What The Conservationists Don't Want You To Know

As we've discussed right around the planet there are endless examples of crop trees and other plants that are destroying habitat whereas they could be financially supporting the natural forests back in their homeland.

For political gains or whatever their agendas might be corporations, governments and more recently conservationists have been wilfully engaged in the opposite of what's needed and things are not getting any better.

Rubber - Native to Brazil. Stolen and now grown throughout S.E. Asia.

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.

Source Polymer Center

Vanilla - Native to Mexico and Guatemala. Stolen and now grown throughout the tropics.

For 300 years Mexico maintained its monopoly of vanilla production despite constant efforts of Europeans to induce vanilla vines to bear beans elsewhere. As the flavour of the exotic beans became popular, collectors brought vanilla plants back for the Botanical Gardens of Europe. You can still see vanilla vines growing at the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew.

It wasn't until 1836 that Charles Morren, a French botanist, finally discovered the secret of growing vanilla. His careful examination of the anatomy of the flower led to his discovery of the difficulty of pollination. Pollination was then performed by hand. Knowledge of the artificial pollination spread to European nations who had colonized tropical regions with climates suitable for growing orchids. These areas began planting vanilla especially the French on the Island of Bourbon (Reunion) and the Dutch in the Dutch East Indies (Indonesia).

Today, vanilla is grown commercially in Madagascar, Indonesia, India, Uganda with some production in Mexico, Tonga, French Polynesia, Tahiti, Fiji, Costa Rica and China.

Source Gourmet Vanilla Company

Corned Beef and the Falklands War.

The Falklands war resulted in a good deal more than just killing and maiming. Before the conflict Britain once traded with Argentina for its supplies in corned beef but after that it switched to Brazil which then resulted in further decimation of Amazonia. These are details many of us don't even think about but they're decisions nonetheless that have far reaching consequences.

Notice how the words Britain and Kew come up many times over.

Charities and State Funding.

The relationship between states and the third sector has been getting cosier for years and has long been controversial. With around 27,000 charities dependent on statutory funding for three-quarters or more of their income, it has long been argued that governments are bribing this sector into silent submission. Others have suggested that a reliance of government grants erodes independence and stifles innovation.

Source Institute of Economic Affairs

Banks.

The World Bank and similar organisations only serve their private owners who appear to be holding countries to ransom. They lend money to governments knowing that the capital and interest will never be paid back. This enables them to force public utilities, services, properties and land to be privatised whilst taking ownership of all or part as 'security' against the loans. In effect these corrupt bankers just print money from thin air and then progressively take over ownership of more and more real assets. Printing more and more money enables mining companies to destroy more habitat to extract more of the earth's resources and multinational farmers to destroy more natural habitat to produce palm and other crop based oils as well as more soya and similar crops to feed more animals for meat.

As far as the NGO's are concerned, many of the good ones fail through lack of finance and exposure whilst the bad ones who are funded by the corporate multinationals obtain all the support and publicity they need to dispel the real truth and their bosses and staff are paid so well they will always toe the party line. The whole process is made worse since the corporate multinationals fund and control the media. Time and time again, we have visits from reporters who come to cover a particular item of unimportant news. Each time I explain issues like the real causes of climate change and these individuals enthusiastically understand and become inspired by what we have to say but nearly every time, the articles they produce for their editors are ignored and rejected! Oops, could these articles upset their corporate advertisers?

Source Cat Survival Trust

The Palm Oil controversy.

Just some of those that have signed up to 'sustainable' Palm Oil deals:

Borneo Rhino Alliance, Cheyenne Mountain Zoo, Conservation International, Fauna & Flora International, Global Environment Centre, National Wildlife Federation USA., Orangutan Land Trust, Orang Utan Republic Foundation, Oxfam International, Pan Eco Foundation, Pesticide Action Network, Sawit Watch, Sumatran Orangutan Society, Wetlands International, WWF. Indonesia, WWF. International, WWF. Malaysia, WWF. Switzerland, Zoological Society London, Bayer Crop-Science and Mitsubishi Corporation.

Source Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

Charities leading the world down the completely wrong path with others not far behind.

The word sustainable and what it means.

The main issue is always related to the origin of the palm oil. All programs have a date related to when the field was deforestrated. 2007 is an often used year. In other words if the oil comes of fields deforested after 2007 it can't be called sustainable. There are more criteria, but mainly related to actual management and administration.

Source Control Union Certifications

The problem comes with the falsification of documents of course, as well as offering a veneer of respectability for the traders to carry on their abysmal work, but this at least is what is meant by their term 'sustainable.' It's all of it one big con, they just want everyone to keep buying and not to worry.

Rainforest Alliance - See the spiel that exudes from their every word.

Our little green frog is recognized by consumers around the world as the symbol of environmental, social and economic sustainability. Use one or more of the menus below to find Rainforest Alliance Certified™ products available near you:

Our Work in Sustainable Finance

The Rainforest Alliance recognizes that in order to conserve our world's most precious ecosystems, we must promote an economically viable future for those who depend on the land for their livelihoods. Our Sustainable Finance Initiative was established in order to support small and medium-scale farms and forestry enterprises working toward Rainforest Alliance certification, and those already certified, to access the financing they need to help their businesses grow and become economically sustainable.

Many farmers, foresters and small and medium enterprises (SMEs) need credit to finance the investments necessary to improve the environmental, social and economic sustainability of their businesses. And in developing countries, agriculture and forestry businesses are typically owned by smallholders, who often have difficulty accessing credit lines. Banks sometimes consider these potential clients to be high-risk borrowers, particularly for long-term loans.

Fortunately, lenders at the forefront of the sustainability and impact investment movement already recognize that Rainforest Alliance Certified™ producers that meet the environmental and social standards of the Sustainable Agriculture Network and Forest Stewardship Council -- as well as those that are well on their way to certification -- are worthwhile investments from a financial and social impact return perspective. The Rainforest Alliance's technical and market access assistance is also highly valued by lenders as a risk mitigation tool.

In Brazil, one forward-thinking ranch is proving that cattle, wildlife and the environment can coexist. Fazendas Sao Marcelo – whose four properties span 79,000 acres (32,000 hectares) in Brazil's cerrado (wooded grassland) and Amazon regions -- recently became the first in the world to earn Rainforest Alliance certification for sustainable cattle production.

