

THE SHADOW OF THE LANDSCAPE: GREEN SPACE IN PORTO VELHO, RONDÔNIA



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ABSTRACT

The human senses are guides for the perception of place, space, landscape. Representations are characterized by the symbolic representation of the human being and, in geography, it is one of the ways of reading the world, physical and human. Contemporaneity leads to the understanding of today, of what it represents to the human being today. This research aims to awaken to the reality about meanings and representations of the urban landscape today, in view of the feelings of the people of Porto Velho towards the landscape of parks and squares of the city. To achieve the objective of this investigation, interviews were used with questions that guide and lead to the achievement of the goal. We present a review of the concepts of some geographers, relating to the issue of landscape perception. We record the opinions and revelations of its meaning for the population, in addition to the so widely debated in modernity, nature preservation. Seeking to visualize the subjective elements that involve man and his relationship with the landscape. The content is broad when it comes to the meanings and representations of this theme. Therefore, the study brings a cut of the meaning of the landscape for the people of Porto Velho, explicit in the frequentation of the city's circuit park. In the search to perceive the subjective character present in the landscapes of the parks of Porto Velho, we verified the meanings and representation of the circuit park of Porto Velho, Rondônia.

Keywords: Green Space, Park, Porto Velho, Rondônia.

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INTRODUCTION

The landscape anywhere in the world has gained greater importance, with a high volume of productions with this theme, demonstrating various panoramas and concepts. The issue of meanings and representations is transformed in the present day in a visible and well-marked way, when referring to urban landscapes. Because this is a broad issue, the article brings only an excerpt of the meaning of the landscape for the people of Porto Velho, explicit in the frequentation of the city's parks and squares.

It is necessary to understand in a cohesive way the dynamics that take place in the green spaces of cities. The construction of urban geographic space and the essential elements of this process are understood in this study. With the literary reach, it will be possible to understand the dynamics of the use of parks in Porto Velho, Rondônia. With a focus on understanding the current landscape of the municipality and the metamorphosis in which the city has passed.

It is considered here that it is not intended to exhaust the theme, but to provide material that leads to reflection on the construction of urban geographic space, taking as an example the capital of Rondônia. The allusion to the magnitude of the forms comprises the position found in the urban landscape. There are those who say that the beauty of the city's parks overlaps the beauties of the natural landscapes. A matter of taste, feelings! But, it cannot be denied that the cities have a special charm, a touch of attractiveness, suspense and terror. Now, what is different from the rural environment? The concrete? The artificial contours and shapes?

The doubts are immense, however, it is worth understanding the possession of the human being in the construction of urban geographic space. With spaces of concrete, asphalt mass and also green (botanical). Paths, houses, commercial buildings, firms, institutions and people are essential elements in the spatial transformation, in the concreteness of the metamorphosis of the landscape.

The importance of this study is established from the experience in the space where the transformation occurs, in the verification of the phenomena, in the experience of the facts, emphasizing the revelation of subjectivity. The research is inserted in the humanistic geography involving fieldwork. Geography is a science that goes beyond what is seen in a concrete way, making readings from fieldwork considering the subjectivity of the transformations of space.

The objective of this analysis is to awaken to the reality about meanings and representations of the landscape according to contemporaneity, to analyze and interpret the topophilic and topophobic feelings of the people of Porto Velho towards the landscape of parks and squares of the city. This will also provide us with an opportunity to review the concepts of some geographers, relating to this issue considering the relationships between the subjects and the space, structured in the cultural issues presented with their particularities according to the situations and times.

Thus, the research is framed in a humanistic approach to geographical knowledge, which considers the subjective aspects and the experiences, attributing value to them as elements of its analysis. It is important to emphasize that this study does not intend to exhaust the theme, even because the subject is broad and deserves a salvo of images that was not imposed here, but because they are partial results of a university extension research project.

METHODOLOGY

As an investigation methodology, the collection of qualitative data was used, through on-site observation of the habits and customs manifested in the space in focus, as well as interviews. Suggested by Whyte (1977) and also used by Sartori (2000), a methodology is used that consists of the triad of observing, asking and listening and recording, where two of the three items proposed by the authors: observing and asking are more related to this research, in which the procedures were adapted according to the objectives.

We were able to count on the collaboration of 50 individuals of both sexes over 15 years of age, living in Porto Velho, who frequent the city's squares and parks. Respondents were randomly asked to present their individual perceptions of the landscape they frequent, through an interview form (questionnaire) with open and closed questions. This research took place in the second semester of 2015, where the guiding question was:

- a) Identification of people who are from the City of Porto Velho and the percentage of people from other locations who frequent the park.
- b) The age of the regulars.
- c) The practices of the square's visitors: The various types of sports, games, walks, etc. were considered.
- d) What it represents and what it means to go to the park: The feelings generated by the place, the feeling of freedom, the contact with nature and the refuge from the

hustle and bustle of everyday life, fear, were considered.

- e) The meaning and representation of shadow, air quality and beauty with open questions: Considering man's ability to build different spaces, the search to meet his needs, the necessary poetry within the city, a space that offers dangers.
- f) Contribution of the Circuito park to the city of Porto Velho: open question.

