



JAMES WILD

O N E W I L D

10 OCTOBER - 21 NOVEMBER 2019



I am incredibly excited and proud to be presenting my collection of bronze sculpture at my first major exhibition, O N E W I L D. The exhibition showcases a range of vulnerable and critically endangered species sculpted from the untameable medium of scrap metal and then cast in bronze.

I started sculpting in 2009 and in the last 10 years a lot has changed, not least the amount we know about man's impact on planet earth. I, like many others, have always been drawn to the wild stretches of the planet, both on a personal level as well as a creative one. The idea that these beautiful and pure sites around the world and the creatures that inhabit them are threatened to the point of extinction is a horrific prospect.

This was the inception point of O N E W I L D, an exhibition of sculpture that captures the essence of these wild places, tells the story of the animals and habitats today, the work that is being done to prevent extinction and completing the circle with **20% of each sculpture sold going to Fauna and Flora International (FFI)**. Fauna and Flora International's charity number (1011102). Fauna and Flora International (FFI) is the world's oldest international wildlife conservation organisation. Its focus is on protecting biodiversity, which underpins the healthy ecosystems that are critical for the life-support system that humans and all other species rely on. I am immensely proud that O N E W I L D is in aid of the pioneering work of Fauna and Flora International (FFI) and to be working with them to tell the stories of these animals and the habitats in which they live.

My creative ambition for my sculpture is for it to act as a portal to reconnect and consider the wild. In a world where people grow further away from the nature, I want my work to tell a story of a moment and story in the wild. An amalgamation of waste metal worked into a raw, natural life force with a personality and spirit. My recognisable style comes through a tolerance and ability for making mistakes, every sculpture contains thousands of them. Every sculpture wears the scars from the punch of hammers, the cuts from grinders and the searing temperatures from the welder. Scrap metal is a wonderfully diverse medium and I've always loved the contrast of seeing everyday waste scrap that is built up and worked into a pure, characterful wild animal.

"The greatest threat to our planet is the belief that someone else will save it" Robert Swan OBE

