**Some topics that related to the forest conservation: -**

**Afforestation: -**

Afforestation is the process of establishing a forest or stand of trees in an area where there was no previous tree cover.

**Scale**

The rate of net forest loss decreased substantially over the period 1990–2020 due to a reduction in deforestation in some countries, plus increases in forest area in others through afforestation and the natural expansion of forests.

**Afforestation is undertaken for various reasons, including:**

1. Environmental conservation and restoration.
2. Mitigation of climate change by sequestering carbon dioxide.
3. Prevention of soil erosion and desertification.
4. Enhancement of biodiversity and habitat creation.
5. Provision of ecosystem services such as water regulation and air purification.
6. Socioeconomic benefits such as timber production, livelihood support, and ecotourism.

**Impact on biodiversity**

Afforestation can negatively affect biodiversity through increasing fragmentation and edge effects for the habitat remaining outside the planted area. New forest plantations can introduce generalist predators that would otherwise not be found in open habitat into the covered area, which could detrimentally increase predation rates on the native species of the area.

**Reforestation**

is the natural or intentional restocking of existing forests and woodlands (forestation) that have been depleted, usually through deforestation but also after clearcutting.

**Forest plantations**

Plantation forests cover about 131 million ha, which is 3 percent of the global forest area and 45 percent of the total area of planted forests. Globally, planted forests increased from 4.1% to 7.0% of the total forest area between 1990 and 2015.

**Deforestation**

Deforestation or forest clearance is the removal of a forest or stand of trees from land that is then converted to non-forest use. Deforestation can involve conversion of forest land to farms, ranches, or urban use.

**Deforestation history**

Between 2000 and 2012, 2.3 million square kilometers of forests around the world were cut down. Deforestation and forest degradation continue to take place at alarming rates, which contributes significantly to the ongoing loss of biodiversity.

**Causes**

* Agricultural expansion continues to be the main driver of deforestation and forest fragmentation and the associated loss of forest biodiversity. Large-scale commercial agriculture (primarily cattle ranching and cultivation of soya bean and oil palm) accounted for 40 percent of deforestation between 2000 and 2010, and local subsistence agriculture for another 33 percent.
* Trees are cut down for use as building material, timber or sold as fuel (sometimes in the form of charcoal or timber).
* while cleared land is used as pasture for livestock and agricultural crops.

**Impact on environment**

According to a 2020 study, if deforestation continues at current rates it can trigger a total or almost total extinction of humanity in the next 20 to 40 years.