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, Barrocão 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 Barrocão. 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 Barrocão, 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 Iguaçu 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>.
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 pubic 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).
Question 1: What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brazil</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Professors</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Desde criança ligado a natureza: boyscout, curso de agronomia” “since I was little I have been tied to nature: boy scouts, agronomy class (BP1).”</td>
<td>influence of parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>família rural</em> rural family</td>
<td>“I am from Germany, there is not a lot of nature left, I didn’t grow up in that much nature” (CP3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“grew up in nature, very rural/agricultural area” (CP2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Students</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grew up with animals, swim team (more encompassing) “desde criança” since I was little</td>
<td>“I grew up camping, in the outdoors. Interested in how things work” (CS2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environmenta lists</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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>
<td>“I never travelled with my family but grew a passion for nature in my teenage years. Activist in Green Peace, and Rocky Flatts. Travel to Nicaragua and Soviet Union.” (CEN2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“rola, fazenda, trilha” garden, farm, trail (BEN3)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Farmers</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Não estudei, só alfabetização” “I did not study, just literacy. “Acostumado a morar aqui. Quero que os filhos saiam para fora 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>
<td></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>
<td>I grew up farming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Muitos filhos, muitos morrem jovens” many children, many die young</td>
<td>“I married into this mess”, grew up on reservation (CF1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“I grew up in the mountains. My whole life I have enjoyed being outside.” (CF3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“We are accidental farmers. Wanted semi-large rural garden” (CF5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“I am a fourth generation farmer. Family tradition” (CF6,10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“I have been gardening since 12 and loved it.” (CF9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Question 2: Is nature important to you? Why? Do you love nature? Why?</strong></td>
<td><strong>Brazil</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Professors</strong></td>
<td>“Bem estar, beleza, tranquilo, calma, paz” good health, beauty, tranquility, calm, peace</td>
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<td></td>
<td>“Sobrevivência. Deixar coisas para nossos filhos” survival. Leave things for our children (BP1)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>“A forma romântica é belíssima.” In a romantic and beautiful form. “o segredo para melhorar saúde” The secret for better health (BP2)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>“Sou natureza” I am nature (BP5)</td>
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<td>“Gosto do contato, do espírito” I like the contact, spirit (BP7)</td>
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<td>“Base de fornecimento, recursos” it is the foundation, resources (BP8)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Students</strong></td>
<td>“Não sei como explicar, paz, afinidade” I don’t know how to explain, peace, affinity (BS 7)</td>
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<td>“Liberdade, coisa divina, relaxar” freedom, divine thing, relax</td>
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<td>“Dependente dela”, refúgio, bonita I am dependent on her, refuge, pretty (BS9)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Environmenta lists</strong></td>
<td>“Natureza sou eu” Nature is me (BEN2)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>“Faca parte dela e ela faz parte de mim” I am part of her and she is part of me (BEN3)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>“própria sobrevivência” my own survival (BEN4)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Farmers</strong></td>
<td>“Linda, beleza” pretty, beauty (BF1)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>“Amo morar aqui. Nasceu, crescer aqui. Demais velho para mudar à cidade. gostaria que filhos ficassem para trabalhar na roça” I love living here. I was born, grew up here. I am too old to move to the city. I would like my</td>
</tr>
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</table>
| | | “Nature is important because it pays the
children to stay here to work in the plantation (BF3). Identidade 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>Brazil</th>
<th>United States</th>
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</table>
| **Professors** | | “Civilization: used to displace people, delegitimize people’s livelihood” (CP4)
| “A civilização foi criado na natureza, não se pode separar” Civilization was made in nature, you cannot separate them. | “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) |
| “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) | “It’s destructive to see wilderness as pure for relationship with nature, problematic to forget wilderness is a social construction” (CP4) |
| “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) | “Pure nature doesn’t exist, entire surface of earth is urbanized. Able to map and define everywhere.” (CP1) |
| “Natureza intocada existe mas é raro” Untouched nature exists but it is rare. (BP7) | “I am worried that in order to feel refreshed people must invade these natural spaces- lost this in Europe a long time ago” (CP3) |
| “Deus sempre perdoa, homem às vezes, natureza sempre cobra” God always forgives, man sometimes, nature Always charges (BP5) | “wilderness- being alone/ apart in a good way, separated from society” (CP2) |
| **Students** | | “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) |
| Wilderness: “tudo o que o homem não tocava” Everything man did not touch (BS1) | “Wilderness: can hike around and not see anyone for extended periods of time. Civilization: concrete jungle, negative feelings” (CS4) |
| “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) | “Wilderness: step beyond national park, margins of world, survival, out of |
| 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)  
| Environment lists  
“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 is anywhere without many people” (CEN2)  
“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.” (CEN4)  
| Farmers  
“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” (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) | element. Civilization: organizations of human beings, pretentious, proper looking down on ancient civilizations” (CS5)  
“Wilderness has two definitions. Big W and little w. W is congressionally approved set aside for distinct purpose while w is an idea amorphous thing.” (CS8)  
“Wilderness has two definitions. Big W and little w. W is congressionally approved set aside for distinct purpose while w is an idea amorphous thing.” (CS8) |
**Question 4: How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?**

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<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 (CP4)</td>
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<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>“Trabalhar, fazenda” work, farm</td>
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<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>“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>Environment 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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<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>
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<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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<tr>
<td><strong>Professors</strong></td>
<td>“Problemas surgem das pessoas criados 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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<td>nenhuma</td>
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<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>
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<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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<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” (CS4)</td>
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for life on Earth. Mother nature will win and humans will be forced to change or die.” (CS5)
“Can’t take long shower, feel guilty. Ethics” (CS7)

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<tr>
<th>Environmenta lists</th>
<th>“Mosquitos, chuva” flies, rain (BEN3)</th>
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<td>“Concentração da vida cultural nas grandes 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)</td>
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<td>“Problemas causados pelas pessoas” Problems caused by humans themselves. (BEN7)</td>
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<td>“I dislike how you can’t get to nature without driving” (CEN1)</td>
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| 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) |

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<th>Question 6: How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?</th>
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<td><strong>Brazil</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Professors</td>
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<tr>
<td>“Não respeitam, jogam lixo” Don’t respect, throw trash (BP1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>“Forma de ganhar dinheiro” A way of making money (BP2)</td>
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| **United States**                                                                                                  |
| Professors                                                                                                       |
| “Virtually. My son thinks the virtual world is way better. Nature cannot compete” “Nature is separate thing to be experienced in leisure time.” (CP1) |
| “It differs. In general well but some people are destroying nature which is bad” (CP2) |

29
| **Students** | “Beneficio próprio, só retirar” own benefit, only taking away (BS1)  
“Muito pouco” very little (BS2)  
“Horível, péssima, uso abusivo” horrible, heavy, abusive use (BS3)  
“Extraindo da natureza, consumo, sociedade capitalista quer mais que a natureza oferece” extracting from nature, consuming, capitalist society wants more than nature offers (BS5) | “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)  
“Nature is seen as a ‘vacay’ spot. Interact with it as a separate entity” (CS1)  
“Good, bust most people I know use nature as an escape. People in Peru sustain life, spiritual with nature.” (CS3)  
“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) |
| **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)  
“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)  
“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) | “Exploiting, raping, garbage can, infinite toy” (CEN3)  
Improving- people are caring more  
“Roughly, dominant paradigm industrial civilization” (CEN2) |
| **Farmers** | “Histórias se perdem e valores se perdem” Losing history you lose values.  
“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 children. They don’t respect their parents and they throw trash when the parents said not to.  
“We subdue nature, or have the perception that we do, which is bad” (CF6)  
“Not enough people interact with it, hunters are into conservation because in nature all the time” (CF1). |
Question 7: What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?

