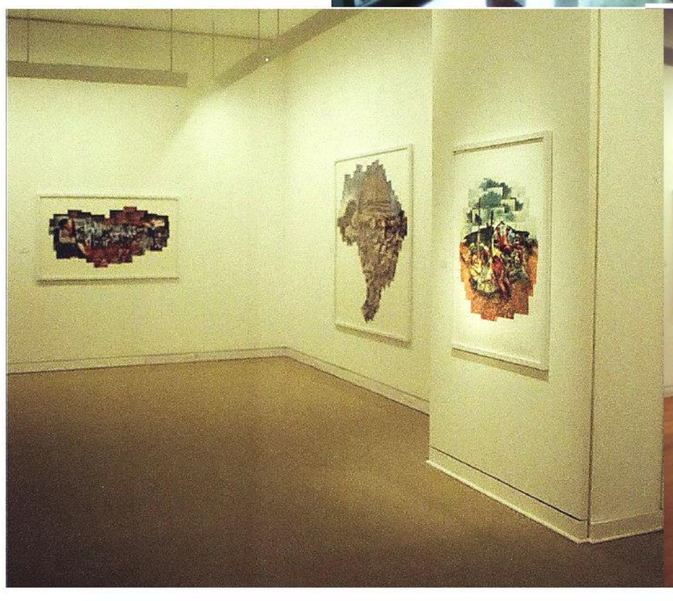
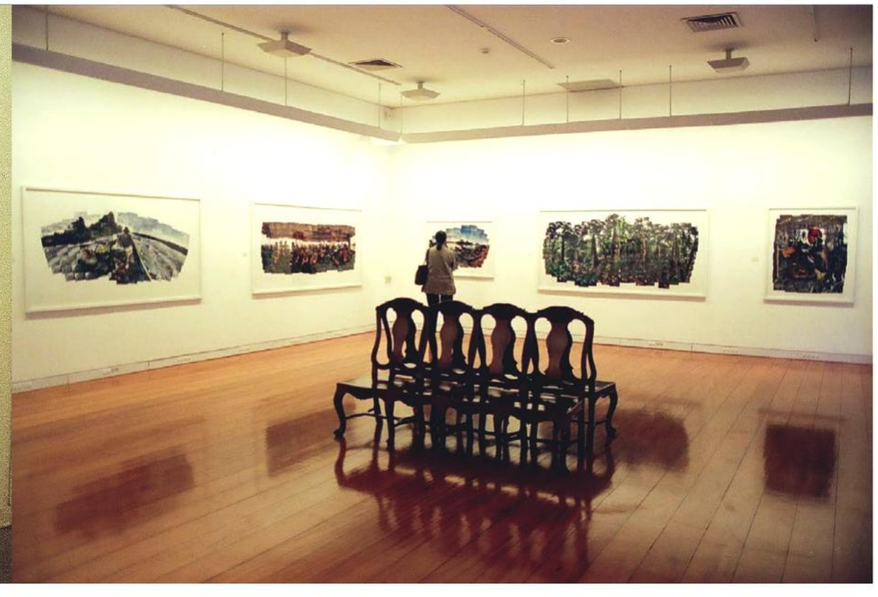
THE AMAZON JUNGLE

2001

SHOWS AT 5 LATIN AMERICAN MUSEUMS
INSTITUTO MOREIRA SALLES









Kayapo children are breaking off branches to pick urucu berries, which they use to dye their faces red.



