

DEFORESTATION: the charance of forests by people and the land converted to another use, such as agriculture or

OBJECTIVES

The aim of this study is to create a global vision of the current state of the world's forests and to by its outerfield the cause of first if against a deposition of the cliental format. The specific depositions in the cliental format. The specific depositions in the contemporary of the cliental format. The specific depositions in the contemporary of t

-I have used satellite data to obtain the most current estimates of forest's cover and dynamics instead of data supplied by countries (from forest Resources Assessment reports) because Utilinit is more reliable.

vivvvv - ver resource systement operation because think is in more reliable.

Landed provide between global foresty risk because the methods vivve to ferine estimates in FAX reports very by country and include the use of national forest inventories, which are normally based on single data collection and generally results from consociule inventories are not companie.

The lack of stunderdization of the term "forest" in different countries is another reason to question FAX's reports reliability in forest area decimates.

area extensions.

-Homeway: I have used FRA reports to obtain information about forests health because satellites cannot provide this kind of information normalia.

-Overall, fivers area can be inferred from remotely senoed data but it is also very important to verify that information with local expert inconvokings or also collected in the field. Thus, satellite-based and field data are not exclusive, but complementary.

-Besides FAO data, I have used a lot of information from several papers, books and cartography to obtain this global picture I am looking for in my study. In this study, at it is a global and general review, tropical and subtropical forests will be considered and explained together, as well as temperate and horsel forest.

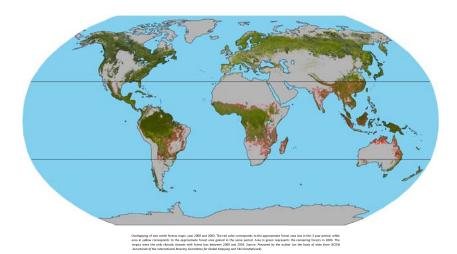
CURRENT STATE OF OUR FORESTS

world's forests are distributed unevenly: half of them are in the tropical in (44% of total area), about one third in boreal (34%) and smaller amounts operate (13%) and subtropical (9%) domains.



OREST'S DYNAMICS BY CLIMATIC DOMAIN BETWEEN

MALJON HECTARES PER YEAR			
CUMATIC DOM/4NS	1990-2000	2000-2005	MEAN
TROPICAL	-8,6	-9,1	-7,35
SUBTROPICAL	1,2	0,9	1,05
TEMPERATE	0,8	1,2	1
BOREAL	0,8	1,2	1
WORLD TOTAL	-2,8	-6,8	4,3



CAUSES OF FORESTS DYNAMICS

Many natural factors can affect forests health and vitality, which can lead to a decrease in forest growth and tree mortality. Abdute agents like fire, drought, floods, hurrisanes, storms and blotic agents like species invasions, insect and disease outbreaks influence the composition, structure and functions of forests.









TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL DOMAIN

THE BRAZILIAN AMAZON STUDY CASE

The Amazon is the largest tropical forest and one of the most blodiverse regions in the world. The Amazon basin covers eight countries: Brazil (67% of the area), Peru and Bolivia (25% together), Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Guyana, Surinam and French Faxon.

The rate of deforestation in the Brainlan Antacon has been increasing on average since 1990. More than \$50,000 land of Annacon forest has been dectoyed in Brail and it is very important to know why has this country lost so much firest.

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decords sp.: leaf-sucking bugs that primarily infest gum trees [Eucolyptus sp] causing discoloration
es, dieback of branches or mortality of entire trees.



These maps represent the trapical climatic domain (say) and the subtropical climatic damain (down). Source: Prepared by the surface on the basis of the map The world's continued to the control of the c

-Brazil is the world's largest exporter and producer of beef since 2003 and now the government is planning to expand it on a massive scale.

