

Rain forest

Introduction

Generally, near the equator, in the evening, heavy storms accompanied by large amounts of rain fall every day. The temperature is rather high, without great variations during the year, and is accompanied by a remarkable humidity in the air. Thanks to this climate the trees find the ideal conditions for their development: consequently in the equatorial regions enormous tropical forests extend across the land. In a tropical rain forest we find the largest variety of plants and animals to be found in nature. Many leaves have a shape that suited to allow excess water to be channelled and drip away, while dozens of metres above the ground, the leaves of the taller trees join to form a green roof that is pierced only by trees that are as tall as twenty storey buildings. This green roof does not let much light pass, and there are plants that, in order to capture the light, grow on the trunk or on the branches of the taller plants. Here animals feed on nectar, fruit, seeds and leaves

Rain Forest Biome

What is it?

All tropical or rain forests were originally woods located between the Tropic of the Cancer (23° and 27' N) and the Tropic of the Capricorn (23° e 27' S). This area typically has a mean temperature of approximately 25°C with oscillations of no more than 2-3 degrees and plenty of rainfalls (over 1,500 mm a year). In some forests, the annual rainfall may reach 11,000 mm, even if in most areas it is around 2,500 mm. The best word to describe this forest actually is "rainforest". In some forests it rains little but every day (rainforests or equatorial forests), while in others (in the south-east of Asia) dry and rainy periods alternate (tropical or monsoon forests). Nevertheless, for the sake of clarity, the terms "rainforest" and "tropical forest" will be considered as equivalent.

Tropical forests in the world

Tropical forests, or rainforests, occupy the so-called inter-tropical area of the planet, that is the area between the Tropic of the Cancer and that of the Tropic of the Capricorn.

Large rainforests are mainly in Latin America (Amazonia) where they are called selva, in Africa (Congo, Cameroon, Madagascar, etc.), in the Indo-Malay area (Philippines, Indonesia, etc.) where they are called "jungle" (from the Sanskrit *jangala*) and in the Australian area (Australia, New Guinea); altogether, they cover 10% of the lands above sea level.

Among these, the Amazonian forest makes up approximately one third of all the tropical forests and is the greatest freshwater reserve on earth.

Characteristics of the tropical forest

Because of the lack of seasonal differences, due to the geographical location of the forests, and the high humidity level the vegetation is luxuriant here. The recurring features of rainforests are basically the following:

- high animal and vegetal biodiversity
- evergreen trees
- dark and sparse undergrowth interspersed with clearings
- scanty litter (organic matter settling on the ground)
- presence of "strangler" creepers (e.g. *Ficus* spp.)

- presence of “buttresses” (i.e. large winged ribs at the base of trunks) and spindly roots in trees living in often-flooded areas.

A thick forest

The foliage of trees are very close to each other and form a very thick canopy.

Only approximately 1% of the light that gets to the canopy reaches the ground and so the lower branches are too dark to let leaves develop and there's virtually no undergrowth. In particular, there are very few herbaceous species.

Moving up from 1 to 20 m above ground, we still find a moderate light (approximately 5%), high humidity and no wind at all. This means there are very few plants with anemogamous pollination, which means pollinated by the wind. Flowers have very bright colours and a strong scent to attract insects, winds or bats for pollination. Many plants have *cauliflora*, which means “flowers on the caulis” or stalk. In this case, flowers sprout straight from the naked stalk and not from the leaves, so that they are more conspicuous. An example of this particular phenomenon is the cocoa tree, whose flowers, stuck to the stalk, turn into big fruits, which are picked by the monkeys and rodents and eaten far off. In this ecosystem, leaves are generally large and oval, but in most cases they have a down-turned tip at the end, called *drip-tip*, to let rainwater flow down. Prolonged exposure to humidity is actually harmful for the leaves, since it promotes the growth of epiphylla (generally mosses, lichens, algae and mildews growing on the leaf surface).

Most of the plants of this ecosystem are approximately 30-40 m tall (as tall as a 12-storey building). The stalk of these plants is as straight as a pillar up to 20 m, then suddenly branches off into a crown of leaves. The leaves on the canopy are in full light, with not too much humidity and some wind: these leaves are therefore quite small and do not have down-turned tips.

The animals of the tropical forest

There are three essential aspects of tropical fauna:

- huge number of different species
- few individuals per species
- wide variety of survival strategies, morphological (i.e. different body shapes) and behavioural adaptations.

