

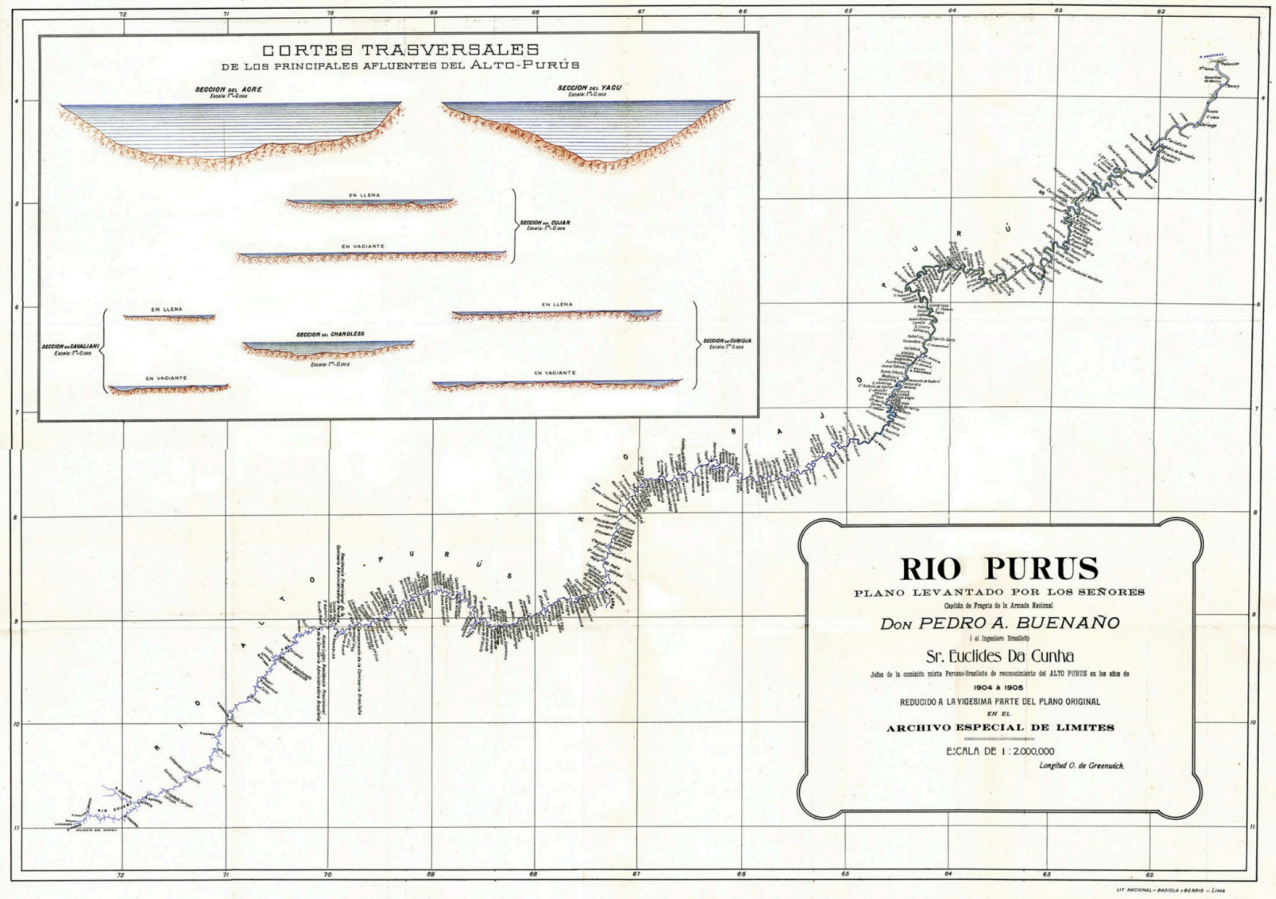
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MEANS OF REPRESENTATION

Due to Amazon’s territorial scale, the project-based its analytical research on cartography and databases. This enabled spatial and algorithm findings in the territorial configuration.

During the documentation and analytical phase of the research, a lot of effort was put into the findings of mapping and datasets. Two conclusions arose from it: firstly, that ancestral and local information tend to lay beneath the radar and are not presented on modern media such as papers, books, internet articles, etc.

