

TReeS News No.78

March 2017

The TReeS newsletter provides an update for those interested in rainforest related issues in Amazonia, specifically in Madre de Dios, in south-east Peru, and the small-scale projects TReeS supports there.

This edition focuses on a major scandal associated with the Interoceanic highway and new road proposals for the region. It also describes several current drivers of deforestation based on information from MAAP (Monitoring of the Amazon Andean project) (www.maaproject.org).

There is news from past recipients of the TReeS small grants (becas) awards, an update on the reforestation project and the TReeS supported RFUK forest monitoring project.

STOP PRESS - the latest 'Peru News' details the ongoing terrible impacts of the worst El Niño event for decades along the Peruvian coast.

STOP PRESS – 'Lost City of Z' - in cinemas Friday 24th March: a Hollywood film about the life and disappearance of Lt.Col.Percy Fawcett.

Interoceanic Highway scandal

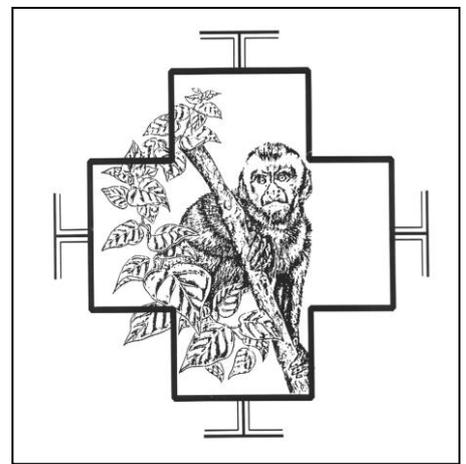
The Interoceanic highway was officially opened in 2011 at a cost of \$2bn. It is the only land link between Peru and Brazil after all other options were abandoned.

It was built by Odebrecht, the Brazilian construction conglomerate, but now major concerns have arisen about the awarding of this contract and many others.

US Treasury investigations suggest that Odebrecht paid bribes in many countries to gain contracts. In Peru many of the contracts were signed in the era of President Fujimori, including the original Interoceanic highway contract. An Odebrecht official has stated that \$20m was, subsequently, paid to President Toledo at a time when Pablo Kuczynski – the current President - was Prime Minister and the current Prime Minister was then the Minister of Economy. An international warrant has been issued for ex-President Toledo's arrest.



Interoceanic highway at midday © TReeS



These developments only support the suspicions of many that the construction of the Interoceanic highway was never justifiable on economic grounds. Peru and Brazil are not great trading partners and the latest data shows that only 2% of that trade is passing along the Highway. Commercial traffic along the highway remains minimal, nowhere near the figures projected in the original proposal. The occasional truck takes logs in to Puerto Maldonado saw mills or papayas up to Cusco but otherwise it is only local traffic. Most trade is accounted for by border based exchange between Iñapari, in Peru and towns over the border in Brazil.

The MAAP report No.55 highlights the real impacts of constructing the road, the increased deforestation along the road (see page 3) and the increase in new logging 'roads' running west from the highway. The report identifies new 'roads' approaching the Madre de Dios Territorial Reserve for indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation, in western Madre de Dios, and the Alto Purus National Park. This will also lead to a significant impact on biodiversity as loggers and those who follow not only take out major timber species but also hunt the wildlife while resident in the area.

For many years the Catholic Mission in Puerto Esperanza, on the Purus river, and political supporters have championed the construction of a road from Iñapari through this region. The establishment of these logging 'roads' only, potentially, prepares the ground for the construction of a more major road.



A new 'road' running off the Interoceanic highway © TReeS



Key

- = InterOceanic Highway
- = existing non-asphalt roads
- = proposed PE5S Amazon highway
- = proposed non-asphalt road

New road proposed through Madre de Dios

The possibility of a *carreterra marginal*, first proposed by President Belaunde in the early 1960s, along the eastern flank of the Andes to improve access to the Amazon region has again been raised. The latest proposal is for a 1,130kms road (PE-5S) that would run through Manu National Park, north to south, parallel to the Madre de Dios river. Manu National Park (1.7m hectares) is on the UNESCO World Heritage list as the ‘most biodiverse’ place on the planet. The road would then bisect the Interoceanic highway before cutting east across the Tambopata National Reserve and the Bahuaja-Sonene National Park to the Bolivian border.

