

Track 1 Geosciences

It is the science that deals with origin, evolution, structure, composition and behavior of [Earth's landscapes](#), places and environments. It includes the studies of assessing environmental studies, spatial studies and [satellite events](#). It includes the study of the atmosphere, hydrosphere, [lithosphere](#), and biosphere. [Geologists](#) will use tools from physics, chemistry, biology, chronology, and mathematics to build a quantitative understanding of how the Earth system works, and how it evolved to its current state.

Related [Natural Hazards Conferences](#) | [Disaster Management Conferences](#) | [Environmental Conferences](#) | [Climate Change Conferences](#)

6th International Conference on [Earth Science](#) and [Climate Change](#) ,September 18-19, 2017 Macau, Hong Kong; 1st Global [Geotechnical](#) and [Water Resource Engineering](#) Summit, September 18-19, 2017 Macau, Hong Kong, Global [Solar Energy](#) Summit, July 10-12, 2017 Madrid, Spain; 4th International Conference on [Geology](#) and [Geosciences](#), April 10-11, 2017, Dubai, UAE ; 6th [International conference on Geological , Earth science](#) ,09-10 Oct 2017, Singapore , 23rd [European Meeting of Environmental](#) and [Engineering Geophysics](#) 3-7 September 2013, Malmo Sweden, 19th [Science](#) and [Applied Research Conference on Oil](#) and [Gas Geological Exploration](#) and [Development](#) 11-14 September 2017, Gelendzhik, Russia; 19th [International Conference on Environment](#) and [Climate Change](#), 4- 5 May, 2017, Rome, Italy; [Application of Remote Sensing](#) (RS) and [Geographical Information System](#) (GIS) Overview, 05 Dec 2016 - 17 Dec 2016, Aligarh, India.

[Geological Society of London](#) , [American Geophysical Union](#) , [Asia Oceania Geosciences Society](#) , [International Union of Geological Sciences](#).

Track 2 Coastal Geography

Coastal geography is the study of the dynamic [interface](#) between the ocean and the land, incorporating both the [physical geography](#) (i.e. coastal geomorphology, geology and oceanography) and the human geography of the coast. It involves an understanding of coastal [weathering](#) processes, particularly wave action, sediment movement and weather, wave action and longshore drift, [Sealevel changes](#)(eustatic change), [Land level changes](#) (isostatic change),Coastal [landforms](#).

Related [Natural Hazards Conferences](#) | [Disaster Management Conferences](#) | [Environmental Conferences](#) | [Climate Change Conferences](#) ;

2nd International Conference on [Coastal Zones](#), April 17-18, 2017 Bali, Indonesia; 6th International Conference on [Biodiversity](#) and [Conservation](#) ,April 27-28, 2017 Dubai, UAE, 6th International Conference on [Earth Science](#) and [Climate Change](#) September 18-19, 2017 Macau, Hong Kong ; World

Conference on [Climate Change](#), October 24-26, 2016 Valencia, Spain, 5th International Conference on [Oceanography](#) and [Marine Biology](#), Oct 16-18, 2017, Seoul, South Korea; The 28th [International Cartographic Conference, Washington](#), 2–7 July 2017, D.C., USA, 19th [International Conference on Environment](#) and [Climate Change](#), 4- 5 May, 2017, Rome, Italy; 23rd [European Meeting of Environmental](#) and [Engineering Geophysics](#), 3-7 September 2017, Malmo Sweden; 5th [International Conference on Disaster Management](#) and [Human Health: Reducing Risk, Improving Outcomes](#), 7 - 9 June, 2017 Seville, Spain

[The European Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation](#), [Union of International Associations Environmental Protection Agency Storm Water Management Model](#) ,[International Geographical union on coastal systems](#) .

Track 3 Geological disasters and Earthquakes

A natural disaster due to [geological](#) disturbances often caused by shifts in [tectonic plates](#) and [seismic activity](#). It was one of the adverse geologic conditions capable of causing damage or loss of property and life which can be sudden phenomena and slow phenomena. An earthquake may manifest with a [shaking](#) or [displacement](#) of the ground. It leads to warming of extreme daily minimum and maximum [temperatures](#), intensification of extreme [precipitation](#), increasing extreme coastal high water.

