The Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, SLU, has its main locations in Alnarp, Umeå and Uppsala. SLU is certified as a University and provides no-cost education through university studies. Uppsala has a rich history and culture and is located in the greater Stockholm region, which is an academic and cultural hub. Find out more facts and stories about Sweden at www.sweden.se.

SLU is a modern, attractive environment on its campuses in Alnarp, Umeå and Uppsala. The university ranks well internationally within its subject areas. SLU is a research-intensive university that also offers unique degree programmes in for example rural development and natural resource management, environmental economics, animal science and landscape architecture.

The successful candidate must

- have scientific skills in the subject area of the position
- have a PhD degree or equivalent qualification
- be able to independently initiate and conduct research
- have documented research experience
- have the ability to teach and communicate with authorities in Swedish within four years of taking up the position.

The subject area is aquatic ecology in lakes, streams and wetlands. Research includes studies of biodiversity, from small-scale within-system to large-scale landscape-level processes that affect biodiversity. Studies include the importance of connectivity between terrestrial and aquatic systems for biodiversity, effects on ecosystems due to altered hydromorphology, invasive species and environmental toxins. Research ranges from small-scale within-system to large-scale landscape-level processes that affect biodiversity. Studies include the importance of connectivity between terrestrial and aquatic systems for biodiversity, effects on ecosystems due to altered hydromorphology, invasive species and environmental toxins.

Within the faculty's research area Environmental assessment: with focus on aquatic biodiversity we mainly study the function and ecosystem services, as well as integration of meta-ecosystem and resilience concepts to better understand biodiversity. Studies include the importance of connectivity between terrestrial and aquatic systems for biodiversity, effects on ecosystems due to altered hydromorphology, invasive species and environmental toxins. Research ranges from small-scale within-system to large-scale landscape-level processes that affect biodiversity. Studies include the importance of connectivity between terrestrial and aquatic systems for biodiversity, effects on ecosystems due to altered hydromorphology, invasive species and environmental toxins.

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