TROPICAL RAINFORESTS

A Blueprint For Saving The Rainforests - How we might save them on the mass they truly deserve.

If we want to stop deforestation in its tracks we need to embrace commerce ourselves rather than continuing on the current pathway of standing on the sidelines with all of the appeasement, destruction and humiliation this ultimately brings. It would also be far more helpful if conservations were to take on board this message instead of giving it the blank stare as they do.

Pavan Sukhdev - Ending The Economic Invisibility Of Nature.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oU9G2E_RYJo&feature=youtu.be

"The Economic Invisibility Of Nature." It's one thing of course to recognise nature has an invisible economic value but it's another entirely to tap into that value and create wealth that would more than pay for conservation two or three times over. And to do that is really quite simple.

Species Oil Palm trees, which are native to Western Central Africa, could so easily be grown on marginal land there, connecting forest reserves and fighting back the deserts, rather than having cultivars contributing to the most appalling habitat destruction the planet has ever witnessed throughout S.E. Asia and elsewhere in the world.

Cocoa, the wild shrub native to Central South America, could also be grown commercially in its home region to increase the forest acreage there instead of cultivars destroying it in Africa. This along with Vanilla was being tapped into by the Ancient Mayans long ago and it was more than good enough for them.

Rubber, native to Amazonia, until the British stole the seeds and began growing it in Malaya seriously cutting in on the original market. Rubber was once a major income for that entire region and would have kept Brazil quite rich.

All of these trees and plants grow as perfectly good rightfully belonging species somewhere in the world and if grown they are grown like that in those appropriate places, rather than as they usually are at present, they could both create habitat and wealth for conservation at the same time.

Plant Forests And Make A Fortune – An update of the original concise version.

https://static.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_849b9b810c2f4ef58093b651371de717.pdf

Anything that ultimately gives the planet some kind of natural forestry and conservation its dignity back surely has to be a good thing and worthy of consideration. And if forests are ever to be saved on the mass they truly deserve they need the chance to earn their way out of destruction. Get the locals on side, avoid alienating the electorate as is so often being done all around the world these days and just let's get on with saving the planet. There are no reasons at all why rainforests couldn't generate enough wealth to support themselves two or three times over.

Rubber alone has a $multibillion annual turnover and if this was cultivated in its original state in its native Brazil and Peru both extensive habitat as well as vast fortunes would be created. Obviously it won't end up as a pristine species-rich rainforest overnight but it would nonetheless create viable chunks of habitat which could provide home for species like Jaguars and many others and could eventually end up becoming the very next best thing. **At the moment these animals are alternating between hapless conservationists who want to save them on the one hand and ranchers on the other who want to kill them and as a result are struggling for their very survival.** Extensive rubber cultivation in that part of the world would be their salvation and would certainly be better than anything they have at the moment with the endless expanses of ranches and soya farms.

By buying up and acquiring land paid staff workers could then conserve and protect the wildlife within its boundaries and once in ownership would then be the simple matter of cultivating whatever we wanted to grow which could then be sold either locally or onto the world-market. In the dappled shade of Rubber Trees there could also be an understory of wild Cocoa and many other native plants which would double or even triple potential profit. There are any amount of natural rainforest crops that produce nuts, fruits, spices, resins and waxes etc. By generating cash from self-sustaining systems around the world this could then bring in great benefits for everyone and everything living both in and around the forests as well as the whole of conservation itself.

A tapper working in one of Brazil's native Rubber forests without destroying habitat at all.

But for political reasons governments have been wilfully engaged in the opposite of what's good for the planet for centuries and things are far from improving. **We need a completely new 'Rainforest Assured Standard' of conservation grade oils rather than just sustainable, a symbol that would actually mean something instead of the laughingstock it has become.** A system where wild indigenous, native species trees and plants would be cultivated in their homelands creating habitat on mass and thus providing the truly sustainable credentials which would no doubt had been fully expected in the first place.

Sadly however this at the moment is how rubber is produced, in the distant lands of S.E. Asia, with conservationists perceiving it as a problem where it needs to be grown, you've guessed it 'sustainably,' but really it's so simple it doesn't need to be grown there at all. **Grow it as a native tree in Amazonia where it would actually do some good. What is not to understand?**

KUMHO:
STOP DRIVING DEFORESTATION

Tire companies like Kuhmo account for 70% of global tire production. But in order for the industry to thrive, huge swathes of forests are being destroyed to increase profits at the expense of endangered species and local communities. Deforestation for rubber is rapidly growing cause of deforestation around the world. It is destroying the habitats of endangered animals from gibbons to elephants, driving climate change, and taking the land of people who have lived there for generations.

Kumho can no longer kick the can down the road. Six of their competitors have already adopted their own policies for sustainable natural rubber, so it's critical that Kumho act quickly to keep up and commit to a "no deforestation, no exploitation" policy.

That's why we're gathering at Woodruff Park with a 10ft tall, 500 pound Tire Monster mascot, to demand that Kumho act fast to stop their environmental destruction and human rights abuses. With Kumho on the right side of history, and local community members pushing them, we can have a global impact on an issue that affects us all.

Mighty Earth.

It's like its the blind leading the blind there's no imagination out there. Where exactly do conservationists keep their brains is what we all need to know? It's so simple a two year old child could have thought of it. But here they all are wringing their hands in the air, "every-thing's going wrong, boohoohoo, and we can't understand what's happening." Pathetic!

The start of the rot happened of course when the British, shamefully assisted by Kew, stole Rubber seeds from Brazil. And with sustainable this and sustainable that, everything grown in the wrong place, they can only look on in utter helplessness at the right old mess they've made of things ever since.

What The Conservationists Don't Want You To Know.

https://static.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_3613f6c81f834e59a2efcac16c21bd0e.pdf

New Report: One Year In, Chocolate Industry Commitments Fail to Stop Deforestation

http://www.mightyearth.org/new-report-corporate-promises-failing-to-stop-cocoa-driven-deforestation/

This too could so easily be addressed by simply utilising the wild species native shrub in the dappled shade of the new Rubber forests in Amazonia.

It's so simple I bet even he could figure it out!

Don't knock it though. They could probably do a far better job than us.

This little boy knows it's wrong! https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DdRMuQiv0No

Lessons In Sustainability From The Ancient Mayans.

Achieving Sustainable Societies: Lessons From Modelling The Ancient Maya.

The ancient Maya provide an example of a complex social-ecological system which developed impressively before facing catastrophic reorganization. In order for our contemporary globally-connected society to avoid a similar fate, we aim to learn how the ancient Maya system functioned, and whether it might have been possible to maintain resilience and avoid collapse. The MayaSim computer model was constructed to test hypotheses on whether system-level interventions might have resulted in a different outcome for the simulated society. We find that neither collapse nor sustainability are inevitable, and the fate of social-ecological systems relates to feedbacks between the human and biophysical world, which interact as fast and slow variables and across spatial and temporal scales. In the case of the ancient Maya, what is considered the 'peak' of their social development might have also been the 'nadir' of overall social-ecological resilience. Nevertheless, modelling results suggest that resilience can be achieved and long-term sustainability possible, but changes in sub-systems need to be maintained within safe operating boundaries.

https://www.thesolutionsjournal.com/article/achieving-sustainable-societies-lessons-from-modelling-the-ancient-maya/

It was easily good enough for them and it could be good enough for us.

The Mayans knew more than a thing or two about utilising their native trees and plants of course by harvesting their local species like wild Cocoa and Vanilla truly sustainably without ever destroying the forests where they grew. We could learn a great deal from these ancient practices and expand upon them even.

In Amazonia The Ancients Were Cultivating Their Native Trees And Plants.

At roughly the same time as the Neolithic peoples here were first domesticating Wheat and Barley these ancients too were cultivating crops like Rubber, Cocoa, Brazil Nuts, Caimito, Açaí, Cashew and Tucumã. And although probably engaged in a given amount of slash-and-burn techniques in order to do this it would've been on such a minute scale to have had negligible effects on the forests as a whole.

https://static.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_96a84bd697114be488880b4171974458.pdf

2000

2005

2010

Rondonia State, west Brazil.

Images courtesy of NASA.

In the state of Rondonia, west Brazil, we can see first-hand the terrifying fish-bone effect you get after roads have been constructed through forests. The actual damage caused by the roads themselves is negligible, but it's what comes next that causes the real problems. First you get the opportunist loggers, followed shortly by the ranchers and soya farmers. All three are the real villains in this of course, but mixed up in all of this you get those who are simply trying to make a living. They are not necessarily evil, but are simply desperately strapped for cash and are doing all they can to make ends meet. By bringing this land into ownership, we could end this destruction with immediate effect. The back-bone (road), that initially caused these problems in the first place, could carry supplies in and out, the ribs could be planted up with Rubber, wild Cocoa, Brazil Nut, Cashews, wild Papaya or Kapok etc., and the bits in between designated as nature reserves. Anyone I am sure would be only too pleased to have employment on such a system, working at repairing the forests and not destroying them. The end result would be areas of renewal and generated wealth.

In the meantime too, there's always news coming in from Brazil saying the government out there is not only about to side with all kinds of logging concessions and other developments, but are also sponsoring gunned assassins to take care of forest campaigners on a regular basis. We really do need to organise ourselves better don't we and as a matter of some urgency. If we're ever going to win this fight, and I keep saying this, we need to make these forests pay, creating wealth for our own projects and paying taxes what's more to these forest owning nations, demonstrating that business is meant and that proper forestry projects can indeed be profitable. As for the gunned assassins, we need to get more organised on that front too; basically, we need to get these campaigners tooled up. It's the law of the jungle, and some parts of Amazonia seem to be a bit more of a jungle than others. It really is no good fannying around any more, if assassins are out there, then conservationists need to protect themselves.

The Inter-Oceanic Highway, constructors Odebrecht, Brazil to Peru: Type these words in and read what comes up. This is so damn typical of so many governments, in order to do trade with China, they've built this monstrosity. Fair enough, but they could have used their existing ports and then sailed up via Panama; instead of that they've railroaded this thing right through Amazonia. The one positive thing in all of this is that the world economy's going down to zilch, trade could dry up and on completion with any luck it could bankrupt the whole project.

This week too we hear about the Russian Soyuz Rocket being launched in French Guiana. 120ha of rainforest was cleared, together with all the roads, infrastructure, noise and disturbance, that, as we've seen, are so intertwined with all the other kinds of forest clearances. All of this so as we can have greater sat nav links; just what the world needs, less forest and more sat navs for fume-laddened vehicles for clogging up the streets. Arianspace is the company behind the project; please email them and let them know what you think. info@arianespaceonline.com

The Deforestation of the Amazon (A Time Lapse)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hllU9NEcJyg&fbclid=IwAR1NQH7la0mqBihJ4ZpIkvS19Za9iNejU19UlwypmLYzyXQX9P7h2bscMpI

The Economics Of Ecosystems And Biodiversity – The various ideas on how we might save the planet.

United Nations Development Programme's, BIOFIN - The Biodiversity Finance Initiative.

What is Biodiversity Finance?

As growing experience from around the world suggests, the preservation of biodiversity can only be achieved by taking environmental issues into the heart of economic and financial decision making, particularly into the public budgeting processes and within the wider financial sector – Nik Sekhran, Director, Sustainable Development Bureau for Policy and Programme Support.

Making Nature's Values Visible.

The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) is a global initiative focused on "making nature's values visible". Its principal objective is to mainstream the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services into decision-making at all levels. It aims to achieve this goal by following a structured approach to valuation that helps decision-makers recognize the wide range of benefits provided by ecosystems and biodiversity, demonstrate their values in economic terms and, where appropriate, capture those values in decision-making.

http://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_b1d6b883788943f9992ef116427bcf48.pdf

With an initiative like this however, as good and obviously well intended as it might be, I worry what these people will do and how they will go about implementing it. As has been seen countless times before, especially where the UN. and governments are involved, things rarely seem to end up well. Although it mentions recognition nothing much at all is said about implementation which surely has to be the key to it.

These articles from Traffic magazine on the other hand show how things are currently run on a free-for-all basis, operating at sustainable levels in only one or two cases, with local villagers often running amok in the only forested bits of a country that are left.

https://static.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_8e55d728d40d419db2e4e287ed8f6325.pdf

https://static.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_441eaf2f745948bb829b831a9282cfe5.pdf

And conservationists really couldn't make it more complicated if they damn well tried!