For instance, in the French Guyana alone there are 76 different species of snakes versus approximately 20 in Italy; this figure could lead us to imagine that in this forest one would literally tread on a tangle of reptiles. In fact, despite the huge number of species of snakes, they are so few one could walk for miles in the forest without seeing any.

Animals of the canopy

The great vertical development of the vegetation forced many animal species to adapt to move on trees and in the air to reach many sources of food, such as leaves, flowers, seeds and fruits that are in the tall foliage.

In some tropical areas (for instance in Borneo), the arboreal species make up 45% of the total amount; in temperate forests, they are only 5 – 15%. The morphological adaptations developed by some species include: prehensile tails, extremely developed muscles, claws that have a grip on trunks and branches (for instance the arboreal pangolin, *Mamis* spp. in Asia and Africa).

Birds of the canopy

Birds, such as, for instance, the *Ara macao* parrot, have adapted to fly in a thick and tangled environment: short and rounded wings, long tails to orient themselves better.

Under the canopy and on tall branches there are monkeys, sloths with large, strong nails they use to hang from branches, small birds feeding on nectar (hummingbirds in America, sunbirds in Africa), many-coloured birds (toucans, parrots, birds of paradise), arboreal snakes, large butterflies, bats (flying foxes).

Gliding birds

The so-called "extreme" adaptations to arboreal life are the "flying" species that are for instance in the Borneo forest: these species have a membrane stretching from their body to their upper limbs forming a surface large enough to hold the animal as it flies. In addition to the many species of flying squirrels (*Petaurista* spp. and others) inhabiting other regions as well and the flying lemur or cynocephalus (*Cynocephalus variegatus*), there are also a flying tree frog (*Racophorus nigropalmatus*), a flying snake (*Chrysopelea pelias*) and a flying lizard (*Draco volitans*). These animals are all provided with membranes and protrusions that let them glide from the forest foliage. They cover considerable distances: approximately 50 metres for a snake and over 500 metres for the Cynocephalus.

In this biome, there are comparatively few large mammals. Unlike those of savannahs, they do not live in packs nor hunt together, but live alone or in pairs.

Amidst the luxuriant vegetation, the field of vision is very limited and this is why many animal species rely on their sense of smell and hearing rather than on sight (especially insects, birds, frogs, pro-simians and monkeys).

In the tropical forest, most animal activities take place at dawn, at dusk and at night, when such animals as bats, tree frogs (*Dendrobates* spp.) and lemurs start to come out and fill the forest with all sorts of noises.

Life in the shade

For each forest layer, there are different habitats and therefore different animals, apart from a few exceptions, such as, for instance, insects that can be found on the ground, on the foliages or in intermediate layers.

Starting from the ground and going back up along the different layers through to the limit of the tallest foliages, we can find animals adapted to different habitats.

The soil of the tropical forest typically has a scanty hypogean flora (of the subsurface); there are actually very few earthworms and the most common underground larvae are those of cicadas and coleopters feeding on plant roots and sap. One can often find small mounds of loose earth with a tunnel in the middle: this is what remains of a cicada larva that, after a long wait, that in some species may take longer than 10 years, comes out to metamorphose by clinging to the base of a stalk and emerging from its cocoon after a short while. Unlike the long underground life, winged life seldom lasts more than a year.

The animals that are on the forest floor are mainly fossorial mammals (rodents and armadillos), terricolous monkeys, boas and pythons, frogs, fowls, leopards and jaguars, snails and ants, spiders and scorpions.

The lungs of the world

For over one hundred million years, the tropical forest has played a crucial role: it serves an extraordinary and relentless biological and geopedological function which is absolutely necessary for men and animals to survive. Firstly, the trees protect the ground from the erosion of the rain and have a role in the earth-air circulation of water. Transpiration is a way to transfer water from the ground to the air: this occurs through the pores of the leaves, the stomas. In a forest with a thick vegetal covering, more than 80% of water leaves the ground through transpiration. The water vapour thus produced by the tropical forest and dispersed in the air keeps the climate wet and promotes the growth of vegetation. In addition, the trees take carbon dioxide, one of the gases responsible for the greenhouse effect, from the air. Through the photosynthesis of the chlorophyll, the plants, by using energy from sunlight, fix carbon dioxide and release oxygen.

