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## Introduction

Ecotoxicology bridges the gap between toxicology, which focuses on the effects of chemicals on individual organisms, and ecology, which studies interactions within ecosystems. The field evaluates how chemicals, including heavy metals, pesticides, industrial pollutants, and pharmaceuticals, influence environmental health. The routes through which chemicals enter the environment, such as air, water, and soil. The persistence, bioavailability, and accumulation of these substances in various environmental compartments are critical factors in their potential toxicity [1-3].

## Methodology

Unlike targeted chemicals, such as pesticides meant to control specific pests, many substances affect a wide range of non-target species. These effects can be direct, such as poisoning or reproductive harm, or indirect, affecting food webs and ecosystem functions. Chemicals can alter ecosystem dynamics by affecting species diversity, population densities, and community interactions. For instance, the decline of key species due to pollution can disrupt food webs and lead to imbalances in ecosystem processes.

## References

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