



Circle of Life-Editorial on Ecosystem and Ecography

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Editorial

Journal of Ecosystem and Ecography is an international open access journal publishing the quality peer-reviewed research articles relevant to the field of Environmental Sciences. It aims to publish those papers that are most influential in their fields or across fields; that will significantly advance scientific understanding. The journal selects the articles to be published with a single blind, peer review system, following the practices of good scholarly journals. It supports the open access policy of making scientific research accessible to one and all.

Scope of the Journal

Ecosystem & ecosystems management, Ecology and ecological economics, Biodiversity & conservation, Natural resources, Ecography: Biogeography & oceanography, Environmental engineering, Sustainability & green technology, Hydrology, Waste management and pollution, Environmental resilience, Ecosystem services, Environmental planning, Management and policies and environmental monitoring, Data analysis and modeling.

The current research works of ecosystem and ecography:

Marine ecosystems: Marine ecosystems are part of the earth's aquatic ecosystem. The habitats that make up this vast system range from the productive near shore regions to the barren ocean floor. The marine waters may be fully saline, brackish or nearly fresh.

Ecosystem service: Ecosystem Services are the benefits that humans receive from nature. These benefits underpin almost every aspect of human well-being, including our food and water, security, health, and economy.

Ecosystem-level measuring: Ecosystem-level measuring theory deals with species distributions and community patterns, the role and function of key species, and combines species functions and interactions.

Semiarid ecosystem soil properties: Many soils of the Mediterranean region with a semiarid climate are subjected to progressive degradation as a result of water erosion.

Spatial distribution: Spatial distribution is a specialization in ecology and geography that is concerned with the identification of spatial patterns and their relationships to ecological phenomena.

Coral reef ecology: Hard corals form the backbone of the coral reef ecosystem, providing an intricate three-dimensional structure with

hiding places and habitat for thousands of species of fish, invertebrates like clams, shrimp, sea stars, sponges, and anemones, sea turtles, and many other animals.

Biodiversity: Biodiversity short for biological diversity, is the term used to describe the variety of life found on Earth and all of the natural processes. This includes ecosystem, genetic and cultural diversity.

Aquatic ecosystems: An aquatic ecosystem is an ecosystem in a body of water. Communities of organisms that are dependent on each other and on their environment live in aquatic ecosystems. The two main types of aquatic ecosystems are marine ecosystems and freshwater ecosystems.

Conservation biology: It is the scientific study of the nature and of Earth's biodiversity with the aim of protecting species, their habitats, and ecosystems from excessive rates of extinction and the erosion of biotic interactions.

Endangered species: Endangered species are those considered to be at risk of extinction, meaning that there are so few left of their kind that they could disappear from the planet altogether.

Species composition: Species composition is the identity of all the different organisms that make up a community. This is important when trying to discover how an ecosystem works, and how important different organisms are to an environment.

Population dynamics: A population is a group of individuals who live together in the same habitat and are likely to interbreed. Each population has a unique physical distribution in time and space.

Sustainable forest management: Sustainable forest management is one of the most contentious issues in environmental management. This book provides a comprehensive and integrated review of the social, economic and conservation issues involved.

Distribution aggregation: The spatial arrangement of population members reveals much about how they live and interact with their environment. Distribution patterns are of uniform distribution, Random distribution, and Clumped distributions.

Forest biome: Forest Biomes represent the largest and most ecologically complex systems. They contain a wide assortment of trees, plants, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates, insects and micro-organisms which vary depending on the zone's climates.

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