Another function of this ecosystem is that it acts as a laboratory for the development of species. Many varieties of plants, shrubs, mosses, fungi, slowly develop to occupy the small interstices of this ecosystem. This results in a great diversification. For instance, this forest has over 300 species of birds and its flora is equally plentiful. And moreover, the Amazonian basin is the largest freshwater reserve on earth (approximately one fifth of the freshwater existing on earth).

Many different species

The exact number of species living on Earth is unknown. Some studies suggest there must be between 10 and 50 million living species and of these, only 1.5 million have so far been classed. Overall these figures are named biodiversity (diversity of life). The word biodiversity is used to describe the number and variety of organisms living on Earth. It is defined in terms of genetic inheritance (concerning the variation of genes between species), species (concerning the

variety of species in a region) and ecosystems, which are the result of over 3 billion years' evolution.

Even if the tropical forest is one of the places that has most been degraded by man in the 20th century, it still has one of the highest biodiversities. It has been estimated that over 50% of the biodiversity of the biosphere is located in this ecosystem, which covers just 7% of the Earth: 43 different species of ants have been observed on one tree of a Peruvian wildlife sanctuary, as many as all over Great Britain. 700 species of trees have been counted in 10 1-hectare forest areas, randomly selected in the Borneo, approximately the same number as all over North America. In an area as large as just one half of San Francisco, there are 545 species of birds, 100 species of dragonflies, 729 species of butterflies. This remarkable variety of animal species, such as birds, may be partly accounted for by the fact that each subspecies tends to live in a specific layer of the forest.

Over a few thousands of years, there have been 5 different mass extinctions, the most famous being certainly that of dinosaurs that took place approximately 65 million years ago. Today, we are seeing species disappear at a slow but constant rate because of man, whose pace is remarkably faster than the natural one.

The origin of tropical forests

Until last century, tropical forests were larger than they are today. Fossil finds prove that forests developed in the Tertiary period (between 65 and 2 million years ago) in south-eastern Asia and their flora was not different from today's. Some aspects of their structure in the late Pleistocene (after the last glaciations, 10,000 years ago) have been explored by palaeontology (the science that deals with ancient living beings through fossils) and bio-geography (the science that deals with the geographical distribution of living beings on the earth's surface and its causes). The past of this ecosystem is now being investigated through fossil pollens and phytolites (mineral inclusions in leaves, stems and fruits).

The largest tropical forests probably extended in the post-glacial area. The study of the past and current diversification and distribution of the living species suggests that in the Amazonian area there must have been stretches of forests running through the prairies; when these "strips" of forest joined together, their species spread to other areas and the forests achieved today's biological diversity.

In distant ages, the tropical forests covered northern countries as well, including the Thames valley in the UK, which was rich in tropical flora and fauna. The succession of climatic changes made it disappear, while at the tropics the tropical forests survived and extended.

Carbon sequestration

Forests help to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and transform it, through photosynthesis, into carbon, which the forests then "saved" in the form of wood and vegetation. This process is called "carbon sequestration". Generally, approximately 20% of the weight of trees consists of carbon, and the entire biomass of the forest acts as a "carbon absorption tank". Also the organic material in the ground in the forests, as for example humus that derives from the decomposition of dead plant material, acts as a carbon tank. In this way the forests can capture and store enormous amounts of carbon. In fact, according to FAO, the forests of the planet and their undergrowth absorb a total of over a trillion tons of carbon, twice as much as the amount found in the atmosphere. In the balance between emissions and absorption of carbon dioxide, an ecosystem is considered a carbon sink when it absorbs more carbon dioxide than the amount it emits. Instead, an ecosystem is known as a carbon source when it emits more CO₂ than what it absorbs. Carbon sequestered from the biomass is known as carbon stock.

In a forest, carbon is stocked in compartments:

- epigeal biomass, i.e. the live organic substance above ground;
- hypogean biomass, i.e. live organic substance underground;
- necromass, i.e. dead organic substance in wood;
- litter, i.e. the dead organic substances on the surface of the ground, such as branches, leaves and animals;
- organic substance in the ground.

Man and rain forest

Drugs from the forest

Approximately 10% of today's drugs derive from tropical medicinal plants, including quinine, curare and a number of steroids. Three thousand plants have anti-cancer properties and 70% of these are to be found in tropical forests.

