New Geography Articles Published at Life-Sciences.net Social Network

The Niche Social Network Life-Sciences.net features the latest scientific publications in the Geography Sciences. The most recently featured articles deal with the vegetation and settlement history of the past 9,000 years as recorded by lake deposits from Großer Eutiner See in Northern Germany, and with physical and chemical characteristics of the nearshore zone of Lake Ontario.

(PRWEB) January 16, 2012 -- The Geographical Sciences Social Network Life-Sciences.net features the latest scientific publications in the basic and applied life and earth sciences including agriculture, biology, the environmental sciences, forestry, geography, and the health sciences. It currently contains over one million articles submitted by nearly 12,000 members. The Geographical Sciences category of the website covers the physical characteristics of the earth including its surface features, and the distribution of life on earth. This section currently contains almost 57,000 articles. A great part of these contributions derive from nearly 250 international scientific journals covering this discipline.

One of the latest inclusions covers the vegetation and settlement history of the past 9,000 years as recorded by lake deposits from Großer Eutiner See in Northern Germany. The authors of the article analyzed pollen of a 24-meters long sediment core from Grosser Eutiner See, a lake located in the lakeland area of the young moraine landscape of Ostholstein, Northern Germany. Their results reveal vegetation and settlement history of over 9,000 years. First human impact is evident between 5,120-4,900 BC, first agricultural activity at about 3,940 BC, the strongest opening of the landscape at around 2,450 BC, large-scale expansion of arable farming and pasture land between 990-490 BC, advanced deterioration of soils by continuous exploitation between 350 BC and 170 AD, and intensive Slavic settlement between 670-1,140 AD. The authors recorded maximum agricultural impact during the 18th and 19th century and a gradual recovery of forests in the recent decades. They conclude that climatic induced changes triggered modifications in land-use. Phases of stable hydrological conditions induced strong human impact while hydrological instability caused people abandoning the near-shore locations.

Another article describes the physical and chemical characteristics of the nearshore zone of Lake Ontario. The authors conducted a long-term, 7-year lake-wide study together with with a short-term intensive nearshore study to characterize water quality conditions of coastal Lake Ontario in New York. Mean total phosphorus concentrations in rivers, embayments, and shoreside sites exceeded the goals defined in the Boundary Waters Treaty of the International Joint Commission for Lake Ontario waters and were significantly higher than in offshore waters. In three regions of the nearshore located at Oak Orchard, Rochester, and Mexico Bay, total phosphorus levels exceeded the goal for Lake Ontario in up to 48 percent of the samples in June and August. This coincides with higher shoreside and embayment chlorophyll compared with offshore waters. The elevated phosphorus concentrations at the shoreside sites extended into Lake Ontario. A thin band of water with a unique water chemistry compared to both the offshore waters and tributaries extends up to four kilometers into the open waters along the southern coast of Lake Ontario during the late spring and summer.

The Life Sciences Social Network Life-Sciences.net was established to discover and share scholarly and popular content in the basic and applied life and earth sciences including agriculture, biology, the environmental sciences, forestry, geography, and the health sciences. The site currently features 1,004,572 articles submitted by 11,717 members.
While the very latest Geography Sciences content is rarely older than a few minutes, the front page of Live-Sciences.net usually presents stories submitted ca. 20-60 minutes ago. All categories including that of Geography feature RSS Feeds. The site's own search function enables users to search for specific content. For every story displayed, this search functionality automatically suggests up to 10 related articles which are displayed sorted by relevancy.

The site newly provides an Life-Sciences.net portal for mobile viewing at m.life-sciences.net. It also features a "Life Traffic Feed" which is helpful in watching the online traffic in real-time and a "Top Content" sidebar which includes the most actively read and shared articles available on the site. The included Google Translate gadget supports translating Life-Sciences.net's content into over fifty languages. Life-Sciences.net maintains the increasingly popular Twitter account @Life_Sciences which currently features 93,701 tweets and 1,326 followers. The Geography category is represented by Twitter's @GeographyMag featuring 26,280 tweets and 230 followers.

###
Contact Information
George Maine
Life-Sciences.net
http://life-sciences.net/
+49-180-35518-59433

Online Web 2.0 Version
You can read the online version of this press release here.