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SPEAKERS

Speaker 5, Speaker 1, Speaker 4, Speaker 3, Speaker 2

00:17
Coming to you from the city of the weir,

S Speaker 1 00:21
exploring topics from the esoteric and unexplored to dimensions unknown, shining a light of truth on the darkest corners of our reality.

00:34
Welcome to the curious realm. You

S Speaker 2 00:56
Well, hello everybody and happy Tuesday night. Hope everybody is doing well, good God, I hope you got your taxes in.

01:05
I know we're gonna start off deep,

S Speaker 2 01:08

hip deep, if you didn't get your taxes done, folks, I know that there's the doge and everything else going on, but make no mistake, the one thing that is always certain is taxes will catch you, so make sure you got those in I hope everybody is doing well. Hope everybody is having a great Tuesday night. I got to tune into the side chick show for a little while tonight. They had Pat O'Connell on. She's great. She's got an awesome story. We've had her on the show at Texas UFO con, things like that. I hope those guys are doing well. It seemed like it was a good live stream for them tonight. We've got a great stream for you tonight. In the second part, after a commercial break, we will be talking with our good friend Jared Murphy, as well as Christy bass from arceo x. We'll be talking with them about the complex that they are busy uncovering in Belize, how you can get involved with that personally, how you can actively, like, Go, help dig, sift, look for ancient ruins, things like that. It's an incredible opportunity. We'll be talking about that in the second part. In the first part, we will be joined by our good friend Ryan Edwards to discuss the Dire Wolf and and the the pseudo resurrection of said species. I say pseudo resurrection because, well, is it an actual resurrection, you know? And that's the question. Welcome back, Ryan. How are you doing this evening? My friend, Chris, it's good to be here. Always great to chat with you. And you know, as soon as this story dropped, you contacted me and was like, Hey, you want to talk about this? And I was like, yes, yes, I do. Because there have been numerous, numerous, almost ready made announcements like this lately, where it's like they are, they are ready with the whole rollout the media and, I mean, don't get me wrong. They're a bio sciences company, folks, colossal bio sciences is who actively has done this project, things like that. But to it's a big, big, big step to say, we have DS, D extincted a specie, you know? And I think what a lot of people get confused here, Ryan, is that, and I had a conversation with my wife tonight about it, and she was like, So, so what? It's not like they had actual access to DNA. And I was like, oh, no, they did. They did they they have wooly mammoth DNA. They're the ones that made the wooly mammoth mouse a couple few months ago. They have access to dodo they have access to Thylacine DNA. So there are a few species that they have been working on. Romulus Remus and Khaleesi are are the three pups that have come out of this. And the difference is, is this is not like a dolly, like you would, God, you were probably a little young. Whenever Dolly the sheep hit the news, hit the news stands, but, but that was the first real full push of this is an actual clone of something exact, and an exact clone of a species. And that is not what we have here with the with the Dire Wolf. Unfortunately, it's not a direct clone or anything like that. And I think the main thing to understand is that the Dire Wolf, in and of itself, was, was a separate specie.

S Speaker 3 04:44

Yeah? No. Like, it's interesting. One of the reasons I wanted to connect with you and talk about this is because the amount of, I guess, Mitch miseducation, and not exactly misinformation, but just misconceptions. Yeah, you know, a lot. With this like, for instance, it was only back in 22,021 that we learned that what we call a dire wolf, what was once canis dirus, is actually not a wolf at all. It's a species of canine that separated from gray wolves about 6 million years ago. It's a totally different lineage. It convergently evolved alongside gray wolves, but they actually evolved here in North America. Venus, lupus evolved somewhere else and then moved into brown Pisces North America like I'll give people this 6 million years might not seem that far, but think about it, chimpanzees and humans diverged probably around 5 million years ago. So these animals in no way related, for instance, another species of modern canine that's about separated around the same time as from a and a siren dirus all jackals like Jack was a about is more, possibly even more closely related to dire wolves than gray wolf. Like, for instance, when

people think gray Dire Wolf, they probably think of the wolves from Game of Thrones, yeah, giant white wolf, which truly from a pantological record are not what dia wolves look like. These are not what we are expecting, where we see, where we say Dire Wolf,

S Speaker 2 06:29

yeah, yeah. And you know, the really what, what it comes down to is a lot of the a lot of the idea of genetic editing. Like, there have been a few folks from from institutes, things like that, that have been like, these are much more like designer dogs, where, where you have decided that, like, I would like a I would like a husky with a thicker coat and bluer eyes, you know, things like that, kind of like, the same way that you can pseudo design your children, so to speak, where it's like you can, and this is where technology like CRISPR and things like that comes in, where, where, instead of, let's say, what was done. Famously, the easiest thing to analogize this to would be Jurassic Park. Where? Where that wasn't gene editing, that was full on cloning and and the once again, Dolly the sheep, we have not had successful efforts with cloning, let's just say, but most clones have had a very limited lifespan. They have not had a good lifespan. They have not had a healthy lifespan, so but, but genetic editing provides us with a different background, and that's very much what this is, where, basically, yes, they had access to the genetic material of dire wolf, and mapped it and and found the genes that through an analog. Because once again, it's not like they've taken a dire wolf, they've taken a gray wolf, which is a totally different species, and adapted that through genetic editing. Yeah.

S Speaker 3 08:16

Like one thing I tell people with the whole dire wolf phenomena right now is these are not de extincted dire wolves. These are pretty much synthetic, synthetic species. These are gray wolves that have been morphologically or behaviorally adapted to look like what we think dire wolves would look like. Yeah, and that's even an issue right there, because with dire wolves not being related to gray wolves, when we look at these dire wolves that we made, Ramos and rims and calici, they're giant white wolves, pretty much giant white gray wolves. And in my honest opinion, while looking at like actual phenotypic genotypes of dire wolves, they probably would have looked more like dole or jackal. They probably would have had black fur or red fur, and not these giant white wolves that we see now. Well, go ahead, but what we think about is also like how like society affects direwolves, too. Lot of people, when they think direwolf, they think giant white wolf. And that's exactly what colossal is made. Yeah, yeah, precisely.

S Speaker 2 09:30

And granted, they have numerous efforts. They are part of the red wolf repopulation program, which, which is amazing. You know, they've done some really great work in in actively helping re breed and repopulate that and and, you know that that brings to mind a lot of questions when you because there, there is that concept of, I get, I guess, the whole. Caveat of Jeff Goldblum character, you know, you didn't stop to think if you should. You know, you found out that you could, and you never stopped to think if you should. And there, there is that ethical question there of, well, you know, and granted, something like the Thylacine is a great

example, and even the dodo is a great example of humanity's impact on a species, the other species that they're working with, wooly mammoth, things like that. Those were gone long, long ago. Granted, we hunted wooly mammoth, but it's not like we hunted them to extinction.

S Speaker 3 10:39

Like this brings out an also, another issue, I think, just with education in general, is like the what we think of extinction is very different from what we it actually is like extinction we think, Oh, an animal dies out because a human dies out because of this. Well, extinction doesn't really work like that. Extinction is more of a ecology going disappearing, like, I'll bring this up with, with the Dire Wolf. We bring up like Dire Wolf and like people brought up like, introducing these, this new species into the into the wilderness that wouldn't work out. The ecosystem that dire wolves lived in no longer exists. The megafauna species they co evolved alongside giant ground sloths, mastodons, mammoths, equids, camelids are no longer found in North America, so you literally what I say tell people is like what they made was a gray wolf that's very similar to the niche of a direwolf. These are the most dire wolf gray wolves you would ever see, but they are still gray wolves, and they're adding a species to a niche that no longer exists. Like for instance, we know that dire wolves hunted mostly camels and horses. There are no indigenous camels or horses found in North America. Yeah, they're all horses now, thanks to Europeans bringing horses to North America back in the 1600s but like true, like living, breeding, wild horses only found in some parts of like, of like,

12:22

things like that desert

S Speaker 3 12:24

like it kind of brings up the ideas of, like, the whole like Pleistocene Park. Idea of like making an ecosystem around a species. Like, if you want to introduce, like a prayer storage species, something like a DIA wolf or a mammoth, first of all, you have to make the ecosystem that they once survived it, which climatically things like that, really isn't plausible in modern day science. Yeah,

S Speaker 2 12:48

no, we, we would have to go about terraforming things and and stuff like that now. Now, granted, we may be coming to to to a point planetary warmth wise, where there are some species that we could be recreating their their Pleistocene environment, you know, but, but, but once again, the when you're talking about reintroducing a species into an ecosystem that that, I mean even, even when they talked about and all of a decade or so ago about repopulating Yellowstone with wolves, yeah, because that was something that was driven out for a long time, hunted out all kinds of things. And yeah, it kind of wreaked havoc with the ecosystem when suddenly you have large predators like that that are gone. Yeah?

