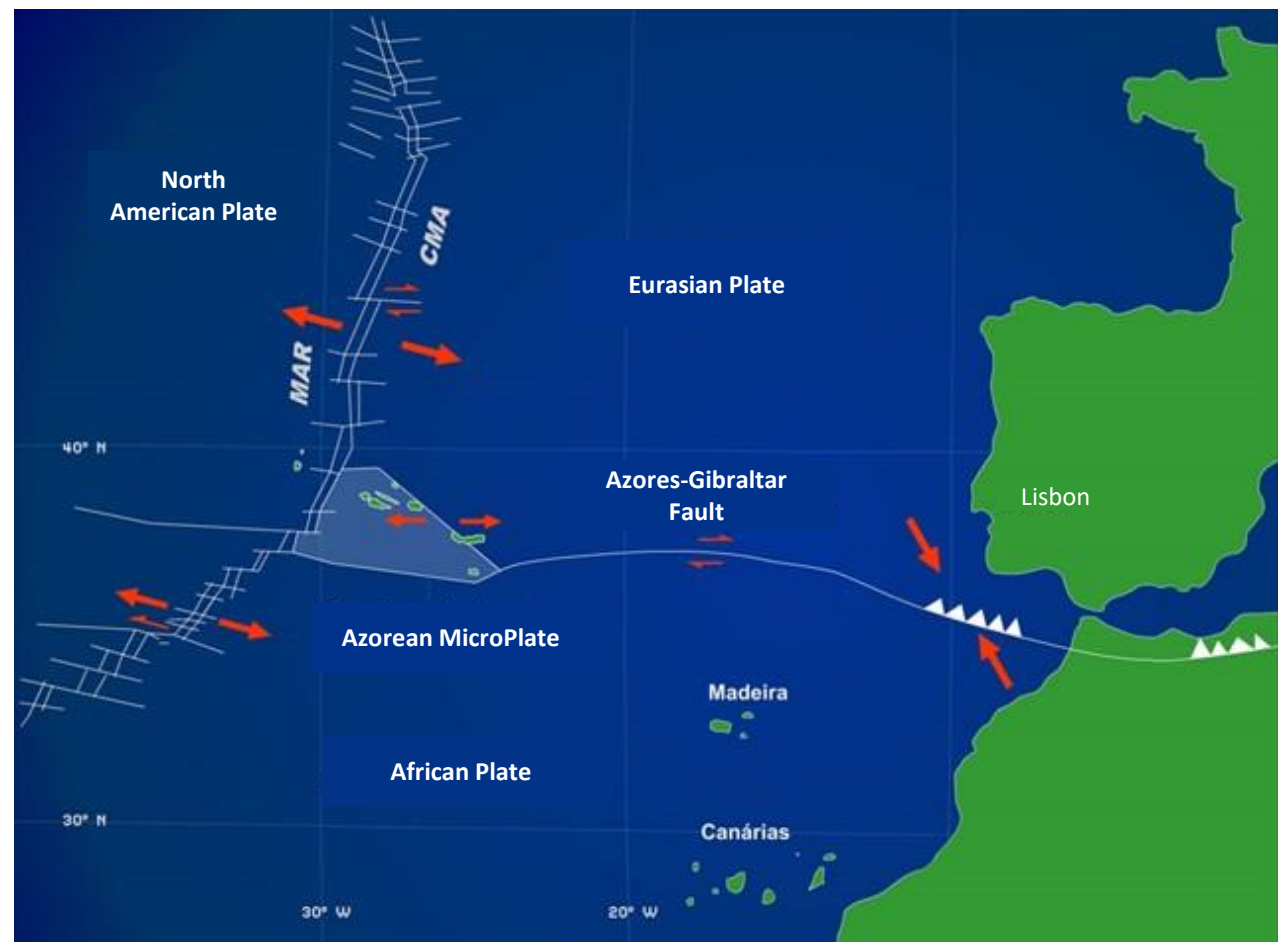




Azores

where fire meets the sea

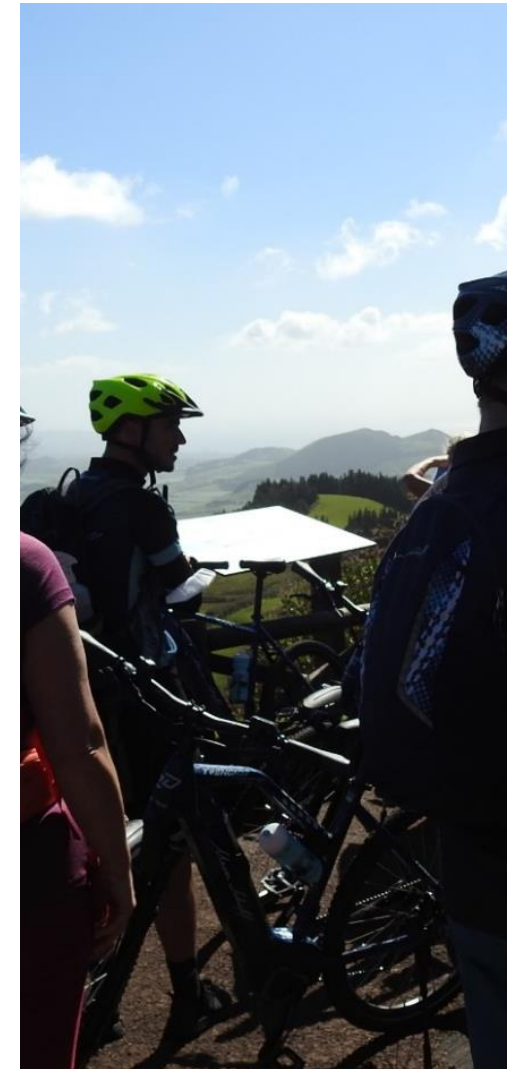
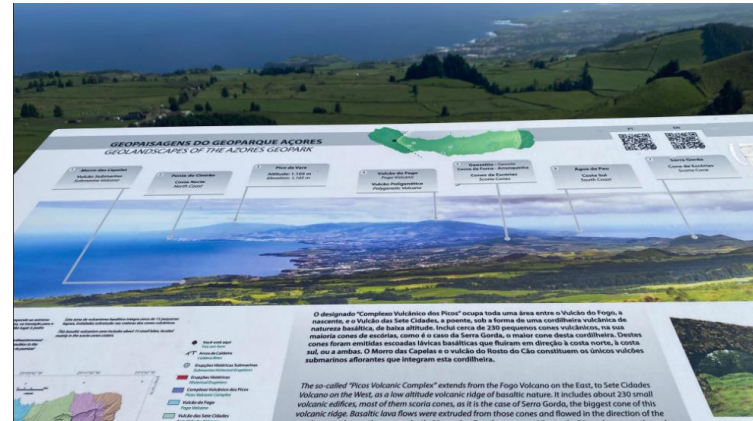
The only archipelago in the world certified as a sustainable destination



São Miguel Island