Such questions were developed and demonstrated through graphs that represent the result of the field research carried out by the authors between the months of August and November 2015. It is necessary to consider the development of cities, a geographical space in constant transformation.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

An issue about the current times that deserves attention in this research refers to the relationship of man with the landscape and its consequent transformation arising from the whole process of human actions throughout its history. In contemporary times, globalization for Harvey (2004, p.79) "has become a key word for the organization of our thoughts with regard to the organization of the world" A new form of organization with an enormous baggage and implications of its time and the condition of man's existence, directed by circumstances and the path chosen by man.

In this context, Harvey (2004, p.79-91) clarifies that "[...] aspects such as production, distribution and consumption activities exert distinct forces on the geographical landscape, as well as financial deregulation, profound technological changes and product improvement". In this process, they also understand the media and communications system as forces exerted on the landscape, counting on the costs, the time of transport and displacement in the spaces with their interconnections.

These factors also really contribute to a geographical reorganization. Between contemporary issues and all their contradictions, and human subjectivities, their relationship with nature, their knowledge and practices are fundamental elements in the construction of social space, as well as their political and cultural transformations according to their context.

Man in a tangle of forms, concepts, actions, subjectivations engendered in contemporaneity is faced with a lifestyle that Marcel (1944), comments on in his book "Prolégomènes a une métaphysique de l'esperance", as having a foundation in competitiveness and consumption, moved by the machine of accumulation and profit.

These demonstrate a movement that circulates around itself, where it does not care about things or individuals that surround it, in a continuous march with a direction marked in itself. In this sense, the paths are taken based on new values that impose a form of relationship between man and the landscape and in his built space.

For Gomes (2008, p. 3), who contributes greatly to this analysis, "man is separated from his power of growth, from the awareness of his social being, from his universe of interactions, from his history and his place, his values and culture and from his citizenship". All this occurs in our times as a result of this new positioning in the face of proposals based on their own concepts to sustain the so-called 'machine of accumulation and profit.

In this sense, the author adds in an analysis of society seen as a shelter for this being, but, according to Gomes (2008, p. 4) that also transforms him into a reduced person "without the real dimensions of his humanity and, therefore, society itself, tends to degenerate into the traps of corruptible models". These traps are cited as less effort, lack of commitment, greater material benefit and renewal that is not revealed, but disguises itself as conventionalism, accompanied by an inconveniently directed action, etc.

In the coexistence with a volume never seen before of offers in which the reference of previous values is underestimated, the man surrenders collaborating with the construction of a new space and a new destiny. What makes it evident, in this trajectory of humanity, is the situation of the risk of self-destruction, arising from the choices made when treading these paths, placing in their actions evidence of a contradiction regarding the dynamics of life.

The landscape in this historical moment reveals itself in a different way from other times, with meanings and representations of its own relationship with man. This contradiction of the present brings with it a redimensioning of human and geographical issues, where men regarding their connection with life on earth find themselves in an impulsive action. Consciously or unconsciously, he directs his perspective by desiring control of nature. In this context, the term space is interpreted in different ways in science. In Geography, according to Lencioni (2003), the interpretation of the phenomenological current defines it as:

Space is experienced and perceived differently by individuals, one of the decisive questions of the geographical analysis that arises concerns the representations that individuals make of space. This Geography sought to demonstrate that for the study of geography it is important to know the minds of men in order to know the way they behave in relation to space. (LENCIONI, 2003, p. 152)

At this moment in the trajectory of humanity, space presents itself as the result of actions and behaviors, of perception, meanings and representations given by the human being to space. These spatial experiences are organized and influenced by a variety of external factors. The rescue of oneself in the face of the option between countless paths to be taken, showing decisive factors for survival given by nature, the decisions and actions for life.

These are notes that permeate the needs especially of our times. Times that expose the change of habits and values that alter the relationship and observance of nature and the nature of human actions themselves; where the coming and going with a speed never seen before determines a reduction of natural relationships. With this focus on the phenomena that involve the human being, we will address in this research, the issues of the subjectivity of a being in the world, differentiated by the capacity for construction, its personality and its social space imbricated in nature with its geographical character.

In this continuous process of interaction between man and nature, the record of the particularities of this being, at this moment, at this time and its intimacy with the landscape of the city park of Porto Velho brings us the reflection posed by the geographical sciences and new scientific data are presented today. Seeking to reorder our investigation, we consider references that should support the propositions of the universe of man and of place.

GEOGRAPHICAL LANDSCAPE

In the search for the proposed reflection, in view of the demands in the analysis of the relationship between man and the landscape, humanistic and cultural geography has phenomenology as its philosophical basis. This takes as a basis for its analysis the feelings and spatial perception and their meanings, as confirmed by Spósito (2004, p.100-101) humanistic geography involves "subjectivity, intuition, feelings, experience, symbolism and contingency, privileging the singular and not the particular or the universal and instead of explanation has in understanding the intelligibility of the world."