Mining threats to Madre de Dios rivers

One of the first trips made out of Lima by President Kuczynski after his election was to P.Maldonado to discuss the issue of illegal mining and its impacts, and to try to come up with some radical solutions. The issue has been exacerbated by a Duke Global Health Institute preliminary report about levels of mercury in the inhabitants of 72 communities along the Madre de Dios river. High levels of mercury were found in those living along the Boca Manu to Boca Colorado section of the river, a major artisanal mining area. However, even higher levels were found in those communities within the Manu Biosphere Reserve. This may be because naturally occurring mercury in rainforest soils is being released by rising deforestation or those tested may have spent time downstream in more contaminated areas.

In January, Peru signed the Minamata Convention which legally binds Peru to a global treaty to control the use of mercury in artisanal and small-scale mining.

Manu National Park – the threats

UK journalist David Hill outlines 10 current / recent threats to the National Park -

www.theguardian.com/environment/andes-to-the-amazon/2017/mar/11/top-10-threats-most-biodiverse-place-on-earth



Explorers Inn © TReeS

Explorers Inn

Dr Max Gunther has retired and sold the Explorers Inn. The new owner is a Peruvian based in Cusco with various travel and leisure interests, including ownership of the new *terminal terrestre* (bus station) in Puerto Maldonado. He has appointed a manager - Carlos Aguilar Perez, an ex-manager of Cuzco Amazonico lodge and ex-head of the Ministry of Tourism, in Puerto Maldonado.

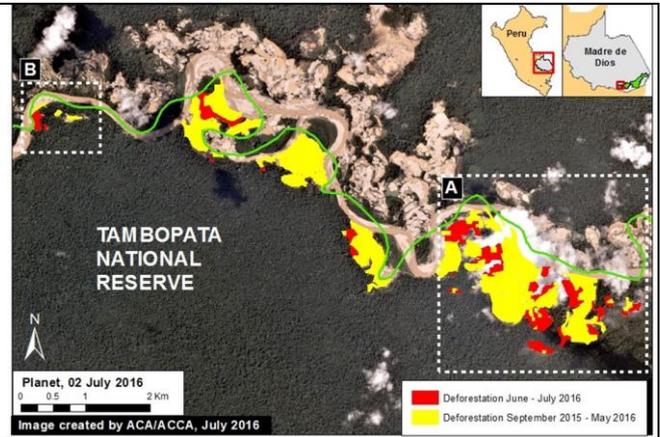
The lodge has been renovated and there is now a 42 metre viewing tower. The webpage and new brochure still promote the history and conservation credentials of the lodge. It is expected that the lodge will be more heavily promoted to Peruvian tourists now.

MAAP 39: Gold-mining deforestation within Tambopata National Reserve exceeds 350 hectares

Analysis of satellite imagery indicates that the deforestation due to illegal gold-mining activities within the Tambopata National Reserve exceeds 350 hectares since the initial invasion in late 2015.

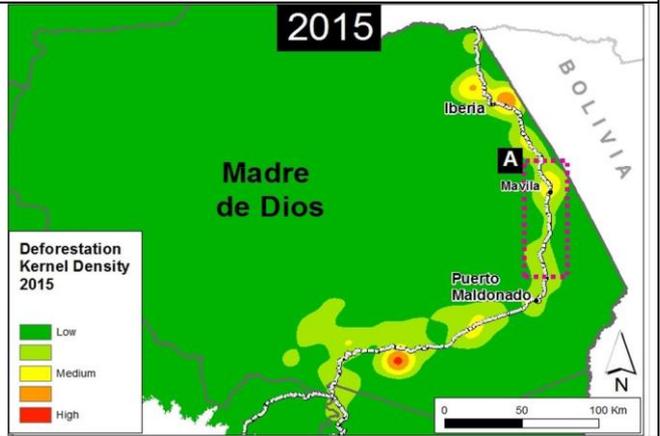
Although the rate of deforestation has decreased since April 2016, when the Peruvian government installed a permanent control post in the area, it is clear that the deforested area continues to expand.