Related [Natural Hazards Conferences](#) | [Disaster Management Conferences](#) | [Environmental Conferences](#) | [Climate Change Conferences](#) ;

2nd International Conference on [Coastal Zones](#), April 17-18, 2017 Bali, Indonesia, 6th International Conference on [Earth Science](#) and [Climate Change](#) September 18-19, 2017 Macau, Hong Kong, World Conference on [Climate Change](#), October 24-26, 2016 Valencia, Spain, [Global Solar Energy Summit](#), July 10-12, 2017 Madrid, Spain; 5th [International Conference on Disaster Management](#) and [Human Health, Reducing Risk, Improving Outcomes](#), 7 - 9 June, 2017 Seville, Spain; 8th [International Conference on Environmental Science](#) and [Development](#), February 8-10, 2017 in Frankfurt, Germany; 7th [International Conference on Future Environment](#) and [Energy](#), 8-10 January 2017, Penang, Malaysia; 19th [International Conference on Environment](#) and [Climate Change](#), 4- 5 May, 2017, Rome, Italy,

[Geological Society of London](#) , [American Geophysical Union](#) , [International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics](#), [Asia Oceania Geosciences Society](#) , [The imaging](#) and [Geospatial Information Society](#) [Indian Society of Remote Sensing](#), [American Geophysical Union](#)

Track 4 Meteorological Hazards

These are hazards caused by [extreme weather](#) like rain, drought, snow, extreme heat or cold, ice, or wind. Violent ,sudden and to [destructive](#) damage the environment affecting the earth's atmosphere , especially the [weather-forming](#) processes.

Related [Natural Hazards Conferences](#) | [Disaster Management Conferences](#) | [Environmental Conferences](#) | [Climate Change Conferences](#) ;

6th International Conference on [Earth Science](#) and [Climate Change](#), September 18-19, 2017 Macau, Hong Kong, International Conference on [Biorefineries](#) and [Biobased Industries for Clean Energy](#) ,September 18-20, 2017 Madrid, Spain, [Global Solar Energy Summit](#) ,July 10-12, 2017 Madrid, Spain; [Application of Remote Sensing](#) (RS) and [Geographical Information System](#) (GIS) [Overview](#), 05 Dec 2016 - 17 Dec 2016, Aligarh, India; The 19th [International Conference on Earth Science & Climate Change](#), May 11 - 12, 2017, Montreal, Canada; 6th [International Conference on Environment Science](#) and [Biotechnology](#), 25-27 December 2016, Kyoto, Japan; The 28th [International Cartographic Conference](#), Washington, 2-7 July 2017, D.C., USA,

[International Environmental Communication Association](#), [Geological Society of London](#), [American Geophysical Union](#), [Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change](#).

Track 5 Health disasters and Epidemics

The relationship between natural disasters and [communicable diseases](#) is frequently misconstrued. The availability of safe water and [sanitation facilities](#), the degree of [crowding](#), the underlying health status of the population, and the availability of healthcare services all interact within the context of the local disease [ecology](#) to influence the risk for [communicable diseases](#) and death in the affected population.. [Risk](#) Factors for Communicable Disease Transmission, Communicable Diseases Associated with Natural Disasters(Water-related Communicable Diseases, Diseases Associated with Crowding,, Vectorborne Diseases).

Related [Natural Hazards Conferences](#) | [Disaster Management Conferences](#) | [Environmental Conferences](#) | [Climate Change Conferences](#) ;

[Global Solar Energy Summit](#) ,July 10-12, 2017 Madrid, Spain. [World Global Warming Summit](#) ,September 11-13, 2017 Brussels, Belgium, France; 6th International Conference on [Earth Science](#) and [Climate Change](#), September 18-19, 2017 Macau, Hong Kong; 2nd International Conference on [Green Energy](#) and [Expo](#) ,November 28-30, 2016 Atlanta, Georgia, USA; 19th [International Conference on Environment](#) and [Climate Change](#), 4- 5 May, 2017, Rome, Italy; 19th [International Conference on Biodiversity](#), February 23 - 24, 2017, Paris, France; The 19th [International Conference on Earth Science & Climate Change](#), May11-12, 2017, Montreal, Canada; 6th [International Conference on Environment Science](#) and [Biotechnology](#), 25-27 December 2016, Kyoto, Japan

