

Delivery of resources in Bolívar to strengthen the forest industry

MINEC RETURNS THE WOOD TO THE PEOPLE SO THAT IT REACHES NEIGHBORHOODS AND COMMUNES



Upata will become the first epicenter of wood. Photo: Minec

The Minister of People's Power for Ecosocialism, Josué Lorca, delivered to 20 carpenters from Upata, resources for the operation of downstream forest industries of the more than 250 that will be delivered in Bolívar within the framework of the day that began at the national level.

He stressed that the day is part of the strengthening and re-launch of engine No. 11 of the Bolivarian Economic Agenda,

"which comes to fulfill the dreams of our commander Hugo Chávez, to return the wood to the people, so that it reaches the neighborhoods and communes, thus we leverage the new eco-socialist Venezuela (...) at this time we delivered the first 20 adjustments to all the carpentry and sawmills and forestry industries in Upata, in addition to the more than 250 that we will deliver in the entity."

The act, which constitutes the beginning

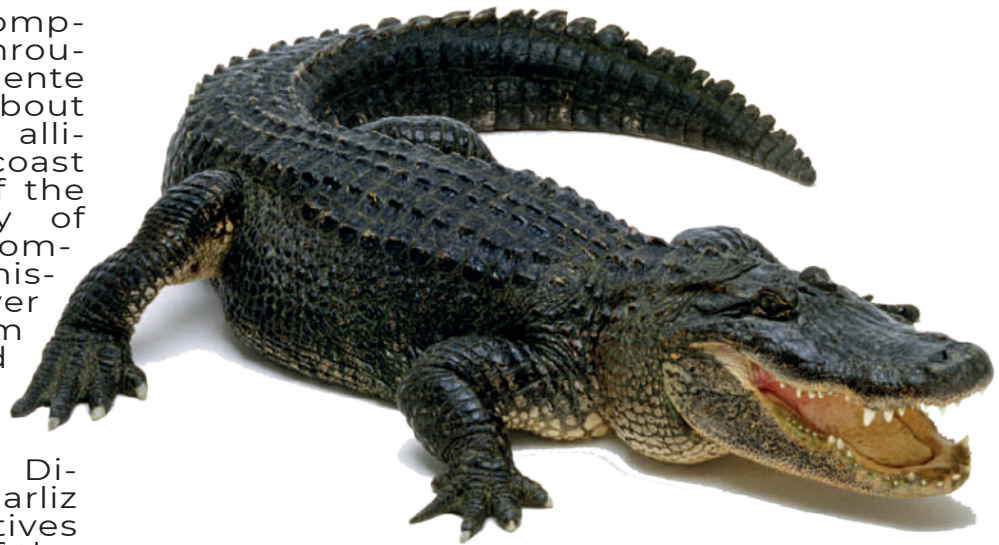
of the National Days of Adaptation of Forest Industries, seeks the sustainable management of natural forests, plantations and forest reserves, under an economic, productive and Ecosocialist model, which considers the ecological, geographical, social, cultural and technological realities.

MINEC ATTENDED COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE PRESENCE OF CROCODILES ON THE COAST IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF BRIÓN

In response to complaints received through 0800Ambiente (0800-26243683), about the presence of alligators from the coast in Carenero Bay of the Brión municipality of Miranda state, a commission of the Ministry of Popular Power for Ecosocialism (Minec), inspected area.

The inspectors, led by the director of Biological Diversity of Minec, Carliz Díaz, representatives of the Captaincy of the Port of Carenero, the National Institute of Aquatic Spaces (INEA) and spokespersons for the Popular Power, toured the area of the alleged sighting without results.

In this regard, Díaz stated that in the Miranda coasts you can see the coastal caiman (*Crocodylus acutus*), one of the two types of crocodiles that inhabit Venezuela whose distribution extends from the south of the Florida peninsula in the



United States, to Mexico along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Central America (Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela).

"In Venezuela, the coastal caiman can be found in the coastal areas of our country in rivers, lagoons and mangroves in the states of Zulia, Falcón, Aragua, and even the state of Miranda", he indicated.

Likewise, Díaz pointed out that the species called Caimán de la Costa has always been pre-

sent in the Barlovento bays, being found in greater proportion in the Laguna de Tacarigua National Park located east of Miranda, which comprises a permanent coastal lagoon, separated from the sea by a shoal or coastal barrier, that is, there are no limits for the caiman to move freely from the Miranda coast and return to the shoal, as it is its natural range.