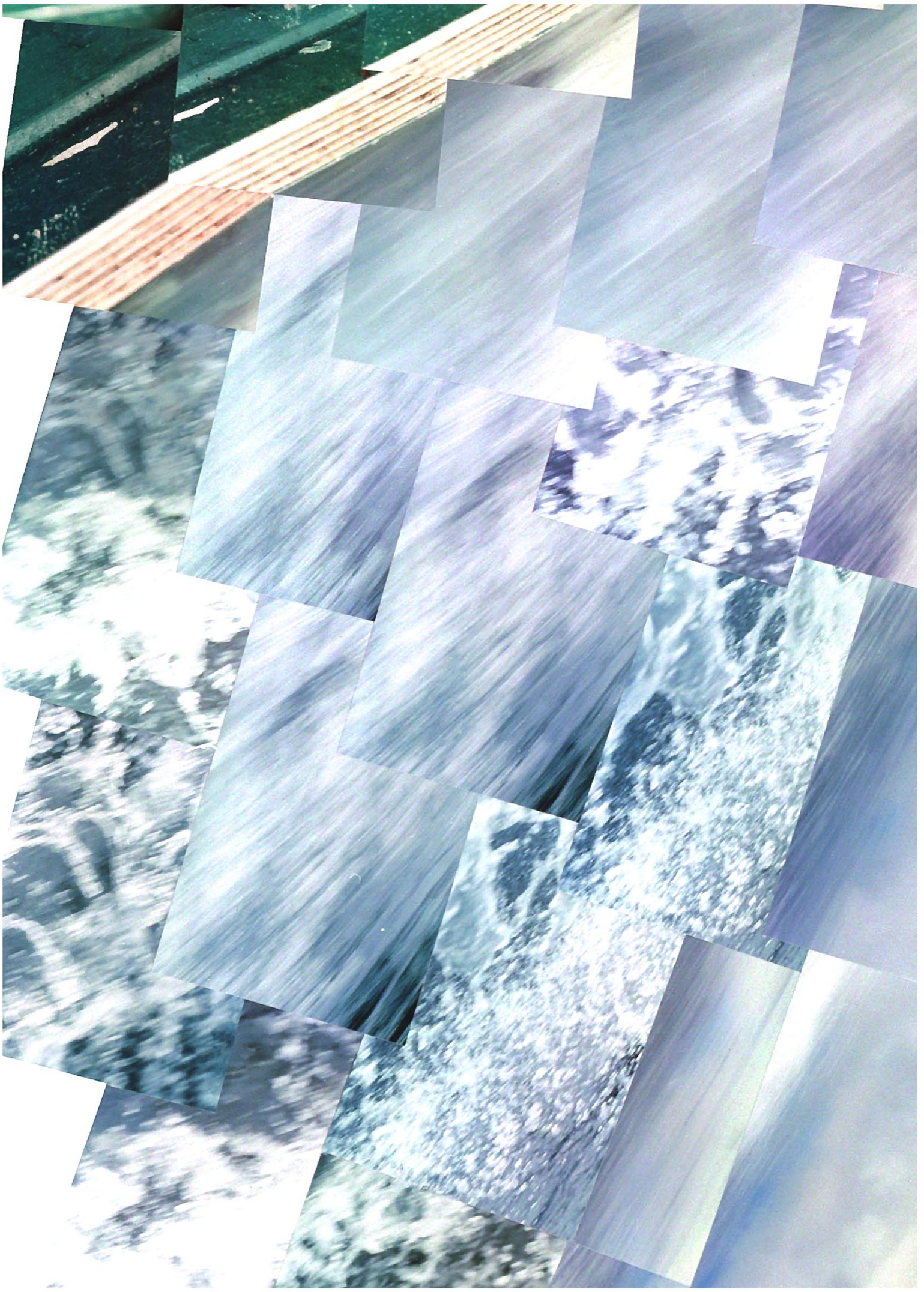


Plucking yellow feathers from a scarlet macaw for an upcoming festival.





A Kayapo grandfather takes the harvested food and fish from the summer encampment to the main village.





The Ceremony.



Bepte's Treasures.



An Assurini woman gathers clay to carry back to make pottery.


SERIOS
WINNING



Canoes at dawn in the Arawete village.





Kayapo children accompany me on a boat ride.



Kayapo men sell the bracelets the women have made.

