

CHAPTER 4

FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

Environmental issues are defined as harmful effects to earth and its natural systems due to the actions of humans. Although climate change can also occur from natural causes, human behavior has led to an increase in global warming, a rise in the average temperature of the planet due to the emission of greenhouse gases, and pollution from humans playing a large role. Whole parts of the globe will become too hot for human habitation and those left behind will die of heat. Diseases will increase and mutate. Food shortages will become chronic as we fail to move agriculture from one climate to another.

Therefore, this study explains how climate change is represented through the novel *In The Wilderness* (2020) by Diane Cook which describes toxic air pollution and the main character, living experiment in the wilderness according to community rules. And describes the main character's responses to the climate change phenomenon by longing for a place to live that is safer than their home environment and loses the behavior of her daughter, Agnes, because she has become one with nature. Based on that, the study found that:

4.1 The Depiction of Climate Change Issues in *The New Wilderness*

Climate change creates extreme damage to an environment. In the long run, this phenomenon will upset the balance of nature and human living peculiarly. Therefore, humans should change their mindset to be more eco-centric, focusing on

how to preserve nature in the anthropocene era. This action is crucial because climate change has affected almost all aspects of human life due to its massive occurrence in terms of pollution, wilderness, and apocalypse.

4.1.1 Pollution

Pollution is one of the significant causes of climate change. It intolerably influences the stability of nature and the environment. Modern life contributes to new kinds of pollution, such as plastic pollution, weapon testing, oil leaks, and nuclear waste. These kinds of waste pollute the air, water, and ground. Air pollution has often been found in the environment, as mentioned in, “Around her, the singular song of crickets expanded. Bea’s skin prickled from heat. Sweat dried on her back and face. The sun had crested and would, more quickly than seemed right, fall again.” (Cook, 2020, p. 9). This shows, situation experienced by Bea and her daughter, who is giving birth to Agnes, “The sun had crested,” which means that the increase in the temperature of the earth's surface is getting hotter to the point of hurting Bea's skin. The term "fall again" this condition can occur repeatedly, causing the earth's average annual temperature to continue to increase.

Global warming increases in the average temperature of the atmosphere, sea, and land. Global warming occurs gradually. Global warming, which is followed by climate change, cannot be separated from human intervention, either because of population density or very rapid industrial development (Fatkurrohman, 2009, p. 10). This means, that population density and industrial development are increasing rapidly, resulting in overpopulation and environmental pollution such as

water, air, and soil, making creatures on earth die. (Greg Garrard, 2004, p. 8)

Pollution must be paid attention to, as it negatively affects characteristic components that are an outright requirement for life to exist on earth, for example, water and air. In reality, without it, or if they were available in various amounts, creatures, people, and plants could not endure. There are two types of pollution on earth: water pollution and water pollution. This means air and water are important factors in life, but with increasing physical development and industrial centers, air quality has changed, as mentioned in quote:

They had wanted to flee the City, where the air was poison to children, the streets were crowded, filthy, where rows of high-rises sprawled to the horizon and beyond. And because all land that hadn't been subsumed by the City was now being used to support the City. (Cook, 2020, p. 46).

The quote above describes, they wanting to escape from the city, where the air is very polluted and toxic. Making a living in the city impossible for them as polluted air poisons their deteriorating health. Every undeveloped land has been harnessed to serve a bloated population confined to crowded high-rise buildings, creating plains of greenhouses, seas of windmills, and rolling landfills.

Air pollution is a problem that has a negative impact on the lives of living things. Polluted air will cause various kinds of diseases. The impact on human health that often occurs is skin and respiratory tract infections. This implied in this quote, "The baby emerged from Bea the color of a bruise." (Cook, 2020, p. 9). This implies, motherhood is placed front and center, for this quote describes Bea giving birth, the purest form of earthly creation. However, it is clear that motherhood is destabilized and messy. Instead of bringing new life into the world, Bea bears a

dead baby who never breathes clean air, a symbol of the doomed fate of humankind and the decay of the Wilderness. The baby is bruised, like the future daughters and mothers in the Wilderness who will be forced to endure great harm and hardship. This can also be implied in this quote:

Agnes got sicker. During that time, when Bea cradled her sleeping daughter, she'd sometimes wonder what she would do if Glen's plan didn't work, or worked too late. She could think of no other options for how to save Agnes. The medicines weren't strong enough anymore. Each cough was pink with blood. "What this child needs," the doctor had said ruefully, "is different air." Since there was no other air, she recommended palliative care, and Bea found herself wholly dependent on Glen and his stupid idea. (Cook, 2020, p. 22).