In this understanding, these elements that go beyond the material are not only important in the elaboration of scientific analyses. Its relevance lies in the possibility of expanding and deepening the concepts of geographical analysis, observation and understanding of what the conceptions, concepts and positions of what representativeness

is in the individual and in the collective. From the conception of space by Henri Lefebvre (1976), the possibilities of understanding that,

[...] It cannot be said to be a product like any other, an object or a sum of objects, a thing or a collection of things, a commodity or a set of commodities. It cannot be said that it is simply an instrument, the most important of all instruments, the presupposition of all production and all exchange. It would be essentially linked to the production of (social) relations of production. (LEFEBRE, 1976, p.34)

The author reveals the complexity of the formation of space that relies on material and immaterial elements in its formation. For Correa (2006, p.30) place becomes the most relevant concept in geography while space for many comes to have the sense of lived space and landscape becomes a valued concept. In this way, many authors developed the concept of landscape that, for Alexander Von Humboldt, who made contact with nature through his travels, in an exercise of observation and perception of the relationship of the elements of nature that together form the landscape.

Humboldt (1950, p. 7) in the twentieth century described them as visible, aesthetic forms, which have a physiognomy demonstrating that "[...] in all zones nature presents the phenomenon of these endless plains; but, in each region, they have a particular character and their own physiognomy". In this contact with nature, according to his perception, the researcher finds the most different forms to be described.

Through his character, he reveals two types of currents to be described: "[...] the landscape, the exact transcription of the image visualized in direct contact with nature, and the landscape that, although programmed by exact and punctual calculation, will be manipulated and reconstructed in order to achieve an ideal landscape" (HUMBOLDT 1950, p. 335). The landscape reveals itself to the observed in all its grandeur, with the observer intending to describe it directly or manipulate it and reconstruct it.

For Dardel (2011, p.30) "The landscape is the geography understood as what surrounds man, as a terrestrial environment". This environment is composed of the diversity of nature and the presence of man, in which he reveals his connections with the earth, seen by Dardel (2011, p. 31) "as a base place and means of realization". Thus, geographicity, the relationship of man with the environment and its original elements, brings with its presence the unfolding and diverse relationships in human existence.

It is also understood, according to Claval (1999, p. 23), "[...] a landscape is as much shaped by the forces of nature and life as it is by the action of men." In this human action transcending the material, it relies on the diversity of perception and interpretations that

make up human culture. For this analysis, we worked on the concept of landscape offered by the branch of geographic science, seen as a new cultural geography that brings an approach based on the human cultural experience. It seeks to understand how it constructs the environment, along with the social relations in the space "[...] to the complex role of landscapes, at the same time support and matrices of cultures" CLAVAL, (2001, p.41).

CULTURAL ISSUES IN GEOGRAPHY

According to Claval (2002, p. 10) he brings two conceptions in his studies. In the first functional conception, it is seen as a reflection of the social, cultural and economic functioning of society. The second archaeological conception reflects the aspects of the past, leaving the aesthetics of the landscape in the background, with the exception of the analysis of harmony. Nowadays, some authors also attribute importance to the aesthetic study of rural and urban landscapes.

However, Claval (1999, p. 420) states that "[...] there is no possible understanding of the forms of organization of contemporary space and the tensions that affect them without taking into account cultural dynamics." In this way, it considers the values of environmental preservation and landscape conservation, as well as the memories of the past manifested in culture, which involves time and place. An idea that goes against Sauer's thinking.

The American geographer Carl Sauer (1998, p.42), of classical cultural geography, in his analysis states that "We cannot form an idea of landscape except in terms of its relations associated with time, as well as its relations linked to space". The author considers the landscape in constant formation where a process of development or dissolution and replacement occurs, that "in the chronological sense" it is of great importance the alterations of an area that occurred through human actions and also, its appropriation for its use are of fundamental importance.

The area, prior to human activity, is represented by a set of morphological facts. Sauer, (1998, p.42) states that "The forms that man has introduced are another set". Bringing the definition of landscape and its identity, Sauer reveals limits and generalized relationships considering other landscapes in a system constituted in a general way. For the author "[...] the landscape is therefore seen, in a certain sense, as having an organic quality" (Ibid., 1998, p. 23).

This understanding is based on perception from observations where the subject and landscape have the same importance and in their interrelations complement each other.

Going further, Sauer (1998, p. 22) considers that the "[...] objects that exist together in the landscape exist in interrelation." Therefore, the landscape, with all its complexity of reading revealed to the researcher, makes this interrelation a clear form of affirmation of its existence. Thus, it makes the observer part of a process of deepening to understand geographical transformations.

For the reading of the landscape according to Besse, (2000, p. 64) "[...] the landscape is a sign, or a set of signs, which is then a matter of learning to decipher, to decipher, in an effort of interpretation that is an effort of knowledge, and which therefore goes beyond fruition and emotion". With this, we can observe that the circumstances, the time, the values of the place, the conditions and historical evolution, as well as the other elements that may influence this reading, demonstrate an evolution regarding the thinking about geographical landscape.