S Speaker 3 13:41

Like, it's a, what we call a keystone species, yeah, species that is very key to the environment. And with these, like dire wolves, let's just take, for instance, 10 year down, 10 years down the road, we have these new, what I like to call dire gray wolves. If we had a bunch of these in one, introduce them to the environment, like, at least ecologically, it really wouldn't work out, because their niche no longer exists, and also they would possibly out compete indigenous species, yeah. Like, when people bring up these dire wolves, they're like, Oh, well, it's what we call an ocion dirus. These are really, you know, Cyan Dyrus. I like to call these Canis lupus dirus. They are wolf that looks more like a diet Wolf. But this brings up the ideas of, like, synthetic species, and, yeah, ideas of gene manipulation, which is, I will not take away from colossal This is bio engineering and things like that. But what you really, honestly need and bring a thing I bring into this is funding like this is a publicly is a privately funded company that you need those big rewards, the extinction dia wolf to bring in. Funding science to really get your money's money from the public. Well,

S Speaker 2 15:04

well, and you know that is that, once again, their their stated goal is to repopulate a few species, Thylacine being one of them, which, once again, was pretty well hunted to extinction by man. They had no natural predators except for us, yeah. And that may be an example, actually, of a species that you know fairly well. It's, it's habitat and and it's prey, it's prey would still be there,

S Speaker 3 15:36

yeah, like, for instance, the Thylacine, for instance, we noticed that dioceses, especially on Australia, actually died out a lot longer ago than we imagined, because of dingos and humans. But for instance, like Monday Tasmania, it's still the same environment it was back in the 1930s and 40s. Yeah, the diocese supposedly went extinct. We still have so some signs of them. So in my honest opinion, I don't think they're extinct in the first place. Yeah. But if were to introduce them to the environment, they would make the same niche they did back 50, 100 years ago.

S Speaker 2 16:16

Yeah, exactly. It's not like there has been a rolling impact on the ecosystem, like the Dire Wolf, where it's like, you're talking what 10 to 50,000 years ago was, was the last dire wolf. So, yeah, yeah, that's a, that's a that's a long gap of history and a lot of, a lot of ecosystem change that you're talking about. And what's really interesting is that colossal bio sciences, while yes, a private company and and raising tons of funds things like that, has publicly stated that they intend to make zero money, yeah, off of the actual work done, what they're going to make money off of is the licensing of the software for genetic research and things like that. You know, which? Which is an amazing plan, and once again, a really, really great thing to see that there is a company with those efforts in place. But we have to ask, what is, what is the upset to an ecosystem, once you do that, and once again, I don't, I don't see the Necessarily, the an issue with this, because, once again, very much a designer dog. They've taken a gray wolf, they've edited it, they've put it into a surrogate mother and given birth. It's basically an adapted Gray

Wolf, is what we have. So even if it gets out into the wild, what have you, it's not like you're going to have a whole lot of difference in gray wolf there. You're going to have eight foot tall wolves roaming around, you know,

S Speaker 3 17:58

people like especially within cryptozoology, it brings up the ideas of, like, if these animals got loose, there's gonna be a whole new cryptid on the field, or something like that. It's like, these animals will literally just interbreed with with, uh, gray wolves, and within a couple generations, the genes will disperse, and it might have a couple larger wolves, but that's pretty much going to be it. You're not making some new super species, which I feel a lot of people that are not really, I guess, not educated or not informed in the field of like biology and things like this. They think, Oh, these people are playing God and are going to create some new Jurassic Park world full of, like, these monsters, they like to call them, which truly is not the intentions. It's like the ideas of just repopulating a new of repopulating species. Like, for instance, yes, they get to die a wolf. But also not a lot people are talking about, like, what you said, the red wolves? Yeah, Red Wolves have created a genetic bottleneck because there's so little genetic disperse dispersity and diversity. But with adding a couple more individuals to the population, you bring in new genetics. That's right, you get out of that bottleneck, which these animals can do now they're also doing things were like, for instance, like, I think American chestnut tree, like, they're trying to edit the genes of the American Chestnut because back in the, I think the 40s, there was a plague that went across it to Southwest. That's a disease that kills American chestnuts. If you can alter some genes that would make it that you can fight that disease, you can repopulate a species. Yeah, with one thing again, with one thing like with these dire wolves, is that technically, they only altered, like, I think, like 14 different genes and the in the original like Canis lupus genes to make it look dire wolf. Like, but like, I think they have about 20, 20,000 genes in the first place, and only altered 14 in total. They just wanted to phenotypically look like a species, or not genetically look like a species. Like this also brings about ideas of like, what this species mean in the first place. Yeah, like a lot of people, think species, it can either diverge to, what does it look like, or what? What is it truly genetics? Most scientists, modern day, biologists, will say it's genetics that determines the species. While colossal, they're bringing on about an idea of like, what does the phenotyp What does the morphology suggest for species which, like, I kind of get people this idea. We're talking about dire wolves. Let's talk about a mega prehistoric species, the smile on fatalis, the saber tooth cat, if we took a let's just say a lion made the veins longer, made the tail shorter, made him a muscular are we making a smile at on, or are we making a species of cat that looks like a smile at on? That's kind of two different things, like, kind of like a What's the little Ship of Theseus? If you change older parts of a ship, is it the same ship? Yeah, is it still line with long fangs? Yes. It's not exactly a genotype of a smile at arm. It's not the genotype of a direwolf. Yeah,

S Speaker 2 21:27

yeah. It is of its own. And it's funny, because of my conversation with my wife, she brought up that the Ship of Theseus concept. And you know that is, that is a decent question to ask and something decent to bring up, because there, there was a scientist from the Crick Institute that that responded to this, and was like, and I want to say there are, like, 22 edits, something like that, that they performed. And he was like, if we made 22 edits to a chimpanzee, would it be human?

22:04

No, you know,

S Speaker 2 22:06

like that. Does it change the species of the animal because you've made 22 edits to its genome? Yeah,

S Speaker 3 22:14

you know, like for instance, like with chimpanzees and humans only having a like one allele difference, yeah, we only have one or two alleles that different. If one didn't wait for you went in there and change those alleles to human, are you suddenly making a human species now? Not particularly because I kind of brings in a lot of perspectives that we've never I don't think a lot of people have thought about of genetic manipulation into a new species. Like, yeah, that's why I kind of put forward the idea of these dire wolves should be called canis dirus. Canis lupus dirus. This is technically kind of a new species. Like, let's just say, for instance, if they couldn't cross breed with gray wolves, that's a suggestion of a new species, but if they could, then all these are just morphologically larger gray wolves.

