Consider current threats to forests at a global scale – using boreal, temperate and tropical groupings as a guide, and discuss which forest areas you think are most at risk and why.

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When compared to the past, there is a number of threats in the current time to the forests at the global level or scale. Based on the boreal, temperature, and tropical groupings, these risks in the current time have a huge contribution in increasing the risk level of different forests. In other words, there is a number of forests that are at the most risk than others. The Amazon, Central Africa, and the Mekong are home to some of the world’s most rich, beautiful, and culturally significant forests. But a huge amount of segments of these forests might not be there in the coming 15 to 20 years if they have not been kept safe from risks they have or they would have (Payn, et.al, 2015). It means that these including other major forests of the world are at the most risks. While there are several reasons as well behind it.

According to the report findings of the WWF, there are eleven (11) regions of the world where most of the forests are at almost the highest risks. Beyond that, the report states that these forests in the regions are expected to be lost in the coming 20 to 30 years. These forests would be lost by us in case of not putting any effort into saving them from the risks they have to face or already facing them. It is very crucial and important to save the forests from the threats and risks by addressing the threats and risks because those threats and risks are the ultimate reasons that put the forests at the most risks. Some of those risks are, constructions, changing temperature levels, mining, and illegal logging, etc. (WWF, 2015).

Based on the statement of the WWF, from the report, stopping the threats that led the forests to the risks is much cost-effective and highly strategic in the current time than it looks in the future. Hence, there is a huge and crucial need for stopping these forests from the risks they are in.

The following is the list of the forests that are at the most risks.

**Amazon**

The Amazon forest is at the hugest risk. It is at this level of risk because it is expected that the forest is having huge projected losses. In the case that the current trends and threats remained the same and continued, then the region looks without the forest in the future.

**Atlantic Forest/Gran Chaco**

The Atlantic forest is one of the largest and richest forests in the world as it has a richer biodiversity per acre in comparison with the Amazon forest. But! Very unfortunately, the forest is one of those which are at the most risk. The forest is at the most because of the huge amount of people living in the region and has no concerns to keep the forest saved instead they contribute to threats and risks the forest already has while placing more pressure on the forests in the region (WWF, 2015).

**Borneo**

Borneo is considered as the heart of the forest and home of the most forests in the region. The forest is at almost the most risk because the forest region is managed ad driven by very poor governance while there is a lack of stability which motivates the community to improve the forest instead of harming it/them.

**Choco-Darien**

Almost all forests in this region are at the utmost risk. They all at the risk because of the pressure from the roads, power lines, oil exploration, and mining. As well as the increase in pressure from those things increases the risk level of forests of the region (WWF, 2015).

**Eastern Africa**

Almost 60% of the forest of Eastern Africa at the most risk. These forests of the region are at the most risk because of the illegal conversion to the livestock and other things such as cash crops.

**References**

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