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Debabrata Das
FRAI Division, ICAR-CIFRI, Barrackpore, Kolkata, West Bengal, India

Prakriti Das
Department of Biotechnology, Amity University, New Town, Kolkata, West Bengal, India

Aranya Das
Department of CSE, Chandigargh University, Mohali, Chandigarh, Punjab, India

Santa Ana Das
AIMA Academy in Modern Ayurvedics, North Ghugia, Chakdaha, Nadia. West Bengal, India

Corresponding Author:
Debabrata Das
FRAI Division, ICAR-CIFRI, Barrackpore, Kolkata, West Bengal, India

Digitally CEC, electrolytes and others with temperature may determine every phenology in fisheries and anthropogenics

Debabrata Das, Prakriti Das, Aranya Das and Santa Ana Das

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Abstract
This present communication delt, Inputs variability of major input parameters with temperature may possible with given example of lower stretches of river Ganges of fisheries and other biological importances. Earlier we found that soil cation exchange capacity CEC has a significant impacts on biology. Any tallness lead to lower CEC and dwarfness lead to higher CEC applicable for both plants and animals. Both growth and reproduction negetively correlated with CEC. in lower CEC higher Isoprene is synthesiesd and resulting diseases less growth and survibal. In long run all hydrocarbon derivatives, petrolium can be prevailing in low CEC zones. We often emphasise environment may be the key in controlling growth and properity. Temperature being the controlling parametsers of many environmental inputs to the spoecies of plants and animals in aquatic environment. Authors has found some machine learning techniques to estimate or identify environmental input parameters with changing temperature perpetually.

Keywords: Ecotechnology, inputs variability with temperature, machine learning techniques

Introduction
Every gene-editing might have variable phonological expressions. Matter is that it happens inductively in every plants and animals. This can be a natural process or inducted by now all we may know. Global scenario is that in very high soil CEC and due to prevailing hot-weather people may turn not only black but dwarf also. There may be fear people in hot weather countries if CEC is very low. These are all according to anthropological ecotechnology of animal or plant sciences and authors found that a low CEC and low Temperature in cold countries always can make people absolutely fair. If migrated there may a gradual changes based on anthropological phenomena of ecotechnology. If we know the science of black and white complexions then may be no disputes among mankind as low CEC and lower temperature make people fair whereas higer CEC and higher Temperature people turn black.

Methodology
Data science (in Fig. 1 to Fig. 8) based on Machine Learning Techniques (Table 1-2) is described using SPSS and figurares (Fig 1 to Fig. 8) derived. Ecotechnology here are the relations among the environlmental parameters (Table 1 and Table 2) with data analytics using same SPSS. In earlier days human interpreted system are now being converted to Machine dependent resulting error minimisation. Further improvement of data anallytics may be possible when we use satelittle based grey data to determine every identifiable environmental parameters based on their grey values. All we know detection of water temperature remotely may be the easiest procedure and hence forther in decision making proces using ecotechnology (Table 1.1 to Table 8.1)) of machine learning techniques.

Result and Discussion
In this digital studies (Fig. 1 to Fig.8 and Table 1-2) we find that digitally in aquatic and terrestrial environments controlling Total Dissolved Solids, TDS and Cation Exchange Capacity, CEC both have significant roles in fisheries and mankind having negative correlated with growth and fecundity.

This present communication stated that Isoprene the smallest unit of Fatty acid and esteem hygienic bio-molecule synthesis as well may negatively correlated with CEC and TDS. Isoprene has got immense antivirus roles in all kinds of fisheries and mankind, hence environmentally can take important role in synthesising Fatty-acid based on environments. Fish fatty acids and phospholipids has very high demand owing to immunity reasons for fish itself and other animals. Often found that Fatty-acid bio-molecules can be treated as antivirus bio-molecules for fisheries and every mankind. Basic unit of fatty acid synthesis is called Isoprene synthesise by plankton population and this nano-particle prevails more in upper surfaces of aquatic environments in tropical fisheries hence all top feeders species namely Crocodile Fish, *Catla catla*, *Tilapia* spp, *Puntius* spp etc. remain diseases less by virtue of Isoprene bio-molecules present in aquatic environment of tropical climates. Although we may know that fatty bio-molecules may be either environmental Isoprene, Isoprenoids etc. else synthesised within fish species as phospholipids, or else accumulated as feed supplementation to the species in semi-natural fisheries In second and third instances extraction of fatty-acids bio-molecules from fish species may possible scientifically without absolute fish-catch and every non-fish eater communities may get happier to get fatty-acids from fisheries as valued medicines including anti-virus roles.