The quote above describes, the air in the city as becoming more and more toxic to children and Agnes getting sicker. "What this child needs," a doctor told Bea when baby Agnes coughed up blood, "is a different kind of air," and recommends "palliative" care, namely the care of a patient and his family who have an incurable disease in a way that maximizes the quality of life. Patients and reduce troubling symptoms. However, the treatment does not suit Bea choosing to trust Glen with his stupid idea to join nature's research.

4.1.2 Wilderness

Wilderness is identical to a place of no human contamination, an ideal living place for animals and plants. Most people associate the term wilderness with "jungle." However, in this novel wilderness is one of the places that the main character visits as a place to stay because life in the capital city has been polluted by excessive pollution and dust. This implied in this quote:

She left for the Wilderness. These were her secret treasures she'd smuggled in from the City, and rather than carry them place to place, facing scorn from the others and damage from the elements, she hid them, blatantly disregarding the rules laid out in the Manual. (Cook, 2020, p. 14).

The quote above describes, Bea illegally obtaining information from the government to leave the city for the wilderness. They must adhere to strict rules: not to build permanent residences, tame animals, or leave any traces. Every rule that is violated results in a fine.

The notion of wilderness means to express the untouchable place of nature from human activities. The design of the wilderness enables people to protect the habitat of particular animals or even plants from pollution and extinction (Garrard, 2004, p. 59). The concept of wilderness refers to nature in a state not polluted by civilization and is a strong natural construction. It was organized to protect certain ecosystems and species, and being unsullied by humans, people who wished to escape the immorality and material tendencies of the city could go there. This implied in this quote:

All around them, Bea heard the sounds of the wild world bedding down. Ground owls cooed, and something else screeched; shadows of night fliers skimmed between the sky and the stars. As the campfire hissed itself to sleep, she heard the last of the Community walking cautious and blind from the fire to the beds and nestling down. Someone said, "Good night, everyone. (Cook, 2020, p. 16).

The quote above describes, Agnes, her daughter, still very young when they arrived at the place where they did not know, she belonged there, became part of that place to adapt to life in the forest accompanied by owls and shadows staring at the smiling moon. Relieves tired after this afternoon struggling in the hot sun and the attack of a thousand polluted winds. Her mother on the other hand, is a total

product of the city and in her own way, misses the life she left behind. This can also implied in this quote:

It still took almost a year of working and waiting to get the permission to place humans into what was essentially a refuge for wildlife, the last wilderness area left, to gather the funding needed, and to find other participants. They had wanted twenty skilled volunteers with knowledge of flora and fauna and biology and meteorology. A real doctor or nurse, not just an amateur herbalist. (Cook, 2020, p. 21).

The quote above describes, is that it takes a long time to recover the city from toxic and excessive pollution. There is only one place as an option to survive, namely in the wilderness. The doctor, the nurse, Glen, Bea, and their sickly daughter Agnes, decide to uproot their lives and start over as part of the “Community.” Twenty people applied for a chance to live and roam in this untouched area, closed off from the rest of society.

4.1.3 Apocalypse

Discussion of apocalypse does not mean discussing the final day on Earth, but the realm of studies, including disaster issues. Apocalypse is an incident that disrupts people's life by natural and unnatural factors, resulting in environmental damages, property losses, and psychological impacts. Garrard (2004, p. 94) explains that, the population will always grow to the point where misery and vice cease to exist, and even the most egalitarian utopia will eventually revert to conflict and competition for scarce resources. By engaging in such competition, humans are constantly attached to their desire to own this world. As a result, they continue to exploit nature to fulfill their will (needs).

The climate apocalypse has become a perfect reality for all humans today. The fate that all humans must face to see their love lives become the final disaster to overcome. Nature provides humans with everything they need to survive. The way humans rely on nature, the way nature exists as the only habitable shelter for being alive. The novel, raises the issue of the climate change apocalypse that occurs in the “City,” consumed by the pollution of the metropolitan city they call home, where they have to live side by side with nature in the wilderness to be experimented with. This implied in this quote:

In the beginning, there were twenty. Officially, these twenty were in the Wilderness State as part of an experiment to see how people interacted with nature, because, with all land now being used for resources oil, gas, minerals, water, wood, food or storage trash, servers, toxic waste such interactions had become lost to history. (Cook, 2020, p. 46).