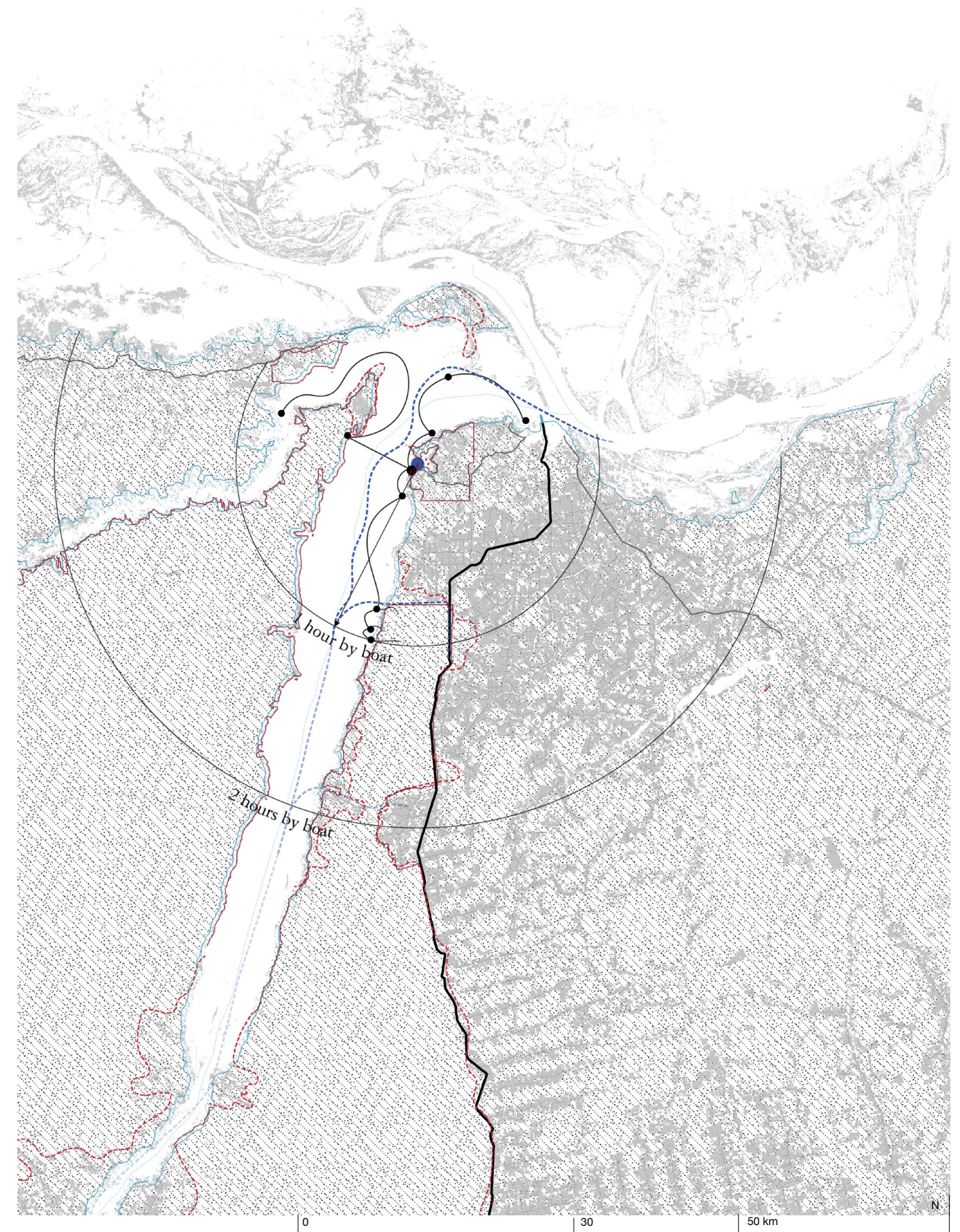
Secondly, the lack of cartography raised an ethical and moral issue. The cartographic media, which is the main documentation product of our field, historically served as the starting point for the recognition of resources and their extraction. Cartography in that sense, functioned as an imperialist tool for conquest. Therefore, at this point of this research, the thesis gradually shifted its focus to producing means of communicating, documenting, and representing this site without threatening its integrity.



FRONTIER

The map of the frontier illustrates limits. The limits of the forest are represented by the border of agricultural land. The limits of the river are represented by the water line during the wet season and the limits of tourism are represented by obstructions that naturally contain the movement of people: such as distances by the river, the start of the dirt roads, etc.

In black, the data of landuse and touristic spots and in colour, the interpretation of the limits.

