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Short Communication

Ecosystem Diversity and Quality in Freshwater

Diana Barwin*

Department of Freshwater Science, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada

DESCRIPTION

Every living thing on the planet requires water to thrive, but much more than 1 million species including our own need freshwater, a unique type of water that is only found in a few locations and is extremely scarce. A freshwater ecosystem is made up of the various organisms that can be found within and around this priceless resource, including plants, animals, microorganisms, rocks, soil, sunshine and water. Less than 3percent of the freshwater on our globe is accessible as a liquid and the remainder is trapped as ice in the polar icecaps and glaciers [1]. These make freshwater environments a valuable resource. Because its primary variables, water quality and water supply, are significantly controlled by atmospheric temperature regimes, wetlands are particularly vulnerable to warming. Water temperature and numerous chemical characteristics that contribute to water quality, such as dissolved oxygen levels, are both influenced by air temperature. This makes water more suitable for supporting aquatic biodiversity and preserving essential ecological activities and services.

Ground and surface water regimes, such as precipitation, snowmelt, runoff, soil humidity, river discharge and groundwater recharge, are similarly vulnerable to warming; major changes in hydrology associated with temperature rises are already visible around the world. From the surface of lakes, oceans, as well as other bodies of water, freshwater first appears as water vapor [2]. This vapor becomes "fresh" when it rises, leaving salts and other pollutants behind. The water vapor gathers in floating clouds, which finally let the water fall as rain or snow back to Earth. Freshwater ecosystems are affected greatly by 1.5°C of global warming, with effects ranging by region, climate and regionally between different habitat types. Given their dominant influence on biological conditions and trends in freshwater ecosystems, impacts of rising temperature on quality of water and hydrological regimes, which are also closely interwoven, are anticipated to be the most key factors of abiotic change. Resources are naturally shared among habitats in freshwater ecosystems. For instance, the communities in rivers and lakes transport nutrients and salts from higher elevation lakes, wetlands and lower elevation lakes, ultimately the ocean.

Additionally, because to these waterways, migratory species can transfer nutrients from the seas to freshwater ecosystems upstream, like salmon. In contrast hand, lakes and ponds are capable of seasonal nutrient exchange [3]. Since freezing water is denser than warm water, it sinks to the bottom of the container, where the temperature is kept fairly constant. Freshwater diversity in the Epoch is already extremely susceptible and under threat from a variety of interrelated stresses that often spread throughout catchments in the same direction as the flow. In addition to having a direct effect on organisms, climate change also interacts, typically negatively, with other stressors already present. With effects affecting ecological patterns and processes at all levels of biological structure, from genes to landscapes, rising temperatures and changed flow regimes may both be expected to generate significant changes in freshwater biodiversity [4]. There are various ways that humans utilize freshwater, but if we are not careful, some of these uses could be harmful to freshwater ecosystems. We can endanger these ecosystems and, eventually, our own availability to freshwater by overfishing, polluting and altering the environment through initiatives like dam construction and deforestation.

Ecosystems struggle to recover when people bring about too many or too sudden changes. Climate change effects on flow regimes will intensify threats to aquatic biota caused by rising seawater and accompanying losses in dissolved oxygen. In situations where temperature rise is confined to 1.5°C, chances for wetlands are much enhanced since impacts on water purity or flow rates will more or less proportional to global warming. For instance, Barbarossa et al. estimate that of the 11,500 river system fish species taken into account, 4% will have more over half of their range revealed to climatic variation beyond those traditionally experienced under an increasing temperatures scenario of 1.5°C, as opposed to 9% points under 2°C and 36% with 3.2°C warming. Ecosystems frequently experience change. Populations may increase or decrease, temperatures may change and rain may deliver an excess of water before diminishing during a drought. In healthy freshwater ecosystems, the plants, animals and bacteria are adaptable and resilient enough to make the necessary adjustments until the perfect conditions return [5].

Correspondence to: Diana Barwin, Department of Freshwater Science, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada, E-mail: barwindiana@gmail.com

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The integrity of the entire system may begin to break down if any ecosystem component deviates too much from the usual.

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