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Forest gold radio app

it is important in the 21st century. Radio also provides portable entertainment and information for many. According to a U.S. Media Services survey, 78 percent of individuals listen to radio in the car. Radio is important in both developing and fully developed countries for information services. It is able to function when broadcasters are not and are more readily available than the newspaper is. The information provided over the radio is able to be broadcast to a large number of listeners and provides them with instant information. Radio is important for already developed countries because it not only provides news information, but it also provides entertainment. Despite the onslaught of digital music, radio stations still play the best hits in various music genres. Radio stations give listeners new music to listen to, while offering a wide range of music options. The radio also allows people to keep up to date with the latest trends in popular culture. Forests cover nearly a third of all land on Earth, providing vital organic infrastructure for some of the planet's tests and most diverse collections of life. They support countless species, including our own, but we often seem unaware of that. Humans now clear millions of acres from natural forests every year, especially in the tropics, so deforestation threatens some of Earth's most valuable ecosystems. We tend to take forests for granted, underestimate how indispensable they still are to everyone on the planet. That would soon change if they all disappeared, but since humanity might not survive this scenario, that lesson wouldn't be very helpful by then. As Once-again finally realizes in Dr. Seuss' *The Lorax*, a crisis as deforestation depends on indifference. Unless someone like you cares a whole terrible lot, Seuss wrote, Nothing will get better. It's not. Indifference, on the other hand, often depends on ignorance. So to help things get better for forests around the world, we would all be wise to learn more about the benefits of forests – and to share that knowledge with others. That's the goal of events like Arbor Day and the International Day of Forests, a U.N. holiday observed annually on March 21. But forests support us every day of the year, and as deforestation runs rampant around the world, they increasingly need us to return to advantage. Hoping to shed more light on what forests do for us and how little we can afford to lose them, here are 21 reasons why forests are so important. Treehugger/Christian Yonkers Forests pump out oxygen we need to live and absorb the carbon dioxide we exhale (or emit). A single mature, green tree is estimated to produce a day's supply of oxygen for anywhere from two to 10 people. Phytoplankton in the ocean is more productive, providing half of earth's oxygen, but forests are an important source of air quality. Treehugger / Christian Yonkers Almost half of earth's known species live in forests, including 89% of biodiversity on land. This variety is especially rich in tropical rainforests, but forests abound with life around the world: Insects and worms work nutrients in soil, bees and birds spread pollen and seeds, and keystone species like wolves and big cats keep hungry herbivores at bay. Biodiversity is a big thing, both for ecosystems and human economies, but it is increasingly threatened around the world by deforestation. Treehugger/Christian Yonkers About 300 million people live in forests worldwide, including an estimated 60 million indigenous people whose survival depends almost entirely on native forests. Many millions more live along or near the forest fringe, but even just a scattering of urban trees can boost property values and reduce crime, among other benefits. By cultivating a canopy for hog sunlight, trees also create vital oases of shade on the ground. Urban trees help buildings stay cool, reducing the need for electric fans or air conditioners, while large forests can tackle daunting tasks like slowing a city's hot island effect or regulating regional temperatures. Treehugger/Christian Yonkers Trees also have another way to beat the heat: absorbing CO2 that fuels global warming. Plants always need some CO2 for photosynthesis, but the Earth's air is now so thick with extra emissions that forests fight global warming simply by breathing. CO2 is stored in wood, leaves and soil, often for centuries. Treehugger / Christian Yonkers Large forests can affect regional weather patterns and even create their own microclimates. The Amazon rainforest, for example, generates atmospheric conditions that not only promote regular rainfall there and in nearby farmland, but potentially as far away as the Great Plains of North America. Tree roots are important allies in heavy rain, especially for low-lying areas such as floodplains. They help the ground absorb more of a flash flood, reduce land loss and damage to property by slowing down the flow. Treehugger / Christian Yonkers At the top of flood control, soaking up surface runoff also protects ecosystems downstream. Modern rainwater increasingly carries toxic chemicals, from gasoline and lawn fertilizers to pesticides and pig manure that accumulate through watersheds and eventually create low-oxygen dead zones. Treehugger/Christian Yonkers