

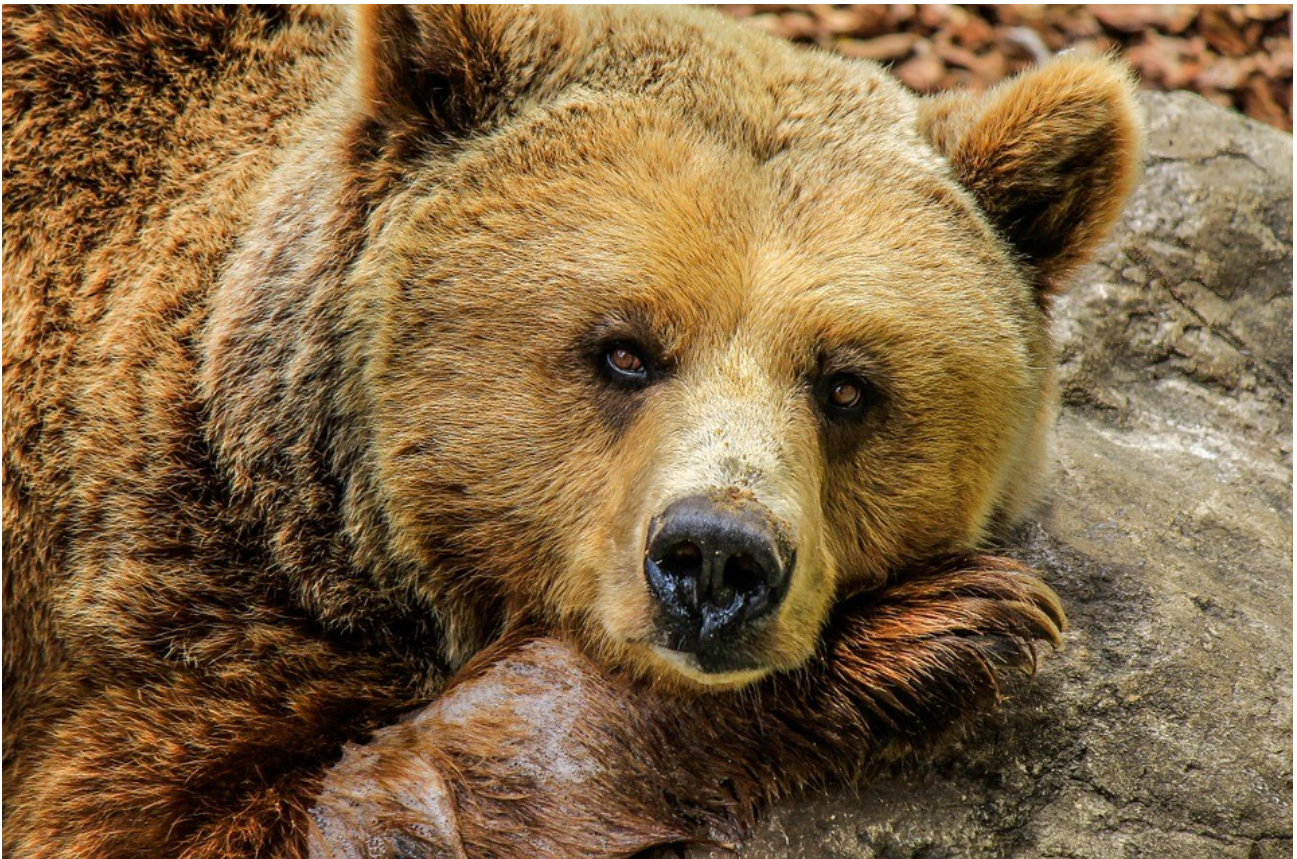
The Alliance with Gaia Passage Fifteen



Onwards.. there is much ground to cover.
Know that you are cared for as we travel along this challenging terrain in what Stuart Wilde told us is *"The end of days"*-great change

This course is about expanding our consciousness and developing a more heart centred approach to life. The Alliance With Gaia is to care for the Earth, nature, the animals and one another.

"Are you listening?" says the bear.



Swivellers will swivel and so what? The hour is late 13 o'clock and each person is responsible for their own development in spite of all the distractions and pitfalls. Detachment is necessary to reach true compassion and there is help within that inner silence and the aluna.

