

O TĀTOU NGAHERE CONFERENCE

Te Papa Tongarewa Oct 2022

Anne Salmond



Waikererū Ecosanctuary, Gisborne



Antonio Guterres, United Nations Secretary General

Our world is in big trouble.
We are in rough seas.
Trust is crumbling.
People are hurting
with the most vulnerable
suffering the most.
Our planet is burning



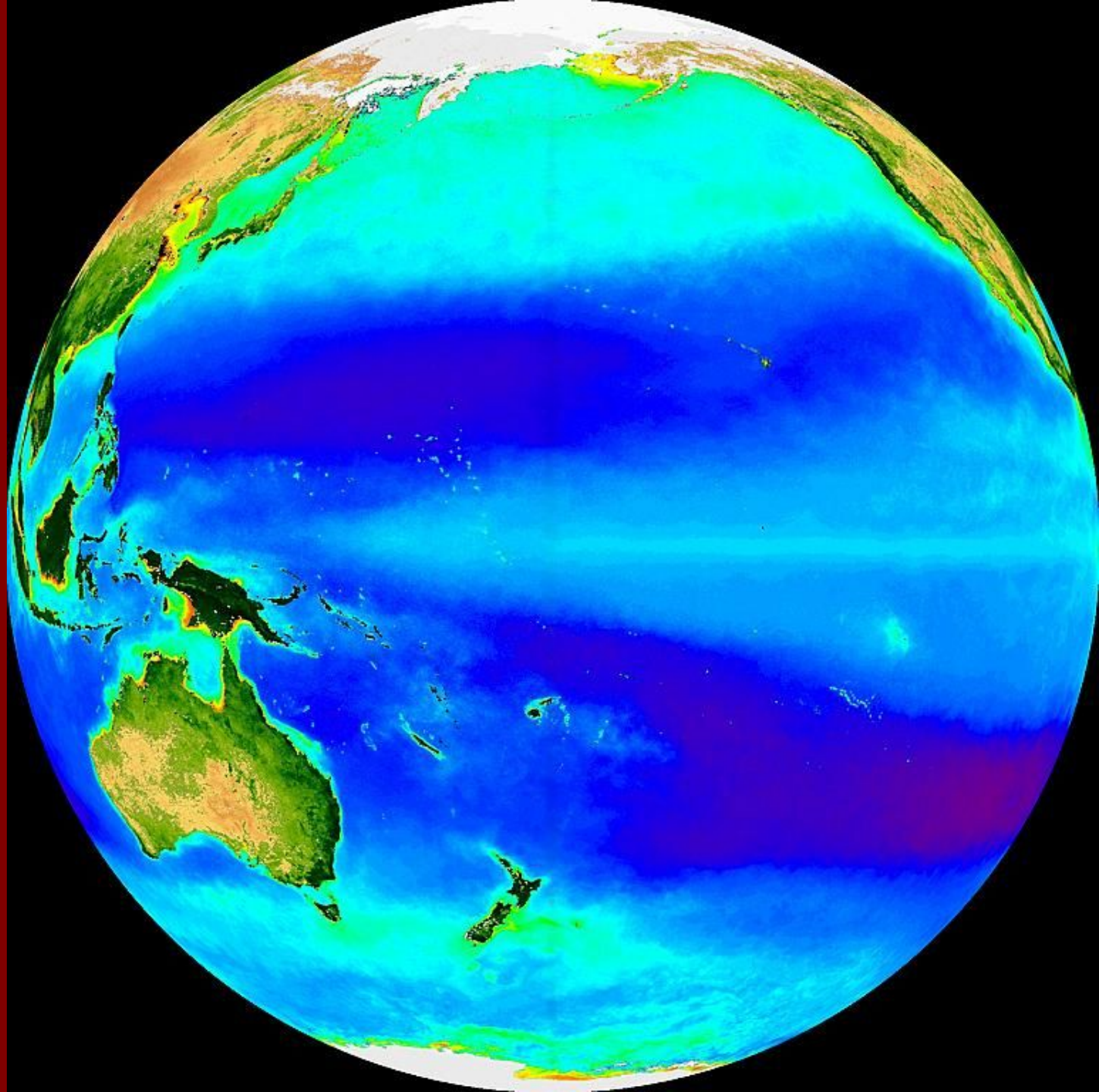
Sandra Diaz, Argentinian ecologist

We have incontestable evidence that the living fabric of the earth is being unravelled fast.

