Jungle jive: sustaining the forests of Southeast Asia  [2016]

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Abstract

It's easy to be gloomy about the future prospects for the tropical jungles of Southeast Asia. This book takes a constructive look at jungle conservation, arguing that implementing economic measures that value jungle trees is the way to sustain them and their biological values. The central thesis of the book is the need to inject a dose of economic realism into a subject that has been long on superlatives and emotion, but short on commercial reality. The book sets out an argument for the management of tropical jungles founded on an economic case that in part lies in the increasing prospects of sustainable, legally verified wood production and climate change abatement carbon credit trading. It also advocates that making trees too valuable to destroy is a critical piece of the jungle survival puzzle. It advances an argument for developing economic incentives to retain healthy, functioning, viable jungle ecosystems across Southeast Asia. Such a prescription will help to create a set of circumstances where tropical jungles are seen as economic assets, not liabilities, and where governments, corporations and local communities have a vested interest in keeping trees standing.
Prehistoric Jungle Tribes may have Practiced Land Management of Tropical Forests in Southeast Asia 70,000 years ago. Deep jungle location - Image credit: Bruce Fenton. Prehistoric Jungle Tribes may have Practiced Land Management of Tropical Forests in Southeast Asia 70,000 years ago. 0. By Bruce R. Fenton on 16th August 2017
Palaeoanthropology. The suggestion of ancient human tribes living in the jungles of Southeast Asia very early has gained tremendous support thanks to a second study released this month. Research scientists, led by Kira Westaway of Macquarie University in Australia, identified human fossils at a cave site in the jungle regions of Sumatra, dated between 63 – 73,000 years in age.