The medicinal plants living in wet forests include the Samambaia (*Polypodium lepidopteris* and the *Polypodium decumanum*), a fern that grows in the rainy forests of South-America and whose therapeutic properties reside in the rhizome and roots. In Amazonia, the Boras people use its leaves to treat cough, while others use the steeped rhizome to treat fever and root infusions to treat some kidney conditions. Traditional Brazilian medicine recognises the sudorific, antirheumatic, tonic, expectorant properties of Samambaia; it is used to treat bronchitis, cough and other respiratory conditions, while in Peru it is also used to treat infections of the urinary tract and many skin conditions.

The Amazonian Guarni and Tupi peoples call a plant, known as *Pau d'Arco*, "Tajy", which means "to have strength and vigour", used to treat malaria, anaemia, respiratory diseases, fever, infections, arteries and rheumatism and even snake bites. The *Pau d'Arco* is a large tree living in South-American rainforests which, from a botanical point of view, is called *Tabebuia* spp..

Wood trade

One of the most important trades related to the forest is timber. The most commonly used woods include teak, mahogany and ebony.

Forests are generally located in poor countries, where straitened circumstances make people sell this wood, of which there is plenty, at extremely low prices. The intense exploitation of this resource because of its low cost and abundance is putting a strain on the survival of all the living beings that inhabit this ecosystem. Ancient trees are felled for timber, or to make furniture or paper. Italy for instance is the second largest importer of wood from the Congo basin and imports 60% of all ayous trunks felled in that area.

The illegal trade of timber makes up approximately 20% of the world's market and, hard to control, further threatens the survival of this ecosystem.

Deforestation has reached impressive proportions, especially in Africa. Between 1990 and 2000, Africa has lost over 55 million hectares of forest, a destruction rate that is +25% higher than in 1992. The countries of the African forest region have increased their timber production by 58% since the mid-Nineties. Over the same period, the protected forest areas have not significantly increased; actually over this period several million hectares of uncontaminated forest have been sold to timber companies for the industrial production of trunks. Indonesia and New Guinea have lost between 60 and 72 % of their forests, while in that region the production of timber has increased by 25% between 1996 and 1998 compared with the previous decade. It has been estimated that, in Indonesia, 70% of the raw timber sold to local sawmills is illegally produced.

Peoples of Asian forests

Many are the peoples that live in the Asian rainforests: the Yumbri in Thailand, the negritos Pygmies and the Sarawak in Malaysia, the Tasaday in the Philippines, the Gajo, Mentawai, Badui, Tenggerese in Indonesia, etc. All these peoples have been forced to retreat in the forests with time because of the arrival of more developed peoples that settled in the arable areas. Since then, they have developed a number of survival strategies. Hunting is their main activity: the tips of their arrows are soaked in natural poisons that can kill their preys. They are good hunters and with a blowpipe they can kill animals from a distance of over 50 metres. In New Guinea, the pig is a staple of the economy of these communities since it is the main source of proteins. Having a pig is a sign of wealth and prestige and killing one requires a ceremony that attracts tribes from everywhere.

Since the forest environment is extremely rich in vegetation, these communities supplement their diets with fruits and

plants. They also make drugs with plants, by making use of the thorough knowledge they have acquired over the centuries, and attract botanists and agronomists from all over the world.

Peoples of African forests

For centuries, the European have thought the Tropical forests were inhospitable and dangerous. In fact in the heart of the forest, in Zambia, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo and the Central African Republic, live peoples who regard the forest as a protective and generous home. They are tribes of hunters and gatherers, who are short and not too muscular to adapt to the environment. Recent studies showed that their diets are better than those of other sub-Saharan African people. They generally live in groups of 15 - 60 people, hunting and gathering vegetables and honey. They perfectly know the forest and its inhabitants, both animals and plants. In particular, they know how to make use of the specific properties of thousands of plants they use as food, to make poison, relieve pain, treat wounds and fevers. The products of the forest are collected in baskets, carried on the back especially by women, who can bear loads weighing one half of their body weight. The most valuable gift of the forest, also called "liquid gold", is honey, which is collected even at 30 metres above ground by people climbing with lianas and strings. Men take along some embers wrapped up in large leaves, with whose smoke they stun the bees. The honey is then collected by women and children.