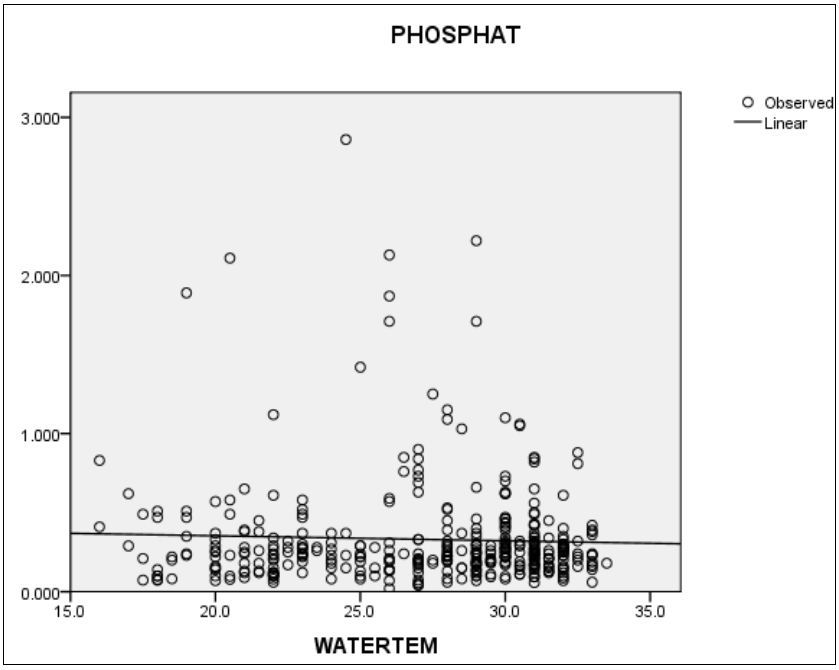

Fig 1: May inputs variability with temperature of Phosphorus in digitally a gene-editing process

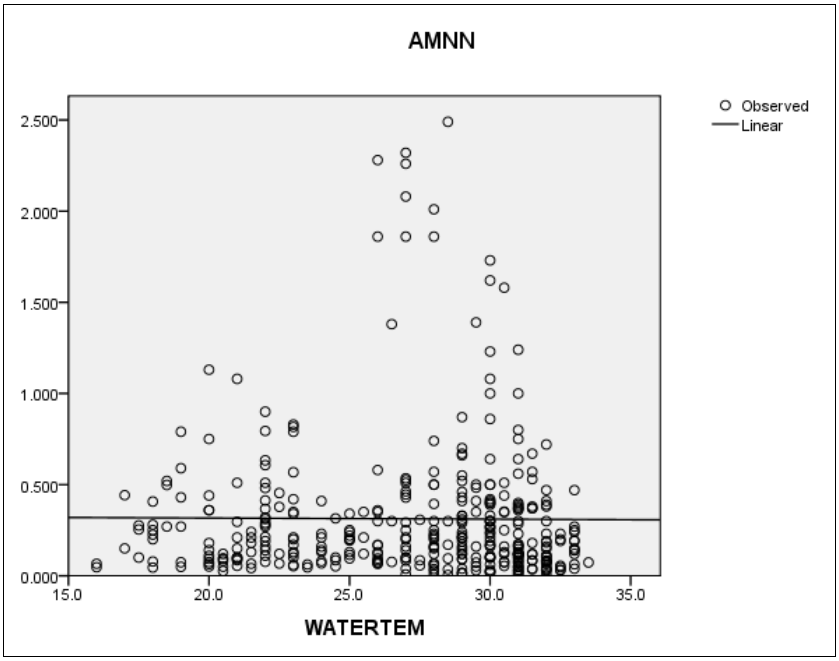

Fig 2: May inputs variability with temperature of available Ammonium in digitally a gene-editing process