S Speaker 2 23:06

Yeah, yeah. And you know that, in and of itself is okay to say too, that we have genetically edited a gray wolf to to basically have the same characteristics as a dire wolf, yeah? Because that, in and of itself, is, is an incredible leap when it comes to genetic manipulation, and when it comes to, once again, successful genetic manipulation and surrogacy,

S Speaker 3 23:39

yeah, like, for instance, like the surrogate mom for these dire wolves was not a wolf in the first place. It was actually like a domestic dog. Because domestic dogs can get a little bit larger than wolves. They were able to breed and have birth, give birth to these dire wolves that are larger than actual gray wolves. And that's interesting part that I'm really looking forward to in the future is how truly large are these animals going to get, because Romulus and Remus and calicia are not yet fully grown, and I think reports of what they say, into like, 140 pounds, something like that. So all these animals can get to how large diet wolves got, because dire wolves could get to about, I think around a 200 pounds. So, like, if these animals got to the size of of, like dire wolves, we could see, okay, what is their niche? What? How do they act? And didn't give suggestions to maybe this is how prehistoric dire wolves look like and act. Because if we can learn from it, from, like, completing theological record,

S Speaker 2 24:41

well, and you know, there have been, there have been numerous things about dire wolves over the last few years, not just games of Game of Thrones, but you know, was, it was a skin walking, a skin Walker ranch where they where they found the skull that like the only way it could have been pierced in this way. Is dire wolf would would be able to exert and it's, it's fascinating to go down those rabbit holes. It's amazing to think about those things. But it's not like again when you're talking about relic species, stuff like that, even species that have, that have come back. You know,

S Speaker 3 25:21

tax them like, yeah, what? In the world of crypto zoology, there's still a lot of people that think that dire wolves are still existing out in the wilderness, hell, some people think that dog man phenomena are surviving dire wolves that became bipedal. So that's one reason why I bring this up, especially with cryptozoology, is that, like, for instance, for people that bring up the ideas of dire wolf still existing, are they? Let's just take, for instance, if they start seeing these dire wolves now, these new dire wolves, will it alter people's perspectives on what they see in the wilderness, if people see these dire wolves in the wilderness, where they start seeing large white wolves. Because, for instance, one cryptid that's well known that's a giant white wolf is the wahila in Canada. It's, it's suggested to be like a surviving Dire Wolf, supposedly well more morphologically, it looks more like a bear dog, a whole lot of species of carnivore. But it's like, really interesting when it comes to, like, especially crypto zoology, and what people can think of of genetic manipulation,

S Speaker 2 26:31

yeah, yeah, precisely. And you know that, once again, the idea that many cryptozoologists have had that the Dire Wolf has continued as a species. And I don't, I don't know that I can necessarily agree with that. Yeah,

S Speaker 3 26:48

it was a pack Hunter. I'm like, things like that. I'm like, well, ecologically, we would have known they were there. Like, if it was a pack of diet wolves roaming Yellowstone we would see from prey deprivation, things like that. Yeah, that, yeah, there is a weird pack of wolves out there. But ecologically, we just don't see that.

27:14

Yeah, yeah, precisely. And it's,

S Speaker 2 27:19

once again, it's fun to go down those rabbit holes, but I don't. I can't necessarily follow them for a long time, because it's one of those. It's, it's not necessarily like a Sasquatch or a Bigfoot, where it's like as long as a as long as a bear or something of similar size, can subsist and exist

in the area. There's no reason why the other couldn't, you know, but it's, but it's not necessarily like Cougars or or red wolves or even gray wolves, you know, when you're talking about this, because the the range would be different, and the ecological Diet would be different.

S Speaker 3 27:59

No, like, it's, for instance, some cryptozoologists and enthusiasts have brought up to me is, like, the ideas are like, the American lion still exists in modern day North America. And I always tell people, I'm like, well, American lions killed madness and bison. I don't think that thing would be roaming around anymore, because its niche no longer exists. Yeah, its species are extinct, so I don't think that's existing. But what can we see? Maybe the like, for instance, like Felix from cool, the known Cougar, kind of took up that range of being large Apex feline in North America. Even for a long time, the Jaguar was a large feline North America. So it kind of brings up ideas of, like, just because something's prehistoric doesn't mean it's a good suggestion for exciting, encrypted and things like that. Yeah,

S Speaker 2 28:58

yeah. And you know, with with that in mind, especially the idea of crypto zoology, things like that. One of the especially when you're talking genetic editing, that kind of stuff. There have been stories for years about chimeras, chimeric labs. I mean, heck, I live in Austin, right down the road is, is one of the labs that Alex Jones used to talk about, you know, out there genetically breeding monkeys and, you know, all kinds of stuff. It's an actual lab. I'd love to say it's not a real lab, and they are doing genetic tests on monkeys, all kinds of stuff. But, but are they creating chimeric creatures? Are they? Are they creating things that if they get loose once again, I don't, I don't think that if the dire wolf pups get loose, that we're going to be worried about some roving, roving packs of dire wolves in the streets. You know,

S Speaker 3 29:56

I don't think so often someone might see a giant gray wolf. Yellowstone, but that's gonna be the extent of it. Like, yeah,

S Speaker 2 30:04

yeah. And you know, once again, even even seeing how the the wolves and their reintroduction to Yellowstone over the last few years have really made a difference to that ecosystem and the way that it's impacted the ecosystem is fascinating to see. And when you're talking about the overall reintroduction of a specie, that's something that you really, really have to because once again, it's not like the continuance of a specie, like the Red Wolf Project, yeah, you know where it's like, let's, let's help breed more red wolves, because they are necessary for the environment. These are animals that have been extincted, some of them by nature, most so you do have to ask yourself, like, what's the what's the efficacy of reviving the wooly mammoth, you know, other than to see if we can do it, um, why? It's not like you're trying to save, uh, a species or something like that.

S Speaker 3 31:14

Like, even, like, for instance, the wooly mammoth, like, it brings up ideas of like, people see the wooly mammoth as like a symbol of de extinction in general. Like, are we doing it, just like, as you said, that we can do it, or are we thinking about, like, what would the longevity be of these species like, for instance, I think with the wooly mammoth, every created one, all it really is going to be is like an Asian elephant. Would the genetics to look like a wooly mammoth? Yeah. So like, what would the longevity species be? Because, for instance, there could be certain diseases, certain like by hopping up with diet Wolf, because these animals are larger, with more cells. Would cancer be more common in these species? Would certain genetic mount mounted like animality should be common.

S Speaker 2 32:03

You know that that's a really fascinating that that's a really fascinating question to dive into the idea of because you have now taken the gene for mass and increased that in a species that typically would not have that mass, would that cause something down the chain to go awry, as far as cell metastasization, things like that, yeah.

S Speaker 3 32:32

Like even for instance, like how large these features are and how robust these are, like, they're gonna act differently than what gray wolves act like. For instance, one big thing with gray wolves and direwolves that are different is that gray wolves are persistence hunters. They chase down their place. For Heck, even hours at a time. We know direwolves were built for quick hunting. That was like quick attack. Take you down strong, because how strong they are. So how would these animals hunt? They have the genetics of a, like, of a gray wolf, but they had the morphology of a diet Wolf. Like, it's the idea of, like, I think we brought this up before we came on, nature versus nurture. Yeah, I was gonna hunt like a gray wolf. Like, that's what their genetics say. But their body is built like a direwolf, so how these animals hunt? That's a lot of things that we have to kind of consider while looking at this new synthetic Gray Wolf,

S Speaker 2 33:34

well and and with that in mind, even, would they even be accepted by a pack. Yeah, if they were introduced to a pack, you know, because of the genetic differences. I mean, heck, they did, they'll, they'll gladly kill a pup that doesn't, that doesn't meet genetic snuff, no different than a bird will push one out of the nest if it, if it doesn't genetically match up and gonna be strong. That's, that's just nature. That's, that's how that works. You know, so kind of the kind of the same question that, once again, that we brought up before air, I remember reading, whenever I read Jane Goodall's work, one of, one of the apes, one of the chimps that had come back to the reserve was one that had been brought up with a family, you know, had gone to the refrigerator, gotten its own drink, you know, gotten its own apple and bananas, things like that. So it was brought up with with very human interaction. And human interaction is very different than chimp interaction. We tend to look each other in the eye for affection. That's not the way

chimps work. So when it was reintroduced to the population on the reserve, it was almost beaten to death by its fellow chimps because it did not know how to sew. Surely interact in that kind of way, you know,

