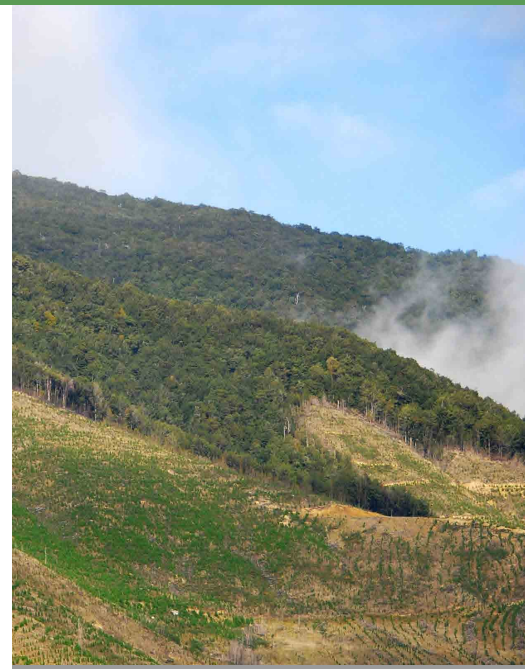




sare itatuwa

Dazuzzuka suna da mahimmanci ga rayuwa a duniya kuma suna rufe kusan kashi 30% na duniya Yankin kasa na duniya (FAO 2015). Suna fake da babban ɓangare na bambancin halittu kuma suna taka muhimmiyar rawa wajen daidaitawar CO2.

Babban abin da ke haddasa sare dazuzzuka shi ne sauya dazuzzuka zuwa kasa noma. A tarihi, dajin ya fara bace a kasashen arewa. amma yanzu dazuzzuka masu zafi ne ke fuskantar barazana.



Yanke daji a Tasmania, Martin Wegmann

Tsohon al'ada

Mutumun da ya riga ya rayu a cikin, ko kusa da dajin da ke rufe dukkan nahiyoyi. Mafarauta: masu tarawa, maza sun rayu albarkatun da ya ba su: dabbobi, tsire-tsire, 'ya'yan itatuwa daji da berries. Lalacewar gandun daji, musamman ta hanyar wuta, ya fara ne a cikin Neolithic tare da gano noma, a aikace a lokaci guda a ciki yankuna da dama na duniya: Gabas ta Tsakiya da kewayen Bahar Rum, China, Mexico... Don samun kasar noma, maza suna konewa kuma share, amma ta hanyar iyaka akan sikelin yawan jama'a a lokacin.

Wannan tsari zai karu a cikin karni, musamman a tsakiyar zamanai a cikin Turai tare da sufaye masu sharewa waɗanda za su tura wuraren da suke da itace amfana da amfanin gona da makiyaya. A lokacin Charlemagne (karni na 11), fiye da Al'ummomin monastic 1000 sun zauna a cikin dazuzzuka kuma suna shiga manyan sharewa. Kauye suna shiga cikin sufaye masu tsabta da kuma amfanin gona na fadada zuwa illa ga dazuzzuka, har ya zuwa lokacin da aka fara yakin Shekaru dari da suka gabata (karni na 14), Faransa ba ta da katako fiye da na yau.

Daga karni na 16 zuwa na 18 a Faransa, an yi amfani da gandun daji fiye da kima: ginin jirgin ruwa, gawayi don karafa da itacen tallafi don ma'adinai baƙin karfe da kwal; yankin dajin ya fadi kasa da miliyan tara na hectare. A karshen karni na 19 da na 20, kwararrun dorewa (Landes de Gascogne) zai ba mu damar komawa yankin da aka kafa a yau a hectare miliyan 16, ko kuma 29% na yankin kasa.

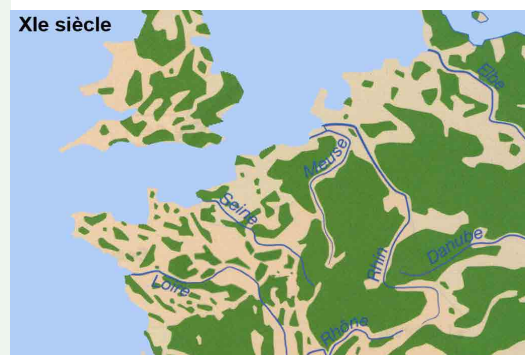
Don tunawa

Tun zamanin da, itace ta kasance kayan da ake amfani da su sosai don dumama. yin kayan aiki da gine-gine (gidaje, jiragen ruwa) amma na farko Dalilin sare dazuzzukan ya kasance buƙatar filayen noma da kiwo.

