

 Campus Estado de México Escuela de Ingeniería y Ciencias	<b>Weekly News</b>	<b>Instructor(s):</b> Diego Fabián Lozano García; Rosamaría López-Franco
	Due Date: 25 Jan 2019	<b>Partial:</b> 1st
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	<b>Antarctic Krill: Key Food Source Moves South</b>	<b>Grade:</b>

Concerns exist in regards of the increasing temperature of the Earth's oceans. Amos's article shows a clear correlation between the high temperatures of the seas and species migrations. It seems that the migrating crustaceans are moving closer to the Earth's poles in the effort to find cooler, better waters with high concentrations of food sources. Amos implies that forced migrations have an effect on the ocean's ecosystems.

It is imperative that climate change is altering the planet's oceans stability. The rising temperatures are already forcing fish to move within unconventional environments. On the other hand, fish migrations are also impacting communities which rely on their local sources of sea food and resources. The unbalance that will result from this migration will have an important and negative impact in all species relying on this food supply to support their populations. Although these changes had already been modeled, it was previously expected that they would take place in a slower pace and further into the future. Climate change has accelerated this process due to ice melting and increasing temperatures in the oceans.

It's clear that if the shift due to the warming conditions is maintained, negative ecosystem impacts will come out. That's been settled down that warming and, coupled with this, fishing, are the reasons for the decrease of fish, particularly the Antarctic krill. That's why the article finishes pointing out the necessity of protection of Antarctic waters and placing conservation above fishing interests.

### Resource

Amos, J. (2019). Antarctic krill: Key food source moves south. Retrieved January 24, 2019, from <https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-46953652>