Special Issue

The Effects of Land Use on Formation of Greenhouse Gases

Message from the Guest Editor

Forest areas are continually reduced because these lands are taken for agriculture, industry, home plots, etc., with more and more roads passing through originally natural or afforested forests. In addition, the drainage of wetlands is continuing, since these soils are taken for forest cultivation, agriculture, peat cutting, etc. Often, new forest trees are planted to get forest products or/and to control desertification—especially in the tropics. These land use processes can increase or decrease formation of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane or nitrous oxide and water vapor, both of which increase rainfalls, as there may be, for example, sinks of carbon dioxide due to vegetation but increasing emissions of methane and nitrous oxide due to soil microorganisms. There are too few studies on this important topic even though knowledge in the field is pivotal for land use planning in different countries. We therefore invite authors to submit papers dealing with the effects of land use practices on greenhouse gases in arid or wet climates in different temperature zones.

Guest Editor

Prof. Dr. Helvi Heinonen-Tanski

Department of Environmental and Biological Sciences, University of Eastern Finland, Kuopio, Finland

Deadline for manuscript submissions

closed (23 July 2021)

Environments

an Open Access Journal by MDPI

Impact Factor 3.7
CiteScore 5.7

mdpi.com/si/47383

Environments
Editorial Office
MDPI, Grosspeteranlage 5
4052 Basel, Switzerland
Tel: +41 61 683 77 34
environments@mdpi.com

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Environmental issues are quickly becoming central political, economic and academic topics of the twenty-first century. A large number of modern challenges are directly or indirectly caused by complex interactions between environmental issues. Such issues require interdisciplinary research, knowledge and insights to understand and, ultimately, for solutions to be found. Through the journal Environments, we strive to create a platform for meaningful discourse by accepting contributions from a wide range of fields. We sincerely hope you will consider publishing your distinguished work in this highly-accessible, peer-reviewed journal.

Editor-in-Chief

Prof. Dr. Sergio Ulgiati
1. Department of Science and Technology, Parthenope University of Naples, Centro Direzionale, Isola C4, 80143 Napoli, Italy
2. School of Environment, State Key Joint Laboratory of Environment Simulation and Pollution Control, Beijing Normal University, No. 19 Xinjiekouwai Street, Beijing 100875, China

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