.

7. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
   Bad

8. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
   - Land set aside not exploited
   - Exploited land done in sustainable manner
   - Regulation - policy changes - sustainable/renewable
   - Promoting research sustainable energy

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
   Nature → humans small part of nature who normally there are no humans.
   Life is who nature to provide services.
Survey

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

○ Cutting trees to build roads

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

○ Cutting trees to make trails for tourism

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

○ Cutting trees for housing

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

○ Cutting trees for agriculture

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

○ Cutting trees for factories

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

○ Hunting/ fishing for sport? For food?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

○ Hunting/ fishing/ farming on public land for personal use

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

○ Hunting/ fishing/ farming in national parks for personal use

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

○ Fencing off land for preservation purposes (no humans allowed). Natives?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Interview questions

1. What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?

Portland - grew up country, lot outside. Environmental engineering, preservationist - large forests, population growth speed species diversification, humans taking up most space, veg.

2. Is nature important to you? Why?

Yes - trees absorb CO2, not a human's world only.

3. Do you love nature? Why?

Yes - be there, sustain itself, calming, no hustle bustle.

4. How do you define “wilderness”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)

Wilderness: anything wild, not affected by humans, no trails, roads. Exists in pacific NW, Canada, desert, South America, Africa, Alps, jungles, Southeast Asia. Excited + scared + curious.

CIVILIZATION: organization of populations cooperatively work together to survive - exists in developed places, appreciation, gratitude, respect, nature.

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?

- 10 hrs/month

- Nature = wilderness, Front Range, trails, Boulder Creek

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?

Not yet to be out in it enough.

7. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?

Good - most ppl she knows to nature as escape to get out of everyday problems.

Good - ppl in Fern - sustain life, religion, spiritual worship.

8. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?

- Stop oil + gas
- Encourage things good for nature
- Less taking advantage of benefits nature + humans who enjoy nature.

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?

- I'm a human, care about humans
- Nature can go on w/o humans
Survey

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

- Cutting trees to build roads
  
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- Cutting trees to make trails for tourism
  
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  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

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- Cutting trees for factories
  
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- Hunting/fishing for sport? For food?
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Hunting/fishing/farming on public land for personal use
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Hunting/fishing/farming in national parks for personal use
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Fencing off land for preservation purposes (no humans allowed). Natives?
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Interview questions

1. What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?
   - Mechanical engineer. From Laguna Beach, CA. Emphasis on engineering.
   - Came to CO to ski, hikes, eagle scout group. Grew up outside - few trips hiking, mountain climbing.

2. Is nature important to you? Why?
   - Yes. We need it. Work off each other. Not one way street. All our body working together.

3. Do you love nature? Why?
   - Yes. Sometimes frustrating — means only once that love before we respect it.

4. How do you define "wilderness"? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)
   - Wilderness: go hike around not see someone for 2 weeks. Period of time.
   - Civilization: concrete jungle. Human-made things that don't exist in nature.
   - Exists private property: being tourist out, loggers, cutting trees.

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
   - Chat at a little town trail.
   - Chat at a little town trail.

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
   - Raccoon wasp.

7. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
   - Some better than others. Lots of not understanding.

8. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
   - Some better than others. Lots of not understanding.

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
   - Humans be I'm a human. Nature always had food chain - human play #1.
   - Help other species co-exist. Great power comes great responsibility.
Appendices

Survey

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10; (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

- Cutting trees to build roads

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- Cutting trees to make trails for tourism

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- Cutting trees for housing

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- Cutting trees for agriculture

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- Cutting trees for factories

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- Hunting/fishing/farming on public land for personal use

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- Hunting/fishing/farming in national parks for personal use

  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Fencing off land for preservation purposes (no humans allowed). Natives?

  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Interview questions

1. What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?

Atlanta, Georgia

- grew up outside, animal planet -> choose Elio
- Boulder to be outside (mountains)

2. Is nature important to you? Why?

Yes, aesthetically pleasing, protection watersheds, animals real habitat

3. Do you love nature? Why?

Yes, like being in it, peaceful, go out, identify stuff

4. How do you define “wilderness”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?) How do you define “civilization”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)

- lack human presence, old growth, not stove, tropics, Russia, Alaska, Greenland
- humans subject nature to our needs, div of labor, you can get out of hand, ppl need to live, support, negative
- human presence - catalyzer

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?

1-2/week, 3-4/month

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?

- not gaining into it enough, not knowing enough, feeling helpless - losing on TV

7. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?

- Boulder - not enough kids sit inside all day, distractions

8. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?

- get outside, don't smoke ciggs - relax, get exercise out in nature - everyone, dogs benefit

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?