In the image, the most recent deforestation (June & July 2016) is highlighted in red to emphasize the current deforestation fronts.



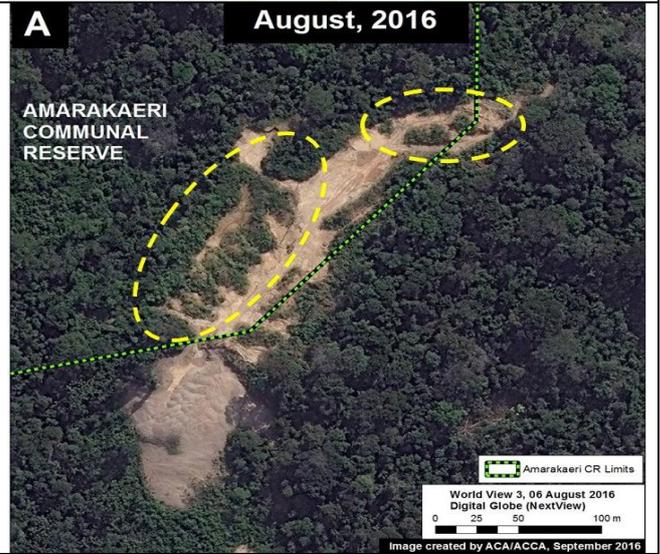
MAAP 42: Papaya plantations - new deforestation driver in Peruvian Amazon

MAAP report no.26, included a preliminary map of deforestation hotspots in the Peruvian Amazon for 2015. A medium-intensity hotspot located along the newly paved Interoceanic Highway in the eastern part of Madre de Dios has now been identified involving papaya plantations (See MAAP No.42). It is estimated that 204 hectares were deforested in 2015, a major increase relative to 2014. All of the papaya deforestation is small and about 90% of the observed deforestation is within areas zoned for legal agricultural activity but this is a growing trend in the region.



MAAP 44: Potential recuperation of illegal gold-mining area in Amarakaeri Communal Reserve

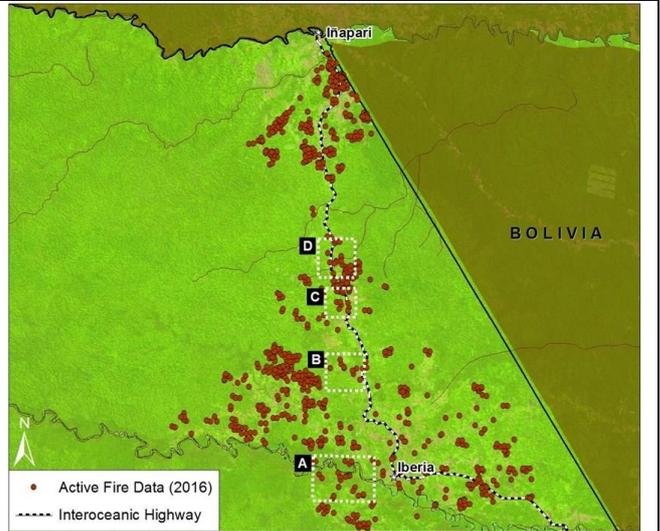
In June 2015, deforestation of 11 hectares in the Amarakaeri Communal Reserve due to a recent illegal gold-mining invasion was documented. The Reserve is an important protected area that is co-managed by indigenous communities and Peru's National Protected Areas Service (SERNANP). The Peruvian government, led by SERNANP, cracked down on the illegal mining activities and effectively halted the deforestation within that part of the Reserve. High-resolution satellite images now show an initial vegetation regrowth in the invaded area. This finding may represent good news regarding the Amazon's resilience to recover from destructive mining if it is stopped at an early stage. However, many questions and caveats remain regarding the nature of the regrowth and its long-term recovery.