[Environmental Consultants Association](#), [United Nations Environment Programme](#), [International Union of Geodesy](#) and [Geophysics](#), [Asia Oceania Geosciences Society](#), [European Geosciences Union](#)

Track 6 Space Disasters

It is defined as [man-made](#) or [natural](#) harmful conditions. [Harmful conditions](#) which cause death, injury, illness, damage to or loss of systems, facilities, equipment or property, damage to the environment. For unmanned systems such as [robotic satellites](#), damages due to [non-malicious external](#) causes that translates into degradation or loss of mission. For example unwanted [collision](#) of a satellite with another satellite, or with a [space debris](#). It includes [non-voluntary](#) in nature (design errors, malfunctions, human errors, etc.), security refers to threats which are [voluntary](#) (i.e. of aggressive nature such as use of anti-satellite weapons)

Related [Natural Hazards Conferences](#) | [Disaster Management Conferences](#) | [Environmental Conferences](#) | [Climate Change Conferences](#) ;

[World Global Warming Summit](#) ,September 11-13, 2017 Brussels, Belgium; World conference on [Ecology](#) and [Ecosystems](#), September 11-13, 2017 San Antonio, US; 6th International Conference on [Earth Science](#) and [Climate Change](#) September 18-19, 2017 Macau, Hong Kong; 6th International Conference on [Biodiversity](#) and [Conservation](#), April 27-28, 2017 Dubai, UAE, [Journal of Geography](#) and [Natural Disasters](#) , [International Publisher of Science, Technology](#) and [Medicine](#) ; 19th [International Conference on Coastal and Ocean Engineering](#) , March 14 - 15, 2017, London, United Kingdom; 23rd [European Meeting of Environmental and Engineering Geophysics](#), 3-7 September 2017, Malmö Sweden; 19th [International Conference on Biodiversity](#), February 23 - 24, 2017, Paris, France; The 28th [International Cartographic Conference](#), Washington, 2–7 July 2017, D.C., USA; 19th [International Conference on Environment and Climate Change](#), 4- 5 May, 2017, Rome, Italy

[Ecological Society of America](#) , [Environmental Health](#) and [Safety Management System](#), [Environmental Studies Association of Canada](#), [Environmental Protection Agency](#)

Track 7 Environmental Pollution

Pollution is the introduction of [contaminants](#) into the environment that causes harmful and toxic effects to living things. Pollution can take the form of [chemical substances](#) or energy, such as noise, heat or light. Environmental Effects consists of five basic types of pollution air, water, soil, noise and light. Environmental pollution is the contamination of the [physical](#) and biological components of the earth to such an extent that normal [environmental](#) processes are adversely affected.

Related [Natural Hazards Conferences](#) | [Disaster Management Conferences](#) | [Environmental Conferences](#) | [Climate Change Conferences](#) ;

World conference on [Ecology](#) and [Ecosystems](#), September 11-13, 2017 San Antonio, USA; 2nd International Conference on [Green Energy](#) and [Expo](#), November 28-30, 2016 Atlanta, Georgia, USA, 6th International Conference on [Earth Science](#) and [Climate Change](#), September 18-19, 2017 Macau, Hong Kong, [Global Solar Energy Summit](#), July 10-12, 2017 Madrid, Spain; 19th [International Conference on Biodiversity](#), February 23 - 24, 2017, Paris, France; 7th [International Conference on Future Environment](#) and [Energy](#), 8-10 January 2017, Penang, Malaysia; 8th [International Conference on Environmental Science](#) and [Development](#), February 8-10, 2017 in Frankfurt, Germany; 19th [International Conference on Environment](#) and [Natural Resources Management](#), May 28 - 29, 2017, Tokyo, Japan

[The European Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation](#), [Union of International Associations](#), [Biodiversity](#) and [Nature Conservation Association](#), [Ecological Society of America](#), , [The Climate Group](#) ,[International Development Association](#) ,[The World Bank Nature](#).

Track 8 Climate Change

Climate change is a long-term hazard which can increase the [risk](#) of other weather hazards, and also directly endangers property due to sea level rise and biological organisms due to [habitat destruction](#). Climate change outcomes can increase in [global temperatures](#) include increased risk of [drought](#) and increased intensity of [storms](#). The extreme weather events responsible for natural disasters include: [Extreme temperature](#), high heat waves and [Storms](#) including windstorms, hurricanes, high levels of [precipitation](#) and associated flooding, Lack of precipitation and [associated drought](#).

