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World Wide Flora Network Intelligence System (WWFNIS)

Applicant

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ABSTRACT

For a while now it has been known that plants, trees and other natural entities communicate and co-exist within symbiotic relationships with each other. They have been know to warn each other of threats such as parasites, and trade resources. These connections are immensely vast, with entities within entire forests and biomes connected with each other. This network is usually connected with the help of fungi underground, but the communication can also take place overground with direct connections or intermediary entities passing on information. The WWFNIS is the first of its kind to tap into this network and create a global flora network, to enable natural entities across the world to speak with each other. The intent is to enable a global communication network which can help local ecosystems adapt to threats such as parasites, viruses, diseases and natural disasters in order give them a better chance at survival.

In the event of a human-manufactured threat, this network is possible the only defense against a planet-wide crisis. This communication network can also harness the global-scale intelligence of natural entities which can be used to augment research into problems such as efficient reuse of carbon based waste (plastic), air and water pollution, nutrition, amongst many others. Natural entities are critical to humanities survival, and the collective intelligence can help us stem the issues we currently face.

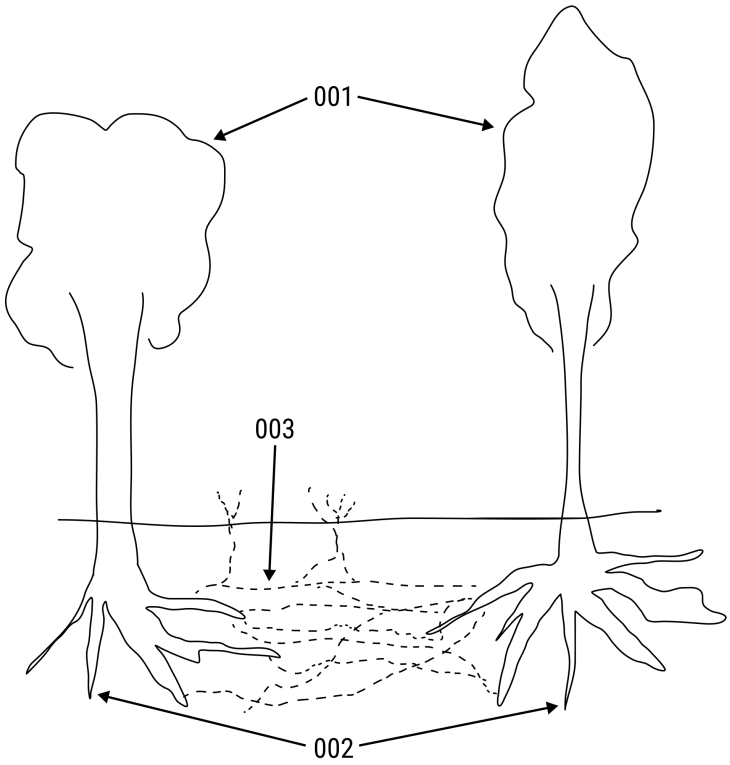

FIG. 1

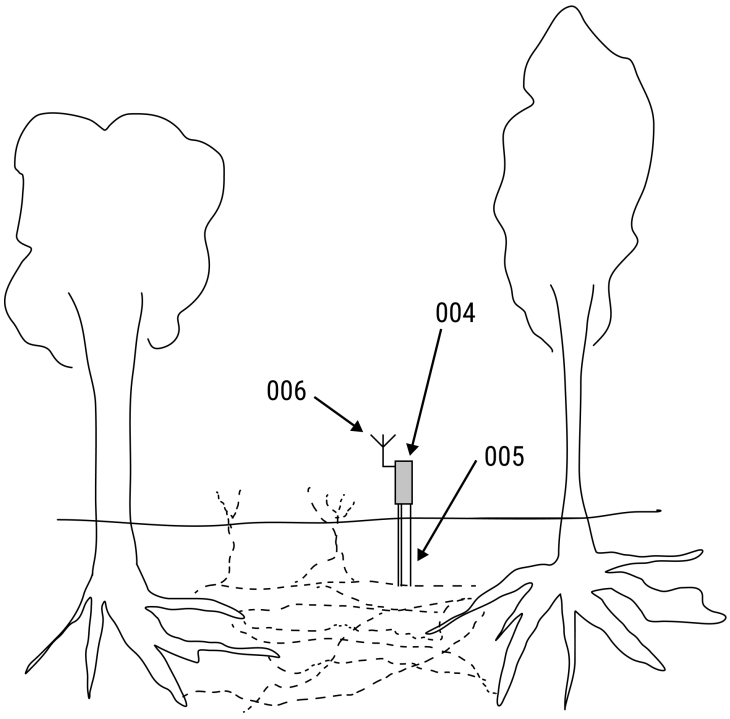

FIG. 2

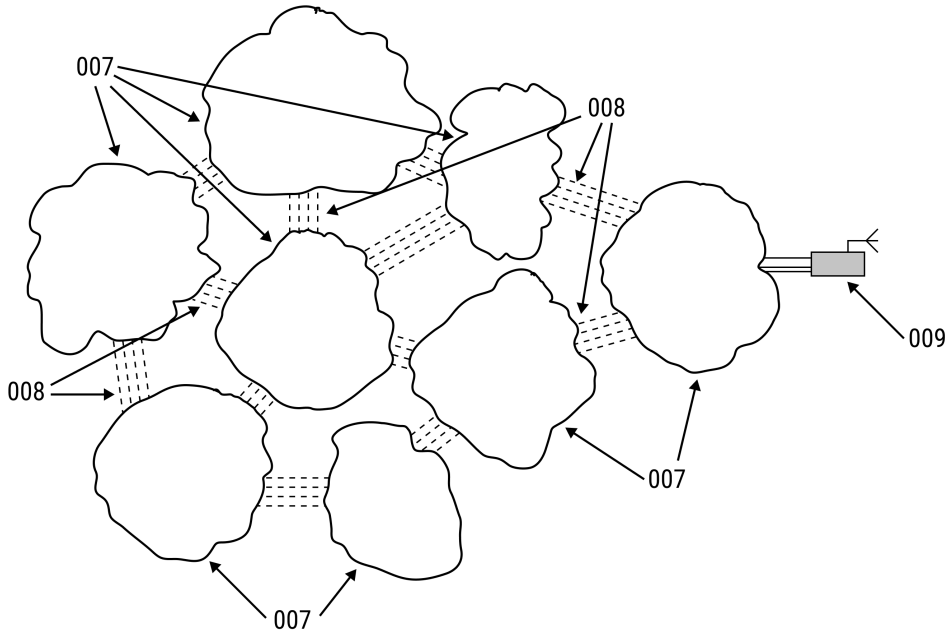

FIG. 3

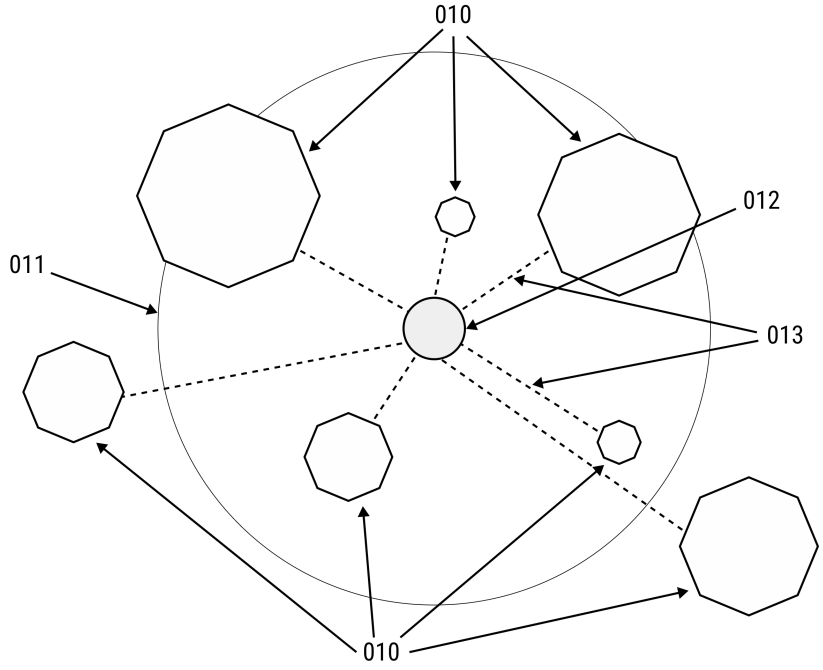

FIG. 4

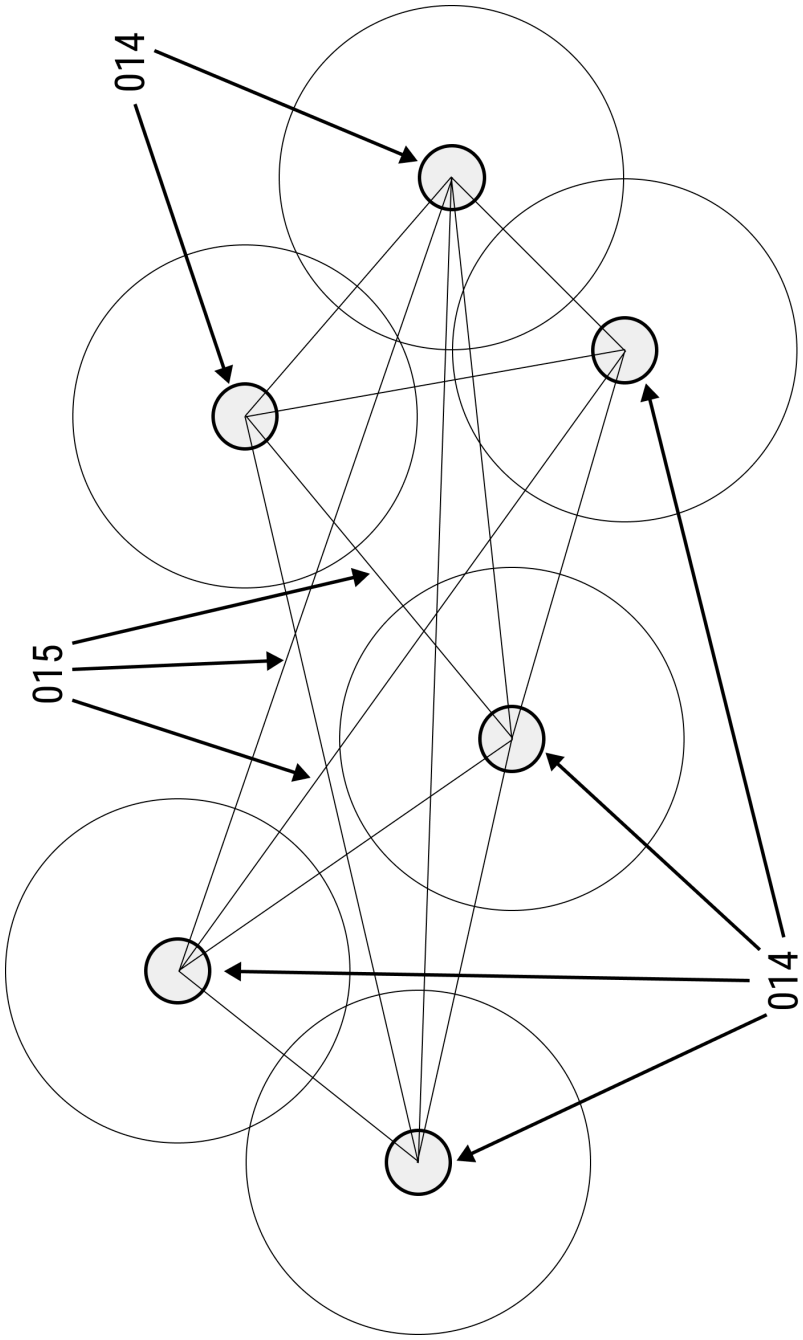

FIG. 5

WORLD WIDE FLORA NETWORK INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM (WWFNIS)

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present disclosure relates generally to a networked system connecting non-human entities.