MAAP 47: Fires degrade NE Madre de Dios

The Peruvian Amazon experienced an intense 2016 fire season due to one of its driest periods in decades. GLAD (Global Land Analysis & Discovery - <http://glad.umd.edu/alerts>) were highly effective in detecting deforestation in near real time and can also be used to evaluate alerts to detect fires in near real time. These fire alerts are based on the moderate resolution VIIRS (Visible Infra-red Imaging Radiometer Suite) sensor that detects heat sources and highlights areas where the temperature is significantly above normal.

By comparing these two types of alerts, a strong correlation between fires and forest loss was found along a stretch of the Interoceanic Highway (A-D) in north-eastern Madre de Dios between Iberia and Iñapari. Now the fires have spread outwards and are occurring well away from the Highway.



Return to Tambopata by Martin Butt

Last Autumn I was lucky enough to make a return visit to the Tambopata river where, 25 years earlier, I had lived for a year or so at Explorer's Inn as part of their Resident Naturalist program.

Captivated by the Peruvian Amazon I then went on to manage a sustainable agriculture project in the Ucayali region of Peru for a few years.

I had a feeling the trip would be bittersweet, so much has changed in the region in those years, and yet so much seemed familiar too; the vibrancy and magic of the rainforest, the morning greetings of the Titi monkeys and Red Howlers, the slow, steady pace of life on the riverside farms. We stayed at the wonderful El Gato Hospedaje a few hours upriver from Explorer's Inn, a few rustic cabins on the banks of the Tambopata run by the delightful Eduardo, Soledad and family. A couple times we prised ourselves out of bed for a pre-dawn walk only to bump into them half an hour down the trail coming the other way with a handful of freshly caught fish for our breakfast. The jungle day starts early for the locals. The forest around El Gato is magnificent, rich in plant and animal life, as good an example of ecotourism in action as I have seen.

I remember when I lived at Explorer's Inn feeling immersed in wilderness, surrounded on all sides as far as I could imagine. Not quite the same these days. Indeed we walked into El Gato from the Inter-oceanic highway that cleaves through the Amazon and passes through Puerto Maldonado. Four hours hiking through banana and papaya plantations and forest from road to river bank. Although much pristine forest remains you know the road and the subsistence farmers and miners that follow it are never far away.

The current scourge of the region is gold mining. Flying over the area on arrival my heart sank to see such vast areas along the Madre de Dios river stripped bare and turned over in search of gold dust. These are lawless areas, daily reports of murder, child prostitution and other brutalities among the estimated 50,000 miners makes the local and sometimes national, news. But nobody is moving very fast to curtail the illegal mining, the business is just too lucrative to those in power.

At the same time there are many in the region struggling against the odds to encourage more sustainable uses of the forest. Perhaps preeminent among them is Victor Zambrano (see TReeS News No.77), currently director of the Tambopata Reserved Zone. We were fortunate to be able to stay with him at his *casa de hospedaje* (Fundo Refugio Kerenda Homet) just 20 minutes outside

Puerto Maldonado and listen to him describe how he has dedicated much of his life to personally planting 25,000 trees on 30 hectares of previously barren cattle land. Twenty five years later you have to see the miracle of the forest he has created to believe it. Living proof of how well rainforest can recover given the opportunity. It is now the setting for an intensive education program for local schools and beyond. We stayed in one of the cabins Victor and Rosa have on their land for visitors. Only a few minutes away from the concrete jungle that Puerto Maldonado now is, yet we sat enjoying a serene and beautiful sunset over the Tambopata from our porch.

Closer to El Gato we visited another agroforestry project (Camino Verde, www.caminoverde.com), this one geared towards sustainable production of commercial timber, edible and medicinal species. This is quite a large, multifaceted project run by an American guy that has opportunities for longer term volunteers. I also heard of many local farmers experimenting with perennial crops such as cacao, *camucamu*, *nonni*, etc as an alternative to the usual slash and burn agriculture.

So yes, bittersweet the Tambopata rainforest glorious as ever but under increasingly fierce attack.

