



Полезная лексика по теме

«Видеоразбор: учим английский, погружаясь в подводный мир»

Fish are in trouble. The **cod** population of Canada's East Coast **collapsed** in the 1990s. Intense **recreational** and commercial **fishing** has **decimated goliath grouper** populations in South Florida, and most populations of tuna have **plummeted** by over 50%, with the Southern Atlantic **bluefin** on **the verge of extinction**.

Those are just a couple of many examples.

Overfishing is happening all over the world. How did this happen? When some people think of fishing, they imagine relaxing in a boat and patiently **reeling in** the day's catch.

But modern industrial fishing, the kind that stocks our **grocery** shelves, looks more like **warfare**. In fact, the technologies they **employ** were developed for war.

cod — треска

to collapse (здесь) — быстро уменьшаться
recreational fishing (здесь) — любительское рыболовство

to decimate — истреблять

a goliath /gəʊ'laɪəθ/ grouper — гигантский группер, гуаса (рыба из семейства окуней)

to plummet — резко сокращаться, падать

bluefin — голубой тунец

the verge of extinction — на грани вымирания

overfishing — чрезмерный вылов рыбы

to reel in — вытаскивать, выуживать (рыбу)

a grocery — продуктовый (бакалейный) магазин

warfare — военные действия

to employ (здесь) — использовать



Radar, **sonar**, **helicopters** and **spotter planes** are all used to guide **factory ships** towards **dwindling schools of fish**. Long lines with hundreds of **hooks** or huge nets **round up** massive **amounts** of fish along with other **species** like **seabirds**, turtles, and dolphins. And fish are **hauled up** onto giant boats, **complete with** onboard **flash freezing** and **processing facilities**.

All of these technologies have **enabled** us to catch fish at greater **depths** and farther out at sea than ever before. And as the distance and depth of fishing have expanded, so has the variety of species we **target**.

For example, the **Patagonian toothfish** neither sounds nor looks very appetizing. And fishermen ignored it until the late 1970s. Then it was rebranded and marketed to chefs in the US as Chilean **sea bass**, despite the animal actually being a type of cod. Soon it was **popping up** in markets all over the world, and is now a **delicacy**. Unfortunately, these deep water fish don't **reproduce** until they are at least 10 years old, making them extremely **vulnerable** to overfishing, when the young are caught before they've had a chance to **spawn**.

a sonar /'səʊnɑː/ — эхолотатор

a helicopter — вертолет

a spotter plane — самолет-разведчик

a factory ship — рыбообрабатывающее судно

dwindling — сокращающийся, уменьшающийся

a school of fish — стая, косяк рыб

a hook — крюк

to round up (здесь) — собирать

an amount — количество

a species — вид (биологический)

a seabird — морская птица

to haul /haʊl/ up — тянуть, поднимать

complete with — оснащенный

flash freezing — мгновенная (сверхбыстрая) заморозка

a processing facility — производственное оборудование

to enable — позволять, давать возможность

a depth — глубина

to target (здесь) — нацелены поймать

Patagonian toothfish — патагонский клыкач

sea bass — сибас (морской окунь)

to pop up — неожиданно и повсеместно появляться

a delicacy /'delɪkəsi/ — деликатес, лакомство

to reproduce — размножаться

vulnerable — уязвимый, незащищенный

to spawn /spɔːn/ — метать икру



Consumer tastes and prices can also have harmful effects. For example, shark fin soup is considered such a delicacy in China and Vietnam that the **fin** has become the most **profitable** part of the shark. This leads many fishermen to fill their boats with fins leaving millions of dead sharks behind. The problems aren't unique to toothfish and sharks. Almost 31% of the world's fish populations are overfished, and another 58% are fished at the maximum **sustainable** level. Wild fish simply can't reproduce as fast as 7 billion people can eat them.

Fishing also **has impacts** on broader ecosystems. Wild **shrimp** are typically caught by **dragging** nets the size of a football field along the ocean **bottom**, **disrupting** or destroying **seafloor habitats**. The catch is often as little as 5% shrimp. The rest is **bycatch**, unwanted animals that are thrown back dead.

And **coastal** shrimp farming isn't much better. **Mangroves** are **bulldozed to make room** for shrimp farms, **robbing** coastal communities of storm protection and natural water filtration, and **depriving** fish of key **nursery habitats**. So what does it look like to give fish a break and let them **recover**?

a fin — плавник

profitable — доходный, наживной

sustainable — экологически безопасный

to have impacts — влиять

a shrimp — креветка

to drag — тащить, тянуть

a bottom — дно

to disrupt — нарушать

a seafloor habitat — среда обитания морского дна

bycatch — прилов (неумышленная добыча — рыба и другие морские существа, попавшие в сеть, помимо целевой добычи)

coastal — прибрежный

a mangrove — мангровый лес

to bulldoze — валить, расчищать при помощи бульдозеров

to make room — освобождать место

to rob — отнимать, грабить, отбирать

to deprive — лишать

a nursery habitat — ареал обитания

to recover — восстанавливаться



<p>Protection can take many forms. In national waters, governments can set limits about how, when, where, and how much fishing occurs, with restrictions on certain boats and equipment. Harmful practices, such as bottom trawling, can be banned altogether, and we can establish marine reserves closed to all fishing to help ecosystems restore themselves.</p>	<p>national waters — внутренние воды, территориальные воды to occur — случаться, происходить a restriction — ограничение certain — определенный equipment — оборудование bottom trawling — (при)донный трал a marine reserve — морской заповедник to restore — восстанавливать</p>
<p>There's also a role for consumer awareness and boycotts to reduce wasteful practices, like shark finning and push fishing industries towards more sustainable practices. Past interventions have successfully helped depleted fish populations recover. There are many solutions.</p>	<p>awareness — осведомленность, понимание to reduce — уменьшить wasteful — расточительный, опустошающий, неэкономный shark finning — обрезание акульих плавников an intervention — вмешательство depleted — истощенный, исчерпанный</p>
<p>The best approach for each fishery must be considered based on science, respect for the local communities that rely on the ocean, and for fish as wild animals. And then the rules must be enforced. International collaboration is often needed too, because fish don't care about our borders. We need to end overfishing. Ecosystems, food security, jobs, economies, and coastal cultures all depend on it.</p>	<p>an approach — подход to consider — продумывать, обдумывать to rely on (здесь) — находиться в зависимости от to enforce a rule — применять правовую норму, следить за выполнением закона</p>