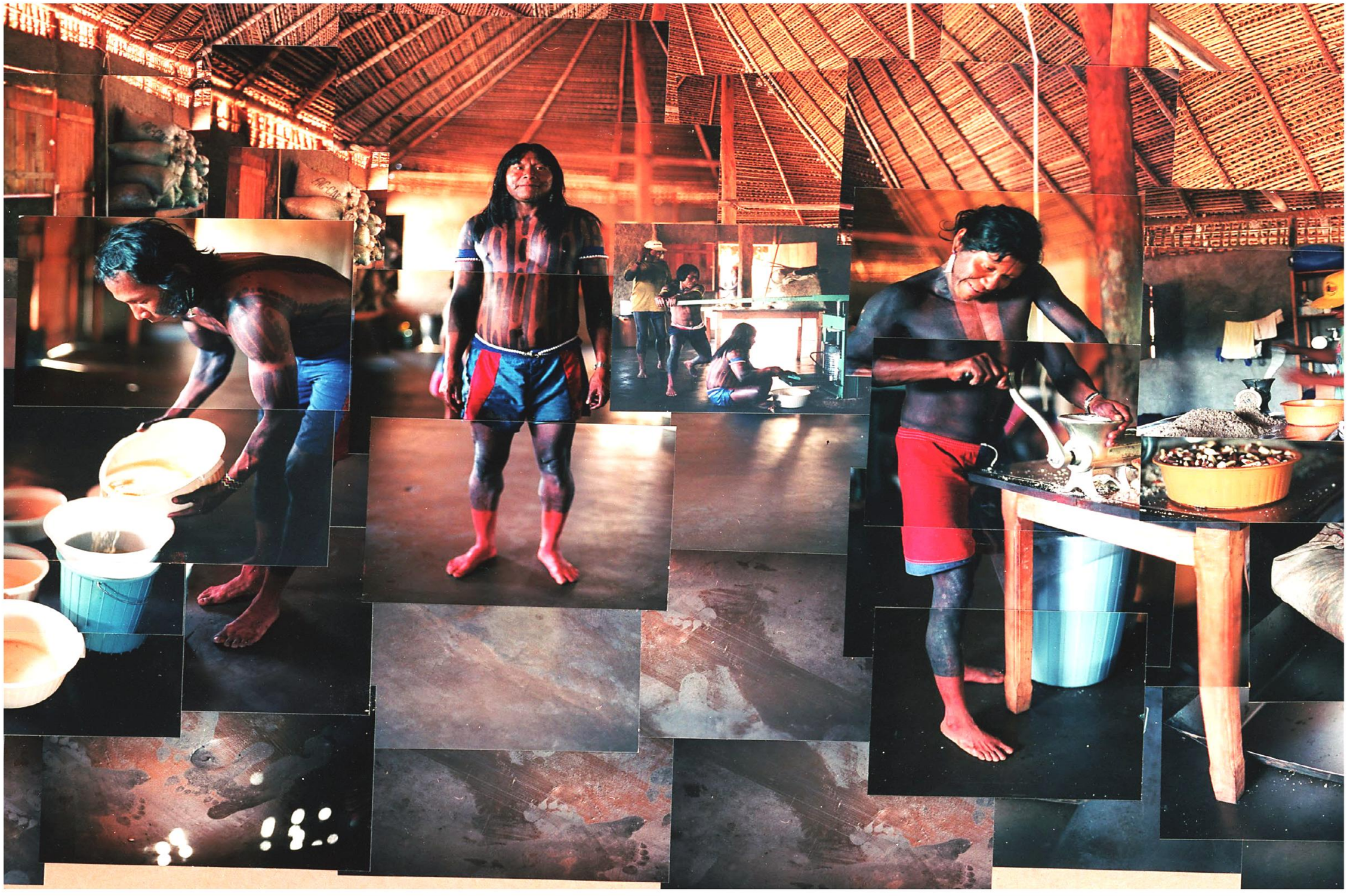


Kayapo girls warm up at dawn. They've been dancing during a 3-day festival.

Warrior holds his falcon.



The Body Shop donated expeller presses so the village could sell them pharmaceutical grade Brazil-nut oil for their hair conditioner.







Kayapo warrior makes a headdress.