Martin was a RN at the Explorer's Inn in the late 1980s and then one of the participants in the TReeS expedition to the Upper Tambopata.in 1990.



In the Tambopata forest © M.Butt



Fundo Refugio Kerenda Homet entrance © M.Butt

TReeS small grants (Becas) program

The small grants programme is an important contribution to the career development of young Peruvian scientists who will, potentially, be researching, working in and promoting Amazonia for decades to come. TReeS funding assists them in gaining all important field work skills that may allow them, subsequently, to join other field research projects and conservation organisations. Over **50 grants** have been awarded over the last 10 years.

Only one grant was awarded in 2016 so last Autumn TReeS actively contacted those University departments from which most applicants have been received in the past. As a result a record number of thirteen applications were received this year which are currently being assessed.

Appeal: £25+ donations towards the **2017-18 grants programme**.

TReeS members support is hugely important in maintaining this programme which is now going to be badly affected along with all our other grants by the fall in the rate of exchange since the Brexit vote.

Beca 2016

***Mayra Sihuay** (UNAMAD) - '*Evaluación del incremento medio anual en diámetro de *Dipteryx odorata* (Aubl.) Willd. en parcelas permanentes de muestreo en Iberia*' - will investigate growth rates in a tree species with commercial uses by measuring current diameters and comparing to previous measurements.

TReeS Becas reports feedback

***Gildo Valero** (UNMSM) (2012)

'*Análisis de la morfología de la lengua Ese'ija y su relación con el conocimiento tradicional del bosque – clasificación y saberes de la piscifauna en el pueblo Ese'ija (Takana)*'. Gildo focused on the Ese'ija language relating to fish, which plays a major part in their diet. The Ese'ija have a very detailed lexicon for fish species and their characteristics. Many of the words are too detailed for there to be comparable words in Spanish and provide great detail about individual species. If this degree of detail exists for fish species then, presumably, a similar level of detail also exists for many other species/things. He also points out that the Ese'ija only had words for the numbers one and two ! They do not have words for numbers up to five but not for any larger numbers.

In a personal correspondence with TReeS, Gildo expressed his huge thanks for the grant which had caused him to change the direction of his studies and career. He now works for the Ministry of Education.

***Jesus Rojas** (UNAMAD)(2012) '*Garrapatas como potenciales vectores de *Leishmania* sp. en Madre de Dios*' – Jesus studied the DNA of 81 ticks of six different species found on the corpses of tapir and

TReeS Becas reports feedback continued

peccary. He found *leishmaniasis* present in one species of tick - a dog tick (*Rhipicephalus sanguineus*), suggesting that *leishmaniasis* could be transmitted by the tick. He strongly recommends that further studies are undertaken in this respect.

***Pedro Nascimento** (UNAMAD) (2013)

'*Determinación experimental de las propiedades termofísicas de 6 frutas amazónicas entre el rango de temperatura de 10°C a 100°C por el método de calorimetría de barrido diferencial y diseño de modelos matemáticos*' – Pedro investigated six fruits: *Copozú, Sinami, Ungurahui, Huasai, Pijuayo* and *Ubos* to determine the thermal properties of the fruit pulp at different temperatures which could aid the further commercialisation in various ways of these popular local fruits. With four of the fruits the results were similar but with the other two the results were much more varied.

***Reif Chavez** (UNMSM) (2012)

'*Evaluación de la sustentabilidad de la cuenca del río Madre de Dios entre 2007 y 2011*' - Reif studied eighteen indicators of sustainability of the Madre de Dios river basin with specific reference to the Water sustainability index and calculated changes in the WSI over a five year period. The results showed a decline in most environmental related measures but an improvement in most standard of living factors.

***Alejandro Portillo** (UNSAAC) (2013)

'*Concentración de mercurio en murcielagos de Madre de Dios*' – Alejandro studied mercury levels in bats trapped at two sites – one at the river Malinowsky/ Tambopata confluence guard post and the other 10kms from the gold-mining district of La Pampa on the Inter-oceanic highway. Fur samples were taken from a total of 168 individuals: 60 fruit-eaters, 10 insect eaters and 56 omnivores. The samples from Santa Rita showed the greatest concentrations. Overall, 22% of samples contained higher concentrations of mercury than recommended in human hair by the OMS but none exceeded the levels which have caused neurological conditions in small mammals.