The most representative African forest peoples are the Mbuti, the Twa, the Baka and the Aka. In particular, the Mbuti have invented a peculiar hunting method: all the men of the tribe, standing one beside the other, lift their nets in a sort of semicircular trap, that can reach many metres long. The women, with the help of dogs, shake the shrubs and make noise to push the animals towards the net. The men stand and wait, ready to hit the animals that get trapped. The Baka and the Aka use, instead, bows and arrows, more advanced than the old crossbows. The arrows are soaked in a substance that paralyses the prey without poisoning it

Peoples of Latin American forests

The Latin American rainforests and the thickly wooded banks of the rivers crossing the near-by elevated savannahs are inhabited by approximately one million Indians divided into 300 ethnic and tribal groups. Even if the forest spontaneously offers all sorts of fruits, almost all foods are grown by the Indians, whose economy exclusively depends on farming. They turn to hunting and gathering only to supplement their crops. Gardens located near houses or small secluded plantations produce tea, tobacco, vegetables and herbs as well as cassavas and potatoes that are grown in small plots of land made in the forest by "cutting and burning".

Indigenous groups are always on the move during the year: they can be organised in small isolated units or large groups, but they always move according to strictly settled habits in order to respect a sort of "right to the land".

Comparatively small groups still resist the penetration of the developed world and successfully defend the boundaries of their lands and remain comparatively isolated also because they are very brave and ready to fight hand-to-hand. Other groups are involved, instead, in fierce disputes to defend their rights to the land against the claims of all sorts of industries and dealers, that they often lose.

Vegetal ivory

Vegetal ivory (*Phytelphas* sp.) is a substance that can be used to replace animal ivory that for years has seriously endangered elephants and threatened them with extinction. Vegetal ivory nuts are extremely hard and can be carved to produce a number of items as well as powerful abrasives and phytochemicals. In addition, this substance, before being hardened, has a creamy texture and is quite tasty. The leaves of this plant are also used to make packaging straw. This substance was most commonly used in 1929 and Ecuador was the greatest exporter. In 1941 the trade of this substance slumped and exports dropped to one quarter. Today, however, the trade of vegetal ivory has recovered thanks to the increased "ecological awareness", even if it is very expensive: a button of vegetal ivory costs 25% more than a plastic one. Today, Ecuador produces approximately 2,300 kg which are mostly exported to Italy, Japan and Germany.

Agriculture for the whole world!

Amidst the wealth and diversification of the tropical forests, man has found many plants to exploit.

Two thirds of the plants grown for food all over the world come from the Tropics. 99% of the natural rubber produced all over the world comes from one single Amazonian tree, the *Hevea brasiliensis*; cotton (*Gossypium* spp.), vanilla (*Vanilla planifolia*), pepper (*Capsicum* spp.), cocoa (*Theobroma cacao*, Central America), potato (*Solanum tuberosum*), coffee (*Coffea arabica*, Africa), tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*), rice (*Oryza sativa*, Asia), maize (*Zea mays*, Latin America), sugarcane (*Saccharum officinalum*, New Guinea) are just some examples of products now used all over the world. Very many are also the delicious fruits exported all over the world and now grown in the West as well. They include oranges, tangerines, grapefruits and other citrus fruits (*Citrus* spp., Indo-Malaya), watermelons (*Cucurbita* spp., India), bananas (*Musa paradisiaca*, perhaps from the Afro-Asian Tropics), pineapples (*Ananas comosus*, central and Southern America), coconuts (*Cocos nucifera*, south-east of Asia and Asian-Pacific area), papayas (*Carica papaya*, Mexico and Costa Rica), mangoes (*Mangifera indica*, India and Indochina).

Deforestation

Forest and deforestation

According to FAO the definition of deforestation is closely related to the definition of forest. Infact, a forest is determined by the presence of trees and absence of forms of use which prevail in territories different from forests. FAO believes a "forest" is a part of land superior to 0,5 hectares, characterised by the presence of trees with a minimum 10% cover and a potential in situ height of at least 5 metres. A forest, therefore, doesn't include all those lands which, although included in the definition above, are employed mainly for agricultural or urban use. Deforestation is defined as the conversion of a forest to another form of use of the territory for example for agricultural, cattle breeding, extraction, building or infrastructural purposes) or the reduction in the long term of forest cover below a 10% limit (FAO, 2001).