And yet nothing too could really be simpler with conservationists stomping up a bit of cash for buying some land and getting on with what's needed. These projects could be as small as they like or as massive as they like, dotted around the planet to cater for whatever habitats they want to save, or to tap into whatever rainforest resources they might like to invest in. **But above all what's needed is for conservationists to both organise themselves and reap the eventual financial rewards.**

But having spoken about all of the positive attributes we've listed here we are up against an absolutely impenetrable stonewall from all of those who doubt this would ever work. Just about every last conservationist we have ever put this to in fact has either given it the blank stare or has simply looked at us as if we were raving mad. So glazed over are they that it hardly makes a vaguest impression on them and yet what in God's name do any of them have to offer? A handful of pitifully small rainforest reserves, which admittedly are better than nothing at all, and copious amounts of regurgitated chat about sustainability.

So much of a problem is it that conservation can now barely survive within it's own financial vacuum brought about by their wilful lack of imagination. And yet if they were to adopt this idea, their pitifully small forest reserves would remain intact exactly as they are now, but added to them you would have all of this other extra forest which would interconnect with them all. And with all of this extra revenue they could easily afford a substantially increase of protected areas in any case. As we've already said conservation needs to take matters in their own hands and regain some of that much needed dignity once again.

This is an example of Greenpeace's non-imaginative response.

In 2005, an article published by Greenpeace International stated that “the tasty dark violet wine of açaí is the most important non-wood forest product in terms of money from the river delta of the Amazon.”[8] A 2008 Los Angeles Times article noted that while açaí has been acclaimed by some sources as a renewable resource that can provide a sustainable livelihood for subsistence harvesters without damaging the Amazon Rainforest, conservationists worry that açaí could succumb to the destructive agribusiness model of clear-cut lands, sprawling plantations, and liberal application of pesticides and fertilizer.[9] Although most açaí is grown conventionally, the US company Sambazon established USDA Organic certification for their açaí palm plantations in 2003 and has also implemented fair trade certification.[10][11]

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aça%C3%AD_palm

Source Wikipedia.

The point here again has been entirely missed as it always is of course and simply underlines all the more precisely why it is we need conservationists to take control and positively not the multinationals. Greenpeace talks here about 'sprawling plantations' as if this were a bad thing, but if they were made up of these naturally occurring but economically useful native species that were creating habitat then this would hardly be a problem.

Rainforests by definition are endlessly sprawling and if this 'sprawl' were run by the right people earning money for proper conservation work then what would be wrong with that, and so long as this 'sprawl' promotes habitat then what's not to like? We must leave behind this notion that plantations have to be these monocultured rows of man-made cultivars or alien species and heavily chemicalised. Just because this is the way things are currently run positively does not mean it has to be the way of things forever.

But before continuing let's take a look at some basic economics.

Economics In A Full World.

Growth is widely thought to be the panacea for all the major economic ills of the modern world. Poverty? Just grow the economy (that is, increase the production of goods and services and spur consumer spending) and watch wealth trickle down. Don't try to redistribute wealth from rich to poor, because that slows growth. Unemployment? Increase demand for goods and services by lowering interest rates on loans and stimulating investment, which leads to more jobs as well as growth. Overpopulation? Just push economic growth and rely on the resulting demographic transition to reduce birth rates, as it did in the industrial nations during the 20th century. Environmental degradation? Trust in the environmental Kuznets curve, an empirical relation purporting to show that with ongoing growth in gross domestic product (GDP), pollution at first increases but then reaches a maximum and declines.

Relying on growth in this way might be fine if the global economy existed in a void, but it does not. Rather the economy is a subsystem of the finite biosphere that supports it. When the economy's expansion encroaches too much on its surrounding ecosystem, we will begin to sacrifice natural capital (such as fish, minerals and fossil fuels) that is worth more than the man-made capital (such as roads, factories and appliances) added by the growth. We will then have what I call uneconomic uneconomic growth, producing "bads" faster than goods—making us poorer, not richer. Once we pass the optimal scale, growth becomes stupid in the short run and impossible to maintain in the long run. Evidence suggests that the U.S. may already have entered the uneconomic growth phase.

Recognizing and avoiding uneconomic growth are not easy. One problem is that some people benefit from uneconomic growth and thus have no incentive for change. In addition, our national accounts do not register the costs of growth for all to see.

Humankind must make the transition to a sustainable economy—one that takes heed of the inherent biophysical limits of the global ecosystem so that it can continue to operate long into the future. If we do not make that transition, we may be cursed not just with uneconomic growth but with an ecological catastrophe that would sharply lower living standards.

The Finite Biosphere.

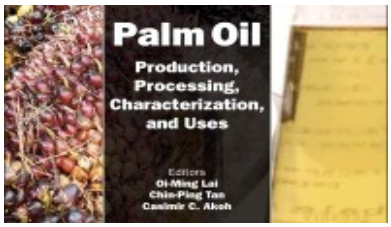
Most contemporary economists do not agree that the U.S. economy and others are heading into uneconomic growth. They largely ignore the issue of sustainability and trust that because we have come so far with growth, we can keep on going ad infinitum. Yet concern for sustainability has a long history, dating back to 1848 and John Stuart Mill's famous chapter "Of the Stationary State," a situation that Mill, unlike other classical economists, welcomed. The modernday approach stems from work in the 1960s and 1970s by Kenneth Boulding, Ernst Schumacher and Nicholas Georgescu-Roegen. This tradition is carried on by those known as ecological economists, such as myself, and to some extent by the subdivisions of mainstream economics called resource and environmental economics. Overall, however, mainstream
(also known as neoclassical) economists consider sustainability to be a fad and are overwhelmingly committed to growth.

But the facts are plain and uncontestable. The biosphere is finite, nongrowing, closed (except for the constant input of solar energy), and constrained by the laws of thermodynamics. Any subsystem, such as the economy, must at some point cease growing and adapt itself to a dynamic equilibrium, something like a steady state. Birth rates must equal death rates, and production rates of commodities must equal depreciation rates.

https://static.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_11b83883976a4d02811cc60c1f98cf10.pdf

Good points raised but here by contrast are the very examples of green-speak everyone should be well aware of. This kind of stuff is nothing more than a distraction and is worlds away from what we're talking about. In this paper written by Elsevier they talk about the sustainability of palm oil and refer to its 'potential uses' no less.

Elsevier.



This book serves as a rich source of information on the production, processing, characterization and utilization of palm oil and its components. It also includes several topics related to oil palm genomics, tissue culture and genetic engineering of oil palm. Physical, chemical and polymorphic properties of palm oil and its components as well as the measurement and maintenance of palm oil quality are included and may be of interest to researchers and food manufacturers. General uses of palm oil/kernel oil and their fractions in food, nutritional and oleochemical products are discussed as well as the potential use of palm oil as an alternative to trans fats. Some attention is also given to palm biomass, bioenergy, biofuels, waste management, and sustainability.

https://www.elsevier.com/books/palm-oil/lai/978-0-9818936-9-3

And there's this one, also written by Elsevier, where it seems they just want to blind us all with facts, figures, data and evaluations of every description. If you would like the full on experience then please click onto the link at the bottom of the article and trawl through it yourselves.

Elsevier.

The ecological economics of land degradation: Impacts on ecosystem service values.

We use two datasets to characterize impacts on ecosystem services. The first is a spatially explicit measure of the impact of human consumption or 'demand' on ecosystem services as measured by the human appropriation of net primary productivity (HANPP) derived from population distributions and aggregate national statistics. The second is an actual measure of loss of productivity or a proxy measure of 'supply' of ecosystem services derived from biophysical models, agricultural census data, and other empirical measures. This proxy measure of land degradation is the ratio of actual NPP to potential NPP. The HANPP dataset suggests that current 'demand' for NPP exceeds 'supply' at a corresponding ecosystem service value of $10.5 trillion per year. The land degradation measure suggests that we have lost $6.3 trillion per year of ecosystem service value to impaired ecosystem function. Agriculture amounts to 2.8% of global GDP. With global GDP standing at $63 trillion in 2010, all of agriculture represents $1.7 Trillion of the world's GDP. Our estimate of lost ecosystem services represent a significantly larger fraction (~10%) of global GDP. This is one reason the economics of land degradation is about a lot more than the market value of agricultural products alone.

https://static.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_586170e3089545cc9e37079e7eb242db.pdf

Assessing impacts on ecosystem services under various plausible oil palm expansion scenarios in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia

Sustainable palm oil production – a challenge.

Sustainable palm oil production has become a prerequisite for clean and green palm oil to supply global markets. The Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil Standard (RSPO) developed by multi-stakeholders and the Indonesian Government's Sustainable Palm Oil Standard (ISPO) are instrumental in strengthening sustainability in palm oil production and supply chains (EFECA 2016). Both require companies to adhere to the principles and criteria for sustainable palm oil production. Nevertheless, the global demand for palm oil creates a powerful financial incentive to expand oil palm in forests and peatland.

Indonesia's forest moratorium, in effect since May 2011, is directed to prevent deforestation of the primary forests and peatlands for oil palm expansion, timber plantation or logging (Murdiyarso et al. 2011). However, the moratorium is criticized for its narrow scope (Busch et al. 2014) and lack of enforcement and monitoring at the ground level due to limited institutional capacity and support to the local government (Austin et al. 2014).

There are two main options to support expansion of oil palm without exerting pressure on forests and peatlands, while supporting sustainable palm oil production. The first option is to expand oil palm in degraded lands. This concurs with the land-use policy announcement in 2010 that encourages oil palm expansion only in degraded land (Gingold et al. 2012). The policy aims to provide adequate land for oil palm expansion and also help avoid emissions due to deforestation of natural forest and peatlands. The second option is to enhance palm oil yield per unit of land (e.g. Wicke et al. 2010). This tactic can address issues undermining productivity in smallholder oil palm plantations as highlighted by Lee et al. (2011). In this way, smallholders can play a pivotal role in sustainable palm oil production in Indonesia.

https://static.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_482212e6b8a54a27984b86bee6ac3a43.pdf

Rather than even try to understand all of this pointless distraction why would we not simply do the right thing and get into the world-wide-market ourselves instead?

https://static.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_5426b018fafe499db830c7b6bffa98bf.pdf

“A Safe Operating Space For Humanity” - We open it up and the first thing we see is a wind turbine.

There are many interpretations of the word sustainable but ultimately of course there can be only one true meaning. In the majority of cases they just need to read a damn good dictionary.

Orangutans, Sustainable Palm Oil and the Truth.

https://static.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_7fe48dbb98f04aae9e5bc79ce967baa4.pdf

This is palm oil – Don't let anyone tell you different!

But until such time as palm oil really is produced sustainably, grown by real conservationists as a species tree on marginal land in Central Western Africa where it's native. Or, if the plantations elsewhere were ever bought up for converting back to some kind of native planting, within the interim period until that's achieved, then that could also be considered sustainable because of the ultimate aim. But in the meantime avoid this muck like the plague!

A simple guidance to avoiding because they are or might be palm oil.

Vegetable Fat, Vegetable Oil, Etyl Palmitate, Glyceryl, Hydrated Palm Glycerides, Octyl Palmitate, Palm Truit Oil, Palm Kernel Oil, Palm Kernel, Palm Stearine, Palmate, Palmitate, Palmitic Acid, Palmitoyl Oxostearamide, Palmitoyl Tetrapeptide-3, Palmity Alcohol, Palmolein, Sodium Kernelate, Sodium Laureth Sulfate, Sodium Lauryl Lactylate/Sulphate, Sodium Lauryl Sulfate, Sodium Palm Kernelate, Stearate and Stearic Acid. Soya based lecithin's not exactly great either.

So many funny names, it's enough to confuse anyone, which of course they're designed to do. Always check the ingredients and go for the sunflower, rapeseed, olive or coconut oils instead. Remember generic Vegetable Oil has become the new whale oil in as much as it's something we all need to very much avoid.

But for the full and comprehensive list compiled by Palm Oil Investigations. Please see the link.

Palm Oil - The hidden ingredient with over 200 names

https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_9102fd1a885f49908f73092a3ee57492.pdf

The Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (mainly S.E. Asia) and the Roundtable on Responsible Soy (Amazonia).

