

# The Black Sea

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# Why the **Black** Sea?

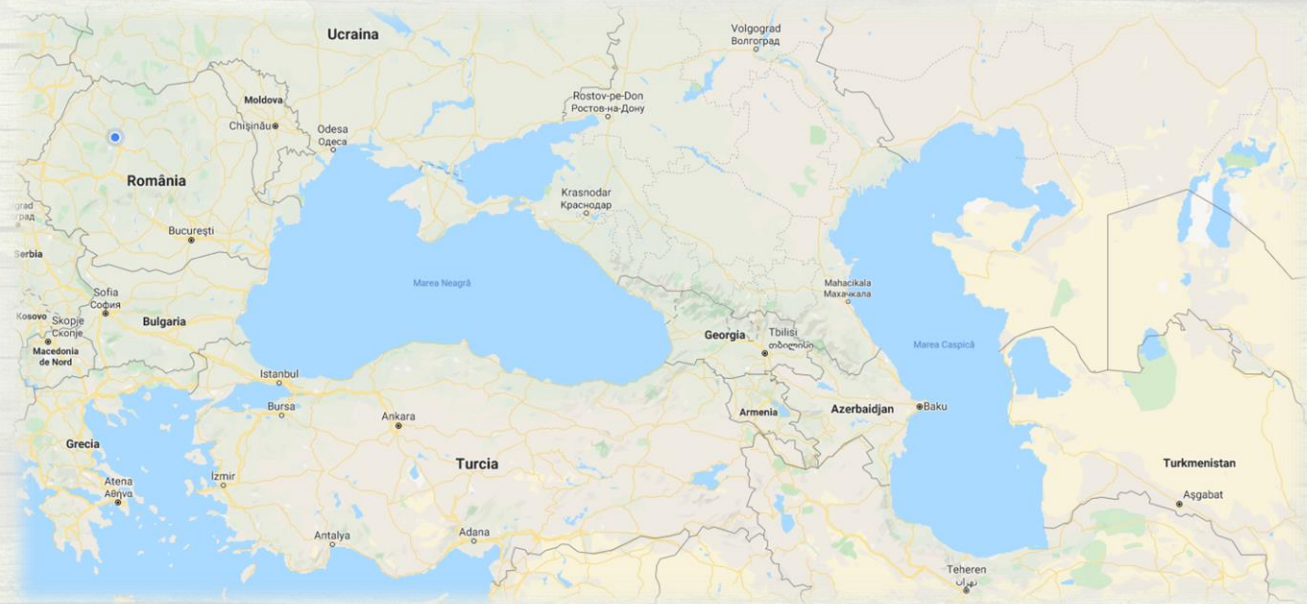
According to Rüdiger Schmitt the name comes from the Greek term Póntos (son of Gea) Áxeinos (dark object).

There are two theories as to why it is called this way.



# General information

The Black Sea is a large body of water spanning from **Eastern Europe** to the **Caucasus and Western Asia**.







It is bordered by Ukraine to the **North**, Russia to the **Northeast**, Georgia to the **East**, Turkey to the **South** and Bulgaria and Romania to the **West**.

The Black Sea has an area of 436.400  $Km^2$ .



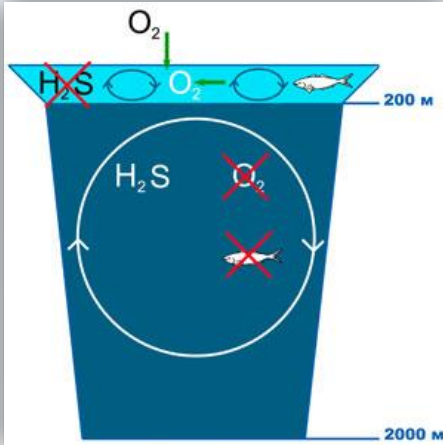
It has a maximum depth of **2.212m**.

It has a volume of  $547.000\text{km}^3$ - most of it is not suitable to sustain life.



The Black Sea is the largest body of water with a meromitic\* basin.

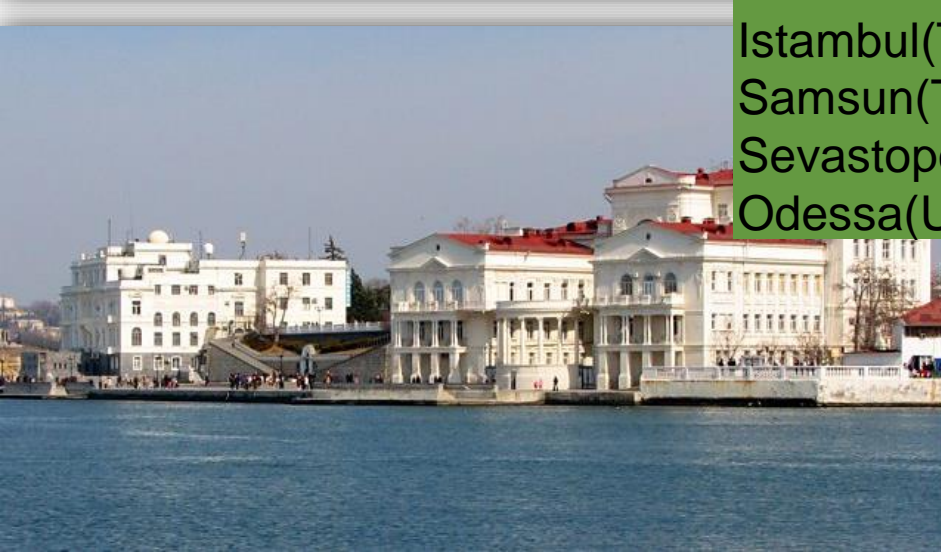
\*meromitic= where layers of water do not mix







A few important cities that are located on the coast of the Black Sea are Istanbul(Tr), Samsun(Tr), Sevastopol(Ua) and Odessa(Ua).





