

Innovations in Technology for Species Diversity and Habitat Conservation

Earth is an aesthetic planet that encompasses a variety of lifeforms at all scales of biological organization, ranging from genes to species to ecosystems. Biodiversity is rich in the world's tropical regions with a surplus number of natural resources. The unprecedented increase in the global need and dependence of living beings on Earth has become a significant threat to biodiversity. Biodiversity provides many essential ecosystem services that are integral for the survival of life on Earth, and the health communities ultimately rely on the well-functioning ecosystems. Human interference and industrialization have created an imbalance in the ecosystem, leading to habitat loss. Conservation of the habitat and biodiversity is the need of the hour and, in many ways, related to balancing the food chain, maintaining the biogeochemical cycle, replenishing the natural resources, and producing clean water and air.

Employing the latest and inspiring technological advances that assist in conserving habitat and species diversity may raise global awareness towards protecting the environment. The quest to mitigate the biodiversity crisis will require more excellent invasive technologies to sustain life on Earth. It can be implemented by harnessing innovative methods like satellite tracking, artificial intelligence, bioacoustics, drones, biomimicry, remote sensing, and many more. The technology could be utilized strategically to assess biodiversity hotspots where human interference should be limited. Using drones can keep an eye on species diversity and help restore and replant the natural habitat. Satellite tracking is an effective tool for visualizing and analyzing the species in inaccessible environments to humans. These innovations may pave the way for improving research on migration, predator-prey interactions, and restoration of the endangered habitat. Technology innovation can also drive economic and environmental development by building symbiotic relationships with ecosystem restoration and habitat loss. Conservational biologists can also use other revolutionizing technologies and tools like machine learning, quantum computing, and material synthesis. Advanced imaging techniques like hyperspectral imaging can provide detailed parameters of biological processes in both aquatic and terrestrial systems. Remote sensing enables conservation biologists to monitor healthy habitats and alerts them in case of failing trophic systems. The main advantage of exploring these tools in conservation research across the globe is that it has reduced the cost of data collection and analysis. On the other hand, these innovations also have some limitations that may affect the survival of the indigenous population, who are the prime custodians of the ecosystem. However, on the whole, these platforms have contributed a lot to the learning community in conservation and scientific discovery. Hence, this article concludes that innovation and technology are essential to emphasize the preservation of our planet.

Scope of the special issue include but are not limited to the following topics:

- Application of machine learning algorithms for species distribution modeling and predictive habitat mapping.
- Impact of climate change on species diversity and habitat dynamics using advanced modeling techniques.
- Modelling to evaluate the effectiveness of ecological corridors in mitigating habitat fragmentation and promoting species movement.
- Role of ecosystem services valuation in informing conservation policies and decision-making processes.
- Role of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning Algorithms in the restoration of ecosystem and biodiversity.
- AI-assisted Interactive Systems for the conservation of ecosystem services.
- Decision support systems and scenario modeling tools for adaptive management of conservation interventions in dynamic landscapes.

Tentative Timeline:

Submissions due: 15th June 2024

Preliminary notification: 15th September 2024

Revisions due: 20th December 2024

Final notification: 20th March 2025

Publication: As per journal direction

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Harleen Kaur is an Associate Professor and Chief Investigator at the School of Engineering Sciences and Technology at Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi, India. She is a visiting Professor at TWAS, Italy. She recently worked as Research Fellow at United Nations University (UNU) Tokyo, Japan, International Centre for Excellence-IIGH, Malaysia to conduct research on funded projects from Southeast Asian Nations (SEAN). She is currently working as Principal Investigator on an Indo-Poland bilateral International project funded by the Ministry of Science and Technology, India, and the Ministry of Polish, Poland. Recently, Dr. Kaur got a research funding project from the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) (Govt. of India), India on the Cybersecurity and Internet of Technologies. She has published more than 100 publications in SCI, referred Journals, and esteemed Conferences. She is a member of several international bodies. Her key research areas include information analytics, applied machine learning, and predictive modelling.

Rajan Kadel is currently working at School of IT and Engineering (SITE), Melbourne Institute of Technology, Australia. He serves as the Course Coordinator for the Bachelor of Engineering, Assistant Course Coordinator for the Bachelor of Networking, and First Year Course Coordinator for the Bachelor of Engineering in Melbourne and Sydney. He received the B.Eng. degree in computer engineering from the Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal, in 2002, the M.Sc. degree in telecommunications engineering from the University of Gavle, Sweden, in 2007, and the PhD degree in telecommunications engineering from the University of South Australia (UniSA), Adelaide, Australia, in 2013. His key research areas include Software-Defined Networking (SDN), Wireless Body Area Network (WBAN), Wireless sensor network (WSN), and Error control coding.

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Submission Guidelines/Instructions

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