

Impacts of Wild Life Ecology and their Extinction on Forest Resources

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DESCRIPTION

Wildlife may have significant adverse effects on forest resources. Although attempts to replant trees after a harvest or a fire can sometimes be total failures due to foraging species, damage is most frequently measured in terms of diminished yield or detain harvest cycles. Due to the intricacy of the resource, it is usually challenging to determine the full impact of animals on forest resources. The size and time scales of forests make this intricacy inevitable. The variety of animal species that graze on forest vegetation and the various management techniques used by landowners make it more difficult to assess the consequences. Additionally, animal species are viewed as essential and desirable elements of forest ecosystems, thus eliminating harmful species is not an acceptable solution.

Some species can be harmful to the other native elements of the ecosystem even if they are a necessary and desirable regions of forest ecosystems. Furthermore, even if the environmental repercussions of the harmful effects on the ecosystem may be investigated, it is challenging to put a monetary value on these wildlife impacts on forest resources. The animals that are being targeted for management may help destroy the habitat required for the existence of fauna that is endangered or vulnerable, or they may have a more direct influence on those species, by functioning as herbivores or predators.

Impacts on conservation of forest and wildlife

- The provision of oxygen is the main justification for protecting forests and wildlife. Without trees, it is impossible to create oxygen, and carbon dioxide, levels may rise in the atmosphere.
- Millions of people employed by the products of the woods, such as raw materials, textiles, and medicinal plants.

- Numerous creatures find sanctuary in forests. These creatures likewise perish if the trees are cut down because they lose their habitat. Many of the threatened plant and animal species are now gone as a result of this damage.
- They prevent global warming, maintain a temperate air temperature, and decrease the greenhouse effect. By melting the glaciers and ice at the north and south poles, global warming raises the sea level.

CONCLUSION

Forests cover around 31% of the earth's geographical area. A 2015 study found that 23% of India's land area is covered by forests. The environment of the forest depends heavily on the trees and other plants there. It offers clean air, food, and shelter for life on the planet. Forests also support biodiversity preservation.

Forests include a variety of resources, including natural resources, food, clothes, medicine, and agricultural goods. In addition to regulating global temperatures, forests protect soil from erosion and are home to more than 80% of all animal species and terrestrial biodiversity. They also help to improve a nation's socioeconomic conditions. Animal species that have not been tamed are referred to as wildlife. Therefore, wildlife refers to every living thing that exists in an area of woodland. It may be found in practically every habitat, including deserts, boreal woods, plains, and grasslands. Since wildlife participates directly or indirectly in natural processes, it greatly stabilizes our ecosystem. Every living organism, whether a producer, consumer, or decomposer, has a place in the food chain and is equally important since they are all interconnected and reliant on one another to survive.

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