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<tr>
<td><strong>Professors</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>“Políticas públicas, mudanças de hábitos” public politics, habit changes (BP1)</td>
<td>“The U.S. is done, we need to tread lightly but can’t tell the rest of the world no” (CP3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Investir em educação, regras rígidas” invest in education, strict rules.</td>
<td>“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.” (CP1)</td>
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<td>“Preservar natureza para que quando os humanos realizarem como é importante, ainda existe” Preserve nature so that when humans realize how important it is it still exists (BP2)</td>
<td>“More communities in U.S. become more like Boulder with opportunities to walk/bike with shrubs and stream for physical and mental health” (CP3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Educação formal e familiar” public and private education (BP4)</td>
<td>“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” (CP4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reciclagem, diminuir carros, população recycle, reduce cars, population</td>
<td>“Greater monetary incentives” (CP9)</td>
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<tr>
<td>“Trabalhar com crianças e estudantes, dizer a verdade. 10-12 anos curiosos, interessados mas 18+ anos não interessados, não têm perguntas” 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. (BP10)</td>
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<td>Todos beneficiaram we all benefit</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Students</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>“Políticas publicas” public politics (BS2)</td>
<td>“Better access to nature and cheaper because not everyone can afford to pay for national parks” (CS1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>“Resposta rápida, educação na escolar” Rapid response, school education (BS3)</td>
<td>“Set aside land to not be exploited, exploit land you do in sustainable manner, regulation, research” (CS2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Mudança cultural” Cultural change (BS7)</td>
<td>“It has to be bigger than local, need big scale changes. Get involved in ecological restoration, plat native grasses, facilitate natural ecosystems” (CS5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>“Áreas de preservação, educação ambiental, explorar com controle, mundo total” Preservation areas, environmental education, explore with</td>
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control, the entire world (BS8)  

**Environmentalist**  

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

“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)  

“Crianças, educação” children, education (BEN3)  

“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)  

“I realized that over time education of ecology helped. I grew up seeing humans and nature as separate but now I believe they are one in the same thing” (CEN8)  

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)  

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

“Bring nature into civilization” (CEN3)  

“Jaded and embittered- tried 15 yrs to educate youth and develop nature education integrated with no progress. Need environmentally literate, aware people” (CEN5)  

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

“Buy local” (CF2)  

“More school gardens, human experience” (CF5)  

“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)  

“Educação escolar. Estrada primeira necessidade, saúde pública.” School education. Street is the first need. Public health. (BF4)  

“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)  

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

“Temos que dançar com a natureza- ir em torno de uma montanha contra” I value people’s development more than trees (CP4)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Students</strong></th>
<th><strong>Environmenta lists</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Seres humanos mas não vivem sem ela” Humans but we would not live without her (BS9)</td>
<td>“Humanos estão dentro da natureza, complemento parte” Humans are inside of nature, a complementary part (BEN6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“A natureza é um grande mosaico. Natureza sem homem não tem ninguém para perceber a natureza. Não tem o conceito da natureza” nature is a grand mosaic. Nature without man does not have anyone to perceive it. It does not have the concept of nature (BS4)</td>
<td>“Somos todos um” we are all one (EN 7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Natureza porque ela estava antes que os humanos chegaram” Nature because she was here before humans arrived (BS1)</td>
<td>“Seres humanos são parte mas no momento de doença” Human beings are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Ela sobreviveria sem nós” She would survive without us (BS6)</td>
<td>“Humanos estão dentro da natureza, complemento parte” Humans are inside of nature, a complementary part (BEN6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Igual, somos parte do ciclo” Equal, we are part of the cycle (BS7)</td>
<td>“Seremos todos um” we are all one (EN 7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Seremos todos um” we are all one (EN 7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>“através dela”</strong> We need to dance with nature- go around a mountain versus through it (BP 2)</td>
<td>“Nature is more important. We are an expression of nature- the source of the expression is always more important than the expression itself” (CEN3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Os dois, fazemos parte da natureza” Both, we are part of nature (BP1)</td>
<td>“Nature. Will take care of humans if we’re supposed to be part of the mix” (CEN2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Natureza. O planeta vai continuar existindo sem humanos” Nature. The planet will continue without humans (BP3)</td>
<td>“Humans are more important because I am a human” (CS4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Natureza é a fonte” Nature is the source (BP6)</td>
<td>“I care about humans, nature can go on without humans.”(CS 3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>“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)</td>
<td>“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)</td>
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<td>“Humans are part of nature. Nature is more important because it benefits humans more than humans benefit it” (CS5)</td>
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<td>“Nature is more important. We are an expression of nature- the source of the expression is always more important than the expression itself” (CEN3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Farmers</strong></td>
<td>“<em>Tudo é natureza</em>” Everything is nature <em>(BF1)</em></td>
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<td>“We’re the same thing” <em>(CEN6)</em></td>
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<td>“A human is more important than a tree because humans have intellect while nature has only intuition” <em>(CF2)</em></td>
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<td>“Humans will ultimately prevail because human beings are more important in completing the circle back to God” <em>(CF5)</em></td>
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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 Barrocaõ 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 Barrocaõ 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 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 to 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 ¾ 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

- Derrubar floresta para fazer trilhas para fins de turismo

- Derrubar floresta para construir habitações

- Derrubar floresta para a agricultura

- Derriubar floresta para construir as fábricas

- Caça / pesca para recreação? Para alimentação?

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

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

- 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).

- 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?
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 define “civilization”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)
7. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
8. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
9. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
10. 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 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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- 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?)
   - permacultura
   - construções rurais
   - desde criança ligado à natureza
   - esporte náutico
   - boy scout
   - curso de agronomia

2. Como você definiria o termo “natureza”? Como você definiria o termo “civilização”? (paradoxo)
   - fonte de vida principal
   - mais civilização = mais necessidade
   - mais prejuízo à natureza

3. Com que frequência você está em meio à natureza como parte do seu trabalho? E para recreação?
   - sempre
   - fim de semana + propriedade agrícola

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?
   - não respeitam
   - jogam lixo praia
   - desrespeito total
   - ruim

5. Quais os problemas relacionados com a natureza que você tem na sua vida pessoal?
   - problema sejam das pessoas
   - creado pelo próprio homem
   - flooding

6. Que mudanças locais você acredita que podem ser feitas para melhorar a relação homem-natureza? Quem se beneficiaria dessas mudanças?
   - políticas públicas (lixo, poluição)
   - mudança de hábitos (consumo)
   - todo mundo é principalmente

7. Que você considera mais importante: os seres humanos ou a natureza? Ou nenhum dos dois?
   - os dois, fez parte da natureza, respeite
**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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- **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?)
   *Biologia*
   - zoologia de contador
   - afinidade com gosto animais, pesquisa vertebrados

2. Como você definiria o termo “natureza”? Como você definiria o termo “civilização”?
   - o conjunto de organismos que vivem em interação com a terra, rios, ambientes
   - comunidades urbanas reunidas com aspectos comuns

3. Com que frequência você está em meio a natureza como parte do seu trabalho? E para recreação?
   - pelo menos 1 vez cada 15 dias
   - palestra serpentes
   - gosta de 1 vez a semana

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?
   - igual que todos eles
   - muita gente vê a natureza como forma de ganhar dinheiro, é difícil para ganhar
   - áreas degradadas e turistas
   - prefeitos de áreas

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?
   - investir em educação
   - leis rígidas controlar
   - todos beneficiar

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

---

Need to preserve nature so that when humans realize how important it is it will still exist.

If you take away humans to preserve nature you dont have nature anymore. you have nature into an aspect of it which is human.
**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**
  - 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**
  - 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? Porque faz isso? (Porque é a natureza importante para você?)
   - agronomia
   - vagas
   - desde pequena
   - gostava escola

2. Como você definiria o termo “natureza”? Como você definiria o termo “civilização”?
   - número evoluções
   - interferências humanas

3. Com que frequência você está em meio à natureza como parte do seu trabalho? E para recreação?
   - 4/ meses pesquisa
   - 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 geração
   - preservar
   - explorar
   - melhorar

5. Quais os problemas relacionados com a natureza que você tem na sua vida pessoal?
   - nenhum
   - 55 beneficiários
   - felicidade maior
   - não gote 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
   - educação familiar - privada
   - todo ecossistema - incluindo home

7. Que você considera mais importante: os seres humanos ou a natureza? Ou nenhum dos dois?
   - natureza
   - planeta vai continuara existindo
   - ser humanos
   - cultural
   - human-nature linked
Inquérito
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o Corte de árvores para a agricultura

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o Corte de árvores para as fábricas

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

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

o Escolhas de terras para fins de preservação

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
**Perguntas da entrevista**

1. Que foi sua formação na universidade? Que aula ensenha? Geografia? Educação?

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?