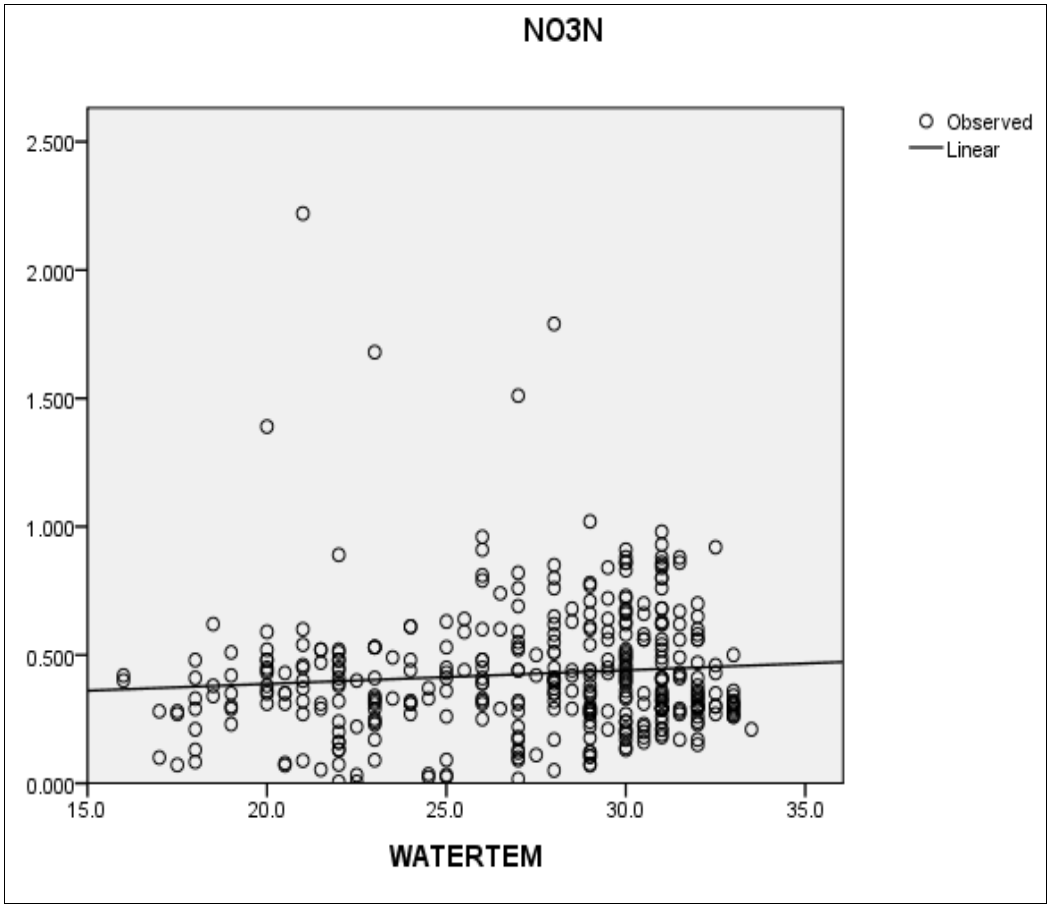

Fig 3: May inputs variability with temperature of Nitrate of Nitrogen in digitally a gene-editing process