BACKGROUND

[0002] Humans are still to understand the nature and kinds of communication that take place between floral entities. The present disclosure outlines methods and processes to tap into natural networks to get a better understanding of the messaging between natural entities. However there is a general consensus of on the existence of non-human intelligent entities and a shared intelligence network consisting of the intelligent non-human entities. These intelligences are not congruent with human models of computing and machine intelligence, and as such are not well understood, and thus not compatible with our models of artificial intelligence, regardless of capability and technical achievement.

[0003] This project consists of three stages. Each stage requires different capabilities and technical requirements. There are many issues that need to solved in order reach stages 2 and 3, with stage 1 being ready to implement. This patent outlines the techniques and network strategies used to set up the WWFNIS.

[0004] The first stages involves setting up the network and enabling a global communication protocol. Natural entities employ a variety of communication methods, not all forms of communication are purely through signals. Some communications take place through exchange of resources. Proxies of direct physical connections need to created in order to successfully set up communications across different biomes.

[0005] The second stage is to use machine intelligence to use interpret communications and expand the capabilities of the network. The grammar of communications between natural entities is still yet unknown to us, hence a 'rosetta stone' will need to be created in order to understand the languages.

[0006] The third stage of the project will harness the combined machine and natural intelligence to find solutions to pressing issues.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0007] FIG. **1** illustrates an overview of a tree to tree communication network.