The only reason this is happening is the present dominant model of appropriating nature.

Runaway climate change, massive biodiversity loss and intolerable social and environmental inequality are simply the three most serious symptoms of the same root problem.

They must be tackled together.”





Walking bat



Ancient trees



Hokule'a – Hawai'ian voyaging canoe



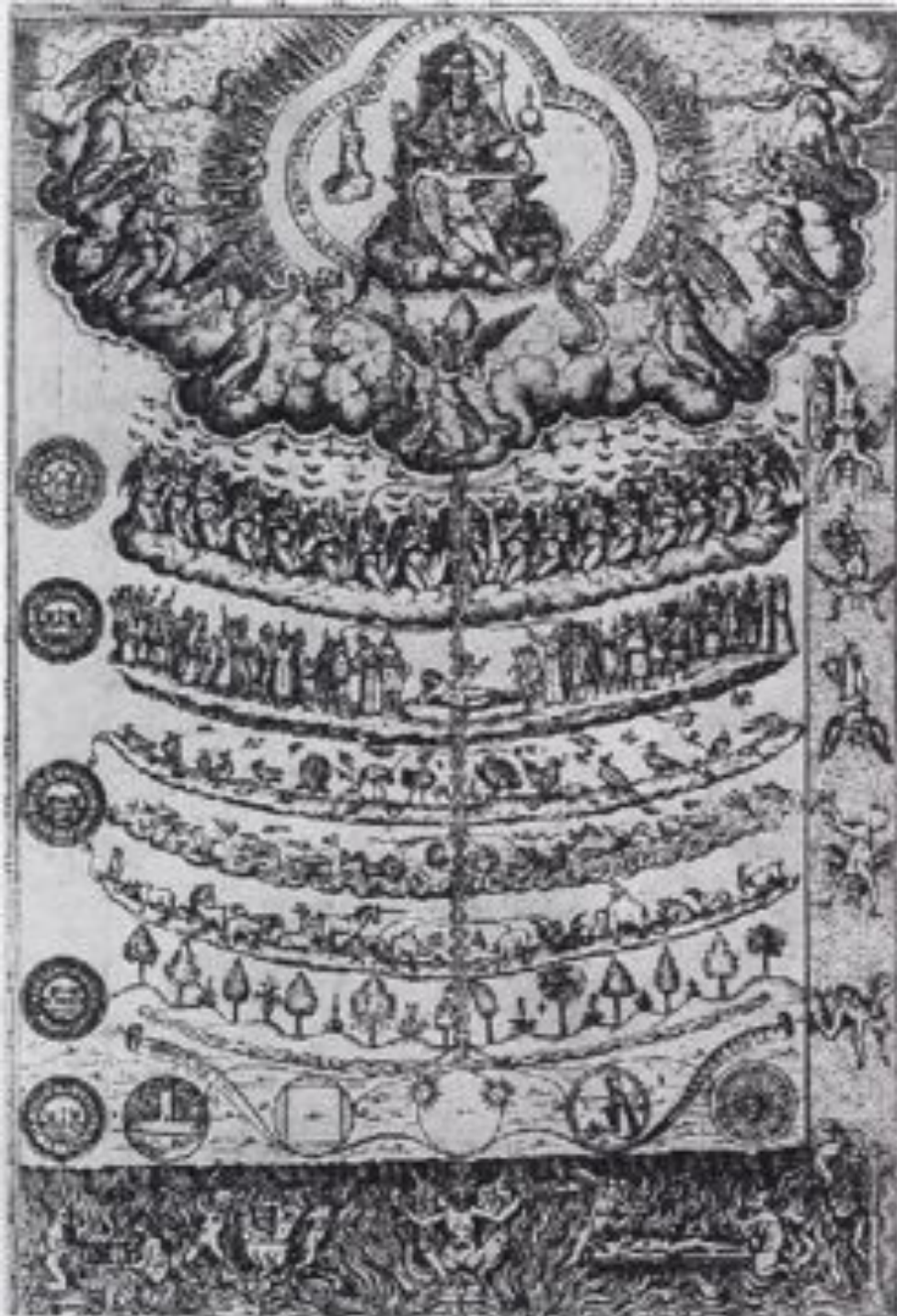
Carving of
Tāne-nui-a-Rangi,
Auckland Zoo