The quote above describes, twenty people officially in the wilderness as part of an experimental program to study how humans interact with nature. The protected and closed Wilderness State is the last remaining piece of nature, all other lands have been separated into useful sectors: Manufacturing Zones, Forests, Server Farms and City. This can also implied in this quote:

They found the true desert, or it seemed to them. The soft alkali sands where they lost their tracks as the sun moved overhead, changing the texture of the land with its light. The loamy dry lakebeds, playas, smelled of mushrooms, of dark body crevices. The hot horizon floated in front of their eyes like a river of gold. They walked for days through knee-high plants and by alkali lakes, dried and white and glazed and crackled. Up long, low slopes, then down, and the sight was always the same: another expanse of tossed brown and green sagebrush, tufted white grass, each plant distinct and curling into itself and only itself. They could walk between each bush without touching one. It was a lonely landscape. Sometimes a tree stood stunted but conspicuous, and Bea thought, Poor thing. (Cook, 2020, p. 53).

The quote above describes, from the rhetoric of crisis in the apocalypse that humanity battles with the above-mentioned paranoia of the quotes. The main character Bea and the twenty people of the community seem to have anxiety about the world in which they live in the wilderness. The crisis that humans are holding onto something about the world is almost over, and no one is worried about the moon is enough to show how humans are only worried about themselves. Earth is not in danger, and humans are in danger. Earth will only heal itself after humans leave, so that the moon will be fine.

Garrard (2004, p. 107) stated, inflection of nature as wilderness is rather specific to the USA, though human activities such as deforestation, hunting, and farming have been important ecological agents since the species' evolution. Environmental damage is a real fact that humans have to be faced with. Human activities consider the temperature increase. Exploitation and deforestation cause a great deal of misery on this planet. As the effect of humans' greed, climate change now becomes humans' close friend like the mobile phones, computers, cars, TV sets, and the kinds of stuff are the most tragical glitch that humans ever created, as their beloved close friend. This implied in this quote:

The hunting party returned with a deer and two jackrabbits, and that night they built the fire big and broad and a smaller one next to it. It took the whole Community to prepare for that much butchering. Grass gatherers set out. Whole dead sage bushes were dragged back. The smoking tent was large, but a whole deer could only be done in halves. The deer was skinned, then split, and the first half butchered, strips of meat sliced long and thin and draped over the drying racks, made years ago from strips of a downed maple, and repaired as needed with the pliable strips of smaller green bushes and trees they'd encountered along the way. It was an almost daily. (Cook, 2020, p. 99).

The quote above describes, the community living in the wilderness to meet their daily needs for food, limited food availability living as animal hunters consuming raw meat and collecting maple, fallen leaves, and tree trunks to survive. The main impact of poaching on the environment is the extinction of the hunted animals. The animals being hunted are getting smaller and getting extinct. Especially if the animal being hunted is a type of animal that breeds slowly, and the impact of eating raw meat brings dangerous diseases because many animals get sick or even get parasitic after eating the raw meat they hunt. This can also implied in this quote:

It was the canyon they'd spent part of their first year traversing. They'd lost Jane and Sam there. They'd perfected smoking their meat. They discovered that when the water was fast it was fine to drink without the iodine tablets they'd been using, thanks to their guinea pig Dr. Harold. They'd learned Dr. Harold liked being a guinea pig. They'd become better at navigating by stars, and in the canyon was where Debra began sewing their clothes from animal hides with Carl's sinew. The place was meaningful to them, but they couldn't convince the people they were writing to of that. It felt absurd to say, Jane was swept away in a flash flood along with our best knife in this very canyon. (Cook, 2020, p. 107).

The quote above describes, a migratory community moving through a "canyon," meaning a deep, steep-sided valley formed by the erosion of river water flow. They found a stream to drink by using an experiment called a rabbit, namely Dr. Harlod. While they were there, they had to have some wilderness skills because modern equipment was dwindling and was swept away by the natural disaster of a flash flood, which killed several people from the community. Replacing damaged goods with handmade ones that they can make from natural resources is like making clothes from animal skins. This can also implied in this quote:

The community pretended to turn attention again to the fire, where the flames rioted. They kept their hands on their primitive weapons. "Juan and I will keep watch till morning," said Carl. The shadow retreated and was not sensed again that night. (Cook, 2020, p. 258).