- humans are a part of nature
- nature more imp

- small-scale - nature benefits humans more than human benefits nature
Appendices

Survey

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cutting trees to build roads</td>
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<td>Cutting trees to make trails for tourism</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>Cutting trees for housing</td>
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<td>Cutting trees for agriculture</td>
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<td>Cutting trees for factories</td>
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<td>Hunting/ fishing for sport? For food?</td>
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<td>Hunting/ fishing/ farming on public land for personal use</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fencing off land for preservation purposes (no humans allowed). Natives?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Date: 12/5/14
Interview questions

1. What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?

2. Is nature important to you? Why?

3. Do you love nature? Why?

4. How do you define “wilderness”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?) How do you define “civilization”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?

7. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?

8. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
### Appendices

**Survey**

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

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- Hunting/ fishing for sport? For food?
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- Hunting/ fishing/ farming in national parks for personal use
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
- Fencing off land for preservation purposes (no humans allowed). Natives?
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Interview questions

1. What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?
   CU grad ENVS School
   Northern Bay - Santa Rosa, CA
   Study water policy
   grew up a lot in nature
   is strength program
   parents made play outside

2. Is nature important to you? Why?
   yes. I like being outside in it (selfish)
   and untrammled by man - Am system
   ecosystem services

3. Do you love nature? Why?
   yes. similar reasons:
   meditative, calming
   personal, universal experience
   running

4. How do you define “wilderness”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?) How do you define “civilization”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)
   Has character doing fine w/o ppl. can remove ppl from system.
   energy driven by sun
   probably nowhere, but exclude indigenous
   upper middle class white guy = positive notion of set aside wilderness
   skeptical when ppl went to create new wilderness
   colonism, less grad school
   human pop
   less human interaction except trails
   underscores 4/wk
   no physical evidence

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
   What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
   How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
   Can’t take showers as long as want accustomed
   about climate
   shittier in convenient weather

6. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
   transportation (public) better lanes
   zoning - denser mixed use
   anyone needs to get to work, wants to have self-sustaining
   mini community

7. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
   nature baby. We come from it.
   You forget we’re part of it.
   We’re arbitrary
   without conditioning

don’t let your kids get serious
Appendices

Survey

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

- Cutting trees to build roads
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - 6

- Cutting trees to make trails for tourism
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - 6

- Cutting trees for housing
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - 7

- Cutting trees for agriculture
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - 8

- Cutting trees for factories
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - 2

- Hunting/ fishing for sport? For food?
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - 9

- Hunting/ fishing/ farming on public land for personal use
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - 7

- Hunting/ fishing/ farming in national parks for personal use
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - 5

- Fencing off land for preservation purposes (no humans allowed). Natives?
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - 3

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Interview questions

1. What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?
   
   → mechanical engineer
   → math, science
   → Fort Collins
   → grew up outside, big backyard

2. Is nature important to you? Why?
   
   Super pure way to connect spiritually w/ world
   → free of unnecessary stuff
   → people clutter

3. Do you love nature? Why?
   
   Yes, definitely - how ppl feel when go to church
   → nature, game
   → organized

4. How do you define “wilderness”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?) How do you define “civilization”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)
   
   - little to no human interaction
   - only hiking for road
   - natural
   - system w/ no humans
   - very few places
   - least populated areas
   - exciting, adventurous
   - organized

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
   
   Average (depends on season) - 1/week
   - certain amount miles away from civilization
   - level of dirt trail
   - not paved

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
   
   - getting more physical exercise in nature
   - project w/ roles, tricky being in certain level
   - organized

7. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
   
   Depends what part of world you’re in.
   - Colorado - appreciate it more
   - average everywhere (like rain, etc.)
   - nature more accessible

8. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
   
   - full moon hikes (moon) community events (hike)
   - meteor shower
   - easier to appreciate
   - people like me

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
   
   Instinct - nature
   → humans derived from nature, would be
   → immune w/ nature
Appendices
Survey

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

- Cutting trees to build roads

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- Cutting trees to make trails for tourism

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- Cutting trees for housing

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- Cutting trees for agriculture

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- Cutting trees for factories

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- Hunting/ fishing for sport? For food?

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- Hunting/ fishing/ farming on public land for personal use

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- Hunting/ fishing/ farming in national parks for personal use

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- Fencing off land for preservation purposes (no humans allowed). Natives?

