

Malfunctions of FRP composites used for marine transportation due to the marine environment

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Introduction

Marine ecosystems have received a lot of attention for many reasons, but the fact remains that steadily increasing pollutant levels have irreparably damaged water bodies around the world. Studies show that 80% of marine pollution originates on land with various forms of pollutants, primarily as a result of various human activities. Plastic pollution is the biggest threat, but the marine environment's list of contaminants remains long, including sewage, pesticides, industrial chemicals and other debris. Indeed, many steps have been taken to reduce the impact of marine pollution, but we still have a long way to go to protect and conserve our waters. As important as finding ways to clean our oceans and lakes is raising awareness about protecting and preserving the marine environment. And to recognize the problem is to know the root of the problem. Therefore, to prevent marine pollution, we need to be aware of the pollutants and their sources that pose a threat to the ecosystem. As mentioned above, the ocean has been a target for many years as a dumping ground for sewage, chemicals, industrial waste, garbage, and other land-based waste. It is reported that mining companies around the world alone dump 220 million tons of hazardous waste directly into the ocean each year.

Description

Similarly, it is important to note that about two-thirds of the world's marine life is threatened by the chemicals we use every day, including household cleaning products. Since we depend so heavily on our marine ecosystems, the negative impacts of ocean dumping not only affect marine life, but humans as well, posing health risks. One of the major sources of marine pollution is litter from non-point sources created as a result of spills. Runoff from both agricultural land and local areas carries soil and particles mixed with carbon, phosphorus, nitrogen and minerals, posing threats to marine life at alarming rates, which feeds streams and intersecting

rivers. Sea, leading to harmful algae blooms. This type of water pollution threatens species such as fish, turtles and shrimp, and also humans through the food chain. The situation is even more serious for non-biodegradable wastes such as plastics. These wastes break down into smaller particles (micro plastics) that many marine organisms mistake for food. Micro plastics in hygiene products and household and industrial cleaning products are heading for the same destination. In some areas of the ocean, garbage islands are already a reality. Studies have shown that the stocks of some fish species are significantly declining.

Conclusion

For example, overfishing of cod in Canadian waters has nearly led to the extinction of the species. In addition to overfishing, there are also severe fisheries management deficiencies and regulatory violations. The lack of definition of animal size and timing of capture is a recurring problem that allows capture of young or females with eggs. Overexploitation of species used in luxury cuisine and alternative medicine also causes irreversible changes in the harmony of marine life. Rising ocean temperatures are causing dramatic changes in marine ecosystems, with severe and fatal consequences for many species. This phenomenon is also involved in changes in migration paths, leading to imbalances in the food chain. For example, a 0.5°C rise in water temperature will kill coral reefs. Healthy coral reefs provide food for humans and act as 'homelands' and sanctuaries for the diverse species on which many fishing communities depend. Discover fascinating facts and figures about the ocean.

Acknowledgement

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Conflict of Interest

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

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