We don't look back now, the hour is late. Onwards ..there are kind and caring people out there also. The more peaceful and consolidated we are the better it is for ourselves the animals and others. Discernment is important...Don't be led on to the rocks by falsity, be as a rock with clarity, strength and loving kindness.

*“Think about it, there must be higher love
Down in the heart or hidden in the stars above
Without it, life is a wasted time
Look inside your heart, I'll look inside mine”*

The words quoted above are from a song by Steve Winwood and Will Jennings
“Higher Love”- unconditional love.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SUoAH4O1HhI>

It's a blessing, the bears are with us now and that feels good. Beautiful bears they are often misunderstood. Fascinating creatures, bears have been persecuted for



centuries by humans for their strength and power.



Bears are found in some beautiful places in nature. They belong to the Ursidae family. There are 8 species found in a variety of habitats in North America, South America, Europe and Asia.

Polar Bears are carnivorous and Koala bears feed only on bamboo.

What do people say about bears:

Myth:

Bears are naturally aggressive towards humans

Fact:

Bears are normally shy, retiring creatures who only act aggressively as a last resort – usually when they feel threatened. Bears rarely exhibit predatory behaviour towards humans. However, a bear that has been exposed to human food or garbage may become dangerous and aggressive towards people which makes sense as the issue of

competition for resources arises. Also as humans encroach and where habitats are reduced or lost.

Myth:

A bear standing on its hind legs is preparing to charge.

Fact:

A bear that standing on its hind legs is usually trying to get a better view and orientate its sense of smell. This is not a threat or a signal that the bear is about to charge. Bears don't rely only on their sense of sight. Bears rarely attack, but when they do it is on all fours, with their heads down.

A bear's sense of smell is even more highly developed than the canines they can locate prey from miles away.

We see the same pattern of human encroachment and then persecution of wild life as we saw with the wolves though fortunately wild life has friends and as the real facts emerge people can make an informed view.

All grizzlies are brown bears, but not all brown bears are grizzlies. The grizzly is a North American subspecies of brown bear - Latin name *Ursus arctos horribilis*. The Eurasian brown bear (*Ursus arctos arctos*) is one of the most common sub-species of the brown bear and is found in much of Eurasia known as the common brown bear/ European brown bear.

The Vikings and the Celts have many legends about the strength, protectiveness and prowess of bears. The bear is and has been associated as a national personification for Russia (and the former USSR) and Germany. The brown bear is Finland's national animal.

Myth:

Bears are not very intelligent with poor eye sight

Fact:

Bears are highly intelligent animals. Grizzly bear mothers spend about 2 to 3 years showing their cubs where and how to obtain food. The cubs' ability to form mental maps and remember locations may possibly exceed human ability." Bears have keen navigation abilities excellent memories; and a large brain to body ratio.

Research at the Universities of Georgia and Washington have found

that bears have the eye sight equivalent of at least to humans. Bears can see colour and have night vision. Bears also have the capacity to use tools.

Bears grieve deeply for others. Cubs are known to cry when separated from their mothers this his can go on for weeks if their mothers are killed by hunters.

So bears have excellent senses of smell, sight and hearing. They can smell food, cubs, a mate or predators from miles away.

Some species of Asiatic bear build nests in the trees. They can use these for hiding, eating and even sleeping. Bears care deeply about family members. They will risk their lives and even fight to the death in order to save a cub or sibling from danger.



Lets look at some communication aspects of bears.

Bear Communication:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IpNx_XXSbMA&feature=youtu.be

Bears and wolves co-exist but when food is scarce we see all manner of manoeuvres.

Grizzly Bear-Uninvited Dinner Guest

Corvids, wolves and bears!

Dynamic Of Nature

Bears- Grizzly Bears food and status its nearly 50m long

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4dXxojR818w>

We celebrate the beauty of nature its freshness and purity and are humbled by it.

We value each day and what it teaches, we journey through terrain as the geopolitical situation long ago prophesied unfolds.

We follow a quiet mountain path led by the bears.

Questions

1. What signal do the bears make when they are feeling encroached upon?
2. What do bears feed upon?
3. Are bears solitary?
4. What regions in the world are bears found?
5. In a theta or Mystical Drums meditation reflect on one of the photos of bears in this Passage, what information comes to you?

Text Copyright Wendy Datta All Rights Reserved June 2017