In this sense, the question related to the physiognomy of the landscape already commented on by Humboldt, (1950) now presented by Besse (2000, p. 72) arises, where the landscape, "[...] it has a physiognomy, it must be understood as an expressive totality, animated by an inner spirit". Relying on its physiognomy and expression, the meaning attributed comes from a set of elements. These are typical of the "spirit of the place", as the author adds. "Everything happens as if there were a "spirit of the place" of which the external appearance of the territory would be the expression [...]" (Ibid., p. 72). In this way, the multiplicity of possible interpretations and analyses is demonstrated, starting from the related elements and their variables, and the perception and interpretation of the observer, according to the time and local culture. See:

[...] landscape a dimension of the visible, this landscape is the result, the effect, albeit indirect and complex, of a production. The landscape is an objective product, of which human perception only grasps, at first, the external aspect. There is a kind of "interior" of the landscape, a substance, a being of the landscape that only allows its exterior to be seen. It is in fact this that will give, in the eyes of certain geographers, the limit of the landscape approach. At the same time, the geographer's scientific intention and hope is to try to go beyond this surface, this exteriority, in order to capture the "truth" of the landscape (BESSE, 2000, p. 64).

It is not enough just to analyze the physical characteristics. This interpretation goes further, transcends in search of the living essence of the landscape, which calls for a coexistence and keen perception of the researcher, who through the vision of Gilles Sautter (1979), Claval (2002, p. 10) states that "[...] the fundamental idea is that geographers

should conceive the study of the landscape as an exploration of the coexistence that develops between it and men".

It is in this interrelation that we can observe the occurrence of human activities. An affirmation that is based on the assumption that for the study of this interrelation "there is a definition of the nature or essence of man that can only be conceived as functional, not as substantial". Cassirer (1977, p. 116) "Its nature is in work, in action. Among its innumerable actions, work is an action of transformative survival of space and landscape involving time, values, concepts and interpretations that in their interconnections collaborate with cultural formation".

Emphasizing the cultural landscape with all its physical and immaterial character, it becomes present as a representation of human actions, where Claval (1999, p. 31) considers that "[...] his methods for cultural geography required a solid naturalist training, which is concerned with fauna, agriculture, fires, harvesting, migrations, pastures, forests, hunting, etc."

In the combination and complexity of all these elements considered in human and cultural geography, in which the landscape in its terms comes to be seen as a constructed reality, Sauer (1998, p. 29) confirms that geography is based, "in reality, on the union of the physical and cultural elements of the landscape. The content of the landscape is found, therefore, in the physical qualities of the area that are important to man and in the ways in which the area is used"

In this way, we can understand that the "[...] physically-based facts and facts of human culture" integrated into an interrelationship result in transformations that imprint their mark intimately linked to culture and landscape. In this way, the "[...] landscape is not presented only as a reflection of the past or present functioning of society". (SAUER, 1998, p. 29).

Nowadays we can observe this process of "functioning" in an accelerated way in the unveiling of man's survival in the world of globalization. All this involves the time factor that brings with it renewed values, diverse conceptions, giving innovative meaning to the interpretations of culture and landscape at this moment in the history of humanity.

For this analysis, we considered the thought of Claval (2002, p. 26) who, developing this thinking in the landscape, considers all the complexity of human and cultural relations, "[...] where the sensorial relations are installed, the emotional relations between the landscape and the observer". Analyzed as elements of equal importance, it states that "[...]

The role of the landscape in the strategies of power and domination is explored. The significance of the landscape in the construction or preservation of identities is highlighted" (Ibid., 2002, p. 26) In this complex set we can perceive its meaning and representation in the place.

REPRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICATION OF SPACE

The study seeks to analyze the representation and meaning of squares and parks in Porto Velho, which implies going beyond the understanding of the natural phenomenon of landscape construction, allowing to momentarily associate the concept of landscape representation and meaning with the poetics and cultural values of the place.

Understanding the landscape, we are linked to Lefebvre's terms, where this phenomenon must be seen in its spatial-temporal specificity. This takes into account the factors of sensitive and symbolic dimension, as confirmed by Serrão (2011, p. 186) "The landscape as a "sensitive and symbolic dimension of the environment" always depends on a collective subjectivity and does not exist independently of a culture".

In this way, the author demonstrates all the encounter and interrelationship between nature and the human being and their experiences in which these elements together, interacting with each other, reveal the presence and expression of man in the world at the moment when nature gives its permission to be placed as the fruit of human experience starting from the same reality.

Thus, with regard to the term "world and environment", elements are conceived in view of the possibility of relations between them and the integration between individuals and objects in the same reality. For Serrão (2011, p. 194) "It can thus be hypothesized that in this world operates a particular logic of scale that combines the objective measure of things in themselves with the subjective measure of these same things for the Man who perceives them [...]".

Observing spatial practices, they bring within themselves actions full of subjectivities that, being present in a given space, act in a real and transformative way. This dynamic incorporates fundamental importance in the definition and affirmation of the form of existence of the realities in which it is present in a given time and space.