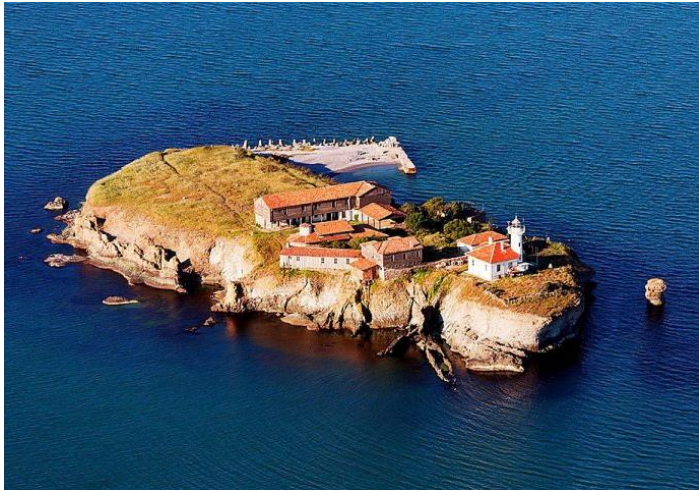


Other important cities are:  
Năvodari (Ro),  
Constanța (Ro),  
Batumi (Ge),  
Poti (Ge),  
Burgas(Bu),  
Varna(Bu).





Islands are scarce in the Black Sea and most of them are located in the North West.



The best known islands are: Snakes Island (Ua) (this is the largest island with a length of 440m, width of 660m and height of 60m), Snt. Anastasia Island(Bu) and Sacalin Island (created by the Danube).



# Hydrology

The Black sea is classified as a **salt wedge estuary**.

The Black sea transfers water only with the Mediterranean Sea. The flow occurs in the Bosphorus and Dardanelles.

Inflow: from the Mediterranean Sea – dense , slaty water in the bottom of the basin –to the Black Sea

Outflow: from the Black Sea –less dense, oxigenated water –to the Mediterranean Sea.

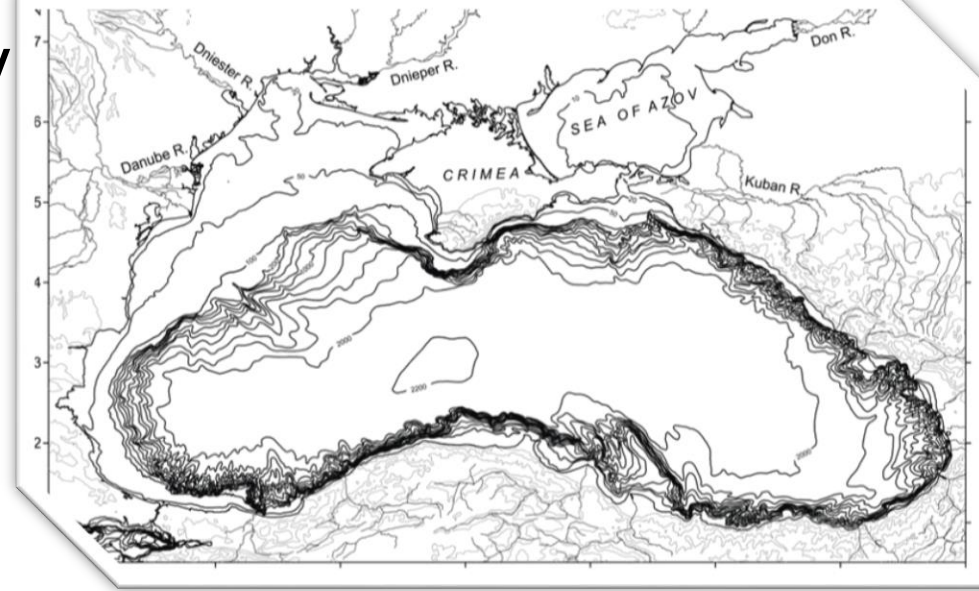
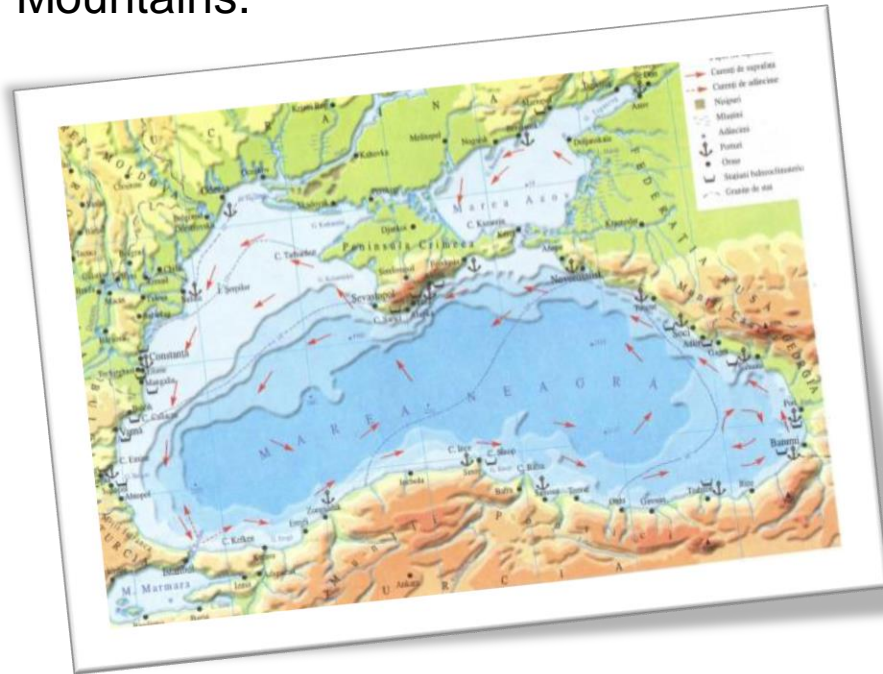