"If you visit the coasts of Miranda, it is very likely that you will be able to spot one or more alligators from the coast as it is their natural habitat of distribution. If this is the case, please inform the authorities. The Minec puts at your disposal the 0800Ambiente (0800-26243683) and all its Territorial Units", he assured.



MINEC PROJECTED THE DOCUMENTARY "BREAKING BOUNDARIES"



Science to understand the crisis of the planet. Photos: Netflix

In the continuation of the cycle "Tuesday of cineforos", the Ministry of Popular Power for Ecosocialism (MINEC), screened in the vicinity of the institution in Plaza Caracas, the documentary "Breaking the limits: The science of our planet."

"We screened this documentary called 'Breaking the limits' that presents us with the difficulties that the

world, our Pachamama, is experiencing in terms of climate change, loss of biodiversity and the global effects that have resulted from the growth of the predatory capitalist economic model," he said. the general director of training for Ecosocialism at MINEC, Jesús Méndez.

He assured that the weekly days of projections of documentary

pieces related to environmental issues, are to raise awareness and disseminate aspects inherent to the ecologist field, which shows that climate change is everyone's responsibility.





TÁCHIRA HAS A NEW COMMUNITY NURSERY

UTEC Táchira delivers supplies and inaugurates the first Community Nursery in the entity, in alliance with the Campi Amigos Community Council, located in the Gallardín Parte Baja urbanization, Amenodoro Rangel Lamus parish in the Cárdenas municipality.

The activity was developed with the participation of the director of the Territorial Unit of Ecosocialism (UTEC) Táchira, Juan Diego Ramírez, regional director of the Ministry of Popular Power for the Communes, Mónica Zambrano, together

with the coordinators of Misión Árbol, Jesús Amado, CONARE, Mariano Carrillo and CEGA Tcnel. Juan Salamanca, along with candidates for councilors of the Cárdenas Municipality under the direction of the deputy and candidate for governor Freddy Bernal and the candidate for Mayor Martha Gallo, together with the eco-socialist labor force, comuneros and organized Popular Power.

The head of Ecosocialism in the state highlighted "this Community Nursery is part of the more than 300 that the Ministry plans to inau-

gurate next year, which will contribute 10,000 plants to the national goal, which plans to produce an estimated 3,000,000 of plants including forest, fruit, ornamental and medicinal species".

During the activity, the opening ribbon was cut, the production alliance was signed and the supplies were delivered, ending with the authorities' tour of the new nursery facilities.



MINEC ZULIA AND GNB DEVELOPED CONVERSATORY ON THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CARIBBEAN SEA FOR VENEZUELA



In the context of the commemoration of World Seas Day, the Ministry of Popular Power for Ecosocialism (MINEC), through the Ecosocialist Territorial Unit (UTEC) in Zulia, held a discussion on the importance of the Caribbean Sea for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

The talk was held at the headquarters of the Training School of the Bolivarian National Guard (GNB) located in the Punta Gorda parish of the Cabimas municipality and was addressed to the students of the aforementioned institution.

The activity was led by the head of the Ecosocialist Training Program of the UTEC-Zulia, Ameris González.

González received the support of the State Coordination of Envi-

ronmental Nursery (CEGA-Zulia) and a representative of the Public Ministry (MP), for the exposition to the 160 future GNB officials.

The assistants debated on the aquatic surface that Venezuela has within the Caribbean Sea, its present environmental, socio-cultural and economic aspects, and the organisms and institutions that together with the MINEC have the responsibility of ensuring the protection and conservation of the maritime extension.

In this regard, González said that "if we do not know what we have, how are we going to defend and take care of it, and if we do not know where we are, how are we going to know where we are going".

190 PLANTS CONTRIBUTE TO THE REFORESTATION OF THE JARILLO

The UTEC Miranda, together with the work force of Mission Arbol and the Civil Body of Park Rangers, carried out the transfer of 190 plants, from the nursery of Mission Arbol in Los Nuevos Teques to the park ranger station Quebrada Honda del Jarillo to carry out reforestation of the Jarillo area.

This park is very important for the Metropolitan Area of Caracas, because from there the Macarao River is born, supplier of drinking water for the Macarao and Caricuao parishes, as well as the sources of the El Jarillo River and the Agua Fría stream that benefit the Altos Mirandinos.