The quote above describes, to protect themselves from external dangers or brutal attacks using blazing firearms, "primitive" means backward civilization conditions where they do not know modern technology and live depending on nature. As Garrard (2004, p. 87) notes tragic time is predetermined and epochal, always racing towards some final, catastrophic conclusion, whereas comic time is open-ended and episodic. Humans love everything on their own, but at the end of the day, they wonder if they can truly save them all. This implied in this quote:

The Invisible River was a poisoned river. A clean version of the river would have provided all the food they could ever want. In another era they might have stayed along a river like this as long as they could. They would have fished for their food. Found mushrooms, or what else there must be to forage. They would have set up buildings and smokehouses for salmon and trout and deer and elk and bear. They would have started a new civilization on a river like this if it were clean and thriving. The Rangers would have had to force them to leave. (Cook, 2020, p. 128).

The quote above describes, the community must obey the rules, supervised and controlled by the power set by the rangers. The rangers are a leader. They are not allowed to settle in any location or leave any physical impact on the redevelopment of the environment when finding a place to live and survive in unexpected and often dangerous lands. Because in the rangers' rules they cannot stay in the same place for more than seven days. This can also implied in this quote:

Ranger Bob walked a pace ahead, pulling them along like wild horses by a new hard bridle. Agnes's grip on Fern's hand was desperate and white-hot. Had she failed? Was there more that she could have done? What if she had told everyone to go with her mother? To the Private Lands? Would they be safe? Would they be together? She stopped. "Where is my mother?" "I don't know where your mother is." "The last time I saw her, she said she was

meeting you. She said you promised to take her to the Private Lands. Did you?" Ranger Bob's mustache twitched and his face darkened. "Sweetheart, there are no Private Lands. (Cook, 2020, p. 316).

The quote above describes, depicts the rangers forcing the community to stay in the wilderness, not to return to the city. But when these modern-day nomads begin to think of the Wilderness State as a home, their future is threatened when the government finds new uses for the land. Now migrants must choose to stay and fight for their place in the wilderness, their homes, or trust the rangers and their promise of a better tomorrow elsewhere.

4.2 The Main Character's Responses towards Climate Change Issue in *The New Wilderness*

Climate change is one of the main issue in Diane Cook's *The new wilderness*. This novel presents a dystopia in the near future: Earth's geography has been simplified into a binary of "Cities." In the City, pollution is so high that children cough up blood. For this reason, the mother-daughter relationship, protagonist Bea and her sickly daughter Agnes, decide to uproot their lives and start over as part of an experimental nomadic "Community" based in the Wilderness state. This novel uses self-insertion; the characters represent the actual author of the novel. Researchers believe the main character is psychologically influenced by climate change in psychological aspects. The influence of the Anthropocene era created a new term called "psychoterratic." The responses of the main characters in this section are divided into two, namely solastalgia and ecoanxiety.

4.2.1 The Main Character's Ecoanxiety

Climate change has an impact on the mental health of individuals. Whether suffered directly or indirectly, stressors experience depression and anxiety because they feel they cannot control environmental problems, especially climate change. This mental health condition is called ecoanxiety. In contrast to solastalgia, ecoanxiety in this novel is explained by the main character having anxiety for her child, namely Agnes facing climate change in the "metropolitan" and surviving wildly in the wilderness.

Ecoanxiety can affect individual satisfaction by increasing decision and paralysis (Pihkala, 2018). The main character's concern about the environment that can trigger this disturbance, namely global warming and unhealthy air pollution, while living in the city requires living in an unpolluted wilderness that is still beautiful to get fresh air to cure Agnes, Agnes is more susceptible to secondary impacts that can cause harm. have health problems. But to her dismay, Bea discovered that in fleeing to the Wilderness State to save Agnes, she had lost her differently. Agnes grew wilder and closer to land, while Bea could not shake her urban past. As he and Agnes grow apart, the bond between mother and daughter is tested in shocking and heartbreaking ways. In this case. This implied in this quote:

Bea had noted a field of violets during their first several days of walking. When she saw violets again, it seemed likely a year had passed they'd felt the heat of summer, they'd seen leaves turn color, and they'd shivered in the snowy mountains. The snow had gone. She'd seen violets four times. Four birthdays. She knew Agnes's eighth birthday had happened sometime since the last full moon, when she had seen violets in a patch of grass near their last camp. When they'd first arrived, Agnes had been so gravely ill, Bea hadn't been sure she would see violets again with her daughter. But there they were, Agnes bounding through them. (Cook, 2020, p. 14).