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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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69
Perguntas da entrevista

1. Que é seu trabalho? Porque faz isso? (Porque é a natureza importante para você?)
   - sistema integrado produção
   - agronimo
   - bom
   - ruim
   - agricultor

2. Como você definiria o termo "natureza"? Como você definiria o termo "civilização"?
   - homem ocupando espacial
   - evolução do homem
   - bem-estar

3. Com que frequência você está em meio à natureza como parte do seu trabalho? E para recreação?
   - trabalho é refração
   - cavalos
   - 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 boa
   - falta educação
   - esquecem que são parte de natureza
   - falta é nossa casa

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

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
   - todos nós
   - natureza astral

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).

- **Construção de estradas**
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 [X] 9 10

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

- **Corte de árvores para construir habitações**
  1 2 3 4 5 [X] 7 8 9 10

- **Corte de árvores para agricultura**
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 [X] 9 10

- **Corte de árvores para as fábricas**
  1 2 [X] 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

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

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

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

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

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

matemática
físico nuclear

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

vida
sistema fechado de
pura vida

método de conviver grupos
junta - defesa
comunidade
pelo pagar

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

8/10 mora próxima praia filho 4

fin de semana
pensar
descansar

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 ruin

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

1:0

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

todos

lixo - cuidar melhor
educação voltado natureza

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

natureza é o fonte.

if you take out human/civilization from nature think about the hole it was created in. cant separate it.
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

- Fazer trilhas para fins de turismo

- Corte de árvores para construir habitações

- Corte de árvores para a agricultura

- Corte de árvores para as fábricas

- Caça / pesca para recreação

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

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

- Escolhas de terras para fins de preservação
Perguntas da entrevista

1. Que é seu trabalho? Porque faz isso? (Porque é a natureza importante para você?)
   - Nutrição animalista
   - Zootecnia
   - Ciência animal
   - Desinfecção animal
   - Trabalha com animais
   - Depende dele

2. Como você definiria o termo “natureza”? Como você definiria o termo “civilização”?
   - Vida
   - Expressão mais puro da vida
   - Processo de evolução da vida

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

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?
   - Destruindo
   - Beneficio próprio
   - Curto prazo

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

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

7. Que você considera mais importante: os seres humanos ou a natureza? Ou nenhum dos dois?
   - Os dois
   - Convívio harmonioso
   - Uso e preservação
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

- Fazer trilhas para fins de turismo

- Derrubar floresta para construir habitações

- Derrubar floresta para a agricultura

- Derrubar floresta para construir as fábricas

- Caça / pesca para recreação

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

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

- Escolhas de terras para fins de preservação
Perguntas da entrevista
1. Que é seu trabalho? Que é seu 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?

- aumento pop e tecnologia
  - confusão sobre natureza
  - trava trabalhos
  - leves
  - reorganizar espaços de natureza
  - gente está tarde?

- educação ambiental
  - resíduos
  - usar informação/pesquisa tornar a prática

naturaleza intocado - existe mais é raro
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

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

1. Que é seu trabalho? Que é seu 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?

Usam mais recursos naturais que preferiria?

Ainda existe recursos, pessoas não sentem falta.

Lixo - melhor gestão,

toda população / ambiente

Humanas ligadas 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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- 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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1. O que é sua religião? Se não tivesse nenhuma, como você se sentiria?”

2. Você acredita que a natureza é um ser vivo? Por quê?

3. Como você define a natureza? (Por exemplo, o que significa para você estar em negócios com a natureza como parte do seu trabalho?)

4. Como você acredita que a natureza é definida no termo "civilização"?

5. Escreva suas opiniões sobre a natureza.

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

7. Qual é a mudança local que você acredita que pode ser feita para melhorar a relação homem-natureza? Qual se beneficiaria dessas mudanças?

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

9. Como você acha que os seres humanos interagem com a natureza nos dias de hoje? Por que?

10. Você acha que a natureza é uma interação boa ou ruim?

11. Se você escrever mais, o que você acha que obra mais de leitura ou trabalho é o mais eficaz para melhorar a situação de leitura? Por que?

12. Trabalhar mais é verdade. O trabalho é justamente o que o filósofo considera um ser humano.

13. O que você considera mais eficaz para melhorar a situação de leitura: ouvir ou ler mais?

14. O que você acha que obra mais de leitura ou trabalho é o mais eficaz para melhorar a situação de leitura?
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
  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

- Corte de árvores para contruir 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 terras públicas para uso pessoal
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- 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? Porque faz isso? (Porque é a natureza importante para você?)
   estudante sempre gostei da natureza ela já estava
   falta consciência o casa e escola

2. Como você definiria o termo "natureza"? Como você definiria o termo "civilização"?
   todo o que o homem não tocava
   forma correta educado direito sociedade

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 (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?
   ruim benefício próprio. retira. não dá

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

6. Que mudanças locais você acredita que podem ser feitas para melhorar a relação homem-natureza? Quem se beneficiaria dessas mudanças?
   própria pessoal
   demonstrar benefícios e tilhar e 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**
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 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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- 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?)
   engenheiro agrônomo
   muito importante
   beleza
   animais, plantas

2. Como você definiria o termo “natureza”? Como você definiria o termo “civilização”?
   tudo que não envolver
   não tem participação do
   homem
   mal necessário
   consumo

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
   campo
   relaxar
   recreação
   brincar
   exercício

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
   grafitar
   jogar lixo
   muito
   não

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

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

- **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**
  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? Porque faz isso? (Porque é a natureza importante para você?)
   engenheiro agronomia
   família - maior muito importante base da vida

2. Como você definiria o termo “natureza”? Como você definiria o termo “civilização”?
   todo local que tem pouco interferencia humano / pessoas moram mesmo local habitos semelhante

3. Com que frequência você está em meio à natureza como parte do seu trabalho? E para recreação?
   trabalho constante diária
   todo final 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, pesma uso ativo

5. Quais os problemas relacionados com a natureza que você tem na sua vida pessoal?
   chove, encosta, casa cai do
   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
   no futuro longe - mais coisas beneficiaria

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Que é seu trabalho? Que é seu 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)
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8. O que você considera mais importante: os seres humanos ou a natureza? Ou nenhum dos dois?

5. Tirar matéria prima antes huic respeto para natureza boa - recursos são para tirar ruim - explorando demais
   sentido clássico - a vivência
   5 perdendo esta perspectiva

6. Hábitos cotidianos
   separação lixo, poluição, animal não

7. Educação - desde pequeno até adulto
   mulher forma de viver
   políticas públicas
   todos beneficiaríam - idealmente
   equilíbrio recursos - homem
   na universidade
   ler

8. ser humano é natureza também
   só também tem capacidade de pensar
   natureza sem homem - não tem ninguém para perceber a natureza, não tem conceito de natureza.
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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5) estranho da natureza
consumo
humano quer mais que ofereça
sociedade capitalista - bens de consumo
pesima

6) poluição
defeta 
> animais procuram nova 0 cor
descemia

7) absoicitação ou
act
todos nós

8) interação. todos são importante
sim os humanos morrem, natureza continua
sim a natureza mobre as pessoas também morrem
**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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  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
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5) egoísta

não sinto dias a forca da natureza deixa para amanhã ruim, futuros ruim

6) nenhum

7) tratamento prévio, educação de jogar lixo, separação do lixo - reciclagem arvores população inteira incluindo turistas

8) natureza

porque ela sobreviveria sem nós outros
**Inquérito**
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- Fazer trilhas para fins de turismo
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
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- Derrubar floresta para construir habitações
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - [5]

- Derrubar floresta para a agricultura
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- Derrubar floresta para construir as fábricas
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - [1]

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

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

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

- Escolhas de terras para fins de preservação
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - [10]
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5. dishonesty, equilíbrio
uso irracional, inescrupuloso
ruim, tem exemplos positivos

6. nenhum
consequência dos humanos

4. processo muito lento
mudança cultural, educacional
consciência de sustentabilidade
todos

3. não existe diferença, somos parte do ciclo
**Inquérito**

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- Fazer trilhas para fins de turismo

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- Derrubar floresta para construir habitações

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- Derrubar floresta para a agricultura

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- Derrubar floresta para construir 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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1. sustentabilidade
2. áreas de preservação
3. são parque
4. seres humanos.
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
  (Marcado com o número 2)

- Fazer trilhas para fins de turismo
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  (Marcado com o número 5)

- Derrubar floresta para construir habitações
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  (Marcado com o número 2)

- Derrubar floresta para a agricultura
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  (Marcado com o número 4)

- Derrubar floresta para construir as fábricas
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  (Marcado com o número 1)

- Caça / pesca para recreação
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  (Marcado com o número 1)

- Caça / pesca / agricultura em terras públicas para uso pessoal
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  (Marcado com o número 2)

- Caça / pesca / agricultura em parques naturais para uso pessoal
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  (Marcado com o número 1)

- Escolhas de terras para fins de preservação
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  (Marcado com o número 1)
Perguntas da entrevista

1. Que é seu trabalho? Que é seu 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?
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 degradação
moção vai retirar, não
ruim falta educação

7 planejamento deve chegar
Todo mundo deve chegar

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).