AFTER THE VOLCANO: HOW AND WHEN WE WILL RECOVER WHAT HAS DESTROYED LA PALMA ERUPTION

On September 1, 1730, the land opened up at Timanfaya and a huge mountain rose out of nowhere. That volcanic eruption lasted six years and devastated almost a quarter of the island of Lanzarote. Tingafa, Montaña Blanca, Maretas, Santa Catalina, Jaretas, San Juan, Peña de Plomos, Testeina and Rodeos; that is, a total of nine southern hamlets were swept off the face of the Earth and all of Lanzarote suffered an intense rain of ash and lapilli that lasted for months. Faced with the gruesome spectacle, despair and fear, many islanders took refuge on other islands.

Lanzarote had about 5,000 inhabitants at that time: this could mean the end of the settlements on the island. However, in the next 38 years and driven by the amount of nutrients that said lapilli has, the population multiplied by two and the island economy soared. It went from being a mere cereal producer to becoming an orchard

full of all kinds of fruits, vegetables and the famous malvasia wine.

As the famous cyberpunk theorist David de Ugarte said, the great lesson that the end of the Cold War and its "nuclear panic" left us is that the end of the world does not exist, that there is always an after. What will the post-Palma volcano look like? How do you rebuild everything after the monster's wrath?

Against the desolation of the volcano

The truth is that after the destruction of the volcano what comes is desolation: the badlands, the impractical rocky extensions that the lava leaves when it solidifies. In a natural way, nature recovers the territories lost by the destruction of the volcano. However, depending on the climatic conditions, the badlands can take a long time to become fertile again. While, after the 1991 eruption, the nature (and the

population) around the Pinatubo has almost completely recovered and there are Hawaiian volcanoes perfectly integrated into the economy of the North American state, Icelandic volcanoes need a little more time to develop the first green buds.

This does not mean that, as with the explosive phase, we cannot do anything. Human beings have been living with volcanic activity for a long time and that has allowed us to put our creativity into practice. Precisely after the eruption of 1730, the newly appointed Bishop of the Canary Islands, Pedro Manuel Dávila y Cárdenas, traveled to Lanzarote on behalf of Felipe V to examine the magnitude of the disaster.



saster. It was he who implemented an active policy to take advantage of the ash and lapilli to rebuild the island's agriculture. An idea that spread to the rest of the archipelago and the world.

However, it is there better than anywhere where La Geria shows its full potential. Farmers dug out cones in the ash layer to make

the plants

more easily rooted in the

volcano-stiff

ened soil,

while

the top

layer of

lapilli

reduced

evapo-

trans-

piration.

The biggest

problem is that

all this happens

(will happen) in the vicinity of the lava flows.

But what will happen

to the affected land?

Can we recover the

badlands? When

and how will we

do it?