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Interview questions

1. What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?
   Aspen - outdoors big part, existence
   middle school 1 week outdoor prog -
   love for co + maths
   Boviden

2. Is nature important to you? Why?
   Yes - opportunity operate outside of societal
   constraints - do own thing
   get personal experience outside =
   more likely to care for enviro
   les esprients
   life wouldnt otherwise have
   learned

3. Do you love nature? Why?
   Yes.
   learned perspective in life wouldnt otherwise have
   interesting things
   had

4. How do you define “wilderness”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?) How do you define “civilization”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)
   sceptical nature as an idea. ppl valued wilderness as apart from
   civilization, hence ppl live. ppl value wilderness more than nature from
   home Craig, dont exist. imp to recognize it as wilderness to argue
   cultural aparatus: product of people - overcharging: romantically:
   how often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
   less than would like
   every other weekend.
   hiking club -
   national parks
   BLM land

5. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
   none - big scale
   live in CO where made

6. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
   geographer - depends on place
   Boulder = positive relationships
   Ghana = electronics, recycling, pollution

7. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
   inclusive environmental ethic - not sure how
   everyone feels like they have input
   everyone

8. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
   loaded question: dichotomy = wrong
   Humans are part of nature just as nature part of
   how people operate, work together
   social science + landscape

9. What is your favorite place to be in nature?
   Aspen

10. Do you think you have a responsibility to care for the environment?
    Yes.
    learned perspective in life wouldnt otherwise have
    interesting things
    had

11. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
    less than would like
    every other weekend.
    hiking club -
    national parks
    BLM land

12. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
    none - big scale
    live in CO where made

13. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
    geographer - depends on place
    Boulder = positive relationships
    Ghana = electronics, recycling, pollution

14. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
    inclusive environmental ethic - not sure how
    everyone feels like they have input
    everyone

15. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
    loaded question: dichotomy = wrong
    Humans are part of nature just as nature part of
    how people operate, work together
    social science + landscape

16. What is your favorite place to be in nature?
    Aspen

17. Do you think you have a responsibility to care for the environment?
    Yes.
    learned perspective in life wouldnt otherwise have
    interesting things
    had

18. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
    less than would like
    every other weekend.
    hiking club -
    national parks
    BLM land

19. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
    none - big scale
    live in CO where made

20. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
    geographer - depends on place
    Boulder = positive relationships
    Ghana = electronics, recycling, pollution

21. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
    inclusive environmental ethic - not sure how
    everyone feels like they have input
    everyone

22. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
    loaded question: dichotomy = wrong
    Humans are part of nature just as nature part of
    how people operate, work together
    social science + landscape

23. What is your favorite place to be in nature?
    Aspen

24. Do you think you have a responsibility to care for the environment?
    Yes.
    learned perspective in life wouldnt otherwise have
    interesting things
    had

25. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
    less than would like
    every other weekend.
    hiking club -
    national parks
    BLM land

26. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
    none - big scale
    live in CO where made

27. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
    geographer - depends on place
    Boulder = positive relationships
    Ghana = electronics, recycling, pollution

28. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
    inclusive environmental ethic - not sure how
    everyone feels like they have input
    everyone

29. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
    loaded question: dichotomy = wrong
    Humans are part of nature just as nature part of
    how people operate, work together
    social science + landscape

30. What is your favorite place to be in nature?
    Aspen

31. Do you think you have a responsibility to care for the environment?
    Yes.
    learned perspective in life wouldnt otherwise have
    interesting things
    had

32. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
    less than would like
    every other weekend.
    hiking club -
    national parks
    BLM land

33. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
    none - big scale
    live in CO where made

34. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
    geographer - depends on place
    Boulder = positive relationships
    Ghana = electronics, recycling, pollution

35. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
    inclusive environmental ethic - not sure how
    everyone feels like they have input
    everyone

36. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
    loaded question: dichotomy = wrong
    Humans are part of nature just as nature part of
    how people operate, work together
    social science + landscape

37. What is your favorite place to be in nature?
    Aspen

38. Do you think you have a responsibility to care for the environment?
    Yes.
    learned perspective in life wouldnt otherwise have
    interesting things
    had

39. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
    less than would like
    every other weekend.
    hiking club -
    national parks
    BLM land

40. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
    none - big scale
    live in CO where made

41. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
    geographer - depends on place
    Boulder = positive relationships
    Ghana = electronics, recycling, pollution

42. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
    inclusive environmental ethic - not sure how
    everyone feels like they have input
    everyone

43. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
    loaded question: dichotomy = wrong
    Humans are part of nature just as nature part of
    how people operate, work together
    social science + landscape

44. What is your favorite place to be in nature?
    Aspen

45. Do you think you have a responsibility to care for the environment?
    Yes.
    learned perspective in life wouldnt otherwise have
    interesting things
    had

46. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
    less than would like
    every other weekend.
    hiking club -
    national parks
    BLM land

47. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
    none - big scale
    live in CO where made

48. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
    geographer - depends on place
    Boulder = positive relationships
    Ghana = electronics, recycling, pollution

49. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
    inclusive environmental ethic - not sure how
    everyone feels like they have input
    everyone

50. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
    loaded question: dichotomy = wrong
    Humans are part of nature just as nature part of
    how people operate, work together
    social science + landscape
Appendices
Survey
Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

- Cutting trees to build roads
  
  
- Cutting trees to make trails for tourism
  
  
- Cutting trees for housing
  
  
- Cutting trees for agriculture
  
  
- Cutting trees for factories
  
  
- Hunting/fishing for sport? For food?
  