It can be assumed that spatial practice, the representations of space and the spaces of representation intervene differently in the production of space: according to their qualities and properties, according to societies (mode of production), according to epochs. The relations between these three moments –

the perceived, the conceived, the lived – are never simple or stable, nor are they more "positive" in the sense that this term would be opposed to the "negative", the indecipherable, the unsaid, the forbidden, the unconscious. LEFEBRE (2006, p.76),

These landscapes, as the author clarifies, go beyond the visible field, but transcend to the immaterial, extending to the field of representation and signification, where the verification and decoding of their meaning is reserved for the experimentation and production of lived space, perceived and conceived space. These involve the elements researched by cultural geography, enabling its records and verification of conflicts, successes and failures that occurred and experienced by man in his social history over time. Nowadays we can perceive the space in focus in this study, full of meanings that are allowed to be recognized in the landscape, since it bears the marks imposed by the transformations of individual and social habits and values linked to this time in the city of Porto Velho.

RESULTS

Porto Velho is the capital of the state, located in the north of the state of Rondônia, on the banks of the Madeira River and has an approximate population of 494 thousand inhabitants according to IBGE data (2010). Most people come from other states, mainly in the south and southeast of the country. It is a port city where its largest river is the "Madeira" and has more than 60 neighborhoods.

According to IBGE data, the municipality of Porto Velho has approximately 34 thousand km² of area, with 12 districts: Porto Velho, Abunã, Calama, Demarcação, Extrema, Fortaleza do Abunã, Jaci-Paraná, Mutum Paraná, Nazaré, Nova California, São Carlos and Vista Alegre do Abunã and Extrema declared more recently.

With a view to better urban conditions and better quality of life for the population, the Porto Velho Circuit Park was founded in 1967 in an old rubber plantation on the banks of Estrada dos Tanques, current Av. Lauro Sodré, with the objective of creating a leisure area for the community for the practice of physical activities and family outings.

It was renamed Parque Circuito, possibly due to the fact that until recently, Porto Velho did not have many spaces for walking and trails. The Parque Circuito track is approximately one kilometer (1 km) long in the middle of a well-wooded area, and is located in the North Zone of Porto Velho. The total space of the park is 390 hectares with several attractions, including three trails in the forest for children and adults, a museum of the

biological collection, an environmental education room for courses and workshops, a playground, picnic tables, an outdoor gym and a nursery.

On a visit to the site, we observed that this was initially a beautiful place, surrounded by trees, all lawn, with walking trails. Great space to end the afternoons with walks and contact with nature, calm, quiet and sports. A little away from the city center and with poor lighting, it conveyed an air of abandonment, of disregard for the environmental diversity that was found there. However, he remained an inner light, proper to nature.

After a renovation, the space is once again frequented by families, young people, children and the elderly. We observed in fieldwork, the birthday celebrations picnic style, and people felt very good when stretching their towels on the grass and took advantage of the space for real. The place has its own parking lot and in its traffic, it is forbidden to travel with motorcycles on the park's premises as a care of the administration. We observed that there were several trash cans, and showed care for the preservation and maintenance of the environment.

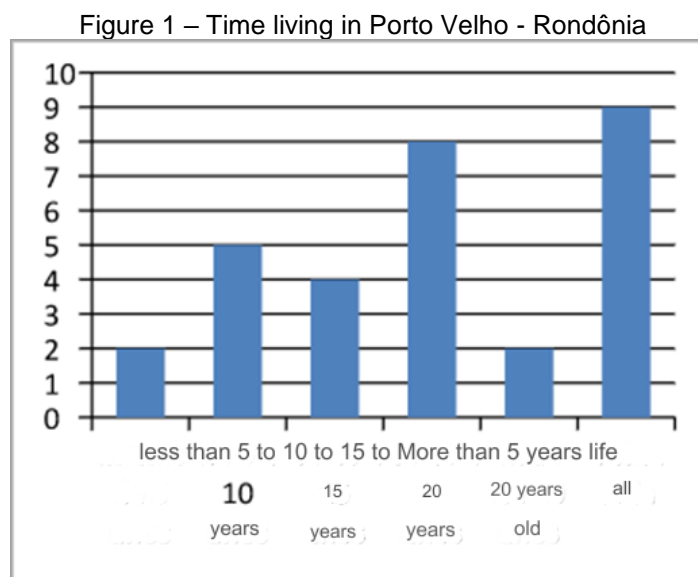
Parque Circuito, in 2018, presents other conditions considered by us as favorable. Several different people choose it as a destination for walks or for physical exercise. Despite its air of abandonment, the lack of maintenance and safety where there is tall weeds where there should be grass, precarious lighting, buildings without conditions of use and lack of security is striking.

However, it is still a space that demands our attention as a large area for the city of Porto Velho, which was formed by human hands and influence on the dynamics of the city and the daily life of its inhabitants. An issue about our time that deserves attention in this research refers to the transformation of the landscape and its universe of interpretation and its subjectivities, perceived and by the local population. Geographical spaces, especially those populated by dreams, which, can give the feeling of personal fulfillment, or collective frustration.

DISCUSSION

For this analysis with the population of the municipality of Porto Velho, a questionnaire with closed and open questions was applied to a sample of 50 people who attend the circuit park in Porto Velho, randomly selected at the time they chose to be in the park.