The Rainforest Alliance with their cute 'little green frog' logo that's 'recognised by consumers around the world,' and, using their 'sustainable finance initiative,' they 'support forestry enterprises working toward Rainforest Alliance certification.' So far so good but as we read through things become more and more questionable.

Rainforest Alliance Certified Cattle

Across the Brazilian Amazon, 80 million cattle roam land that was once cerrado or tropical rainforest. Cattle ranchers are responsible for more than three-quarters of all forest loss in the Brazilian Amazon and, despite public awareness and numerous campaigns to stop the destruction, have shown few signs of improving their environmental stewardship.

Today, change is in the air. Businesses and consumers are aware of the link between beef and rainforest destruction, and asking for certified sustainable meat and leather. Now, the first of many farms has earned certification to help meet the demand.

With multiple protected areas, including a 32,000-acre (13,000-hectare) reserve within the Amazon, Sao Marcelo helps to buffer the natural forest and provide shelter and migration routes for wildlife. Its cattle are kept away from riparian areas and degraded land is replanted. Cowboys are also prohibited from killing local wildlife, even predatory animals that might attack calves.

"Fazendas São Marcelo's certification breaks a paradigm and shows that large scale cattle production can be carried out in accordance with good pasture management, humane treatment of animals, conservation of natural resources and respect for workers and communities," explains Luís Fernando Guedes Pinto, manager of agriculture certification at IMAFLORA, the Sustainable Agriculture Network (SAN) representative in Brazil who carried out the certification.

Because livestock are responsible for 18 percent of the world's greenhouse gas emissions, São Marcelo manages its cattle's diet closely to reduce their methane emissions. The cows eat an easily digestible mix of grass and mineral salt, complemented with organic sugarcane grown by nearby smallholders. Shade trees on pastures and conservation areas also reduce the climate footprint of the operation.

Arnaldo Eijsink, director-general of Fazendas São Marcelo, Ltda, says that Rainforest Alliance certification "represents the sum total of the work we have done in sustainability on the farms over the past 10 years." He adds, "It is possible to produce cattle the right way in the Amazon."

"This certification is good news for conservationists and food retailers. Conscientious consumers want to make intelligent food choices that contribute to healthy ecosystems and sustainable communities," observes Sabrina Vigilante, the Rainforest Alliance's director of strategic initiatives for the Americas." With a world population of seven billion and growing, demand for beef, milk and leather will only increase. Sustainable ranching ensures that farms are efficient, productive and contribute to responsible land stewardship."

Why in God's name would anyone in their right mind ever want to source sustainably ranched Amazonia beef? **Amazonia by definition is dense impenetrable rainforest and, if I may compare, it's a bit like promoting an ugly but non-malignant growth and who really knows what goes on behind the scenes in any case.** These forests are becoming increasingly fragmented and as a result are drying out as a habitat so it certainly shouldn't be celebrated.

Rainforest Alliance Certified Coffee

More than 25 million people in the tropics depend on coffee, a crop that is the economic backbone of many countries and the world's second most traded commodity after oil. Coffee is farmed on about 30 million acres (12 million hectares) worldwide, an area larger than Portugal and nearly the size of England. Most of the farms are in areas regarded as high priorities for conservation.

In 1993, the Rainforest Alliance and its partner groups in the Sustainable Agriculture Network (SAN) demonstrated that traditional, forested coffee farms are havens for wildlife. Now, coffee lovers everywhere can support farmers who maintain these rainforest refuges simply by buying beans stamped with the Rainforest Alliance Certified™ seal of approval.

Like any kind of farming, growing coffee is risky business. Coffee farmers face difficult challenges: oversupply and low prices, inclement weather, pests and diseases, rising costs and sometimes unhelpful government policies.

For more than 150 years, coffee had been widely grown under the leafy canopy of native rainforest trees. In the 1970s, agronomists began promoting a new farm system in which the sheltering forests are cleared and coffee bushes are packed in dense hedgerows and doused with agrochemicals. These monoculture farms produce more beans, but at a tremendous environmental cost.

A traditional agroforestry system provides good wildlife habitat. The new monocultures have little habitat, accelerate soil erosion and pollute streams. The new methodologies were not only environmentally destructive, but put more beans into an already overstocked market and converted coffee farms from self-sustaining sanctuaries into stark and lifeless monocultures. Wildlife disappeared, soils washed downhill and streams were choked with silt and agrochemicals.

The biodiversity on well-managed coffee farms can be awesome. One certified cooperative in El Salvador contains more than 100 tree species. SAN biologists have spotted dozens of species of rare birds, wild cats such as ocelots, postcard-size butterflies, technicolour frogs, seldom-seen orchids, monkeys and (once) a giant anteater. Forested coffee farms are critically important as migration stopovers for birds travelling from as far away as Canada and Alaska. In areas where deforestation is rampant, these coffee farms may be the only habitat available to provide shelter and food for wary birds. Certification is one way to guarantee that coffee farms maintain wildlife habitat and other environmental benefits, while protecting the livelihoods of coffee farmers.

In all of this script there's absolutely nothing about Ethiopia being the place where the wild trees grow in native forests and ultimately how and where they should be grown in order to create natural areas of forest habitat. Obviously the demand for this product on the world-market would quite probably outstrip this small corner of the planet, but it wouldn't 've hurt to have given this region a much needed and a well deserved mention. The Rainforest Alliance however does not do this.

Rainforest Alliance Certified Cocoa

Adrien Koffi Kouadio owns a Rainforest Alliance Certified™ cocoa farm in Paul Kru, Côte d'Ivoire. For Kouadio, cocoa cultivation is a way of life that is intertwined with family traditions reaching back for generations. Most of the world's cocoa is grown by farmers like him on small plots of land throughout West Africa, Asia, and Central and South America. The world's five million smallholder cocoa farmers—many of whom are already struggling with economic hardship—are also contending with the effects of climate change: hotter temperatures, unpredictable rainfall and a shift in growing seasons. Rigorous training in efficient and sustainable farm management is the key to stabilizing their microclimate and stopping the destructive cycle of poverty and deforestation.

