

BACKGROUND - Why is MISSION GREEN an innovative and critically timely program for TREE Foundation?

The Making of MISSION GREEN

A passion for trees begins as a child

MISSION GREEN was born in the mind of TREE's Executive Director, once a young girl who loved to climb trees and became curious about the critters that lived up there. For Meg Lowman, this passion deepened when she went to Williams College to pursue degrees in Biology and Environmental Studies, then Ecology in Scotland, and ultimately to Australia to complete a Ph.D. in Botany. Her journey into the world of tree canopy research was launched.

An "Arbornaut" exploring the eighth continent

Until the late 1970s, tree research was conducted from the ground. There were no methods or equipment to ascend into the treetops to conduct research. Undaunted, Meg became one of the world's first "arbornauts," joining a handful of scientists who pioneered the design and use of ropes, harnesses, hot-air balloons, and walkways to conduct research in the treetops. An arbornaut explores the millions of species and their communities just above our heads in the treetops. It is a whole different world up there which is why scientists refer to this world as the eighth continent. In 1985, Meg helped developed the first canopy walkway in Australia, expanding the toolkit for arbornauts worldwide. **Whole tree research** was born!

The canopy keeps our planet humming

Fifty percent of the land-based plants, insects, and animals live in our treetops. Scientists estimate that only 10% of those critters have been discovered to date. But thanks to arbornauts, we now know that the canopy is the essential machine which keeps our planet humming. Meaning, it is the source of pollinators, productivity, medicines, climate control, flowers, fruits, timber, energy, oxygen, and carbon storage that keep us alive.

40 years and 46 countries later

Meg's career blossomed over 40 years with groundbreaking biodiversity research and conservation work conducted in 46 countries and all seven continents - co-chairing five international canopy conferences, speaking to millions of kids, and authoring over 200 scientific publications and ten books on forest science and sustainability.

The work matures, embracing conservation and a deeper purpose

Meg's pioneering scientific work has expanded into causes that reflect her values and deep beliefs including mentoring women and girls in science; human rights, especially among indigenous people; and education of the importance of this work via storytelling to "K through gray" global audiences. She co-founded the TREE Foundation in 1999, which inspired the construction of North America's first public canopy walkway in Myakka River State Park, Florida.

TREE ramped up to offer education field trips for local schools, international forest canopy expeditions for underserved youth, and scholarships for students to research trees. The Myakka walkway is a flagship project for TREE Foundation and has served as an inspiration for many other walkways world-wide.

Another of TREE's most significant global initiatives is the conservation of Ethiopian church forests, now halfway toward achieving its goal of saving the 40 highest biodiversity church forests in northern Ethiopia. Additional successes include federally funded programs to train mobility-limited students and other under-represented students as arbournauts; citizen science trips to the Amazon (over 25 expeditions to date); and sponsorship of many global forest canopy conferences and international student interns.

The model and priority locations for MISSION GREEN is formed

In 2009, renowned oceanographer (and friend of Meg), Sylvia Earle, launched MISSION BLUE. In Earle's model, special marine places designated as critical to the health of the earth are designated as Hope Spots. These Hope Spots are championed by local conservationists in collaboration with MISSION BLUE. As of 2022, MISSION BLUE has formally identified 143 Hope Spot locations globally in marine ecosystems.

In 2016, recently deceased, Harvard University biologist and professor emeritus E.O. Wilson, Pulitzer Prize-winning author of "Half Earth: Our Planet's Fight for Life," worked with a small group of scientists, including Meg, to identify the most important global biodiversity "hot spot" locations for forest conservation. In "Half-Earth," Wilson stated that the selection process was based on identifying the *"high number of species at greatest risk that could be saved by the protection of the area in which they live."*

MISSION GREEN is modeled after MISSION BLUE and leverages the land-based "hot spot" list of E.O. Wilson and his scientific team, to focus on conservation in the world's most important biodiversity locations using tree canopies for ecotourism. Earle and Lowman wrote an Op Ed in the Miami Herald for Earth Day 2020 that launched MISSION GREEN in collaboration with MISSION BLUE. One year later, Jane Goodall (international primate expert and voice for global conservation) followed up with an editorial co-authored by Meg and Jane to advocate saving big trees. After she led an alumni trip to the Amazon, Williams College colleagues formed a "Kitchen Cabinet" to advise Meg on the creation of a business plan.