This is how we will recover the bad lands

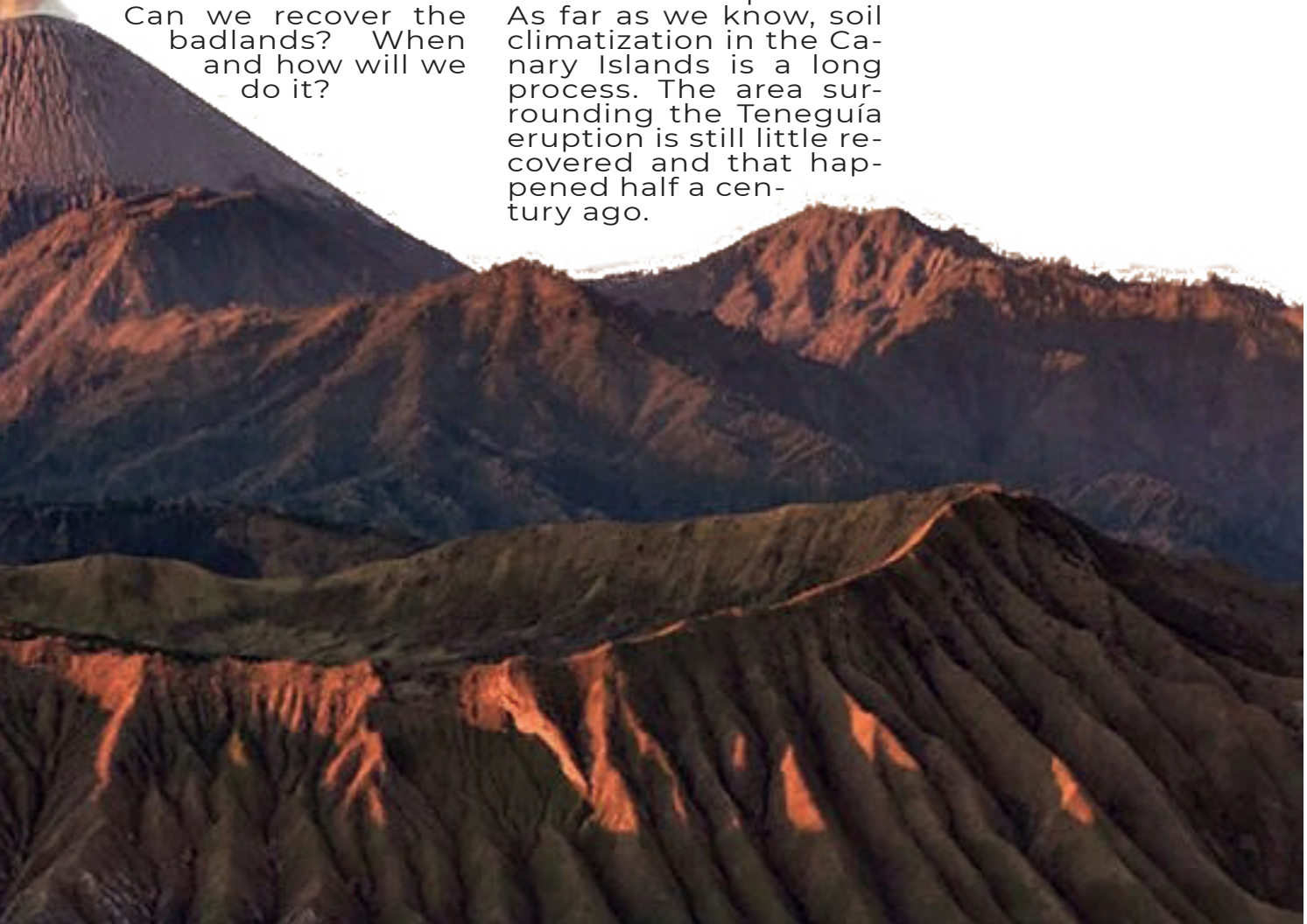
If we look at places like Hawaii or Iceland that suffer from these problems more frequently, we will see that the first thing that is done is to recover the infrastructure. It is not an easy process because, although the surface of the casting cools quickly, the interior remains at high temperatures for a long time and, as Joan Martí Mollist, coordinator of the Barcelona Volcanology Group, explained, rebuilding roads, water pipes and electrical installations it can be dangerous for months or even years.

Houses, buildings and civil life in general, to the extent that they often need a greater mobilization of land, will be delayed even more in time. The other big question concerns the terrain. When can it be cultivated again? When will the banana industry recover? The answer is complicated. As far as we know, soil climatization in the Canary Islands is a long process. The area surrounding the Teneguía eruption is still little recovered and that happened half a century ago.

However, in recent years "an attempt has been made to recover the land by working it mechanically, moving the soil from another part of the island or placing water at an artificial level as irrigation." That is, trying to accelerate the natural process of soil weathering through technology. However, we don't have many guarantees that it will work. As volcanic eruptions remain rare occurrences, it is difficult to experiment with new approaches and evaluate their effectiveness. La Palma will be, in this sense, one of the world's recovery laboratories.

Be that as it may, there are many things that neither technology nor time will be able to recover. That is the true magnitude of the tragedy.

Source: Xacata.com

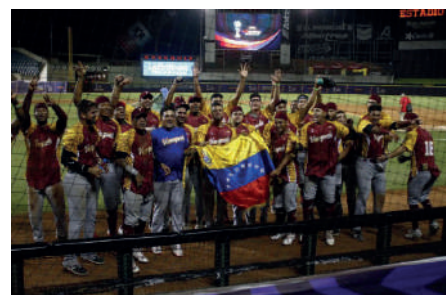


UPDATE WITH NICOLÁS

@NicolasMaduro
03/10/2021

Venezuela dresses in Gold, in the 3rd Under 23 Baseball World Cup, with a deserved victory that exalts our country.

Boys are great and have managed to conquer a world title by beating Mexico in the final, from my heart CONGRATULATIONS! VENEZUELA CHAMPION!



@NicolasMaduro
02/10/2021

The immortal leaders Hugo Chávez and Aristóbulo Istúriz, created the "Plan Liceo Bolivariano", to offer our young people a transforming and quality educational model. 17 years later, with principles and values, we continue to forge the future of Venezuela. Long live the Homeland!



@NicolasMaduro
01/10/2021

Alert, Alert to the FANB! October will be the month of the activation of the Bolivarian Shield 2021 "200 years of the Battle of Carabobo". To strengthen the muscle, the thinking, the aim and the capacity of deployment; it is essential in military tasks. Always Alerts!