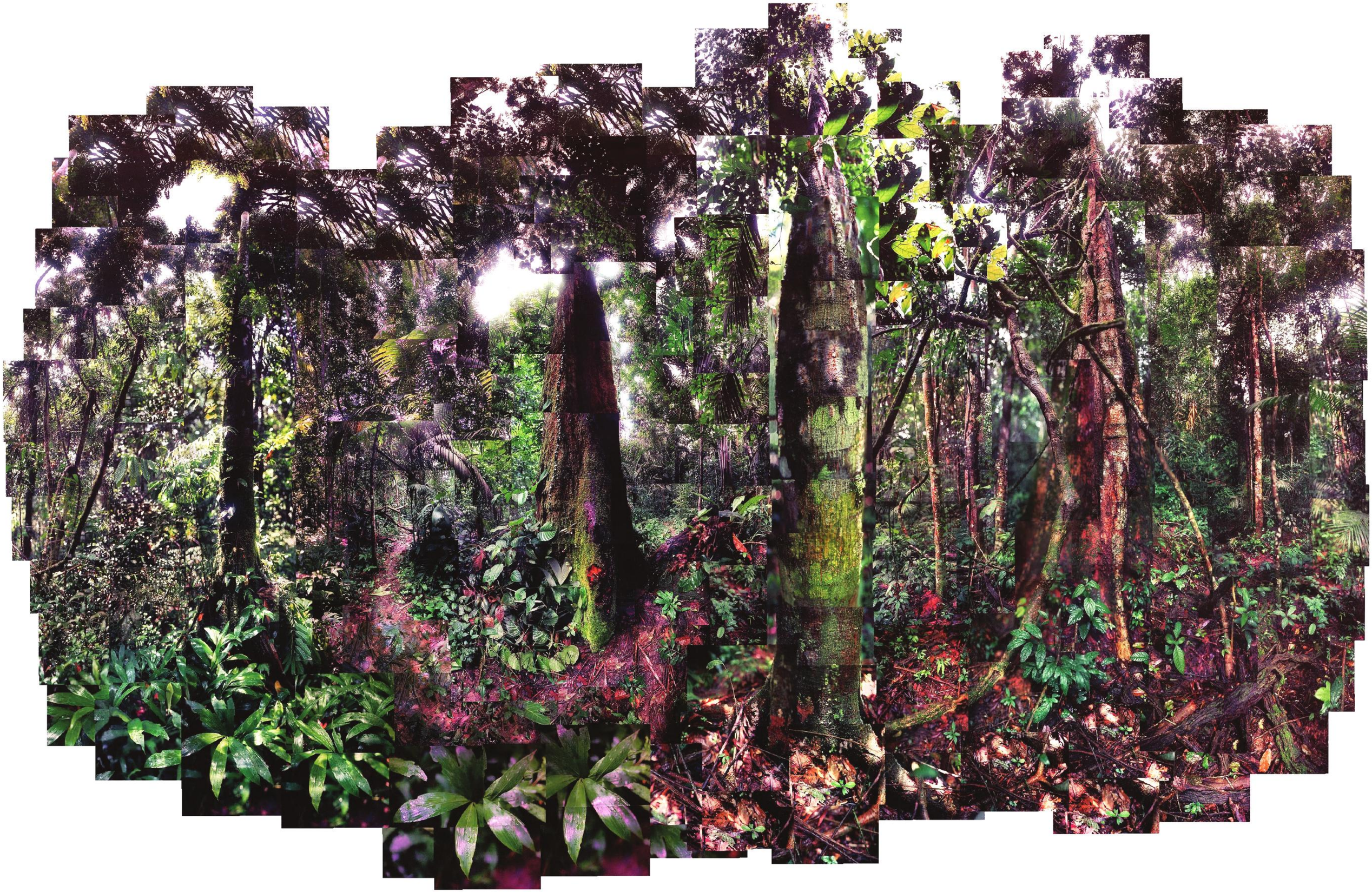


Kayapo warriors relax before the big festival.





The women do the heavy lifting of gathering firewood.



The Ancient Forest.



The Burnt Forest – the new reality.



A young cowboy raises cattle on the land that has been burnt.

SERRA PELADA GOLD MINING SITE
BRAZIL 1989

What we choose to gather from the land which surrounds us helps define our value systems.
Some cultures treasure gold above all else, some treasure the less permanent riches of the forest. In the state of Pará, in the Brazilian Amazon, these two value systems exist in ever closer proximity.

In 1979, a gold nugget rumored to weigh 140 pounds was found on the site now called Serra Pelada. By 1983, 100,000 garimpeiros (miners) had rushed to the area. By hand, they excavated a pit one mile wide and 2,000 feet deep. When the vein was exhausted, they spread their search for gold into neighboring areas where some of the last remaining indigenous tribes still lived on pristine reserves of Amazon forest.

The photos of Serra Pelada were taken in 1989. The photos of the Assurini, Arawete and Kayapo Indians were taken between 1992 and 1998. They are suffering from the effects of mining and logging invasions which put their fragile cultures at risk from mercury poisoning, malaria and epidemics.