Ese'ija rescate cultural project tapes

Copies of the Ese'ija Rescate project tapes converted in to digital format (on cds) have been handed over to FENAMAD. The tapes recorded traditional stories and chants in the three Ese'ija communities of Infierno, Palma Real and Sonene.

TReeS provided more blank cds and covers so that copies could be made for some of the participants – Juan Pesha, Miguel Pesha, Jose Mishaja (who wants to use them in the CN Infierno school), CN Infierno, Bahuaja Expeditions (who will use them with tourists visiting Centro Nape), COINBAMAD and AFIMAD. (Asociación Forestal Indígena de Madre de Dios).



The reforested plot adjoining the old ranch © TReeS



Forestry Technician Muñiz with the first fruits © TReeS

Reforestation project update

The saplings planted in the reforested ex-ranch adjoining the Bello Horizonte lodge are showing significant growth after two years with cacao, limon, orange and banana trees already producing significant amounts of fruit and some trees up to 4 metres tall. Many of the trees in the plot also look far healthier than a year ago. Some of the fruit has been consumed at the lodge while the rest has been used at the 'Gustitos de la cura' ice-cream parlour, in Puerto Maldonado. IIAP prepared 150 cocoa, 50 brazil-nut, 90 orange, 90 mandarin, 20 limon and 50 *copuazú* seedlings – a total of 450 - to complete the project. They have been planted to fill gaps in the plot where banana trees have died.

Some of the *camu-camu* seedlings planted in the *aguajal* have been removed and replanted to see if they would grow more successfully in other locations. They all had a new root mass close to the surface, indicating new growth and suggesting that they could be successfully transplanted to a new location. About half were replanted in shady conditions close to a small stream at the start of the trail in to the *aguajal* while the rest were planted near another small stream. Research suggests that they are more likely to grow successfully near running water.

Rainforest Foundation UK forest monitoring project

TReeS has granted some small-scale support to assist the start-up of a real-time forest threats monitoring project run by Rainforest Foundation UK.

To date the technical development of the appropriate applications and equipment to enhance real time monitoring technology and adapt it to indigenous communities has been completed. The equipment was selected and tested, and the real-time monitoring system was successfully tested in the field.

RFUK, FENAMAD and AIDSESP have developed illegality grids according to national and institutional frameworks. This has allowed the creation of a "form" within the data-base, as the basis of the monitoring exercises. The system is composed of hardware and software to support forest communities in collecting and transmitting data from non-networked areas to a centralised database where notifications are sent.

AIDSESP's forest advisor, Sr.B.Buendía has trained FENAMAD's Veeduría Forestal team on the implementation of Veedurias in communities and has shared the experience and lessons learned from other Veedurias Forestales. Sr.Buendía has also reviewed and advised the preparation of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between FENAMAD and the Regional Directorate of Forest and Wildlife which is expected to be signed soon. This MoU aims to facilitate reporting of illegal logging from FENAMAD with the use of the Real-Time Monitoring (RTM) system to the local authority.

Indigenous monitors have been trained in Puerto Maldonado and the community of Belgica. The workshops were organised by the Veeduría Forestal team and delivered to 21 monitors. Presentations and focus group dynamics were delivered by technical staff from OSINFOR, AIDSESP's forest advisor, the president and legal advisor of FENAMAD, and FENAMAD project coordinator. The main training themes were the new national forestry legal framework, indigenous territorial rights, monitoring of logging, and the use of RTM equipment. Monitors also had the opportunity to discuss the main threat to their community forests.

Appeal: £25+ donations towards offering further support to this project.