We call it, The Good, the Bad and the Downright Ugly. In this we have the industrialists and the so-called conservationists, consorting with one another in the most vulgar ways possible, in acts of ethical and moralistic fornication. Amongst them are names like WWF., Conservation International, Fauna & Flora International, sitting along side Bayer Crop-Science and Mitsubishi etc. This latter of which care so little for all things sustainable that one's involved in exterminating the world's bees while the other's working towards annihilating the Blue-fin Tuna.

And so, let's get down to it and take a look at what's going on. **The multinationals receive a certificate, which then affords them some veneer of respectability, and they are then able to say just how 'sustainable' they all are when labelling their products.** Whilst conservation, who's sold its soul to the devil and everything else down the river, are having goodly amounts of cash paid into their bank accounts. **It is sordid, dishonest, we're finding it wherever we look and it just plain stinks of something that ain't right.**

https://static.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_312664d6b9ff4f70978a52aa4126726a.pdf

The smiling face of Darrel Webber.

Darrel Webber is CEO of the Roundtable Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) and a senior figure with a long history in the palm oil industry. His extensive experience, including as sales manager for Pepsi and a Project Manager for the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) has honed his expertise on a commodity which he now knows inside out.

https://thepalmscribe.id/darrel-webber-working-to-make-sustainable-palm-oil-a-norm/

And while all of this goes on they continue to overlook the very thing that could actually make real and improved changes such as acquiring land ourselves and the growing of these native alternative crops such as Rattan, Sugar Palms, resins, medical drugs and spices etc.

Central Western Africa - The true indigenous homeland of Oil Palm.

The wild Elaeis guineensis growing in its natural unaltered state.

Knowing that people there have to live and families need to be fed, what better place is there to produce palm oil.

Multinationals however talk an entirely different language from true environmentalists. They use exactly the same words and phrases but meanings are light years apart, and nothing reveals this more than words like sustainable, non-conflict or responsible. In fact it's all a deliberate ploy to hoodwink as many of us in as they possible can thinking we're all idiots which of course many of us are. This becomes all too apparent by the way huge sways of otherwise rationally thinking people will so vigorously defend wind farms and other abominations they've been drip fed over the decades.

They use professional speakers of course who have busily infiltrated all corners of just about every organisation found anywhere around the globe. Smooth talkers who have done their level best to steer everything in a wrong or perverse manner from where things should be heading. Examples of them can be seen here.

Dr. Christopher Stewart, Olam International, speaks at RSPO's EURT2016.
https://vimeo.com/176141313

WRI's Anne Rosenbarger speaks at RSPO's EURT2016.
https://vimeo.com/176141311

WWF Palm Oil and RSPO Board Member, Adam Harrison speaks at RSPO's EURT2016.
https://vimeo.com/176141309

Each and every one of them purveyors of evil and misguiding us ever further from the truth and are found in all levels of society.

Palm Oil Gabon – The right part of the world but simply not how it should be done and there are four basic reasons for this.

1) This plantation is run by Olam International which is a multinational company rather than a conservation organisation.

https://bioenergyinternational.com/biofuels-oils/gabon-adapts-rspo-standard-sustainable-palm-oil

2) Looking at the picture rainforest has obviously been cleared in order to grow the stuff.

3) It has been planted in regimented rows rather than in more natural scattered groups.

4) And most importantly they are likely to be a man-made cultivar rather than the wild naturally occurring species which is indigenous to this region of Africa.

These may seem like almost impossible conditions but only by doing things this way are we ever likely to achieve true sustainability which would actually increase habitat and not destroy it. Palm oil has a $multibillion annual turnover and if it was cultivated here in its original Central Western Africa, by conservationists using proper species trees, this would create habitat for wildlife as well as a great deal of money for conservation.

History and Origin Of Oil Palm.

The oil palm (Elaeis guineensis) originated from West Africa, where evidence of its use as a staple food crop dates as far back as 5,000 years. There is even evidence in Egyptian tombs of people being buried with casks of palm oil, reflecting the high societal value attributed to the product. Needless to say, with origins in West Africa and evidence of consumption in Egypt, palm oil can be considered one of the earliest traded commodities.

http://theoilpalm.org/history-and-origin/

We need to grow this stuff ourselves in C.W. Africa where it is native. Creating habitat by using the wild naturally occurring species and growing it in scattered groups, cutting in on the trade of the exploiters on the world-market and hopefully one day put them out of business. Think big and prosper or think small and wither away is what I'm saying here.

If Oil Palm ever was grown to such vigorous sustainable standards as this it would deserve to be sold well and above the cut of any bog standard so-called sustainable gloop that currently swamps the markets, for this would be a new conservation grade oil, the way things always should've been done but never were. Palm oil has a $multibillion annual turnover and so it's a trade well worth getting into in monitory terms alone. We simply do not need these clumsy multinationals doing the worst possible deals for the planet and never did and there's 5,000 years of history to prove it.

Indigenous wild Oil Palm connecting forest reserves, creating habitat and fighting back the deserts throughout this region of Africa instead of destroying natural forests as is currently happening elsewhere.

Combating the deserts by planting wild Date Palm and Acacia.

With each tree growing within its own naturally occurring range.

Planting Trees May Create Deserts

Planting trees can create deserts, lower water tables and drain rivers, rather than filling them, claims a new report supported by the UK government.

The findings – which may come as heresy to tree-lovers and most environmentalists – is an emerging new consensus among forest and water professionals.

“Common but misguided views about water management,” says the report, are resulting in the waste of tens of millions of pounds every year across the world. Forests planted with the intention of trapping moisture are instead depleting reservoirs and drying out soils.

The report summarises studies commissioned over the past four years by the Forestry Research Programme, funded by the UK government’s Department for International Development.

It agrees that, in some places, the environmental nostrum works: trees trap moisture from the air and bind soils that prevent floods, store water and nourish the environment. But it says that in other places, trees suck up moisture from the soil, evaporate water from their leaves, lower water tables, empty rivers and create deserts.

This matters especially when trees are planted specifically to protect water supplies, says chief author John Palmer of the Natural Resources Institute at the University of Greenwich, London, UK. Often, he says, “projects intended to improve water conditions in developing countries may be wasting massive amounts of money”.

Steady flow

Panama is currently seeking hundreds of millions of dollars from the World Bank to plant trees to increase water flow into the reservoirs that feed the Panama Canal. There is, Palmer says, no scientific justification for this plan.

But not everyone agrees. Robert Stallard, a hydrologist at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute in Panama backs reforesting the canal’s watershed. He says forested watersheds may deliver less water, but they deliver it in a steadier flow.

Forests are not always bad, the authors concede. “We’re not saying they never produce water benefits or that they don’t have an important role in the ecosystem,” says Ian Calder from the University of Newcastle. “But if we are trying to manage water resources effectively, the simple view that more trees are always better is bad policy.”

Hurting not helping

The studies found that in the Indian states of Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, when fields were converted to forests to provide more water for reservoirs, they actually reduced water yields from the land, by 16% and 26% respectively.

In South Africa, the spread of foreign pine and eucalyptus trees across the country has cut river flow by an estimated 3%. The country is currently employing some 40,000 people to uproot many foreign trees. And it taxes plantation owners for their hydrological damage.

High in the mountains of Costa Rica, researchers found that forests do not harvest moisture from the clouds, as previously supposed. Chopping them down in many places barely alters rainfall, according to Sampurno Bruijnzeel from the Free University of Amsterdam, who contributed to the project.

https://www.newscientist.com/article/dn7749-planting-trees-may-create-deserts/

This extremely damming report in New Scientist simply cannot go unchallenged.

Non-natives are extremely damaging wherever they occur and in whatever form they happen to be in, and that much cannot be disputed, but to indiscriminately blame trees for causing desertification is an affront to everything that's right. It ignores completely the role trees have in creating their own microclimates which only increases as the size of forests expand.

Good native planting is the key and contrary to any claims made in this insult to intelligence trees more than make up for any water lost with their uptake and evaporating though their leaves. What exactly is it suggesting anyway? That we should fell the world's forests in order to conserve water?

In the meantime if you really want to increase desertification you couldn't do much better than syphoning off the aquifers as is happening here!

Lies, Profits & Betrayal.

Ever since putting this paper together back in 2009, and having written many updates, I have become increasingly aware of the utter bullshit, and there really is no other word for it, that each and almost every conservation organisation will spiel. The real problems are, you have governments, commerce and most of these organisations on one side, and you've got us, the real conservationists picking up the fragmented pieces out of the dirt on the other. So much so that it is not difficult to understand just why it is the rainforests and everything else are in so much trouble. There's a real lack of genuine will to get things done in a way that was ever going to save forests on anything like the meaningful landmass they deserve.

This is 'sustainable' palm oil conservationists will constantly refer to.

This Roundtable's 'Certified' no less 'Sustainable Palm Oil' is as perverse as it gets. They come up with sweeping statements like 'rethinking palm oil and soya', 'helping companies work for the environment' and 'palm oil and soya aren't going away, we can either stand on the sidelines and watch, or get in on the game and make it better.' My message to anyone believing this, is to wake up, get real and get their heads out of the clouds. The idea that we can simply talk the enemy around by being nice to them is just plain naïve. What this is really about of course is corruption at its highest and most pungent level. Those working within the conservation organisations who are not the vaguest bit interested in saving the natural world, basically going along with just about anything and everything and this we can find examples of in almost every letter or fact sheet they've been sending out.

We've seen in the past just how dangerous infiltration can be. It attacks in two main ways, either by those entering boards of decision makers and then by changing or watering down policies, or, it can be bought. It is an evil, parasitic and insidious practice, and it must be recognised and stamped upon wherever it is encountered. We need only to look at the Roundtable's extremist views on palm oil to question just what connections or agendas they might have. It's a $multibillion industry, run by thugs, and it must be asked just why they are so focused on that one single issue, fuelling consumption what's more, and yet so absent on all other aspects of rainforest conservation. **To quote a line from the Good Book, Matthew 7-15, 'Beware of false prophets, that come to you in sheep's clothing, who inwardly are ravening wolves.'** I urge anyone accepting morsels from them to take all possible steps to keep their fingers out of harm's way.

Palm oil, soya and those behind the deals. We have identified most of those who are licking up to these 'sustainable' cop-outs, we know just who they are and have listed them on this paper we call 'The Good, the Bad and the Downright Ugly.' It's a global disgrace, a total sell-out, and, at best, grossly misguided. Conservationists and industrialists of every persuasion, each and every one of them up to their necks in a murky 'greenwash' sludge, endorsing some of the most murderous commodities on the planet, with the stench of depravity exuding from every pore. Weighing things up I find the concept at best grossly misguided and at worst downright threatening to the forests they purport to be helping, and does, I think, fuel not only complacency but the very trade itself and takes the whole rainforest campaign into totally the wrong direction.

Please see link below.

https://static.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_312664d6b9ff4f70978a52aa4126726a.pdf

And so, here at home everyone breathes a sigh of relief on reading the word sustainable and in the meantime the forests out there are getting the chop just the same. Any labelling containing the words 'sustainable' on our bottles of undisclosed vegetable oil, margarine, cakes or biscuits shouldn't, shall I say, overly fill us with confidence and after the various horse-meats and other scandals, who knows what we're ever getting in any case. As we read the magic word, we keep on buying it, buying into their lies and deceit more like.

By contrast please stay with us and something we can at least agree on, is that we should be getting out there and working with palm oil, but creating habitat and having the proceeds lining our own pockets instead of theirs. The very thought of alien tree species replacing natives and conservationists consorting with such to save the natural environment just makes me want to throw up. Our answers are about a real solutions of genuine sustainability and not the miserable 'lies, profits & betrayal' approach we're getting here. I refer readers back to page 4.

If conservationists ever were to buy up land and truly 'get in on the game' in Western Central Africa where it belongs and where the native tree is found, we could consume palm oil until we puked on the stuff, and be genuinely ecological about it for once. We should be growing it ourselves, it's a perfectly good tree in its rightful place, where not only could it be done but should be done and where not only would it be acceptable but desirable, pushing back the deserts, knitting together the fragmentation and using it to create some proper habitat for once.

Sintang Orangutan Center - A Sustainable Alternative to Palm Oil.

This on the other hand is an entirely different proposition altogether. Here they don't just regurgitate the relentless old trite about sustainable palm oil, instead they speak of a sustainable alternative to palm oil itself, namely tengkawang oil, which is exactly the kinds of projects we're trying to promote. The Tengkawang Trees, of which there are several species, all are native to the various parts of Indonesia and Borneo.