# The black Sea's topography

Southern and Eastern coastlines are of a higher altitude due to the Pontic Mountains and the Caucas Mountains.



There are 4 distinct regions based on depth:

- Şeful(30%)
- Taluzul(28%)
- Piemontul(30%)
- The abyssal plain(12%)

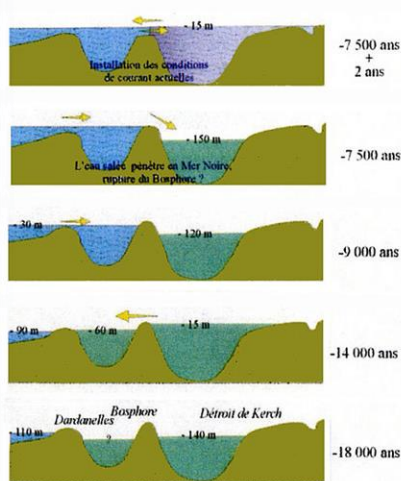
# Salinity

The surface level has a salt concentration of about 17-19/1000.

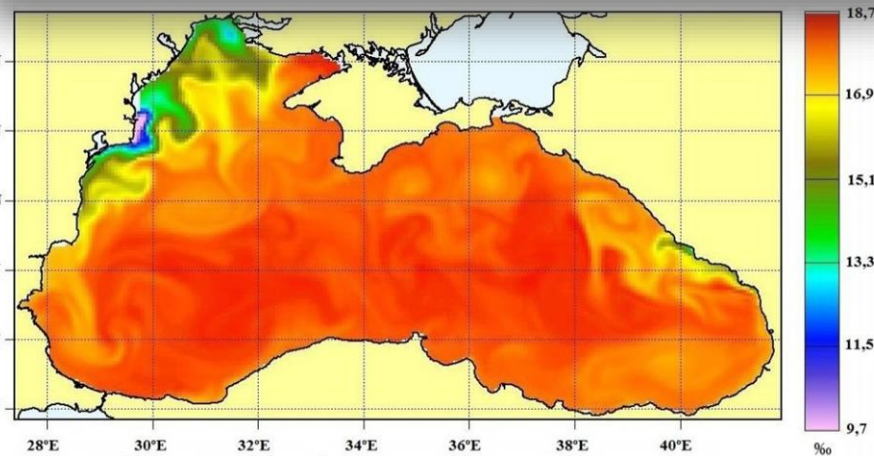
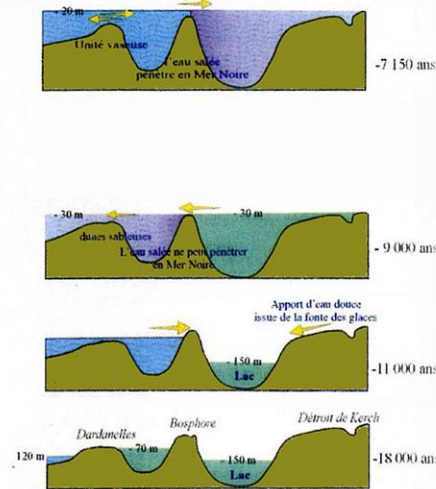
The deeper levels have a higher salt concentration that can go up to 38-39/1000.



Mer Egée Mer de Marmara Mer Noire



Mer Egée Mer de Marmara Mer Noire



Eau Douce Eau Salée Eau Saumâtre

Eau douce Eau salée Eau saumâtre





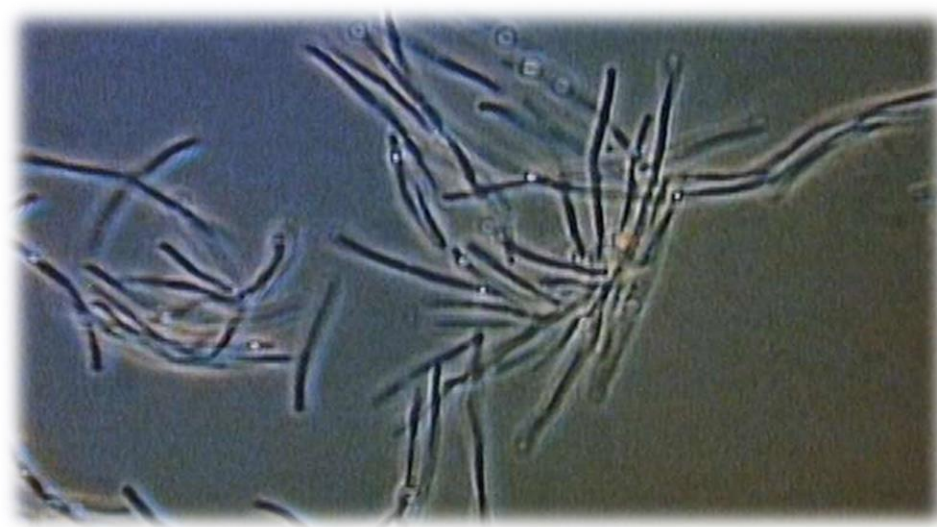
# Oil and natural gas

The Black Sea has significant oil and gas forming potential. This is mostly due to the inflow of nutrient rich waters. Most discoveries that have been made on this topic took place in Romania.