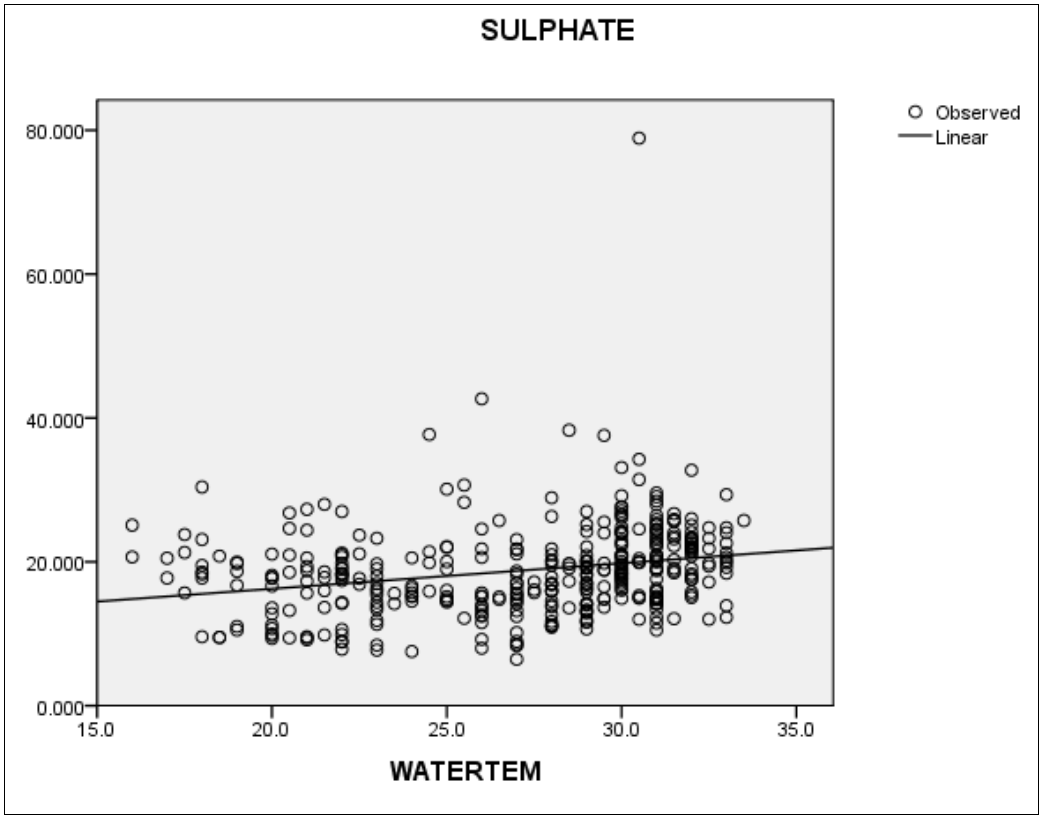

Fig 4: May, Inputs variability with temperature of Sulphate in digitally a gene-editing process