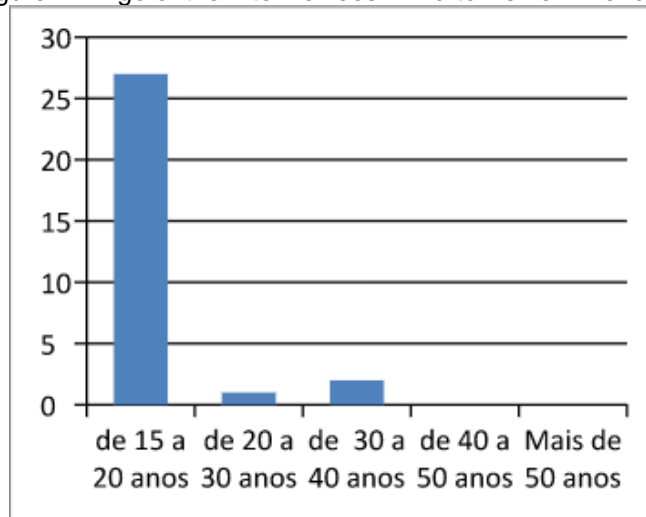
In the questionnaire on the length of residence, there was a diversification of answers, highlighting that of this group of interviewees, 90% of the individuals were born and lived in Porto Velho all their lives. Figure 1 shows this time of residence in the city, also drew our attention to a high number of people who live between 15 and 20 years in the municipality.



Source: Machado, Ximenes and Nascimento Silva (2018)

A total of 90% of the subjects who answered the questionnaire are between 15 and 20 years old, demonstrating that at that time the park was frequented by younger people. For deductive reasons, we had the hypothesis that we would find older people, but the hypothesis was rejected. Figure 2 shows the age of the interviewees.

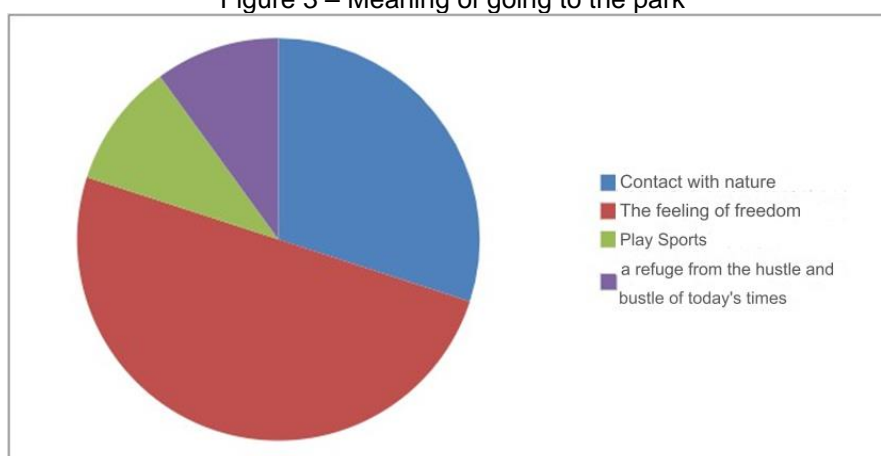
Figure 2 – Age of the Interviewees in Porto Velho – Rondônia



Source: Machado, Ximenes and Nascimento Silva (2018)

In the search for the population's perception of the park's landscape, we question what it means to visit this park. The interviewees were practicing sports at the time they were approached, however, the importance of practicing sports in the park on a scale is found as the last item of importance verified in the answers to the questionnaire. The feeling of freedom, contact with nature and refuge from the hustle and bustle of everyday life were considered as the most significant items while attending this space. Figure 3 demonstrates the meaning of going to the park.

Figure 3 – Meaning of going to the park

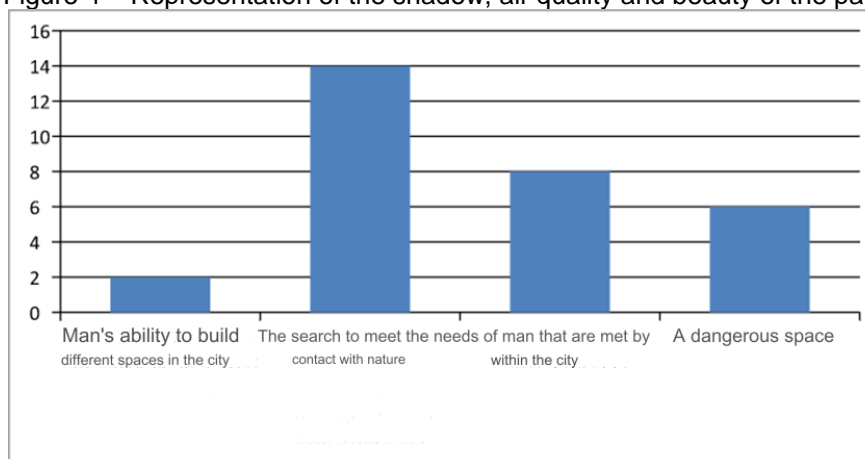


Source: Machado, Ximenes and Nascimento Silva (2018)

The second question refers to the meaning, and what the shade, air quality and beauty of the park represents. The meaning and representation identified with greater importance was the search to meet the needs of man, which are met by contact with nature, followed by the recognition of the park as a necessary poetry within the city. Fear is present even before the importance of man's recognized ability to build different spaces in the city for his better quality of life.

