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## People who cut down trees

Audio Playback Not SupportedEd These days a beautiful artificial Christmas tree can cost \$100 or more, but you save big on a living Christmas tree if you cut it yourself. No, I'm not talking about chopping out a man from your neighbor's yard. You find a tree farm with which you can cut it yourself; and you save money, get a fresh tree and enjoy a family outing at the same time. People in suburban communities can count on spending about \$30 to \$45 for a tree, while those in perlying areas will pay a little less. You don't need to remove a truck because most Christmas tree farms will shake your tree to lose the needles, and then package it and load it for you. But remember, get it in the water within two hours of cutting. TAGSChristmasGutterBrushHolidaysTips for Today's Homeownertrees and shrubs Skip to main contentHome Skills LandscapingBob Tacke, an expert at The Family Handyman, shows you the right way to cut down a tree with a chainsaw. After watching this video, you will be able to drop any tree wherever you want. Originally published: July 28, 2017 Do it right, do it yourself! Tree felling has serious consequences for the habitats of forest-dwelling flora and fauna, which can ultimately lead to the extinction of vulnerable species. In addition to causing soil erosion, deforestation also results in larger amounts of greenhouse gases reaching the atmosphere because trees cannot absorb carbon dioxide once they are cut down. About 70 percent of the world's flora and fauna live in forests. When trees are cut down, plant and animal populations dwindle, jeopardizing the livelihood of the human population that depends on forests for food, medicine and other products. In some parts of Southeast Asia, deforestation has led to migration and social conflict. Trees normally limit the effects of air pollution caused by carbon dioxide emissions and other greenhouse gases. As trees are cut down, the burning of fossil fuels needed to operate carving machines and large transport vehicles exacerbates pollution further. The soil loses its coherence and becomes prone to dehydration if there are no tree roots to anchor it. Once that happens, the soil can no longer grow food. Due to soil erosion, water sources, such as lakes and rivers, become polluted by silt, which reduces water quality and leads to health-related problems and a lack of potable water. Tree felling also disrupts the water cycle, as tree roots normally give the water soil and release it into the atmosphere. The balance of water cycle, river flow and precipitation degrades without trees. Among the reasons why people cut down trees are the following: to build the wood to houses and furniture, to make land for construction, for production purposes and for aesthetics and convenience. Some trees need to be removed due to due to or lightning strikes. Builders use wood from trees to erect structures and the furniture that goes into it. People use many types of wood for floors, including oak, pecans, pine, bamboo and mahogany. Deforestation often gives way to new construction, farms and highways. Manufacturers use trees to make paper, which is used for newspapers, books, magazines, computer paper and paper writing. Often it becomes necessary to remove sick or damaged trees. Lightning strikes trees, and a number of diseases affect the tree population. However, sometimes people cut down trees because they don't want them in a particular place or because it's too difficult to clean them up. Trees have a vital role on this planet. They account for about 30 percent of the earth's oxygen. They help prevent soil erosion, they are home to many animals and they provide shade. Although tree felling is not a bad thing in itself, it is important not to waste trees and replenish the tree population. I'm confused. Vancouver's ForestEthics is protesting the logging of Ontario's boreal forest. They say: Industrial logging of (Ontario's) forests is an important contributor to carbon dioxide. and On average, about 210,000 acres of forest are registered in Ontario each year. The felling of those trees comes from the equivalent of 15 million tons of carbon dioxide, or about 7 percent of the province's total of 203 million tons. This tree-hugger always promotes wood as the best building material to fight global warming, because the carbon is sequestered for the life of the building. When we talked about FMO Tapiola, the Finns said: Wood serves as a carbon sink by absorbing and binding carbon dioxide. A cubic meter of wood stores almost a ton of carbon dioxide. The storage process of carbon dioxide remains in the wood products throughout their life cycle. and the substitution effect of wood products has a significant impact on the co2 emissions of the construction sector. The use of wood products replaces building materials that would require a lot of fossil energy to produce. It is clear that the Kyoto Protocol stipulates that emissions must be counted as soon as trees are cut down; we understand that to be because most deforestation leads to burning the wood. Although we are not in favour of cutting down the Boreale forests, what about a sustainably managed, efficient forest? Besides recycled wood, isn't that the best material around? If a tree is cut down in the forest for wood or building materials, why does it count as carbon? :D e Star Star

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