S Speaker 3 35:04

like, for instance, like, well, one thing like, I've heard people bring up, like, with these, like, dire wolves, oh, when we reintroduce them, when we introduce them. But I'm like, these animals were raised in a lab, like you these three feet, these three individuals, wouldn't they're on a reserve, but they would never be able to truly live in the wild and live on their own because they were raised in a lab around humans and like, that's the thing of like, do these animals even know what they are? Like, like, what I did, does a chimp know it's a chimp when it's being raised around humans? Or does it just see itself as like a little hairy human. They don't know what they are until they're introduced to other fellows that are species. And with these like dire wolves, there are no other dire wolves out. So if they're introduced to like wolves, like a regular Gray Wolf, how would they react? There's a lot of stuff that brings up a lot of questions that we might never, ever get really answers to,

S Speaker 2 36:04

yeah, yeah, precisely because, once again, when you're brought up under laboratory conditions, when you're brought up on reserve, things like that, you've, you've got a different level of interaction. You aren't, you don't, necessarily, I'm not going to say that you that you lose your instinct, but your instinct is honed in a different way.

36:27

So I'd say, yeah,

S Speaker 2 36:29

yeah, man. I mean the prime example of that, feel free to take a look at your domesticated dog, your domesticated cat. If you want to play with a cat, let it hunt, you know, give it, give it. That's why a laser drives them crazy, because it's like seeing a bug. It brings out their hunting instinct in them, and and their hunting instinct is no different than play, you know. So, yeah, it's but. But if you take that house cat has been brought up for 10 years and dump them in the middle of the woods. Will they survive? Will they will they know how to hunt a bird? Will that instinct kick in in that kind of way?

S Speaker 3 37:13

Would attachments, especially with feral cats, that within a generation or two, it does come back, like, oh, sure, I've been doing a lot of research into recently is, like the feral cats of Australia. Like, if you look into the feral cats of Australia, they're literally, like, the size of

medium sized dogs, because they were literally adapting morphologically to the environment. Yeah, it's an environment without a large like, a large carnivore, except for dingdos, yeah, up that niche. They're really falling in front of our eyes, adapting to the environment

S Speaker 2 37:50

well. And you know, a prime example that I bring up regularly with that is the domesticated pig, yeah, you know, they, they are. Their genes don't really change. They express themselves in a different way and and what's interesting is, if you take a domesticated pig and let them loose in the wild, they will immediately start growing thick hair. Their tusks will start coming back out, and their next litter of pigs. Every one of them will come out like a wild boar. Yeah, every one of them.

S Speaker 3 38:28

Have you heard of hunters killing a wild boar? They look at the ear and they're like, this animal has a tag. It's yeah. It came from a farm when it was like a piglet, maybe even a couple of years ago. Yeah. That has literally changed morphologically to adapt to being a while

S Speaker 2 38:44

now. Well, and that's, that's honestly a huge theory on Hogzilla. You know, the idea, the idea of the massive, like half ton pig that was killed, is that it was that was actively a domesticated pig, which are bred to be larger, larger, larger. It got loose and went feral, yeah?

S Speaker 3 39:09

Like, this is an animal eating feed corn. Not varies from the wild because they are built to be larger when they're around humans. Like, yeah, this animal who's literally eating the best food to make it bigger, and then it gets loose once it gets larger Exactly.

S Speaker 2 39:25

And once again, just the genetic diversity of that to to see the fact that they are never more than a half step away genetically from their wild cousin, and that they immediately genetically revert back to that, that those traits come back as soon as they are back out in the wild. That is, that's really a fascinating anomaly amongst the animal kingdom, because if you let a cow loose, it's not like they go feral, you know, like, it's funny,

S Speaker 3 39:57

like while being up to ideas. Make manipulation while bringing up like, well, like cattle and stuff like that. Over in Europe, the ox, the prayer store cow that was found in Pisces, like prayer for Europe, back in the 40s and 50s, they literally would breed cows to look like the ox like, it's a

little known fact, But the Nazis actually bred aurochs to look like these giant crystal cows because they saw them as like a way to hunt and things like that, like the Aryan idea. But aurochs are literally almost newly around now, again, because we have genetically manipulated, not through, like science, will I do breeding to look like these prayers for species? Like, it's a really interesting example of doing, like what we did with dire wolves, but with just some simple breeding,

S Speaker 2 40:54

yeah, yeah, precisely. And, you know, we had somebody ask, uh, Michelle asked in the in the chat on YouTube, do we even know how many species there are on earth? And no, no, I'll bring up the article in just a second, but I want to say that they recently announced that they believe that they've identified like 80% of the wildlife on Earth has been categorized. So no, we don't know everything. One of the private, one of the prime things we talk about every time we have you on here is that, is that 70 year gap from interest to discovery, you know, like, like the lowland gorilla, things like that, numerous, numerous things like Sasquatch, that kind of stuff. We are just bridging that 70 year gap of scientific interest to scientific discovery.

S Speaker 3 41:48

Yeah, and like, days like this where, like, did die a wolf? Like, I love it going on right now, because it helps bring science into the news, into the people's homes, talking about the extinction, talking about species, because I'm a big pain. Told you guy, like, literally on my desk right now, I literally have a skull of a dire wolf. So it helps us, like, educate and inform others about really interesting species that once lived, that we can help, thanks to science like this, help educate others and inform others about

S Speaker 2 42:27

Yeah, yeah. And here, here is that article that I was oh, no, hold on. National Geographic won't let me in. I think I've read too many articles on air,

42:40

but, but here it is from CNN.

S Speaker 2 42:44

Scientists have identified an estimated 10% of all species on Earth. So, yeah, yeah, that's just what we've identified and categorized and given names to things like that. So, and even it's, it's something else that we bring up all the time on the show we we discover, on average, about 5000 animals a year. Even during COVID, when the world was shut down, there were, like 3500 species defined Now, granted, some of that was work that was going through the rungs. And

you know, they were identified by somebody else. They're being confirmed by other scientists with the data and with the pictures, all that kind of stuff. But even during COVID, we confirmed like, 3500 new species. So,

S Speaker 3 43:31

like, if, like, sometimes I do, I think about it like being in the paleontology and dinosaurs. Like, yeah, think of how many species lived and died and would extinct that we'll never know about how many animals thanks to just the fossils, the lack of fossilization, we will never have any idea about like, just because there's maybe like, one bone left of it, we haven't found it yet, yeah, like, people also have the idea of like. Fossilization is also very uncommon in the first place, like it only happens in very select areas. So how many species, like 10s of 1000s, even millions, of species we will never know about because of this lack of fossilization or discovery?

S Speaker 2 44:17

Yeah, no, precisely the the idea that, and again, you know me, I'm a rocks and minerals collector. I love fossils, stuff like that. There are, there are places where you can go get tons of fossils that kind of stuff, but, but those are, like, dried up parts of the ocean you're gonna, you're gonna find, like, tons of tons of snails and Cordyceps and stuff like that. Finding full blown fossils of mammals, that kind of stuff I know, like when they found the Mammoth and the permafrost, you know, like huge moment in science, it still had hair on it, you know, um, finally, and it was the same way with the Dire Wolf, whenever they found it still had fur attached to this. Gelatin, that kind of stuff. These are permafrost finds. It's not like you can it's not like you can pull DNA from a fossil. It doesn't work that way.

