



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

Guest Editor:

Dr. Paweł Miśkowiec

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

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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.





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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

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Health* Editorial Office
MDPI, Grosspeteranlage 5
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