  
- Hunting/fishing/farming on public land for personal use
  
  
- Hunting/fishing/farming in national parks for personal use
  
  
- Fencing off land for preservation purposes (no humans allowed). Natives?
Interview questions

1. What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?

2. Is nature important to you? Why?
   yes, our physical life support system, solitude, recreation, aesthetically

3. Do you love nature? Why?
   yes, what is keeping us alive.

4. How do you define “wilderness”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?) How do you define “civilization”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?

7. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?

8. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
Appendices

Survey (in Portuguese)

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

- Building roads

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- Making trails for tourism purposes

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- Cutting trees for housing

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- Cutting trees for agriculture

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- Hunting/ fishing for recreation. What about for food

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- Hunting/ fishing/ farming on public land for personal use

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- Hunting/ fishing/ farming on government land for personal use

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- Fencing off land for preservation purposes

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Interview questions (in Portuguese)

1. What do you do? Why? Background info?
2. What do you define as “wilderness”? How do you define “civilization”?
3. How often are you in nature for work? For recreation?
4. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
5. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
6. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
7. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?

"As a kid, take trek to river. Very outdoors butterflies, plants. Consperation passion"
Survey
Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

- Cutting trees to build roads
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - [ ]

- Cutting trees to make trails for tourism
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - [ ]

- Cutting trees for housing
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - [ ]

- Cutting trees for agriculture
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - [ ]

- Cutting trees for factories
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - [ ]

- Hunting/ fishing for sport? For food?
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - [ ]

- Hunting/ fishing/ farming on public land for personal use
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - [ ]

- Hunting/ fishing/ farming in national parks for personal use
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - [ ]

- Fencing off land for preservation purposes (no humans allowed). Natives?
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - [ ]

- [Handwritten note: Too limiting. Ignore all data.]

- [Handwritten note: Phone number: _______]

- [Handwritten note: _______]

- [Handwritten note: _______]
Interview questions

1. What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?
   - Grew up in Michigan, living outdoors most of the time
   - Passion for teenage years - appreciation for nature, attraction to nature
   - Activist for peace, support global environment, enviro protection of forests
   - Worked for, nuclear war, anti-nuclear war
   - Yes, foundation of what makes life worthwhile

2. Is nature important to you? Why?
   - Yes, it gives us what we need to survive
   - Yes, it handles even wildlife needs for humans

3. Do you love nature? Why?
   - Yes, it is handled even for better or for worse
   - Mixed feelings

4. How do you define “wilderness”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)
   - Protect it, connect with nature
   - Good or bad interaction?

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
   - Not often, work to protect it
   - Everything is excited before it

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
   - Don’t get out in it enough

7. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
   - Roughly - dominant industrial civilization

8. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
   - Reverse trend - not in my backyard - only my backyard

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
   - No, nature will take care of humans if we’re supposed to be part of it
Appendices

Survey

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

- Cutting trees to build roads
  - 1
  - 2
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  - 9
  - 10

- Cutting trees to make trails for tourism
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  - 2
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- Cutting trees for housing
  - 1
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- Cutting trees for agriculture
  - 1
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- Cutting trees for factories
  - 1
  - 2
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- Hunting/ fishing for sport? For food?
  - 1
  - 2
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- Hunting/ fishing/ farming on public land for personal use
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- Hunting/ fishing/ farming in national parks for personal use
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- Fencing off land for preservation purposes (no humans allowed). Natives?
  - 1
  - 2
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Interview questions

1. What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature? 
   Chicago wasn’t allowed in nature. Boulder to be as close as possible to it.
   True love drove me - best when nature protected me.

2. Is nature important to you? Why?
   Yes all things come from & rely on nature, including consciousness & peace of mind.

3. Do you love nature? Why?
   Yes, feel at home there.

4. How do you define “wilderness”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?) How do you define “civilization”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)
   Wilderness: uninterrupted by anything other than dirt road, places.
   Civilization: fucking shit walls, anything that has walls, anything that’s in the way, depression, smallness, angst, loss, entropy, lope.

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
   10% of time. Anywhere with trees.

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
   Can’t be in it enough. Impossible to point history to be in nature & protect nature simultaneously.

7. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
   Raping, unconsciously, as garbage can infinite resource. Bad.

8. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
   Bringing nature into civilization. All living beings in present & future.

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
   Nature. (Definite)
   We are an expression of nature - the source of the expression always more important than expression itself.
Appendices

Survey
Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

- Cutting trees to build roads
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- Cutting trees to make trails for tourism
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- Cutting trees for housing
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- Cutting trees for agriculture
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- Cutting trees for factories
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- Hunting/fishing for sport? For food?
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- Hunting/fishing/farming on public land for personal use
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- Hunting/fishing/farming in national parks for personal use
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- Fencing off land for preservation purposes (no humans allowed). Natives?
  - [ ] 1
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Interview questions

1. What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?
   - 60 acres woods/nature, stream, Long Island, nature boy
   - inst young children play in nature/unsocialized
   - PhD in Biology moved to Boulder, Rocky Mtns.