— *Jamie Wild*

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MAN OF THE FOREST

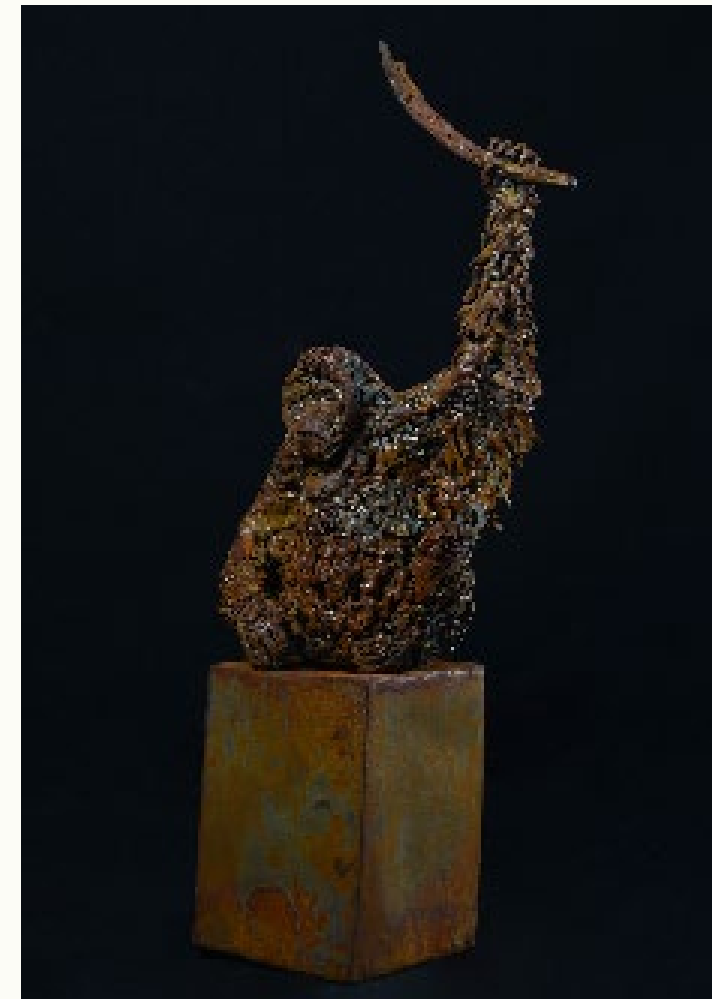
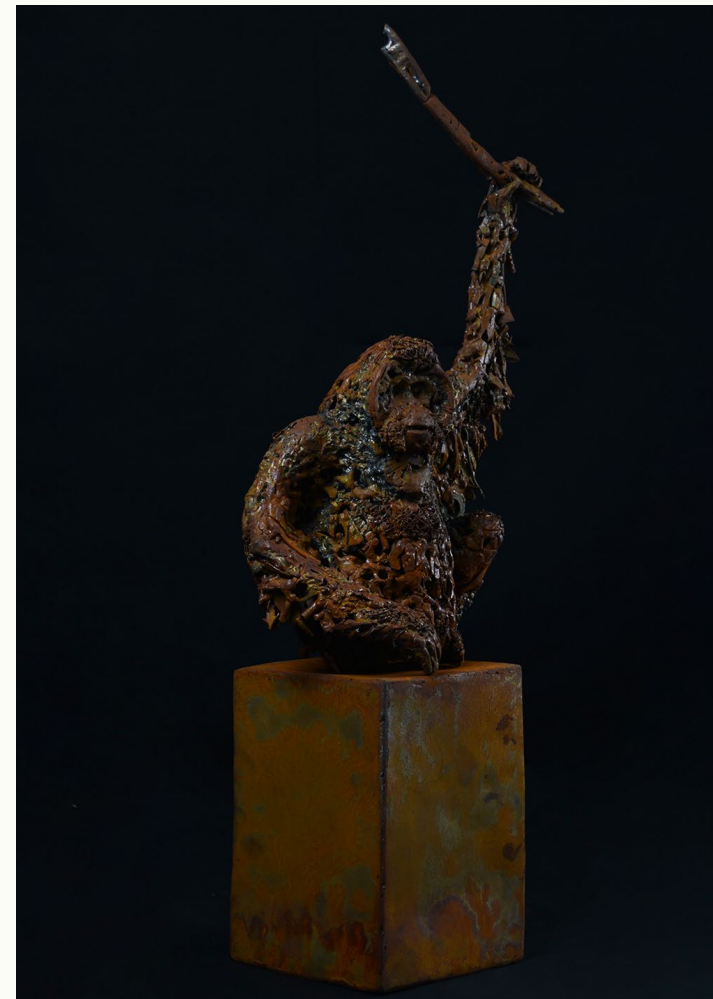
Sumatran Orangutan

2019 | *Edition of 12* | 27 x 15 x 68cm | £3750

Forests contain the overwhelming majority of life on Earth, including a staggering 80% of the planet's terrestrial species. As the global human population grows, increasingly vast areas of forest are being lost to agricultural conversion, urbanisation, timber extraction and other forms of commercial exploitation. Agriculture uses a staggering 40% of the world's land area and is responsible for 70% of global freshwater withdrawals.

Ensuring sustainable food production in the context of human population growth and climate change is therefore one of conservation's greatest challenges. In West Kalimantan, FFI has been involved in orangutan and peatland conservation projects since the 1990s. FFI has conducted High Conservation Value (HCV) assessments in palm oil concessions within these landscapes in order to safeguard important community forests from conversion to palm oil plantations and other development.

We are now working with a number of national companies to help implement their HCV management plans in order to ensure that these values are maintained.







THE WORLD'S TOP DOG

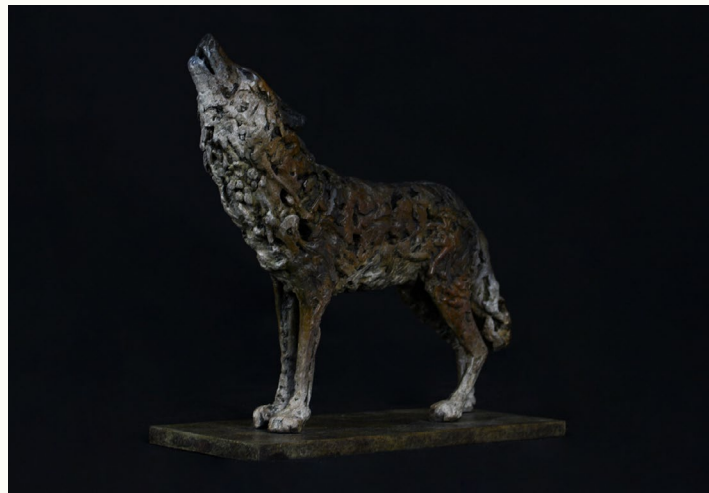
Grey Wolf

2019 | *Edition of 12* | *HOWL* 28 x 10.5 x 24cm | *PROWL* 33 x 10.5 x 16.5cm | £2250