Deforestation doesn't occur in forests if timber is extracted for cultivation treatments, for construction work or combustibles and if vegetation is capable of spontaneous renewal or thanks to forestry actions. On the contrary, therefore, deforestation occurs when the impact of biotic or abiotic disturbances doesn't allow plant cover above 10% of a given area. Variations within forest categories, for example, as the transition from closed to open forest, are defined "forest degradations" even if they cause negative impacts on soil and land.

In 2005, global forest extension amounted to about 3,952 million hectares (MHA), which is about 30% of land surface (FAO, 2006). 38,4% of global forests, equivalent to 1,338 million hectares, are defined by FAO as "primary forests", which means forests of native species, in which ecological processes aren't disturbed by human action.

59,8% of primary forests, about 2,000 million hectares, are represented by modified natural forests formed by native species generated by spontaneous renewal and where interference in ecological cycles are clearly related to the presence of mankind. Plantations are defined as forests with introduced species or, in some cases, native species planted or sown (3,8% of total forest cover, about 140 MHA). 78% of plantations is used for timber and fiber production, 22% for protective functions. Deforestation constitutes a serious threat to survival of forests as, apart from tree extraction, it implies road construction and immigration of populations in deforested areas.

The proportions of this environmental disaster are really impressive and the phenomenon has reached its most dramatic aspects in Africa. In the last thirty years, Africa has lost two thirds of its tropical forest and centuries-old forests by now are reduced to 8% of their original surface. In the Congo Basin, 85% of forests have been lost and the remaining 15% is now threatened by the logging industry. From 2000-2005, 7,3 million hectares have been lost every year (as a median annual difference between 12,9 million hectares of deforestation and 5,6 million hectares of afforestation and reforestation) and an annual deforestation rate around 0,18%.

The causes of deforestation

Deforestation causes can either be direct or indirect. Among direct causes are:

Natural causes as hurricanes, fires, parasites and floods

Human activities as agricultural expansion, cattle breeding, timber extraction, mining, oil extraction, dam construction and infrastructure development.

Among indirect causes are:

Insufficient political actions and governance failure as inadequate land tenure system, corruption, wrong public administration investments

Political and socio-economic causes as population growth, military conflicts and climatic changes

The main causes of deforestation can actually be lead back especially to:

- substitution of forest areas with cultivations and breeding
- timber extraction
- firewood collection
- road and infrastrucutre construction

Cultivations and livestock farming

We should consider, infact, that with regards to the substitution of forest areas with cultivations and livestock farms, the impact is much higher because after the extraction of the most precious trees which are destined for timber commercialization, forests are set on fire causing a great impact on local animals and plants. The most disastrous year for the Amazon forest has been 1991 when over 50,000 fires where registered by aerial views or satellite images.

Timber extraction

Centuries-old trees are cut down to make timber or cellulose for the furniture or paper industry. Any system employed for wood cutting causes serious damage to the ecosystem, and these damages are amplified by construction of roads required for vehicles and to trasport chopped timber to its destination. For this reason, also many other economically unattractive trees which have an important biological and ecological value are are cut down.

Firewood collection

This activity is undertaken especially by native populations, which due to recent population growth, must provide energy sources for their survival. This phenomenon adds to large-scale industrial timber exploitation.

Road Construction

Besides the construction of roads to transport timber, also dam construction and industrial exploitation of mines contribute to massive deforestation.

Deforestation consequences

Forests play a crucial role for the water cycle and deforestation entails climatic imbalances both at a global and local level as it influences the composition of the atmosphere and, as a consequence, also has an impact on the greenhouse effect. Forests, infact, have an important role to play for air and climate. Every tree produces, on average, 20-30 litres of oxygen per day. In particular, a virgin tropical forest produces about 28 tons of oxygen per hectare every year, equivalent to a total of 15,300 million tons per year.

On the contrary, forest destruction caused by fires to create areas for agriculture and cattle breeding, burns oxygen and releases in the atmosphere carbon dioxide which has been stored by trees during their whole life cycle in the form of wood and vegetation. Deforestation is responsible for about a fifth of global greenhouse gas emissions and is, indeed, one of the major causes of carbon release in the atmosphere.