2. Is nature important to you? Why?
   - Yes, grew up in it, enviro educator - whole life
   - 18 yrs Dandle Ranch

3. Do you love nature? Why?
   - Nature is life - wouldn't live up

4. How do you define “wilderness”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?) How do you define “civilization”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)
   - Wilderness - natural areas owned by humans, set aside (unique to us)
   - National park system unique
   - Indian Peaks, RMNP = wilderness
   - Can't mess w/ it - positive
   - Too many ppl
   - Civilization - don't know - human beings living in world, conquering world

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
   - As much as can, day of nature, etc.

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
   - 100%

7. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
   - Some - well - others - destroying
   - Too many people - population
   - More than protection - bad

8. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
   - Kids growing up + exposed to it
   - Preservation of more open space
   - Restriction urban sprawl
   - People live in area

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
   - All part of eco systems of world
   - Being respected
   - Too many humans - on Earth
Appendices

Survey

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

- Cutting trees to build roads
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Cutting trees to make trails for tourism
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Cutting trees for housing
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Cutting trees for agriculture
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Cutting trees for factories
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Hunting/fishing for sport? For food?
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Hunting/fishing/farming on public land for personal use
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Hunting/fishing/farming in national parks for personal use
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Fencing off land for preservation purposes (no humans allowed). Natives?
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Thailand

- Tribe wanted rubber
- Profit

- Got rubber destroyed
- Not park headquarters

Didn't understand that only last
for short time.
1. What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?

- Boulder County -
  - Seasoned outreach
care
  - Boulder City -
  - Conservation

- W ENVS Masters LA - came to CO = skiing
- human
  - never want camp w/ fan
  - 13 months Maine outdoor program

2. Is nature important to you? Why?

- yes - all there is/where.
  - cannot separate selves from
  - a house or way of intelligent monkey

3. Do you love nature? Why?

- yes provides w/ "everything, survival"
  - wild place - only sense of place & connection can find

4. How do you define "wilderness"? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?) How do you define "civilization"? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)

- wild - separated/affected by modern human world, were part of it - I'm separated from it. (modern age), still some ppl exist in its all over world in pockets. synonymous positive

- organized community humans being alter not state of world for benefit

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?

- every weekend
- summer - after work

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?

- jaded - don't know want to
  - do pursue
  - don't know what
  - better in
  - hypertext

- nature all around us
  - all escape - can't escape

- diff b/w wilderness & nature

7. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?

- negatively unhealthy relationship

8. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?

- not done in away not seen as
  - piece, but must be integrated into everything, everything relies on healthy ecosystem
  - small-scale, if we can't
  - accept part of nature, nature humans

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?

- large-scale: ultimately doubt matter.
- human might able to make
tau bottle reach live until in
future until want live forever
- will die (lawn mow or von exploder)
  - nature will want into perpetuity

- MA - 35 mi. w/ Boston, 30 min outside
  - hidden woods

- 194
Appendices

Survey

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

- Cutting trees to build roads
  - [ ] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Cutting trees to make trails for tourism
  - [ ] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Cutting trees for housing
  - [ ] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Cutting trees for agriculture
  - [ ] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Cutting trees for factories
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- Hunting/fishing for sport? For food?
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- Hunting/fishing/farming on public land for personal use
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- Hunting/fishing/farming in national parks for personal use
  - [ ] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Fencing off land for preservation purposes (no humans allowed). Natives?
  - [ ] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Interview questions

1. What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?

   Maine school, Vermont studied ENVs hiking & camping nature young

2. Is nature important to you? Why?

   Yes - a lot of energy from it not environmentally connected to it

3. Do you love nature? Why?

   Yes, calms, feel connected to self & others outdoor interest

4. How do you define “wilderness”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?) How do you define “civilization”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)

   W - place w/o roads, buildings, human interaction (trails)
   C - humans settle (us) community, positive
   Place with no human interaction, beautiful, exciting & exciting
   Sanitar, Arctic

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?

   rarely weekly, living being not human/animal outside
   a park summer daily

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?

   not in it enough

7. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?