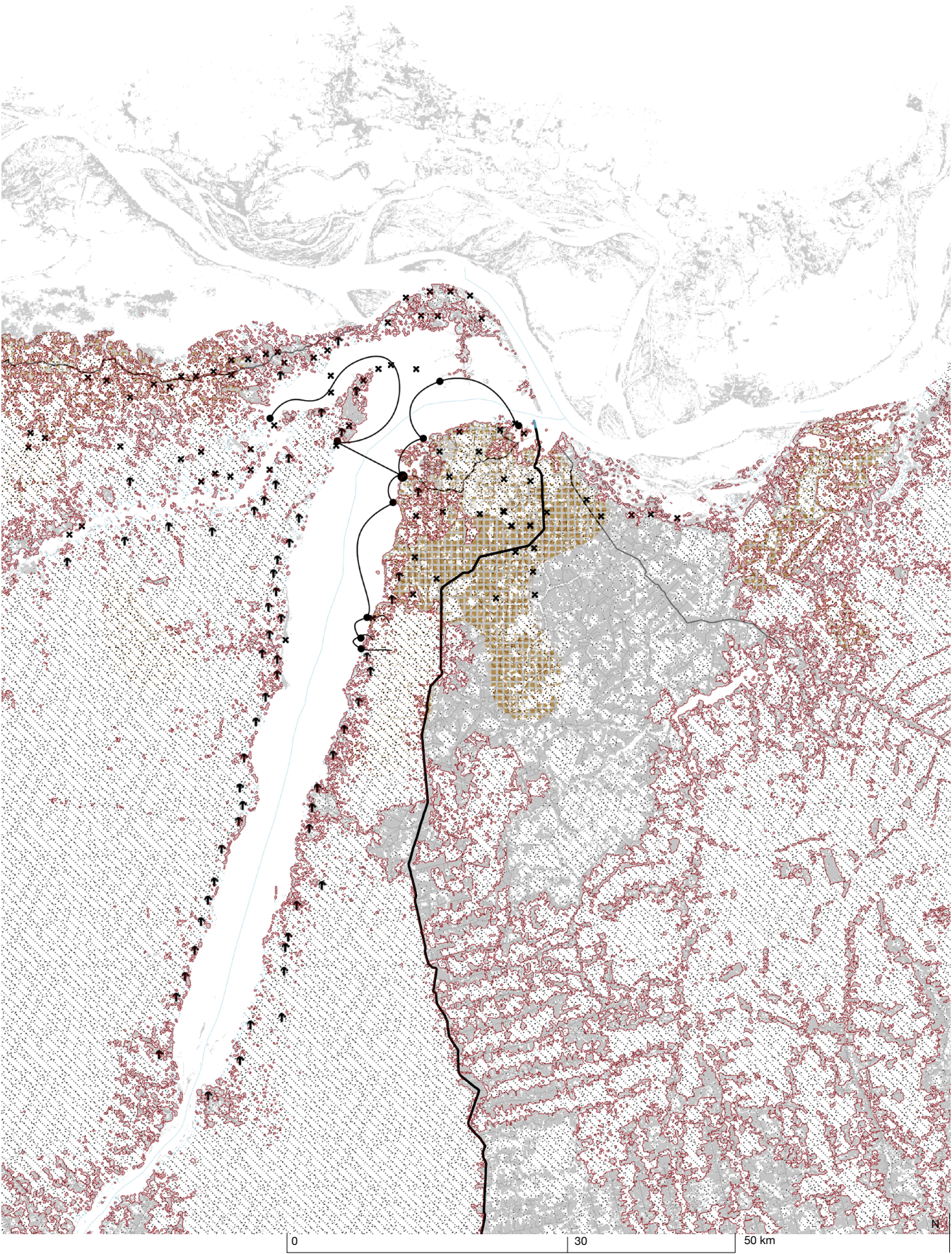


COEXISTENCE

The map of the coexistence illustrates the confluence and simultaneity of different agents. The agricultural land still represents the main part of this territory, but shares space and time with traditional communities, anthropic soil and land (which contains great value of fertile soils and managed forest). Highlighted, are the current forest and the indication of its richness in minerals, which creates an immense target for such land to be converted into extraction zones. Touristic spots, that usually tour around such natural areas and preserved landscapes are neighbours to this coexistence.

