

ECOSYSTEM- PART OF HUMAN BEING AND WORLD

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EDITORIAL LETTER

An ecosystem is a community of living organisms in conjunction with the nonliving components of their environment, interacting as a system. These biotic and abiotic components are linked together through nutrient cycles and energy flows. Energy enters the system through photosynthesis and is incorporated into plant tissue. By feeding on plants and on one another, animals play an important role in the movement of matter and energy through the system. They also influence the quantity of plant and microbial biomass present. By breaking down dead organic matter, decomposers release carbon back to the atmosphere and facilitate nutrient cycling by converting nutrients stored in dead biomass back to a form that can be readily used by plants and other microbes.

Ecosystems are controlled by external and internal factors. External factors such as climate, parent material which forms the soil and topography, control the overall structure of an ecosystem but are not themselves influenced by the ecosystem. Unlike external factors, internal factors are controlled, for example, decomposition, root competition, shading, disturbance, succession, and the types of species present.

Ecosystems are dynamic entities—they are subject to periodic disturbances and are in the process of recovering from some past disturbance. Ecosystems in similar environments that are located in different parts of the world can end up doing things very differently simply because they have different pools of species present. Internal factors not only control ecosystem processes but are also controlled by them and are often subject to feedback loops.

Resource inputs are generally controlled by external processes like climate and parent material. Resource availability within the ecosystem is controlled by internal factors like decomposition, root competition or shading. Although humans operate within ecosystems, their cumulative effects are large enough to influence external factors like climate.

Biodiversity affects ecosystem functioning, as do the processes of disturbance and succession. Ecosystems provide a variety of goods and services upon which people depend.

International Journal of Pure and Applied Zoology is a platform where all the zoologists, ecologists, wild life researchers, entomologists gather and submit their research work to the Journal which has already published 7 volumes with 4 issues every year. Each issue with nearly 5-6 articles have been published after the complete peer review process within a span of 41 days. A total receiving of 35-40 articles, it is the responsibility of Editors to accept the most relatable article to this field. After the acceptance, the decision will be based on the reviewers whether the article has to be accepted, revised or rejected. IJPAZ completely follows double blind peer review process. The togetherness of work of Editors reviewers, managing editors and the author made the journal a success platform.

The main concept of IJPAZ is to deliver the message and updates related to the life science to the readers happening across the globe in the form of Research article, review article, case reports, short communication, etc. The topics that IJPAZ covers include Parasitology, Entomology, Embryology, molecular biology, Aquaculture, Vermin technology, Bioinformatics, environmental biology, genetics, neurobiology, immunology, microbiology, cell biology, stem cell research, developmental biology etc.

The journal publishes manuscript containing information from original research that contributes to basic wildlife science. Suitable topics include investigations into the biology and ecology of wildlife and their habitats that has direct or indirect implications for wildlife management and conservation.

This includes basic information on wildlife habitat use, reproduction, genetics, demographics, viability, predator-prey relationships, space-use, movements, behavior, and physiology; but within the context of contemporary management and conservation issues such that the knowledge may ultimately be useful to wildlife practitioners.

Also considered are theoretical and conceptual aspects of wildlife science, including development of new approaches to quantitative analyses, modeling of wildlife populations and habitats, and other topics that are germane to advancing wildlife science.

I would like to be the part of this Editorial team for the upcoming issues of 2020 too and would also like to show my gratitude towards the managing editor of the respective journal for accepting me as a suitable editor for this journal. It has been 4 years I am providing my editorial services to the journal and will continue to serve in future..