

Special Issue

The Human Epoch: Cnidarians Holobiont Responses from Physiology to Epigenetic

Message from the Guest Editor

The phylum of Cnidaria houses over 11,000 species of diverse aquatic animals that are most dominant in marine environments. Many cnidarians contain crucial endosymbionts that help to regulate their behavior, physiological, metabolic, and epigenetic responses. In the current age of the "Human Epoch", cnidarians have become increasingly vulnerable to environmental stress, such as extreme weather events and climate change, as well as anthropogenic impacts, such as urban development and degrading habitats. There is evidence suggesting that cnidaria and their endosymbionts, though susceptible to stressful changes, have the adaptive capacity to acclimate under changing environmental conditions (e.g., rising temperatures). This Special Issue aims to understand how the current Anthropocene is affecting and changing the associated holobiont of cnidarians in relation to their physiological and epigenetic responses, emphasizing the role that a changing environment plays in this process and what it could mean for the future of cnidarians.

Guest Editor

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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

"Microorganism" merges the idea of the very small with the idea of the evolving reproducing organism is a unifying principle for the discipline of microbiology. Our journal recognizes the broadly diverse yet connected nature of microorganisms and provides an advanced publishing forum for original articles from scientists involved in high-quality basic and applied research on any prokaryotic or eukaryotic microorganism, and for research on the ecology, genomics and evolution of microbial communities as well as that exploring cultured microorganisms in the laboratory.

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