Solutions from the Jungle: The Tengkawang Factory.

The Tengkawang Factory: A promising solution from the Jungle. Project by Willie Smits and the Masarang Foundation.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j5jo4yC6H1g

Sintang Orangutan Center. A Sustainable Alternative to Palm Oil - Tengkawang Oil!

It is still early days, but the expectation is that the economic returns and job creation potential both potentially far outstrip palm oil.

The Tengkawang tree grows everywhere in the jungles of West Borneo. The trees have an irregular flowering pattern, but in general there is a mass-flowering every four to five years.

When a mass flowering occurs, there is such a large amount of Tengkawang nuts that it is too much to process at the processing plant in Pontianak, which causes the price to drop dramatically.

The local Dayak therefore never really benefit from harvesting these nuts, whereas once processed, the fat can be stored for 10 years without problems.

https://planetfunder.org/adoptions/TSWC

Amazing Natural Oil From Tropical Rainforests For Your Beautiful Skin.

http://www.azherbs.com/2017/07/greenbutter-borneoillipenut-skincare.html

Obviously this would only work in Indonesia and Borneo, since growing it elsewhere in the world would ultimately create the same mess that's happening to the rainforests already, but there where it belongs it would indeed create habitat instead of destroying it.

This paper written by Researchgate worries me. In this they compare the advantages of tengkawang to that of rubber, they use terms like analyze, production costs and revenue. Read this small paragraph we found here.

Researchgate - Tengkawang cultivation model in community forest using agroforestry systems in West Kalimantan, Indonesia.

Tengkawang and rubber plants interacted each other to form a population of vegetation that resembles a forest condition. Currently, the locals still prefer cultivating rubber to tengkawang. This is because rubber latex can be tapped anytime, whilst tengkawang fruit can only be harvested once a year; the time for selling the collected rubber latex can be scheduled, thereby the farmers can sell it whenever the market price is high, whereas tengkawang fruit does not last long and often time its price falls during the harvest period; rubber tree can be tapped for as early as 5 years, while the harvesting of tengkawang fruit only starts when the tree reaches 8 years.

See page 770.

http://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_1a1bbe8b77394bf4b3fb800aaf3bd5cd.pdf

Presumably they're referring to the Brazilian species which was originally stolen by the British and has been widely planted throughout S.E. Asia ever since. They talk about the disadvantages stating, "rubber latex can be tapped anytime but tengkawang fruit can only be harvested once a year." But the same argument surely applies as much to palm oil but no-one's saying that's not profitable. **Perhaps I'm reading more into this than is intended but alarm-bells sound for me when excuse after excuse is seized upon as to why a perfectly good alternative like this will not work.**

We need nothing to do with this mindset of monocultures, regimented planting with presumably some chemicals thrown in for good luck. There's nothing at all wrong with a given amount of predominant planting where livelihoods need to be made but the number one consideration must be that of increased habitat and if we can make a damn good profit on top of doing that then that has to be a bonus rather than the aim. **And again it's all down to land-ownership and if land were owned by proper conservationists there'd be no questions as to what was being grown on it.**

WWF., with their unlimited funds, could so easily afford to buy up many thousands of hectares for such a project and get a reasonable return on their investment in a few years what's more but they won't. They're more into reciting sustainable this sustainable that and sustainable everything else.

The Paradox of Wealth - Some good but very heavy reading and for anyone wishing to read it here it is.

The Paradox of Wealth: Capitalism and Ecological Destruction.

Today orthodox economics is reputedly being harnessed to an entirely new end: saving the planet from the ecological destruction wrought by capitalist expansion. It promises to accomplish this through the further expansion of capitalism itself, cleared of its excesses and excrescences. A growing army of self-styled “sustainable developers” argues that there is no contradiction between the unlimited accumulation of capital — the credo of economic liberalism from Adam Smith to the present — and the preservation of the earth. The system can continue to expand by creating a new “sustainable capitalism,” bringing the efficiency of the market to bear on nature and its reproduction. In reality, these visions amount to little more than a renewed strategy for profiting on planetary destruction.

https://static.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_3281dd91c09d474481b3bc9b4d387b17.pdf

Conservationists Sidestepping The Issues - Consorting With The Oil Palm Growers And Traders.

What The Conservationists Don't Want You To Know.

What we have here are endless examples of what's happening right around the planet where crop trees and other plants are being cultivated whereas they could so easily be financially supporting the natural forests. For political gains or whatever their agendas might be governments have been wilfully engaged in this for centuries and things are not getting any better.

Thomas Hancock had become big in the rubber business, and was thinking of starting a plantation in a different part of the world. 1n 1853 he had suggested to the Royal Botanical Garden in London the idea of trying to grow some rubber plants themselves. The Royal Botanical Garden sent agents to Brazil to smuggle out rubber tree seeds. The Brazilian government frowned on people taking these out of the country, wanting to hold on to it's big share of the world's rubber market. Needless to say, someone goofed when one British agent, Sir Henry Wickham, slipped out of Brazil with around 70,000 seeds.

Hancock and his associates had their eyes on the British colonies of south-east Asia. The kingpins of the British rubber industry figured that if they could start rubber plantations in the British colonies, not only would they have a better supply of rubber, but the supply would also be under British control. So the seeds were smuggled back to Britain and were successfully grown into little saplings. Eventually the saplings were then shipped to the colonies. Eleven were addressed to the Singapore Botanical Garden.

https://static.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_3613f6c81f834e59a2efcac16c21bd0e.pdf

Orangutans, Sustainable Palm Oil And The Truth.

Over the years this highly corrupt issue of Orangutans and sustainable palm oil has become increasingly widespread and we're busy exposing everyone that's involved. Before continuing it has to be said that most of the volunteers and fieldworkers, who work tirelessly helping these baby Orangutans, there is no doubt about their sincerity and dedication and it's only right to separate them from the organisations with which they work. What we're concerned about are those at the top who are going along with, if not pushing this false premiss of so-called 'sustainable, responsible or non-conflict' palm oil, as opposed to 'non-sustainable or conflict' stuff as they would have everyone believe.

The hideous Michelle Desilets of the Orangutan Land Trust.

Here she sits befriending these poor little souls using them as pawns as she weaves her perverted and twisted deals within the palm oil industries. She talks about, 'that which is not grown as a result of forest clearance,' which would be reasonable enough if the whole premiss weren't just about paper-shuffling.

https://static.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_8da3ba2cf38a464cbf8978e5631450f6.pdf

Alternative To Palm Oil Could Help Save The Environment.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AbgtQqFt3xI

A good viable idea above verses all the usual regurgitated chat!

PandaLeaks: Kalimantan.

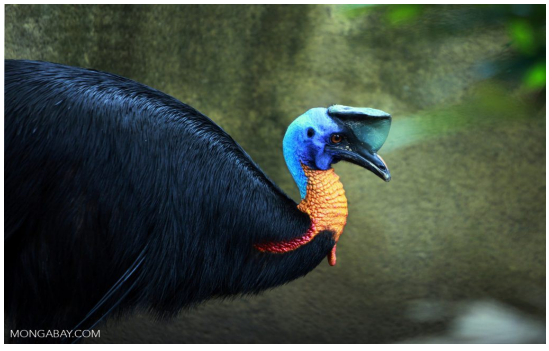
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=reJZSXcLdtI

WWF. - Rather than campaigning against wildlife destroying practices most organisations assume this feeble role of appeasement. As a result stories like these endlessly appear on an almost daily basis.

Palm Oil Ecological Footprint Extends To Distant Forests.

https://static.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_37bfaa85c3c34247936c38dd9b7f5da8.pdf

Early Push Into Papua New Guinea Palm Oil Firms.



JAKARTA – The clearing of Indonesia's last untouched swath of pristine forest has begun in earnest, with an area the size of Washington, D.C., razed for just a single oil palm plantation in Papua province, new data show.

Nearly 200 square kilometers (77 square miles) of forest have been cleared in Merauke district since 2014 for the plantation, according to the Washington-based World Resources Institute (WRI), with 10 square kilometers (3.9 square miles) being opened up just since October.

Arief Wijaya,senior manager for climate and forests at the Jakarta office of the WRI, said the scope of the deforestation was alarming. Cutting down that many trees for a single plantation area, he said, "emits 11 million tons of CO2, equivalent to the emission of 2.1 million cars in a year."

https://static.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_b89a934eb0074c5ebb590e946b67664b.pdf

Iceland Supermarkets To Ban Palm Oil In Own-Brand Products.

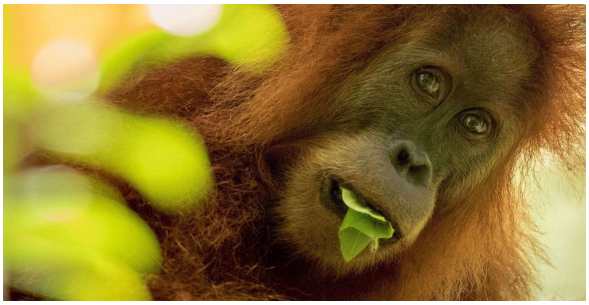
https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_9ba00ea52f8c4813b35a526583b036a5.pdf

Indonesia Tries To Learn From Brazil's Success.

Independent eyes are needed on the ground everywhere in order to see what's actually happening. The trouble is, as we've witnessed ourselves many times over, there seem to be very few organisations and those working within them that can be trusted any more.

https://static.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_eaa2399a683941d6addaedccfebf3e30.pdf

Will China Wipe Out the World's Rarest Ape?



Will a desperately imperilled ape become a tragic icon of China's trillion-dollar infrastructure-expansion plans hundreds of mega-projects that will stretch across Asia, Africa, Europe, and the Pacific?

The ape, called the Tapanuli Orangutan, is one of the rarest animals on Earth.

Its great vulnerability isn't stopping Chinese corporations and banks from building a US$1.6 billion hydropower project right in the heart of its tiny population.

https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_dfa1d678fad3422fa2a8d12a58437c81.pdf

Rarest Orangutans 'Doomed' By Indonesia Dam Project.

Demonstrations like this outside the Bank of China in Indonesian should be happening many times and over all around the world. And what are the main conservation bodies doing about it? Not a lot you can be sure of that.

The world's most endangered orangutans could be pushed towards extinction after an Indonesian court approved a controversial dam project, say campaigners.

The 22 trillion rupiah (£1.15bn; $1.5bn) dam will be built in North Sumatra's Batang Toru forest.

The region is home to the Tapanuli orangutans, which were only identified as a new species in 2017.

Only 800 of them remain in the wild and they all live in this ecosystem.

One scientist, who acted as an expert witness in the case, told the BBC the move would "put the orangutans on a firm path to extinction".

'Worst area of the forest'

The billion-dollar hydropower dam, scheduled for completion in 2022, will be constructed in the heart of the Batang Toru rainforest, which is also home to agile gibbons and Sumatran tigers.

It is expected to supply electricity to the North Sumatra province and will be operated by Indonesian firm PT North Sumatra Hydro Energy. The company said the 510-megawatt dam would provide clean electricity to the region.

According to the Jakarta Post newspaper, the dam will be constructed by Chinese state-owned firm Sinohydro. The Bank of China is one of several international banks funding the project.

Environmental group the Indonesian Forum for the Environment (Walhi) had earlier this year filed a lawsuit against the North Sumatra administration, challenging its decision to green-light the project.

But the Medan State Administrative Court in North Sumatra has now rejected the lawsuit, clearing the way for the dam to be built.

"The judges reject every part of the plaintiff's lawsuit," presiding judge Jimmy C Pardede said, according to the Jakarta Post.

The judges said a proposal which detailed the environment impact of the project was in line with existing regulations.

Walhi has said it will appeal against the decision.

Prof Serge Wich, a specialist in primate conservation at Liverpool John Moores University, said the decision was "disappointing".

He had been called in by the court to assess the impact the project would have on the orangutans.

He said the environmental assessment behind the project was "certainly flawed" and he was "amazed" the project had been allowed to go ahead.

Prof Wich, who was one of the scientists who confirmed the existence of the Tapanuli species in 2017, said the dam would separate the already tiny orangutan population, which are clustered in three areas of the Batang Toru forest.

"Where they are building the dam is actually where the density of this species is the highest, so it's actually the worst area in the forest you could build it," he said.

https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-47451354

Green Belt Africa.