S Speaker 3 45:10

No? Because it's a rock, it's no longer a bone. It's mineral that's taking the shape of the bone. Yeah, but I don't think even at some people not let people know about like, for instance, we're bringing up ancient mammals. The two largest ancient mammal both three largest ancient mammal sites here in North America are literally what we call predator traps, or when a bunch of same place, the libre targets in Los Angeles. And interesting fact, now that people realize the other two places are right here, right here in Texas, the Waco mammoth monument, which all died at once thanks to a flood and Frieza Han cave down here in San Antonio, Texas. This is a cave that homotherium, a large crystal or cat, literally went a pride of them lived there, died there, brought their kills there, and ultimately would all die there, and that's how we found our bodies. But even bringing up the ideas of like fossilization, think about a lot of West North West North America is known for dying, so fossils and stuff like that, eastern United States isn't known for because of the soil so acidic. So think of how many species are out there that we just don't know about.

S Speaker 2 46:26

Yeah, yeah, precisely, yeah, because they didn't fossilize. And even, even whenever it comes to Bigfoot things like that, you know, one of those, like, oh, we would have discovered it by now. Like, no, not really. There's still quite a bit of the United States that is not settled. And in

Like, no, not really. There's still quite a bit of the United States that is not settled. And in addition to that, I challenge you to just like, run across a bear skeleton. Run across a run across a full skeleton of a deer. It's a pretty rare find. Whenever you find a full skeleton like that, because most of the time, credit predation happens. And even though predators maybe won't touch the guts stuff like that, though they'll gladly pull a hawk off of it and walk off with a leg, you know, things like that. So it's it's pretty rare that you find full skeletons of anything, much less fossilized, full skeletons of anything.

S Speaker 3 47:23

Yeah, I like and what you brought up is, like, the idea of, like, there's still a lot of wilderness that we don't have any idea about. Like, a couple weeks ago, a friend of mine was saying, like, well, we there's not a lot of wilderness out there. There's not a lot. I told him, Okay, pull up on Google Maps, pull up Seattle, Washington, and it just started zooming out, zoom out, zoom out, zoom out. And you're like, you go from city to green, green, green, green, green. Because that might be one of the largest cities I could think of. But literally from everything, from you can say to like, Northern California, all the way up to Alaska, there's unstoppable force, like you can walk, yeah, from Northern California up to Alaska, but I am seeing a human if you wanted to, yeah,

S Speaker 2 48:07

and I've got the NASA map from the ISS up. Granted, this is 2012 however, feel free to take a look at that map, folks. You take it from just about East Texas over like the Houston and DFW area on the map, and West and there ain't a whole lot of city lights at night. Yeah, you know, there's some in California. There's some up there near Seattle and Oregon and that kind of stuff. But aside from that, it's pretty well empty. Yeah, you know, I

S Speaker 3 48:43

like to tell people, especially here in Texas, we are a country of wilderness with pockets of humanity. That's right, like we have the little pocket from city highway city, take a highway to another city, take a back road to another town. Well, ultimately, it's a lot of wilderness and a lot of natural spaces that, right, don't explore anymore, like you don't have the frontiersmen like Daniel Boone and David Crocket anymore out there with a bowie knife and a musket just exploring, just to explore. Yeah,

S Speaker 2 49:15

yeah, no, precisely. And it's also one of those when you're talking about biodiversity, yeah, when you're talking about this kind of stuff, those those things are massively important. It's something that we talk about all the time with King Gerhard, even the idea of and Craig wool heater, who wrote the Bigfoot conservation law that went into effect up there in Jefferson in Marion County, the idea of, if this species exists, we need to protect its environment, you know, and and once again, when you're talking about a D in de extincted species, that is something that you have to consider, is the environment that you would. Be putting it in. Would it be able

to survive that environment? And granted, it's not like they have brought back the actual dire wolf. I don't think a dire wolf would be able to survive in the the same situations that a modern day gray wolf would, but a variant of a gray wolf would,

S Speaker 3 50:18

yeah, maybe some locations up in Alaska and Canada, but like, yeah, if you want to introduce these species to like, Texas or like, yeah, even Wyoming, I'll even bring up, like, they probably wouldn't be able to survive, because this lack of prey and, like, this lack of ecology that would be able to sustain them, which, this is also another issue. Why I love bringing up this topic, because, like, the ideas of ecology and a lot of that stuff is very misconstrued, or, like, misunderstood by people. And like this really helps show ecology of like, no like, ecology has changed. Environments change like, like within the span of time. 12,000 years doesn't seem that long, especially with life. But like, ecologically, it's very much a long time, like little especially with the megafauna extinction that happened at the end of the Pleistocene. Like animals that we would bring back from Pisces and wouldn't be able to survive because, yeah, they lived alongside have been extinct, we would have to literally bring back a whole ecosystem. In order for one species to survive,

S Speaker 2 51:24

yeah, you'd have to bring back its prey items, things like that. You'd it's, it's, it's communal species that it lives alongside of. Because, you know, species do not exist in a vacuum. No, there is a give and a take in nature. So when you lose one, the others are affected, and often not in a great way. It can sometimes take generations for them to recover from the loss of that cooperative species that they that they live in conjunction with, yeah,

S Speaker 3 51:59

like you never know, maybe 10 years down the line, we'll see colossal coming out with a giant, short face there. But like, the possibility of bringing back a whole environment compared to just one species, yeah, is this? It's possible. Like, for instance, the Pleistocene park up in Siberia that they're working on, like, there is an area of manifest that still exists, that we could bring back these species. And they actually are bringing back species that were indigenous to that location. They're shipping them from other parts of Europe too there. But natural ideas of like doing areas of like North America and stuff like that, bringing back a whole environment is very, not very impossible. It's possible, but very implausible.

S Speaker 2 52:45

Yeah, yeah, precisely. And the idea of that, the idea of, I just, I'm bringing that up on screen right now, Pleistocene Park,

S Speaker 3 52:55

the talk about wild horses. They really bring back. They they brought wild horses from

the talk about wild horses. They really bring back. They they brought wild horses from Mongolia. They've brought wool, I think, some wolf packs from Europe. And they're trying to bring back this man of step that used to exist back then. This is why, when you bring up the ideas of, like, bringing back the man, if this is probably where they would be introduced at like, this is an area that's the environment literally already exists. So if you brought back a species, like a keystone species, like a mammoth, they probably would be able to survive, because the environment already exists for it. Yeah,

S Speaker 2 53:29

yeah, precisely the basically where they lived is already still there. Yeah. So, and it's fascinating to think about those things, the idea that, once again, we have the ability to do this, the question is, should we be doing this? You know, once again, when it comes to the Dire Wolf, I think this is a fantastic, really, really awesome display of what genetic editing can do, and the possibilities behind genetic editing, once again, not a clone, not a clone. Let's be very clear about that. It is not an actual quote dire wolf in that kind of way. It is a gray wolf with some edited genetic dire wolf traits, and we'll see what happens when, because I'm sure on that preserve that they will eventually begin breeding these. So we'll, we'll see what happens. Because unfortunately, I suppose with one of them named Khaleesi, that there's a female, yeah, but, but, once again, you're starting off in a hobbled way, with very little biodiversity. At that point

S Speaker 3 54:47

you're talking about, you're talking about, yeah, like genetically. So it's like, when interbreeding, you would have to, like, bring back more for them to breed with. It. Sort of making viable population. Yeah,

S Speaker 2 55:01

yeah. And, I mean, really, what you'd have to do is probably bring in a gray wolf for them to breed with, and start the diversity in that kind of way. But you'd end up very rapidly with because that, you know, most, most dog species that exist out there, we have bred. We made them that way. We bred them because of their traits. And a prime example of that would be the Dalmatian. You know, unfortunately, due to the extreme breeding of the Dalmatian with Dalmatian for Dalmatian traits, you now end up with a good percentage of the Dalmatian population, which is deaf, yeah, that's one of the byproducts of the inbreeding, yeah?