OMV Petrom is the biggest company of energy in the South East of Europe. It has over 12.000 employees and has a profit of over 30 billion euro.





**Life  
in  
the  
Black  
Sea**

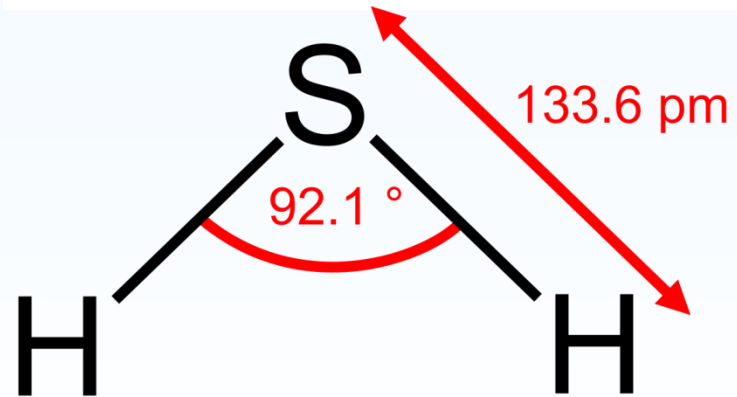
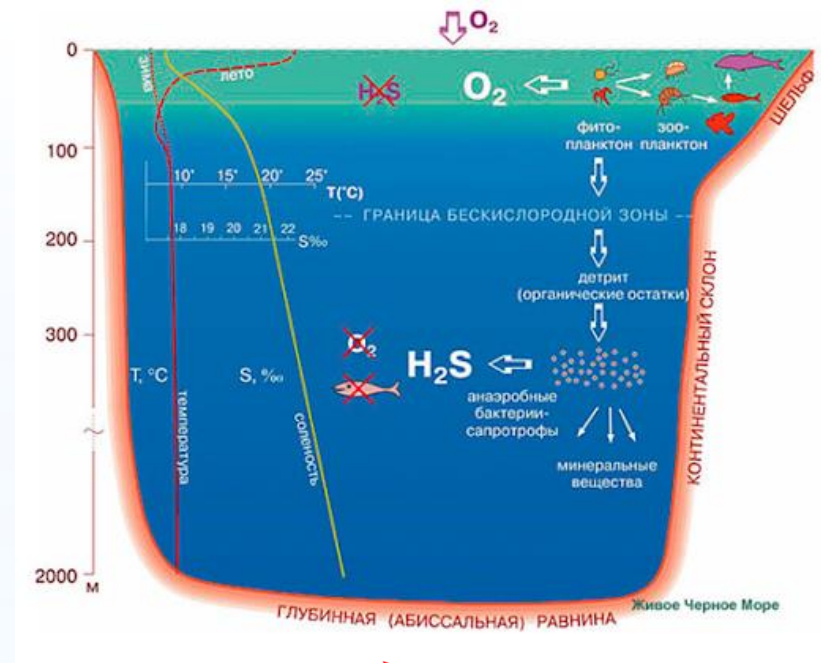