This issue of fear is interesting, because what this represents to each person is a separate theme from this research, but it has geographical importance, because the mapping of this theme brings the perception of representativeness of each landscape, of each space. One of the points that caught our attention was the possibility of mapping this fear and identifying its "whys". Figure 4 demonstrates the meaning and representation of the shade, air quality, and beauty of the park.

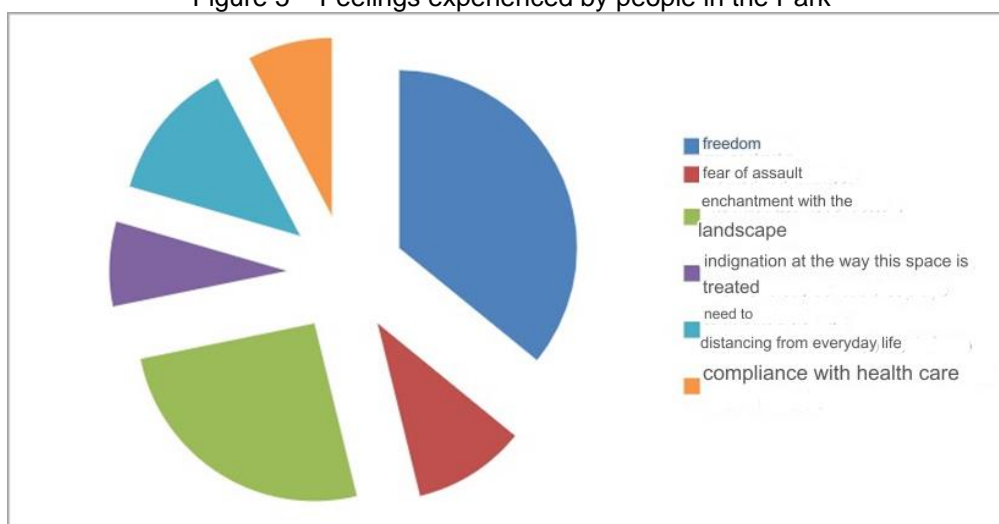
Figure 4 – Representation of the shadow, air quality and beauty of the park



Source: Machado, Ximenes and Nascimento Silva (2018)

The feelings experienced in this place were also found in order of importance. The freedom so desired by human beings always presents itself in the first place, in a percentage very close to the enchantment with nature. Characterizing current times, the fear of robbery appears as the third feeling experienced in this space, even before the indignation with the way this space is treated and maintained. Figure 5 shows the feelings experienced in this space. Ultimately, we question the contribution of this Space to Porto Velho, Rondônia.

Figure 5 – Feelings experienced by people in the Park

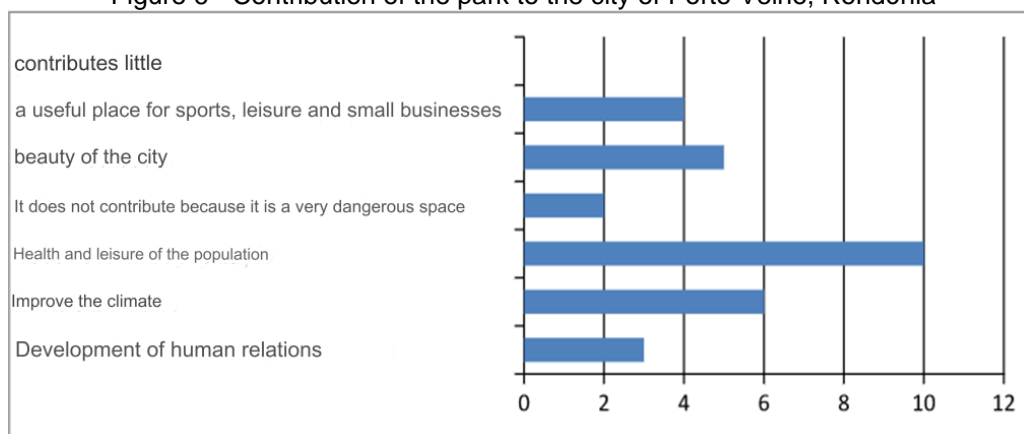


Source: Machado, Ximenes and Nascimento Silva (2018)

Admittedly, health and laser for the population were put in the foreground. It was followed by the improvement of the climate and beautification of the city. The look as useful for sport exclusively comes next, followed by the development of human relationships.

Figure 6 shows the contribution of the park to the city of Porto Velho, according to the answers to the questionnaire.