Pierre de Ronsard a cikin karni na 16 ya dauka kare wani daji a yankinsa.

"Saurara, ɗan katako, dakatar da hannunka kaɗan! Waɗannan ba itacen da kuke jefawa ba; Ba ku ga jinin da ke zubowa da karfi ba. Nymphs da suka rayu a karkashin wuya haushi? Mutuwar kisa, idan aka rataye barawo. Don wawashe ganima kaɗan. Gobara nawa, karfe, mutuwa da damuwa Kai mugu, shin ka cancanci ka kashe allolinmu?"

"Akan masu yin katako dajin Gastine"
Pierre de Ronsard (1524-1585)



Tsara, Alexandrin



Wani hanzari a cikin zamani

sare itatuwa na zamani ya bambanta sosai daga wannan nahiya zuwa waccan kuma yana da dalilai da yawa.

Yankin arewa

Yankuna irin na Bahar Rum ne, biyo bayan gobara, wadanda suka fi shafa kuma suka ga irin bishiyar su **Karshen bace don goyon bayan maquis ko scrubland.**

Ana tabbatar da hakan ta hanyar manyan gobarar da aka yi a Portugal ko Girka a cikin shekaru goma da suka gabata da kuma kwanan nan California, biyo bayan fari mai tsananin gaske da ginin da ba a kula da shi ba kusa da wuraren katako. Mun kasance iya Hakanan a lura anan da can an yi ta wuce gona da iri na wasu al'umma don wadata masana'antar itace (niƙa takarda).

Kasashen Kudu

A yankin kudancin kasar ne sare itatuwa ke bayyana kansa ta hanya mai ban mamaki. kaska. Wannan ko da yausha yana samo asali ne daga ayyukan da ba a kula da maza ba a kan su yanayi na halitta. Don haka mun sami damar lura da yawan amfani da gandun daji wurare masu zafi don bishiyoyi masu daraja, misali a Thailand wanda ya ga bacewar jinsuna irin su Tek.

Abin da muke kira rikicin itacen mai yana bayyana a da yawa kashashe matalauta, musamman a yankin kudu da hamadar Sahara. Yawan jama'a mazauna karkara da wasu lokuta mazauna birni za su girbe itace don dafa abinci abinci, wanda aka kone a cikin murhu mai karancin inganci, ko don samar da gawayi.

Ana yin wannan tarin katako ba tare da mutunta yanayin yanayin sake farfado da itace ba. gandun daji yana tsaye. Wadannan a karshe sun bace, suna ba da hanya zuwa kaskanci yankuna, inda wuce kiwo to take kaiwa zuwa sterility na kasa, wanda bai dace da kowane aiki na ɗan adam ba (al'amarin hamada).

Lalacewar gandun daji don maye gurbinsu da amfanin gonakin masana'antu m noma a halin yanzu shine babban abin da ke haifar da lalacewar muhalli a kasashen Kudu. A al'adance, maza suna cinnawa dajin wuta su kafa kasar noma, domin ciyar da 'yan uwansu, amma Wuraren da abin ya shafa sun iyakance.

Tun daga lokacin mulkin mallaka, a Afirka, Asiya da Kudancin Amirka. wannan al'amari yana tasowa akan sikeli mai girman gaske don nomawa kayayyakin fitarwa: koko, kofi, shayi, gyada, abarba...



