

Abundance of antibiotic resistance genes and bacterial community composition in wild freshwater fish species

Aytac Ozgul*

Department of Fisheries and Fish Processing Technology, University of Ege, Turkey

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Introduction

The global trade in wildlife has entered international debate in light of the current biodiversity crisis and the coronavirus pandemic. As debates rage over whether to ban all or some of this lucrative trade that many consider necessary, a fundamental element essential to these debates has largely been overlooked: wildlife and what is a wild animal? Societies and people have an intuitive sense of what a wild animal is (a non-domesticated animal), but there is limited consensus on the definition of a wild animal (a plant or animal). Whether wood is included is another discussion). Most small-scale fisheries support local communities, and many coastal towns rely heavily on wild fish for their livelihoods. Without fishing, many communities would be vulnerable to economic depression. Traditional fishing sustains communities and supports local consumption. It's easy to forget that most fish travel around the world before reaching the consumer. Local fishing communities would be much more resilient if they could support themselves on fish without exporting most of their catch. There is growing awareness of the problem of wild fish. Protective measures are now being put in place to help vulnerable people. Water pollution is a major problem in aquaculture.

Description

While some companies are looking for innovative ways to dispose of polluted water, most operations discharge toxic pollution such as diseases, pesticides and pharmaceuticals into the high seas. Even farmed fish are not fed the purest ingredients. Some fish are now marketed as "herbivorous," but what this really means is that most fish thrive. According to research, the health risks of consuming farmed Atlantic salmon are associated with the potential health risks of eating wild fish. The health benefits may outweigh them. Considering the environmental impact of farmed fish, scientists do

not believe that fish farms can replace wild-caught fish supplies even if land-based aquaculture becomes more prevalent. Rather, overfishing may deplete certain species and never fully recover. Habitat destruction and bycatch are other factors that adversely affect the environment. As populations decline, fishing boats are going out to sea to find certain species and burning fossil fuels to catch fish that are already suffering from habitat loss. Refers to the process of capturing undesirable species by dredge fishing. Unwanted species of fish and aquatic animals such as turtles may be caught. Designating marine reserves can limit habitat impacts, restore marine ecosystems, and potentially restore populations.

Conclusion

Most wild fish are exported, processed elsewhere, and shipped for weeks before reaching your table. The transportation of wild fish in the global economy is unsustainable and has a significant carbon footprint. Population decline is an environmental and economic crisis. Subsidies to large fishing fleets have led to a decline in fishing jobs around the world, and the potential for extinction could be very detrimental to communities that depend on fishing for their livelihoods. Both wild and farmed fish have environmental and economic benefits. When comparing farmed versus wild fish, it is important to consider the environmental impact of current farming and what changes can be made to support more sustainable systems. In the face of climate change, sustainable seafood continues to adapt as much as possible.

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Conflict of Interest

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***Correspondence to**

Aytac Ozgul

Department of Fisheries and Fish Processing Technology,

University of Ege,

Turkey

aytac_ozgul@ege.edu.tr