

Impacts of land use changes on carbon

[Environment](#), [Nature](#)



Many emerging states, like Africa, most people live in countryside that depends on land for its livelihood. This rural people are now developing quickly, resulting series effects on resource base. In My literature assessment, I understand, carbon contain affected due to change of the system like forest contributed decline soil carbon. (Alepa, Rajashekhar Rao, 2016). C as well as N contents declined dramatically after 16 years of continuous farming and high correlation between C, N and base actions in forest soils (Muktar et al. , 2018). Plantation cover, known to reduce soil loss by intercepting, dissipating raindrops, wind energy. Under this situation, lowest erosion recorded undisturbed forests, ranging from 0. 004 to 0. 5 t/ha per year (Nigatu, 2014). Due to Land use change in Ethiopia that average annual soil loss of 100 tons/ha per year, Average annual local movement soil is projected to be 7, 800 million tons per year from farmland (Itanna et al. , 2011).

Conclusion

Challenges faced people related with change of forest to settlement, infrastructure, mining, farmland which provide environmental pollution, including nitrous oxide which, altering hotness, flooding, unseasonal rain, drying water body, pest, diseases, change precipitation pattern. This review was involved diverse land type mainly: forestry, farming and grazing land. After reading literature related to title I combined, organized systematically. From my assessment, I aware that, Earth's air is miniscule associated oceans, soils, and geologic formations like carbon stored in farm comparing to store in forestry or woodland. Forestry change in to farm releases large quantities greenhouse gas in to air, But relatively little effect on current CO₂

sequestration in land ecosystems, unless the changing method leads to soils losses, lacking vegetation, or to jungles of concrete and asphalt without active photosynthesis.

Carbon stock in diverse carbon pools has potential minimizing of enrichment of atmospheric concentration CO₂. Carbon stock of varies land type in above or belowground carbon showed a decreasing trend with increasing elevations. Bulk density values were increased with the increasing depths among all land uses. But, the reverse was true for percent of SOC. The SOC of forestland use contained more than grazing as well as farming. Generally, different study reveals that land use type change mainly affects the organic carbon stock biomass and soil. Globally, world's forests store 289 Gt carbon in their biomass alone estimated and grasslands store from 200 to 420 Pg in the whole ecosystem in other side farmland sequester 0.75-1Pg C/yr and accounts about 50% of the 1.6-1.8 Pg C/yr lost due to removal of forest and other farming activities. Due to Land use change in Ethiopia that average annual soil loss of 100 tons/ha per year, the average annual local movement of soil is projected to 7,800 million tons per year from the farmland and grazing lands.