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Perguntas da entrevista

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- Interesses dele
  - individualista
  - depende
    - boa
    - ruim

- Definir lugares que se pode ser Mato das e não
  - homem e natureza
  - tem que se unir

- Ser humano faz parte da natureza
  - Minhas gerais fazendo
    - pessoa de fora ver o valor - compreender terra dos
      - próprios natív
    - mãe - mãe
      - solo - pedra
      - luna - luna
      - paz, pecião
    - vamos animais
      - "natureza é vida"

- 15 anos crescendo
  - peça oceano
  - surf - turismo
**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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RPPN - Rios para não defenrir

Porque os pecais 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).

- **Derrubar floresta para construção de estradas**
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - Comentário: "Incessidade - depende da forma - muito reação - relação com natureza"

- **Fazer trilhas para fins de turismo**
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - Comentário: "Depende da forma"

- **Derrubar floresta para construir habitações**
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - Comentário: "Depende da forma"

- **Derrubar floresta para a agricultura**
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - Comentário: "Al"

- **Caça / pesca para recreação**
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - Comentário: "Exemplo de Chippendales Damaschke - hábitos de consumo"

- **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

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**Exemplo de Chippendale Damaschke**

- "Habitats de consumo"

---

**Casa da Natureza**

- Juliana
- Maira
- Andrey
- João
- Fainha
- Tiago
- Tommy
Perguntas da entrevista

1. Que é seu trabalho? Porque faz isso? (Porque é a natureza importante para você?)
   - Educadora
   - Agente econômico solidário
   - Desde infância, povoar person
   - Sociedade muito superficial
   - Muita gente gosta de natureza, não consigo vivir simovales

2. Quando começou a interagir com a natureza? Atividades/esportes? Porque gosta da natureza? (relaxar, beleza, comida, exercitar)
   - Sinal conexão
   - Desde infância, gosta de natureza
   - Não consigo vivir sinovales
   - Como homem organismo no coletivo

3. Como você definiria o termo “natureza”? Como você definiria o termo “civilização”?
   - Todos os seres vivos
   - Como homem 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, sel
   - Poder univerivo
   - Harmonia
   - Poder em tudo o que faz

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?
   - Sociedade por indústrias
   - Perdem este conexão
   - Habitas consumo não para prevenir
   - 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?
   - Que homem realiza que é parte da natureza

A Ilusão da Separatividade - Krishnamurti (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).

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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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\[\textit{Humans have always been extinguishing species, preserved areas necessary to let plants grow.}\]
Perguntas da entrevista

1. Que é seu trabalho? Porque faz isso? (Porque é a natureza importante para você?)
   - doutorado
   - busca vivenciar a loucura de parte dele a partir de um
   - ecovilas / eco feminismo / indicadores sustentabilidade
   - É uma parte da minha vida desde minha infância
   - roça, fazenda, trilhe

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

3. Como você definiria o termo “natureza”? Como você definiria o termo “civilização”?
   - ambiente
   - cada coisa tem significado
   - conectado
   - interdependência
   - conjunto de pessoas que nos usam

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?
   - mal - separar
   - consumir
   - usar pelo prazer

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?
   - viângas, educação - consciência ambiental
   - todo mundo

8. Que você considera mais importante: os seres humanos ou a natureza? Ou nenhum dos dois?
   - todo importante os dois
   - natureza sem humano sobrevive
**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 onstrução de estradas
  - 
  - Fazer trilhas para fins de turismo
  - 
  - Derrubar floresta para construir habitações
  - 
  - Derrubar floresta para a agricultura
  - 
  - Derrubar floresta para as fábricas
  - 
  - Caça / pesca para recreação
  - 
  - Caça / pesca / agricultura em terras públicas para uso pessoal
  - 
  - Caça / pesca / agricultura em parques naturais para uso pessoal
  - 
  - 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?)
   - professora educação - 6-12 anos estudantes
   - hotel ecoturismo fauna
   - nos somos parte - própria sobrevivência
   - uma praia, contato natureza
   - importante
   - quantel
   - desde sempre

2. Quando começou a interagir com a natureza? Atividades/esportes? Porque gosta da natureza? (relaxar, beleza, comida, exercitar)
   - liberdade - haveria
   - de natureza
   - consumismo
   - canear de natureza
   - dizer
   - ouvir

3. Como você definiria o termo “natureza”? Como você definiria o termo “civilização”?
   - tudo
   - vide
   - cairer de natureza
   - destruir
   - consumismo

4. Com que frequência você está em meio à natureza como parte do seu trabalho? E para recreação?
   - muita
   - sempre
   - ferambí - 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?
   - aquela natureza é essa caso
   - ouvir

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 Itané

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

Saber mais, fazer mais
**Inquérito**
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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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- **Caça / pesca / agricultura em parques naturais para uso pessoal**

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

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**pessoas já la ficam.**

**educao as pessoas. de la para meter.**

**no contínui um circo.**

**108**
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)

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*Pessoas podem quedar si conservam*
Perguntas da entrevista

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- 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 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

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

Não podem ficar
Perguntas da entrevista

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"Somos todos um"
Inquérito
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  (circulou 6)

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

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

- Derrubar floresta para a agricultura
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  (circulou 5)

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

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

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

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

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

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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?
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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
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unidade conservação: deprende como moram lá. Sim, podem manter sim. Sim, melhor vida fora.
**Inquérito**

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- **Fazer trilhas para fins de turismo**
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- **Caça / pesca / agricultura em parques naturais para uso pessoal**
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Perguntas da entrevista

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

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
   - Humanidade com diferentes formas
   - Uma única humanidade conectada

4. Com que frequência você está em meio à natureza como parte do seu trabalho? E para recreação?
   - Semana: 1 turno = ½ dia
   - 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?
   - Mancha 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 a falta de cuidado com a 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
   - Poluição
   - Toda a humanidade e a natureza

8. Que você considera mais importante: os seres humanos ou a natureza? Ou nenhum dos dois?
   - Seres humanos são parte nem são momento de clonagem / transição

Realidade das circunstâncias

→ Stay @ house
AMAZON LUCIA DÍAS
**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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  ![Sim](#
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- Fazer trilhas para fins de turismo  
  ![Sim](#
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Derrubar floresta para construir habitações  
  ![Não](#
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Derrubar floresta para agricultura  
  ![Sim](#
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Derrubar floresta para as fábricas  
  ![Não](#
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

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  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Caça / pesca / agricultura em terras públicas para uso pessoal  
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- Caça / pesca / agricultura em parques naturais para uso pessoal  
  ![Não](#
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Escolhas de terras para fins de preservação  
  ![Sim](#
Perguntas da entrevista

1. Que é seu trabalho? Porque faz isso? (Porque é a natureza importante para você?)
   - [Nau horte]
   - [agricultura]
   - [renta]
   - [preserva]
   - [mais recursos]

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

3. Como você definiria o termo “natureza”? Como você definiria o termo “civilização”?
   - [não tem conceito de]
   - [natureza]
   - [não conhece]

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?
   - [chuvosa - difícil sair, falta energia]

7. Que mudanças locais você acredita que podem ser feitas para melhorar a relação homenatureza? Quem se beneficiaria dessas mudanças?
   - [dependem dele para viver]
   - [parar de derrubar eles mesmo]

8. Que você considera mais importante: os seres humanos ou a natureza? Ou nenhum dos dois?
   - [tudo e natureza]
Inquérito

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- Derrubar floresta para construir 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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- **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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**Para fazer parque natural do governo**

*Depends on words you use*
Day 1 Barroçãö:

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 árvores, mas como construí apo caso?

Interview 2
- Dan (father Nane)
  + wife
  - trabalha na roxa (manioc) = farinha
  - demais dificuldades morar aqui
  - andar na lama
  - rendê Urusim (1 day arrive)
  - querem banho
  - interessante que tem um televisão grande antes de geladeira - porque, relaxar, status?