Related [Natural Hazards Conferences](#) | [Disaster Management Conferences](#) | [Environmental Conferences](#) | [Climate Change Conferences](#) ;

World Conference on [Climate Change](#), October 24-26, 2016 Valencia, Spain; 2nd Annual Congress on [Climate Change](#) and [Global Warming](#) , April 10-11, 2017 Dubai, UAE; 4th International Conference on [Geology](#), April 10-11, 2017, UAE; [World Conference on Climate Change](#) October 24-26, 2016, Valencia, Spain ; World conference on [Ecology](#) and [Ecosystems](#), September 11-13, 2017, USA; 6th [International Conference on Earth Science](#) and [Climate Change](#), September 18-19, 2017, Hong Kong; 6th [International Conference on Environment Science](#) and [Biotechnology](#), 25-27 December 2016, Kyoto, Japan; 19th [International Conference on Coastal and Ocean Engineering](#), March 14 - 15, 2017 London, United Kingdom; The 19th [International Conference on Earth Science & Climate Change](#), May 11 - 12, 2017, Montreal, Canada; 7th [International Conference on Future Environment](#) and [Energy](#), 8-10 January 2017, Penang, Malaysia

[The European Federation of Associations for Hunting & Conservation](#), [Union of International Associations](#), [Ecological Society of America](#), [International Development Association](#).

Track 9 Global Warming

Global warming is defined as a gradual increase in the [average temperature](#) of the Earth's atmosphere due to change in the [Earth's climate](#). The increased volumes of carbon dioxide and other [greenhouse gases](#) released by the burning of [fossil fuels](#), land clearing, agriculture, and other human activities, are believed to be the primary sources of the global warming. Changes resulting from global warming may include rising sea levels due to the melting of the [polar ice caps](#), increase in occurrence and severity of storms and other severe weather events leading to natural [calamities](#) and disasters.

Related [Natural Hazards Conferences](#) | [Disaster Management Conferences](#) | [Environmental Conferences](#) | [Climate Change Conferences](#) ;

2nd Annual Congress on [Climate Change](#) and [Global Warming](#), April 10-11, 2017 Dubai, UAE, [Global Solar Energy Summit](#), July 10-12, 2017 Madrid, Spain, 6th International Conference on [Biodiversity](#) and [Conservation](#), April 27-28, 2017 Dubai, UAE, 5th International Conference on [Oceanography](#) and [Marine Biology](#), Oct 16-18, 2017, Seoul, South Korea; 6th [International Conference on Environment Science](#) and [Biotechnology](#), 25-27 December 2016, Kyoto, Japan; 19th International Conference on Environment and [Climate Change](#), 4- 5 May, 2017, Rome, Italy; [The 19th International Conference on Earth Science](#) and [Climate Change](#), May 11 - 12, 2017, Montreal, Canada; 19th [International Conference on Biodiversity](#), February 23 - 24, 2017, Paris, France.

[Geological Society of London](#), [American Geophysical Union](#), [Union of International Associations](#), [International Union for Conservation of Nature](#)

Track 10 Ecosystems and Biodiversity

It is an international initiative to draw attention to the [global](#) economic benefits of [biodiversity](#). Its objective is to highlight the growing cost of biodiversity [loss](#) and ecosystem [degradation](#) and to draw together expertise from the fields of science, economics and policy to enable practical actions. The report provided evidence for significant [global](#) and local economic losses and [human welfare](#) impacts due to the ongoing losses of biodiversity and degradation of ecosystems.

