

Journal of Marine Science: Research & Development

Short Communication

Causes and Consequences of Marine Pollution

Xiaohua (Douglas) Zhang*

Department of Biometrics Research, Merck Research Laboratories, Carnegie Mellon University, Pennsylvania, USA

Short Communication

Marine pollution is when substances used or distributed by humans, such as industrial waste, agricultural waste, municipal waste, particulate matter, noise, excess carbon dioxide, and invading organisms, invade the ocean and adversely affect it. Occurs. Most of this waste (80%) comes from land activities, but sea shipping also makes an important contribution [1]. This means that the continental shelf is more vulnerable to pollution, as most inputs are sourced from land via rivers, sewage, or the atmosphere. Air pollution also contributes by transporting particles of iron, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, silicon, sulphur, pesticides, or dust to the sea. Pollution often comes from non-point sources such as agricultural spills, wind-blown debris, and dust. These non-point sources are primarily due to spills that flow into the sea through rivers, but wind-blown debris and dust also play a role because these pollutants can deposit in waterways and the sea [2]. May be fulfilled. Pollution routes include direct emissions, land spills, ship pollution, air pollution, and in some cases deep sea mining.

The crevices, which occupy 70% of the Earth's surface, play an important role in the health of our planet and its inhabitants. Unfortunately, our abyss is polluted. According to the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, billions of pounds of garbage and other adulterants flow into our abyss each time [3]. The monumental meaning of this is widespread. In this post, we'll take a closer look at the various causes of marine pollution, their assets, and how we can tackle them.

Causes of marine pollution

There are many causes of marine pollution. Of all the data, there is one constant. Most of the pollution in our crevices begins on land and is man-made. Next, some of the main causes of marine pollution.

Contamination (spill) from non-point sources

Non-point source pollution comes from a variety of locations and sources. The result is a spill that occurs when rain or snow carries foreign matter from the ground to the sea. For example, after heavy rain, water flows from the street into the sea, bringing tarpaulins to the bus road. Targeted relief manufacturing plants in some parts of the world release toxic waste, including mercury, into the ocean [4]. Sewage is deliberately discharged into the ocean, but like plastic products, it contributes to marine pollution. According to Ocean Conservancy, 8 million tonnes of plastic end up in our crevices each time. Canvas spilled ships are a major cause of marine pollution, especially when raw lines sway. Raw canvas will last for a while in the sea and is delicate to clean. Air pollution, that is, objects carried by the wind to the sea, is a big problem. Parts such as plastic bags and Styrofoam holders float on water and do not rot.

Deep sea mining causes pollution and migration in a small part of the ocean. Drilling similar materials such as cobalt, zinc, tableware, gold, and bobby creates dangerous sulphide deposits deep in the ocean. Marine pollutants. Marine pollution has many consequences that directly and indirectly affect marine life and humans. Next, some of the most common products of marine pollution.

Dangerous for marine animals

Marine life is often the victim of marine pollution. For example, a falling canvas leaks gills and inhales and chokes sea creatures. If the canvas gets caught in the wings of a seabird, it may not be suitable for flying or feeding children. Creatures that aren't killed on the rough canvas can become cancerous, show behavioral changes, and stop breeding [5]. The marine animals can also mistake small pieces of plastic for food, get caught in plastic bags or abandoned fishing nets, and be strangled. Creatures most vulnerable to damage from marine plastic debris include dolphins, fish, harpies, turtles, seabirds, and cranks. Reduction of oxygen in seawater Excess marine debris deteriorates slowly repeatedly, using oxygen that works in the lower O2 of the ocean. Oxygen deficiency in the sea leads to death.

Acknowledgment

The author would like to acknowledge his Department of Biometrics Research, Merck Research Laboratories, Carnegie Mellon University, as part of the National Marine Fisheries Service, for their support during this paper.

Conflicts of Interest

The author has no known conflicts of interested associated with this paper.

References

- 1. Golden CD. (2016) Nutrition: fall in fish catch threatens human health. Nature 534:317-320.
- Hildebrand JA (2009) Anthropogenic and natural sources of ambient noise in the ocean. Mar Ecol Prog Ser 395:5-20.
- Hong S, Lee J, Lim S (2017) Navigational threats by derelict fishing gear to navy ships in the Korean seas . Mar Pollut Bull 119:100-105.
- Korhonen J, Honkasalo A, Seppala J (2018) Circular Economy: the concept and its limitations. Ecol Econ 143:37-46.
- Longcore T, Rich C (2004). Ecological light pollution. Front Ecol Environ 2:191-198.

*Corresponding author: Xiaohua (Douglas) Zhang Department of Biometrics Research, Merck Research Laboratories, Carnegie Mellon University, Pennsylvania, USA, Tel: 9931835350; E-mail: Zhang@Xgmail.com

Received: 04-Apr -2022, Manuscript No. jmsrd-22-62214; Editor assigned: 06-Apr-2022, PreQC No. jmsrd-22-62214 (PQ); Reviewed: 20-Apr-2022, QC No. jmsrd-22-62214; Revised: 22-Apr-2022, Manuscript No. jmsrd-22-62214 (R); Published: 29-Apr-2022, DOI: 10.4172/2155-9910.1000335

Citation: Zhang X (2022) Causes and Consequences of Marine Pollution. J Marine Sci Res Dev 12: 335.

Copyright: © 2022 Zhang X. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.