Here again, Côte d'Ivoire is hardly Central South America where wild Cocoa creates valuable habitat. Cocoa grown anywhere else competes on the world-market with the countries of origin and again diverts us away from the direction we should be heading.

Sustainable Sourcing Policy, Palm Oil

Sustainable Agriculture Network Standards for Palm Oil. The Rainforest Alliance supports the expansion of sustainable production and manufacturing of palm oil and palm kernel oil as a means of reducing the social and environmental impacts of a growing and important industry.

We share the concerns of many about the impact of expanding oil palm plantations on the rainforests, particularly in the South-east Asia region and especially on the islands of Borneo and Sumatra. Deforestation in this region, as in the Amazon, is one of the most urgent challenges facing environmentalists today. The Rainforest Alliance's Sustainable Forestry division, working in concert with other non-governmental organizations, has for years worked to control logging in Indonesia.

Certification has the ability to address these environmental issues and more, such as displacement of indigenous peoples, competition between large agribusinesses and local farmers for water and basic resources, and the impact of mass palm oil production on food prices and security. In addition to supporting the efforts of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) the Rainforest Alliance has created its own rigorous, complementary certification system for oil palm, based on the Sustainable Agriculture Network (SAN) standard. Farms that meet the exacting criteria of the SAN standard for palm oil can earn the Rainforest Alliance certificate.

In order to find out which oil palm farms have now achieved Rainforest Alliance certification, please conduct a search by crop on the Sustainable Farm Certification International website. The SAN standard was created in the tropics more than 15 years ago through a long process of research, experimentation and consultations that involved farmers, scientists, NGOs, universities, government agencies and agricultural companies. The process was led by biologists; protecting wildlife, rainforests and other tropical ecosystems was and remains a foremost objective.

The underlying causes of deforestation in Indonesia are complex. The Rainforest Alliance and SAN are working with other local and international NGOs to hold the loggers, plantation managers, miners, government agencies and other actors accountable for the declining forest and biodiversity in this region, as in other areas. We will put the spotlight on uncooperative and illegal operators and verify -- through the certification process -- the best management practices of progressive forest and plantation managers.

Palm oil is used in a range of products from food products to soaps, body care and cleaning products, and latterly in the production of biofuels. Focusing attention on one product which contains a small percentage of palm oil risks missing the bigger problem of needing to tackle the serious issue of how to increase the percentage of supply of palm oil which comes from sustainable sources. Currently this percentage is very low and given the commitment of many companies to source all their palm oil from sustainable sources by 2015 a lot of work needs to be done to ensure the availability of such supplies. The Rainforest Alliance accepts the practical realities of ensuring an adequate and traceable supply of palm oil from plantations that are certified as being well along the path toward sustainability. We, along with others, are working tirelessly to address this.

When the Rainforest Alliance Certified™ seal appears on multi-ingredient products, the ingredient which is covered by our standard is clearly and transparently labelled. This is the best practice policy across all independent certification systems. The Rainforest Alliance continues to work with those companies producing such mixed-ingredient products to bring other appropriate products under suitable, independent certification. In addition the Rainforest Alliance requires a risk assessment for these non-certified ingredients before the use of the Rainforest Alliance Certified™ seal is granted on these products.

Sustainable Oil Palm. Do I even need to comment further?

Rainforest Alliance Certified Vanilla

Vanilla is derived from an orchid that originated in Mexico and was introduced to Madagascar in the early 19th century. Today, Madagas-car accounts for much of the global production of vanilla, where there are approximately 60-70,000 vanilla farmers.

In Mexico, vanilla is pollinated by tiny, indigenous bees, which means that the plant has to be hand-pollinated in Madagascar. This is delicate, labour-intensive work and requires someone with practiced hands. While an experienced person with small hands can pollinate as many as 2,000 plants a day, vanilla farms are spread across large distances, and flowers can only be pollinated in the morning, when they are wide open. Each blossom lasts for only one day. Dried vanilla, what we know as the black vanilla pods, is only a fifth of the weight of the green vanilla, meaning that to get 10kg of dried vanilla, 50kg of green vanilla is needed. Green vanilla takes about three years to grow.

"Farmers who work with the Rainforest Alliance learn to increase productivity and control costs."Rainforest Alliance certification - awarded to farms that meet the comprehensive standards of the Sustainable Agriculture Network (SAN) - focuses on how farms are managed. The SAN standards encompass all aspects of sustainability - social, environmental and economic - and empower farmers with the knowledge and skills to negotiate for themselves in the global marketplace.

The exporter is responsible for financing a group administrator to manage the producers and processors in the supply chain, ensuring that there is a traceability diagram in place, with relevant traceability records in each chain. Procedures and sanctions must also be in place - including the training of farmers, warehouse workers and drivers who are responsible at each stage of the supply chain - in order to avoid the mixing of certified and non-certified products.

As certification becomes more mainstream and the variety of, and demand for, available certified ingredients increases, the food service industry has a responsibility to ensure that it is offering the sustainable option. With products carrying the Rainforest Alliance's little green frog seal, consumers can enjoy their food and drink - and feel good in the knowledge that they are supporting a healthier future for farmers, their families and the environment.

Source Rainforest Alliance

“Delicate work requiring practiced hands.” Makes it sound so very nice and cosy doesn't it. 60-70,000 Vanilla farmers in Madagascar! Can you imagine the impact this is having on the Mexican trade? Mexico simply cannot compete with countries like these undercutting prices and it's all down to the strengths of currencies which is a bit like comparing cheap Chinese imports over here. All around the globe there are both weaker and stronger foreign exchanges, and there can be no doubt at all that this is what drives trade on the world-markets. Mexican Vanilla is considerably more expensive than Madagascan for this reason and so there's instantly one big obstacle standing in the way of this particular commodity. The Rainforest Alliance is doubtlessly well aware of this, as well as the knock-on effects this would be having on the forests of both countries, but fails spectacularly to make this known.