A line of trees, 9 miles wide by around 5,000 miles long, planted in a bid to halt the advancing desert.

https://static.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_2e682adf04e3438b8a424b4e691f1e1e.pdf

Where Do Your Nuts Come From?

Considerations like Iran uprooting its indigenous Pistachio forests and California cutting in on Iran's global nut market are not issues you're likely to hear much about when anyone speaks of Iran's local climate problems. Far too convenient to lump it all together as generic climate-change and an excuse to build some more wind-farms rather than doing the right thing.

“Iranian citizens are increasingly blaming environmental problems on the United States.” The US. as it happens is very much to blame but just not in a way that's commonly recognised.

https://static.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_2c67adee22c04be698536694d08a5dd2.pdf

The Asiatic Cheetah!

This disaster was allowed if not wilfully caused by the following, the US. Government (see the above), the Iranian Government who didn't exactly do too much to help, the US. nut growers and the nut retailers (also see the above), and by no means least WWF. who also did nothing to prevent this from happening.

Right across the planet in fact we are seeing examples where land is being deliberately degraded by government policies, who, for whatever reasons, have their own selfish agendas on the way things are run.

https://static.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_f2051e180d1b445e80504631d8d48cd7.pdf

Saving The Asiatic Cheetah.

This was always an animal that could have been much helped with a well funded captive breeding programme. Not a standard zoo kind of treatment but within a decent area of habitat fenced off and guarded inside Iran itself. Animals from the surrounding countryside could have been darted, brought into the facility, kept well fed and healthy, and from there on intensively bred. Get their numbers up by any means must always be the most important consideration. It has been done in China with the Pandas and with huge success what's more and this could easily be extended to other species around the world.

All we seem to ever do these days however is to stand around and ponder while animals are being wiped out in front of our very eyes. Conservationists are either inept or corrupt and the mix of the two is proving to have the most disastrous consequences for our wildlife globally.

Iran's Sand Storms.

Nothing at all to do with syphoning off the aquifers for crop-irrigation or clearing the Pistachio forests of course!

https://static.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_a2040e77e11d4c34adc35017b90b4d8d.pdf

The Javan Rhino.

First it disappears from Vietnam and then only a few years later from Malaysia. Found now only in Ujung Kulon National Park, Indonesia, how long will it be before it's completely gone? With conservationists, companies and governmental authorities all turning a blind eye, it's quite probably not going to be too long. It is surely time to act and wake up before it really is too late.

https://static.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_0976337bfa894d3c83d811ea58578b54.pdf

Why Big Business Could Be The Key To A Fairer World - Written by corporations for perverting people's minds.

Why Big Business Could Be The Key To A Fairer World.

https://static.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_cf43847867984268b992285bfca51ba7.pdf

Basically it's a plug for Unilever a company that did more than any other brand, at least in the early stages, to force the world-market towards palm oil production. For real sustainability ignore this drivel and read what's written here instead. We've included this only as an example of what corporates are trying to sell.

Twenty Three Leading Companies!

We've seen it all before with runaway palm oil production. In this they talk about stopping the destructive expansion of unsustainable agricultural production in one breath whilst tripling soy production with the other. No-one's there of course to see whether things are being adhered to or not with everyone taking them at their word that everything's above board.

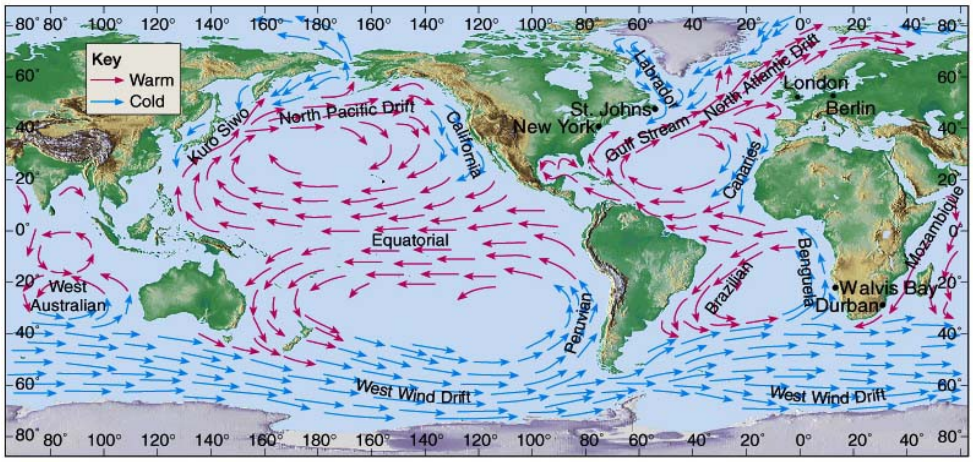
Having signed up to this agreement these companies can then legally use the word 'sustainable' against their soya proteins or whatever else they might be foisting on us. Corporates appear almost caring, everyone breathes a sigh of relief that they're not exploiting the planet, and the unabated destruction continues as much if not more than it ever did before. Basically the corporates stomp up the cash in return for conservationists' silence.

https://static.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_7c764514853e4dd78d45af2f3c00440d.pdf

Conservationists Sidestepping The Issues - Generically Citing Global-Warming Rather Than The Causes.

How Destroying Forests There Can Cause Retreating Glaciers Here.

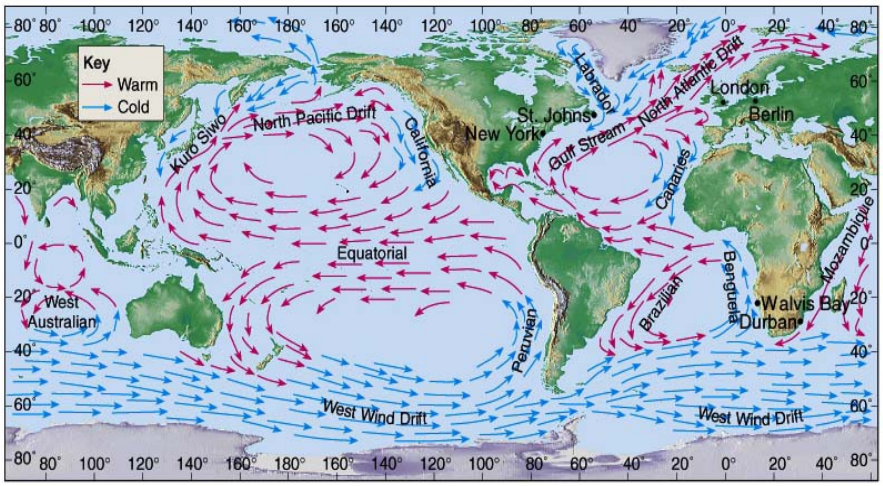
This retreating glacier at Mendhenhall, South Alaska clearly points to a rise in local temperatures but what shouldn't be overlooked are the air currents which blow up across the North Pacific from around Indonesia towards this location below the Arctic Circle.



The Kuro Siwo Current is a north-flowing ocean movement of water on the west side of the North Pacific Ocean, as a simplified map of the ocean's currents in this link demonstrates (see the upper left-hand feature). Currents like these then set the pace for the prevailing winds around the world and as forests in one part of the world are destroyed there may well be unforeseen consequences happening elsewhere on the planet. A correlation of warmer and drier than usual air blowing up from the south, resulting from deforestation there, then has a profound effect on the ice melt here.

https://static.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_42efb624cbfa49328db8ac16bee83ca3.pdf

Huge Antarctic Iceberg Poised To Break Away.



And again, by looking at this same very simplified map of the ocean's currents (see the lower right hand feature this time), demonstrates the Brazil Current drifting from Central Western Africa down towards the Larsen Ice Shelf with the Equatorial movement out there in the Pacific also picking up hotter than usual winds. It's worth noting here too, the abysmal deforestation that's occurred both in Africa and everywhere else over the past fifty years or so, producing a similar effect to what is happening with the Alaskan melt.

Driving the prevailing winds, with the warmer and drier than usual air resulting from forest loss in one part of the world, that go on to effect other parts of the planet elsewhere. Most conservationists, the same people incidentally who support sustainable palm oil thus fuelling further deforestation, will put this down to generic global warming whereas the evidence, as we are finding it, is not so straightforward.

https://static.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_a345140c13194cd58046c219a126a8d7.pdf

We need to do all we can to save the rainforests world-wide on the mass they truly deserve, a way of accomplishing this as we've already said, would be to make them pay for themselves by giving them a real financial footing. This would be a good deal more productive than routinely going cap in hand to big palm oil.

Some Of The World's Largest Non-Polar Glaciers Are Expanding Despite Global Warming.

Here too this can be explained by prevailers. Not as pronounced as the oceanic winds but prevailing winds nonetheless blowing this time down from Siberia.

http://dailycaller.com/2017/08/11/some-of-the-worlds-largest-non-polar-glaciers-are-expanding-despite-global-warming/

Anomalies, more subtle and for less obvious reasons than these, are occurring in various other parts of the planet and no-one seems to have a clue how to fix the problems.

The Sixth Great Extinction - Mainly Down To Conservationists Being So Inept.

A biodiversity crisis is looming upon us. We are now in the middle of a "sixth great extinction" of animal species, scientists warn, with loss of species about 1,000 times higher than it would have been without human impact.

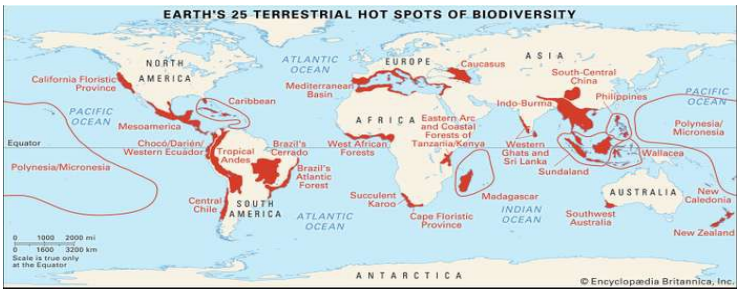
https://news.mongabay.com/2017/08/good-quality-monitoring-surveys-key-to-wildlife-conservation-new-study/

Jason Hickel - The Divide RT - Renegade Inc. A valuable insight as to what's really happening in the world today.

According to this documentary, and it all makes perfect sense, nothing is in fact failing but everything is very much on track. Things like conflicts, famines and the degradation of just about everything we're witnessing today, is all part of the big plan being unleashed on the world. We can also be very sure most of the conservation groups are in on this too, much of what they say and do reeks of corruption of some kind or another, they've not uttered a trust-worthy word for decades. Just think about what's happening out there and know that nothing's failing and it's all happening by design. Added to this of course we now have the well-intended but very misguided lefties who are fuelling things to even greater intensity with their calls for more and more wind farms and everything sustainable.

But anyway take a look everyone and let's all wake up. https://youtu.be/C1CtT5kvdjQ

Biodiversity Hotspot.