130
* É ilegal caçar - mas precisam?
* Planta para consumo, não usá feria mais
* dificuldades: alimento, aço, filhos para ir a escola, estão sozinhos - muito tempo (54) não tem hospital ni escola aqui.
* Acostumado morar aqui, gosta mas quer que seus filhos saíem fora para estudar e tem vida melhor. Não têm oportunidades para melhorar aqui.
* natureza é imp porque é bonita, limp
* 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 e uma moto melhor para transporte
cadrua só as pessoas "lazy"
robam.

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

→ paz na natureza

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

→ oblidados porque havia 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
riesgar seu nome

→ nascem em casa

→ pai ensenha como trabalhar
maníoca-farinha, causam
desde 8 anos (agora tem 35)

→ soi estado primeiro
Interview 4

1. Nascem aqui, 9 irmãos sobreviveram.
2. 16 nascem.
3. Construíram essa casa.
4. Trabalhadores de roça - agricultor.
5. Não estende.
6. Vacas.
7. Filhos - 14 foram a escola.
8. Sim.
10. Andam la de pé difícil.
11. 1/2 falta de escola secundária.
12. As gestações que filhos que restaram.
13. 53% foram.
14. 196% aqui.
16. Estrada.
17. Cortar arvés difícil, proibido.
19. Avisar caso na cidade.
20. Música o Ilhéus para comprar coxar.
21. Si algo quebra coxar coxar outro. (furo)
22. Maua - arrepiar.
Interview 5

1. Ilhéus. 1995 → casar-se
20 anos morar aqui.
2. Aposentadoria 50
funcionária pública
enfermeira
da é agricultora.
Estudou até 41. Seria
e ensino préfeita. 5 anos
lo que sabe.
3. 2 filhos
fez tudo para ele querer aqui.
Tranquilo, segue respiração
mais alegria que tristeza.
Dificuldade — estude
50 problemas vem da estrada
— não sabem ley
é difícil desmatamento, mas não
causa problema.

agrofloresta — planta
mar é ilegal cortar arvores em cima então recebem multa

- AgroAmigos: dar ater vender
semente e os campinholos crescem
- tem que dar ½ a
AgroAmigos e podem vender
sua unidade.
- mudar planter para não
degradar mais cacau toda
gosta de trabalhar em seu
próprio terreno porque se esta
duente, não tem que ir

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

- mostra a necessidade de
ter motivação que se pode
ver e é direito benefício
- ama esta terra, quando
pais queriam vender
não queria sair por aquele "
Seguro aqui - se pode deixar
- toda casa aberta, não tem
• FEA is una electricidad
  freezer - pulpa
  - carne
• agua - fonde, bomba
  organica
• quer que filhos vêm para
  encontrar algo melhor
• iria
• casa boa ① estrada

morrer com dia diga
⇒ quality of life T

• Want loan to buy house in
  city to use (visit) when
  need to go to doctors etc.
• I home BC ppl in city
  want country house to visit.
Interview 6

8 filhos

- Pé de serra (5-7 km)
- 2 irmãs, 1 irmão agora
- haveram 6 irmãos mais velhos
- 20 anos este caso, 40 anos aqui
- agricultor, agrícola, bancário
- causa curiosidade de hótese e vizinhança
- não estudou só alfabetização
- 2/8 formado (middle school)
- sim, roça tranquilo
- estrada, dificuldade #1
- ley demasato
- não cidade, demais violência
- água parte (300 m)
- orgânica
- gostaria sair mas quedam
- emprego melhor foray
- não educação ambiental
- sim, iria a curso
- queima lixo
- transporte - precisam
- medicina


**Intervenção 7**

**Luciana 49 anos**

- baracão, 5 irmãos, 1 irmã
- agrimotor – horta, consumo próprio
- estudou 5 séries

Uma sede – morava lá. 2 estudam Serra e continuar aqui – próximo família, ajuda adorno – casa, tranquilidade, estrada

→ desmarrar não é difícil
- tem já e cultivado
- não muito cidade – junto de suas pais
- 2 anos TV – eletricidade 2011 – 2012

- dançar de vez em quando
- lazer com família
- com certeza iria
- quer casa melhor
- caçar – proibido, mas fazem
falta mano de obra
filhos "o quem rosa
trabalhar

uma cerca, terra grande
fogão (20 anos)
TV (1999
quando eu jaze chegou)
docador,
investir negócio trabalhar
água 1800 m
quero lixo
fazer curso de horticultura
CENA Instituto obemna ensino orgânico
Mayorec orgânico
jardim 50 grande

não receber educação ambiental
quando ela trabalhava lá

se oferecem, fico - ela mora
mais para mulheres

diversão - TV

- beba hator

- necessidade mais grande
medicô
Interviu 8
- pé de serra nasci
- 18 barroço
- 3 irmão, 3 irmã
agricultura também pai
caça, hort
5 serin
pai - afabet
4 filhos estudem Nunsca
gosta morar aqui
comprer outra lugar
barrulho
dificuldade: estrada, transporte
área protetiva
Gosta carne
marido não gosta caçar
Gunsca compra
eletricidade 2-3 anos
água - baba energia
- horta orgânica
- nada para divertir - TV, música
3 filhos foram São Paulo,
ela não gosta mais e melho
para eles
Receídele forma mais
intensa para entender
poucas pessoas aprende,
sem apetecer

⇒ respeito está perdendo⇒
por isso tem ladrão

precisa de estar aqui
para comunidade - saber
que filhos vão
⇒ renda para comunidade
(meridões)
⇒ pessoas formam ⇒
give back to community
⇒ professor vir aqui
⇒ em vez de pessoas vir
Interview 9

- aqui mesmo 38 anos
- por Brasil 38 anos
  4 km
- 3 irmãs, 5 irmãos
- 33 irmãos, 11 irmãs
- 18 anos
- 11 anos
- operador máquina, parque
- agricultora - no parque
  - venda feria
  - trabalha outras personas
- 2 seria
- 5 seria
- 3 filhos - estudar
- Vamos
- cidade - agitado
- gosta - nascem
- transpor
- traz
- 5 eisitos
- com centeza key
  - cant build wood house
  - hard to make brick house
- Vamos 1-2 horas
Interview 10

- pé de serra
- 415
- 8 anos, barmacão
- 9 irmãos
- 5'11'' x 4 m
- trabalha com cacau
- 2 seria
- gosta - não gosta cacaueira
- bambu
- estrada, transporte, trazer roupa, alimento
- dificuldades demorar
- não pode casar
- ele decide filho
- não
- só trabalho
- trabalho no plantio, no saú
- não recebem ed ambiental
- curso gratis
- depare

Tanta coisa que quer comprar, mas não consegue - certo
- Water used to be clean + plentiful, but diff ppl didn't feel to use. Now have to get pipe to get clean water.

- culpa de propio hombre

- cut trees to plant cacao - stopped water

- used chemicals for cacao - poi soil + then used everywhere

- antes

- país mais rigorosos não jogar like

- how kids don't respect parents

- historias se perde + e valor se perde. "won't learn if not punished"

- esta mes prohibido bater

- 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 ppl from land. the two are diff in humans of protection, separation is dangerous.
Interview questions

1. What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?
   - From New York - undergrad at NYU, architecture school UC Denver
   - father is chef, mother is naturpath - both combined.
   - food & ag so connected, design tool to investigate relationships.

2. Is nature important to you? Why?
   - yes, fundamentally medium through which we exist, evolve as a species. things we continue to evoke into existence.

3. Do you love nature? Why?
   - yes.

4. How do you define “wilderness”? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)
   - wilderness is unexplored
   - how: if not man-made, man-affected

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
   - 1/week
   - iconic understanding cultural assembly, normative perception
   - perceptive, undifferentiated

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
   - anxiety that son experiences mostly virtually
   - not being valued in his education

7. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
   - separate thing to be experienced in leisure time

8. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
   - integration kids education doesn’t treat nature as separate thing but as part of life (replace standardized testing with education)

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
   - some things

We are nature made of carbon like it
demyteric connection as nature goes we go
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
  - [Circle 5]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*general 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 spurs creativity, puts daily lives into perspective
     health benefits

3. Do you love nature? Why?
   - yes, (ish) so valuable to get diff perspective, get away

daily trouble not that imp. appreciate w/o building.

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

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
   - allergies
   - weather - not really 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?
   - differs - some ppl live/work/play isn’t just one way.
   - general good.
   - destroying nature - bad.