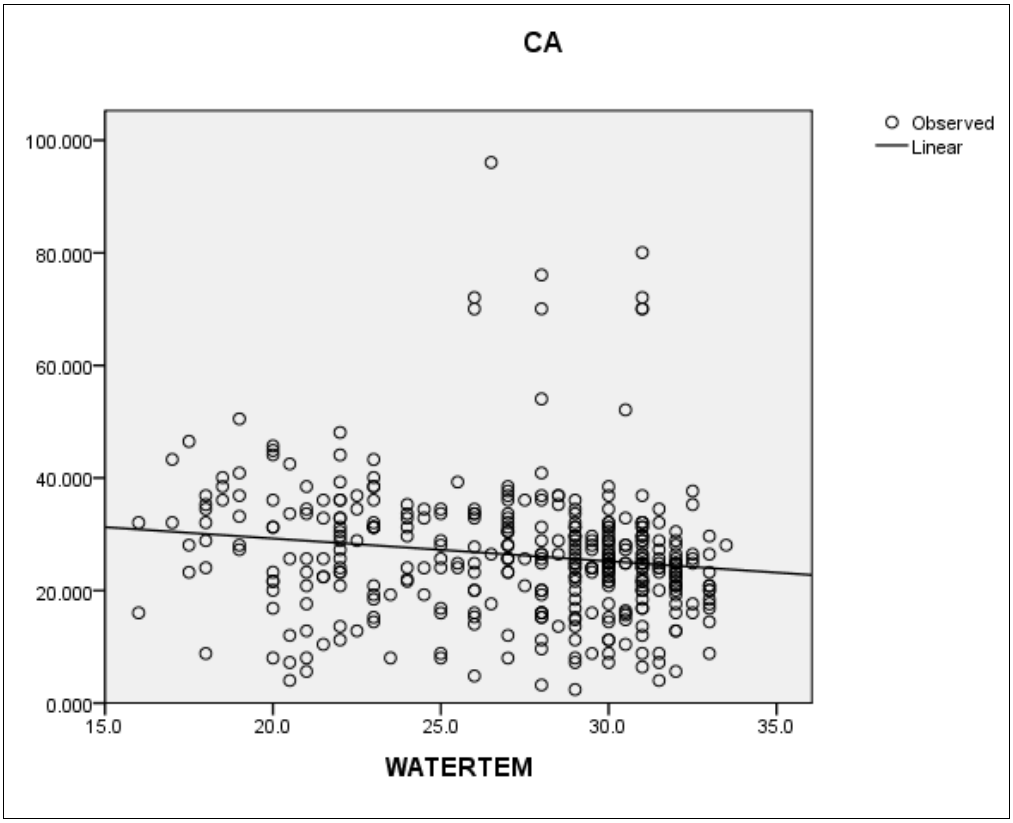

Fig 5: May inputs variability with temperature of Calcium in digitally a gene-editing process

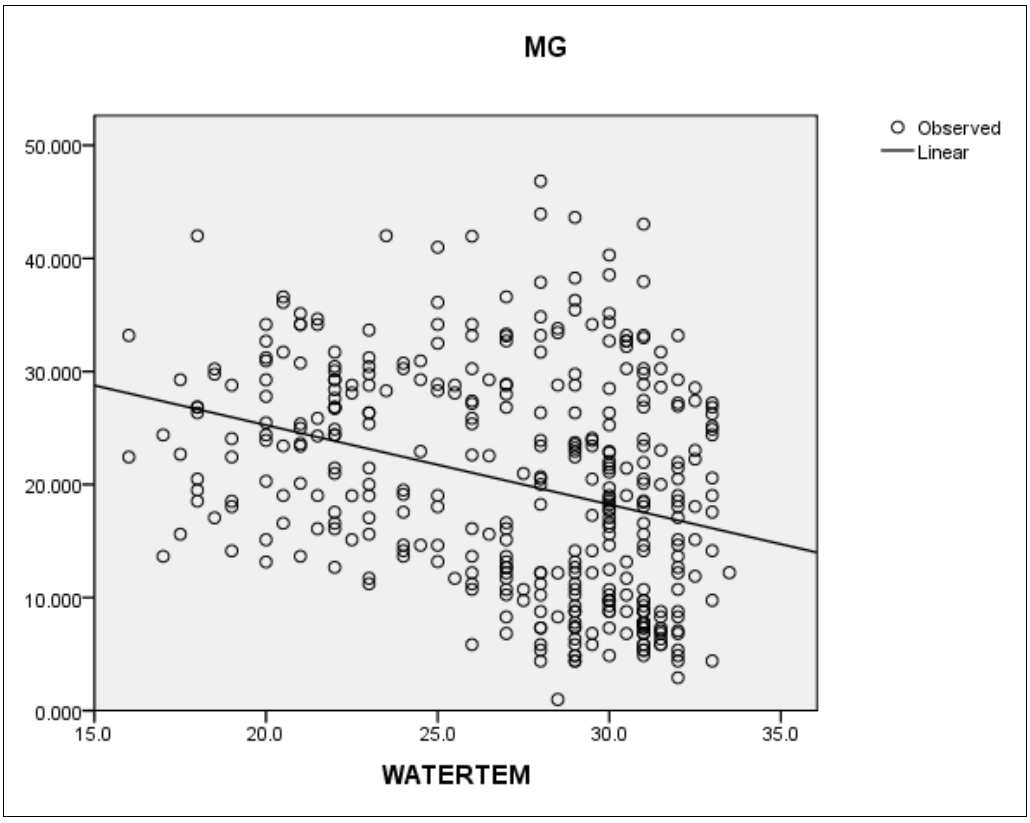

Fig 6: May inputs variability with temperature of Magnesium in digitally a gene-editing process