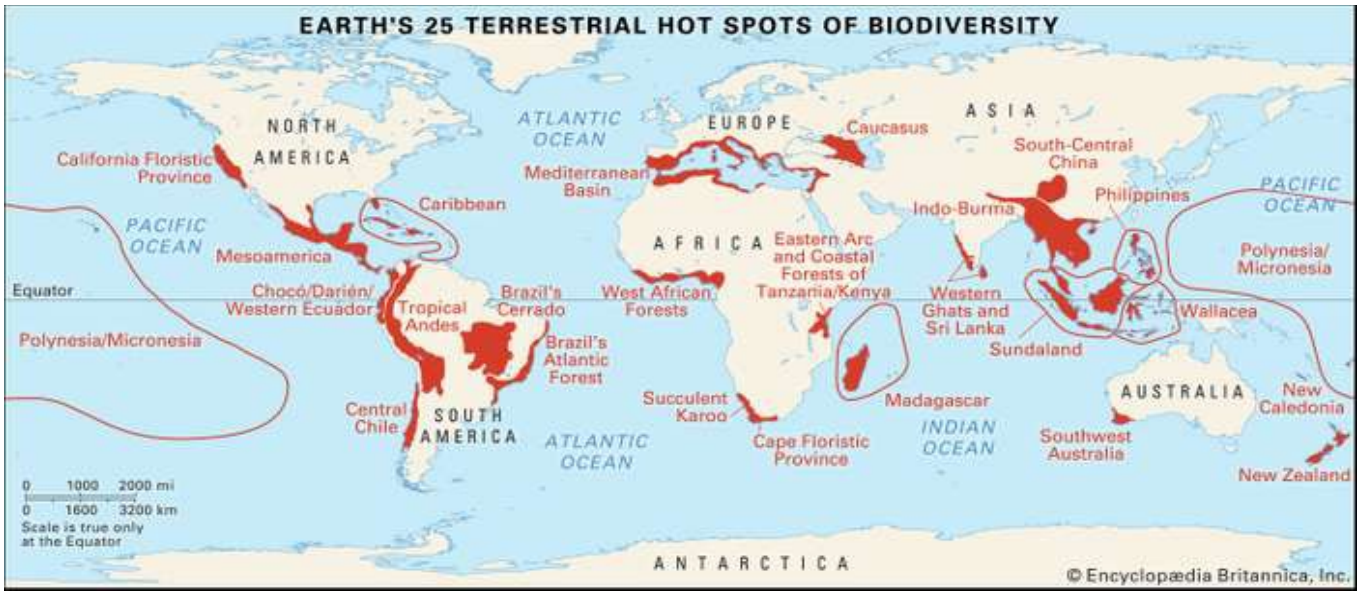


A biodiversity hotspot is a biogeographic region with significant levels of biodiversity that is threatened with destruction. For example forests are considered as biodiversity hotspots. The Status is designated by International Union For Conservation Of Nature(IUCN).

Norman Myers wrote about the concept in two articles in “The Environmentalist” (1988),[1] & 1990[2] revised after thorough analysis by Myers and others in “Hotspots: Earth’s Biologically Richest and Most Endangered Terrestrial Ecoregions”[3] and a paper published in the journal Nature.[4]

To qualify as a biodiversity hotspot on Myers 2000 edition of the hotspot-map, a region must meet two strict criteria: it must contain at least 0.5% or 1,500 species of vascular plants as endemics, and it has to have lost at least 70% of its primary vegetation.[4] Around the world, 36 areas qualify under this definition.[5] These sites support nearly 60% of the world's plant, bird, mammal, reptile, and amphibian species, with a very high share of those species as endemics.

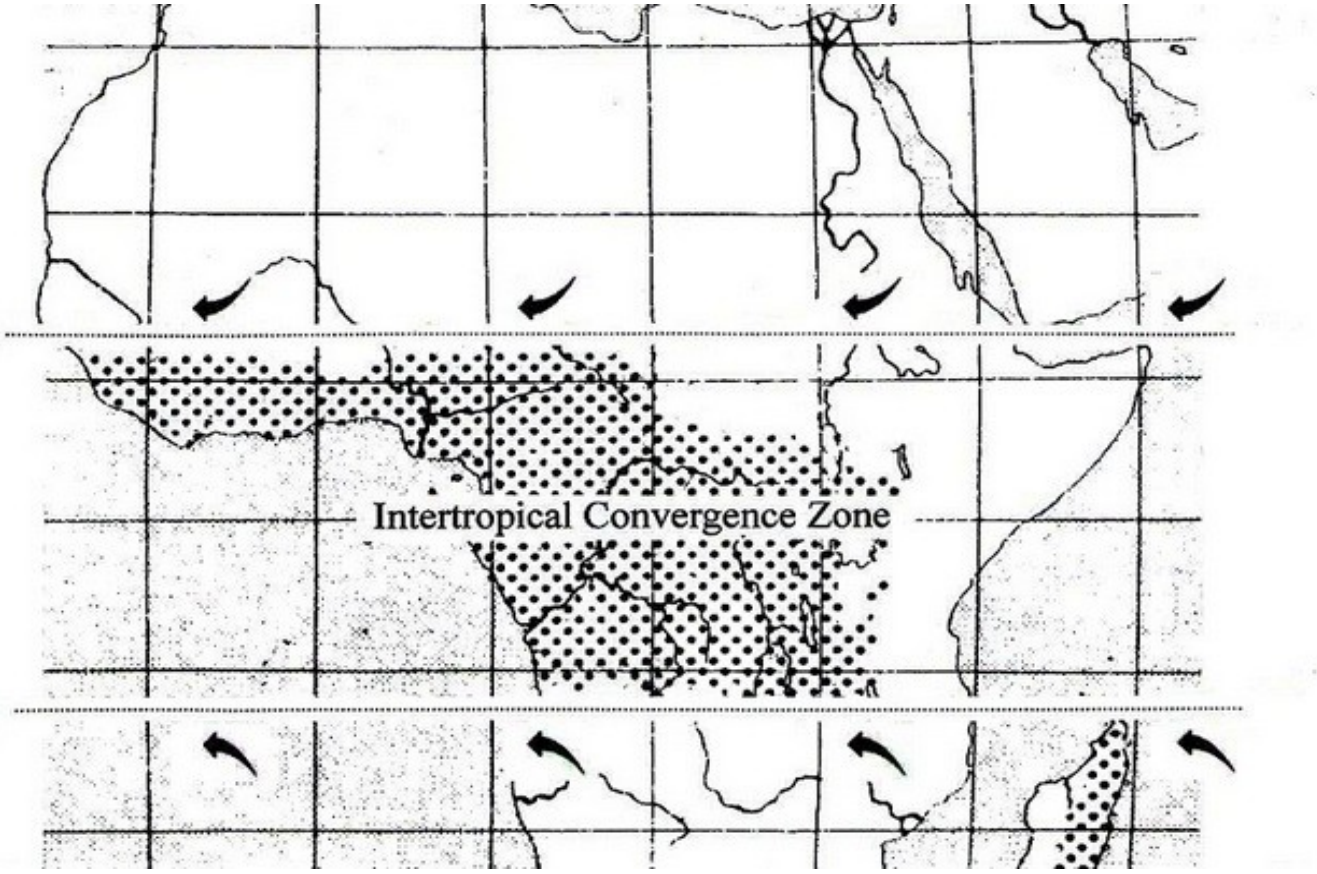
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biodiversity_hotspot



Norman Myers' Ecological Hotspots.

A great idea but as we see Amazonia doesn't even get a listing while practically all of S. E. Asia does but we all know what's happening to most of that.

So unless we change course dramatically and do what's right for the planet rather than what the conservation groups want, who are currently running things as they would see it, things couldn't really be much bleaker. We have a choice, either dump those that are in charge and start from a completely new beginning, or crash and burn on the mountain side which is pretty well where they are taking us right now.



Given that rainforests produce their own rain clouds as well as holding in carbon, it's hardly surprising the rains fail more and more as these forests continue to shrink. **It's a good idea to think of these shaded in areas on the map as the lungs and the beating hearts of the planet, producing both rain as well as pushing the clouds outwardly across the regions, and for any organs to work effectively they need to be large enough on mass in order for them to do their job properly.** Ownership within these vascular parts would ensure their continued existence as functioning bodies costing nothing but actually making money. Simple, self-financing and self-regulating systems which would be the ultimate in nature taking care of a world problem.

All around the tropics there are these what are known as the prevailing trade winds, both to the north and to the south of the Equator and these predominantly blow in from the N.E. and S.E. respectively (see map). **Between these, there's the Intertropical Convergence Zone, in old nautical terms known as the doldrums. A band of clouds, violent thunderstorms and months of calmness that encircles the entire equatorial belt.** It's a line that seasonally shifts north to south and then back again following the sun's zenith point, a climate that for me sums up the magic of what these tropical rainforests are all about.

In Africa, as an example, although the prevailing winds push much of the cloud out into the Atlantic, other winds move them eastwards on towards the East African game reserves and onwards to the Horn of Africa. **The smaller and more impaired these forests have become, means less cloud, less rainfall and more famine for the whole of Africa. The game-reserves to the East and human populations all depend on these forests even though they're situated far away from them.** The same principles also apply in South America and in S.E. Asia, and to other forests in different parts of the world. These places produce rain all around the tropics and not just within the forests themselves and are with-out any doubt at all absolutely vital for the wellbeing of the entire planet just in climatological terms alone.

Oil Companies And The Rainforests.

To say that practices there are less than we'd expect in the UK. or the US. is an under-statement.

Nigeria: 'World Oil Pollution Capital'

By Caroline Duffield BBC News, Niger Delta

Visitors to the Nigerian village of Kpor, deep in the Niger Delta, are greeted by strange sights: Silver frogs blink from gleaming puddles, sunlight bounces from an eerie black lake, and dragonflies hover over cauldrons of tar.

This is Rivers State, an area abundant in oil and gas. Environmentalists call the Delta the global capital of oil pollution, but unlike the Gulf of Mexico, there are no underwater robots, flotillas of scientists or oil booms here.

On 12 May 2009, Shell's Bomo manifold blew up, leaking massive amounts of crude. Local people say 39 hectares were contaminated. A second leak - from a derelict oil tap - had already been continuously spilling oil for years. Shell hired a local company to clean up, but the area remains an oil slick.

Little pollution data

"It kills our fish, destroys our skin, spoils our streams, we cannot drink," says Saturday Pirri, a local palm wine tapper. "I have no livelihood left." His father taught him to make palm wine but today the trees yield only a quarter of what they once provided.

This week, the BBC is assessing the impact of the Louisiana oil spill not just in the US, but around the world. You can listen to and watch Caroline Duffield's reports from the Niger Delta throughout Tuesday on World Service Radio and BBC World News.

Full coverage of the oil disaster

Kpor is a world away from the Gulf of Mexico.

In the Niger Delta, there is little independent monitoring of spills, and the companies themselves disclose virtually no data about their own pollution. But, according to the Nigerian government, there were more than 7,000 spills between 1970 and 2000. Environmentalists believe spills - large and small - happen at a rate of 300 every year.

Site after site visited by the BBC - in both Bayelsa State and Ogoniland - had happened months before, and still not been cleaned up.

In May an Exxon Mobil pipeline in Akwa Ibom sprang a leak - one of several spills involving the company. Environmentalists, journalists and local people described oil leaking for days in a massive spill.

Exxon dispute that. They say the leak was less than 300 barrels and that it was isolated on the same day.
The claims of the oil company, and the scepticism of environmentalists, are a good example of how little clear agreement there is about the size of spills.

"The Gulf of Mexico has drawn the attention of the whole world," says Erabanabari Kobah, a local environmentalist.

"Even the president of the United States must go there to see it. The people there get compensation. But here, you must go to court. You cannot win against the oil companies in court.'

The oil industry is accused of a sharp double standard in its operations - of taking advantage of Nigeria's lack of environment law and weak regulation, while observing higher standards of safety and maintenance overseas.

Dangerous and unpredictable

"It is a grave situation," says Kingsley Ogundu Chinda, environment commissioner in Rivers State.

"I blame the owners of the facilities. They are economical with the truth. They are not sincere in their practice. They are not sincere with the people."

He also says the government has failed to force companies to observe the law. The joint ventures operating here are effectively Nigerian companies, operating under Nigerian law.

The Bille 2 Awoba Flowstation is guarded by the military

Shell, for example, owns only a 30% stake in SPDC - the Shell Petroleum Development Company. The rest is Nigeria's national oil company, the NNPC, and smaller stakeholders.

The industry certainly has the spotlight - but not all of the power - nor all of the responsibility.

It is a dangerous and unpredictable business. Oil workers and oil contractors are regularly kidnapped for ransom. Heavily armed militants blow up pipelines, stealing oil in a process known as "bunkering".

Shell says most of the spills are caused by sabotage, and therefore beyond their control. It is impossible to verify. "We take every precaution that a spill as a result of our operation is kept to an absolute minimum," says Mutiu Sunmonu, Shell's managing director in Nigeria. "I can tell you that we have been able to achieve that in terms of the spills that are within our control."

Closely guarded?

But oil industry insiders also speak of derelict infrastructure. They talk of decades-old pipelines, rusting oil taps, corroding manifolds, and historic underinvestment reaching back decades.

We decided to examine flow stations and pipelines for ourselves. "Getting close is not easy," shouts Evangelist Ibinabobo Sanipe, over the roar of the speedboat. As national secretary of the Oil and Gas Host Communities Association, he is travelling with us.

Start Quote, “Oil companies' business in Nigeria, and their participation here, is a force for good.” End Quote, Mutiu Sunmonu Shell's managing director

"The military guard this place fiercely," he warns.