[0008] FIG. **2** illustrates the method via which the communication network can be tapped into.

[0009] FIG. **3** illustrates efficient methods of tapping into networks of larger clusters.

[0010] FIG. **4** illustrates a model of geolocated servers to collate and centralise clusters in a certain geographic area.

[0011] FIG. **5** illustrates the creation of an 'internet' by connecting geolocated servers.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0012] **001** refers to any natural floral entity, such as trees, plants, fungi, etc. **002** refers to the nodes of the entities which are connected to the network, in the case of FIG. **1** refers to the roots of trees. **003** is the network which connects the natural entities, and in FIG. **1** refers to a fungal network.

[0013] **004** is the human installed device which taps into the **003** natural network. The connection is made via a system of **005** connective devices such as connective tissue, electrodes, etc. Data collected by the device is then transmitted via a **006** wired/wireless system to other neighbouring devices or a centralised geolocated server in the area.

[0014] A cluster consists of a collection of **007** natural entities, in FIG. **3** refers to trees. The entities in a cluster are usually connected via a **008** natural network, such as a fungi highway underground. In such a scenario, the **009** human installed device may only need to be installed on a single entity for optimal and efficient network installation.

[0015] A set of **010** natural entity clusters in a **011** geographical area of a set radius may be connected via a **013** wired/wireless system to a **012** central server located in the center of the geographic radius. Natural entity clusters that fall outside the geographic radius may still be connected to the geographically located server if that specific server is the closest one.

[0016] **014** Geographical servers can be connected to the **015** internet or via a widespread local area network to facilitate communications across a larger area.