**Consequences of Deforestation:**

#### 1. Food problems:

Non suitability of deforested area for conservation. Most of the area that has undergone deforestation is actually unsuitable for long-term agricultural use such as ranching and forming. Once deprived of their forest cover, the lands rapidly degrade in quality, losing their fertility and arability.

The soil in many deforested areas in also unsuitable for supporting annual crops. Much of the grassy areas are also not as productive compared to more arable soils and are therefore not fit for long-term cattle grazing.

#### 2. Exposing soil to heat and rain:

ADVERTISEMENTS:

Heavy rainfall and high sunlight quickly damage the topsoil in clearings of the tropical rain forests. In such circumstance, the forest will take much longer to regenerate and the land will not be suitable for agricultural use for quite some time.

#### 3. Flooding:

Deforestation can results to watersheds that are no logger able to sustain and regulate water flows from rivers to steams. Trees are highly effective in absorbing water quantities, keeping the amount of water in watersheds to a manageable level. The forest also serves as cover against erosion. Once they are gone, too much water can results to downstream flooding, many of which have cause disasters in many parts of the world.

The fertile top soil is eroded and flooded into the lower regions, many coastal fisheries and coral reefs suffer from the sedimentation brought by the flooding. This results to negative effects in the economic viability of many business and fatalities in wildlife population.

#### 4. Loss of biodiversity:

This is probably most serious consequence of Deforestation. Put simply, it means the destruction and extinction of many plants and animal species, many of un-home remain unknown and whose benefits will be left undiscovered.

#### 5. Displacement of indigenous communities: Some indigenous people’s may of life and survival are threatened by the loss of forests. Fewer trees results an in secure future for forests workers.

#### 6. Climate change:

Deforestation can cause the climate to become extreme in nature. It increases CO2 concentration in atmosphere and contributes to global warming.

#### 7. Economic loss:

The occurrence and strength of floods and droughts affecting the economy. It also leads to loss of future markets for ecotonism. The value of a forest is often higher when it is left standing than it could be worth when it is harvested.

#### 8. Health issues:

The stress of environmental change may make some species more susceptible to the effect of insects, pollution and diseases.

#### 9. Water Cycle Disruption:

when large numbers of trees are cut down, the water they usually extract, store and release into the atmosphere is no longer present. This means that cleared forests, which once had moist, fertile soil and plenty of rain become barren and dry. This kind of change in climate is called desertification. Such dry conditions can lead to an increased risk of fire on peatland and great loss of life for the plants and animals that once lived in the forest.

## *10 .Greenhouse Gas Emissions:*

Greenhouse gases such as methane and carbon dioxide are gases that trap heat in Earth's atmosphere, leading to global climate change. Fortunately, in addition to releasing oxygen and water into the atmosphere, trees also absorb carbon dioxide. While trees are still living, they function as efficient greenhouse gas filters. The moment they are cut down, the carbon dioxide that was stored in their trunks and leaves is released into the atmosphere, further contributing to the buildup of greenhouse gases. After trees are removed from a large piece of land, the carbon dioxide in that area can no longer be absorbed as it was before.