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Note on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Pere M Pares Casanova*

Department of Production Animal, Universidad de Lleida, Lerida, Spain

Introduction

Persistent organic pollutants (POPs) area unit globally involved pollutants thanks to their widespread prevalence, long persistence, robust resistance, long-range transportation, high bioaccumulation, and probably vital impacts on human health and ecosystems. Some bequest POPs, like hexachlorocyclohexanes (HCHs), insect powder (DDT), and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), area unit still ofttimes detectable within the surroundings, though they need been prohibited or restricted for many years. For a few rising POPs, like Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDEs), Perfluorooctane salt (PFOS), and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs), their concentrations within the surroundings would be accumulated with social and economic development. Fresh ecosystems play an important role in supply potable, fisheries, and recreation and in maintaining regional ecological balance and property socioeconomic development, however the world's fresh ecosystems area unit usually stricken by POPs pollution. Therefore, it's terribly meaning to know the environmental behaviors, processes, effects, and risks of POPs in fresh ecosystems. This special issue would offer a window to indicate some study efforts in such fields.

9 papers hand-picked type seventeen submitted ones area unit printed within the Special Issue on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in water Ecosystems (POPFWEs). The studied contaminants lined bequest and rising POPs as well as PAHs, organochlorine pesticides (OCPs) (especially HCHs and DDTs), and PBDEs. The studied media enclosed the water, sediments, fishes, air, and soil. The contents lined the distributions in multimedia system; supply parcelling, transfer and transformation method, ecological and health risk assessment, and fate modeling. Apart from one study in upland Irish headwater lake catchments, different studies were associated with the Chinese lakes as well as Lake Chao, Lake Baiyangdian, Chinese reservoir (Guanting Reservoir), and also the Chinese Tientsin coastal space. The air backward trajectories model, dynamic fugacity model, and species sensitivity distribution (SSD) model were developed and applied to the potential secondary supply analysis, multi-media modeling, and ecological risk assessment, severally.

Although some OCPs like DDT, lindane, chlordane, mirex, aldrin, dieldrin, and endrin are prohibited and their residual levels have bit by bit remittent since the Eighties, these OCPs may still be detected in numerous environmental and biological media. During this special issue, the OCPs in Lake Chaohu, the fifth largest lake and one among the foremost impure lakes in China, were well studied. The residues, distributions, sources, and ecological risks of OCPs within the water and also the simulation of the fate and seasonal differences seasonal differences (α-HCH) in Lake Chaohu were studied in "Residues, distributions, sources, and ecological risks of OCPs within the water from Lake Chaohu, China" and "Simulation of the fate and seasonal differences seasonal differences in Lake Chaohu employing a dynamic fugacity model," severally. The levels, temporal-spatial variations, and sources of OCPs in close air of Lake Chaohu were investigated in "Levels.

***Corresponding author:** Pere M Pares Casanova, Department of Production Animal, Universidad de Lleida, Lerida, Spain.

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