Wolves are severely threatened across many parts of their range, especially in Europe. Wolves have faced centuries of persecution by humans throughout their range, and as a result, are now restricted to two thirds of their original territory. In some countries, such as Romania, human encroachment on traditional wolf territory as a result of agricultural expansion, for example, is re-igniting conflict between people and wolves, and making their fragmented European populations even more vulnerable.

The conservation of the grey wolf is dependent on humanity's ability to coexist with this species. The grey wolf was historically the most widely distributed terrestrial mammal, but deliberate killing of wolves and complete extermination of some populations have reduced the overall range of the species by one third. FFI is working to facilitate co-existence in some of the last remaining European strongholds of the grey wolf.

In Romania, with the support of our partners, we are using strategic land purchase to protect vital wolf habitat by reducing further development and expansion of agriculture and deforestation, in order to ensure that the remaining wolf populations are left in peace. FFI is also working directly with farmers to facilitate coexistence. By providing electric fences and Carpathian sheepdog puppies, they are helping them to keep wolves at bay and reduce the number of incidences of livestock predation.





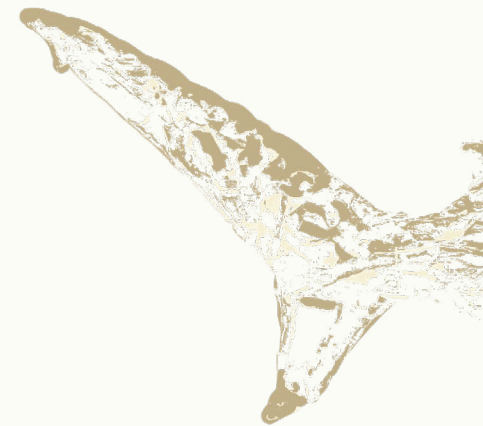
DANGEROUS WATERS Hammerhead Shark

2019 | *Edition of 12* | 71 x 20 x 59cm | £4900

Ocean health is inextricably linked to the health of our planet. We forget the hundreds of thousands of years of evolution that have intertwined the fate of all marine life into one very complex, very sensitive, web. As apex predators, sharks are responsible for orchestrating the dynamics of much of the marine life that sits lower in the food chain. If sharks disappear, the finely tuned oceanic network plunges into chaos – and that's exactly the way things are going.

Hunting for meat and fins, accidental by-catch and habitat loss are pushing sharks further towards the brink of extinction, and this has serious implications not only for the sharks themselves, but also for the wider marine environment. Despite its remote location off the west coast of Africa, Cape Verde is not immune from these pressures. Here, the main threat to sharks is overfishing – along with coastal development destroying feeding and nursing grounds, and booming tourism bringing more boats and increasing marine pollution.

A limited number of refuges still remain, however, in which sharks can find safe forage and breeding sites. One such sanctuary is the island of Brava, where FFI has been working since 2017 to shield whale sharks, tiger sharks and highly threatened hammerhead sharks from the pressures that have afflicted them elsewhere in Cape Verde. Our outreach work so far, in partnership with local conservation organisation, Biflores, has been very successful in changing fishers' attitudes towards sharks – in almost all cases, reversing their negative opinions completely.





THE SOURCE

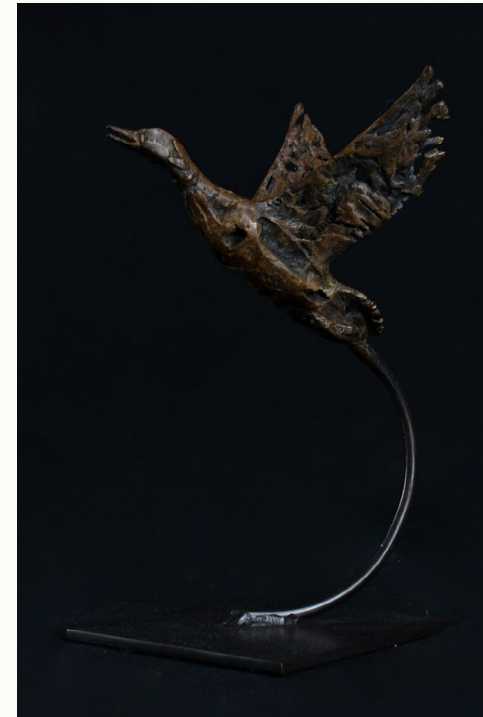
Mallard

2018 | *Edition of 12* | *RISE 16 x 16 x 28cm* | *CIRCLE 24 x 24 x 22cm* | *ALIGHT 19 x 13.5 x 23cm* | £1950