Forests and climatic change

The destruction of forests adds almost 6 billion tons of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere per year. To avoid the release of carbon stored in forests, therefore, not only forest destruction should be prevented but also afforestation actions should be undertaken in areas not covered by forests, which means planting new plants in areas where there have never been any and provide for reforestation, which implies planting trees in deforested areas. In tropical areas, vegetation grows much more rapidly and for this reason growth removes carbon from the atmosphere at a quicker pace. Planting trees in tropical forests can remove great carbon quantities from the atmosphere in relatively short time. Tropical forests can store in their biomass and wood up to 15 tons of carbon per hectare every year. According to a FAO report, lowering deforestation and increasing forest regrowth, agri-silviculture and forest settlements, over the coming 50 years could compensate around 15% of carbon emissions generated by fossil fuels.

According to a 2011 NASA research, the Amazon forest plays an absolutely primary role for the environmental clean up to remove carbon from the atmosphere: 49% of the absorption of carbon dioxide occurs in the forests of Latin America. Brazil alone, provides for a storage of CO₂ equivalent to almost 61 billion tons (almost equivalent to 62 million tons of CO₂ stored in all of Sub-Saharan Africa).

The forests of the 75 nations studied in the report, on the whole, contain 247 billion tons of CO₂, an enormous value when considering that current global CO₂ emissions caused by men are equivalent to about 10 million tons of carbon dioxide. These figures clearly show the reason why deforestation is an incredibly serious phenomenon for the health status of the planet and can contribute to generate even from 15 to 20% of total emissions produced by men. Also timber, which is employed for buildings or furniture, is a carbon reservoir. Building materials used as an alternative to timber as plastic materials, aluminium and cement, require great quantity of fossil fuels for their processing. For this reason, substituting these building materials with timber and employing wood fuels as an alternative to petroleum, coal and natural gas effectively contributes to the reduction of carbon dioxide. Even if, during combustion, firewood and forest biomasses release stored carbon dioxide in the air, if they come from forests which are managed sustainably, emissions can be compensated by reforestation.

Forests, clouds and soil

Forests play a crucial role with regards to the management of the water cycle. Forests are the factories of clouds. While the structure of roots keeps the soil compact, vegetal organic material in decomposition combines with minerals forming a sort of giant sponge which, following a slow, regular rhythm releases water in surrounding areas. Humidity coming from forests, especially tropical forests, creates clouds and governs microclimates, which also play a role holding moisture. For this reason forests prevent desertification, produce rainfalls and provide freshwater.

For example, a big jungle tree can free in the atmosphere about 760 litres of water per day in the form of water vapour, which means that half hectare of primary jungle releases about 75,000 litres, 20 times more than the release occurring on an equivalent marine area.

Forests and soil

Forests preserve soil, preventing floods and landslides, especially in mountainous areas and on slopes. Tree roots and vegetation, in fact, hold and anchor the soil and humidity keeps humus compact. At the time when trees are cut down, the soil is washed by rainfalls and humus is dispersed by wind.

Forests and biodiversity

Sustainable certifications

An important positive message comes from the World Bank, which was often sponsor of the most destructive actions undertaken in the past regarding tropical nature, dams, roads and mining exploitation. Although, in a document signed in July 1991, the Bank committed to block any financing referred to tropical deforestation projects, favouring instead

reforestation projects, development and forest conservation. Moreover, since public opinion has become aware of the importance of tropical forests and how dangerous continuous deforestation can be, the timber market has created an ecological certification of wood to satisfy the share of consumers careful about environmental issues. The international certification trademark FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) proves to be the most widespread at a global level and is sustained by the major environmental associations; FSC wood has arrived also in Italy. Thanks to this certificate it's possible to recognize items realised with raw products coming from forests managed sustainably according to well defined and verifiable criteria. This certificate, moreover, allows to know the forest of origin of a timber lot, even if the route followed from the wood to the shop is long.

There are already 10 million hectares of forests in 26 countries all over the world which have received this certificate. The timber market is closely related to the paper market. It's been estimated that in Italy each person consumes on average 200 kilograms of paper per year and so that a class of 30 pupils over one school year consumes a quantity of paper equivalent to the weight of an adult elephant and it's difficult to establish where paper comes from. If we want to save forests it's necessary, first of all, to lower waste and accurately differentiate waste to allow recycling. It's also necessary to prefer recycled paper to "white" paper which, nonetheless, must have been produced without using substances which are harmful for the environment: for this reason, paper must hold a trademark guaranteeing it's made "without chlorine" or that it's "chlorine free".

