

Perspective

Applied ecology and its economical applications

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DESCRIPTION

Applied ecology is a branch of ecology that uses ecology concepts to address current issues involving natural resources and human well-being. In general, humans are an integral part of the ecosystem.

Applied ecology aims to use ecology knowledge to improve the state of biodiversity and the services that the ecosystem provides.

Applied ecology is a sub-ecology field that considers the application of ecology science to real-world questions (frequency management). It is also defined as a field of science that focuses on the application of concepts, ideas, models, or methods of basic ecology to environmental problems.

Applied ecology is an integrated ecological, social, and biotechnological treatment of conservation and management of natural resources. The ecology commonly used focuses on geomorphology, soil, and plant communities as the basis for plant and wildlife (both game control and non-game).

The ecology is related to human activities so as not only to integrate agriculture, forestry and fisheries but also land reform. It has two stages of learning. The first includes outputs or areas that deal with the use and management of space, in particular its ecosystem services and usable resources. The second is the ideas or those related to management strategies or human influences on the ecosystem or biodiversity.

Discipline is often associated with environmental management on the grounds that the successful management of the ecosystem depends on knowledge of the environment. It often uses an environmental approach to solve problems of certain parts of the environment, which may include comparisons of sound options (e.g. best management options).

The scientific role used in agricultural production has been largely emphasized as the flexibility of food production

worldwide in terms of prices and availability to consumers.

The naturalists used one or more of the following methods, namely, observation, testing, and modeling. For example, a wildlife conservation project may include: wildlife conservation studies; exploring the understanding of causal relationships; and the use of modeling to determine information beyond the scope of the experiment.

The ecosystem used may include inputs from management strategies such as conservation biology, restoration ecology, land reform, ecotoxicology, biomonitoring, biodiversity, environmental policies, and economics, among others. Restoration ecology is a unique strategy in the field of education as it implements the principles of restoring and repairing damaged ecosystems in their original state.

Like those used in ecology theory, many disciplines use methods based on simple mathematical models (e.g. local models) and those with mathematical features (e.g. matrix models). There is also a digital computer simulation method, designed to solve ecological mathematical problems and to achieve bioeconomic goals such as predicting and evaluating the results of specific tasks.

The ecology used also requires human interest, especially the use of judicial values related to principles.

Applications

The applied ecology can be applied to the process of economic development. Discipline, for example, can be integrated into national economic plans to address more environmental concerns as these issues are categorized and naturally different.

Elements of ecology used include:

- Agro-ecosystem management
- Biodiversity conservation

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- Biotechnology
- Conservation biology
- Disruption management
- Ecosystem restoration
- Natural engineering
- Environmental technologies
- Residential management
- Control of invasive species
- Use of landforms (including development planning)
- Management of protected areas
- Rangeland Management
- Environmental recovery
- Wildlife management