FFI has been at the forefront of addressing threats from microplastics. The world is not only allowing larger rubbish to flow unhindered into our seas, but we are also specifically sending microplastics down our drains and straight to the marine environment. These microplastics are of a size that can immediately be eaten by animals at the bottom of the food chain.

To date, we have focused both on the use of plastic microbeads in cosmetic products, such as facial scrubs, and on other sources of microplastic pollution, such as the accidental spillage of raw plastic pellets (also known as nurdles). FFI's experts provided advice at a UK government committee hearing on the issue of microbeads and we played a leading role in campaigning for a ban on microplastic ingredients. In 2017, the UK government formally announced that the ban would go ahead, and has specifically agreed to follow a number of FFI's key recommendations to ensure that the ban will be one of the strongest in the world.

In Scotland, FFI are helping to address growing concerns about plastic pollution as well as the management of Scottish seas, which support an astonishing 8,500 animal and plant species and 43% of all seabirds breeding in EU countries. With support and advice from FFI, a number of local communities in Scotland are actively involved in promoting the values of marine protected areas. These include the community of Arran, which, through a local NGO (COAST), established the first and only community-managed no-take zone in UK waters, and the community of Fair Isle, which recently succeeded in gaining protection for its surrounding waters.







MODERN DAY MAMMOTH

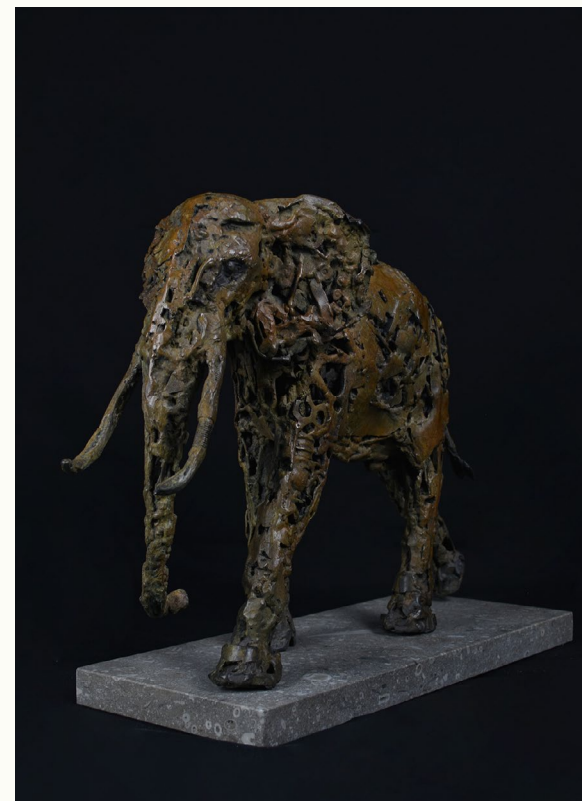
African Elephant

2018 | *Edition of 12* | 65 x 21.5 x 44cm | £4900

The African elephant is the largest living terrestrial mammal and is found predominantly in eastern, southern and western Africa across a variety of habitats. The major cause of the species' decline has traditionally been poaching for ivory, which still claims 30,000 elephants a year. Yet of more concern still is the extreme pressure their species is put under by population expansion and the rapid transformation of land for human purposes.

Elephants are transboundary species, with individuals known to travel across several countries. Human and elephant conflict has never been greater as humans repurpose migration routes for new farmland, villages and cities. FFI works at multiple leverage points to improve the chances for this species' survival. From tackling the illegal wildlife trade in Mozambique's Niassa National Reserve, to keeping elephant corridors open with a transboundary conservation approach. FFI are working on protecting the last refuge for forest elephants in Ziama-Wonegizi-Wologizi-Foya between Guinea and Liberia.