This is a problem but I don't think an insurmountable one. It's the matter of swings and roundabouts, and with all the other goods from different parts of the world, things could quite easily work the other way. And for me this is all the more of a reason why conglomerates would need setting up, if this idea of forests working their way out of destruction were ever to become a reality, so that trades with higher end market values could be subsidised by others. This way problems like this could be ironed out.

The Rainforest Vanilla Conservation Association.

The Rainforest Vanilla Conservation Association was founded here in Costa Rica by a group of old friends with a common interest in saving the tropical rainforest in our lifetimes. We realized that this is a pretty ambitious goal but by putting our collective experience together we might be able to have some impact. Now we think we've actually figured out how to save the rainforest.

The Rainforest Vanilla Conservation Association is seeking corporate sponsors to help it save the tropical rainforests of the world. We offer a program of carbon offset payments directly to landowners based on scientific principles and low cost monitoring techniques.

The tropical rainforests of the world are disappearing at the alarming rate of 10 million hectares or 25 million acres a year. This produces approximately 20% of the carbon dioxide emitted into the atmosphere causing global climate change. At the same time tropical rainforest occupies a mere 6% of the lnad surface of the planet while generating 40% of the oxygen we breathe. So if we could stop this destruction we would stop emitting 20% of the carbon dioxide causing global warming and protect 40% of the oxygen generating capacity of our planet.

But have you ever wondered why after years of planting trees all over the planet there aren't forests everywhere you look? Well the answer is that reforestation projects are mostly colossal failures. Once the local politicians in the inevitable inauguration ceremony have gone home, after patting themselves on the back for saving the planet from global warming; the poor people who are suppose to plant the free trees usually don't. Or if they do plant the trees they sooner or later cut them down for firewood or let the goats eat them.

Here in Costa Rica rainforest is cut down for the lumber and then planted as pasture for cattle ranching. This gives an annual return of approximately $200 per hectar; that is if the cattle aren't stolen or die of snake bites. The cleared land can also be planted with heart of palm for an annula return of $775 per hectare. The land can also be leased to a pineapple exporter for an annual fee of $450 per hectare, but only if the land just happens to be adjacent to the pineapple plantation.

Both vanilla and cocoa are species native to the tropical rainforest. As such their production is best in the environment of the tropical rainforest. Vanilla is a liana (vine) that grows in the rainforest canopy and therefore requires the support of a tutor tree. It is also a crop that is difficult to grow under artificial conditions in plantation style settings. In order to justify the elevated investment costs of artificial production, planting distances must be reduced to the point where disease outbreaks of Fusarium oxysporum root rot become uncontrollable. Planting densities of from 2,200 to 4,000 plants per acre are common in artificial production while densities of only 250 plants per acre in natural production have proved to be more sustainable over the long run. A source of vine cuttings to replace dead and dying plants should also be available usually from a traditional vanilla plantation. For this reason vanilla production is most sustainable under natural shade trees using traditional production methods and cultural practices, and employing low planting densities.

Also, the highest yields are obtained when each individual plant is cared for on a daily basis. For this reason, large scale production that requires the management of thousands of plants is usually a risky endeavour. Sustainable production over many years is usually carried out on smallholder plantations situated in semi-forested or forested areas. Smallholder vanilla production has the added benefit of conserving the rainforest that provides the necessary environment for sustainable production.

The one major drawback to vanilla production is the low prices obtained by growers using intermediaries to export their production. Also due to the price instability of recent years flavour manufacturer have increasingly switched to artificial vanillin. Today an estimated 98% of all products claiming to contain vanilla actually contain artificial vanillin further suppressing already low international prices and making vanilla production an activity of subsistence farmers and a hobby for rich landowners.

Cocoa is a species often encountered growing wild along river banks in the tropical rainforest. Sustainable production requires natural shade from a forest canopy. Intensive cocoa production for high yields requires the use of chemical fertilizers and improved, disease resistant clonal varieties. Both are inputs not easily accessible by poor farmers.

Cocoa prices have been kept artificially low by large flavour manufacturer for decades and few investors have seriously considered cocoa production as a viable business. For this reason cocoa has always been a subsistence crop of poor farmers in the Third World. More recently, however, cocoa prices have started to rise mainly due to a dwindling supply caused by cocoa farmers abandoning the crop in favour of more lucrative agricultural activities and the low yields of ageing plantations that urgently require renovation.

However, cocoa makes an excellent tutor tree for vanilla vines when it is managed correctly to limit the amount of shade it provides in a plantation. It also has the added benefit of providing an additional source of income for the vanilla farmer. If vanilla and cocoa prices ever stabilize at a level that gives a "decent" return to the farmers, both crops will be an important source of economic incentives to conserve the tropical rainforest.

Source Rainforest Vanilla Conservation Association.

This article for me has a bit more promise and honesty about it. Whether it covers all the ills that are occurring, probably not, but it does at least cite many more than most of the others would even go near.

Most organisations have been very slow off the mark, as we have seen, preferring to sell out to the oil palm crooks rather than doing anything that's right and decent and have made alternatives like these ideas considerably harder to implement than was ever needed. But as we've also seen with these places, if financially rewarding enough, they will be left to prosper and if done in the right and proper way make for a very acceptable compromise between both conservation and economical needs. You certainly don't hear of loggers or assassins going into Oil Palm plantations wreaking havoc.

And although all of this is great news but although founded in Costa Rica, there's no mention that prices and demand of Cocoa/Vanilla back home are being colossally undermined by production in other parts of the world; ie. in Côte d'Ivoire and Madagascar respectively. These are however things that do need addressing.

The Cat Survival Trust.

One day, there will be a much more serious evaluation of the facts behind the alleged climate change debate and yes, trees are connected to regular news items. You may wish to file this document for future reference since you are unlikely to have heard the contents of the following before and eventually we will be able to say that this document warned the media x years ago....

The cause is simple...less trees in the tropics each year....less to absorb the suns radiation = tropical warming. Higher temperature around the tropics = more moisture evaporated from the oceans producing much warmer denser and increased cloud production (hence more flooding in tropics where trees now missing).....then more and denser 'tropical rainforest clouds' carrying more moisture escape the tropics as intense heat on cleared land creates lift to allow these clouds to escape the tropics on trade winds...hence cooling effect away from the tropics as cloud cover increases and greater rain and snow fall away from the tropics, whilst extra cloud cover also traps the extra heat travelling up from the tropics.....Less trees in the tropics each year = less biomass to sequester the CO2'....As the ocean warms, the warmer seas travel north to the Arctic and south to the Antarctic...as the warmer air from the tropics travels north....warmer air in the Arctic and warmer air to the Antarctic....simple! Read on if you do not understand!

