

# Consequence of Municipal Plantations on Mist Lessening Comprehensive Plantation Enactment

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## Introduction

Cities around the world are faced with the problem of haze, which is a type of air pollution that reduces visibility, poses health risks, and affects climate. Haze is caused by the accumulation of pollutants such as particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and carbon monoxide in the air. The pollutants are emitted by various sources including transportation, industry, and agriculture. The National Forest is an initiative that aims to reduce haze and improve air quality through the creation of city forests. The city forests act as carbon sinks and help to absorb pollutants from the air. In this essay, we will discuss the impact of city forests on haze reduction and the implementation of the National Forest initiative [1].

City forests play a crucial role in reducing haze and improving air quality. They act as carbon sinks, absorbing carbon dioxide from the air and releasing oxygen through photosynthesis. The carbon dioxide is a major greenhouse gas that contributes to global warming and climate change. By absorbing carbon dioxide, city forests help to mitigate the effects of climate change and improve the overall health of the environment [2].

City forests also absorb other pollutants from the air, such as particulate matter and nitrogen oxides. Particulate matter is a type of air pollution that consists of tiny particles suspended in the air. These particles can be inhaled into the lungs and cause respiratory problems, such as asthma and lung cancer. Nitrogen oxides are emitted by vehicles and industrial processes and can cause smog and acid rain. City forests help to absorb these pollutants, thereby reducing the amount of haze in the air [3].

In addition to their air-purifying properties, city forests provide other benefits to the community. They serve as recreational spaces, providing opportunities for outdoor activities such as hiking and bird-watching. They also provide shade and reduce urban heat islands, which are areas in cities that are significantly warmer than surrounding rural areas due to the absorption and retention of heat by buildings and pavement. By reducing urban heat islands, city forests help to mitigate the effects of climate change and improve the comfort of city residents [4].

## Description

The National Forest is an initiative that aims to create city forests in order to reduce haze and improve air quality. The initiative was launched in 2017 by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in Indonesia, in response to the high levels of air pollution in Indonesian cities. The initiative aims to create 12.7 million hectares of city forests by 2019, which would absorb 1.35 billion tons of carbon dioxide and reduce haze by 30%. The implementation of the National Forest initiative involves several steps. First, suitable land for city forests is identified. This can include unused or degraded land, as well as areas that are prone to erosion or flooding. The land is then prepared for planting, which involves clearing the area of debris and invasive species, and adding organic matter to the soil.

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Next, the trees are planted. The type of trees planted depends on the local climate and soil conditions, as well as the intended use of the forest. Some forests are planted with commercial timber species, while others are planted with native species that provide habitat for wildlife and improve biodiversity. After the trees are planted, they require maintenance and care. This can include watering, fertilizing, pruning, and protecting the trees from pests and disease. The maintenance and care of the city forests is often carried out by community groups, who are trained in forestry techniques and provided with equipment and support [5].

The National Forest initiative has faced some challenges in its implementation. One of the main challenges is funding, as the initiative requires significant financial resources to carry out. The initiative has sought funding from the government and private sector, as well as international organizations and donors. Another challenge is ensuring the long-term sustainability of the city. Haze is a common environmental problem in many cities worldwide, especially in developing countries. It is caused by the accumulation of pollutants in the atmosphere, resulting in low visibility and negative impacts on human health. One of the solutions to combat haze is the establishment of city forests, which are designated areas of urban land with a high concentration of trees and vegetation. This paper explores the impact of city forests on haze reduction and the implementation of the National Forest program.

## Conclusion

City forests have numerous benefits, including the reduction of air pollution, the improvement of air quality, and the mitigation of the urban heat island effect. Trees absorb carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas that contributes to global warming and air pollution. They also produce oxygen, which improves air quality and reduces the concentration of harmful pollutants in the atmosphere. Moreover, the shade provided by trees helps to reduce the urban heat island effect, which occurs when urban areas become significantly warmer than surrounding rural areas.

The establishment of city forests can significantly reduce haze levels in urban areas. In Beijing, for example, the city government implemented a plan to create a green belt around the city in response to the severe air pollution crisis. The green belt includes a network of parks, green spaces, and forests that covers an area of over 3000 square kilometers. The establishment of the green belt has led to a reduction in the concentration of PM2.5 (particulate matter with a diameter of less than 2.5 microns) by up to 10% in some areas of the city.

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## Conflict of Interest

There is no conflict of interest by author.

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