   To search different everywhere
   US - Boulder ppl interact often good

8. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?

   school in nature = everyone

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?

   humans universal - nature

   wouldn't want to live just in nature alone
Appendices

Survey

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

- Cutting trees to build roads
  - Scale: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - Rating: 5

- Cutting trees to make trails for tourism
  - Scale: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - Rating: 5

- Cutting trees for housing
  - Scale: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - Rating: 3

- Cutting trees for agriculture
  - Scale: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - Rating: 1

- Cutting trees for factories
  - Scale: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - Rating: 1

- Hunting/ fishing for sport? For food?
  - Scale: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - Rating: 3

- Hunting/ fishing/ farming on public land for personal use
  - Scale: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - Rating: 3

- Hunting/ fishing/ farming in national parks for personal use
  - Scale: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - Rating: 1

- Fencing off land for preservation purposes (no humans allowed). Natives?
  - Scale: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - Rating: 2

---

Parents influence on not perspective & what point realized not human connected to nature

catch & release - ppl

hat forest -> human use great public lands input

better make native ppl

vanya
Interview questions

1. What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?
   - always outside Georgia (Atlanta) or S of France Boulder grad END conservation planning

2. Is nature important to you? Why?
   - #1 people part of natural community should be imp't to everyone

3. Do you love nature? Why?
   - thoroughly love totally interconnected "living yourself"

4. How do you define “wilderness”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?) How do you define “civilization”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)
   - very little-deer in Amazon Basin, Congo, Alaska, Russia

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
   - C - post agric. evolution shift human/nature less open space no parks

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
   - inevitable need to be unplugged

7. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
   - mostly in museum exhibit behind glass way most ppl interact little true nature

8. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
   - kids no limits connect w/ nature in depth "wilding" of urban place bring lost areas into cities

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
   - were the same thing.
### Appendices
#### Survey

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

1. **Cutting trees to build roads**
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2. **Cutting trees to make trails for tourism**
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3. **Cutting trees for housing**
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4. **Cutting trees for agriculture**
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5. **Cutting trees for factories**
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6. **Hunting/ fishing for sport? For food?**
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7. **Hunting/ fishing/ farming on public land for personal use**
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8. **Hunting/ fishing/ farming in national parks for personal use**
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9. **Fencing off land for preservation purposes (no humans allowed). Natives?**
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199
Interview questions

1. What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?
   
   Boulder - job
   
   Colorado - place

2. Is nature important to you? Why?
   
   Absolutely. refuge, place for inspiration (rejuvenation)

3. Do you love nature? Why?
   
   Yes. beauty. power.

4. How do you define “wilderness”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?) How do you define “civilization”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)
   
   wilderness = place where hand of man not apparent, untouched, undisturbed. wild - roots of it - designated wilderness areas, national parks, etc. wilderness very positive - great thing, defensive - worth fighting for.

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
   
   weekly/daily - personally - can find anywhere you are

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
   
   asthma after Hayman fires / CO flood dam saturated basement.

7. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
   
   - enjoyment, play, appreciation
   - taking it for granted - lack appreciation, abuse

8. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
   
   Boulder - city/county
   
   - open space - more access, trails, use
   - get people enjoying it
   - regionally - continued efforts to expose kids/early age to nature
   - youth + Boulder pop benefit nature benefits.

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
   
   one in the same - not separate. realized over time - evolution of ecology helped.
Appendices

Survey

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

- Cutting trees to build roads
  
  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10

- Cutting trees to make trails for tourism
  
  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10

- Cutting trees for housing
  
  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10

- Cutting trees for agriculture
  
  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10

- Cutting trees for factories
  
  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10

- Hunting/ fishing for sport? For food?
  
  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10

- Hunting/ fishing/ farming on public land for personal use
  
  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10

- Hunting/ fishing/ farming in national parks for personal use
  
  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10

- Fencing off land for preservation purposes (no humans allowed). Natives?
  
  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10
Interview questions

1. What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?
   - Wyoming, small town, parents outdoors
   - NOLS grad, hunting & fishing at wild game
   - School in Colorado, broke neck, wrote book for disability
   - Int Business & Marketing Scandinavian studies - Sweden

2. Is nature important to you? Why?
   Yes, connection special, keep us alive, balance climate, ozone, carbon

3. Do you love nature? Why?
   Yes, some

4. How do you define “wilderness”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?) How do you define “civilization”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)
   W = space plants & animals live outside of civilization interrupting too much
   L = less sports all over small places,Not parks, sanctuaries etc warn tiny inside
   C = collective people don’t like as much as nature, as whole destroying life

5. How many are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
   Summer 5/week trails, hiking, fishing
   Winter not so much anything away from city

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
   All problems at work applicable to nature

7. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
   A lot respect it, gain a lot others take advantage of it, lack of appreciation, what is it does for them

8. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
   - A giant epidemic to wipe out 3/4 of pop or more
   - More education & better understanding
   - Social change - must go to work of each person benefits everyone & nature

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
   We are part of nature. Nature more important in grand scheme of it, we are just part eventually flushed out by Gaia
Appendices

Survey

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

- Cutting trees to build roads
  - 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10

- Cutting trees to make trails for tourism
  - 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10

- Cutting trees for housing
  - 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10

- Cutting trees for agriculture
  - 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10

- Cutting trees for factories
  - 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10

- Hunting/ fishing for sport? For food?
  - 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10

- Hunting/ fishing/ farming on public land for personal use
  - 2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10