Related [Natural Hazards Conferences](#) | [Disaster Management Conferences](#) | [Environmental Conferences](#) | [Climate Change Conferences](#) ;

6th International Conference on [Biodiversity](#) and [Conservation](#), April 27-28, 2017 Dubai, UAE, 2nd International Conference on [Green Energy & Expo](#), November 28-30, 2016 Atlanta, Georgia, USA, 2nd Annual Congress on [Climate Change](#) and [Global Warming](#) , April 10-11, 2017 Dubai, UAE, [Global Solar Energy Summit](#), July 10-12, 2017 Madrid, Spain; 19th [International Conference on Environment](#) and [Natural Resources Management](#), May 28 - 29, 2017, Tokyo, Japan; 19th International Conference on Biodiversity, February 23 - 24, 2017, Paris, France; 19th [International Conference on Environment and Climate Change](#), 4-5 May, 2017, Rome, Italy; 7th [International Conference on](#)

[Future Environment](#) and [Energy](#), 8-10 January 2017, Penang, Malaysia; 1st Global [Geotechnical](#) and [Water Resource Engineering](#) Summit, September 18-19, 2017 Macau, Hong Kong.

[Asia Oceania Geosciences Society](#), [Geological Society of London](#); [American Geophysical Union](#) , [Indian Society of Remote Sensing](#) , [American Geophysical Union](#)

Track 11 Geographic Information & [Remote sensing](#)

It makes to gather information on unsafe or out of reach zones. We can monitor [deforestation](#) in territories, for example, the amazon Basin, [glacial features](#) in Arctic and Antarctic areas, and depth sounding of [waterfront](#) and [sea profundities](#). Remote sensors gather information by locating the vitality that is reflected from Earth. These sensors might be on satellites or mounted on air ship. Remote sensors might be either passive or active. [Passive sensors](#) react to outside jolts. They [record radiation](#) that is reflected from Earth's surface. It represents Radio meters, Photo meters, RADAR, LIDAR, Hyper spectral imaging. [Space probes](#) to other planets have also provided the opportunity to conduct remote sensing studies in extraterrestrial environments, synthetic aperture radar.

Related [Natural Hazards Conferences](#) | [Disaster Management Conferences](#) | [Environmental Conferences](#) | [Climate Change Conferences](#) ;

6th International Conference on [Earth Science](#) and [Climate Change](#), September 18-19, 2017 Macau, Hong Kong; 2nd Annual Congress on [Climate Change](#) and [Global Warming](#), April 10-11, 2017 Dubai, UAE, World Conference on [Climate Change](#) , October 24-26, 2016 Valencia, Spain, [Global Solar Energy Summit](#) ,July 10-12, 2017 Madrid, Spain ; [Application of Remote Sensing \(RS\)](#) and [Geographical Information System \(GIS\) Overview](#), 05 Dec 2016 - 17 Dec 2016, Aligarh, India; 19th [Science](#) and [Applied Research Conference on Oil](#) and [Gas Geological Exploration](#) and [Development](#), 11-14 September 2017, Gelendzhik, Russia; 23rd [European Meeting of Environmental](#) and [Engineering Geophysics](#), 3-7 September 2017, Malmö Sweden; 19th [International Conference on Remote Sensing](#) and [Applications](#), February 16 - 17, 2017, Venice, Italy

[Journal of Ecosystem & Ecography](#), [Journal of Biodiversity & Endangered Species](#), [Journal of Pollution Effects & Control](#), [World Biodiversity Association Onlus](#), [The imaging and Geospatial Information Society](#) [Indian Society of Remote Sensing](#); [The European Federation of Associations for Hunting & Conservation](#).

Track 12 Alarming Alerts and Early Warning Systems

The set of capacities needed to generate and disseminate timely and meaningful [warning information](#) to enable individuals, communities and organizations threatened by a hazard to prepare and to act appropriately and in sufficient time to reduce the possibility of harm or loss. An earthquake warning

system is a system of [accelerometers](#), [seismometers](#), [communication](#), computers, and [alarms](#) that is devised for regional notification of a substantial earthquake while it is in progress.

Related [Natural Hazards Conferences](#) | [Disaster Management Conferences](#) | [Environmental Conferences](#) | [Climate Change Conferences](#) ;

6th International Conference on [Biodiversity](#) and [Conservation](#) ,April 27-28, 2017 Dubai, UAE, [Global Solar Energy Summit](#) ,July 10-12, 2017 Madrid, Spain, World conference on [Ecology](#) and [Ecosystems](#), September 11-13, 2017 San Antonio, USA, 5th International Conference on [Oceanography](#) and [Marine Biology](#), Oct 16-18, 2017, Seoul, South Korea, 19th [Science](#) and [Applied Research Conference on Oil](#) and [Gas Geological Exploration](#) and [Development](#), 11-14 September 2017, Gelendzhik, Russia; 23rd [European Meeting of Environmental](#) and [Engineering Geophysics](#),3-7, September 2017, Malmo Sweden; 19th [International Conference on Environment](#) and [Climate Change](#), 4- 5 May, 2017, Rome, Italy; [Application of Remote Sensing](#) (RS) and [Geographical Information System](#) (GIS) Overview, 05 Dec 2016 - 17 Dec 2016, Aligarh, India.