Climate change on planet Earth.

There is no dispute that this planet is undergoing climate change, indeed, throughout history, this planet has suffered much more serious climatic assaults on its surface and its inhabitants. The science however is confused by the allegation that there is GLOBAL warming. Here at the Cat Survival Trust www.catsurvivaltrust.org we have studied the effects and causes of climate change for over 30 years and much of our £200,000 library contains references to every contributory aspect of this still much misunderstood world issue. We became interested in the subject for a number of reasons which could have an impact on the long term survival of the world's cat species and the food chain of fauna and flora on which they (and humans) rely. One very good example of direct cause and effect is the loss of habitat to snow leopard following the receding snow line up the slopes of the Himalayas which has encouraged more human settlement in snow leopard habitat and an increase in human/snow leopard conflict. What has become very apparent throughout our research is the problem that this subject is increasingly being studied in ever increasing minute detail by many agencies who fail to see the bigger picture.

Historically, this planet has seen general increases and decreases in temperature, but these changes have happened over many tens of thousands of years. Some changes have almost certainly happened suddenly as a result of asteroid strike and pole shift (see the accelerating movement of the position of the North Pole at http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/geomag/data/poles/NP.xy) and have been accelerated by the affects of excessive plate movements causing extensive earthquake and volcanic eruption activity. However, at the present time, over the past century, man-made climate change has accelerated almost to a point of no return. Man's intervention and destruction of the planet's climate control system is so pernicious and man so pertinacious in evaluation of the real causes of climate change, that unless action is taken very quickly, the floods, droughts, landslides and extremes of temperatures recorded over the past 20 years will continue to increase at the same compound rate each year.

There are many contributory causes of climate change and many detrimental effects. The one major cause of climate change and increase in CO2 to a record level of 400ppm is still not taken seriously. Once upon a time, this planet had the most efficient climate control mechanism which had evolved over many tens of thousands of years. Then man started to dismantle it. Until the early 1900's man had little effect on the worlds' weather. Then came the industrial revolution and human population explosion which started the retrogression of our climate control mechanism. The accelerated pillage of the natural resources to fuel consumer demand for ever increasing short life consumable goods and the invention of credit by those controlling the world's banks ensured an increased destruction of the natural world.

So how has this accelerated climate change? Destruction of increasing areas of the world's forests.

The wonderful thing about forest is that forests are wonderful things. They bounce the water around us from earth to tree to cloud and round again and again. But cut them down in the tropics and the heavily saturated 'rainforest clouds' rise up on warm air currents from the surface of newly cleared bare land absorbing greater solar energy from the sun, allowing these clouds to be carried away from the tropics to dump their load south and north of tropical areas where...surprise, surprise we have also cleared the majority of trees which used to cover the majority of the surface of our planet. Trees are natures' natural dam....they can soak up their own weight in water and release this moisture during dry hot periods ensuring steady flows of potable water for fauna and flora and us in the drier seasons. The natural hydrological cycle in the tropics is being destroyed exponentially every year and yet we do not appear to have linked this simple fact to the changes in climate the planet is currently facing,

CO2..... yes it is increasing. The mechanism to remove it....the world's forests are decreasing. Eureka!

Look in front of you with your eyes and understand the facts with your brain before CO2 increases so much that it sends you to sleep (CO2 has been used as an anaesthetic in past times!). Yes...modern life, burning fossil fuels, increases in animal farming for food all produce more greenhouse gasses but wake up to the fact that the annual removal of vast areas of forest from our planet also remove the mechanism to clean up the air and sequester the CO2! Loss of forest in the Tropics and Regional Climate Changes - a summary of main points from a CST (www.catsurvivaltrust.org) climate change report.

Loss of forest in Tropics = break in hydrological cycle in tropics = cleared land heats up, forcing rainforest clouds higher into the atmosphere where winds enable the escape of dense tropical rain bearing clouds away from the tropics = less cloud cover around the tropics = tropical forest start to dry and are at more risk of spontaneous or accidental combustion and snow lines more exposed to heat of the sun = less cloud to replace the snow cover and greater warmth at higher altitudes as a result of reduced cloud cover. As cloud cover is lost/reduced in the tropics, cloud cover over oceans reduces increasing ocean temperatures and incidence of monsoon, hurricane, flooding and landslide activity, particularly in areas of forest loss or reduction. The latter effect IS NOT GLOBAL warming, it is regional warming or better described as regional climate change. (E.g. Lake Titicaca (South America) receiving less snow melt as a result of reduced cloud cover and reduced rain and snow fall.) Increases in cleared land in the tropics reduce the heat absorbed by the reduced forest cover allowing higher temperatures to 'escape' the tropics.

Greater cloud cover away from the Tropics = reduced regional temperature as daily sunlight hours are reduced. Trade winds bringing higher temperatures are retained under the increased cloud cover, travelling further north and south causing regional temperature increases to mountains, Arctic and Antarctic regions = regional warming as warmer trade winds travel further north and south under the 'greenhouse effect' created by the increase in cloud cover escaping the Tropics. This regional climate change permits regional increases in rain and snow fall; however, the warmer winds from the Tropics enable existing snow and ice cover to melt and reduce deposition of snow and ice on mountain tops and in the Arctic and Antarctic.

So are Global Warming and (Global) Climate Change scams, invented to frighten everyone and enable worldwide additional tax collection for 'Cap and Trade' and 'Carbon Credit taxation'? Where is the evidence?

It is now agreed that climate change and the El Niño effect are not random phenomena, but are self generated through the effects of natural changes in ocean currents, other climatic effects and man's intervention. The close cumulative correlation between the appearance of the El Niño effect and climate change and the huge areas of forest burning on either side of the equator, are almost certainly a contributory cause. It is now essential for mankind not only to preserve the remaining forests of the world, particularly within the tropics, but also to assist the regeneration of vast areas of natural forest in damaged areas, if we have any chance of survival in the future.

