

Maintaining the Fresh Water Bodies in the Ecosystem

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Description

Freshwater on the surface of the earth is a water cycle that is indispensable to human daily life. In the landscape, freshwater is stored in rivers, lakes, reservoirs and streams. Most of the water that people consume on a daily basis comes from these sources on the surface of the earth. Part of the water cycle that is clearly essential to all life on Earth is the freshwater that exists on the surface of the earth. Ask your neighbors, tomatoes, trout, or nasty mosquitoes. Surface water includes lakes, reservoirs (artificial lakes), ponds, streams (large rivers to small streams, all sizes), canals (artificial lakes and streams), and freshwater wetlands. As part of the water cycle, the earth's surface water is generally considered a renewable resource, but it relies heavily on other parts of the water cycle. The amount of water in rivers and lakes is constantly changing due to inflows and outflows. Inflows into these bodies of water are due to precipitation, land outflows, groundwater infiltration, and inflows from tributaries. Outflows from lakes and rivers include evaporation, water transfer to groundwater, and human abstraction. Humans also come to play because they make extensive use of surface water for their needs. Therefore, the amount and location of surface water changes naturally or with the help of humans over time and in space. During the Last Glacial Period, when glaciers and snow covered much more land than they do today, life on Earth had to adapt to different hydrological conditions. And certainly, landscape design was different before and after the Last Glacial Period. It has influenced the topographical design of many surface bodies of water today. Plankton is small organisms that play an important role in the food chain. Without aquatic plankton, there would be few living things on earth, let alone humans. Various freshwater fish also live in this zone. Plankton has a short lifespan. When plankton dies, they fall into the deep zone, which is the deep sea part of the lake / pond. This zone is much cooler and denser than the other two zones. A small amount of light penetrates the limo sic zone completely and enters the pre-accompanied zone. Fauna is heterotrophic, meaning eating dead organisms and using oxygen for cellular respiration. These are flowing water that moves in

one direction. Rivers and rivers can be found everywhere. They start at sources such as springs, snowmelts, and even lakes, and then flow to other waterways or estuaries, usually the ocean. The characteristics of rivers and streams change as they move from the source to the estuary. The temperature is lower in the sauce than in the mouth. The water is also clear, the oxygen content is high, and freshwater fish such as trout and heterotrophs can be seen. Towards the middle of the river / river, the width increases and the species diversity increases. Many aquatic plants and algae can be seen. Towards the mouth of the river / stream, water becomes turbid from all sediments picked up upstream, reducing the amount of light that can pass through the water. With less light, less plant diversity and lower oxygen levels, you can find fish that require less oxygen, such as catfish and carp. A physiologically interacting system in which growth, adaptation, species composition, nutritional circulation, biological productivity, and energy flow between inland microbial, plant, and animal communities are integrated with the environment. Freshwater ecosystems include inland organisms and non-living organisms. Limnology is a field related to the study of these waters, and how these water relationships are regulated and regulated by natural and anthropogenic (artificial) changes in the physical, chemical and biological environment. I will try to evaluate if it is. The ecosystem of stagnant (lens-like) lakes or reservoirs is closely associated with the land in the surrounding catchment and its flowing (lot-like) water, removing chemicals from the land as it is transported to the lake. In many cases, land-water interfaces support productive wetlands. H. A shallow area often found on the edge of a lake (coastal zone) or along a river (floodplain). Reference: Ecological community; Ecology; Ecosystem; Hydrology; Hydrology; Reservoir; Swamps, swamps, swamps; Water; Water supply; Wetlands. Freshwater is essential for our planet. Fresh water is vital for people and wildlife – it needs careful management because there`s not always enough to go around. It also contributes to erosion, waste disposal and protection from natural floods. But we were careless about this important resource. The freshwater environment is poorly managed, causing pollution, river drainage and habitat damage. In the

last century, we lost much of the world's wetlands and their wildlife. We believe that if we use water well, we can meet the needs of people and natural freshwater.

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Conflict of interest

The author declares there is no conflict of interest in publishing this article.

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