S Speaker 3 55:45

Like, for instance, especially because that's one thing that's interesting with people that don't know. Like the ideas of all these dog breeds only really popped out around late 1800s early 1900s because that's when the dog like dog show became popular. So idea a lot of these modern species are very much modern species. That's right, ideas of like ancient species like Chihuahuas and things like that go back 1000s of years. But a lot of species we where a lot of these breeds we see now are very modern only popped up like past 50 years, and that also

causes logic animal abnormalities. Like, I always say, look at a pug like, look at a pug that. I'm sorry, little guy, you're not supposed to look like that. Like, when people bring up the ideas like playing God and playing stuff like that. We have been doing that for 1000s of years. Like, look at how dogs came like they looked like wolves, and now we have Yorkshire Terriers and pit bulls. Yeah.

56:53

And you know,

S Speaker 2 56:56

that brings up something else we've only got you for for a few more minutes, Ryan, but, but even the idea of cross breeding, even the idea of genetic cross breeding, it's one of those, like, there becomes a barrier genetically that you really can't cross. And you know, it'd be, it'd be kind of like a mountain lion trying to mate with my house cat. Yeah, they're both cats. They're both felines. However, there, there is an epigenetic barrier and a genetic barrier that exists there that that wouldn't be able to happen, yeah?

S Speaker 3 57:31

Like, when people think about like Chimp, like chimpanzees and humans, like the human Z, yeah, like the Soviet experiments would making super soldiers mixing with chimpanzees due to the epigenetic variation, we wouldn't be able to do that. But yet other human species we would like, Neanderthals or homo erectus, because we are more related to those species, because they are also other human species.

S Speaker 2 58:04

Yeah, yeah, precisely. And these things, once again, getting into the world of chimera, stuff like that. We should really do a whole episode on that sometime, man, because it's a fascinating thing and an amazing subset of the world of cryptozoology and paranormal research, you know, you start getting into things like the Montauk Monster, all kinds of stuff, and

58:28

man, and all these like,

S Speaker 2 58:31

yeah, so it's, it's interesting, and it's interesting to see, once again, a lot of this episode, Folks, was done to help demystify, as many of our episodes are done to do it's one of those, I think people have a lot of knee jerk reaction and a lot of misunderstanding. They immediately hear genetic and and start thinking about things like Jurassic Park, and it's like, no, no, no, not what

this is, not what this is Now, granted, there's still some genetic work in there, and kudos to colossal biosciences, no doubt, like I would still love to have them on the show, if anybody out there listening is connected, to talk with them about this and to talk with them about their literal colossal efforts, because it's amazing, and the idea of repopulation is amazing. But we do have to be very careful with the with the sensationalism and with the idea of like a revived species, an ex an extant species that has been altered to resemble species, yeah, to resemble an extinct species, it would, would be the very precise way to put it,

S Speaker 3 59:50

de extinction and synthetic, yeah. Like that difference,

S Speaker 2 59:53

yes. And that's a, that's a great definition to put on there synthetic, de extinction, yeah. You know the idea that, like, yes, you have brought back a critter with the characteristics of this from an existing species, but you have not brought back the actual species of dire wolves, because it was a divergent species to begin with. It wasn't, it wasn't, yeah, yeah, yeah. So Ryan, thank you so much as always, for coming on. Thank you so much for the time. But it's always great chatting with you. This was, this was a great topic tonight. Thanks so much for bringing that up and cueing me to do this episode. I've been looking forward to it for the last week or so, since we decided to do it before we let you go. Where can everybody go to find your work? Where can they go to keep up with you

1:00:45

all that good stuff. Cool.

S Speaker 3 1:00:48

I have my social medias. I am fairly easy to find. I'm on my Facebook, my Instagram. I also do a live events. I have, I have lined up at multiple conferences this year. Yep, if anyone heard of the Texas big for conference up in Jefferson, Texas. I'm actually the first time ever speaking at that conference, which I am can't ever imagine, I can't imagine this thing. This is reality like in the first place. Yeah. I'm also speaking at the Alabama big for conference in June, yeah. And then also, we'll be not presenting by I will be one of the guests at the crossing realms conference up in Missouri in September.

S Speaker 2 1:01:28

Yeah, that's going to be a fun one. I'm looking forward to it. Ryan, thanks so much for the time tonight. It's always great chatting and catching up with you. Of course, folks make sure next week to go to go to San Antonio and check out symposium. Of the strange will be, we'll be talking about remote viewing. This month. We'll have Greg radebaugh there talking about the amazing world of remote viewing, all kinds of fun stuff. So what a really interesting show to

watch. It's going to be a fun one. It's going to be learn a lot more about it. Absolutely. Ryan, you take care of yourself, bud. I'll be in touch with links, all that kind of good stuff. All right, great, my friend. While you are online, checking out everything from Ryan Edwards, everybody, make sure to stop on by curious realm. Curious realm.com is where you can like, follow, subscribe. That's where you can find all of Ryan's books and curious realms bookstore as well, so stop on by and check that out. When we come back from this commercial break, we will be joined by our good friend, Jared Murphy, as well as Christy Bass from arceox. We will be talking about a complex that they have been busy uncovering in Belize, and how you can get involved with that effort. Right after this, the key to good science is good research. At the heart of good research is a good data set with the field observation and encounter log from Curious Research, you can easily keep track of your investigative information all in one place, making it easier to review cases and readily see comparisons and contrasts between them, whether out in the woods, squatting in a back room Gathering EVPs or using high tech gear to track UFO, UAP activity. This easy to carry pocket sized scientific data log is the perfect companion for any field researcher. You can find your copy of the Curious Research field observation and encounter log@amazon.com or visit the official curious realm store at curious realm.com forward slash store to reserve your copy for yourself, your family or a mind that you want to open that website again is curious realm.com. Forward slash store you

1:04:19

music.

S Speaker 2 1:04:26

Well, hello everybody, and thank you so much for holding on through that quick commercial break. Also, thank you so much to our sponsors, especially true hemp science. They are your source and my source for amazing CBD products. They are right here in Austin, Texas, Christopher Lynch uses an amazing spideric process using every part of the hemp plant, from seeds to stems to roots, buds, leaves, every part of the plant is used, combusted and reused to make an amazing full spectrum CBD product, some of the only ones. So I have actually found as far as CBD products go, that have terpene profiles attached to them, so that you can get the best healing properties that you can get for what you need stop on by truehim science.com that is the website that you want to go to. Curious seven is the code that you want to use to save 7% off your entire cart of $100 or more and get two, count them, two free edibles on your way out the door. Our guest in this segment is the amazing Jared Murphy and Christy bass. They are from arceo X. We have had them on. We've had Jared on numerous times. We had Christie on during his last appearance to talk about their recent trip to Belize, uncovering a complex down there, and some of the things that they have been able to not only uncover, but to help out with the local area. Welcome back to the show. Jared and Christy, how are you guys doing

S Speaker 4 1:06:01

today? Good. Thank you for having us absolutely.

S Speaker 2 1:06:05

Thank you so much for taking the time to come back on. I am excited to see that you guys are actively going back may 30 to June 8. Y'all have a week long expedition down there before we get into that, let's get into the beginning of things. Jared, how did you first come to find out about this complex down in Belize? Because I know a couple years ago I was supposed to go with you, I guess last year to Belize, my passport did not come in on time. But the results of what y'all did, even in the first trip, were absolutely amazing. How did you come to find out about this piece of property to begin with?

S Speaker 5 1:06:51

Well, the most logical answer to that is for me to tell you a crypto conference in Utah, in downtown I learned about Mayan ruins. I was asked to speak on a board, on a on a panel at a it was a crypto conference in downtown Salt Lake City, and one of the members approached me and said, Hey, based on your background and what you do, I own 1000s of acres in Belize, wow. And suspect that there are Mayan ruins, and it seems like you do expeditions and find things. And I said I have, at that point, Tom Elmore of the geonav group. And I were friends, and we were already looking for something, some way to apply GP ground penetrating radar, all of it. And so, yeah, I put together a team, and we went looking, and we were, that's, that's where we were. I was in Salt Lake City at a crypto conference.