- Hunting/ fishing/ farming in national parks for personal use
  - 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10

- Fencing off land for preservation purposes (no humans allowed). Natives?
  - 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10

already
trapping of
indigenous
Interview questions

1. What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?
   - for ranch Illinois, showing cattle small town
   - summer camp Colorado – love mtns, outdoors
   - Colorado College – political science, ENVS
   - Peace Corp in Paraguay, environmental conservation
     wanted give back locally, zwaste communities

2. Is nature important to you? Why?
   - Yes interconnected food, spirituality, peace, Serenity
     all one universe, part of it

3. Do you love nature? Why?
   - Yes. Same

4. How do you define “wilderness”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?) How do you define “civilization”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)
   - pristine areas, untouched by humankind, ability to protect, quite
   - where communities, ppl, local gov, feel complexity, balance
   - civil state, all parts of world now, all ppl no matter
   - What state tribes
   - Alaska, RMNP

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
   - work – 0% events
   - fun – 50% time
   - outside of civilization
   - getting to hills
   - trails, skiing, go for a walk

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
   - natural cold, draft
   - safety of dangerous animals
   - wild disasters (floods, Boulder)

7. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
   - a lot of ppl not as mindful
   - more ppl are aware in CO, luckily
   - many distractions (technology), ppl less connected
   - local policy, require ppl to recycle compost
   - more business responsibility (safe, not toxic)
   - for common good, global good

8. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
   - more business, responsibility
   - for common good, global good

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
   - see it all as one
   - nature more important cant have humans w/o nature
Appendices
Survey (in Portuguese)

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

- Building roads depends more abundant ok depends on country

- Making trails for tourism purposes alternative possible

- Cutting trees for housing alternative

- Cutting trees for agriculture not an issue

- Cutting trees for factories steel instead

- Hunting/ fishing for recreation? What about for food

- Hunting/ fishing/ farming on public land for personal use

- Hunting/ fishing/ farming on government land for personal use

- Fencing off land for preservation purposes

Can't answer w/ motives
Interview questions (in Portuguese)

1. What do you do? Why? Background info?
2. What do you define as “wilderness”? How do you define “civilization”?
3. How often are you in nature for work? For recreation?
4. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
5. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
6. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
7. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
Appendices

Survey (in Portuguese)

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

- Building roads
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Making trails for tourism purposes
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Cutting trees for housing
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Cutting trees for agriculture
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Cutting trees for factories
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Hunting/ fishing for recreation? What about for food
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Hunting/ fishing/ farming on public land for personal use
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Hunting/ fishing/ farming on government land for personal use
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Fencing off land for preservation purposes
  
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

natives displaced
Interview questions (in Portuguese)

1. What do you do? Why? Background info?
2. What do you define as “wilderness”? How do you define “civilization”?
3. How often are you in nature for work? For recreation?
4. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
5. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
6. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
7. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?

Humans are nature

Every 51 is a vote

Farming philosophy = "all one big circle"

Nature is important because weather, creatures (coyotes, racoons, foxes) all live together.

7 plant 60% animals

6 bugs

6% mother nature
### Appendices

**Survey (in Portuguese)**

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

- **Building roads**
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 [6]

- **Making trails for tourism purposes**
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- **Cutting trees for housing**
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- **Cutting trees for agriculture**
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- **Cutting trees for factories**
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- **Hunting/fishing for recreation? What about for food**
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 [8]

- **Hunting/fishing/farming on public land for personal use**
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 [8]

- **Hunting/fishing/farming on government land for personal use**
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- **Fencing off land for preservation purposes**
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Interview questions (in Portuguese)

1. What do you do? Why? Background info?
2. What do you define as “wilderness”? How do you define “civilization”?
3. How often are you in nature for work? For recreation?
4. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
5. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
6. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
7. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{human} & > \text{tree} \\
\text{intellect vs. intuition} & > \text{farsight} \\
1+1 & = 2
\end{align*} \]

Why nature imp't - 100 mi any direction
Imp't to business, weather (global warming)
He likes the mountains

Great gift

Buy local more serene
Appendices
Survey (in Portuguese)

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

- Building roads
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Making trails for tourism purposes
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Cutting trees for housing
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Cutting trees for agriculture
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Cutting trees for factories
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Hunting/ fishing for recreation? What about for food
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Hunting/ fishing/ farming on public land for personal use
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Hunting/ fishing/ farming on government land for personal use
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Fencing off land for preservation purposes
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Interview questions (in Portuguese)

1. What do you do? Why? Background info?
2. What do you define as “wilderness”? How do you define “civilization”? Any group or kind of life away from society?
3. How often are you in nature for work? For recreation?
4. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
5. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
6. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
7. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?

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nature impt - yes to preserve world. cant keep living same.
Interview questions (in Portuguese)

1. What do you do? Why? Background info?
2. What do you define as "wilderness"? How do you define "civilization"?
3. How often are you in nature for work? For recreation?
4. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
5. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
6. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
7. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?