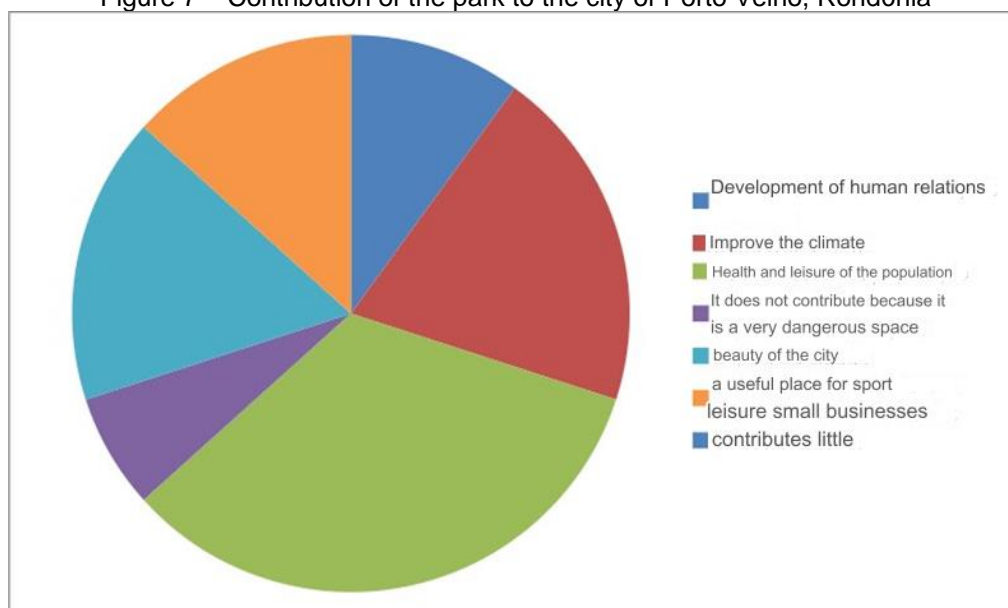
Figure 6 - Contribution of the park to the city of Porto Velho, Rondônia



Source: Machado, Ximenes and Nascimento Silva (2018)

In the open question that refers to what most enchants and disenchants in that space, everything that was planned was mentioned as enchantment, the conviviality of people, friends and family, the beauty of nature, the lake and the animals, freedom, in addition to the practice of physical exercise, always adding when answering the observation: "despite the problems seen". A place to protect yourself from the rush and chaos of Porto Velho (Figure 7).

Figure 7 – Contribution of the park to the city of Porto Velho, Rondônia



Source: Machado, Ximenes and Nascimento Silva (2018)

As disenchantment, the lack of care for natural beauty was cited, and the lack of appreciation on the part of the city's inhabitants and politicians. The carelessness of many and the neglect of others in maintenance and preservation. The use of space often for purposes cited as futile. The lack of security and maintenance of the place, with the hope and regret that there is still a lot to build, rebuild and take care of, in this and other spaces in the city.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

In the search to perceive the subjective character present in the landscapes of the parks of Porto Velho, we verified the meanings and representation of the circuit park of Porto Velho. Demonstrated in this space the meaning of attending, the meaning and representation of shadow, air quality and beauty, the feelings experienced in this space, and the recognition of the park's contribution to the city of Porto Velho, there were diversified responses, but they demonstrate that currently the search for freedom is the most valued factor.

The contact with nature brings this idea of conquering the long-awaited freedom and the feeling of meeting many of the countless human needs, bringing an interconnection with survival of primordial meaning in human existence.

Next, we observe that it is seen as containing the meaning of a poetry necessary to human life, as well as representing a "necessary poetry" in the city, bringing in its subjectivity the possible interpretation that the poetics of the landscape is also linked to the needs of humans, not as a complement, but as part of their survival, since considering man an integral part of nature. Thus, not even the times of globalization and high technology undo or exclude or make such natural needs smaller.

The time that seems to have been reduced, brings the anxiety of reliving intimacy with nature. The meaning and representation identified with greater importance was the search to meet such human needs that are met by contact with nature followed by the recognition of the park as a necessary poetry within the city.

The fear present among feelings is related to everyday life in contemporaneity, which has its roots in the fear of human relations degenerated in the present and in the possible traps generated in a process in which corruptible beings seen in the daily life of this historical moment are present. This fear is given great importance even before other

feelings, such as human capacity, and can distance many from the contact and appreciation of said space.

The survey brings the population's recognition of its contribution, first to health and later to the population, placed in the foreground, followed by the improvement of the climate and beautification of the city. We observed that the greatest activity in the place was sport and yet, according to the data, being in that place is surrounded by other meanings such as freedom and the need to be in your condition of being part of nature.

In view of the information collected, it is observed that the population has the perception of the importance of the park, the urban landscape, and its beneficial aspects. However, we realized with this research that there is still a lack of a policy of planning and feasibility of actions to be implemented in the short, medium and long term and that aim to improve the conditions of the park so that there is, in fact, an improvement in the quality of life of the population coming from the park in the city of Porto Velho.

This research finally allows us to affirm that there is a lack of initiative on the part of people to contribute to a city more committed to urban issues and preservation of the environment, demonstrating its influence on the space and at the same time being influenced by it and, in addition, we saw that the sense and meaning of the landscape in current times are regulated with the human needs that are met through nature, in even greater evidence in our times; Despite the lifestyle and decisions made to prioritize the interrelationship between man and nature, it does not remain in the foreground of human actions.

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