

Special Issue

Threats of the Areas Least Resistant to the Effect of Human Pressure

Message from the Guest Editor

The exposure to pollution, progressive industrialization and urbanization, as well as the "land hunger" resulting from overpopulation are among the most severe global threats to natural ecosystems. The problem is even more serious in relation to the areas with particularly vulnerable to human pressure ecosystems, such as mountain, desert, semi-desert, polar, and subpolar regions, as well as protected zones. Due to the specific geological and climatic conditions, both the biotic components (flora, fauna) and abiotic components (water, soil, or bottom sediments) of such areas are often less resistant to human pressure, including pollution, and can therefore be easily irretrievably destroyed. The weak environmental defenses of these areas impose upon humans the obligation to constantly monitor the condition of both biotic and abiotic components, to recognize the potential threats, and to react in the event of contamination, including the implementation of remediation methods.

Guest Editor

Dr. Paweł Miśkowiec

Department of Environmental Chemistry, Faculty of Chemistry,
Jagiellonian University, 31-007 Krakow, Poland

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

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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Addressing the environmental and public health challenges requires engagement and collaboration among clinicians and public health researchers. Scientific discoveries and advances in this research field play a critical role in providing a rational basis for informed decision-making toward control and prevention of human diseases, especially the illnesses that are induced from environmental exposure to health hazards.

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Prof. Dr. Paul B. Tchounwou

RCMI Center for Urban Health Disparities Research and Innovation,
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MD 21251, USA

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