*The first clearings that appear in the forest are in a fishbone pattern, as legal and litegal roads posterate in the remote forest and small holders migrate there to clear forest for crops. "Over time, the fishbones degenerate to a mixture of forest remnants, cleared areas and settlements.

remnance, oranno areas and subsemence. Whithin a few years, crop yields fall due to heavy raises and erosion that deplete the soil and farmers then convent the degraded land into pasture, cleaning again more forest for crops. "Eventually, farmers abandon or sell the land to large cattle holders, who to randorm those plots into huge areas of pasture.

mmercial agriculture is also important: Brazilian farmers plant cost 13 million ha of soybeans and Brazil is one of the world's

TEMPERATE AND BOREAL DOMAIN

Pollution derived from the growth in urban and suburban areas. Amoughers, deposition of adalts universe, can cause soil additionation and affect nurious cycles within force discoveries, as well as increase uncertainties of the production of the production of the production and acceptability to otherwise trages, belower, but deposition on exhibit the growth or which was registered in some areas of Europe, Recent data is showing changes in species composition towards more nitragen tolerant periods.

Forest regrowth: on abendoned farmford at rate of approximately 6.000 hap or year, (es. flusson federation, Ustrans, Berlinn, Scathiston, I. Casado yr.

- Mean and seek in ground of opportunities for included implyment, in the late occurring the shall and seek in ground or opportunities for including an asset, reducing the prosume to forests from agriculture and grants, which allowed forests to regenerate.

- Technological disease to transport with or distribution of fluid wood by food fuest that discreased the pressure to forests.

- State of the state of t



CHINA STUDY CASE China, located in temperate East Asia, is the world's most populous country with more than 1.85 billion people. China's forest cover is around 21%; the largest forests are in the northeast and inner Mongolian provinces, the ten-nuthern provinces and Schute and Schute and Schute.

Fig. defore \$700 Cline had very high deforenation rates primarily due to the demand for agricultural land for oppositions of the demand for agricultural land for the contraction of the demand of the contraction of the cont

China currently has the highest afforestion rate of any country or region in the world, which is 4.385.000 has of forest per-year; the second highest is indonesia, with "just" 250.420 halyear.

In total, China has invested 70 billion US deflars over the past 10 years on tree-planning, forest management and forest conservation. z

Since 2000 it's been proposed a science-based approach to achieve a balanced sustainable development in practice, though, local governments still put economic growth as the first priority. Since 2000 it's been proposed a crience-based approach to achieve a balanced sustainable development in practice, though, local governments still put economic growth as the first priority.

One of the biggiest current projects in China is the Great Green Wall of China, which aim is to replant a great number of trees (mostly hybrid poplar) to stop the expansion of the Gold desert.



Had born long, just time will tell
Will the World Bank keep on add
species?



Despite the criticism, the Green Wall is planned to be completed around 2050, at which point it will be
 4.500 km long, Just time will stell it it's been a good idea or not.

*Their main objectives are to conserve (through logging bans with regular patrolling) and restore (through afforestation) forests in ecologically susceptible area.







⊢ N -logging (2-3%) -infrastructure in

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Despite the afforestation and natural expansion of forests occurring mainly in temperate and boned regions, the Earth is losing forests every year. The greatest loss of forest is in the tropics and although some tropical courter or force, the rate of dedirectation is still alarmingly high. user nazer use, user nazer decreascent as an amening year, there are severed agents affecting our forests but it can be concluded the most harmful one is humaneland; agriculture, cattle ranching, loggieg, urbanization and pollution are changing forests almost everywhere in the world. However, we cannot forget the grant number of forests during do do do do in the increase in free, droughts and innex pests; according to available data, they affect more the temperate and boreal regions, although this is probably due to the lack of data in trougical regions.

their knellhood from agriculture and cattle ranching in the tropics than in developed countries, which can partially explain the higher deforestation. On the other hand, higher afforestation in temperate and boreal zones is explained by bandoned land due to rural exodus and increase in industrialization as well as to massive plantations. Although forest cover is increasing in these regions, attention must be paid in the quality of those new trees, as they cannot always

to suggests a registre claring of littics, and disturbed frosts.

Little could be made analysis and interest in the country of the country of

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