The MISSION GREEN team has further focused on the extraordinary value of the genetic libraries embedded in the fauna and flora of these Hot Spot locations and is focused on their preservation in perpetuity. These unique genetic libraries house the species, genes, and ecosystems that support the endemic biodiversity and resilience essential to economic and human sustainability.

Local Leadership and the power of bottom-up conservation

Creating local leadership and sustainable economic opportunities (especially for women, girls, and indigenous families) are core MISSION GREEN values and proven a successful method for establishing a sustainable operation. Engaging the trust and collaboration of local Coptic Church leaders in Ethiopia, for example, was key to saving the last forest fragments in that country. Partnering with local leadership to engage them in becoming canopy stewards was also key to success with prior canopy walkway projects built in southwest Florida (2000), the Amazonian Peru (1992), and Penang, Malaysia (2017).

MISSION GREEN is thinking big

\$10 million • 10 walkways • next 10 years • 10³ local people supported



BUSINESS PLAN

So, what exactly is the Business Plan for MISSION GREEN, as a major initiative of TREE Foundation?

MISSION GREEN:

- **Conserve Forest Canopies** ● **Save Genetic Libraries**
- **Sustain Indigenous People** ● **Train Students**

Executive Summary: World-renowned botanist and conservationist Dr. Margaret (Canopy Meg) Lowman, with support from acclaimed biodiversity expert Edward O. Wilson, launched MISSION GREEN at the beginning of 2020 to create canopy walkways in the world's highest biodiversity forests and to preserve the genetic libraries within them.

MISSION GREEN is rooted in the practices of sound science and sustainable development. By allowing access to tree canopies, well-designed walkway programs:

- Promote forest stewardship and foster scientific research
- Provide livelihoods to local and indigenous community members through ecotourism, eliminating the temptation for logging
- Educate the public on why biodiversity is crucial to a sustainable ecosystem
- Train students to be the future stewards of our planet.

Over the next three years, MISSION GREEN will branch out with pilot projects to enhance existing skywalks with innovative outreach programs and to operationalize new walkways to maximize their scientific, educational, and economic impacts. Best practices from several existing walkways will guide new efforts. This work will be used to inform MISSION GREEN's three-fold, longer-range plan:

1. to build walkways in the highest biodiversity forests as well as the most endangered, to maximize their conservation.
2. to train local women and families because walkways offer sustainable employment from ecotourism instead of logging or farming, and
3. to train the next generation of students in biodiversity conservation.

Three walkways are completed, with costs exceeding \$3 million. The 4th walkway in Madagascar is over 50% funded as of July 2022, with pledges for an additional \$400,000 needed by the end of 2023 from a select group of Canopy Angels.

Madagascar suffers extreme forest degradation, with less than 3% of original primary forest remaining. Yet, Madagascar is the world's only native home to over 100 lemur species and thousands of other biodiversity. In response to the urgency of the challenge -- as so many important forests are disappearing due to fires, logging, and agriculture - Canopy Angels are being asked to offer financial support at the six-figure level or more. Walkways in Malaysia, Peruvian Amazon, and California redwoods are already completed and operational; seven remain, with Madagascar scheduled for construction in 2023.

Challenge: Deforestation threatens tree canopies that are critical for the future of our planet.

Canopies are essential to life on earth. They provide fresh water, pollinators, soil conservation, spiritual heritage, timber, carbon storage, medicines, food, oxygen, and climate-change control. They are home to 50% of Earth's biodiversity and are the Earth's lungs.



New walkway at Penang Hill, Malaysia

Tragically, incentives to conserve forests have been overridden by the relentless economic pressures of global commodities markets: woodlands are burned to create agricultural lands for soy, palm oil, and cattle; illegal logging feeds the timber and paper-product industries. Climate change has compounded forest loss with fierce fires and changing temperature and rainfall patterns. This reduction in tree cover in turn creates a feedback loop that

amplifies climate change both locally and globally. Forests are vanishing at an alarming rate: in 2019 the world lost 45,946 square miles of tree cover – an area the size of Nicaragua.ⁱ Deforestation is a major driver in the acceleration of species extinction, and scientists have discovered we are racing faster and closer toward the point of collapse than previously believed.

MISSION GREEN: Using canopy walkways to advance scientific research, conservation, and stewardship in the world's highest biodiversity forests.