The quote above describes, illustrates to calculate Agnes' age using the weather where the weather changes between the rainy and summer seasons. Here is a stretch of violet flowers which means the love that Agnes got on her birthday from her mother before they lived in the wilderness because Agnes was sick with coughing and lived in the city. Changed on the first day he arrived in the wilderness, they only saw a trail of violets indicating they could never meet again.

Ecoanxiety is a persistent anxiety disorder characterized by apprehension and concern regarding the likelihood of future environmental disasters. Although there have been no official reports on the number of persons who have suffered eco-anxiety, there are no age or racial constraints for developing this anxiety illness. This implied in this quote:

Bea was stunned by the turnaround and the change, unsure whether this all was real, even as the first cold nights in the Wilderness descended on them and she found herself scrambling to protect Agnes in a new way. It had seemed like such a game, even on that first evening when the sun set on them before they had a fire. Even as their stomachs knotted from coarse food or, soon, not enough food. Even when their camp was first ransacked by a hungry bear. Then the first person perished, from hypothermia. Another after misidentifying a mushroom. And another from wounds sustained from a cougar. And then a climbing accident. It felt as though they'd escaped one monster by hiding in a closet, only to find another there among the hangers, claws unsheathed. They couldn't possibly stay here, could they? It felt unreal. Some kind of terrible trick. (Cook, 2020, p. 22).

The quote above describes, Bea's shock and disbelief that this is real. For the first time, they feel the cold air in the wilderness, anxiously fighting to protect Agnes in a very different way from the city. What is feared by customs here is that there is not enough food or drink for him and Agnes and the wild animals that suddenly come to their camp, some people from the community who do not follow the procedure in identifying mushrooms suffer the consequences, one of them is

affected by "hypothermia" namely when the body loses heat more quickly from the heat generated and is exposed to attacks from “cougar,” which means predatory animal. It was hard to believe they had to live like this.

According to Albrecht (2011, p. 49) many people become anxious about what to do in the face of accumulating evidence of non-sustainable pathways. Their concern about the fate of their own children intensifies as the pace of change telescopes into decades rather than centuries and many see major difficulties for future generations as the ability to predict what the world will be like evaporates. This means the anxiety they feel makes them have no choice but to face it to save their children. Anxiety is being in worry and fear about an ambiguous future. This implied in this quote:

During evening, camped at the edge of a juniper forest, Agnes gathered the sap in her hands and stuck her hands to many parts of her body repeatedly until the stickiness died. She hugged the sticky junipers and then struggled to pull herself off. (Cook, 2020, p. 120).

The quote above describes, when Agnes was camping in the juniper forest, Agnes already had an unnatural behavior, namely playing tree sap from the juniper forest. The sap is placed into the hands and spread throughout Agnes' body repeatedly until it is difficult to release. This can also implied in this quote:

Agnes was in some kind of mimicry stage. Bea saw it in animals. She'd seen it in other children. But in Agnes something about it disarmed her. She'd understood Agnes up until recently. Around the time the leaves last turned color, Agnes had become strange to her. She didn't know if this fissure was just something parents went through with their children, or mothers went through with daughters, or if it was just some special hardship she and Agnes would have to endure. Out here, it was hard for Bea to dismiss things as simply normal because every aspect of their lives here was anything but normal. Was Agnes behaving normally for her age, or was it possible she believed she was a wolf?. (Cook, 2020, p. 14).

The quote above describes, the mother's relationship with her child. A mother's instinct is very anxious to see her child Agnes with different behavior, namely "mimicry," which means imitating, that Agnes has imitated animal-like behavior, not like children in general. Agnes is weird and like a predator. The main character's concerns in changing survival behavior in the wilderness. Nature is one of the symptoms of ecoanxiety; her dedication to preserving nature led him to behavior that was too worrying. Climate change also shifts individual perceptions of nature. From the environmental anxiety symptoms of the main character, the researcher can draw the conclude that everyone must accept change.

