

Perception, interpretation and valuation of multifunctional landscapes of protected areas: a contribution to visitor management.

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The work presented was discussion of the thesis entitled “ Building indicators for the landscape of the State Park of Serra do Mar: Santa Virgínia.” The Park covers the northern portion of the Atlantic Forest of the State of São Paulo, Brazil, considered the owner of a valuable biological and cultural wealth. The conceptual bases used in the research were the Landscape Ecology and the phenomenological perspective of humanistic geography, basing the analysis of lived space and the lived world and the concept of multifunction Naveh landscape, taking into account the implicit values in the three areas of functions the landscape of this protected area: the bioecological; the socio-ecological- cultural and socioeconomic. It was established as main objective to create parameters for environmental valuation indicators in protected areas from the perceptions of those who experience it. Through literature review and interviews with representatives of user groups in this protected area, participants of its advisory council, sued the analysis and discussion of this multipurpose landscape for them. Characterized the experienced landscape protected area in three categories: the images that are brought in memory; the attitudes that give rise landscape features; the experience and knowledge built in the relationship with this landscape. The landscape features brought by the directors were included as parameters to measure biological diversity together with the cultural and ecological diversity as a common index of ecodiversidade the total landscape. The characterization of the landscape for these people, some of the perceptions of contact with the protected area, bringing the sensory memory, to define and characterize it. The concept of nature is implicit in this characterization: “ very lively nature; crystal clear (...); trees, trees, (...); mature forest.” This landscape is made up of the personal experiences of learning, imagination and memory and takes the subject to characterize it and idealize it, as this set of experiences, and are expressed not by their physical or sensory attributes, but by interpersonal relations that occur in it: it is the "place to bring the stronghold that has to be taken care of, the maintenance of biodiversity"; drawing attention to the attitudes that must be to maintain the current features of this landscape. The landscape protects the man inserts in the world and portrays the scientific and objective attitude of man towards her, without giving a moral, aesthetic and spiritual vision. The “experience and knowledge built in the relationship with this landscape” is defined as the dynamics of life in this landscape, it is not a fixed line, but in motion, a link, a connection. A care-

ful reading of the landscape reveals the history of the place, its implications and bioecological relations, socioeconomic, and cultural and political. From the analysis of the characteristics, discussed with the board the multifunction this reported landscape as the expression of diverse interests and understandings of nature and its relationship with it - Uses, feelings, ways of acting, experiences and expectations as citizens of region. Regarding the bioecological field of multi-function this landscape of the protected area, the board pointed out as main functions: the preservation of natural resources of the Atlantic Forest, conservation and environmental interconnectedness, forming a mosaic of conservation of the Atlantic Forest with the other cores and emphasized the biodiversity maintenance functions of water protection and calling for the protection of the remaining forests in the region. Indicators that the directors elencaram for these functions are: biodiversity, protection of the protected area in conjunction with other agencies and community research for the protection of forests. In relation to the socioeconomic field, they brought a fundamental functions: to generate income for practical use of natural resources for conservation and occupation of ordination in the surroundings of ecotourism and environmental education practices as a product of both the municipalities and the Park, beyond the preservation of traditional practices and their communities. Indicators that the directors elencaram for these functions are: the development of rafting and other tourism and environmental education activities generating income, other activities that generate income for the surrounding communities, the areas of the park protecting water resources, trails with paid monitoring and local monitors for environmental education. Regarding socio-cultural areas, they understand that the Conservation Unit has the function: to be a beauty and bring peace (Eden / nirvana), pride and privilege that should be left for future generations as an educational function, cultural preservation and research. Indicators that the directors' elencaram for these functions are: the children themselves with thoughts have changed in relation to environmental issues, training and communication communities and surrounding municipalities, training schools. As to reflect a model that reflects the interactions between the listed functions and indicators bring as important point to greater effectiveness of the actions of the Council and the participation of all in the management of the Conservation Unit. We conclude that we need to order the territory not to, but everyone involved in this landscape taking into account the look of each of the actors of the protected area and the interaction of different scales of lived spaces, 'landscapes of scenery'. Regional spatial policies should integrate with the municipal space policies and more local scales of use and experience of the residents of the protected area and its surroundings. The spatial planning can only capture the realities and the most superficial relationships in the living room if you do not consider the views of the whole society involved in this landscape: they view their roles; I think in creating a healthy dynamic experience; howthey perceive and act emotionally in this space, where it operates the protected area. The landscape identity of the protected area can take hold when we take into account the landscape identities of human experiences shared in space-time and the dynamics of the life experience of all, fostering the dialogue of people with the environment. The worldview that landscape takes place in the presence of this experience with the protected area.



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