We bounce above the waves towards a column of dark smoke on the horizon, it is the Bille 2 Awoba Flowstation. Before long, a big military vessel warns us to pull over, with our hands in the air.

But with just a few jokes and handshakes, the soldiers are smiling and joking. We continue our journey, having paid no bribe, and shown no identification.

Closer to the station, orange flames flicker through the trees, and the air is thick with fumes.

Another military patrol is just metres away, behind the station, but we're out of sight. For 25 minutes, we film the roaring gas flares, before two men in a canoe ask us to leave.

"It is very disturbing," says Evangelist Sanipe. "If Shell is serious about stopping sabotage and oil spills, we would not have got so close." But protecting oil facilities from attack by armed gangs is the responsibility of the Nigerian military.

In the past, spectacular attacks on oil facilities in Nigeria have threatened the country's energy security, and delivered shocks to the global oil markets. The ease with which we reached the Awoba Flowstation will raise questions over the security of oil facilities.

It is clear that the desperate efforts to halt the Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the US have prompted many Nigerians to look hard at their own environmental catastrophe.

There is a sense of anger, even among those a long way from the Delta. Shell insists it is misplaced.

"I have no regrets," insists Mutiu Sunmonu, Shell's managing director. "I am convinced that the oil companies' business in Nigeria, and their participation here, is a force for good."

A gem of a statement from Texaco. "We didn't know anyone lived there so we dumped our waste in the river." https://chevrontoxico.com/

Texaco Tóxico.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-iyRposwVdk

"We didn't know anyone lived there so we dumped our waste in the river."

An Environmental Case Study, 'Texaco's Oil Production in the Ecuadorian Rainforest,' by Kristi Jacques is given below.

The statement above was the reasoning behind Texaco's decision to dump billions of gallons of oil sludge into an Ecuadorian river. As we will see, oil exploration in the Third World out of the way places, practices are less than we'd expect here in the UK. or the US. An Environmental Case Study, 'Texaco's Oil Production in the Ecuadorian Rainforest,' by Kristi Jacques is given below.

This area encompasses around 200 square miles in the northern part of the Amazon region, one of the most fragile ecosystems in the world. It is inhabited by eight indigenous tribes who live mostly in small villages along the river courses and it holds five percent of all plant species on Earth and many of the 10,000 species of plants, fishes and birds are now endangered. It also contains enormous oil reserves, and in 1964, a subsidiary called Texaco Petroleum Company was invited by the government to explore for and produce oil in the region through a partnership with the government.

Texaco's role in the operation was to design the wells, build the pipeline that would transport the oil across the Andes Mountains to the Pacific Coast, and manage on behalf of a consortium that included Petroecuador, Ecuador's state-run oil company. Texaco's involvement in the project was governed by a 28-year concession agreement, by 1977 Petroecuador became the majority owner and Texaco Petroleum a minority owner. Finally, in 1992, Texaco's concession ended and Petroecuador became the full owner. Over their years in Ecuador, Texaco provided jobs for 840 employees and 2,000 contract workers. The amount of money generated by the consortium that was received by the country represented more than 50 percent of their Gross National Product (GNP) during that period.

Unfortunately, oil drilling was not completely beneficial to the country. Ecuador had no experience in the oil industry and relied heavily on Texaco to design and build the infrastructure for the extraction of oil and transportation to the market. The governmental leaders trusted Texaco would use at least the minimum of technological standards it used drilling in the United States and around the world. However, Texaco decided to dispose of the by-products of drilling, called production water, by dumping it into unlined pits dug out of topsoil next to each of the 300 wells. Production water is water trapped in the geological formation that is brought to the surface when oil is produced; Texaco's policy in other areas it operates is to reinject the wastewater into the ground, where it cannot endanger the environment. This wastewater was highly toxic and millions of gallons were dumped into the pits. The amount of savings Texaco achieved through this procedure totalled $5 billion over the time of its operations in Ecuador. Texaco claims that its savings were much smaller and that they complied with the environmental laws of Ecuador and international petroleum industry standards. They also claim to have developed new industry standards for operating in sensitive environments. At the end of their concession, two audits were conducted to assess the impact of Texaco on the local environment. The result of these audits was $40 million in remediation money given by Texaco in 1995. However, they failed to build water treatment plants, medical facilities, and reafforestation projects promised as part of the clean-up agreement.

The waste pits used by Texaco are the approximate size of small ponds and when these pits filled up, oil workers would drain them into nearby streams and rivers. This water carried dangerous chemicals, such as Benzene, Toulene, Xylenes and Polyciclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons, chemicals known for their connections to cancer. Additional gallons of raw crude oil, more toxic than waste water, were also dumped or put into the pits. Over the years, these toxins leached into the ground and overflowed into the wetlands and rivers that flow into the Amazon River. To this day, around 4.3 million gallons of the wastewater reaches Amazon tributaries every day.

Another hazardous activity performed by Texaco was the burning of excess crude oil and wastewater, resulting in the occurrence of what local people refer to as black rain. The waste was dumped into landfills and spread over dirt roads in order to maintain them and control dust. Texaco did not maintain the pipeline network properly and this resulted in further discharges of crude oil into the environment. It is claimed that more oil has been dumped into the rainforest than was spilled by the Exxon Valdez into Prince William Sound.

Among the consequences of Texaco's drilling in Ecuador is an ongoing and critical health crisis. Health workers have documented an increase in problems such as a rise in cancer rates, miscarriages and birth defects. A study conducted by the Ecuadorian Union of Popular Health Promoters of the Amazon (UPPSAE) found higher occurrences of spontaneous abortions, dermatitis, headaches and nausea. These serious health effects are attributed to the results of the oil producing operations conducted by Texaco. Another study, performed in 1993 by The Center for Economic and Social Rights (CESR), demonstrated that residents of the Ecuadorian Amazon are exposed to levels of oil-related contaminants that significantly exceed internationally recognized safety limits, and that dermatitis and other skin problems related to oil contamination were found in residents near oil facilities. Such levels of exposure, of course, suggest an increased risk of more serious health problems, including cancers.

The Department of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene of the University of London produced a study that documented dramatically increased rates of cancer among the populations in the areas where Texaco drilled. Specifically, the study provides evidence that residents in the oil zone experience suffer 30 times more larynx cancer, 18 times more bile duct cancer, 15 times more liver and skin cancer, and five times more stomach cancer. In February of 1999, a community of 500 people where Texaco had operated several wells reported 15 cases of cancer. In another, four women, all under 40, reported uterine cancer. It is rare to find a child in the region who does not have some type of skin rash due to exposure from toxic chemicals.

Perhaps the health effects can be better illustrated by the voices of the people from the region. Hugo Urena of Shushufindi believes that by drinking the local water he is risking his life. Everyone around here is dying, he says and reports the names of neighbours suffering from chronic skin lesions, head-aches and a wave of cancer, the fate suffered by his father. Dr. Miguel San Sebastian, who lives in the town of Coca, an hour south of Shushufindi, has been studying the health patterns in Oriente communities affected by oil development. He reported that the cancer rate is four times higher in San Carlos than for men of comparable age in Quito, the capital of Ecuador. Humberto Piyaguaje, a Secoya Indian from the Oriente, reported seeing his people suffer from strange maladies that their culture had never seen until oil moved into the region. There are times when they bathe in the river, their body gets full of rashes, and that never happened before. The people have a lot of problems, but they don't know 'the causes' because they don't have doctors. Especially the ones that have the most problems are the children, because they love to be in the river. Children in the region go barefoot as the walk along roads that have been topped with crude oil and most residents wash the sludge with gasoline-soaked rags provided by the Ecuadorian government.

Texaco's oil production in Ecuador has damaged the once relatively untouched rainforest through deforestation, soil erosion, and reduced biodiversity. Three indigenous tribes were almost eradicated, the Cofan who inhabit the first place Texaco drilled, the Secoya and the Siona. The cultures and traditions developed by these tribes are linked to the rainforest and its abundance of resources. The toxic waste dumped by Texaco has endangered their lives so seriously that extinction has become a real threat. The Cofan numbered approximately 15,000 when wells were first build on their land in 1971. Since then, their population has been reduced to a few hundred due to disease and forced migration to find work in the cities. The Secoya and the Siona have seen similar decreases in their populations. All of these tribes depend on the rivers for their food, hygiene, and transport. Due to the amount of pollution, the rivers now have been rendered useless for any of the above three activities. The pollution also flowed down the Amazon and affected the livelihood and health of the residents that live along the Napo River in Peru.

In 1993 a group of Amazon Indians and farmers representing 30,000 affected individuals took legal action in New York against Texaco, claiming that Texaco saw the extraction of more than 1 billion barrels of oil from the Oriente during its 20-year partnership with Petroecuador. At the same time, they alleged that Texaco also spilled half a million barrels of crude into the rainforest and dumped billions of gallons of wastewater into the rivers. They also created hundreds of unlined waste pits to hold the sludge instead of reinjecting it into the Earth, a more environmentally sound technology. They are asking for $1.5 billion in damages.

Texaco has disputed these claims, but the plaintiffs have used an 18th century law in an effort to get the case tried in the United States instead of Ecuador. The case is preferred to be tried in the United States because Ecuador's judicial system does not even recognize the concept of a class-action lawsuit and has no history of any environ-mental litigation. The law being referred to is the Alien Claims Tort Act (ATCA) of 1770, which was enacted by Congress in part to prosecute pirates of the high seas who sought refuge on the shores of the United States. It was revived in the early 1980s to allow foreigners to go after human rights abusers that had fled from their home countries into the United States. If the decision were to be made in favour of Ecuador, it would encourage other foreigners to sue U.S. based multinational corporations here in the United States. The judge deciding the venue, Jed Rakoff, dismissed the cases in 1996 and 1997. The appeals court overturned his decision, and he reheard the case in February of 1999. Currently, he has not made a decision as to where the case will be tried. However, he cannot dismiss the case again; it either must be tried in the United States or in Ecuador.

Although the legal process is a lengthy and tedious one, the lawsuits that have been brought against Texaco have also helped to generate attention. The consequences of the precedence being set by the lawsuits are far-reaching, and this assists in creating awareness as well. Even if the lawsuits do not result in a judgement in favour of the Ecuadorians, they still have options open to them to draw negative attention to Texaco, including more media campaigns. Perhaps this negative attention will cause Texaco to rethink their operations in the future.

Pan African Sanctuary Alliance.

Tragically, many people in Africa consider great apes a commodity and believe there will never be a shortage of animals to hunt. They fail to realize that they are driving these species to extinction and robbing Africa of its heritage.

I'm sorry to say that a lack of awareness in local communities and schools is a root cause of this crisis. PASA and our members are addressing this by providing urgently needed education to hundreds of thousands of people across Africa every year.

We're developing a new, full-color book about conservation role models who children across Africa can look up to! It will profile African heroes working for PASA member sanctuaries who are on the front lines of wildlife rescue and care. For many children, it will be the first book they have ever owned. When children see people who look like them and live in communities like theirs, they will be inspired to follow in their footsteps and protect primates living near their homes.

https://pasaprimates.org/

And what better way is there than to get the kids involved? Please let's give them all the support they need.

Chainsaw Massacre - Protected areas in danger in Brazil's state of Rondônia.

https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_ee240bf7260542e78832f453bffbc9fb.pdf

The conservationist think they know how to protect the rainforests. This tells them they have no idea and never have had.

UK Defies EU Over Indonesian Palm Oil Trade, Leaked Papers Show.

https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_d23ce110318d432fa884686960dc29fb.pdf

RSPO Members' Concealed Links To Papua Palm Oil Plantations.

https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_f5133e040a614b36bea7496f3dc742f6.pdf

As the mammal tree of life suffers hits, should we prioritize which species to save?

https://focusingonwildlife.com/news/as-the-mammal-tree-of-life-suffers-hits-should-we-prioritize-which-species-to-save/

"As the mammal tree of life suffers hits, should we prioritize which species to save?" These really are 'loser lefty' remarks being made!

Think big and you will achieve greatness - Think small and you'll wither away.

The Unforeseen Consequences Of Green Politics - How the loony-left really hasn't helped.

https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_3a2425e938434014ac1eb920c5b54b75.pdf

Frankly it is difficult you imagine how conservation, with its utterly appalling track record for saving wildlife, can have an opinion about very much at all. Confused.com don't even go there!

