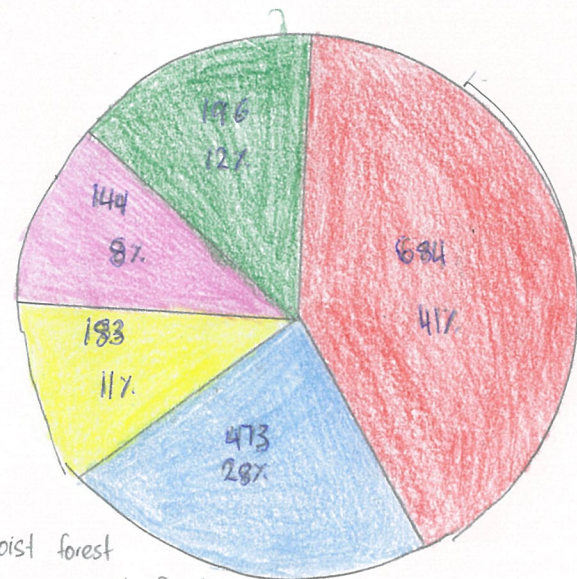


Amazon Ecoregions with the highest deforestation associated with gold mining activities 2001-2013.



#### KEY

- Cuvianan moist forest
- South west Amazon moist forest
- Tapajós-Xingu moist forest
- Magdalena valley forest
- Other ecoregions

### QUESTION THREE: People's Interaction with a Large Natural Environment

Read the geographic concept below and refer to it when answering this question.

#### Geographic Concept

**Sustainability** involves adopting ways of thinking and behaving that allow individuals, groups, and societies to meet their needs and aspirations without preventing future generations from meeting theirs. Sustainable interaction with the environment may be achieved by preventing, limiting, minimising, or correcting environmental damage to water, air, and soil, as well as considering problems related to waste, noise, and visual pollution.

Fully explain how **TWO groups of people, or individuals, interact** with your **large natural environment**.

Space for identifying your chosen groups of people, or individuals, and for planning, is provided on page 11.

In your written answer on pages 11, 12, and 13, you should:

- use geographic terminology
- use the geographic concept of sustainability
- integrate comprehensive supporting case study evidence.

You may include diagrams, maps, and/or sketches to support your answer as appropriate.



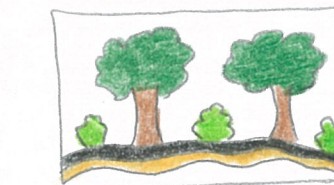
They find an area of mature forest.



The trees are cut down to make a clearing & then the trees are burnt.



The burnt trees leave a layer of ash behind which is spread over the cleared area of land. The ash makes the soil fertile.



Crops are planted to make use of the fertile soil. However, the fertility deteriorates due to leaching and replanting of crops. It lasts for 3-5 years. The area cleared is called a Swidden.

### MINING

The illegal gold miners in the Amazon cut down large amounts of the forest to search for left over gold from the previous gold rush. The cut down and burn lush areas of the forest and when they think they have found all the gold in that area they move on leaving the area to look like environmental waste. This has also affected many animals such as parrots, leopards and monkeys because their habitats are being destroyed and they are finding it hard to adapt to new areas.

### THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE (YANOMAMI)

Usually families of these natives use the environment to create crops or plantations to grow food in the most sustainable way possible. Food such as bananas, manioc are grown in order for survival by practising subsistence agriculture. The plantation is created through traditional and sustainable process called 'slash and burn'. A mature forest is needed firstly then is cut down and burnt to ashes. The ash is then layered onto the surface of the land to make the soil fertile. Crops are then planted to make use of the fertile soil and food, lasting up to 3-5 years. Villagers then abandon the site when the soil is no longer fertile, and move on to another site allowing the remaining forest to regenerate and soil to recover.



- Yanomami people are nomadic
- use necessary techniques to protect + sustain soil to healthy conditions.
- practice subsistence farming by providing their own needs not wants.
- grow food shifting cultivation (slash + burn)
- Travel through Amazon Region.

\* The Yanomami have a very minimal impact on the rainforest ecosystem. They take on a sustainable way of life.

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↑ specific info ↑ Yanomami + Cattle ranchers ↑ Amazon Region  
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- Cattle ranching is unsustainable ~~because~~
- ruins soil structure + fertility
- unable to regenerate flora.
- constantly on demand for new land.
- damages large amounts of land.
- Cattle Ranchers don't ~~proper~~ make effort to protect land/soil.
- Throughout Amazon Region.
- interact by using land ranch and breed cattle.