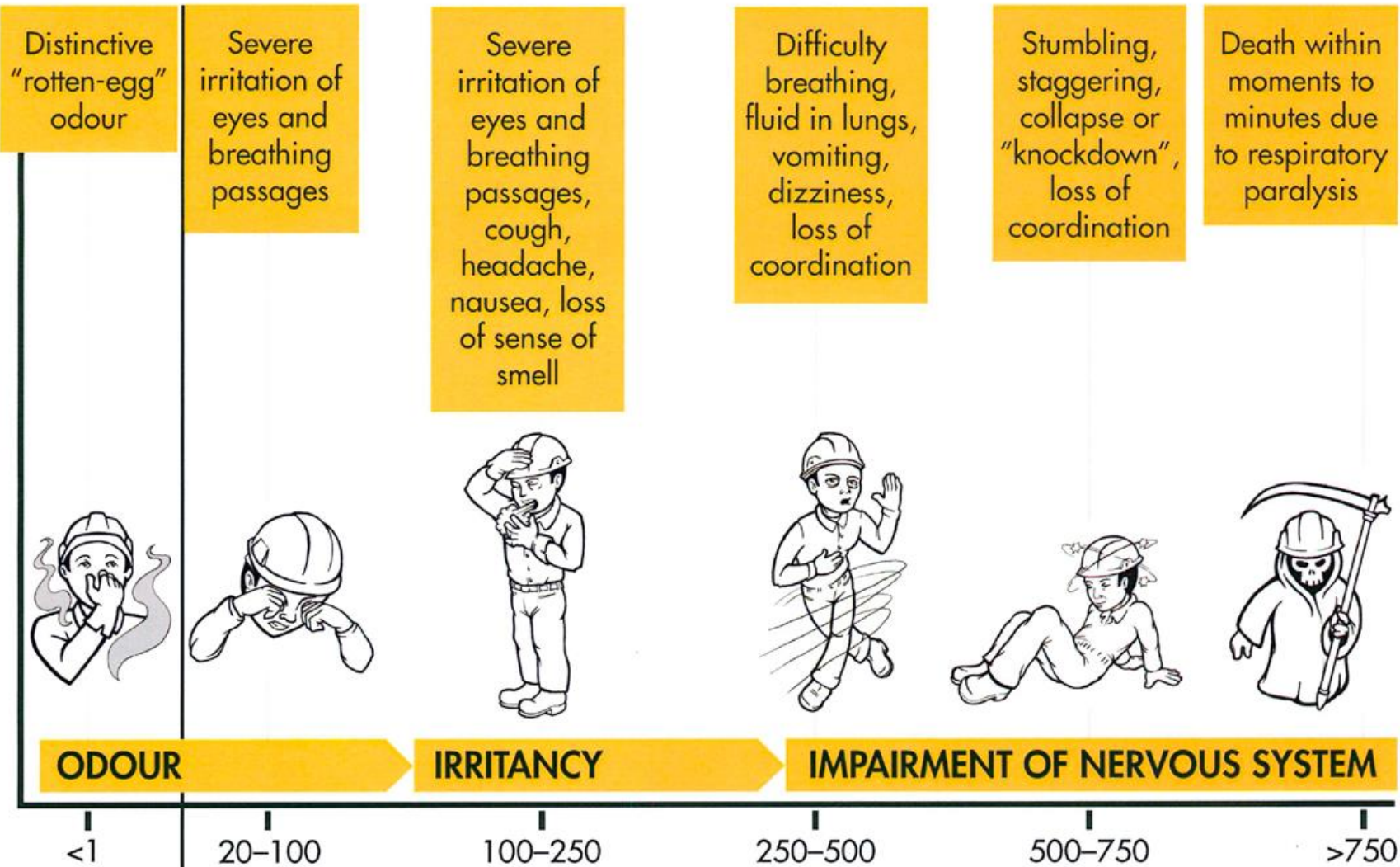
# General information

Even though the Black Sea's biodiversity isn't that high, it still has a unique and complex ecosystem.

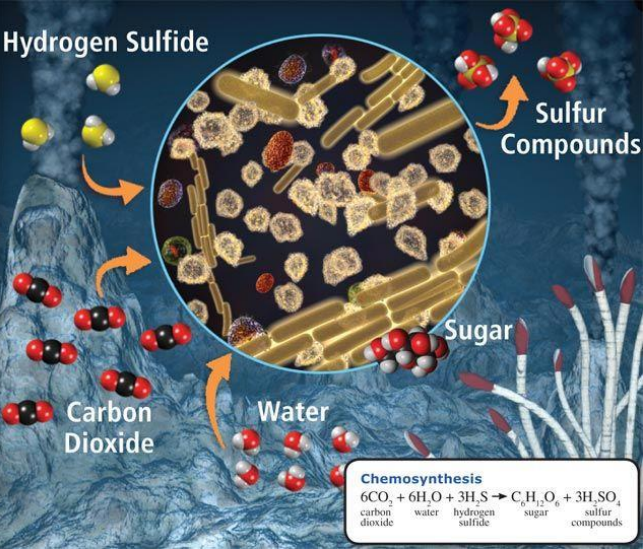
*85-90% of the Black sea is virtually uninhabitable.* The only life forms there live under 150-200m and are chemosynthetic bacteria.



Effect

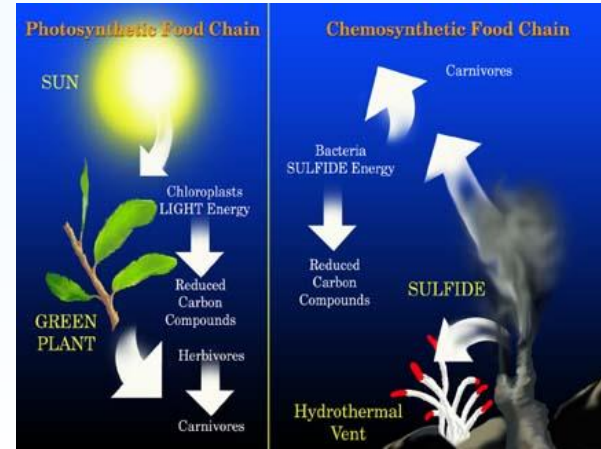
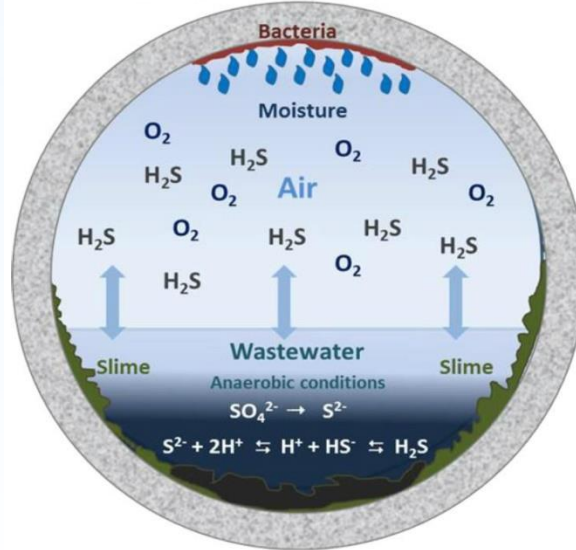
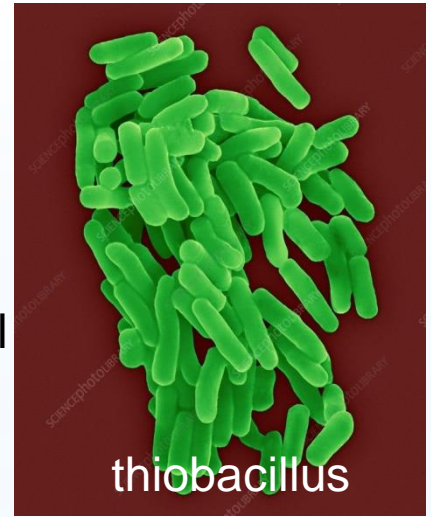
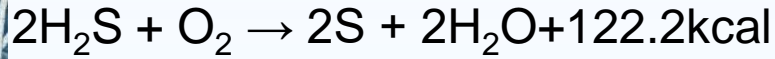






# Bacteria

What is chemosynthesis?