Peruvian Amazon rainforest walkway

Tree canopies are known as the last biotic frontier or the “Eighth Continent.” Millions of species of plants, microorganisms, insects, birds, and mammals live in the treetops, but are rarely if ever encountered on the forest floor. Leaves absorb sunlight, provide shade, and pull carbon from the air to grow, and flowers cluster in the upper reaches of trees, creating food and habitat for extraordinary biodiversity.

Many species of ants, spiders, tarantula, stick insects, eagles, waterbears, and butterflies live their entire lives in the canopy. Arboreal animals include lemurs, koalas, primates, sloths, spider monkeys, toucans, geckos, bats, tree frogs, snakes, lizards, and most birds.

Well-designed walkways are a boon to places that require good local stewardship to prevent poaching and protect biodiversity. Working with the legacy of the late E. O Wilson, distinguished professor of biodiversity at Harvard, MISSION GREEN is using his list of forests in most urgent need of conservation including:

- Considered by many the top priority in the world for conservation, the biodiversity-rich island of [Madagascar](#) is home to dozens of endemic lemur species, all facing extinction.
- Mozambique’s [Gorongosa National Park](#), is perhaps Africa's greatest wildlife restoration story, but little is known of the thousands of amphibians, reptile, bat, rodent, insect, microorganism, and plant species in the treetops.
- In India’s Western Ghats, a canopy walkway will help steward another critical biodiversity hotspot containing at least 325 globally threatened species.
- The region in and around [Bhutan’s Royal Manas National Park](#) is one of the world’s top ten biodiversity hotspots, with the largest tiger population on the planet. MISSION GREEN will offer scientific expertise for a sustainable walkway project endorsed by the Royal Family.



Madagascar’s red-bellied and black-and-white ruffed lemur

MISSION GREEN aims to empower communities to protect forests and biodiversity by creating sustainable, long-term livelihoods for local people.

Most commercial canopy walks are managed through cooperative partnerships between various combinations of local NGOs, national and local government, international development organizations, and private business.ⁱⁱ Existing walkways in critical biodiversity forests in Rwanda, Malaysia, Amazonian Peru, and Guyana, several of which Meg has advised, are located in protected areas or on private reserves and employ local people.

[Case studies](#)ⁱⁱⁱ of thoughtfully designed ecotourist skywalks constructed in the 1990s identify the socioeconomic benefits. In the Peruvian Amazon, the Amazon Conservatory for Tropical Studies (ACTS) partnered with a Peruvian conservation organization and an ecolodge company to construct a series of 13 connected bridges. Using local labor and materials to lower construction costs, the walkway has provided ecotourism jobs to over 100 local families. The ACTS walkway also spawned a major science education program where approximately 3 million middle school students around the world studied canopy science via virtual technologies. Consequently, the site is now a destination of choice for many teachers, families, and school groups.

MISSION GREEN is well positioned to develop model walkway programs that teach, inspire, and advance forest stewardship and sustainable development.

Over the years, Meg has re-invented her career to become a better conservation steward and “not just a tree scientist.” Her science oversight role in 2017 on a [major skywalk project in Malaysia](#) only added to her conviction that aerial trails can further scientific research *and* produce

economic and societal benefit. That site recently received designation as a [UNESCO Biosphere Reserve](#), a program that supports innovative approaches to economic development, which are socially and culturally appropriate, and environmentally sustainable. The power of “bottom up” conservation, where scientists work directly with community members to develop local leadership invested in safeguarding forests and biodiversity, is one of MISSION GREEN’s core values and sustainability strategies.



Dusky-leaf langur enjoys new walkway in Malaysia

In particular, MISSION GREEN prioritizes the strong participation of women and girls. The power of including women in bottom-up conservation has been [documented globally](#), and as a trailblazer woman in science, Meg has made it a priority in her career to nurture female interest in her field.

MISSION GREEN seeks to ensure that the model walkways include the following elements in their operating plans:

- Science partnerships in host countries
- Training programs for local people, especially women, as ecotourism stewards
- Funding for student fellowships
- Collaboration between the biodiversity experts and local people to create field guides, outreach, tours, and interpretive education
- Opportunities for canopy teams from different canopy locations to share knowledge
- Actual and virtual field trips programs for youth and families both locally and worldwide.