Aldo Soto of RFUK testing equipment in Puerto Luz © RFUK

Peru News

STOP PRESS - much of the Peruvian coast is currently being battered by the full impacts of El Niño, which look like being more severe than in any year since 1998 and, possibly, 1983 - the worst on record. Cities all along the coast of Peru from south of Lima to the far north have been affected by severe flooding and landslides. At least 85 people have died and significant damage has been done to transport links (the Panamerican highway and the central railway have been washed away in numerous places / 195 bridges destroyed), housing (15,000+ homeless) and infrastructure (water supply systems badly damaged). A state of emergency has been declared in 800 towns and cities.

President Kuczynski has found his first six months in office challenging as he attempts to get his legislation through Congress. His party holds only 18 of the 130 seats while Keiko Fujimori's Fuerza Popular, the main opposition, holds 72 seats. This has led to FP's less well-qualified candidates being appointed as the Head of the Central Reserve bank and Ombudsman. However, an initial focus has put 'culture' at the centre of many policies with several new initiatives announced.

Protests have continued around the country at major mines as locals complain about the impacts on their livelihoods and contamination. The Vice-President was sent to the Las Bambas mine after a protestor died and more recently PKK visited the huge Tia Maria mine.

Economic growth in 2016 reached 3.9% (INEI), slightly up on 2015. However, the figure was almost entirely accounted for by the mining sector and within that just a few copper mines accounted for most of the growth as Chinese demand recommenced. Due to El Niño damage the rate will be much lower this year.

The latest Asian-Pacific economic co-operation (APEC) summit was held in Lima, in mid-November. Representatives of the 21 members, including China and the USA attended as well as Mark Zuckerberg of Facebook. They discussed the Trans-Pacific partnership which aims to further integrate Asian and American markets through free trade deals. Peru supports the initiative and has 14 agreements but Pres.Trump has indicated that he will withdraw the USA from the TPP.

At the end of 2016 three major fires caused extensive damage in Lima suburbs. In one a pharmaceutical warehouse went up in flames, in another a fire at the luxury Larcomar shopping mall in Miraflores led to four deaths and, finally, one thousand Shipibo-Conibo people from the central jungle who had moved to the Lima in the 1990s during the civil war, lost their homes.

We are grateful to the Peru Support Group (PSG):

www.perusupportgroup.org

and David Hill: @DavidHillTweets & www.hilldavid.com for the sourcing of some details in TReeS News.

L.Col.Percy Fawcett and the Tambopata region

Lt.Col.Fawcett travelled down the Tambopata (Bahuaja) river and up the Heath (Sonene) river, on his first visit to South America in 1910, to help establish the Peruvian/Bolivian border. Fawcett returned to the upper Tambopata and Heath rivers in 1911 but all his subsequent South American trips were to Bolivia and Brazil. His travels are described in 'Exploration Fawcett' and suggest that the Tambopata was fly infested and inhabited by snakes of immense length

though there is, probably, a significant degree of exaggeration in his accounts. He undertook five further expeditions to the continent but disappeared on the last of them, in 1925, in Brazil.



The Lost City of Z - in cinemas from Friday 24th March

"Based on author David Grann's non-fiction bestseller, "The Lost City of Z" tells the incredible true story of British explorer Lt.Col.Percy Fawcett (Charlie Hunnam), who journeys into the Amazon at the dawn of the 20th century and discovers evidence of a previously unknown, advanced civilization that may have once inhabited the region. Despite being ridiculed by the scientific establishment who regard indigenous populations as "savages," the determined Fawcett — supported by his devoted wife (Sienna Miller), son (Tom Holland) and aide-de-camp (Robert Pattinson) — returns time and again to his beloved jungle in an attempt to prove his case, culminating in his mysterious disappearance in 1925. An epically scaled tale of courage and passion, told in writer/director James Gray's classic filmmaking style, "The Lost City of Z" is a stirring tribute to the exploratory spirit and a conflicted adventurer driven to the verge of obsession."

Read more at: <http://www.lostcityofzfilm.co.uk/>

TReeS Newsletter by email

Due to ever increasing postal charges, TReeS is now distributing the vast majority of newsletters by email. On this basis, if you have received this Newsletter by post and don't think we have your email address in our database, please email us at: treesuk1@gmail.com
Receiving the newsletter by post can still be requested.