Forests are like giant mushrooms, catching runoff instead of letting it roll across the surface, but they can't absorb it all. Water that gets past their roots seeps into aquifers, replenishing groundwater supplies that are important for drinking, sanitation and irrigation around the world. Farming near a forest has plenty of benefits, like bats and songbirds that eat insects or owls and foxes that eat rats. But trees can also act as a hedge, providing a buffer for wind-sensitive crops. And in addition to protecting these plants, less wind makes it easier for bees to pollinate them. Treehugger / Christian Yonkers A forest root network stabilizes huge amounts of soil and derails the entire ecosystem's foundation against erosion with wind or water. Not only does deforestation disrupt all this, but the resulting soil erosion can trigger new, life-threatening problems like landslides and dust storms. In addition to keeping land in place, forests can also use phytoremediation to clean certain pollutants. Trees can either sequester toxins away or degrade them to be less dangerous. This is a useful skill, letting trees absorb sewage overflow, road spills or contaminated runoff. Treehugger / Christian Yonkers We usher houseplants to purify the air, but do not forget forests. They can clean up air pollution on a much larger scale, not just carbon dioxide. Trees absorb a wide range of airborne pollutants, including carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide. In the United States alone, urban trees are estimated to save 850 lives a year and \$6.8 billion in total health care costs simply by removing pollutants from the air. Treehugger / Christian Yonkers Sound dwindles in forests, making trees a popular natural noise barrier. The dampening effect is largely due to rattling leaves - plus other forest white noise, like bird songs - and just a few well-placed trees can cut background sound by 5 to 10 decibels, or about 50% as heard by human ears. Treehugger / Christian Yonkers Not only trees produce fruits, nuts, seeds and juices, but they also allow for a cornucopia near the forest floor, from edible mushrooms, berries and beetles to larger games like deer, turkeys, rabbits and fish. Treehugger / Christian Yonkers Forests give us many natural medications, and increasingly inspire synthetic spin-offs. The asthma drug theophylline comes from cocoa trees, for one, while a compound in eastern red cedar conifers fights resistant bacteria. About 70% of known plants with anti-cancer properties occur only in rainforests, but fewer than 1% of tropical rainforest plants have been tested for medicinal effects. Even just walking in the woods can offer health benefits, too, including stress relief, decreased blood pressure and a stronger immune system. The latter may be partly due to trees releasing airborne compounds called phytoncides, which cause our bodies to increase the natural killer (NK) cells that attack infections and protect against tumors. Treehugger / Christian Yonkers Where would humans be without timber and resin? We have long used these renewable resources to make everything from paper and furniture to homes and clothing, but we also have a history of getting carried away, leading to overuse and deforestation. Thanks to the growth of wood farming and sustainable forestry, though, it becomes easier to find responsibly sourced wood products. Treehugger / Christian Yonkers More than 1.6 billion people rely on forests for a certain for their livelihood, according to the United Nations, and 10 10 directly engaged in forest management or conservation. Forests contribute about 1% of global gross domestic product through wood production and non-wood products, the latter of which alone supports up to 80% of the population in many developing countries. Natural beauty can be the most obvious and yet least tangible advantage a forest offers. The abstract mix of shade, green spaces, activity and tranquility can provide tangible benefits for people, but as convincing us to appreciate and preserve ancient forests for future generations. Treehugger / Christian Yonkers Our innate attraction to forests, part of a phenomenon known as biophilia, is still in the relatively early stages of scientific explanation. We know biophilia draws us to forests and other natural nature, though, encouraging us to rejuvenate ourselves by exploring, hiking or just relaxing in the desert. They give us a sense of mystery and wonder, evocant the kind of wild boundaries that shaped our distant ancestors. And thanks to our growing awareness that spending time in forests is good for our health, many people now seek out these benefits with the Japanese practice of shinrin-yoku, commonly translated into English as forest bathing. Like the famous carpet in The Big Lebowski, forests really tie everything together - and we often don't appreciate them until they're gone. In addition to all their specific ecological perks (which can't even fit into a list for so long), they've ruled for eons as Earth's most successful setting for life on land. Our species probably couldn't live without them, but it's up to us to make sure we never have to try. The more we enjoy and understand forests, the less likely we are to miss them for the trees. Trees.

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