

Editor Note on Special Issue (Global Climate Change)

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Editor Note

The Journal of Ecosystem and Ecography is an open access, peer reviewed, International journal that publishes scientific articles related to the latest research and development on eco system and its role in enhancing the quality of life on the Earth. The recently published special issue NO 5, Volume 6 on 'Global Climate Change' of the journal published many interesting aspects on this global concern of the millennium.

Reputed scientists and academicians all over the world have contributed high quality scientific content ever published in this field. Ogbulie et al. studied the diversity of microorganisms in the agricultural soil samples which had been affected due to Nigerian Bonny light crude oil for four years. Authors collected DNA from these soil samples and performed DNA sequencing. They have analyzed the obtained Sequence and compared them with the sequences obtained from GenBank by BLASTx analysis, using CLO Bio software and BLASTn using NCBI. The study concluded that the living organisms have degradable genes and it enriches the soil quality [1,2].

Author Ivlev in the study discussed about the pulsating movement of tectonic plates that affects the dynamics and development of photosynthesis by providing CO₂ in the orogenic period, which was responsible for the irregular expansion of photosynthesis on the globe. The author concluded that the photosynthesis process determines various phenomena in biosphere, including climate change, biodiversity, and organic matter in sediments [3].

Rachana et al. studied the direct forest footprint of the Guwahati city and concluded that the reduction in the forest cover from 4866 sq.m in 1911 to 22.06 sq.m in 2015 had resulted in the Ecological footprint of the city to raise 5360 sq.km of forest cover to mitigate the carbon emissions. The authors have recommended for carbon footprint reduction and enhancement of carbon sequestration to make the city ecofriendly [4].

Asghar et al. in their study have demonstrated how the pesticides are harmful to humans; as we cannot ban them, we need to reduce their exposure and effect by taking necessary measures [5].

Nyamoga et al. studied about the Sawnwood consumption in construction. They have explained the way the urbanization and population pressure is leading to real boom and raise in the construction activities, which in turn increased the usage of construction materials. Authors have recommended for further research on considering sawnwood, an underutilized species as a substitute construction materials to conserve the Tanzanian forests [6].

Lusambo in his studies noted that significant number of households prefer natural forests as source of fuel. The author proposed for afforestation programmes, as the sustainable management of the natural forests will have a significant impact on the natural forest cover.

He also concluded that the loss of natural forests cannot be compensated by plantations as they have different values in terms of biodiversity and functions of ecosystem [7].

Pal concluded that Biodiversity is vital for the human existence, economic well-being and the stability of ecosystem. He stated that the current knowledge and understanding nature's methodologies and strategies for biodiversity evaluation must be formulated along with conservation of nature [8].

Peter in his commentary on mitigating Global warming discussed about the Effects of climatic global warming, Social responses to global warming and Global Warming in Africa. The author suggested an internationally acceptable political solution to increase funding to develop cheap and clean energy production for the Economic development [9].

Nicholls et al. in their studies emphasized the designing of complex agro ecosystems in which synergisms between biological components that would enhance soil fertility, productivity, and crop protection in farming systems [10].

Mbamalu et al. in their review article described the Impact of Pollutions on Environment and concluded that Global warming and climate change effects can be controlled by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and anthropogenic activities. They suggested Plantation of fast growing trees to maintain ecological balance. Human luxury is also cause of increased harmful gases. They have also stressed the need enhance for Environmental awareness to mitigate the climate change [11].

Reddeman et al. explained the mechanism of global warming with one dimensional mathematical model. They measured the increase in average global temperature is about 0.9. They have predicted that temperature would increase by 0.43 Kelvin in the near future [12].

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