

Health Ecology and its Study

Jose Maria Gutierrez*

Department of Microbiology, University of Costa Rica, Costa Rica, American Samoa

*Corresponding author: Jose Maria Gutierrez, Department of Microbiology, University of Costa Rica, Costa Rica, American Samoa; E-mail: jose_errrez@ucr.ac.cr

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Description

EcoHealth (additionally alluded to as Health Ecology) is an emerging field of study exploring what changes in the world's biological systems mean for human wellbeing. It has numerous possibilities. EcoHealth looks at changes in the natural, physical, social and monetary conditions and relates these progressions to human wellbeing. Instances of these progressions and their belongings proliferate [1]. Regular models remember increments for asthma rates because of air contamination, PCB pollution of game fish in the Great Lakes of the United States, and territory fracture prompting expanding paces of Lyme illness. As of late harmful new irresistible illnesses like SARS, Ebola virus, Nipah virus, bird influ and Hantavirus have all been found to result from ecosystem change made by humans. These sicknesses have high demise rates and not very few effective therapies. EcoHealth is bringing together physicians, veterinarians, ecologists, life scientists, social scientists, agricultural scientists, landscape and urban planners, and others to study how ecosystem changes affect human health [2].

EcoHealth strives to provide innovative, practical solutions to reduce or reverse the negative health effects of ecosystem change, and to use the salutogenic effects of functional ecosystems to improve public health. Ecosystem change has far reaching implications for health and sustainability at local, regional and global scales. EcoHealth is an international, peer-reviewed journal focused on the integration of knowledge at the interface between ecological and health sciences [3]. EcoHealth expands on the establishment laid by the complementary journals 'Environment Health' and the 'Global Change and Human Health'. By merging these two journals and connecting with the Consortium for Conservation Medicine, the journal provides an authoritative forum for research and practice that integrates human, wildlife and ecosystem health. The focus on human and wildlife health reflects their centrality as criterion for humankind's search for a sustainable future.

It is the last goal mentioned in the survey, accommodating humans, that is most contentious. "We have observed that when groups of stakeholders work to define visions, this leads to debate over whether to emphasize ecosystem health or human well-being. Whether the priority is ecosystems or people greatly influences stakeholders'

assessment of desirable ecological and social states for example, For some, wolves are critical to ecosystem health and an essential part of nature, for others they are a symbol of government overreach threatening their livelihoods and cultural values [4]. Measuring ecosystem health requires extensive goal-driven environmental sampling. For example, a vision for ecosystem health of Lake Superior was developed by a public forum and a series of objectives were prepared for protection of habitat and maintenance of populations of some 70 indigenous fish species [5]. A suite of 80 lake health indicators was developed for the Great Lakes Basin including monitoring native fish species, exotic species, water levels, phosphorus levels, toxic chemicals, phytoplankton, zooplankton, fish tissue contaminants, etc.

Conclusion

Some authors have attempted broad definitions of ecosystem health, such as benchmarking as healthy the historical ecosystem state "prior to the onset of anthropogenic stress. "A difficulty is that the historical composition of many human-altered ecosystems is unknown or unknowable. Also, fossil and pollen records indicate that the species that occupy an ecosystem reshuffle through time, so it is difficult to identify one snapshot in time as optimum or "healthy."

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