# APF Net Curriculum 3 INternational dialogue on forestry issues

## **Lecture 5 General principles governing the negotiation process, negotiation in practice, and forest diplomacy**

## **Video 1**

## **Forest China (05) Nanjiabawa Virgin Forest**

## **TranscriptsDuration: 00:12:25**

(Male Narrator)

Spring comes late here. Winter lingers until April. A seedling of the Tongjiong spruce breaks through the ice and enters the world. The Tongjiong in the virgin forest of Nanjiabawa peak area, the highest point in the southeastern Tibetan plateau. With winter's departure, the highest forest in the world is about to welcome the warm humid front from the Indian Ocean. The Tongjiong dances in a westerly breeze. Tongjiong is a Tibentan name for the seedling of a spruce tree. While other trees reveal the age through growth rings, the spruce grows a new brunch every year. This Tongjiong has 3 branches, meaning it is 3 years old. The 3 year old Tongjiong is in the dozenal-associated meters tall, while spruces nearby are more than 60 meters tall. The spruce trees live on the high plateau of southeastern Tibet, between 2800 and 3800 meters above sea level. But tallest of them is 70 meters high and 2 meters in diameter. It's dark inside the forest. It is after all the densest spruce forest in the world. A distance of just a few meters separates the trees here, and as a result, each hectare of forest has approximately 3000 cubic meters of timber. The forest lies just below the alpine meadow, the meadow, as it extends upwards, reaches areas that are permanently covered in ice and snows. A river flows pass the spruces. When the river finds it's cross blocked by the eastern Himalayas, it turns northwards. Heatened moisture from the Indian Ocean travel along the Canyon, turning it into the warmest and most humid place on the plateau. The Tibentan plateau or the roof of the world is in fact the youngest region on the earth. 60,000,000 years ago, it was an area of planes, through several convulsions of the earth crust, Nanjiabawa was forced upwards at a rate of 3 cm a year. Eventually to become the highest peak in southeastern Tibet. The weather is becoming warmer and the waterfall descends from Nanjiabawa eventually to flow into the virgin forest. As the site of the midst, a golden eagle leaves its nest. The golden eagles' sudden dive terrifies the Tibentan snowcocks. They flee to Niguo Temple, deep inside the forest. Niguo, in Chinese means Crown, and this temple is very rare, standing as a daos at an altitude of 5000 meters. The mist passes over Niguo Temple and carries on deeper into the forest. At the base of a Tongjiong, the thick moss absorbs water from the mist. The mist softens the cutten layer on the Tongjiong's needle. The stoma slowly open and breathe in the humid atmosphere. The spruce's stoma located in its needles open and closes according to changes in the environment. They open to breathe in humid conditions and they close to save water when it's dry. The red deer leave the forest and begin moving to higher meadows. The alpine meadow lies at an altitude of 4400 meters. With time, the forest's edge has shifted, but the meadow remains as the extension of the forest. The reindeer is the second largest member of the deer family, only the moose is bigger. A fully grown reindeer can weigh as much as 250 kg. They travel between forests and meadows, the seasons change. In winter when the meadow is covered in snow, they look for food in the forest. And when spring comes, they return to the meadow. Shiya is an adult who has been pregnant throughout the winter. Very soon she will give birth. Shiya leaves the other deer and seeks out someplace private to give birth. The reindeer is by nature of a gregarious creature. And it's only during delievery that the female would be along. And so a tiny reindeer enters the world. Shiya and Shi are names for female and young reindeer in Tibet. It's essential after giving birth for Shiya to eat. There is not only encouraging her lactate, but also retell of her child smell which might otherwise attract enemies. Not long after the delivery, Shiya leaves her baby to go and search the food. She is dried by the wind and soon covered with flix. When it hides among the flowers, it is hard for his enemies to see him. The first thing the young reindeer sees of the world is the thick virgin forest.