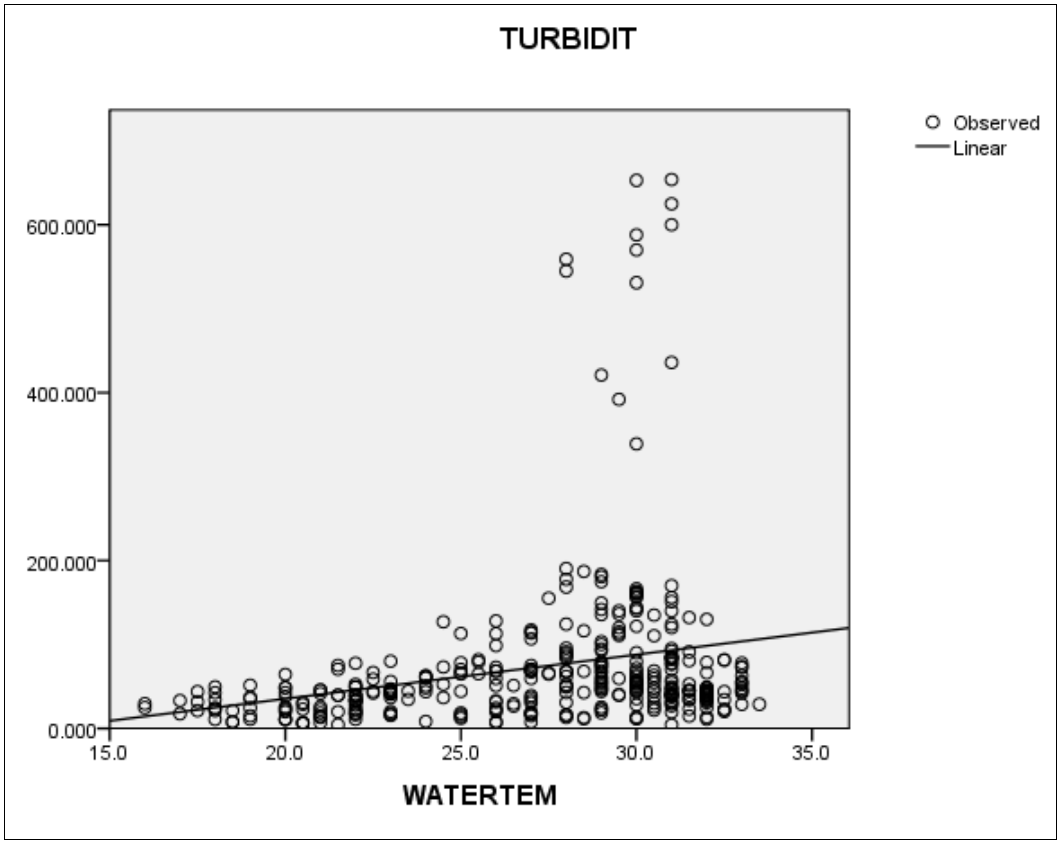

Fig 7: May inputs variability with temperature of Turbidity in digitally a gene-editing process