4.2.2 The Main Character's Solastalgia

Initially, solastalgia was applied to criticize the impact of natural disasters on refugees and survivors. However, recently, the scope of solastalgia has expanded into made disasters such as mining land degradation, pollution, and climate change. This psychological phenomenon is recognized by the feeling of loss from people who migrate from the environment where they live. In the novel, the main character migrates to the wilderness by losing a hostile environment and the state of a person being powerless to live a decent life in the city, the main character migrates to the wilderness. This implied in this quote:

A wind stirred and she breathed in the dusty heat. She missed the stagnant scent of the hospital room where she'd given birth to Agnes what must have been eight years ago now. The way the scratchy gown had stretched across her chest and gotten tangled up when she tried to roll to either side. (Cook, 2020, p. 10).

The quote above describes, is no longer clean air that blows, and the air is now polluted by pollution and dust that can be inhaled through the respiratory system. Bea missed the hospital area when she was giving birth to Agnes, they could enjoy the fresh and clean air that she now longed for. This can also implied in this quote:

The fluorescents blinded Bea momentarily as she walked in. She covered her eyes with her hands and slowly spread her fingers apart until she could handle looking at Ranger Bob behind his gleaming counter. “We missed you this spring,” he said. “We got caught on the other side of the mountains by that storm. It just made more sense to work those foothills. On that side it was so calm. (Cook, 2020, p. 34).

The quote above describes, Bea, who is very angry with the rangers because Bea misses spring so much because she lives in a city in a storm of pollution and the wilderness lost by winter. Better to live in the countryside close to the foothills, cool air, and live a quiet life. In this case, people build strong bonds in their homes, guarding them to provide solace, security, and create a personal identity. When the place was lost, people tried to find other areas to maintain conditions of solace. The main character's bond with his place of origin is lost due to climate change.

Climate change, changes have detrimental consequences on housing, and health, as well as mental health disorders. Solastalgia refers to the anguish felt by those who have lost their sanctuary and place of residence due to environmental degradation. This implied in this quote:

Maybe it was Bea alone who had blazed the trail. She visited that place as often as she could, whenever they migrated through the Valley. It was the reason she'd chosen it for Madeline. There was something subtle in that view. It seemed like a hidden valley. The depression of verdant grasses and coarse bushes lay slightly lower than the land around it so that it had a secret

view toward the horizon and the inky hump of mountains there. All the land in view formed a mosaic of blurred, muted colors. It was pretty and quiet and private, she thought. A place someone wouldn't want to leave. (Cook, 2020, p. 12).

The quote above describes, the symptoms of solastalgia from Bea's character, who longs for a quiet, beautiful, and comfortable living home for her children, when she gave birth to her first child named Madeline, who eventually died, before giving birth to Agnes. In other words, the house becomes inhospitable with unhealthy pollution around its inhabitants and requires Bea and Agnes to live in the wilderness. Meanwhile, the main character is also dealing with this problem. He longs for the natural landscape and tries to find a valley for another solace to overcome his suffering from climate change. This can also implied in this quote:

When her mother had grown up on an oak-lined street of single-family houses, the world had been a very different place. They had been in the middle of a timeline, rather than at the precipitous end of it. It allowed for the memories to seem sweet. They were benign fables. She tried not to indulge Agnes with stories of the City, even though her daughter asked often to be reminded of it. But Bea didn't want the City to become mythic. (Cook, 2020, p. 67).

The quote above describes, reminds Bea of her past life that having single-family houses means a house that is separated from other houses stand-alone. The distance is filled by lined oak trees to provide fresh air, memories that make the main character Solastalgia remind the homeland of every place that has similarities with the original landscape. The main character experiences nostalgia because he feels lost in the city, but he has to tell Agnes that the city is real. Climate change causes human life in uncomfortable conditions. Environmental damage, conflict, and disasters often arise when climate change occurs. It is an important component

that triggers stressful conditions for individuals. With regard to stress and climate change, solastalgia is considered a response to change.

Many people build strong bonds in their homes, guarding them to provide solace, security, and create a personal identity. When the place was lost, people tried to find other areas to maintain conditions of solace. The main character's bond with his place of origin is lost due to climate change. In this case, Bea does not find the main character does not find a perfect place to live, and they become experimental materials in the wilderness, nature is no longer in sync with the consolation conditions of human life, and humans tend to move or look for a more pleasant place. The main character finds duplication of the condition in his house as a response to the environmental crisis in a place he calls home. So, the main character is experiencing solastalgia. Finding new conditions of solace is a major endeavor to cope with the pressures of climate change.