Meg and community members, Zhara Church Forest, Ethiopia

How Canopy Angels Support MISSION GREEN

Canopy Angels donate to MISSION GREEN at the \$100,000 and above level. Their financial support leverages millions of dollars of investments in canopy walkways worldwide by governments, NGOs, educational institutions, film/media/virtual reality activities, private business, and committed landowners.

New Canopy Angel gifts will support the 3 existing and 7 new or updated MISSION GREEN walkway projects over the next six years.



Disabled students explore the canopy

MYAKKA, FLORIDA (Existing): Inspired by Meg Lowman and completed in 2000, the [Myakka Canopy Walkway](#) near Sarasota is the first public treetop trail in North America. Myakka is the result of a unique partnership among Selby Gardens, Friends of the Myakka River, TREE Foundation, the Florida Park Service, and hundreds of community donors. MISSION GREEN seeks to further develop this walkway as a global model of best practices for education, research, design, building and maintenance.

An easily accessible showcase, Myakka serves to afford prospective donors a canopy experience, including new Virtual Reality “visits,” and is the flagship for an international network of MISSION GREEN-affiliated walkway programs.

AMAZONIAN PERU (Existing): Built in 1993 and located in a 250,000 acre preserve of primary tropical rainforest in the upper Amazon basin, the ACTS walkway is one of the world’s longest canopy trails. Operated by the ecotourism company [Amazon Explorama Lodges](#), the walkway is the site of tropical research, educational initiatives, and workshops.



ACTS Amazon canopy vista from the walkway

Meg Lowman is a member of the ACTS Science Advisory Council and MISSION GREEN will invest in training locals as guides and in upgrading marketing/educational materials to better showcase the work and achievements of the site.

MOZAMBIQUE (New): In [Gorongosa National Park](#) (GNP), a model walkway will be constructed through the generosity of a \$300,000 Canopy Angel pledge. With additional funding, MISSION GREEN will advise on site operationalization, education, and train guides for what is expected to become a centerpiece of ecotourism and research in African forests.

MADAGASCAR (New): MISSION GREEN will partner with a world-class research station adjoining [Ranomafana National Park](#). [Centre ValBio](#) was created by MISSION GREEN Science Advisory Board member, Dr. Patricia Wright, in 2003 to protect the country’s unique and biologically diverse ecosystems. The Centre is keen to develop a walkway to hire locals, stop poachers, train students, and ensure that the national park protects its unique biodiversity. TREE has raised just over half the funds required to build this walkway.

MISSION GREEN's five-year fundraising goal total is ~ \$6Mil, and include:

- **Personnel** (\$303K) for the Chief Scientist and Education Director
- **Consultants** (\$153K) including Development, PR, Webmaster, and Administration
- **Programs & Projects** (\$2.9M) including Travel, Permits and Licenses, Design & Construction, and Annual Board meetings.

The TREE Foundation will serve as fiscal sponsor for the MISSION GREEN project as it develops organizational capacity.

MISSION GREEN has assembled an Advisory Board of some of the most renowned scientists and partners in the sustainability, biodiversity, and conservation worlds.

SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD

Dr. Margaret D. Lowman, Founder of MISSION GREEN, has been called the “real-life Lorax” by *National Geographic* and “Einstein of the treetops” by *Wall Street Journal* for her achievements and passion for trees and forest conservation over more than three decades. Recognizing the need to for grassroots support to stem forest loss, Meg started the nonprofit TREE Foundation in 1999 to work outside academics and directly with communities.



Meg Lowman

E.O. Wilson, (Honorary Chair, recently deceased) University Research Professor Emeritus at Harvard. Wilson's work has changed the way humans think of nature, and our place in it. He is a thought leader in the fields of entomology, animal behavior and evolutionary psychology, island biogeography, and biodiversity. He authored MG's list of “must conserve” forest sites.

Sylvia Earle, Founder of Mission Blue, is former chief scientist of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and a leading American oceanographer, explorer, and conservationist.

Peter Raven, Emeritus Director, Missouri Botanical Garden. Raven is a botanist and educator concerned with strengthening the worldwide, tropical conservation effort and enhancing biological studies. He most recently co-authored a major [study on mass extinction](#).

Patricia Raven, former Executive Director, Mercer Arboretum and Botanic Garden, advocates for women in science.

Alemayehu Wassie Eshete, Director, Organization for Restoration of Degraded Lands, Ethiopia, and serves as a major voice for African forest conservation.

Dr. Patricia Wright, one of the world's foremost experts on lemurs, is a winner of the National Medal of Honor of Madagascar from the President of Madagascar.