Itace, Annie Spratt



Yanke daji, Matt Zimmerman



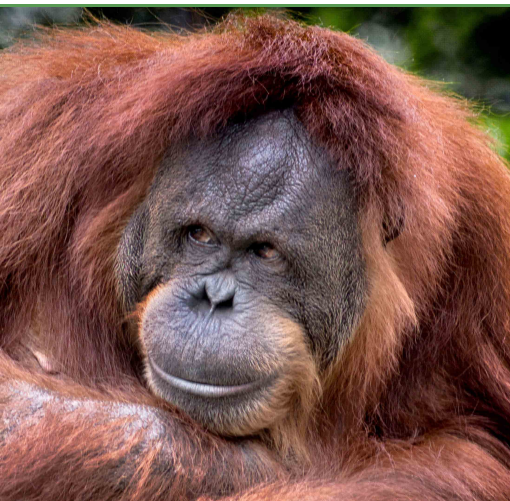
Tasmania, Martin Wegmann





Misalai na baya-bayan nan da ban mamaki

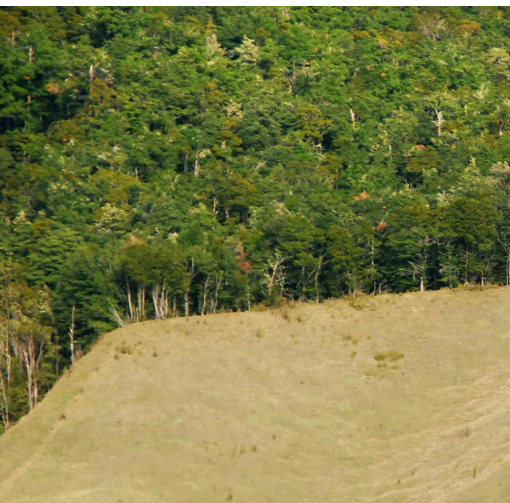
A duk yanayin da aka gabatar, dazuzzuka masu dandano da bangarorin yanayin muhalli daban-daban waɗanda ke ba da mafaka iri-iri na fauna. flora daji da wadata sosai, bace. Ana maye gurbinsu da manyan wuraren noma ko ta makiyaya, da yawa mafi talauci ta fuskar fauna da flora kuma wani lokacin ta hamada.



Orangutan in Indonesia, Pxhere

A Indonesiya da Malesiya, ana lalata dazuzzukan dazuzzuka masu zafi kuma maye gurbinsu da gonakin dabino. Indonesia ta fuskanci lokacin gobara mai yawa a cikin shekaru 30 da suka gabata. hekta miliyan 5 halakar a tsibirin Borneo a 1983, watau saman Belgium, Luxembourg da kuma daga wani yanki na Holland. A cikin 1998, manyan kamfanoni mai yiwuwa da gangan ya haddasa gobara mai girman kadada miliyan 10 don fadada gonakin dabinonsu.

A Indonesiya, yanzu sanannen kwatanci ne na fadada man kwakwa dabino don cutar da daji shine bacewar manyan birai (Orang-utan), biyo bayan lalata musu muhallinsu na gargajiya.



Deforestation, Martin Wegmann

Ana lalata da Amazon na Brazil don samar da hanya don yawan noman dabbobi ko zuwa noman waken soya. 'Yan asalin kasar Amerindia waɗanda ke zaune a cikin Kamfanonin masana'antun noma suna korar daji daga yankinsu da dole ne su fake gaba da gaba, nesa da waɗannan sabbin ayyukan. Amazon shine mafi girman tafki na rayayyun halittu a duniya. Ci gaba da sare dazuzzuka na wannan yanayin zai zama daya daga cikin mafi girma manyan bala'o'in muhalli waɗanda zasu iya faruwa a cikin karni na 21st. Abin da ke da matukar damuwa shi ne hadarin bacewar sararin samaniya mafi girma gandun daji na wurare masu zafi na duniya, tare da wurare masu yawa na dazuzzukan dazuzzuka waɗanda ba a taba yin mulkin mallaka da mutum ba.

Madagaskar tana kwatanta a sarari bala'in muhalli da sare itatuwa ke haifarwa. A cikin mahallin tsibirin Malagasy, nau'in dabbobi da tsire-tsire sun rayu na musamman a duniya; sun bace don son savanna, wasu sun kasance maye gurbinsu da amfanin gona na fitarwa; kashi biyu bisa uku na yankin Malagasy a yau sun kunshi kasa mara kyau mai cike da tsiro mai warwatse, ko gaskiya tsirara.

A Asiya, tarwatsewar gandun daji ma yana da yawa, saboda matsi alƙaluma. Kasar Sin tana lalata dazuzzukanta tun a zamanin da, kuma ba ta da su kawai 8% na yankunan dazuzzuka. Ana saran sare itatuwa a Ostiraliya wanda a baya-bayan nan ya dauki matakin kare dazuzzukan sa na farko mahimmancin muhalli na musamman.



Yanke daji a cikin Amazon, Brazil © Google Earth