# Macroscopic life

## Plants



They are predominantly photosynthetic eukaryotes. Algae and fungi are **NOT** plants. They obtain their energy from sunlight via photosynthesis by transforming carbon dioxide and water into glucose.

## invertebrates



Together with vertebrates they form the Animalia kingdom. Most of them have an outer exoskeleton used either for protection or for digesting food. They are less evolved than vertebrates.

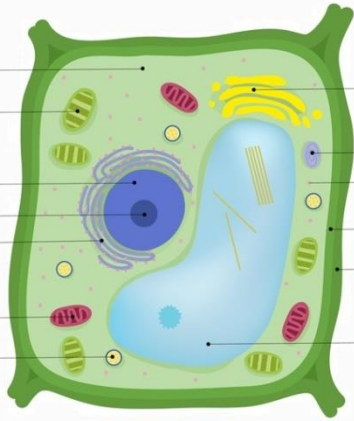
## vertebrates



The newest class of animals. They have bones/ cartilage inside their bodies that are mainly used for protection. Fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals form the vertebrate ***subphylum***.

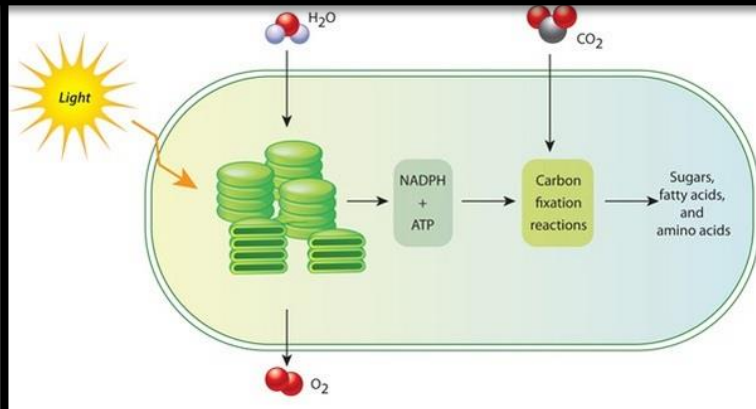
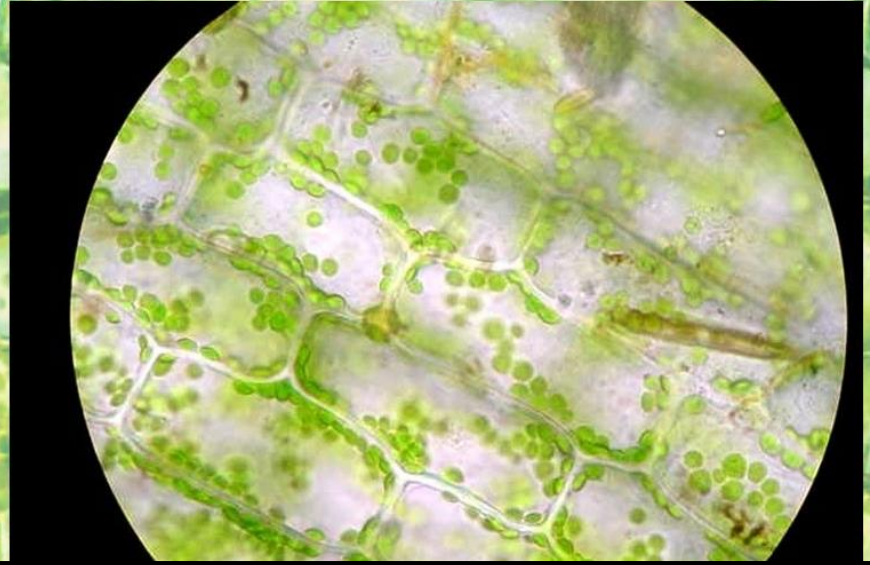


# Plants



Cytoplasm  
Chloroplast  
Nucleus  
Nucleolus  
Endoplasmic Reticulum  
Mitochondria  
Peroxisome  
Golgi apparatus  
Amyloplast  
Ribosome  
Cell Membrane  
Cell Wall  
Vacuole