S Speaker 2 1:07:51

Wow. And you know, it really does go to show you the I make the example all the time, even with my business people that I met 12 years ago, it has come full circle, and it's funny how those strange little things like that end up working out for amazing reasons, like you randomly went to go speak at a cryptocurrency conference and ended up talking to somebody about something totally different that has led you down this amazing path of discovery. Now, when, when was the first expedition? When did you guys get back from that? What did y'all uncover in the first expedition?

1:08:34

Yeah, the one you were supposed to go on, yes.

S Speaker 5 1:08:39

What happened was we use so the first thing was, hey, we have to go at this at a logical way, which is satellite imaging. So we did that first, and Chrissy wasn't involved yet, but we were already looking actively for a lidar company. And it turned out that we were, well, we're going to go on this expedition. So we had doctors. We had basically, what are we going to run into, because we're going to be in the actual jungle. And then we had the idea for video and film, which is how you came up. And we definitely wanted to have a documentation part of it, not just for the trip itself, but also to look at, how could we bring this to the general public as a show, perhaps, but we didn't know what we're gonna find. We didn't know what the show would be about. So we were able to use satellite imaging to identify 30 talk 30 targets of what we

thought were suspicious anomalies, of what could be their mine buildings or ruins or pyramids. And we set out with the Bushmen, and so we had a guide, and we got backpacks and and first aid kits, and we an hour, and I'm just no different than Indiana Jones. We ended up in the jungle, and we day one, target one. We just chose one of the targets, and it turned out to be a massive archeological. Theft site, where they were in the middle of, you know, basically they had spent weeks systematically digging and finding what turned out to be two and a half to three and a half million dollars worth of artifacts. So that was our day one in the jungle. Wow, wow.

S Speaker 2 1:10:15

And, you know, just the the scope of this place, once again, to hear somebody say that eight that they own a few 1000 acres. How big? How big is the area that you guys are working presently?

1:10:32

400 400

S Speaker 2 1:10:33

acres. That's still massive. Well,

S Speaker 5 1:10:37

because the site that we're on is about by, I hate to say the crow flying, but it is extremely close to where the Mitchell hedges crystal skull was found at Lou baptun. So this entire area is really probably a single Mayan metropolis that went on for many square miles. But the site is officially 400 ish, but it's not, it's really in the middle of a massive mine empire that they just live on and deal with,

S Speaker 2 1:11:06

but, but that is, that is still huge. I mean, when, when you start looking at, I mean, even, even 40 acres is about a quarter mile, something like that. So if you're, if you're talking, you know, something that large, that's a that's a expansive property to a have access to for exploration. How much of that is under active excavation right now?

S Speaker 5 1:11:32

Oh, Chris, yeah, the site where there was a massive archeological theft, when I say massive, the site that we're that was privately owned, was over 8000 acres. Wow. So it was many miles by so like our first day out hiking, we hiked closer to seven miles and five and that was through the jungle and up down what were really bluffs. So that was actually a pretty intense day. I

cannot thank the trees enough. Being in the shade in Belize is significantly better than being in the sun, yeah. And it's filled with razor grass, which is grass that grows to 12 feet and is as sharp as razors. There's no going around it. And for those, yeah. So for us to hit an archeological theft. So when I say thefts, I think exactly Indiana Jones, with all the tents cooking, they had tents for sleeping. They had tents for working. They had tents for tools. They had a systematic setup for a kitchen. So they weren't just digging in a hole. They were systematically digging for what turned out to be maybe Olmec Toltec pre Mayan artifacts. And so we were able to set up and prove that arc UX, which was really in its inception, also the trip, if I haven't point out to everyone listening, was a trip you were supposed to be on. Yeah,

1:12:46

yeah.

1:12:49

The universe, once again, conspires in strange ways.

S Speaker 5 1:12:52

So there we were, you know. So it was quite an adventure to find that, and how it led us to where we're working is we have to deal with our guide schedule, and it was a day where we could not, because we have to first take a 90 minute boat ride up the coast of Belize land, literally Beach, get out in the water like a beach landing. Wow. And port all our gear to the shore. There's a lot of logistics to really being in the jungle for real, and that takes a lot of efforts, and he wasn't available. So we went driving with our group. There's about 10 of us in a couple couple large, large vehicles, and there was a site that was closed to the public, but it was in a small village. It and we stopped, and I met the mayor, who came up to me, and then we got talking and what the ruins were. And then fast forward. Here we are, Christy and I and our partner, Tom Elmore, we ended up combining forces to continue the arc UX, goal of exploration expeditions. And had the opportunity to actually dig and actually clear and clean, well, clean this pyramid complex. So it's multiple buildings, multiple, uh, constructions, on a site that is completely entangled in the jungle. So to get there this, this expedition that was, that was a pretty monumental effort, actually, yeah,

S Speaker 2 1:14:27

well, and, you know, just the, just the idea of once again, exploring a complex that large, how do you you came into things Christy through the scanning side of it, correct, yeah,

S Speaker 4 1:14:43

sort of correct. We Tom reached out our partner, Tom, who they were, obviously partners before I came on board, yeah, reached out to the company I was working for. We do aerial Lidar and imagery, and he reached out to get a to get a quote. For us to fly down. And do we did a

400 acre quote of just the complex, and then we also did a 4000 acre quote, because with LiDAR, what, you know, the biggest cost for that project was the mobilization to get down there. It's not actually flying the project itself, yeah. So we thought, you know, the the idea behind it was, if we're gonna pay to have LIDAR flown, then we would do the 4000 acres instead of 400 because we're already there. So we would just grab it while we were up there. So yeah, they reached out, and that's kind of how it started. And then it was just kind of a snowball from there.

S Speaker 5 1:15:34

Yeah, I dare to come and here we are. Yeah,

S Speaker 4 1:15:38

I was at a conference in Nashville last March when he called, and he we, you know, kind of visited for a little bit. And he was like, so I think you should come to Belize. I was like,

S Speaker 2 1:15:50

Cool. Yeah, good, yeah. And what has your experience been on property so far, Christy, you've had to, you've had the opportunity to be there. Scan, what kind of things have you discovered, especially with the technology that you're using?

S Speaker 4 1:16:06

Yeah, that's a good question. So what we found really fascinating was the we walked a lidar handheld unit through the compound, and what we noticed not just at the ruins that we were working at, but at Lubin tune and yeah, nimbly pun. So at all of the sites that we would walk the scanner through, if you were in close proximity to the ruins, it wouldn't turn on. It wouldn't it wouldn't work. So we had to be we would have to step away from the ruins, turn the scanner on, and then make our way back in slowly to grab imagery of it, because it wouldn't, it wouldn't, it wouldn't turn on. So we don't know if there was some sort of, like, maybe a magnetic anomaly, or, yeah, some sort of, I don't know, magnetic field, or some something, something energetically, was happening for sure.

S Speaker 2 1:16:59

Well, you know, and it definitely, whenever you're talking anywhere in that area, the whole place is limestone that tends to Jack with things a little bit, especially water running through limestone that that, in and of itself, will cause electro magnetic phenomena, so to speak, kind of like water running through a copper pipe. You'll, you'll actively get a voltage off of it. So interesting, though, that your, your equipment would not turn on on the site, but a drink adjacent to it. Absolutely, that's, that's, that's quite phenomenal, quite quite literally. Now, with with that in mind, what? How long did it take you, Jared to get permission? Because a lot of people don't realize, number one, you can't just go start digging somewhere, even if you own

the property necessarily, you can't, you can't just go start digging somewhere. You have to get permits things like that. Almost like, like, sure I could. I could probably plant a small, a small shrub in my backyard. If I wanted to, you know, put it in ground, pond in I'd probably have to talk to my HOA and get a permit to do so, and very much the same thing with archeological digs, things like that. What was it like dealing with the localized government, things like that? How did, how did that relationship come to be?

S Speaker 5 1:18:35

Oh, it was just great and easy, and they were wonderful to work with. Yeah. I mean, yes, that's the right answer, Chris, because we have to keep dealing with all of them.