Serra Pelada gold mine.





Red River – Miners use mercury to extract gold. It poisons them as well as the rivers feeding the Indian reserves.



Miners at Serra Pelada.



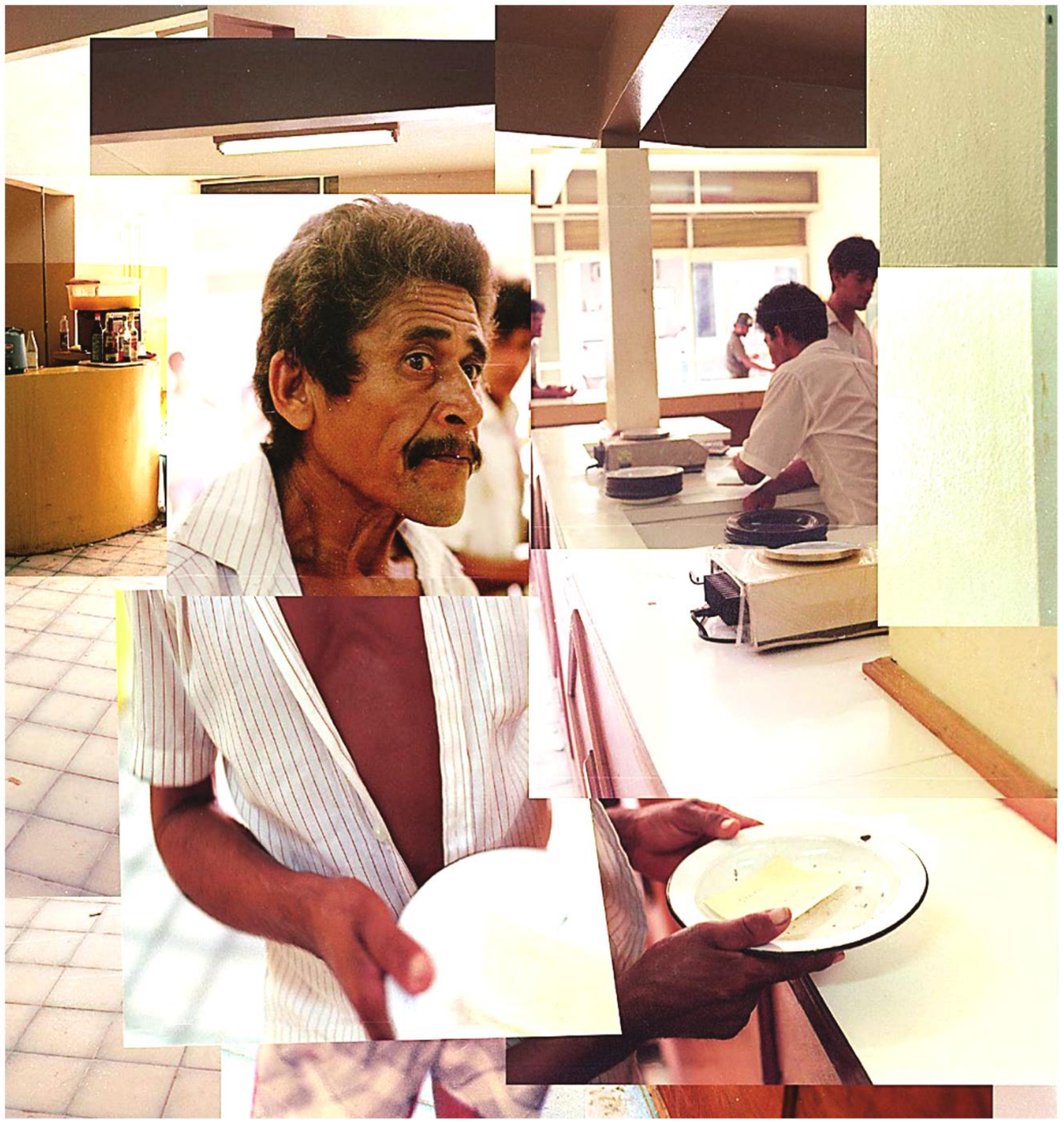








Selling gold dust and nuggets in town.





Out-of-luck miners gamble a few pennies at roulette.