### The Indigenous People of the Amazon (Yanomami)

→ subsistence agriculture.  
shifting cultivation/slash and burn cycle.

- 1) They find area of mature forest
- 2) The trees are cut down to make a clearing and then the trees are burnt.
- 3) Trees leaves layer of ash → spread over land.
- 4) crops plant on fertile soil.
- 5) Yanomami leave group when soil is no longer fertile.

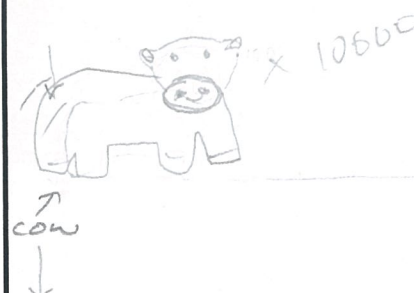
### Cattle Ranching - unsustainable.



Healthy untouched land.



Trees are removed to make a clearing for cattle ranching.



Cattle are moved to pasture fields and destroy soil fertility during cultivation.

Land has been abandoned without necessary soil structure for regeneration.





### QUESTION THREE: People's Interaction with a Large Natural Environment

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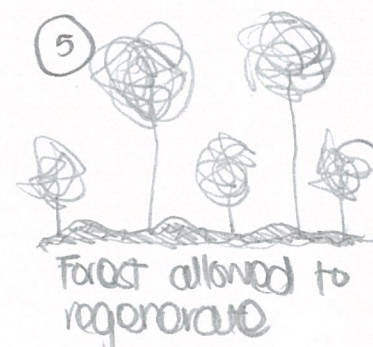
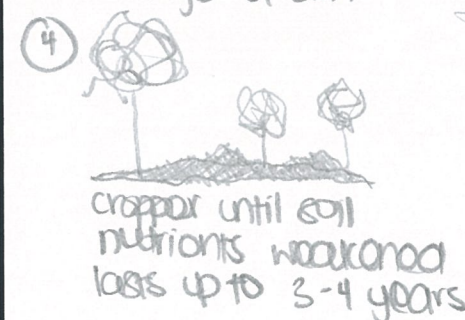
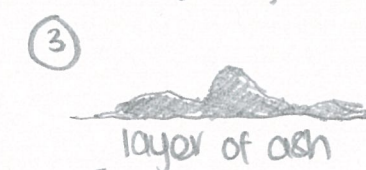
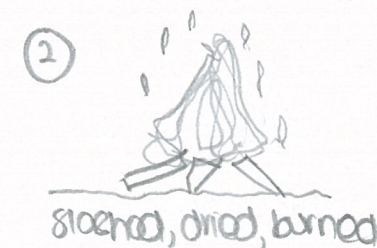
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sustainability  
Interact  
environment  
change  
process

You may include diagrams, maps, and/or sketches to support your answer as appropriate.

SLASH & BURN:



### The Brazilian Government

- They build highways makes it easier to transport (travel) things etc timber
- They encourage the development of the region
- Causes deforestation
- Actions reflect on economic and social perspectives
- They do build expensive projects e.g \$450,000,000 - highway
- Open the Amazon region for farming
- Almost 70% of deforested land ends up as cattle pastures.
- People will be force to leave in order to build the highway.
- It was introduced in 1972 september 27.

### Indigenous People

- They live in a sustainable way
- minimal impact on rainforest ecosystem
- They grow crops and hunt (don't waste food)
- Maintain traditional, nomadic way of life.
- They don't stay in one area they keep moving
- Population approx 32,000
- Independent
- Practice subsistence agriculture
- They grow food using shifting cultivation / slash & burn cycle



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The indigenous people of the Amazon (Yanomani)

- slash and burn cycle.
- collect berries, hunt fish, birds and animals.
- live in a sustainable way.
- grow crops (sugarcane, mango, sweet potatoe and papaya).



They find an area of mature forest.



The trees are cut down to make a clearing and then the trees are burnt.



The burnt burnt trees leave a layer of ash behind which is spread over cleared area.



- Crops are planted  
- fertility deteriorates  
- lasts for 3-5 years.



Shifting cultivator abandons the site. When the soil is no longer fertile.

The Brazilian Government.

- Landless families, mostly from North-East Brazil, were each given plots of land to clear and farm. The government also helped to build homes and provide credit to these 'pioneers' for the purchase of food, equipment and seeds.
- Population increase from 2 million (1960) to 30 million (2000).
- Most are landless peasants who have been attracted by the prospect of free land, and have just taken land near the highway, felling and burning trees to create farmland for themselves.