2. Minimal human influence, unnumbered homes

3. Nature impact by humans, all good & bad

Nature

Every day

Kid loved nature

Get hike

3. Nature important

1. Soothing, calming to stress/pressure

2. Don't want to be made by laws of nature

4. More school gardens human experience

Humans interact

Nature ultimately prevail

Human being more important in completing circle back to God.
Appendices

Survey (in Portuguese)

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

- Building roads
  - [Score: 5]

- Making trails for tourism purposes
  - [Score: 0]

- Cutting trees for housing
  - [Score: 4]

- Cutting trees for agriculture
  - [Score: 0]

- Cutting trees for factories
  - [Score: 1]

- Hunting/fishing for recreation. What about for food
  - [Score: 9]

- Hunting/fishing/farming on public land for personal use
  - [Score: 9]

- Hunting/fishing/farming on government land for personal use
  - [Score: 9]

- Fencing off land for preservation purposes
  - [Score: 7]
Interview questions (in Portuguese)

1. What do you do? Why? Background info?
2. What do you define as "wilderness"? How do you define "civilization"?
3. How often are you in nature for work? For recreation?
4. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
5. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
6. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
7. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?

Sustainable at farmers market
Arizona farm all life

Humans = supreme race
Christian - Bible says God will provide for humans.
should train all wild animals.

Nature important as food source
Nature = every living thing
Appendices

Survey (in Portuguese)

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

- Building roads

- Making trails for tourism purposes

- Cutting trees for housing

- Cutting trees for agriculture

- Cutting trees for factories

- Hunting/fishing for recreation. What about for food

- Hunting/fishing/farming on public land for personal use

- Hunting/fishing/farming on government land for personal use

- Fencing off land for preservation purposes
Interview questions (in Portuguese)

1. What do you do? Why? Background info?
2. What do you define as “wilderness”? How do you define “civilization”?
3. How often are you in nature for work? For recreation?
4. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
5. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
6. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
7. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?

2. Intact ecosystem not unduly affected by humans we're part of system civilization: human interaction with nature that world

3. Subdue nature (perception media) bad

A. Frost, lack of row

nature: III

1. Solace
2. Need eat, live, children

best agricultural work w/ nature
Appendices

Survey (in Portuguese)

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

- Building roads

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- Making trails for tourism purposes

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- Cutting trees for housing

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- Cutting trees for agriculture

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- Cutting trees for factories

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- Hunting/ fishing for recreation. What about for food

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- Hunting/ fishing/ farming on public land for personal use

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- Hunting/ fishing/ farming on government land for personal use

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- Fencing off land for preservation purposes

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Interview questions (in Portuguese)

1. What do you do? Why? Background info?
2. What do you define as “wilderness”? How do you define “civilization”?
3. How often are you in nature for work? For recreation?
4. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
5. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
6. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
7. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?

Nature wouldn’t be here w/o it.
Everyone plant more fruit trees

Yes, nature imp. answers to sustainable civilization
produce way of life. Minic it. Influence

Yes love nature, we all come from nature.
Happiest when connect w/ nature
Appendices

Survey (in Portuguese)

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

- Building roads

- Making trails for tourism purposes

- Cutting trees for housing

- Cutting trees for agriculture

- Cutting trees for factories

- Hunting/fishing for recreation. What about for food

- Hunting/fishing/farming on public land for personal use

- Hunting/fishing/farming on government land for personal use

- Fencing off land for preservation purposes

(Handwritten notes: need to sell produce, all one thing)
Interview questions (in Portuguese)

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Neither

Yes, not important to pay the bills

Connected

Yes, love it, can’t separate, beautiful, tastes good/shell good

Hard to see interconnected

Cultural information any education enjoyed
Appendices

Survey (in Portuguese)

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

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### Appendices

**Survey (in Portuguese)**

Please rank the different types of interactions with nature by determining what is acceptable and what is unacceptable to you on a scale of 1 to 10: (10 being most acceptable and 1 being least acceptable).

- **Building roads**
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - Why
    - Acceptable
  - Sometimes
  - Needless
  - Sometimes

- **Making trails for tourism purposes**
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - Why
    - Greater value
  - Value being ppl wood ideally minimize

- **Cutting trees for housing**
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - Why
    - Should last longer than tree wouldn't

- **Cutting trees for agriculture**
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - Why
    - Usually not necessary

- **Cutting trees for factories**
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - Why
    - Manageable practice key not necessarily

- **Hunting/fishing for recreation. What about for food**
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- **Hunting/fishing/farming on public land for personal use**
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- **Hunting/fishing/farming on government land for personal use**
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- **Fencing off land for preservation purposes**
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - Why
    - Depends
    - Native conserving
Interview questions (in Portuguese)

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