As more and more forest is destroyed around the tropics, the natural hydrological cycle and weather stability is being lost. Forest absorbs the intense heat radiation from the sun to create growth, seeding continuous evaporation and precipitation between forest and cloud. Forest absorbs tropical rainstorms during the rainy season and releases this moisture as a continuous flow throughout the dry season into streams and rivers, providing clean portable water for the farmland and its inhabitants during the hot dry crop ripening season. Forests are nature's natural dams. Each tree absorbs its own weight in water and releases this moisture as the tree dries and shrinks under the intense heat it receives from the sun during hot dry summers.

As forest is cut and burnt, more bare land absorbs the heat of the sun. This creates greater air temperature, a major additional cause of global warming during the day and the increased differential in temperature during the night, creates wind eddies which can then go on to create regional hurricanes, tornadoes, floods and droughts. This all helps to fuel the development of unnatural weather conditions, including excessive winds and rains. These unnatural weather conditions help to remove the remaining thin layout of soil, preventing the regeneration of forest and laying bare the land, which adds to the increasing desertification of otherwise productive land. Man, not nature, causes this process. The more forest cleared in the tropics, the greater the air temperature. The greater the temperature, the greater the carrying capacity of the air for more moisture. As this hot humid air and dense heavily laden cloud cover has less forest on which it can drop its moisture each year, the increased winds above the new cleared the land have carried tropical weather conditions further north and south of the tropics. This creates the increased incidence of storms and floods we now experience around the world and carries warmer air to the poles, where increasing quantities of ice continue to melt. This process will increase

unless and until the remaining forests is protected and damaged forest areas are allowed to regenerate. The tropical rain is simply following the stolen tropical hardwood to the developed temperate countries where the timber has been converted into window frames and toilet seats!

The compound annual loss and reduction of forest in the tropics reduces the natural extraction of carbon dioxide and other gases which are produced by man and in particular some rather more damaging and poisonous gases. By far the greatest effect of forest loss in the tropics is the escape of moisture laden clouds which have a greater greenhouse effect on northern and southern latitudes. Earth generated heat cannot escape and the heat normally provided by the sun's radiation is reduced. In addition, climate distribution changes cause localised floods and droughts as the normal weather patterns are altered as a result of the escalation of annual forest loss.

Loss of forest cover is a greater threat than car exhausts! As more and more forest is lost from the tropics, the planet's unique weather control systems will collapse.

COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE

Tropical forests cover about 15% of the world's land surface and contain about 25% of the carbon in the terrestrial biosphere. But they are being rapidly degraded and deforested resulting in the emission of additional heat-trapping carbon dioxide to the atmosphere. However, this increase in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere makes little difference to climate change. Roughly 13 million hectares – an area the size of Nicaragua – are converted to other land uses each year. This loss accounts for a fifth of global carbon emissions, making land cover change the second largest contributor to carbon dioxide increases.

The other results of deforestation however which allow more moisture to escape the tropics are far more damaging and are the major contributor to climate change, some of which is producing extreme climate events of biblical proportions. Forests therefore play a vital role in any initiative to combat climate change. The annual compound loss of tropical forest has a greater effect on climate change....there is less tropical forest each year to absorb not only the increases in carbon dioxide but also all the other pollutant gases produced by man. As more moisture escapes the hydrological cycle of the tropics, extreme weather events will become more frequent and intense. The economic cost will bankrupt most nations and then human cost will create misery through increased floods, droughts, crop losses, home and transport infrastructure destruction.

A HOME TO LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Forest resources directly support the livelihoods of 90% of the 1.2 billion people living in extreme poverty and are home to nearly 90% of the world's terrestrial biodiversity. Local communities depend on forests as a source of fuel, food, medicines and shelter. The loss of forests jeopardises poverty alleviation. Indigenous and forest-dependent peoples are stewards of their forests, providing the rest of humanity with vital ecosystem services (ES). Climate change will hit the poorest hardest and so reducing deforestation will help build their resilience to climate impacts.

MORE THAN JUST CARBON

At local to global scales, forests provide essential ecosystem services beyond carbon storage – such as watershed protection, water flow regulation, nutrient, mineral and trace element generation and recycling, rainfall generation and disease regulation. Old growth forests also soak up carbon dioxide from the atmosphere – offsetting anthropogenic emissions. Protecting tropical forests has a double-cooling effect, by reducing carbon emissions and maintaining high levels of evaporation from the canopy.

Not only do tropical forests hold 90% of the world's terrestrial biodiversity, but many of the original genetic plants are the sources for current hybrids of plants providing food for mankind or natural medicines. Many new food and medicines are yet to be discovered. The action of microorganisms and other fauna and flora within tropical forest, release beneficial minerals and trace elements, which are absorbed within the forest and carried by rivers and streams to farmland, fauna, flora and humans downstream.

THE CAUSES OF DEFORESTATION

The causes of deforestation are multiple and complex and vary from country to country. On a small scale with little impact are local pressures which arise from communities using forests to provide sources of food, fuel and farmland. Poverty and population pressure can lead inexorably to the loss of forest cover, trapping people in perpetual poverty. Whilst millions of people still cut down trees to make a living for their families, a major cause of deforestation is now large-scale agriculture and the unregulated timber trade which are driven by consumer demand. In recent decades deforestation rates and areas have shifted. The economic cost of global deforestation far outstrips the money being lost from the current financial crisis, according to the findings of a study commissioned by the European Union.

"It's not only greater but it's also continuous, it's been happening every year, year after year," said study leader Pavan Sukhdev, an economist from Deutsche Bank. "So whereas Wall Street by various calculations has to date lost, within the financial sector, $1 to $1.5 trillion, the reality is that at today's rate we are losing natural capital at least between $2 to $5 trillion every year." Giving another perspective to the sheer scale of this loss, the report notes that deforestation alone may be costing the world 7 percent of its GDP each year.