The island is rich in lakes formed by ancient volcano craters and has a unique beauty. The most famous of these craters is the Lagoa das Sete Cidades.

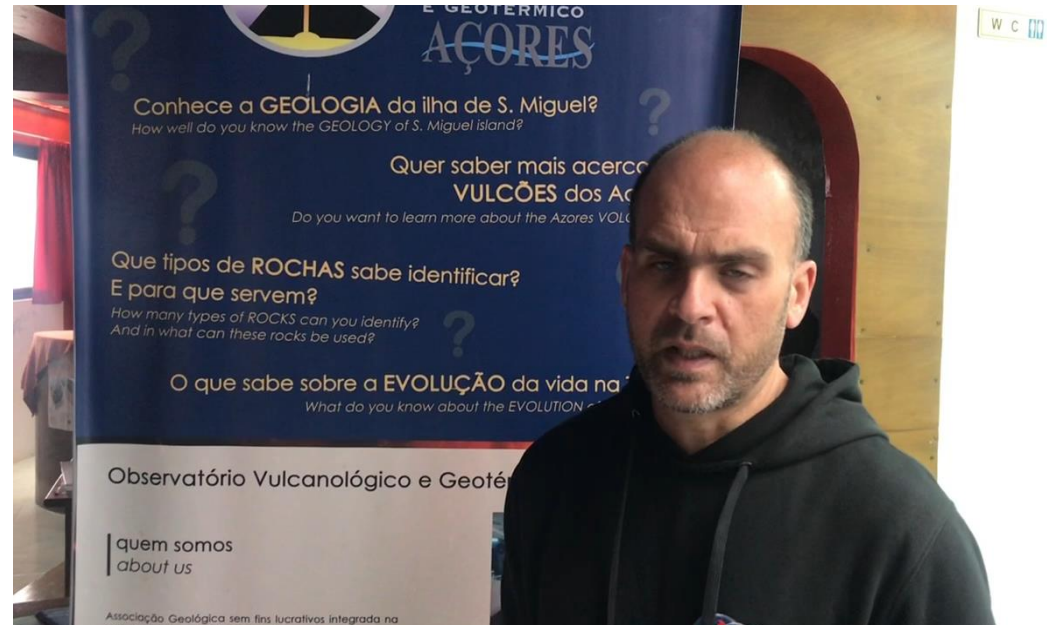
Along the designated visitor paths, there are several view points where you can see the full beauty of the two lagoons.