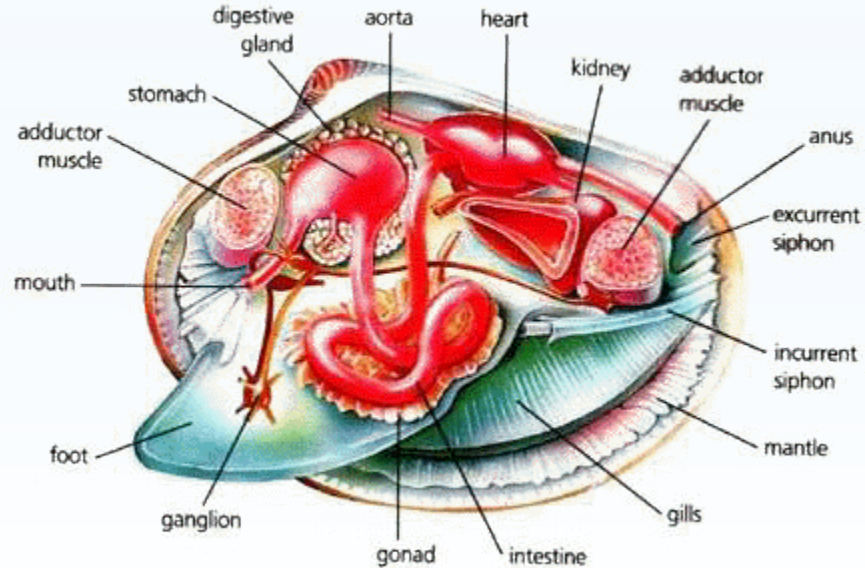
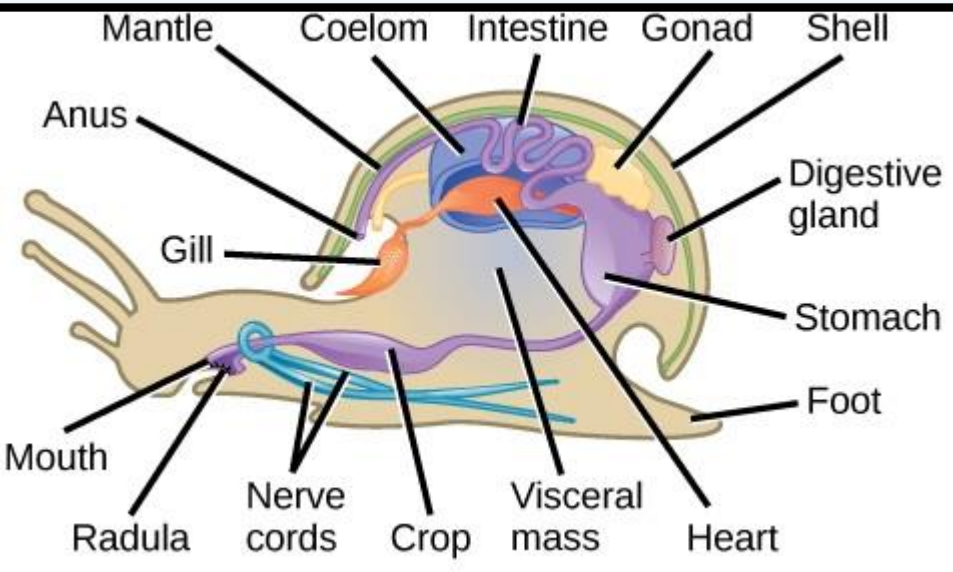
blue- high power 400X



# Molluscs

They are animals whose bodies are **soft and smooth** (mollis=soft).

Their bodies are not segmented but they can be separated in 3 parts. The head, the leg and the internal organs





It has one of the most beautiful shells in the Black Sea.  
They are 8-9 mm long.



Tricolia Pullus

They can be found up to 25-30m underwater.  
They feed of organic residues that lay in the sand.

They grow up to 43 mm in length and 13 mm in diameter.  
They have from 8 up to 10 springs on their shell.



Epitonium Turtonis

They live as deep as 80m underwater, in rocky or sandy environments.

It is an invasive species brought from India into the Black Sea by accident 1980.



Anadara Inaequalis

It is one of the most resistant gasteropodes out there, thriving even when the oxygen levels are low.

# Crustaceans

Diogenes Pugilator



Evadne Spinifera



They are **arthropods** whose bodies are composed out of the head, cephalothorax and the abdomen.

Their shell is chitinous and they are usually aquatic animals.

Liocarcinus Navigator







Homarus Gammarus

It has Atlantico-Mediterranean origins. In 1924 it was recognised as an official species of the Black Sea and they can be found on the coast of Bulgaria. It is one of the rarest species in the Black Sea and they live at depths of 40-60m.

It is the most common shrimp in the Black Sea.

Females have 55-60mm in length and males are shorter.

During winter they migrate deeper into the sea, reaching depths of 35 to 45m.



Palaemon Adspersus

They are originally from the Sea of Japan and they have been brought by the Soviet Union in 1959.

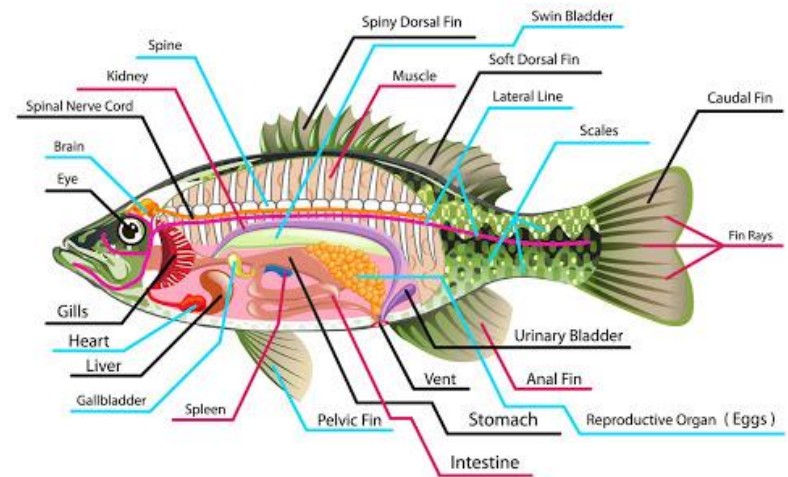
They weigh around 13 to 14g and they can reach 130mm in length.



