

Environmental DNA (eDNA) is genetic fabric that has been shed from macroorganisms. It has obtained multiplied interest as an oblique marker for biodiversity tracking. This article reviews the contemporary popularity of eDNA metabarcoding (simultaneous detection of more than one species) as a non-invasive and cost-powerful approach for tracking marine fish groups and discusses the potentialities for this developing discipline [1]. eDNA metabarcoding comprises brief fragments of fish eDNA throughout a huge type of taxa and, coupled with massive-throughput sequencing technologies, lets in huge parallel sequencing to be completed concurrently for dozens to loads of samples. It can be expected species richness in a given vicinity, come across habitat segregation and biogeographic patterns from small to massive spatial scales, and display the spatiotemporal dynamics of fish groups. In addition, it is able to stumble on an anthropogenic effect

***Corresponding author:** Elazaro Levy, Department of Chemical oceanography, University of Tirana, Albania; E-mail: levy.elaz34@cardichod.in

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