Unless things can change and change radically we might as well not bother even getting out of bed in the morning.

Rainforest Destruction Deals And More Deals

With so many species disappearing all around us, together with an obvious solution for bringing land into ownership, then why is it not being done? It's a simple enough idea and you would think in cold light of day realistic terms alone, creating habitat as well as making money, they'd be queuing up around the block. But they're not, instead they're fluffing around and doing ever more elaborate deals with the enemy.

I've unearthed so many other problems too, just about everywhere I've happened to look, from outwardly caring organisations involved with the saving of human life such as cancer charities, conservationists etc., each and every one of them being shamefully corporate led by the nose. There are multiples of them who are not only failing to campaign against the very things that are destroying life on earth but are positively campaigning for them instead. **We see them grovelling around, acting with the most amazing appeasement, and all for a bit of corporate or government funding, and yet appeasement is such an ugly and demeaning state of being.**

We're frankly seeing them getting into bed, so to speak, only with both the world and us being heavily screwed over by them. These are the people for God's sake who are supposed to be on the side of saving the planet, instead they're licking up to governments and industries to the point that would make any sane normal person want to vomit. From pesticides to wind farms and from palm oil to soya, every planet-destroying entity you could possibly imagine, and they're all out there campaigning for more and more of it.

As positively bent and rotten to the core as they are, whilst at the same time giving themselves airs of respectability, continuing to hoodwink the public into parting with their money. And it goes on right there at the top, politically infiltrated, board members through to the executives who command their extortionate salaries, and who run things to suit themselves. All the way through putting this work together I have encountered and revealed the big names by the truckload and so let us now trawl through and take a close look at what's going on as well as precisely who's involved.

And here below is just some of what I'm talking about. What the charities don't want you to know.

A Case Against The RSPB.

https://static.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_b5912ffb2c4e443db47bfb055d9cc58a.pdf

Orangutans, Sustainable Palm Oil And The Truth.

https://static.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_7fe48dbb98f04aae9e5bc79ce967baa4.pdf

Cancer Research, Prevention And The Truth.

https://static.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_3c351fe27bc94f47956a38c58dc11b71.pdf

The Millennium Seed Bank.

Apart from saying what a great undertaking this is, there are two points that need to be raised here too.

First, there's the £9.2million handed over by the Wellcome Trust, and, don't get me wrong, very nice too if you can get it. But there it is again, and it doesn't matter what world-saving project it happens to be, a shadowy figure's involved somewhere within the process. **The Wellcome Trust is into, amongst many other things, interspecies embryonic studies, non-human primate neurological assessments (experiments involving monkeys which includes toxicity testing for both medical and non-medical substances or studies of infectious disease, such as HIV and hepatitis), empirical and normative biomedical ethics and genome research (which can and often does include GMOs).** And so, just what their not so hidden agendas might be may have little to do with saving the natural world. If this were a genuine, no strings attached gift, then fair enough, there's nothing wrong with well meaning sponsorship deals. But I've always thought it ironical that the German word 'Gift' means poison; let's hope this deal doesn't turn out to be 'zu giftig'.

And second, and this was perhaps to be expected, the continual government funding is running out, and an operation of this magnitude was never going to be cheap; -20 °C vaults, research, seed collecting expeditions and staffing etc. And as the world runs into the deepest recession ever, I'm thinking, it's going to be a tough old job to keep a thing like this up and running. An alternative and perhaps better solution, as and where it's feasible to do so, would be to ensure that this was never going to be needed. **By buying up forests, looking at the pixel-sized areas on the map, each one often with its own unique flora and turning these places into reserves with these botanical sites well catered for, there would be far less urgency for this kind of intervention in the first place.** What would be wrong with that? Instead of storing these seeds in frozen vaults, we could be growing the plants within their appropriately located protected reserves. As always, this was never going to be the complete answer but it would certainly go quite some way into making this whole 'ark mindset' a lot less pressing. But as a last resort, in an where all else has failed scenario (and we're pretty damn close to being there), I would say it's reassuring to have this kind of backup.

The International Year of Forests 2011.

Organised by the UN., seemed to me to be the perfect opportunity for getting forests back onto the global political agenda once again. But where did all the promises go? There have been events like it before and doubtlessly there'll be more in the future too, plenty of talking, the best intentions in the world from the various eminent speakers, performances by tribal groups and everything else, and so what's actually been achieved? It seems the UK. and Norway have provided some funding (and this only brings us back to what's already been said) but money's tight, the economy's probably never been in a worse state in the history of the industrialised world. And so, where the money's coming from must be the number one consideration.

Behind the scenes here too there were two particularly shady characters within the list of collaborators, namely the World Bank and the International Tropical Timber Organisation, shadowy figures ever lurking somewhere within the midst. From hamburger establishments, to soya and palm oil causing problems with these joint public enemy number ones so to speak, and presented at that time the biggest threat to the forests the world had ever seen, and I have to say that I have very serious reservations that things would have changed much at all. **And so what exactly are they doing there? Public relations maybe, a bit of arm twisting, leopards, for some reason, come to mind. Don't trust any of the bastards is what I say.** And let's also not forget the Roundtable with their 'sustainable' palm oil throughout S.E. Asia, 'responsible' soy for S. America. And it won't stop there I can tell you that, 'desirable' bloody chick-peas for Central Western Africa will be the next thing. **Oh! and then there's the Rainforest Alliance with that cute 'little green frog' logo that's recognised by consumers around the world. All of it taking us further and further away from the direction to where we should be heading.**

What The Conservationists Don't Want You To Know.

https://static.wixstatic.com/ugd/74da12_3613f6c81f834e59a2efcac16c21bd0e.pdf

And as we trawl even further afield looking at organisations and whatever it was they might be into, I occasionally come across some real gems and one such delight is the International Wildlife Management Consortium. They state, amongst other things, that whaling and the 'taking', as is described, of other species is somehow beneficial to conservation. **It then goes on to say, "conservation cannot exist within a financial vacuum" and a way of overcoming this is to allow for the "rational utilisation of wildlife."** Very worrying too we're seeing more and more of this kind of thinking from organisations such as WWF. and Greenpeace. **But although we the public can fully despise 80% of that argument, we must, I think, fully endorse the remaining 20. Conservation, with all of its modern-day problems, is operating within a financial vacuum, very few seem to be challenging this and many, as we have seen, have completely sold out to the other side in order to make ends meet.** And so with this in mind we should of course completely bypass the first nonsensical part but then absolutely embrace the second.

http://www.iwmc.org/

There really is no other more 'rational utilisation of wildlife' than for it to be both non-animal and non-endangered and yet still earning us a fast buck, you need only to look at Oil Palm to know just how profitable it could be. Butchering wildlife per se was never and neither should it be within the remit of any sound conservational thinking although making as much money as we possibly can most certainly should. All of these lame 'non-profit making' sentiments we so often see, make as much money as we damn well can, spend it wisely, or use it to make even more and become a force to be reckoned with. We need to go forward into the reality of what this world is facing and adjust our tactics accordingly.

In writing all of this I can only hope that a good many influential people may be coming round to the idea because this is the only way we could ever really safeguard the rainforests on the mass they truly deserve and for all time. How else do we do it other than by making a real green industry out of it? If anyone can come up with other thoughts on this matter, I'd be only too willing to hear them, write about them and include them within this paper. Only someone's crazy ideas will ever bring about real change. You can have all of the government goodwill in the world, and we've hardly got that, and even if we had, governments come and governments go, any advancements could easily be overturned and with any subsequent regime change and we'd be back to square one once again. **We need to do this, for the species, the game reserves in E. Africa and for future famine victims a hundred or two hundred years from now. Please get in touch with any suggestions you might have and we will listen to anything.**

From at least some of the feedback we've had, many are under the illusion that we're somehow advocating the replacement of what is now Amazonia with blanket rubber plantations, whereas nothing's further from the truth. There are what amounts to entire counties of horrendously damaged forest all around the world and it's never going to be restored unless it is brought into ownership and given full protection. For the most, it won't even need replanting, reseeding will do that all by itself, but it does guarding against fires, grazing and logging. And in order to do that it has to be on a financially viable footing, which means it does need to earn its keep as it were, which is precisely why I'm suggesting working areas of native and naturally occurring species in order to do this. The idea's not exactly new in any case, the native Indians were managing and gardening much of Amazonia for a millennial for their food and herbs, and without destroying the forest what's more.

It really does need to be saved on mass too and there really is no doubt about it. Amazonia and other forests are drying out as a direct result of the fragmentation that's occurring and once the place becomes like a tinderbox it will become ever more vulnerable to forest fires at that really will be the end of the place. As well as restoring the forests, conservationists stand to make a fortune in the process because the whole thing really could be self-funded.

Projects, organisations and individuals we actually do support.

Forest Nature And Environment Aceh. https://www.facebook.com/HAkA.Sumatra/

A. T. Kearney's Commitment to the Clinton Global Initiative - New Oils for the New World. Looking at Heterotrophic Algal Oil as a viable replacement for palm oil.

https://www.atkearney.com/documents/10192/924901/New+Oils+for+the+New+World.pdf/039e3845-6564-4930-8181-1f223cbbcc33

Palm Oil Free Certification Trademark. https://www.facebook.com/palmoilfreecertification/

CSRC Forests and Wetlands Projects. http://wetlandsandforests.hud.ac.uk/wcc_home.html

Mindo Cloudforest Foundation. http://mindocloudforest.org/

7 Elements Peru. https://www.facebook.com/servicelearningperu/

Coordinadora Mapuche Arauco Malleco.

https://www.facebook.com/Coordinadora-Mapuche-Arauco-Malleco-392342120332/

SOS Wildlife & Rainforests. https://www.facebook.com/events/749173985199838/1471101823007047/

Global Resistance To The "Elite" And Corporations. https://www.facebook.com/groups/peepsvselite/

Mangrove Action Project. http://mangroveactionproject.org/

Sintang Orangutan Center. https://www.facebook.com/orangutansintang/

Men of the Forest. https://www.kickstarter.com/projects/alessandronicoletti/men-of-the-forest

ALERT. http://alert-conservation.org/issues-research-highlights/2017/10/3/the-overwhelming-value-of-trees

Samboja Lestari Orangutan Project. http://www.orangutanproject.com/

The Samboja Lestari Orangutan Project worked for a time on completely different lines to other Orangutan groups by cultivating and utilising Sugar Palm in order to fund itself. **Sugar Palm, which is native to Borneo, actually creates habitat there rather than destroys it.** Unfortunately they have since been taken over and presumably infiltrated by the Borneo Orangutan Survival Foundation who are supportive of Oil Palm.

Jakarta Animal Aid Network. http://www.jakartaanimalaid.com/domesticcampaigns/save-dennis-save-the-rainforests/

Cikananga. http://www.cikanangawildlifecenter.com/

Spots & Stripes Conservation. https://www.facebook.com/SPOTSandSTRIPES.CON/

Borneo Nature Foundation. http://www.borneonaturefoundation.org/en/

JUICE Malaysia. https://www.facebook.com/JuiceMY/posts/

Sumatran Orangutan Society. http://www.orangutans-sos.org/

Orangutan Information Centre. http://orangutancentre.org/about-us/

Yayasan Ekosistem Lestari (YEL). http://yel.or.id/en/

Palm Oil Awareness. https://www.facebook.com/groups/1671425726403069/

Ashoka. https://www.ashoka.org/en/fellow/panut-hadisiswoyo

Global Wildlife Warriors Brazil. https://www.facebook.com/gww.brazil/

The Great Green Wall. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pc3BTMVPIwc

Pan African Sanctuary Alliance. https://pasaprimates.org/

Save Vietnam's Wildlife. https://www.facebook.com/SVWpage/

Climate Save Nederland. https://www.facebook.com/climatesavenederland/

PATH - Pragmatic Alternatives to Trophy Hunting.
https://www.facebook.com/PATH-Pragmatic-Alternatives-to-Trophy-Hunting-2027553750830381/

Tell Someone Who Cares. http://tellsomeonewhocares.org/

Palm Oil Investigations. https://www.palmoilinvestigations.org/

Orangutan Information Centre. http://orangutancentre.org/

A BLUEPRINT FOR SAVING THE FORESTS

How the forests can pay for themselves. If this doesn't succeed we'll be saying goodbye to over two thirds of the species on the planet and therefore absolutely cannot afford failure.