[Geological Society of London](#), [The International Society for Photogrammetry](#) and [Remote Sensing](#), [The imaging](#) and [Geospatial Information Society](#) [Indian Society of Remote Sensing](#) , [American Geophysical Union](#).

Track 13 [Floodway Analysis](#)

A [Regulatory Floodway](#) means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the [water surface elevation](#) more than a designated height is an [unsteady-flow](#) model that has been used for National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) purposes. [Flow programs](#) helps to determine floodways automatically to account for the loss of floodplain storage and [conveyance](#). Flow model to compute the water-surface elevations for the floodway analysis to account for the loss of floodplain storage.

Related [Natural Hazards Conferences](#) | [Disaster Management Conferences](#) | [Environmental Conferences](#) | [Climate Change Conferences](#) ;

2nd International Conference on [Pollution Control](#) & [Sustainable Environment](#) , March 13-14, 2017 London, UK; 6th International Conference on [Biodiversity](#) and [Conservation](#), April 27-28, 2017 Dubai, UAE; [Global Solar Energy Summit](#) ,July 10-12, 2017 Madrid, Spain, 6th International Conference on [Earth Science](#) and [Climate Change](#), September 18-19, 2017 Macau, Hong Kong; 5th International Conference on [Oceanography](#) and [Marine Biology](#), Oct 16-18, 2017, Seoul, South Korea; 6th [International Conference on Environment Science](#) and [Biotechnology](#), 25-27 December 2016, Kyoto, Japan, March 28-30, 2017, Osaka, Japan; 19th [International Conference on Coastal](#) and [Ocean Engineering](#), London, United Kingdom March 14 - 15, 2017; [Coasts, Marine Structures](#) and [Breakwaters](#) Conference, 5 - 7 September 2017 - Liverpool Waterfront , UK.

[Environmental Protection Agency Storm Water Management Model \(SWMM\)](#), [National Flood Insurance Program](#), [International Union for Conservation of Nature](#), [Center for applied coastal research](#) , [International Geographical union on coastal systems](#) .

Track 14 Disaster Risk Management

[Disaster risk reduction](#) is the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through [systematic efforts](#) to analyse and reduce the affects and factors of disasters. Reducing exposure to hazards, lessening [vulnerability](#) of people and property wise management of land and the environment, and improving [preparedness](#) and early [warning](#) for adverse events are all examples of disaster risk reduction. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) aims to reduce the damage caused by natural hazards like earthquakes, floods, droughts and cyclones, through an ethic of prevention. The governments, agencies, organizations, businesses and civil society understand risk and vulnerability, the better equipped they will be to [mitigate disaster](#).

Related [Natural Hazards Conferences](#) | [Disaster Management Conferences](#) | [Environmental Conferences](#) | [Climate Change Conferences](#) ;

2nd International Conference on [Pollution Control](#) & [Sustainable Environment](#), October 10-11, 2017 London, UK, 3rd World Congress & Expo on [Recycling](#), November 28-30, 2016 Atlanta, Georgia, USA, , [Global Solar Energy Summit](#), July 10-12, 2017 Madrid, Spain, 19th [International Conference on Biodiversity](#), February 23 - 24, 2017, Paris, France; 7th [International Conference on Environment Science](#) and [Energy](#), 11-13 April 2017, Seoul , South korea; 6th [International Conference on Environment Science](#) and [Biotechnology](#), 25-27 December 2016, Kyoto, Japan; 19th [Science](#) and [Applied Research Conference on Oil](#) and [Gas Geological Exploration](#) and [Development](#), 11-14 September 2017, Gelendzhik, Russia

[Confederation of European Environmental Engineering Societies](#), [International Network for Sustainable Energy](#), [Ecological Society of America](#) , [Environmental Health](#) and [Safety Management System](#), [International federation on Environmental Studies](#)