According to the study, only the first part of a review titled "The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB)," the bulk of this cost comes from the loss of formerly free services that are provided by intact forests, such as the absorption of carbon dioxide, water filtration and purification, and food production etc. Poor people are disproportionately affected by these costs, especially in the tropics, where people tend to depend more directly on forests for survival, however failure to address this real problem of forest loss, particularly in the tropics, will make this planet uninhabitable for the rest of us.

The TEEB review is part of a new effort by many conservationists to gain support for environmental preservation by the numerator in its economic benefits. According to Sukhdev, these arguments are already starting to reach many politicians and business executives.

"Times have changed," Sukhdev said. "Almost three years ago, even two years ago, their eyes would glaze over. Today, when I say this, they listen. In fact I get questions asked -- so how do you calculate this, how can we monetize it, what can we do about it, why don't you speak with so and so politician or such and such business."

The whole climate change debate is locked up by the very organisations that claim they are trying to sort out the problems. In reality if they were to admit what the real causes are, their government and corporate funding would stop and they would have no jobs. The corporate multinationals just want to maximise profits now for those in charge that are alive now and do not care what happens in the future. So the destruction of the natural world and the very systems that have served mankind since man appeared on this planet will continue unabated until our common support system collapses completely.
The REDD process is basically sound but receives little support so it will fail. The World Bank and similar organisations only serve their private owners who appear to be holding countries to ransom. They lend money to governments knowing that the capital and interest will never be paid back. This enables them to force public utilities, services, properties and land to be privatised whilst taking ownership of all or part as 'security' against the loans. In effect these corrupt bankers just print money from thin air and then progressively take over ownership of more and more real assets. Printing more and more money enables mining companies to destroy more habitat to extract more of the earth's resources and multinational farmers to destroy more natural habitat to produce palm and other crop based oils as well as more soya and similar crops to feed more animals for meat.

As far as the NGO's are concerned, many of the good ones fail through lack of finance and exposure whilst the bad ones who are funded by the corporate multinationals obtain all the support and publicity they need to dispel the real truth and their bosses and staff are paid so well they will always toe the party line. The whole process is made worse since the corporate multinationals fund and control the media. Time and time again, we have visits from reporters who come to cover a particular item of unimportant news. Each time I explain issues like the real causes of climate change and these individuals enthusiastically understand and become inspired by what we have to say but nearly every time, the articles they produce for their editors are ignored and rejected! Oops, could these articles upset their corporate advertisers?

How many more climate disasters will the planet have to suffer before the real issues are tackled? This year like those before over the past twenty years has been worse than the year before. Millions have lost their homes, jobs and lives. In the past few years the loss of farmed food through climate disasters has almost reduced world food storage to 7 - 10 days supply. The civil unrest is growing....migration is at an all time high....we are close to a complete collapse.

What can be done? Existing carbon trading and carbon offsetting schemes fail since too many schemes collect vast amounts of money and spend most of it on offices, salaries and running costs. With good schemes, the amount pledged buys and saves tropical forest and typically only 4% is used for administration. Each acre saved (average worldwide cost of £30 per acre) saves an average of 500 trees, millions of insects and plants and hundreds of animals, birds, reptiles and fish (where water runs through a particular acre). Many schemes allow substantial donors to name the area saved after the name of the participating person or company. More information is available from planetwise@aol.com

Source Cat Survival Trust

The Cat Survival Trust is one of the few charities to say it as it is. None of this pretence that things are not as bad as they are and that by using the word sustainable we can somehow magic the world into a better state than it is.

Type in Roundtable on sustainable palm oil and see what you will get. 141,000 results, and apart from a handful of critics, a load of worthless old drivel.

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Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil - Official Site
www.rspo.org
An International Multi Stakeholder Organization and Certification Scheme for **Sustainable Palm Oil**

Who is **RSPO - Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil**
www.rspo.org/en/who_is_rspo
Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil Roundtable (RSPO) was formed in 2004 with the objective of promoting the growth and use of **sustainable oil palm** products through ...

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil - Wikipedia, the free ...
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/**Roundtable_on_Sustainable_Palm_Oil**
Criticisms · NGOs and the **RSPO** · Other **Roundtable** ...
The **Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil** (**RSPO**) was established in 2004 with the objective of promoting the growth and use of **sustainable oil palm** products through ...

News about **Roundtable On Sustainable Palm Oil**
bing.com/news
Shared responsibility of Certified **Sustainable Palm Oil** to be discussed at RSPO conference
International Supermarket News·5 days ago To be held in London on June 4 th 2014, the conference will launch a new dialogue among industry players and NGOs in lead up to new EU food labelling regulation London, April 10, 2014 – The **Roundtable on Sustainable**…
Sustainable palm oil shift is cheaper than bad publicity impact
Food Navigator·4 hours ago
Certified **Sustainable Palm Oil** sales continue to rise
ingredientsnetwork.com·4 days ago.

The **Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO** ...
www.**sustainablepalmoil**.org/standards-certfication/certification...
Strengths. Weaknesses. Multi stakeholder roundtable that encourages active participation and discussion by business along the length of the supply chain.

RT11 - Welcome To RT11 - **Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil**
www.rt11.rspo.org
greenpalm to call for greater ground level support for **sustainable palm** farming at rt11 thailand's first shipment of certified **sustainable palm oil**

GreenPalm - Official Site
www.green**palm**.org...
Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil. The GreenPalm option allows **RSPO** certified growers to convert their certified **oil** into certificates, ...

WWF - **Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil**
wwf.panda.org/.../solutions/**roundtable_on_sustainable_palm_oil**
The **Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)** is an organization that was established to promote the growth and use of certified **sustainable palm oil** (CSPO).

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
www.igd.com/.../4044/**Roundtable-on-Sustainable-Palm-Oil**-
What is the **Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil**? - What does the **RSPO** do? - Who are the stakeholders? - Why is it important to promote **sustainable palm oil**?

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil | Sustainable living ...
www.unilever.com › … › Our targets › Working with suppliers
Unilever has been a founding member of the **Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil** since 2004.

Better Palm Oil » Sustainable Palm Oil News, Products ...
www.better**palmoil**.org
Sustainable palm oil starts with you. Find out what actions you can do today to make **palm oil sustainable** around the world »

FAQ: **Palm oil**, forests and climate change | Greenpeace UK
www.greenpeace.org.uk/forests/faq-palm-oil-forests-and-climate-change
What is the **Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil**? ... Worse still, at present the **RSPO** itself is creating the illusion of **sustainable palm oil**, ...