Cookie Michael Tuffery



Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden



The Great Chain of Being



Top-down styles of leadership



Waikereru Ecosanctuary
Gisborne

GLOBAL SCIENTIFIC CONSENSUS: USE NATURAL FORESTS, NOT MONOCULTURE PLANTATIONS, TO SEQUESTER CARBON

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (AR6) report

- urged the preservation and expansion of natural forests for carbon sequestration
- described “planting large scale non-native monocultures, which would lead to loss of biodiversity and poor climate change resilience” as among the ‘Worst Practices and Negative Adaptation Trade-offs’ for temperate forests;

The Royal Society (UK) 2021report 'Biodiversity and climate change'

- strongly recommended restoring native woodlands, and
- strongly advised against establishing large monoculture tree plantations as long-term carbon sinks;

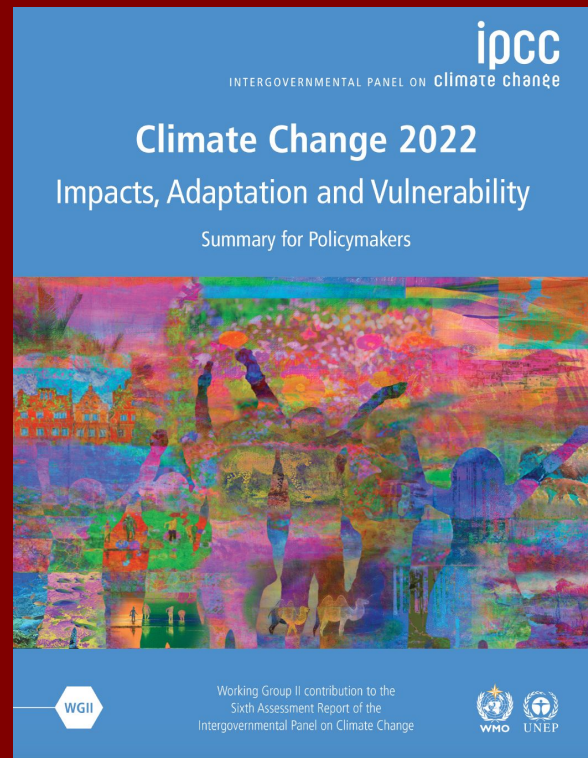
The Joint workshop COP Panels on Biodiversity and Climate Change 2021

- strongly discouraged ecosystem-based approaches to climate mitigation that have negative outcomes for biodiversity, especially monocultures, and
- strongly encouraged the restoration and expansion of natural forests.

Best practices and adaptation benefits

Worst practices and negative adaptation tradeoffs

<i>Temperate forests</i>	Very high High	Maintain or restore natural species and structural diversity, leading to more biodiverse and resilient system	Planting large scale non-native monocultures which would lead to loss of biodiversity and poor climate change resilience	Providing goods and services, jobs, improved hydrology and biodiversity	Sections 2.4.3; 2.5; Box 2.2 ; Nabuurs et al. (2017); Roe et al. (2019); Favero et al. (2020)
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Clearfelled FSC registered plantation, headwaters, Waimatā River, Gisborne



Slash at Uawa



Rangitukia beach, before & after logging



“Our world is on fire”



Spruce beetle kills 100,000 acres of forest Colorado



Production forestry:

- Suitable terrain – NOT HIGHLY ERODIBLE
- Sustainable management – FSC INDEPENDENTLY AUDITED
- Long-term products – engineered timber etc



Waimatā River restoration project –
farmers planting river banks

Restore native forest





Take care of our beautiful land