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The Positive Relationships Identified between SOM and AS, CD, SE, SR and ZN may be Indicative of Ornithogenic Influence

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DESCRIPTION

Various recent studies have confirmed that marine vertebrates, especially seabirds, exchange natural substances, nutraceuticals and trace elements to terrestrial biological systems via faeces at various locations in Antarctica. These waste data sources lead to affidavits and accumulations of potentially toxic constituents such as As, Cd, Cu, Se and Zn in Antarctic soils that can adversely affect organic matter and climate. Although this study did not distinguish many of the measurably large contrasts between uncontaminated and vertebrate-contaminated soils, this is likely due to the heterogeneity of land in different environments, regions, and regions. A reasonably small sample size that is accessible as a visual inspection of the information obtained may be a factor in the proper use of various soil components. Recommended contrast for some studies have confirmed the exchange of components from the ocean to the terrestrial environment by marine vertebrates, while others have shown the pattern to be absent or reversed. Seabirds bring CD, Hg and possibly As, Se and Zn to their respective regions. Due to the thickness of local penguins and the consequent excretion of large amounts of faeces, they can contain a surprising amount of small constituents. The information obtained in the current review suggests that soils originating from areas not directly affected by marine vertebrates closely resemble soils originating from areas of a significant number of marine vertebrates tested. In any case, it is important to emphasize that the general insignificance may be due to the rather small sample size of most congregations. However, species overflow during reproductive stages is also an important variable. This is because the larger the population, the more likely it is to affect natural fixation. In some cases, unaffected soils had higher levels of some minor constituents than vertebrate-affected soils, as well as higher Mn, Li, and Tb levels than shag-conditioned soils. Measured values of Mn, Ba, Co, Cr, Ni, and Sr in unaffected soils were higher than in contrasting soils of avian origin, linking the elements of these constituents to the matrix. High levels of Co, Cr, Ni, and Pb at controlled sites, given that these components are likely to come from non-state sources. It's also important to note that light breezes help disperse components from avian soils to other areas, even in the absence of marine vertebrates. In contrast to the effects of various vertebrate species on state soils, our information provides an idea of the different cycles occurring in Royal Shag settlement soils that affect the grouping of several small constituents. Shag soils had the highest SOM content, resulting in higher concentrations of specific constituents (such as As, Sr, and Zn) that are clearly related to SOM. In any event, this type of soil also exhibited smaller groups of several trace constituents, correlating with soils from other marine vertebrate species conditions. This may indicate that the structure or characteristics of shag settlement areas may vary between species, with greater impact on foci of smaller constituents. This type of breeding state is naturally rich in guano, demonstrating a commitment to the contribution of natural substances. However, no studies have yet been performed to analyze the rate at which different auxiliary components may be excreted from colonies of different vertebrate species. For example, it could be the presence of guano.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There are no conflicts of interest.

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