

From: [FLNR Old Growth BC FLNR:EX](#)
To: [Old Growth Strategic Review](#)
Subject: FW: Stop allowing removal of Old Growth Forests and Clear cutting of trees
Date: Tuesday, December 10, 2019 6:48:03 AM
Attachments: [ATT00001.htm](#)
[ATT00002.htm](#)
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[Old Growth Clearcut screenshots for slideshow s.m4v](#)
[ATT00005.htm](#)
[Transcript for How Trees Talk to Each Other.pdf](#)
[ATT00006.htm](#)

From: Bharbara G <bharbara.gudmundson@gmail.com>
Sent: December 6, 2019 9:26 PM
To: FLNR Old Growth BC FLNR:EX <Oldgrowthbc@gov.bc.ca>
Subject: Stop allowing removal of Old Growth Forests and Clear cutting of trees

As I was provided with an email address that was incorrect I am resending this letter using another email address for the Panel addressing Old Growth Forests

Barbara Gudmundson
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To the Panel addressing Old Growth Forests;

Due to age and disabilities I am not able to travel to your hearings so my statements and concerns are in this letter.

I watched a television show years ago and it taught me something very important. I had always believed that trees, flowers and plants had no feelings or thought processes. In this film, plants were put into a bare room with only speakers. In the first part classical music was played through the speakers and the plants moved toward the speaker. I watched this happen during a speeded up video clip. In the second part heavy metal music was played through the speakers and the plants moved away from the speakers. I watched this happen during a speeded up video clip. This showed me that plants have ability to like or dislike specific sounds. They have the ability to collectively move when made uncomfortable, in an attempt to remove the discomfort.

When I searched on line I found this article about that video.

<https://www.gardenguides.com/13428302-how-do-plants-react-to-classical-music.html>

“In 1973, Dorothy Retallack published a book titled, “The Sound of Music and Plants.” In her experiments, Retallack subjected different groups of plants to various types of music and sounds. In her experiments, she found that soothing music resulted in healthier plants and better growth, whereas music that was more lively and percussive in nature turned the plants away from the speakers. For instance, orchestral renditions of rock songs caused the plants to move toward the speakers but the

original recordings of the same songs caused the plants to move away. In another experiment, classical Northern Indian music, featuring sitars and tabla, and Bach organ music were played and, while the plants liked both types of music, they seemed to prefer the Indian music. In yet another experiment, she found that modern, dissonant classical music was preferred over rock music, though the plants reacted negatively to both."

What this film showed me in the mid 1970's was that plants can feel and they can react to likes and dislikes. I wasn't sure how they do it but I watched while it was being done. It is more thoroughly explained by Suzanne Simard in her article *How Trees Talk To Each Other*, that I have added later in this letter using the transcript attached .

Trees in the Forest are Social Beings

<https://www.treehugger.com/natural-sciences/trees-forest-are-social-beings.html>

As Dr. Seuss' tree-loving Lorax says, "I speak for the trees. I speak for the trees for the trees have no tongues." And now trees have found another articulate spokesperson working in the German forest. From counting and learning to communicate and care for each other, the secret lives of trees are wildly deep and complex.

"They can count, learn and remember; nurse sick neighbours; warn each other of danger by sending electrical signals across a fungal network known as the 'Wood Wide Web' – and, for reasons unknown, keep the ancient stumps of long-felled companions alive for centuries by feeding them a sugar solution through their roots."

These are just a few of the secrets that Peter Wohlleben, a German forest ranger and best-selling author, has learned about trees.

"These trees are friends. You see how the thick branches point away from each other? That's so they don't block their buddy's light."

"Sometimes," he adds, "pairs like this are so interconnected at the roots that when one tree dies, the other one dies, too."

From counting and learning to communicate and care for each other, the secret lives of trees are wildly deep and complex.

"They can count, learn and remember; nurse sick neighbours; warn each other of danger by sending electrical signals across a fungal network known as the 'Wood Wide Web' – and, for reasons unknown, keep the ancient stumps of long-felled companions alive for centuries by feeding them a sugar solution through their roots."

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When clearcutting occurs the fungal network is destroyed and the actions of feeding felled companions by providing them with a sugar solution through their roots to keep the ancient stumps of long-felled companions alive is destroyed. This cannot be allowed to continue.