Deforestation – Annotated Bibliography

"Rainforests Facts | The Nature Conservancy." *Rainforests Facts | The Nature*

*Conservancy*. N.p., n.d. Web. 15 Sept. 2014. <http://www.nature.org/ourinitiatives/urgentissues/rainforests/rainforests-facts.xml>.

“Facts About Rainforest” is exactly what the title reveals. The page simply contains facts about rainforests and does not delve into solutions about preventing deforestation. The information is well organized and presents interesting facts about the use of rainforest plants in the medical industry, as well as how the global climate is regulated by the rainforests.

The website from which this article comes from is an organization (nature.org). There are no promotional advertisements to be found on the page. “Rainforests” is an article found under the subtitle of “Urgent Issues” along with ten other topics.

"Forest Products." *Deforestation*. N.p., n.d. Web. 15 Sept. 2014.

<http://www.globalchange.umich.edu/globalchange2/current/lectures/deforest/deforest.html>.

 “Global Deforestation” discusses the extent to which humans have depleted the world of forests. Diagrams on the page display how the sizes of forests have been reduced over time and how long it takes for forests to grow back after being cut down. The article also covers how and why deforestations is occurring all over the world, indicating that the causes for it are a result of economic situations. All in all, “Global Deforestation” strives to make clear the global impact that deforestation has had on the world and that humans are responsible for it.

Tierney, John. "Use Energy, Get Rich And Save the Planet." *The New York Times*. The

New York Times, 20 Apr. 2009. Web. 15 Sept. 2014. <http://www.nytimes.com/2009/04/21/science/earth/21tier.html?\_r=3&>.

“Use Energy, Get Rich, and Save the Planet” is a primary source from *The New York Times’* website. In this article, John Tierney writes about how the perspective of the effect of money and population on ecology has changed in recent history. In the past, he says, the I=PAT theory (Impact=population x affluence x technology) was legitimate and stated that the product of population, affluence, and technology had a direct relationship to the economic impact that a country had on the environment. Tierney argues the opposite is true now; money, technology, and collaboration of a population can bring about positive environmental change.