In Germany, instead, there is a guaranteed symbol which stands for pure recycled paper: "the blue angel". Paper with this label is made of 100% recycled paper, employing a low-polluting industrial procedure, and therefore surely hasn't damaged forests in danger.

Things you can do

Correct individual behaviour is the first step for the preservation of all ecosystems. Few behaviour rules can be useful to preserve rainforests.

The following is a short list of advice suggested by many environmental associations to everybody who wants to preserve nature and tropical environment.

- Avoid buying material produced with tropical wood and, if possible, ask for certification trademarks, for example the FSC trademark, which identifies products containing timber coming from forests managed properly and responsibly according to severe environmental, social and economic standards.
- Try to avoid all any energy waste: don't forget that using energy means producing carbon dioxide which has an impact on climate change and therefore on the survival of many organisms. The protection of forests is one of the crucial measures to contrast climate change as it reduces carbon emissions.
- When it's possible favour recycled products: don't forget that trees are cut down to produce paper! We can all help forests by recycling paper and buying recycled paper.
- Check the origin of meat; it's better to consume national meat or verify that it doesn't come from tropical areas, infact, in 1980 it has been estimated that 72% of the Amazon deforestation in Brazil was employed to obtain cattle land.
- Don't deteriorate the environment: a wood full of rubbish kills many more human beings than you can imagine. The main issue raised by waste left in woods, besides aesthetics, is surely the presence of possible polluting agents as hydrocarbons and heavy metals, which can interfere with normal plant growth (damaging especially soil microflora) and which can percolate in groundwater and pose a risk for human health.
- Avoid buying objects produced with leather or other materials of animal origin and rare tropical plants or objects produced from tropical plants as tortoise shells, ivory, exotic feathers, shark teeth, fur, coral and shells: often their indiscriminate catching threatens the entire ecosystem where they live.
- Don't consume tropical frozen fish or crustaceans.

- Don't buy live animals (monkeys, felines, turtles, parrots, etc..) or dead (butterflies, insects, spiders, shells, trophies, stuffed animals, etc..) of tropical origin.
- Don't visit exhibitions of reptiles, fish or live insects. The mortality rate of these animals is often very high and they're replaced with specimens captured in natural environments.
- Buy tropical plants only if they come from European nurseries.
- Sustain associations or foundations recognized at a national and international level which fight for the preservation of tropical nature.
- Don't feed wild animals as you could alter the delicate balance of the food chain and involuntarily cause their death.
- Always remember that in every natural environment where you might be, from forest to sea, we are always guests and as such we should respect all life forms, including those which seem most insignificant: for this reason, don't collect flowers which are surely nicer in a meadow than in a vase in your house waiting to die!
- Try to communicate to everyone close to you respect and love for nature, but also everything you have learnt on this issue: we love more easily what we know and it's easier to protect what we love!
- Plan your day on biodiversity: in this way you will have the chance to admire different species and learn to recognize them.

Biodiversity day

Decide the place where you want to spend your observation day: often it's not necessary to cover hundreds of kilometres to find an environment full of life, sometimes, we can unexpectedly make beautiful observations close to home or even in the garden of our own house.

- Dress suitably to the place where you are and comfortably: shoes are very important to walk well, but also pay attention to the colour of your clothes. Many mammals, in fact, can't see red and purple but birds can. A bright-coloured shirt is the best way to avoid seeing animals!
- Bring in your backpack everything you need for your observations: a map of the place, pocket guides to recognize animal and plant species, a compass to guide you, binoculars to look far away, a magnifying glass to observe details, a camera to capture your encounters, a notebook where you can carefully mark your observations, pencils to make sketches of the site and species living in it.
- Keep silent as much as you can: all animals have great sense of hearing and making noise you risk provoking a general stampede.
- Walk slowly: rapid and sudden movements alarm all animals and reduce the chance you might have to make thrilling encounters.
- Keep your eyes open and ears peeled: listen to the sounds made by animals to understand where they are and be careful about their movements, in fact, our eyes are attracted by movements and so it will be easier to see moving birds rather than still ones.
- Look in all directions and use binoculars only after being sure there is something to see: if you keep using binoculars you risk losing "close" encounters.
- Fill in your notebook in this way: date, beginning time and end of your field trip, place and climate conditions and a quick sketch of the place where you are; if you know it, write the name of dominant plant species present in this place and plant and animal species observed or draw a quick sketch or add a picture for further identification.

