

Reconciling a Wounded Planet

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“For by Him all things were created, both in the heavens and on earth, visible and invisible. Whether thrones or dominions or rulers or authorities – all things have been created by Him and for Him.” Colossians 1: 16.

An aerial photograph of a rural landscape. The background shows a patchwork of agricultural fields in various shades of brown, tan, and light green, separated by thin lines representing roads or field boundaries. In the foreground, a large, dark green tree with a thick trunk and dense foliage is partially visible, its branches extending across the lower portion of the frame. The overall scene is captured from a high angle, looking down on the land.

THE NEEDS FOR RECONCILIATION

1. LOSS OF SOIL AND WATER

2. LOSS OF FORESTS



3. LOSS OF OCEANS and RIVERS

Through the Gyre

The infographic 'Through the Gyre' illustrates the Great Pacific Garbage Patch, a massive accumulation of plastic waste in the North Pacific Ocean. It features a central, colorful, swirling map of the gyre, surrounded by various text blocks and icons. The text includes information about the size of the gyre (1.6 million square kilometers), the amount of plastic waste (130,000 tons), and the impact on marine life. A small world map in the top right corner highlights the location of the gyre in the Pacific Ocean.

Size
The Great Pacific Garbage Patch is 1.6 million square kilometers (620,000 square miles) in size, the same size as the United States.

Amount
The Great Pacific Garbage Patch contains 130,000 tons of plastic waste, the equivalent of 100 million plastic bottles.

Impact
The Great Pacific Garbage Patch is a major threat to marine life. It is estimated that 100,000 birds and 100,000 marine mammals die each year as a result of ingesting plastic waste.

Causes
The Great Pacific Garbage Patch is caused by plastic waste that is thrown away on land and ends up in the ocean. It is also caused by plastic waste that is dumped at sea.

Solutions
There are several ways to reduce the amount of plastic waste that ends up in the ocean. These include recycling, reusing, and reducing the amount of plastic we use.





4. LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY





A drying climate killed the golden toad of Costa Rica

An aerial photograph of a large tropical cyclone, showing a well-defined eye and spiral cloud bands over a dark blue ocean. The text "5. CLIMATE CHANGE" is overlaid in the center of the image.

5. CLIMATE CHANGE





Peterborough, May 2015



The background of the slide is a vibrant, close-up photograph of a meadow. It is filled with tall green grasses and a variety of wildflowers. The most prominent are purple thistles with their characteristic spiky heads, interspersed with smaller yellow wildflowers. The scene is bright and natural, suggesting a healthy, restored ecosystem.

The transformation of Sacrewell Farm, Peterborough

500 acres, flat, good soil

Worn out by previous management, hedges removed, low yield

Acquired by Riverford Organic Farms

Restoration by grass/clover leys, planting hedgerows and orchard

Productivity and biodiversity restored

RSPB bird count of 70 species





Amaranth – leaf and cereal crop



The Aymara nation









For six years you shall sow your land and gather in its yield; but the seventh year you shall let it rest and lie fallow, so that the poor of your people may eat; and what they leave the wild animals may eat. You shall do this with your vineyard, and with your



Exodus 23: 10-11

FUTURE in Lyme Bay

"The groundbreaking conservation and management initiative now under way in Lyme Bay is likely to be a sign of things to come in fisheries management".

- Fishing News

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SCIENCE in Lyme Bay

We are funding a major scientific study by the University of Plymouth, which seeks to quantify the amount of sustainable fishing the Lyme Bay reefs can withstand.

[Read More](#)



Lyme Bay

Fisheries and
Conservation Reserve