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.
   - progressive
   - continue dialogue about what can we do
   - improve
   - allow everyone voice opinions
   - ideally not one side

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
   - False dichotomy
   - Humans are part of nature even though draw distinctions between built env. or nature
   - not us vs. them

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**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?
   - From Germany, coincidence plant biology.
   - Not a lot left didn't grow up that much in nature cared for animal more than ppl.

2. Is nature important to you? Why?
   - Became interested as parent saw first son outside was patient serene
   - watch ants fell in love with solved problems of kids. serenity to feel romanticized 3 days no ppl.
   - Alaska rainforests humans have forevered surface of earth.
   - Positive - redefined as finding new way occupying planet.
   - Change earth suite purposes but not sustain us.

3. Do you love nature? Why?
   - Humans have forevered surface of earth.
   - Positive - redefined as finding new way occupying planet.
   - Change earth suite purposes but not sustain us.

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?
   - Everyday 30 min hike to retain sanity
   - Not manicured
   - See green isn't mowed grass small piece something not cement roads

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
   - No, enjoy like

7. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
   - Us pioneer view wrong turn. Must understand we depend on nature
   - Everyone us human, - more communities in us be more like Boulder
   - Physical & mental health

8. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
   - Like cutting off arm we are part of nature planet doesn't need us, we need planet

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
   - C434 since Cyanobacteria life again begins on earth,
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
  - it depends

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

- Cutting trees for housing
  - [ ] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - value people
devolution
more than trees

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

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

- Hunting/ fishing for sport? For food?
  - [ ] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - 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 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
  - if not allowed at all
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
  - Right circumstances, good of many

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

- Cutting trees for housing
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - Depends on quality of land

- Cutting trees for agriculture
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - Not necessary anymore

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

- Hunting/ fishing for sport? For food?
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - Not necessary anymore

- 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
  - Natives
Interview questions

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

2. Is nature important to you? Why?
   yes - beautiful, complex, interesting spiritual, intellectual connection appreciation of beauty

3. Do you love nature? Why?
   head and heart
   - if feeling sad - good medicine
   love - way things work - science fascinating
   - inspiring - respect 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 nature processes continue w/o disruption every corner earth influenced by humans so are every corner earth positive beautiful places of life peace quiet
   civilization: what humans have built on earth culture building on Earth carry within positive & not opposing concepts where human imprint most obvious cities/towns

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
   everyday - going for short hike
   being outside sledding, snowboarding, fishing

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
   books - 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
   if pollute water - compromise own health
   make connection more explicit
   natives - greater understanding, understanding of interdependence of nature - greater understanding of nature and so treated it better

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
   equally important
   part of nature - species that lives 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
  - [ ]

- 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?
   - Born New York City grew up in Missouri, Missouri - Botany
   - Grew up Suburb town Issaquah
   - Family camping - back organized areas
   - Love of Biology early on
   - PhD Australia - Plant environmental bio in Germany (2 yrs)

2. Is nature important to you? Why?
   - Vital + biosphere were part of biosphere

3. Do you love nature? Why?
   - Yes, worship nature, love of his life - fascinating

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: communities of organisms + their environment all around us exists like the idea - feels good, peaceful, happy, alive
   - Civilization: created more cohesive society - all around, I like like positive

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?
   - Exploit it, some try to care for it
   - Good + bad in both. 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 Mt. Nat Park
   - Ban hunting unless over pop.
   - Don't know if benefit anybody

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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interaction</th>
<th>Rank</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cutting trees to build roads</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cutting trees to make trails for tourism</td>
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<td>Cutting trees for housing</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fencing off land for preservation purposes (no humans allowed). Natives?</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The table is incomplete and has some handwritten notes.
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
   - CU, CA, and grad school
   - Dulce
   - Undergrad - Env biology
   - grad - Ecology

2. Is nature important to you? Why?
   - Oh, yeah. Primarily aesthetic perspective.
   - Brings joy to life.
   - Provides essential resources.
   - Yes.

3. Do you love nature? Why?
   - 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?)
   - Wilderness: large area with many different habitats and protected areas (US).
   - Civilization: organized community of humans, rules, government, economic activities.
   -Human influence;
   - Positive.

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
   - Job can be all times outside.
   - 40% of time, more if could.
   - Love to be outside. Combo wilderness and not areas lightly impacted by human activities.

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
   - Not being able to get time enough.
   - Economics.

7. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
   - Almost as if it’s binary. Not well, sustainable. Don’t interact well.

8. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
   - Better understanding long-term implications for human interactions in natural areas.
   - Research.

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
   - Both important.
   - Question infers categorization.
   - Humans can live with nature in a respectful, sustainable way.
   - Problem w/ environmental thought - dichotomy.
   - Economic development - no envir sustainable way develop resources.
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 □ 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?
   Kansas city - at side study Biology came to Boulder for this

2. Is nature important to you? Why?
   Very responsibility stewardship world looks 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?)
   Places where can easily detect human influence hardly anywhere should maintain allow areas return to natural state. People most important 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 eg. flatlands but wilderness caused by

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?
   Mostly 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
  - 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 but not factory farms!
  - 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 (food)

- Hunting/fishing/farming on public land for personal use without limits
  - 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 (Natives)
Interview questions

1. What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?
   - professor evolutionary bio. dept of zoology & evol bio
   - love science & history - evol 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" integral in defining its importance

2. Is nature important to you? Why?
   - absolutely LOVE nature - not easy to explain why - complex mix
   - of innate tendency to see & need beauty of it. depend on it
   - for survival.

3. Do you love nature? Why?
   - absolutely

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?)
   - depends - certain parts of year outside quite a bit for field research.

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
   - none!

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, human 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

- 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?
   - Cali active near condor reserve (filmone)
   - UC Santa Barbara -> underclassmen, masters, PhD
   - not many ppl
   - physical education -> physics from HS to college

2. Is nature important to you? Why?
   - Yes -> inst for future generations
   - form of art
   - figure out basic building blocks
   - inspire ppl

3. Do you love nature? Why?
   - don't include humans, tarantulas
   - love backpacking, like nature, like being outside
   - the expansive
   - seeing what's there
   - top of mt <- 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?)
   - not lots of ppl, positive
   - people making use of land everywhere
   - neither positive/neg

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
   - lab rat
   - not enough
   - bicycle to work
   - general hiking to Bear Creek
   - walking on trails
   - day every other week
   - causes of 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?
   - move more ppl moved to cities
   - commuinal gardens -> back to heritage
   - many ppl recreation = beach (not active)

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

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

10. When do you think humans will do something to save our planet?
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 impt bc connection w/ nature lost in society today - separated
- Yes, love nature bc authentic, grounds you to what’s real, fascinating

email/voice recordings
reprint survey/qs

email/text/next interview
look at old interview
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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  ![Circle 8]
  ![Circle 9]
  ![Circle 10]

- Cutting trees to make trails for tourism
  ![Circle 5]
  ![Circle 6]
  ![Circle 7]
  ![Circle 8]
  ![Circle 9]
  ![Circle 10]

- Cutting trees for housing
  ![Circle 6]
  ![Circle 7]
  ![Circle 8]
  ![Circle 9]
  ![Circle 10]

- Cutting trees for agriculture
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  ![Circle 7]
  ![Circle 8]
  ![Circle 9]
  ![Circle 10]

- Cutting trees for factories
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  ![Circle 7]
  ![Circle 8]
  ![Circle 9]
  ![Circle 10]

- Hunting/ fishing for sport? For food?
  ![Circle 6]
  ![Circle 7]
  ![Circle 8]
  ![Circle 9]
  ![Circle 10]

- Hunting/ fishing/ farming on public land for personal use
  ![Circle 8]
  ![Circle 9]
  ![Circle 10]

- Hunting/ fishing/ farming in national parks for personal use
  ![Circle 8]
  ![Circle 9]
  ![Circle 10]

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

Native should have title/possession
Respect 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
American 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 - mechanic
   - took stuff - poor upbringing - care for managing sustainability problem - 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't 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"? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)
   How do you define "civilization"? (Feelings about it, where does it exist?)
   - nonpopulated/sparsely populated by humans, nature able to maintain our everyday w/o input from human civilization: large populations, concentrated, but some still won't hav it anymore, vital

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
   - wilderness - 1/2 per year
   - nature everyday
   - unobjectified nature - 1/2 month

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
   - as engineer - work will be exploiting non resource
   - how to do that + be respectful toward 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 energy
   - promoting research sustainable energy

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
   - nature - humans small part of nature
   - who normal there are no humans
   - like we use 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
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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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  - [ ] 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, lots outside. Environmental engineering
   Preservationist - large forests
   Population growth, species diversification
   Humans taking up most space

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?)
   How do you define “civilization”? (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, the Alps, jungles, etc. Excited & scared. Curious.
   Civilization: organization of people, cooperatively work together to survive. Exists - developed places.