Dr. Wade Davis, Amazon explorer and current professor at University of British Columbia who has written over twenty books on global exploration and conservation.

Mr. Harry Cockrell, international business expert in multiple industries, including pharmaceuticals, food supply chains, and conservation.

PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS include the E.O. Wilson Biodiversity Foundation, MISSION BLUE, National Geographic, the Global Canopy Programme, IUCN, Earthwatch, ESRI, The Habitat (Malaysia) and ACTS (Peru.)

We welcome your questions, comments, and thoughts about MISSION GREEN, specific canopy walkways and our vision.

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Miami Herald Op Ed by Lowman and Earle

Celebrating Oceans and Rain Forests on Earth Day
by Meg Lowman and Sylvia Earle

As people hunker down in their homes, with city centers deserted, and highways empty, mother nature is gearing up for her biggest celebration of the year. In North America, we call it spring. The signs are everywhere – eagles and osprey noisily feeding their babies in Florida, whip-poor-wills tuning up their nocturnal symphonies in North Carolina, bluebirds singing for sex in Pennsylvania, and northern parula warblers announcing sunrise in Vermont. If leaves made noise, gazillions of screaming voices would overpower the countryside as trees burst their buds. Emerging from this COVID19 episode, most people will focus on the immediate recovery, and rightfully so. But a few of us tirelessly keep an eye on the long-now vision, working for the quality of life of our grandchildren.

Three years ago, in honor of International Women’s Day, the two of us presented a conversation called “Her Deepness and Her Highness” at the iconic Tampa Theater, Florida. (Thanks to biodiversity expert, EO Wilson of Harvard University, who bestowed upon us our beloved nicknames!) We spoke to girls, families and students, telling our stories about one woman diving to the ocean depths and another climbing into the tallest tropical trees, both with missions to advance conservation of planet Earth. This year, our sisterhood celebrates Earth Day with an emboldened conversation, to bring attention to both oceans and rain forests. Over the past three years, millions of acres of rain forest have been burned or clear cut with seemingly nonchalant abandon. Millions of tons of sharks, tunas, and other ocean wildlife have been taken out of the ocean, only to be replaced by millions of tons of plastic and carbon dioxide. Oceans are essential for livelihoods, food, and climate control on our planet. Rain forest canopies house an estimated 50% terrestrial biodiversity as well as a source of timber, medicine, fabrics, food, productivity, and water filtration. We both watch with grief, knowing these marine and terrestrial ecosystems are essential to survival of humans as well as all life on Earth. The current pandemic is a wake-up call. The laws of nature must be respected. Healthy humans need a healthy planet.

Ten years ago, Her Deepness launched Mission Blue to inspire action to explore and protect the ocean which now features more than a hundred “Hope Spots,” special places critical to ocean health. They are

supported by local champions and communities in collaboration with more than 200 partner organizations from the National Geographic Society, Rolex, and universities to multinational companies and non-profits. Emulating this successful Mission Blue program, Her Highness is launching MISSION GREEN to create similar “Hope Spots” throughout global forests, sharing Wilson’s goal to conserve Earth’s biodiversity. In his recent book, **Half Earth**, Wilson listed seventeen forests critical to conserve, which creates a blueprint for MISSION GREEN. By building ten canopy walkways in ten of the world’s highest-diversity rain forests, MISSION GREEN launches a goal to provide permanent refugia for an extraordinary number of species which inhabit the tropical treetops. Environmental stewardship will be assured by training local people to obtain a sustainable income through canopy ecotourism, not logging. MISSION GREEN walkways have been piloted in Malaysia and Amazonian Peru. At a recent lunch date, Wilson advised MISSION GREEN, “This is one of the best ideas I’ve ever heard to conserve biodiversity!”

We invite you to celebrate a vision to keep our oceans and rain forests healthy for your grandchildren. On this Earth Day, join us to give thanks for another North American spring, but also to invest in our planet’s future by saving oceans and tropical forests.

www.mission-blue.org Dr. Sylvia Earle

www.mission-green.org Dr. Meg Lowman

Miami Herald Op Ed

by Lowman and Goodall

Clarion Call to Avert Climate Change: Save BIG Trees!