This landscape represents one of the last viable and intact habitats able to support forest elephants in West Africa. Their method is to strengthen the forest's and species' protection, maintaining connectivity between these forest areas, only some of which are officially projected. FFI is tackling the illegal wildlife trade crisis afflicting Mozambique's vast and crucially important Niassa National Reserve by strengthening anti-poaching measures in Chuilexi Conservancy, which forms a key section of the wider reserve. This conservancy is a vital refuge for Niassa's elephants and supports up to a quarter of its remaining population.





MAGNIFICENT MEGAFaUNA

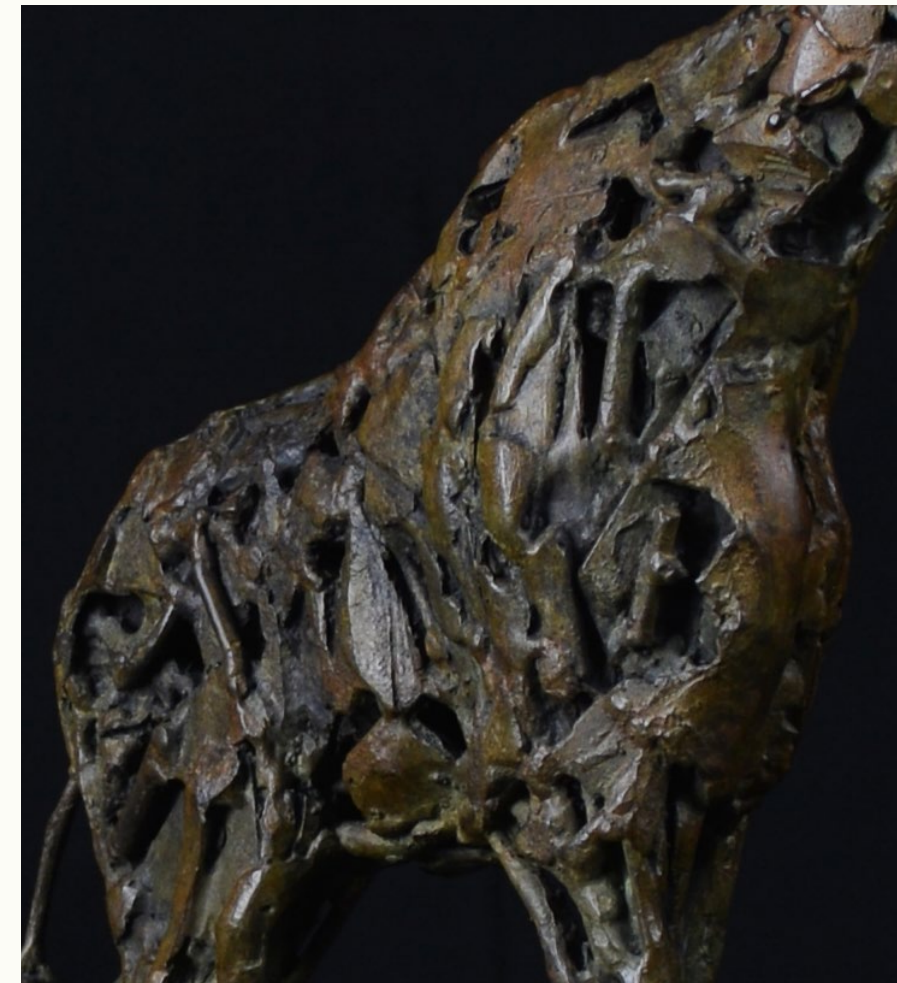
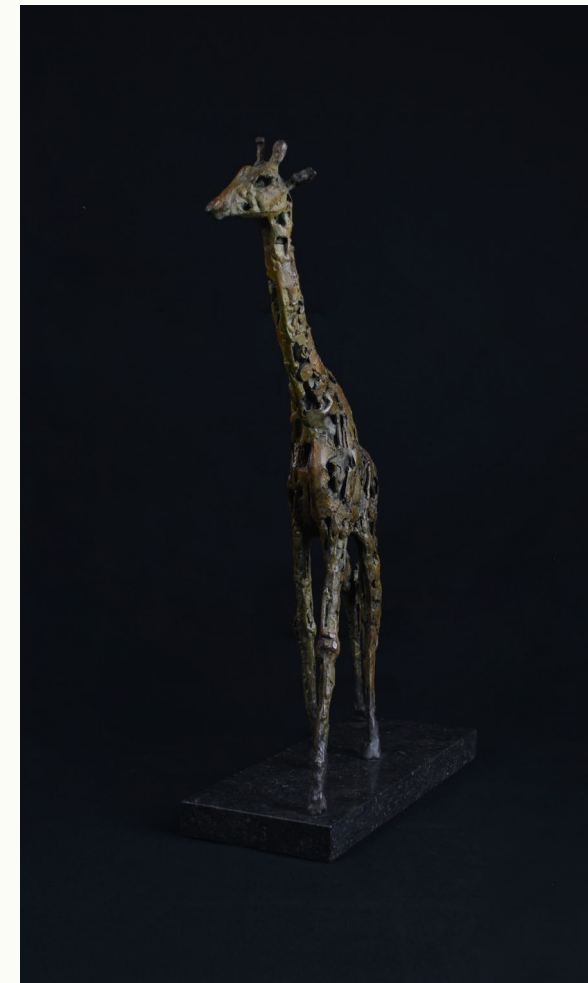
Reticulated Giraffe