São Miguel Island - Furnas

São Miguel Island - Azores Volcanological and Geothermal Observatory





Faial – Capelinhos Volcano

Pico Island

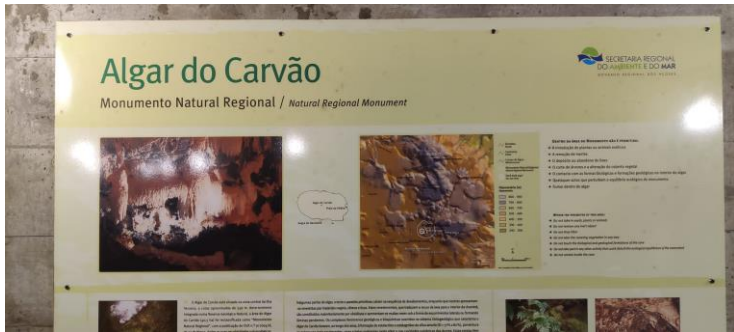




BI DO VULCÃO DA MONTANHA DO PICO	
PICO MOUNTAIN VOLCANO'S ID	
PARÂMETROS	PARAMETERS
Distância à Crista Média-Atlântica Distance to the Mid-Atlantic Ridge	154 km
Altitude Máxima (pontos do nível do mar) Maximum Altitude (points sea level)	2351 m
Altura (acima do fundo oceânico) Height (above the seabed)	3500 m
Dímetro Médio da Base/Largura Máxima (ao nível do mar)	
Average Base Diameter/Maximum Width (at sea level)	19 km
Área Area	373 km²
Volumen	130 km³
Dímetro Médio da Cratera Crater Average Diameter	6,55 km
Profundidade Máxima da Cratera Crater Maximum Depth	26 m
Idade Máxima da Formação da Cratera Crater Formation Maximum Age	1310 years
Máxima Idade Absoluta Conhecida Maximum Known Absolute Age	170 mil anos 170,000 years
Máxima Idade Inferida Maximum Inferred Age	240 mil anos 240,000 years
Centros Erupcionais Interoctivos Interoactive Eruptive Centres	2
Centros Erupcionais nos Flancos Flank Eruptive Centres	310
Centros de Explosão nos Flancos Flank Eruption Centres	207
Centros de Explosão de Tubos nos Flancos Flank Conduit Eruption Centres	2
Total de Centros Erupcionais Total of Eruptive Centres	312
Erupções Históricas Historical Eruptions	2
Última Erupção Last Eruption	1720 A.D.
Bornos/Fontes nos Erupções Históricas Historical Eruption Deaths/Injuries	2
População (Censos 2011) Population (Census 2011)	4064



Pico – Pico Mountain and Volcano House



Terceira Island – Algar do Carvão



The Ocean



A wide-angle landscape photograph showing a series of rolling green hills and valleys. The foreground features a grassy hillside with some small white flowers in the lower right. The middle ground shows a valley with a small cluster of buildings and more hills. The background consists of increasingly hazy and distant mountain ranges under a bright, overcast sky. The text "Pedagogical Note" is centered in the middle of the image in a white, sans-serif font.

Pedagogical Note



Introduction

As Gray (2019) points out, many important sites are being destroyed by human action due to a lack of knowledge about geodiversity and geology.

Most problems result from a lack of connection between man and nature (Pásková et al., 2021)



- Geotourism is a new approach to natural heritage based on geology, landscape, and the concept of ABC (abiotic, biotic, and cultural interconnections) (Dowling, 2013).
- It is based on the idea of interconnections between:
 - Abiotic (climate and soil),
 - Biotic (animals and plants), and
 - Cultural (human) elements.



“The geological tourists are often regarded as being ‘geo-experts’ or ‘geo-specialists’ and often comprise professional or amateur geologists who have a good understanding of geology and a strong desire to place it at the center of their travels” (Dowling, et al, 2021, 119).

However, “different types of geotourists have been identified including incidental, accidental, serendipitous, intentional and purposeful geotourists” (Dowling et al, 2021, 119), making the interpretation and all the didactic activities even more important.

“Cultural intrusion, disruption, abuse, dislocation and corruption can occur through a lack of cultural appreciation and understanding on the part of tourists or their operators” (Newsome et al. 2005, 131).

Thus, interpretation has to make the tourism experience lead to a connection with nature based on the principles of respect and without damage. Suitable interpretation may help increase satisfaction levels and make the visit a richer and more enjoyable experience.