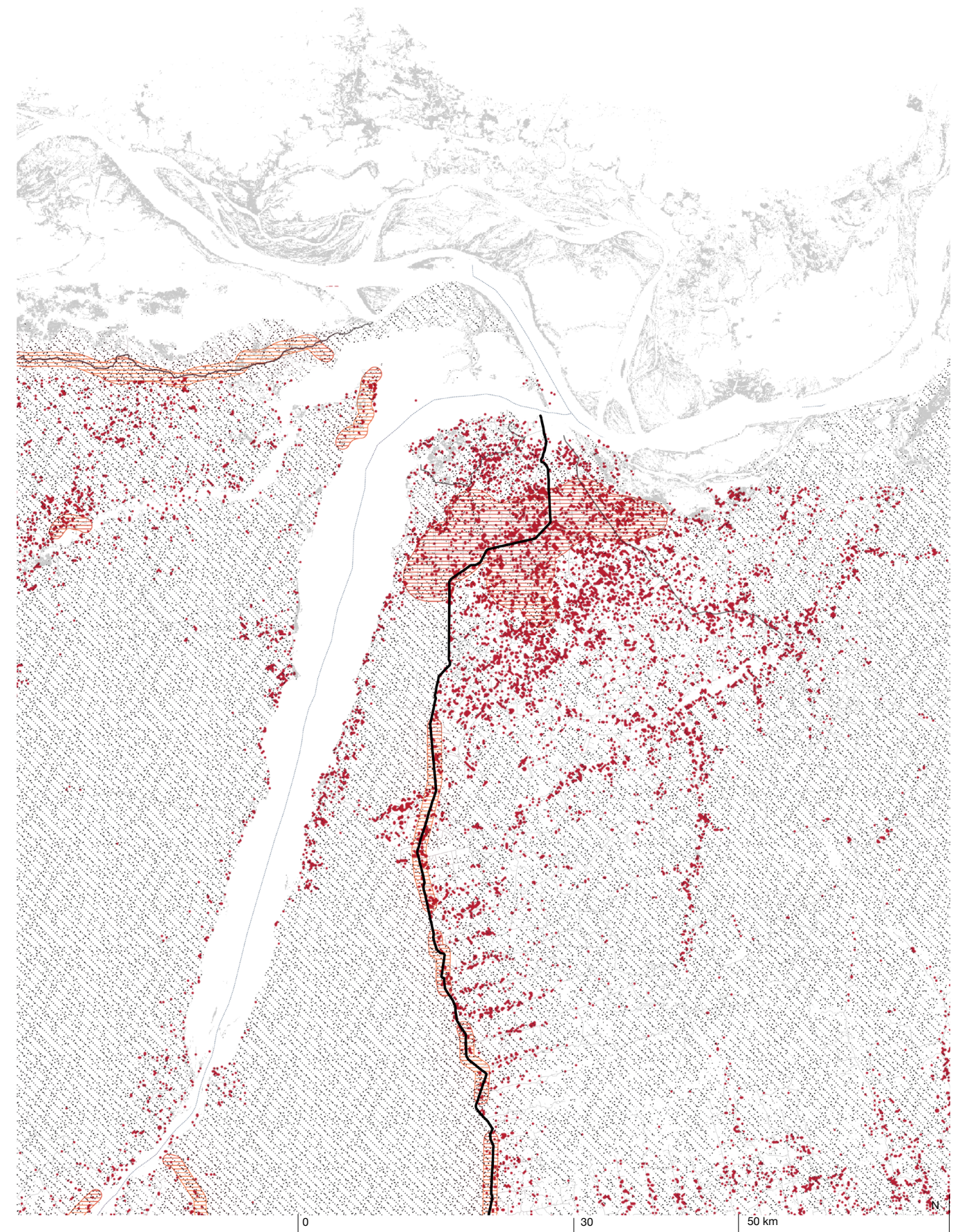
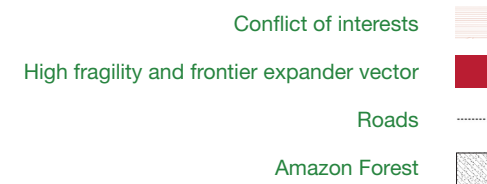
In black, the data of forests, tourism and anthropic soil presence. In colour, agriculture, and richness of minerals, as they portray an overlaying of industries and interests.