S Speaker 2 1:18:47

Oh, no, absolutely, but, but, but, what were some of the hoops that you had to actively jump through? What were some of the things that you had to deal with? I'm sure it's not just like, hop down to Belize, fill out form 123, a and there you go, you know,

S Speaker 5 1:19:05

I would like that world. The Yeah. The problem is the there are layers in Obviously, every government, yeah. And in this case, the Mayans have their own relationship to the land, and they live collectively. So at one layer, there's the fact that no one individually owns anything. There are no you can have a home, and they will vote. And the person says, Well, I want to build a home here on these two three acres, and they're going to be my acres, but that's given by the community. So you have a village of about 800 people, 600 voters. That literally decide who gets what and how they're going to share. And then the village itself says, Well, we're Mayans, and this is our land. The Belizean government then says, Well, we're we're Belize and they were founded by the British, and they have rules. Yes, but the rules to go buy a condo on an island or to live in Belize and be an expat, you know, if you want to go down there and own something, you could do that. But to own land in a Mayan village is currently impossible, yes. So there's a layer of government where you have to get the community itself, where we've had to have multiple meetings with the communities. Then there's the National Institute of culture and history that controls all Mayan roads, and they are completely different than any of the Mayans or the groups that run the villages. So we have to deal with the village, community and leadership. We then have to get niche to deal with the community and leadership, then we have to deal with niche The National Institute culture and history. Am I making this more boring?

1:20:49

Can I, like I said,

S Speaker 2 1:20:53

there's not a red tape? Yeah, no, and that's just it. Then, that that's kind of what I want people

there's not a red tape? Yeah, no, and that's just it. Then, that that's kind of what I want people to understand, is that it's not like this just happened overnight. It's not like you got access to somebody's property and you got to go out with a shovel the next weekend and start digging and excavating property things like Ed that is not how it works. It's something that we brought up, like, whenever we did our episode on the Jaime mussan Skeletons. It's one of those. Like, you know, I'm pretty sure you didn't just like, bring those from Peru. There's a little bit that you have to go through a to get a skeleton B, to bring it across international borders. Like, so people, most average listeners don't understand the fact that there, there's a little bit that goes into that and and a lot more than just like, hey, we heard there's something here. We'd like permission to dig. You know, there's, there's local culture, there's, there's local jurisdiction, and beyond that, there's tribal jurisdiction. Like you said, you can't even own a piece of property on on a Mayan site. And with that being said, of course, Belize itself is a, you know, fairly English speaking area. But what about the area that you are in and that you are actively excavating? What is the what is the access to things like that. Do you have to have a local linguistic guide, somebody who speaks Mayan, things like that?

S Speaker 5 1:22:28

No, we don't. We have, fortunately, the first language, of course, being British. It's the only English speaking country and Central America, officially. But they speak two dialects of Mayan. The villagers are violent, well, trilingual, at least, because some of them also speak Spanish, but we can deal with the villagers directly in English, but that in itself, is kind of a bit of a system. And then the other hurdle, one more that I didn't mention, is that there are other colleges, there are anthropologists, and there are archeologists that have already done work in Belize. And so there are people who are actually politically very territorial towards not only what they're investigating, but also their access. They tend to think that world heritage is their individual ownership. So another layer of this is working around other people's ideas of their contributions to history. So part of it is so there's a dynamic, not only with the village and the villagers, and basic communication with culture between the Mayans and the Belizeans, which are they're different because there's multiple cultures. As creo, there's a medic, there's a Caribbean culture that is not at all related to the Mayans. And then there's an English culture. And then with the collegiate part of all the different excavations that are going on with all the different institutions around the world, you're dealing with an international community that that is entirely separate from everything we just mentioned, but still all interact with niche. So it's daunting. So in the three seconds it took me to call up Christy and say, Hey, do you want to go to Belize, the amount of hours that I have personally spent? Yeah, to get to that question was tremendous. Oh, but yeah, Does anyone care?

S Speaker 4 1:24:25

I do, because if it weren't for you doing all of the work, I wouldn't have, you know, been able to go well.

S Speaker 2 1:24:32

And you know, the the main thing is that without doing the work once again, there, there are good relationships with archeology, and there are bad relationships with the art, with archeology. And much like any I mean Salem, Salem, Massachusetts, as we know it, could have

gone horribly awry. And it's, it's a fact. You. Know, well, even now, even now, you know, the community could utterly not embrace it. They could not want it. Oh, yeah. And when that happens, you know, great that these things are good for tourism, but does the community embrace it? And typically, if they don't embrace it, it's because of previous situations. One of the examples I give regularly on the show is Falk, Arkansas, with the Falk monster, which Falk monster fest is coming up this weekend, okay, but, but it's one of those the community. Many of them, especially the old timers, things like that, would much rather all the looky loos go away. They would. They would much rather people just forget the town of Falk and what it's known for in that, right, and not come there for that. Because it is it has led to bad things in their history, and many is the time that archeology is the same way, where, once again, you end up with sites being robbed. You end up with sites no longer being accessible to local population because of rules, things like that, because of whatever international body the governance of that area is now given to, you know, so the access to those things can very rapidly and easily be taken away from a local, indigenous population. And that's

S Speaker 5 1:26:25

one of the big arguments. Oh, the one of their concerns. So in one of our Yeah, Tom Elmore and I, we went back down and we had another meeting. So prior to the trip with Christy and our group that went Tom and I, and we had a small group that went down, and we went to niche, we went to the offices, and we met the mayor of the village, and then we went and had meetings with the community. So we had a whole extra week in Belize prior to our ultimate expedition to clear the ruins. So to get first and foremost, what you said was true, you can't just go to Belize and and clear ruins or do something. You can't just go and do that. So for us to get that approval, took a lot of phone calls, a lot of communication, a lot of emails, but then it took an extra trip to go down there for us to actually communicate directly with niche which was complicated,

1:27:27

say, least, and then

S Speaker 5 1:27:30

then with the community itself. It wasn't for the mayor of this city. If it wasn't for him specifically, we would not have been able to do it.

S Speaker 2 1:27:40

Yeah, yeah, so, and that's just it. The localized part of this is what I love, the way that the community has catalyzed behind this, the way that the community it's creating not only jobs in the community, but also helping out with education things like that as well.

S Speaker 5 1:28:01

Yeah, the education piece is huge. I have to acknowledge some people that are helping us with

Yeah, the education piece is huge. I have to acknowledge some people that are helping us with computers. We're bringing down some things to help the school. Oh, awesome. We're hoping to do some more humanitarian work. This is, of course, for our Christy. Maybe we should actually mention our we're inviting people back,

S Speaker 4 1:28:18

yeah. So something that I'd like to to also talk about with arceo X is when, when I was invited down there on the on the last expedition, I had no I didn't, I couldn't, my head was not wrapped around what arceox was until I actually got down there. We've got an education component and a humanitarian component. So one of the things that's really important to us as a company is plugging into the communities that we we work with, yeah, and so one of the things that we're doing when we go back is installing solar panels on the school so we're looking for a sponsor for solar panels. We prefer them to be in country because the cost of shipping, and there's, you know, batteries, Waylon and all that good stuff. But there's a couple of main areas for water sources, like the community center in the school. We installed some water filters when we were there to filter water, but they were kind of, they didn't work. They work, but it just doesn't filter enough water, fast enough, really, to, yeah, make that big of a difference. And so we're that's another thing that we're looking for, is installing a bigger water filter system. And then they have it. They have a problem in the school with bats getting into the school. So we're putting up screens around the top of that. They have thatched roofs down there. So actually, they have, I think there are metal roofs on the school. Is that, right?

S Speaker 5 1:29:42

They like to call them zinc, yeah, okay, yeah. But the other metal roofs, but yeah.

S Speaker 4 1:29:47

So that's another huge component of what we do, is we plug into the local communities and help where, you know, we figure out what the need is, and then, you know, like he said, we're bringing computers down. And solar panels and