Meg Lowman, PhD, Executive Director/Founder TREE Foundation, and National Geographic Explorer
Jane Goodall, PhD, DBE, Founder Jane Goodall Foundation, and UN Messenger of Peace

In 2020, after tragic fires burned millions of acres in the Amazon, Australia, Indonesia, California, the Mediterranean, and Siberia, an international newscast asked one fundamental question: "What will happen if all the world’s forests disappear?" Our blunt answer, "Humans will become extinct. Period." Trees provide essential functions that keep us alive. These green machines contain zillions of efficient energy factories -- known as leaves -- without which no life on Earth can exist. We have collectively dedicated over eleven decades to studying global forests and her biodiversity. This includes a range of programs outside of our own foundations: “One Million Trees by 2000” in the 1980s in outback Australia after dieback killed millions of rural gum trees, MISSION GREEN (mission-green.org) to save ten of the world’s highest biodiversity forest tracts, and *Trees for Jane* in 2021, aligned with the United Nations that aims to restore one trillion trees by 2030. As two field biologists who have spent thousands of hours under forest canopies (and one of us above them!), we have witnessed how trees keep the planet healthy. And although we both advocate for planting trees, first and foremost we want to make a clarion call to save big trees and mature forests.

This distinction is critical. Yes, we absolutely need to plant more trees and such efforts will benefit our grandchildren. But for today’s generation and in the immediate wake of accelerating climate change, we need to conserve native, mature forests, whose trees are the senior citizens of the planet. An estimated 50% of our planet’s land-based biodiversity lives in the treetops. It will take decades – more likely

hundreds of years – before koalas can survive in the canopies of newly planted gum seedlings or birds return to nest in their uppermost boughs. Existing big trees provide essential ecosystem services, both economic and cultural, even as we sleep: fresh water; climate control; medicines; timber; carbon storage; energy production; food; soil conservation; a genetic library for millions of species; and essential spiritual sanctuary for over two billion people. Primary, or old-growth forests, are precious. They are the stalwart sentries that stand between life and life's extinction.

Total plant biomass has declined twofold to 450 gigatons (GTs) since humans increasingly cleared forests in the last few generations. Our shrinking fragments of tropical rain forests store less carbon today than twenty years ago, in part because we have cleared so many big trees and then replanted seedlings on hot, dry, cleared landscapes where very few will survive. Earth's three major primary tropical rain forest regions (Southeast Asia, Amazon, Congo Basin) are rapidly shrinking due to human clearing and climate disruption. Florida has cleared 1.95 million hectares of trees between 2000 and 2020, a whopping 26% decrease in the state's native forests (www.globalforestwatch.org), yet this state relies on nature tourism including forest recreation for much of its economy. We are in essence shooting ourselves in the foot. During any baby-boomer's lifetime, approximately 50% of the planet's mature forests have already been removed or degraded by human activities. That is a deplorable track record.

Planting trees is important, but their benefits are not realized for many decades. In the case of tropical rain forests, it may require a thousand years or more to restore mature trees plus all the millions of resident species such as orchids and their host-specific bee pollinators living in the crowns. We do not have the luxury of that long timeframe to restore a new cohort of arboreal senior citizens, aka big trees. Many countries are spotlighting tree planting activities which is laudable; but we need to prioritize saving existing forests. Recently, Ethiopia organized an official tree day whereby citizens planted over 350 million seedlings; other countries have undertaken similar actions. But the success rate of seedling survival is extremely small unless each tiny plant is watered and protected, many preferably under the canopy of big trees, until they reach a certain age.

The millions of species living in the tops of big trees not only serve as a future apothecary for human health, but provide essential pollinators, foods and materials which sustain humans; they are building blocks of essential ecological cycles that keep our planet healthy. We both agree that humankind faces a planetary triage similar to a hospital emergency room: What should we save first and foremost? We argue that we *must* focus on saving those parts of nature which contribute the most to planetary health. Planting trees is important, but saving big trees and whole forests is even more critical. There is no time to wait.

ⁱ Morgan Erickson-Davis, June 2, 2020 "[New data show world lost a Switzerland-size area of primary rainforest in 2019](#)" Mongabay Series.

ⁱⁱ L. Swietzer Meins, "[The view from above: canopy walks around the world](#), Unasylva 236, Vol 61, 2010

ⁱⁱⁱ Meg Lowman. 2009. [Canopy walkways for conservation – a tropical biologist's panacea or fuzzy metrics to justify ecotourism?](#) Biotropica 41(5): 545-548.