- Tourism spots ●
- Indigenous community 🏠
- Anthropic soil presence ✕
- Mineral ressource availability 🧩
- Agricultural land ■
- Roads —
- Amazon Forest ▨

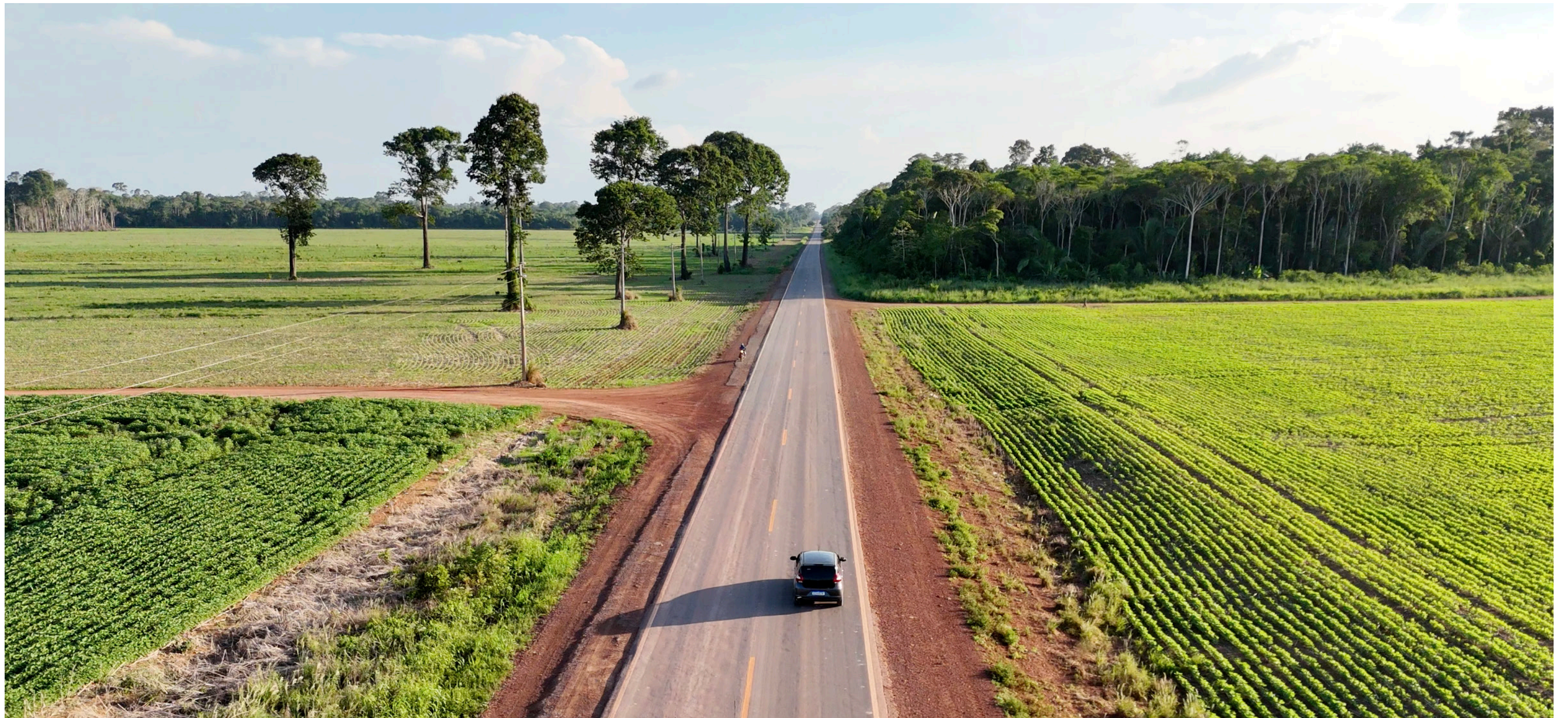


FRAGILITY

The map of the fragility highlights hotspots of contrast and divergence. As observed in the previous map, the fragility is highlighted by areas that can be damaged or harmful to the surrounding activities and lands. Additionally, the map highlights the areas that had the most pressure of deforestation in the last years, showing the spots in which the frontiers expand the most.











RESPONSIVENESS

The map of the responsiveness highlights the areas in which there is resistance either in its natural or social forms. It portrays villages or zones that have Forest Management Plans, the presence of indigenous communities and indigenous demarcated land and zones of rich biodiversity rates. All these factors are important elements to increase forest strength, either in its physical matter or through policies.

Shades of green depict the gradient of its effects and power in the area.

- Indigenous association centres
- Availability of courses for Biodiversity
- Availability of Forest Management plans
- Indigenous presence
- High biodiversity
- Secondary vegetation
- Roads
- Amazon Forest