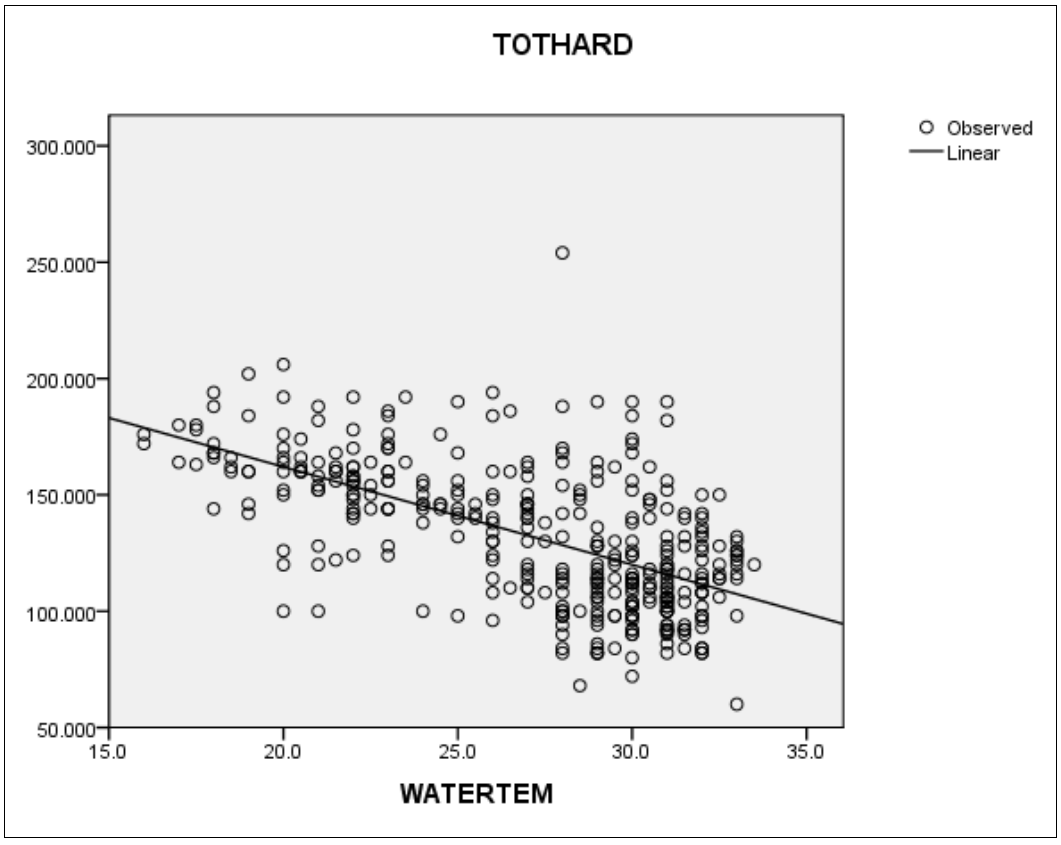

Fig 8: May inputs variability with temperature of Hardness in digitally a gene-editing process

Table 1: Environmenta relations (Two tails) of major parameters with Temperature in using Machine Learning Techniques.

Correlations									
		Watertem	**Phosphat**	**Amnn**	**No3n**	**Sulphate**	**Ca**	**Mg**	**Turbidit**
Watertem	Pearson correlation	1	-.041	-.007	.090	.241**	-.148**	-.312**	.237**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.426	.893	.079	.000	.004	.000	.000
	N	383	383	383	383	383	383	383	383
Phosphat	Pearson correlation	-.041	1	.044	-.011	.016	.176**	-.021	.075
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.426		.395	.831	.755	.001	.682	.144
	N	383	383	383	383	383	383	383	383
Amnn	Pearson correlation	-.007	.044	1	.276**	-.206**	.007	.020	.084
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.893	.395		.000	.000	.891	.694	.101
	N	383	383	383	383	383	383	383	383
No3n	Pearson correlation	.090	-.011	.276**	1	-.065	-.004	.139**	.181**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.079	.831	.000		.202	.931	.007	.000
	N	383	383	383	383	383	383	383	383
Sulphate	Pearson correlation	.241**	.016	-.206**	-.065	1	-.030	-.015	.110*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.755	.000	.202		.562	.774	.032
	N	383	383	383	383	383	383	383	383
Ca	Pearson correlation	-.148**	.176**	.007	-.004	-.030	1	-.380**	-.061
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.004	.001	.891	.931	.562		.000	.234
	N	383	383	383	383	383	383	383	383
Mg	Pearson correlation	-.312**	-.021	.020	.139**	-.015	-.380**	1	-.130*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.682	.694	.007	.774	.000		.011
	N	383	383	383	383	383	383	383	383
Turbidit	Pearson correlation	.237**	.075	.084	.181**	.110*	-.061	-.130*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.144	.101	.000	.032	.234	.011	
	N	383	383	383	383	383	383	383	383

