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Impact of Climate Change and Overfishing are Boosting Toxic Mercury Levels in Fish

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Abstract

The Anthropocene-where humans and societies both are reshaping with the changing ecosystems. Pollution, human made climate change and with the overfishing have all altered marine life marine food webs.

Increasing marine temperatures are amplifying the accumulation of neurotoxic individuals they are as organic mercury levels that is methylmercury in some marine lifestyle. It particularly affects the top predators containing marine mammals such as fish-eating killer whales that strongly depend on large fish as seafood for energy.

Keywords: Climate Change; Seafood; Marine Life; Marine Food Webs; Marine Animal Life

Discussion

Now the combination of mercury contamination, weather change and overfishing are conspiring together to further pollute marine life and food webs individuals. This has obvious implications for ecosystems and the marine areas, but also for public health. The possibility of consuming mercury-polluted fish and seafood is growing with weather change. Because of global warming, the quantity of naturally generated mercury levels will increase, subsequently methylation of mercury serving in marine water may be enhanced and the content of metal in marine products stand-up in which consequently results in harm to human health. Mercury levels occurs naturally in the sea environment and released into the air through industrial contamination. Mercury falls from the air and can assemble in streams and seas and is turned into methylmercury in the water. Fish soak up the methylmercury as they nourish in these waters and so it manufactures up in them. Fossil coral reefs can be used to perfectly reconstruct past sea level individuals, climate change and atmosphere perturbations. According to Camoin, they produce the most precise records of sea-level substituents. This is because corals always live within very strict ecological specifications.

Atlantic cod stocks were over-exploited along the north-eastern coast of Canada during the last century. Chinook salmon stocks from the north-eastern Pacific Ocean are also dwindling because of natural factors and environmental stressors, including predation, habitat loss, warming oceans, and fishing. The combination of these compulsions can make Pacific salmon more permitting to methylmercury bioaccumulation.

When one species is overfished, fishing fleets expand and adjust their targets, often fishing down the marine food webs. The cascading effects lead to changes in prey and food web composition for the remaining species, likely altering the transfer of organic contaminants such as persistent organic pollutants and methylmercury in top predators.

When fish are eliminated from the food web, larger fish and top predators may be forced to absorb more or different prey, or smaller fish than they usually do. These fish can be highly polluted with mercury levels.

Conclusion

According to a recent report by Australian weather report experts, the world's oceans will likely lose about one-sixth of its fish and other marine life by the end of the century if climate change continues its current path. If the world's greenhouse gas emissions stay at the present rate, that means a 17% loss of biomass- the total weight of all marine animal life-by the year 2100. But if the world minimizes carbon contamination, losses can be limited to only about 10% the study said.

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