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Editorial

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Natural Resources and Physical Phenomena

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Editorial

Biodiversity basically characterized as the rich assortment of life and of territories on planet. The consistent debasement of biodiversity has monetary, natural, and social results. The inability to save the organic assets particularly the vegetation on which we depend for nourishment, garments, medication and all the more as of late vitality as bio fuels exposes the way that we may likewise be losing possibly useful mixes and materials that have not yet been found and this influences the world to a great extent.

The natural environment encompasses all living and non-living things occurring naturally, meaning in this case not artificial. The term is most often applied to the Earth or some parts of Earth. This environment encompasses the interaction of all living species, climate, weather and natural resources that affect human survival and economic activity. The concept of the natural environment can be distinguished as components. Complete ecological units that function as natural systems without massive civilized human intervention, including all vegetation, microorganisms, soil, rocks, atmosphere, and natural phenomena that occur within their boundaries and their nature.

Universal natural resources and physical phenomena that lack clear-cut boundaries, such as air, water, and climate, as well as energy, radiation, electric charge, and magnetism, not originating from civilized human actions. In contrast to the natural environment is the built environment. In such areas where humans have fundamentally transformed landscapes such as urban settings and agricultural land conversion, the natural environment is greatly modified into a simplified human environment. Even acts which seem less extreme, such as building a mud hut or a photovoltaic system in the desert, the modified environment becomes an artificial one.

Though many animals build things to provide a better environment for themselves, they are not human, hence beaver dams, and the works of mound-building termites, are thought of as natural. People seldom find absolutely natural environments on Earth, and naturalness usually varies in a continuum, from 100% natural in one extreme to 0% natural in the other. More precisely, we can consider the different aspects or components of an environment, and see that their degree of naturalness is not uniform. If, for instance, in an agricultural field, the mineralogic composition and the structure of its soil are similar to those of an undisturbed forest soil, but the structure is quite different.

I would like to express my views being an editorial board member since many years. Journal mainly focuses on the research in Biodiversity Management, covering all the research areas of Environmental Sciences including Conservation, Forestry, Ecology, ecosystem services, Restoration Ecology, Forest Microbiology, etc.

Journal of Biodiversity Management & Forestry was introduced in the year 2012 and got support from the contributors as well as the subscribers. Journal continues to publish new research on all aspects of Biodiversity and Conservation. However, the editors are keenly aware that in certain fields such as Medical Imaging and are anxious to make good such deficiencies and invite the submission both of reports on personal research and of wide-ranging surveys. The encouragement of appropriate submissions is one of the main responsibilities of the Advisory Editorial Board, and appointments to it have always been made with a view to increasing involvement in the Journal.

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