New Britain **Palm Oil** Limited | **Roundtable on Sustainable** ...
www.nbpol.com.pg/?page_id=277
All of our palm oil is certified against the **Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil** (**RSPO**) standard. In 2008, our West New Britain (WNB) operations achieved **RSPO** ...

Don't be fooled - **'sustainable' palm oil** is a myth ...
www.greenpeace.org.uk/.../the-myth-of-**sustainable-palm-oil**-20071128
28/11/2007 · The **Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil** (**RSPO**) - the consortium of which Asda and Sainsbury's are members ...

Cargill: Corporate Responsibility - Point of View - **Palm** ...
www.cargill.com/corporate-responsibility/pov/**palm-oil/rspo**/index.jsp
The **Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil**. Cargill fully supports the **RSPO** and its efforts to promote the growth and use of **sustainable palm oil** throughout the supply chain.

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (**RSPO**) | ASI ...
www.accreditation-services.com/programs/rspo
In response to the urgent and pressing global call for sustainably produced palm oil, the **Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil** (**RSPO**) was formed in 2004 with the ...

Sustainability Initiatives - **Palm Oil** - **Roundtable** for a ...
www.**roundtable**cocoa.org/showpage.asp?commodity_**palmoil**
Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (**RSPO**) Source: www.**rspo**.org About **Sustainable Palm Oil**. Introduction Vegetable oil production around the world totals 95 million …

Say No To **Palm Oil** | Whats The Issue
www.saynoto**palmoil**.com/Whats_the_issue.php
Sustainable palm oil is an approach to **oil palm** agriculture that aims to produce **palm oil** without causing deforestation or harming people.

Palm oil - **Sustainable palm oil** products and **palm oil** ...
www.co-operativefood.co.uk/.../**Sustainable-Palm-Oil**
At The Co-operative Food we believe in supporting **sustainable palm oil** production and increase the number of **sustainable palm oil** products. All part of our Ethical Plan.

Palm Oil | Industries | WWF - World Wildlife Fund
worldwildlife.org › x **Sustainable** Agriculture
Recognizing their role in influencing more s**ustainable** development of **palm oil**, Johnson & Johnson has publicly committed to source 100% of its ingredients derived ...

RT10 - THANK YOU - **Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil**
www.rt10.**rspo**.org
WELCOME MESSAGE BY **RSPO** SECRETARY GENERAL WELCOME TO RT10! Last year, the RT9 themed "**RSPO** Certified. Transforming the Market. Together." witnessed a record high in ...

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil - **RSPO** | Facebook
https://www.facebook.com/**RSPO**.org
An improvement in communication channels will help to deliver the message and importance of **sustainable palm oil** to customers and consumers; and industry is beginning ...

RSPO in Ghana - **Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil**
www.**rspo**-in-ghana.org
RSPO approves National Interpretation of the Principles and Criteria for **sustainable palm oil** in Ghana

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil - TÜV Rheinland
www.tuv.com/media/indonesia/brochure_2/forest_certification/rspo... · PDF file
Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil Supply Chain Certification Report Report no.: SCCS_18502248 Assessment against **RSPO** Supply Chain Certification Systems 2011

Roundtable On Sustainable Palm Oil Rspo
wn.com/**Roundtable_on_sustainable_palm_oil**
How can **palm oil** be more sustainable? The **Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil** and WWF's role in it, **Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil** (**RSPO**), **Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil**, 2011 Pilot Study … ...

Sustainable palm oil-GreenPalm | A fresh approach to ...
www.greenpalm.org/en/about-palm-oil/what-is-**sustainable-palm-oil**
Certified **sustainable palm oil** ... and found to comply with the globally agreed environmental standards devised by the **Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil** ...

And so it goes on and on and on. Even Greenpeace, outspoken enough at the top of the last page, true to form has now changed its tune completely. They always were untrustworthy.

There are statements like, 'How can palm oil be more sustainable with WWF's role in it? And there are names like the International Supermarket News, Food Navigator, Unilever, TÜV Rheinland, New Britain Palm Oil Ltd., Cargill, Accreditation-services, GreenPalm, Asda and Sainsbury's, Co-operative Food, Johnson & Johnson; each and every one of them either deluded or knowingly corrupt. They talk about 'corporate responsibility' and 'sustainability' like they were scattering around confetti. They are the words of those who want to soothe us all into thinking everything's fine and not to worry about what's actually going on.

The Tree Trust, yet another shadowy figure and like the Roundtable they too work within corrupt countries and rubber-stamp this time what's described as 'sustainable' hardwood. This overused and overfamiliarised word, sanctioning over and over again wherever it might be and whatever they might be getting away with. And it's a pity because things really could be sustainable. But with people like this in charge of doing the bidding for us, it really cannot be wondered just why it is there's so little left in the world and I'm becoming more and more frustrated both with what I'm finding and with what's being done.

Forget the respectable looking logos like the RSPB's. 'Avocet,' WWF's. 'Panda' or that cute 'little green frog' we saw earlier, these are mere trappings. **It's those faceless individuals behind the logos and whatever their agendas are that are the real considerations.** If all they can do is work against the natural world and sell everything down the river then these logos count for nothing. We are losing things like we've never lost them before and they are all so dismissive of outside suggestions.

And we've really only brushed over the surface because there are many other equally untrustworthy names out there. RAN., Fauna & Flora, Conservation International and more recently Sea Shepherd and many many more besides.

Evidence Fabricated In Research Of Rare Night Parrot

One of Australia's largest conservation groups unknowingly published evidence that was misleading – and in some cases fake – over the course of a two-year fundraising campaign.

The Australian Wildlife Conservancy promoted photographs of night parrot nests, claiming it had discovered the largest population of the elusive bird on record.

But an independent panel has found the material included artificial eggs and other misleading evidence, effectively discrediting the discovery.

https://www.abc.net.au/radio/programs/am/evidence-fabricated-in-research-of-rare-night-parrot/10928214

We really are extremely worried conservation bodies are just becoming ever increasingly worthless as the years roll on.