TReeS Library: since June 2015, hard copies of documents/reports relating to Tambopata & Madre de Dios are no longer placed in the TReeS library. We will still list details of all new articles, documents and reports received/sighted in the newsletter (see below). Many of them can be traced via the internet while some directly linked to TReeS will be placed on the TReeS website and hard copies can be requested from TReeS for a suitable payment to cover p/copying and P&P.

Recently received documents and reports -

- '*Determinación experimental de las propiedades termofísicas de 6 frutas amazónicas entre el rango de temperatura de 10°C a 100°C por el método de calorimetría de barrido diferencial y diseño de modelos matemáticos*', P.Nascimento, TReeS Beca report (2016);

- '*Guía de hongos xilofagos mas communes de Madre de Dios*', Garcia M. et al (unpublished)(2015);

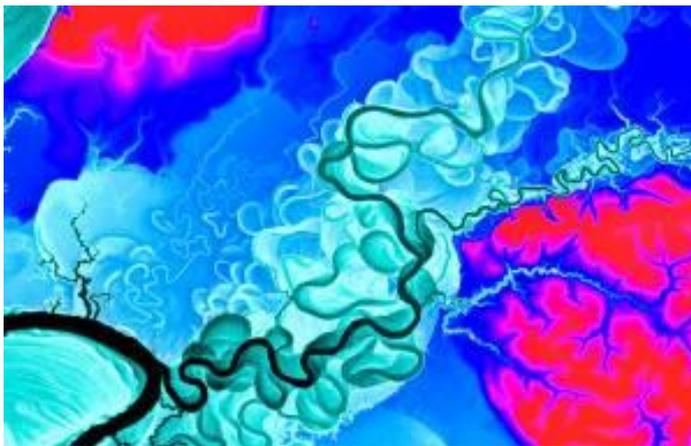
- '*Evaluación de la sustentabilidad de la cuenca del río Madre de Dios entre 2007 y 2011*', R.Chavez, TReeS Beca report (2016);

- '*Concentración de mercurio en murciélagos de Madre de Dios*', A.Portillo et al, TReeS Beca report (2016);

- '*Garrapatas como potenciales vectores de Leishmania sp. en Madre de Dios*', J.Rojas, TReeS Beca report (2016);

- '*Clasificación y saberes de la piscifauna en el pueblo Ese'ejá (Takana)*', G.Valera, TReeS Becas report (2015);

- '*MAAP Reports (Nos.39-55)*', MAAP (2016-17);



TReeS T-shirts

TReeS still has limited numbers available of the T-shirt featuring the Carnegie Scientific Institute (© Carnegie Airborne Observatory/Greg Asner) satellite image of the confluence of the La Torre and Tambopata rivers - see TReeS News No.76.

The T-shirt is available in Medium & Large sizes on a good quality, white cotton T-shirt.

Price: £12.00 each, including postage, or **£10** each for any 2, or more.

The 'Earth Warrior' (XL)(£9) and 'Rainforest to Desert' designs (M & L)(£10) are also in stock.

TReeS Membership

The basic TReeS membership rate is still just £15 / annum.

Membership is due on the 1st of **January** each year.

We would be most grateful if members could amend their standing orders, if necessary.

All cheques are payable to – 'TReeS'.

TReeS Membership:
£15 per annum.

TReeS contact details –

**P.O.Box 33153,
London NW3 4DR**

TReeS USA –

P.O.Box 842, Shasta Lake,
CA96019-0842, USA.

TReeS USA is run by Bud and Margaret Widdowson.

All members in Canada / the USA are requested to pay their annual membership via TReeS USA.

TReeS committee 2016-2017

Sally Edwards

John Forrest

Dr Helen Newing

Huma Pearce

Elizabeth Raine

Daniel Turner

Rebecca Warren

TReeS website

Details of **TReeS merchandise** can be found at the website:

www.tambopata.org.uk

If you would like to receive the TReeS Newsletter in future by email, please send a request to –

treesuk1@gmail.com

