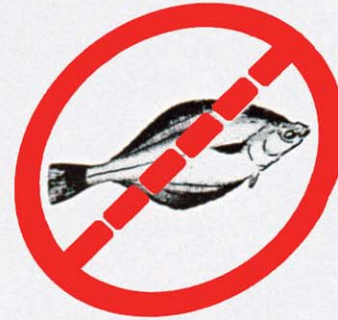


# WARNING

**BOTTOMFISH, CRAB AND SHELLFISH MAY BE UNSAFE TO EAT DUE TO POLLUTION.**



Cá, Cua và Sò Ngêu có thể nguy hại đến sức khỏe của Bạn vì sự ô nhiễm.



ពាហ្មកសត្វក្នុងស្រទាប់ក្រោមទឹកមាន ក្អាច, ស្លៀក, ត្រី ចិរិកោតទៅ មិនល្អទេ ដោយសារតែក្រូមីក ។

ປ, ປາແລະທາງປີກພື້ນນ້ຳໃນອະນຸມັດເງິນກໍ່ພາດ ອົດປົກແລ້ວ, ອາດບໍ່ປອດພົບຕໍ່ການນຳມ.

海底魚類, 蟹, 蜆或貝殼類很可能不安全進食, 因海底可能被污穢。



이 지역에 살고있는 바다 밑거, 조개, 새우, 게, 굴 등은 오염으로 인해서 식용을 금함.

El consumo de pescado de fondo jaibas y mariscos puede ser peligroso debido a la contaminación.

# Water pollution

The relationship between healthy humans and clean drinking water goes back more than 200,000 years when modern humans first emerged. As hunter-gatherers we were directly dependent on the availability of resources in our immediate environment – foremost of which was a reliable and clean source of drinking water. Later, when we developed agriculture and industry, the increasing rate of human exploitation and modification of the environment adversely affected the health of wetlands, some of which are now no longer able to provide the clean drinking water upon which we are dependent. Sources of drinking (and irrigation) water now often contain toxic pollutants that poison plants, fish and people, and microbial pathogens that kill almost two million children annually.

Despite the capacity of freshwater wetlands to purify water, they do have their limits. They can only deal with so much agricultural runoff, so much inflow from domestic and industrial wastes. And of course the human species is capable of adding much

more – toxic chemicals (such as PCBs, DDT and dioxins), antibiotics from animal husbandry, untreated human sewage, pesticides that act as ‘endocrine disrupters’ . . . and more. We can, and do, readily move beyond the purifying powers of wetlands so that these sources of freshwater, and the food they supply, are rendered unfit for consumption and pose a danger to human health.

Wetlands act as filters or traps for many of these toxins and pathogens – when the passage of water through wetlands is slow enough, toxic compounds break down or are removed by chemical and biological processes in the water column, and pathogens lose their viability or are consumed by other organisms in the aquatic food chain. As noted under the Clean water theme, human-made wetlands in both urban and rural areas capitalize on the purification capabilities of wetlands, thus preventing untreated sewage from reaching natural wetlands that are used as immediate sources of drinking water.

It is only in the last couple of decades that we have come to appreciate the fundamental relationship between wetland ecosystems’ health, sustainable

supplies of clean drinking water, and human health. New environmental management strategies are being developed that support the maintenance of wetland ecosystem health and human health concurrently. One promising strategy lies in using the human water-borne disease burden as a bio-indicator to help target and prioritise wetland restoration: because human health data are generally collected more widely and more reliably than ecosystem health data, they can provide a cost-effective guide to identifying wetlands that are no longer capable of providing clean drinking water to the populations that are dependent upon them.

Closer collaborations between wetland ecologists and health researchers can help ensure the sustainable provision of wetland ecosystem services like the provision of clean drinking water, and thereby minimize the human health risk from water pollution.

