**[PON AQUÍ LA PREGUNTA QUE VAS A ANALIZAR]**

**Miembros del grupo:**

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**Elementos clave de la pregunta seleccionada. Estos elementos se usarán para hacer la búsqueda bibliográfica.**

Reforestación, cambio climático, impacto, reducir.

**Selección de 4 artículos científicos recientes (después de 2010) sobre la pregunta.**

1º Potential impact of land use change on future regional climate in the Southeastern US: Reforestation and crop land conversión

<https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/2013JD020356>

2º Reforestation can compensate negative effects of climate change on amphibians.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0006320721002391?via%3Dihub>

3º Reforestation - climate change and water resource implications

<https://pubs.cif-ifc.org/doi/10.5558/tfc2014-102>

4º Tropical reforestation and climate change: beyond carbón.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/rec.12209>

**Selección de al menos 1 artículo o informe no científico sobre la pregunta.**

<https://www.bosquessostenibles.com/blog/por-que-es-necesaria-la-reforestacion-de-bosques-masiva-para-contribuir-a-frenar-el-cambio-climatico/#:~:text=Y%20es%20que%2C%20realmente%2C%20la,la%20atm%C3%B3sfera%2C%20%2C%20ser%C3%A1%20necesario%20aumentar>

**Extracción de contenido relevante del material anterior.** Podéis pegar trozos de los artículos indicando su procedencia. Sería deseable que hubiera evidencias y no solo opiniones. No es necesario que leas todo el artículo. Empieza leyendo el resumen y si te resulta útil para tu objetivo, lee también la discusión y las conclusiones.

Artículo 1:

In this work it is shown that reforestation of cropland in the southeastern U.S. tends to warm surface air by up to 0.5 K, while replacing forested land with cropland tends to cool the surface air by 0.5 K.

Evaporative cooling of croplands also plays an important role in regional climate. Summertime warming associated with reforestation of croplands could increase the production of some secondary pollutants.

Artículo 2:

Our models show that climate change will have species-specific effects on anurans, increasing climatic suitability for seven species, but decreasing for three. For these three species, we predict that forest gain can compensate the negative impact of climate change, increasing overall environmental suitability. These results reinforce the importance of ensuring reforestation and forest protection as a climate change adaptation strategy for biodiversity.

Artículo 3:

There are also many good and traditional reasons for reforesting marginal lands, such as the stabilization of degraded soils, or the removal of contaminants from runoff from agricultural lands in riparian zones. There are also new and newly emerging incentives to reforestation, including carbon sequestration, biofuel production, and the enhancement of biodiversity in both rural and urban areas.

Artículo 4:

Tropical reforestation (TR) has been highlighted as an important intervention for climate change mitigation because of its carbon storage potential. TR can also play other frequently overlooked, but significant, roles in helping society and ecosystems adapt to climate variability and change. For example, reforestation can ameliorate climate-associated impacts of altered hydrological cycles in watersheds, protect coastal areas from increased storms, and provide habitat to reduce the probability of species' extinctions under a changing climate. Management of increased forest cover must also incorporate measures for reducing the direct and indirect impacts of changing climate on reforestation itself. Here we advocate a focus on “climate-smart reforestation,” defined as reforesting for climate change mitigation and adaptation, while ensuring that the direct and indirect impacts of climate change on reforestation are anticipated and minimized.

**Conclusiones.** Texto elaborado por el grupo que responda a la pregunta planteada inicialmente.

Tras leer estos diferentes artículos científicos, hemos llegado a la conclusión de que la reforestación masiva es perjudicial para el cambio climático, ya que produce un aumento de la temperatura del aire y también un aumento de contaminantes que se pueden verter al medio ambiente. Sin embargo una reforestación controlada correctamente puede ser beneficiosa para la naturaleza.