Special Issue

The Ecology and Evolution of SARS-CoV-2

Message from the Guest Editor

SARS-CoV-2 is a single-stranded RNA virus causing the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic and has claimed millions of human lives all over the world. SARS-CoV-2 is about 80 nm in size, having a protein coat and an RNA genome (~30 Kb). As a microorganism, SARS-CoV-2 participates in the ecological processes in environments. Studies have demonstrated its existence in air, water, waste and surfaces, among other things. Given that it can survive for certain periods of time (from hours to several days) in environments, we have the chance to investigate the composition, diversity and distribution of the virus. Studying the effects of environmental factors-including temperature, acidity, radiations, organic matter and chemicals such as disinfectants—on the virus is helpful for the understanding of its fate and transportation in environments. The virus may also be involved in interactions with other microorganisms in environments. Keywords: SARS-CoV-2; COVID-19; ecology; evolution; environment

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"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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