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 2: Environmenta l relations (One tail) of major input parameters with Temperature in using Machine Learning Techniques.

Correlations									
		Watertem	**Phosphat**	**Amnn**	**No3n**	**Sulphate**	**Ca**	**Mg**	**Turbidit**
Watertem	Pearson correlation	1	-.041	-.007	.090*	.241**	-.148**	-.312**	.237**
	Sig. (1-tailed)		.213	.446	.039	.000	.002	.000	.000
	N	383	383	383	383	383	383	383	383
Phosphat	Pearson correlation	-.041	1	.044	-.011	.016	.176**	-.021	.075
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.213		.197	.415	.377	.000	.341	.072
	N	383	383	383	383	383	383	383	383
Amnn	Pearson correlation	-.007	.044	1	.276**	-.206**	.007	.020	.084
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.446	.197		.000	.000	.446	.347	.050
	N	383	383	383	383	383	383	383	383
No3n	Pearson correlation	.090*	-.011	.276**	1	-.065	-.004	.139**	.181**
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.039	.415	.000		.101	.465	.003	.000
	N	383	383	383	383	383	383	383	383
Sulphate	Pearson correlation	.241**	.016	-.206**	-.065	1	-.030	-.015	.110*
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.000	.377	.000	.101		.281	.387	.016
	N	383	383	383	383	383	383	383	383
Ca	Pearson correlation	-.148**	.176**	.007	-.004	-.030	1	-.380**	-.061
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.002	.000	.446	.465	.281		.000	.117
	N	383	383	383	383	383	383	383	383
Mg	Pearson correlation	-.312**	-.021	.020	.139**	-.015	-.380**	1	-.130**
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.000	.341	.347	.003	.387	.000		.006
	N	383	383	383	383	383	383	383	383
Turbidit	Pearson correlation	.237**	.075	.084	.181**	.110*	-.061	-.130**	1
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.000	.072	.050	.000	.016	.117	.006	
	N	383	383	383	383	383	383	383	383

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (1-tailed).
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1-tailed).

Conclusion

In digital Fisheries research (Das et al 2021-2022) study we find all matured fin fish species is migrated to waters of lower TDS that may act as electrolytes, while conducting natural breeding so that young juveniles are to get adapted and according to the need of osmotic pressure fishes re-migrated. We find whereas in shell fish opposite phenomenon than fin-fishes, following ecotechnology. Lowering CEC not only helps the animal species to have a better growth and reproduction, it similarly applied in all the plant species. This growth and migrations owing to prevailing ecology may be owing to the demand of cellular needs, and hence there may be variable phonological expressions. In applied ecotechnology we find the significant relations of living

phonological variables with non-living parameters, if any. As for example environmentally a very low CEC may yield taller phenology and very low CEC may yield dwarf phenology, and obviously this may be applicable for both in plants and animals, found in every sampling instances. Phenology may alter however gene may be least variability since available phosphorus owing to Temperature seldom changed unless natural gene editing with input materials obtained from ecology or being synthesized. In recent days authors have found that Ayurvedic plants are the ideal sources of genetic bases like Vasicine, Vasicineone, Quinazoline, Nicotinic acid, Niacin, Caffeine of either of Purine or pyrimidine bases rather more stable to cope with temperature since having higher vapour points; temperature than usual other bio-molecules and each genetic bases having possible variable inputs environmentally.

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