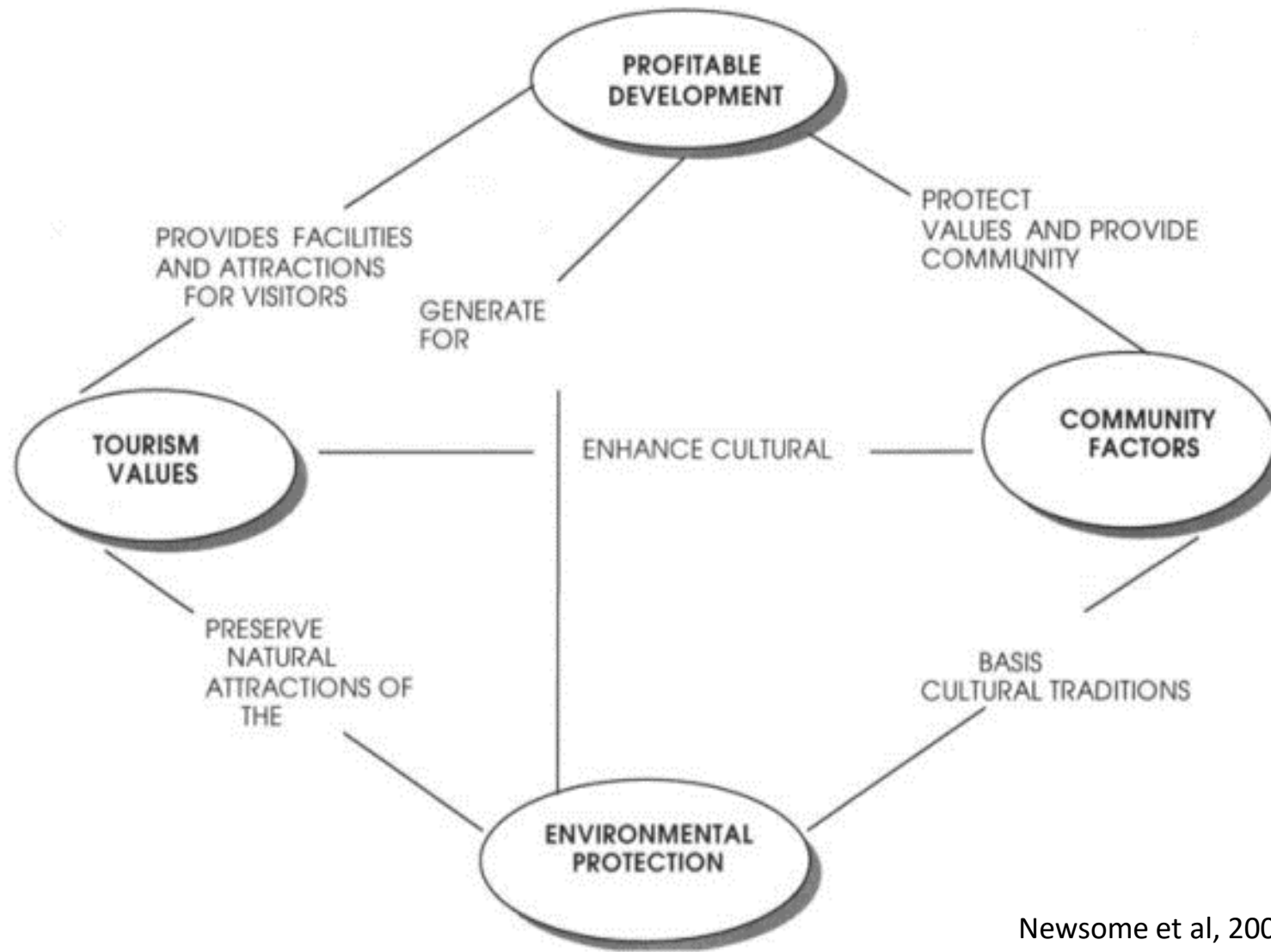
So, nature interpretation has been advocated as a **soft** and **non-obtrusive** in-situ or ex-situ visitor management strategy, and it can be personal or non-personal.



- Visitor management
- Local Economic Benefits
- Local Environment Development
- Community Involvement
- Values and Attitudes

However, increasing tourism in certain areas can have the opposite effect, i.e., it could have a paradoxical effect; more tourists mean more possibility of damage and intrusive behaviour.

- **Economic Imperatives**
- **Selection and simplification**
- **The danger of over-interpretation**
- **Danger of elitism**
- **Danger of intrusion**
- **Politics, believes and integrity**



Newsome et al, 2005, 222



Thank you for your attention!