2018 | *Edition of 12* | 40 x 13.5 x 56cm | £3750

Kenya, in East Africa, is home to some of our planet's most striking landscapes and wildlife. The 'big five' – elephant, rhino, buffalo, lion and leopard – can all be found here, along with a huge variety of other species, from the well-known (such as giraffe, zebra, African wild dog and umbrella thorn trees) to many other less familiar but equally remarkable species. FFI has been championing wildlife conservation in Kenya in some shape or form since our foundation in 1903.

Exactly a century later, we opened an office in Nairobi and established a formal country programme, since when we have been supporting local partners to protect key habitats and species. In particular, we have played a crucial role in establishing a number of conservancies in northern Kenya that protect wildlife while also supporting sustainable local livelihoods. One of our most notable success stories has been the establishment and ongoing support of Ol Pejeta Conservancy. The story began in 2003 when FFI, with the help of the Arcus Foundation, purchased a 364 km² cattle ranch that forms part of a critical wildlife corridor at the foot of Mount Kenya.

The ranch was converted into a wildlife conservancy and ownership was transferred from FFI to a Kenyan non-profit entity in 2005, under a long-term management agreement. It generates income through wildlife tourism, which is reinvested in conservation and community development. The project safeguards the conservancy's wildlife, including East Africa's largest black rhino population and the world's last remaining northern white rhinos. The last male Northern White Rhino, Sudan, died last year. Since, Ol Pejeta has extracted the eggs from the last two females of the species, in a final attempt to bring this species back from extinction.







RESERVED TO RESERVES

Lioness

2019 | *Edition of 12* | 55 x 13.5 x 25cm | £3750

Northern Mozambique's Niassa Reserve is one of the planet's last remaining havens for biodiversity. Niassa harbours 40% of Mozambique's entire elephant population, and is one of the most important refuges on the entire continent for two of Africa's threatened carnivores: the lion and the wild dog.

FFI has been supporting Niassa – and the communities whose livelihoods depend on the reserve's natural resources – for almost 15 years. Niassa's size (4.2 million hectares) is its greatest attribute, however this grand scale also presents logistical difficulties in protecting its species. The recent resurgence in the demand for ivory and consequent explosion in poaching activity has exacerbated these challenges.

In 2012, Chuilexi Conservancy was formed from three adjoining tourism concessions within Niassa Reserve. This 'reserve within a reserve' is a vast area in its own right, covering 586,800 hectares, carefully chosen to ensure maximum conservation impact by protecting the highest densities of wildlife within the most severely threatened part of Niassa. Over the last six years, FFI has implemented an ambitious programme of community engagement and anti-poaching measures including livelihoods support and investment in critical infrastructure that has enabled access to the furthest reaches of the conservancy.





Fauna & Flora International (FFI) is the world's oldest international wildlife conservation organisation. We have been quietly shaping and influencing conservation practice since our foundation in 1903.

Our focus is on protecting biodiversity (the diversity of life on Earth), which underpins healthy ecosystems and is critical for the life-support systems that humans and all other species rely on.

Our mission is to conserve threatened species and ecosystems worldwide, choosing solutions that are sustainable, based on sound science, and which take into account human needs.

— *Fauna and Flora International*





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