

EFFECTS OF DEFORESTATION

LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY



There has been a significant amount of loss in biodiversity over the years due to deforestation. Many species have become endangered, while others are on the verge of becoming extinct.

Species that are extinct

- Dodo
- West African Black Rhinoceros
- Pyrenean Ibex
- Baiji White Dolphin
- Great Auk
- Tasmanian Tiger
- Woolly Mammoth
- Passenger Pigeon
- Sabre-toothed Cat

Species that are endangered

- African Forest Elephant
- Black Rhino
- Orangutan
- Sunda Tiger
- Asian Elephant
- Blue Whale
- Chimpanzee
- Tiger
- Sei Whale
- Sea Turtle
- Sea Lions

➤ Indian Elephant

DISRUPTED HOUSING



Due to deforestation, indigenous tribes and residents are expected to move away. This affects their lifestyle and sources of livelihood. They are victims of human rights violations as they do not have a say in this. Using the idea of “development”, there has been a lot of deforestation, which takes away the homes of the tribal communities. They lost rights over the land, heritage, its culture, its legacy and inheritance

because of one simple act of the authorities.

CLIMATE CHANGE



Climate change is the term used to describe global warming or cooling, according to how it affects our planet. There are many factors that have been considered when scientists try to determine what exactly causes climate change, but if you take a look at the scientific reports and research, it's easy to

see that we need to make a change in order for the earth's temperature not to rise drastically.

Deforestation led to the increase in the amount of CO₂ on earth annually. The stored carbon on earth releases back into the atmosphere as carbon dioxide, contributing to climate change. Climate change has affected people with food and water scarcity, flooding, extreme heat, spread of diseases, and economic loss.

The World Health Organization stated that climate change is one of the greatest threat to global health in the 21st century.

FLOODING AND SOIL EROSION



Deforestation leads to increased flooding and soil erosion. Removing plants removes the stabilizing effects of the roots on the soil. Without vegetation holding the soil in place, the soil gets transported through wind and water erosion. Due to this soil loss, the remaining soil does not retain the moisture, which leads to desertification. Deforestation decreases the water holding capacity of the soil which leads to flooding.