

Environmental services generated by the Brazilian Army tutored areas located in Atlantic forest

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Abstract

We are examining the environmental services generated by the Brazilian Army tutored areas in Brazil in this project. The field instruction and others 4 Battalion were the five study areas. These territories were previously used for the production of sugar cane and the grazing of cattle before coming under the Army's control. Today, it encompasses the majority of the Atlantic woodland biome's remnants north of the Rio San Francisco. These findings lead to the following hypotheses: the Brazilian Army develops various activities of instruction and training in areas with forest cover which, combined with restrictions imposed by the military administration, contributed to the regeneration of local ecosystems, forest areas under the tutelage of the Army Brazilian generate various environmental services of interest of the state and metropolitan society and broader ecological importance and the lack of environmental regulations that categorize the specific areas of the military can induce directions of uses incompatible with military activities. Climate environmental services, inventory maintenance and carbon absorption, biodiversity maintenance and regeneration, and watershed recharge were identified and addressed as ways to put them to the test. Based on a comparison of images and the leaf area index, we were able to determine the evolution of the environmental condition of woods under the Army's control. Environmental legal factors that control these places were recognised in the effort to observe the existence of conflict of specific legislative rules with military training activities. Finally, we identified present and intended uses, as well as scenarios for induced inertial and study items.

Forests provide important environmental services that are critical to the social reproduction of rural populations. Landscape planning is heavily influenced by people's perceptions of the services supplied by forests; nevertheless, few research have looked at this topic. The goal of this study was to learn how farmers think about the function of trees in providing environmental services. A total of 100 farmers from the Chapecó Ecological Corridor in South Carolina were interviewed. The most frequently mentioned services were provisioning and regulating. Water availability came in first (65%), followed by the preservation of biodiversity habitat (34%), and firewood (34%). (23 percent). The variables that best explained farmers' perceptions of forest benefits were income and local usage of forest resources. Nonetheless, environmental regulation has imposed constraints on the use of forest resources, which is altering farmers' perceptions of the wide range of environmental services supplied by forests.

Forests are extremely important in terms of meeting human requirements. Forests are rich in biodiversity and are important for a variety of reasons. Recreation, water regulation, and soil preservation are all important factors to consider.

The findings demonstrate the important environmental role played by the forests studied, as well as the significant contribution made in terms of environmental services for military areas in RMR, such as softening the local climate by smoothing the flow of some springs and providing conditions for fauna and flora conservation in the Atlantic forest biome.

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