TROPICAL RAINFORESTS
DEFORESTATION AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT

CAUSES OF DEFORESTATION:

- Farming
- Logging
- Road Building
- Mineral Extraction
- Energy Development
- Settlement & Population Growth

IMPACTS OF DEFORESTATION

- Economic Development
- Soil Erosion
- Contribution to Climate Change
- Loss of Animal Habitat

DID YOU KNOW?
If you sleep for 8 hours at night, during that time, 758 acres of the world's tropical rainforest has been lost – the equivalent of 574 football fields.

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF TROPICAL RAINFORESTS:

Uncontrolled exploitation of tropical rainforests can cause irreversible damage such as loss of biodiversity, soil erosion, flooding and climate change so sustainable use of the forest is essential. Possible strategies for sustainable management include:

AGRO-FORESTRY
Growing trees and crops at the same time, preventing soil erosion and providing the crops with the nutrients of dead organic matter.

SELECTIVE LOGGING
Trees are only felled when they reach a particular height, so the forest will regain full maturity after around 30-50 years.

EDUCATION
Ensuring those involved in exploitation and management of the forest understand the consequences.

AFFORESTATION
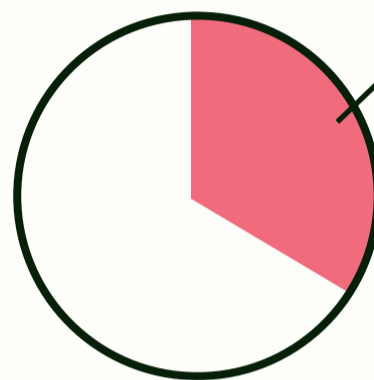The opposite of deforestation: if trees are cut down, they are replaced.

ECOTOURISM
Tourism directed towards exotic natural environments, intended to support conservation efforts.

CASE STUDY: INDONESIA'S RAINFORESTS

Indonesia has already lost **72%** of its intact forests.

In the last half century, more than **74 million** hectares of Indonesian rainforest (an area twice the size of Germany) have been logged, burned or degraded.

Nearly **1/3** of Indonesia's native mammals are endangered species. Some of these include:
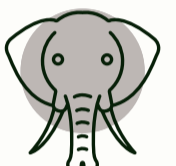
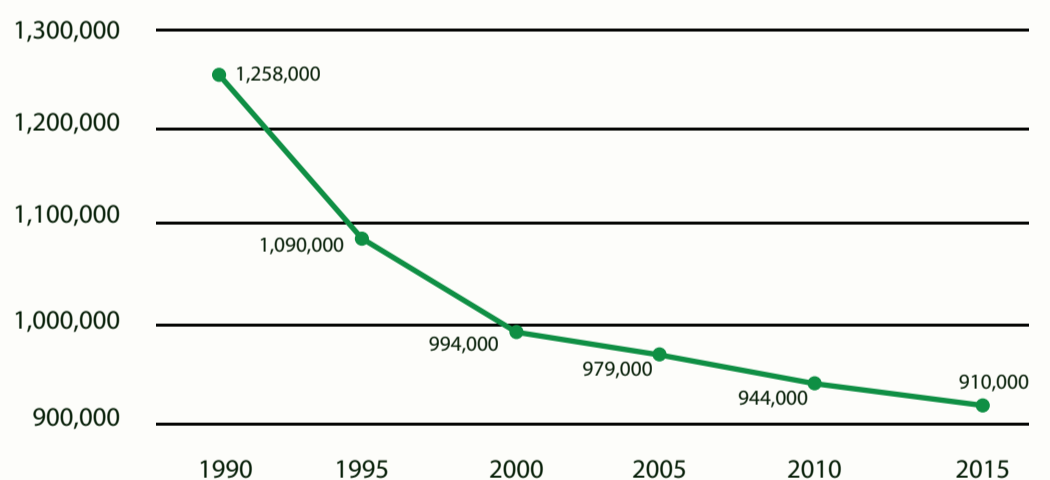- The Sumatran Tiger
- The Orangutan
- The Javan Rhinocero
- Sumatran Elephant

DID YOU KNOW?
The production of palm oil is one of the key contributors of deforestation in Indonesia, with about 15 million hectares of land licensed for palm oil development.

INDONESIA'S FOREST AREA, 1990 TO 2015 (KM²)

- 1990: 1,258,000
- 1995: 1,090,000
- 2000: 994,000
- 2005: 979,000
- 2010: 944,000
- 2015: 910,000

DEFORESTATION IN BORNEO, 1990 TO 2020   ■ FOREST COVER

- 1950
- 1985
- 2000
- 2005
- 2010
- 2020