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
   1 hour/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 see nature as escape to get out
   Good - ppl in Frem - sustain life, religious, spiritual worship

8. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
   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
   - Gratitude 
   - Appreciation
**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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<tr>
<th>Interaction</th>
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</table>
Interview questions

1. What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?
   - Mechanical engineer. From Laguna Beach, CA
   - Emphasis came to CO ski, hiking, eagle scout
   - grew up outside - few trips
   - hiking, mountainous

2. Is nature important to you? Why?
   - Yes, we need it.
   - Work off each other, not one way street.
   - All our bodies working together.

3. Do you love nature? Why?
   - Yes, sometimes frustrating - means only ones that love before us. Respect it.
   - US paper plates society

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?
   - Chatreuse - but more mountain
   - a little tonying

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.
   - Butterfly effect.

8. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-
   - nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
   - Benefit to our costs/taxes up to preserve environment.

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
   - Human because I'm a human
   - Nature always had food chains, humans 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).

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Interview questions

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

Atlanta, Georgia
 grew up outside, animal planet ⇒ choose Febio
 Boulder to be outside (mountains)

2. Is nature important to you? Why?

Yes, aesthetically pleasing, protection watersheds, animals need 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?)

- lock human presence old growth, not stake tropics, Russia, Alaska, Greenland
- presence ppl inhabiting houses, div of labor, can get out of hand, ppl need to live now, positive gain today negative everywhere we don’t want it to rainforests

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

1-2/week, 3-4/month, all around us. Real nature = lack human presence - mostly urban

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

had 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?

(bad)

Nature - not enough, kids sit inside all day

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, go jogging, get exercise in nature - app nature - protect it

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

Humans are a part of nature
- Nature more important
- Neither

Nature benefits humans more than humans benefit 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
  - Circle: 6

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?
   - Undergrad major: (be good broad scope, interconnectedness of nature, etc. minor.
   - From Davis, CA, 2010 came to Boulder for culture, outdoors, grew up outdoors - backpacking.

2. Is nature important to you? Why?
   - Nature utmost importance.
   - Beautiful - simple, balanced, not biased.
   - Natural - not good/bad, perfect.
   - Love nature.
   - "Makes sense to me."
   - "Makes me feel non-complicated."
   - Feel at home.

3. Do you love nature? Why?
   - Love nature. "Makes sense to me."
   - "Makes me feel non-complicated."
   - Feel at home.

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?)
   - Step beyond national park. Land left on own, little land management or forestry. More wild, little influence from man as possible. Exist in merging of world where human can't live. Antarctica, Russia, off-map, Fuentes de "Into the Wild" book. Survival, out of element, play by rules of nature, scary.

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
   - Frequently. "In nature, must be surrounded by trees.

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
   - Belief humans fucking with whole thing we think we were so great but killed 1/2, like making it harder for life on earth.
   - Mother nature is going win. Humans will be forced to die, change, be selfish and reduce pop.
   - Nature is escape from our reality - an illusion. Everything we wear, eat, use is from nature. Leave "normal world" to go to.

7. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
   - Belief humans fucking with whole thing we think we were so great but killed 1/2, like making it harder for life on earth.
   - Mother nature is going win. Humans will be forced to die, change, be selfish and reduce pop.
   - Nature is escape from our reality - an illusion. Everything we wear, eat, use is from nature. Leave "normal world" to go to.

8. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
   - Belief humans fucking with whole thing we think we were so great but killed 1/2, like making it harder for life on earth.
   - Mother nature is going win. Humans will be forced to die, change, be selfish and reduce pop.
   - Nature is escape from our reality - an illusion. Everything we wear, eat, use is from nature. Leave "normal world" to go to.

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
   - Belief humans fucking with whole thing we think we were so great but killed 1/2, like making it harder for life on earth.
   - Mother nature is going win. Humans will be forced to die, change, be selfish and reduce pop.
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?
   - CU grad ENVS School
   - Grew up a lot in nature
   - Study water policy
   - Parent made play outside

2. Is nature important to you? Why?
   - Yes. I like being outside in it (selfish)
   - Land untrapped 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?)
   - Wilderness has character doing fine vs. ppl can remove ppl from system
   - probably nowhere
   - does exclude indigenous
   - upper middle class white guy - positive notion of set aside wilderness
   - Skeptical view ppl went two create new wilderness system
   - Less grad school
   - Human interaction except trails
   - No physical evidence

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

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
   - Can’t take showers as long as want comfortable
   - Shitty/inconvenient weather

7. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
   - Poorly - violently - an eye to commodity

8. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
   - Transportation (public) better lanes
   - More density
   - Anyone needs to get to work, wants to have self-sustaining mini community

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
   - We’re part of it.
   - Were arbitrary
   - Natural conditioning
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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- Cutting trees for agriculture
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- 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
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- Hunting/ fishing/ farming on public land for personal use
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
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- 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
Interview questions

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

- mechanical engineer
- major - 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 (pop clutter)

3. Do you love nature? Why?

- yes, definitely - how pop feed when go to church

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 hunting for road
- ecosystem w/ no humans, very few places - least populated areas
- exciting adventures
- organized + decision-making, achievement, skepticism of entitlement + resources

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

- average (depends on season) - 1x week
- certain amount miles away from “civilization”
- level of dirt trails + hot paved

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

- getting more physical exercise in nature
- project w/ roller, tricky bring in certain level sophistication + knowledge
- developed world vs. rely on nature

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
- US - average (everything cleaned 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 / hikes
- for 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 immiscible 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).

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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 his part existence
middle school 1 week outdoor programs
love for co & maths

Boulder

2. Is nature important to you? Why?

Yes - opportunity operate outside of societal
constraints - do own thing
- get people personal experience outside -
more likely to care for enviro

3. Do you love nature? Why?

Yes. Learned perspective in life wouldn't otherwise have

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?)

Skeptic nature as an idea, ppl value wilderness apart from
mental nature where ppl live. Ppl value wilderness more than nature from
home. Crux - imp to recognize it, value wilderness to argue
Cultural - product of people - overvaluing romantically -

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

less than would like every other weekend. Hiking Club -

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

None - big scale live in CO white male

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

Geographer - depends on place economic, political, social

8. 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

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

Loaded question: dichotomy is wrong

Humans are part of nature just as nature part of

Humans operate, work together, social science + landscape ecology.
Appendices
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- Cutting trees for agriculture

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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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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?

   everyday—broadly defined, garden, park
   ½ days of week in "wilderness"

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

   weather in Colorado — hurt's productivity of garden
   hot in Boulder
   benefits of civilization — not in convenient for extreme

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

   huge diversity — general human living off lifestyle, little connects w/nature
   experience in temporary chunks — ppl reconnecting w/ it, using it, indigenous ways

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

   re-learning how to use spaces to produce what we need.
   more interaction, re-use resources in area
   effects of actions more visible + right infront of ppl
   benefit all ppl in use — ppl gardening, ppl living in places where resources are being extracted

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

   not a good way of separating the two.

   interest of humans in long term more imp than 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 10
  - circle 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Fencing off land for preservation purposes
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
  - circle 1
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?

human are part of nature

human aspiration align
human death care what all sense engaged

nature just care what old set

not sure

control over whole planet

not detectable

not sure some place still on

John Muir - 1000 mile walk.
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
  - 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 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
  - [Handwritten] 5
Interview questions

1. What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?
   - grew up in Michigan - love outdoors - 6 siblings
   - passion from teenage years appreciation for nature
   - attraction activism
   - nuclear war (present)
   - global warming - environment protection + social justice
   - stay for donors, philanthropy, tax deduction giving $ to NGOs in poor
   - wanted to find most impact - outside
   - gives us what we need to survive

2. Is nature important to you? Why?
   - yes

3. Do you love nature? Why?
   - yes, gives us what we need to survive

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?)
   - latest stage of human advancement for better or for worse
   - everywhere human exist, mixed feelings

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
   - not often, work & recreation
   - everything is excelled before & now

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’s a good or bad interaction?
   - roughly - dominant
   - pacifism, industrial civilization = bad

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”
   - counterproductive, drives bad affects elsewhere

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
   - nature, will take care of humans if we’re supposed to be part of mix.
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?
   Chicago, wasn’t allowed in nature
   Boulder to be as close as possible to it.
   True love drives me—best when nature protected & uncorrupted

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, place is
   Comfortable, ease, sense of belonging, belief that everything will be
   ok indefinitely
   Civilization: fucking shit walls anything that has walls, anxiety, depression, smallness, big
   Walls.

