The Brazilian government should have the right to exploit the rainforest as a resource, but only to a certain extent. The Brazilian government should be careful while extracting these raw materials from the rainforest. They should have a sustainable process that would not cause too much damage to the environment. The government would need these materials as it would develop their industry and it would provide jobs for the local people. Brazil would be able to increase and improve their economy as well as gain resources that are cheaper than importing them. These raw materials that are extracted can then be items used in trades which would gain the Brazilian government other materials from other companies. However, if the Brazilian government does not be careful with the amount of raw materials they extract, they would lose large parts of the rainforest and cause deforestation. This could have very negative effects on the rest of the world such as oxygen and co2 levels. The rainforest is being destroyed for uses such as logging, cattle ranching, agriculture-shifted cultivators, agricultures-cash crops, fuelwood, large dams, mining, colonisation schemes and tourism. Due to all of the deforestation that has been happening within the rain forests, the natural way of balancing the carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere has been ruined. If the Brazilian government decides to cut the trees down for timber, the natural process of photosynthesis would not occur, which would then cause the CO2 levels in the atmosphere to increase. To help prevent deforestation you should use sustainable harvesting.

Sustainable, non-destructive harvesting of the riches contained in the rainforests of the world is vital to the on-going health of our world and is truly the answer. Not only is it environmentally sound, but sustainable harvesting of rainforest plants makes more economic sense than the alternatives. It is estimated that sustainable harvesting of one acre of Peruvian Amazon rainforest can produce over $2400 annually. In contrast, clear-cutting for timber nets only $400 per acre and cattle grazing earns only $60 per acre. The only solution is to offer these countries real and viable alternative methods and markets of exploiting their resources in sustainable programs which will enable them to protect their resources for future generations and for long-term profits and gains. The rainforest actually produces a wealth of renewable and sustainable resources - not just timber. These include important medicinal plants used for centuries by rainforest inhabitants, nuts, fruits, oils, fibers, and other resources like chocolate, rubber and chicle.

The Brazilian government should be able to exploit the rainforest for some resources. They would be able to do this in a sustainable way as mentioned before. They should try to stop refrain from cutting down to may trees. (Intisar and Ruth)

The actions of humans in rainforest have had serious impacts on the rainforest. The main cause for these effects is Deforestation,which reduces about 5% of trees per year. Deforestation is a process that is usually carried out to retrieve natural resources,which the earth is slowly becoming scarce of,especially oil,which may not be found In the rainforest. The increased amount of reduction of the rain forests trees can also greatly increase the amounts of CO2 in the atmosphere can have a serious effect on the Ozone layer,and in turn may actually begin destroying the ozone layer due to less CO2 intake due to respiration by the Rainforest's trees. This in turn can harm the environment greatly, encouraging enhanced results of the greenhouse effects. (Joshua Wybourn Whyte)

The rainforest is a very important resource, not just for Brazil, but the whole world. the Amazon basin forest covers 6million sqKm, it's the largest rainforest.The highest temperature is from 20-35\*C and rains 200cm on average. This habitat is now the most endangered habitat on Earth; each year 140,000 spKm is destroyed because of the valuable trees, trees such as: mahogany, teak and rose weed. (RH)

The Brazilian government should have the right to exploit the rainforest as a resource, but only to a certain extent. The Brazilian government should be careful while extracting these raw materials from the rainforest. They should have a sustainable process that would not cause to much damage to the environment. The government would need these materials as it would develop their industry and it would provide jobs for the local people. These raw materials that are extracted can then be items used in trades which would gain the Brazilian government other materials from other companies. However, if the Brazilian government does not be careful with the amount of raw materials they extract, they would lose large parts of the rainforest and cause deforestation. (Intisar and Ruth)

The Brazilian government should have the right to exploit the forests natural resources but only to a certain extent so It does not damage the biosphere, also the Amazon rainforest may be part of their land but the rainforest provides 60% of the worlds oxygen supply. By continuing deforestation this amount of oxygen produced by the rainforest will decrease and greatly impact the rest of the world, and if the oxygen levels continue to decrease the CO2 levels will continue to rise, which in turn, will damage the biosphere even more, and if these changes continue to happen, many of the animals that are native to the rainforest will suffer greatly as the natural climate will change and have little chance of surviving outside their natural habitat. (Spagitios)

I think that the Brazilian government should have the right to use some of the resources within the amazon rainforest. This is because it can provide valuable hardwood timber and minerals such as oil, dyes and rubber. However they need to be careful to preserve this because it is also invaluable in preventing and regulating global warming as it has been described as 'the lungs of the earth'. This means that it absorbs CO2 and releases oxygen. This stops the build up of greenhouse gasses. Like wise, if we just cut down the whole forest now then people in the future won't be able to use its resources and services. There is also loads of species of unique animals and plants. Many of these have uses in medicine, such as curing malaria and many others might even be able to cure other diseases, we just haven't discovered them yet. People who live near the Amazon rainforest will benefit because they can use resources from the rainforest in order to build homes and use the land cleared to farm on and make a living. The exporting of goods such as oil, dyes and rubber means that companies will be able to earn money. However it is estimated that sustainable harvesting of one acre of Peruvian Amazon rainforest can produce over $2400 annually. In contrast, clear-cutting for timber nets only $400 per acre and cattle grazing earns only $60 per acre. The Brazilian government should only be allowed to exploit the Amazon to a certain extent otherwise it could end up like this

http://www.sln.org.uk/geography/enquiry/images/rainwebcartoon.gif . This image is trying to say that the constant cutting down of trees will lead to the Amazon losing all of it's trees. (Jon the Don and Oliver)

I think that Brazilian government and people should have the right to exploit the rainforest , however they shouldn't cut down all of the rainforest the should leave a certain amount so the wildlife can still live there, plants to grow and to keep providing oxygen. Although, they should pay their government on what part of the rainforest and how much they want to take down. Also signing a contract to plant as many trees as they take down. Large areas of rainforest are being cut down, often in order to remove just a few logs to make resources for us humans like, paper, furniture and wood for builders. Because people are cutting down the rainforest at a fast rate and not re-planting some more, it means that there is a very high rate of extinction, as the wildlife depend on the forest. Rain forests once covered 14% of the earth's land surface; now they cover almost 6% and many scientists have estimated that the last remain of the rain forests could be consumed in less than 40 years. We also get other resources other than wood in the rain forest such as ; coffee, chocolate, mangos, papayas, avocados, sugar etc. (Chantay)