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
   10 yrs of time
   Anywhere w/ trees

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
   Can’t be in it enough.

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. Too 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 (definitely)
   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
  
- 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?
   - 60 acres woods, lake, stream Long Island, nature boy
   - inst young children play in nature/ unstructured
   - PhD UW in Biology moved to Boulder, Rocky Mtns.

2. Is nature important to you? Why?
   Yes, grew up in it, enviro educator whole life
   nature is life... couldn't live up

3. Do you love nature? Why?
   Yes, 18 yrs Uncle Ranch

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 untou[ed by humans, set aside (unique to us)
   national park system unique
   Indian Peaks, Bighorn = wilderness
   can't mess w/ it - positive
   too many ppl
   civilization = don't know human being 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 when teach
   nature - backyard or 400 acres, miles of wilderness

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
   kids scattered get out more

7. How do you think humans interact with nature right now? Do you think it is a good or bad interaction?
   Some - well others - destroy
   too many people - population more than nature can protect
   bad

8. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
   - preservation of more open space
   - restriction of urban sprawl
   - people live in area
   kids growing up & exposed to it

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
   nature - Earth won't survive w/o nature
   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
  - 8

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

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

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

- 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
  - 9

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

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

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

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- Cutting trees for agriculture
  
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- Cutting trees for factories
  
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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?

   Maine school, Vermont studied ENV
   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, calming, 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)
   Positive, beautiful & exciting
   Sanitate, Arctic

   C - humans settle (US)
   Community, positive

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

   rarely, weekly, summer, daily
   human/nature outside

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 separate, 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 for everyone

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

   humans universal - nature
   own
   wouldn't want to live just in nature alone

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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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- 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?
   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 impart to everyone

3. Do you love nature? Why?
   There's already intertwined "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 - deep in Amazon Basin, Congo, Alaska, Russia
   federally managed land, great range place developed by US doesn't exist
   everything must be managed, not wild anymore
   no place to feel in nature is important anymore
   very little - deep in Amazon Basin, Congo, Alaska, Russia
   federally managed land, great range place developed by US doesn't exist
   everything must be managed, not wild anymore
   no place to feel in nature is important anymore

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
   Can't separate human vs. wild, alienized
   not sampled not utilized

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
   work problems nature deficit disorder
   connecting children to nature

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
   most people interact little thru nature
   Ppl who do is so highly managed/removed way
   need to romp in nature

8. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
   kids in limits & connect w/ nature in depth
   "wilding" of urban places
   bring that areas into cities -> ppl connect

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).

- 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
  
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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?
   - Colorado - nature
   - Boulder - job
   - Middlebury - landscape architecture在学校 Nat Res.
   - large influence

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?)
   - place where hand of man not apparent, untouched, undisturbed.
   - wilderness areas, parks, national forests. skiing for fun. human made on Earth. communities, culture, families, urban
   - fascinating, daunting, scary (consequences). very positive

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
   - weekly/daily - personally
   - work - monthly 1-2
   - outdoors - flatirons, bike, creek path, fresh air, can find anywhere you are

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
   - Asthma after Hayme fires, CO
   - Flood damaged 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

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
   - regional - continued efforts expose kids to early age turn onto nature via environmentally responsible, youth & Boulder pop benefits nature benefits.

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

   one in the same - not separate. realized over time evolution of ecology helped a lot seeing its 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).

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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?
   - Wyoming, small town, parents outdoors.
   - NOLS grad, hunting & fishing at wild game.
   - School in Colorado - broke neck - wrote book about 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.

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.
   Less & less sports - all over small places, hot ports, sceneries etc. - warn tiny
   inside.
   C = collective people. Don't like as much as nature, as whole, destroying
   individuals but awesome.

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
   - Summer 5/week trails, hiking, fishing.
   - Winter not so much.

6. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
   All problems at work or 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 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 1/4 of pop or more.
   - More education, better understanding.
   - Social change must go to core of each person.
   - Benefits everyone, everyone.

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
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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
  - [x]

- 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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already missing from biosphere
Interview questions

1. What do you do? Why? Background info? Grew up in nature?
   - from rural 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, rmd waste community

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?)
   Alaska, RMNP, pristine area untouched by humankind, ability to protect, quite
   c - where communities, ppl, local gov, feel complexity, balance
   civil state, all parts of world now, all ppl no matter
   what state tribes

5. How often are you in nature for work/recreation? What do you consider nature?
   work - 50% events
   fun - 10% time
   outside of civilization
   getting to hill
   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
   visit disasters (-bodied 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

8. What local changes do you believe can be made to improve the human-nature
   relationship? Who does this suggestion benefit?
   campaigns local policy require ppl to recycle
   compost
   more business responsibility (safe, not toxic)
   for common good / global good

9. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?
   see it all as one
   nature more important can’t 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).

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- Hunting/ fishing for recreation? What about for food
  
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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?
## 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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  - [x] 4
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  - [ ] 6
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- **Making trails for tourism purposes**
  - [ ] 1
  - [ ] 2
  - [x] 3
  - [x] 4
  - [ ] 5
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- **Cutting trees for housing**
  - [x] 1
  - [ ] 2
  - [ ] 3
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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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"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”?
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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 day is a vote

farming philosophy - "all one big circle"

Nature is important because weather, creatures (coyotes, raccoons, foxes) all live together.

7 plant types, 8% animals, 8% bugs, 0% 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: Less impact than no road

- Making trails for tourism purposes

- Cutting trees for housing

- Cutting trees for agriculture: Not in rainforest

- 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?
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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?

Human > tree

intelect vs. intuition

1 + 1 = 2

great

sore sight

gift

Why nature important 100 mi in any direction

important to business, weather (global warming)

he likes the mountains
### 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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*Note: The numbers in circles indicate the selected rating.*
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 of people? Any city?
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, we are part of nature.
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?
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5. What problems do you have in your personal life related to nature?
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7. Are humans or nature more important? Or neither?

2. minimal human influence, unnumbered houses
3. nature impact by humans all good & bad
every day
kid loved nature
g & hike
3. nature imp
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
7. nature ultimately prevail
human being more imp 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

- 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?

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

Sustainable at farmers market
Arizona, farm all life
Land not lived on by humans.
Abilities to survive everyday

Prairie dogs!!!
Wildlife

Learn about hunting.
Awareness of hunting.

- important for balance
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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- Fencing off land for preservation purposes

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If cuts off does harm ecosystem
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. Wilderness: intact ecosystem not unduly affected by human
we are part of system civilization; human interaction + inside that world
3. Subdue nature (perception media) bad

problems: frost, lack of rain

nature impart give perspective feel small – worthy tiny let go

1. Solace
2. Need eat, live, children
best agriculture 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

- 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

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Yes, nature is important. Answers to sustainable civilization. It is the way of life. Minimize it, influence it.

Yes, love nature. We all come from nature.
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all one thing
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- **Building roads**
  - Acceptable
  - Sometimes
  - Needless
  - Sometimes
  - Thoughtful
  - Greater value

- **Making trails for tourism purposes**
  - Value to my people
  - Worry is my people's
d  - Ideally minimize

- **Cutting trees for housing**
  - Should last longer than tree would live

- **Cutting trees for agriculture**
  - Usually not necessary

- **Cutting trees for factories**
  - Usually not necessary

- **Hunting/fishing for recreation. What about for food**
  - Management practice key
  - Not disruptive

- **Hunting/fishing/farming on public land for personal use**
  - Depends on the natural environment

- **Hunting/fishing/farming on government land for personal use**
  - Depends on the natural environment

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- Nature impt to keep guin
- Yes be its beautiful

need both

need nature but need to say

nature more impt to human

trees

Forest/min raised into farming
too much

take advantage of it. Only small task can be been

more edu

knowledge

accessible for all

food - make don't care