Pandalus Latirostris



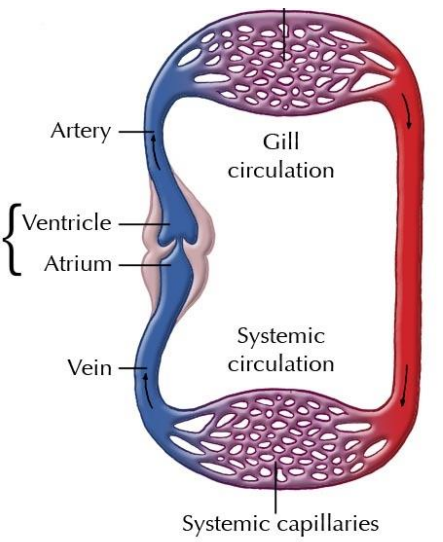
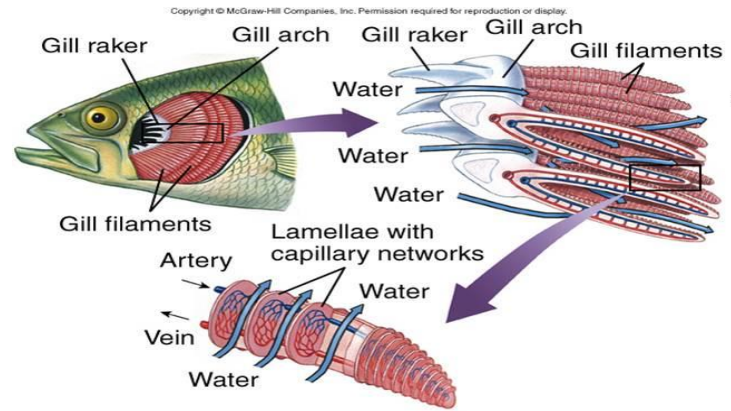
Acipenser Gueldenstaedtii



# Fish



Alopias Vulpinus







Scyliorhinus Canicula



Sphyrna Zygaena



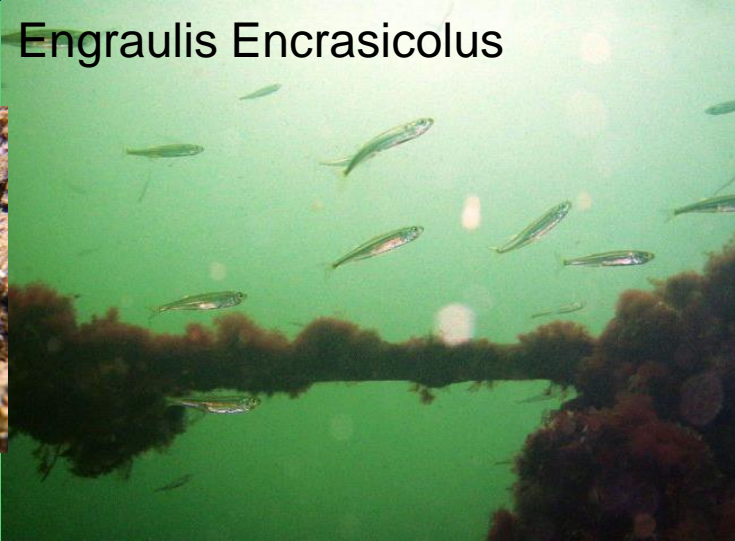
Hippocampus  
Guttulatus



Platichthys Flesus



Blennius pavo Risso

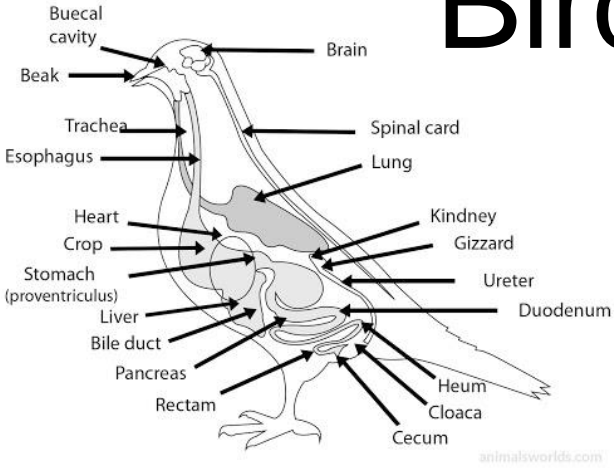


Engraulis Encrasicolus



Anguilla Anguilla

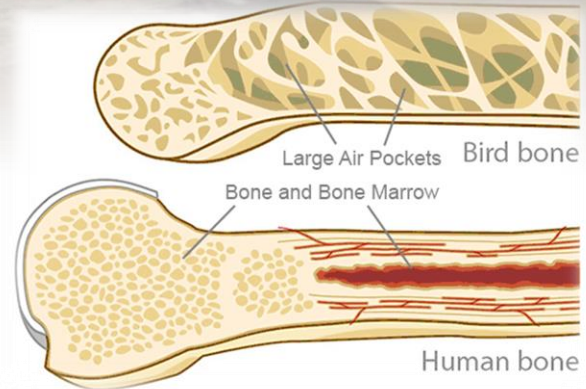
# Birds



*Haliaeetus Albicilla*



*Larus Cachinnans*







*Puffinus Puffinus*



*Branta Ruficollis*



*Larus fuscus* Linnaeus

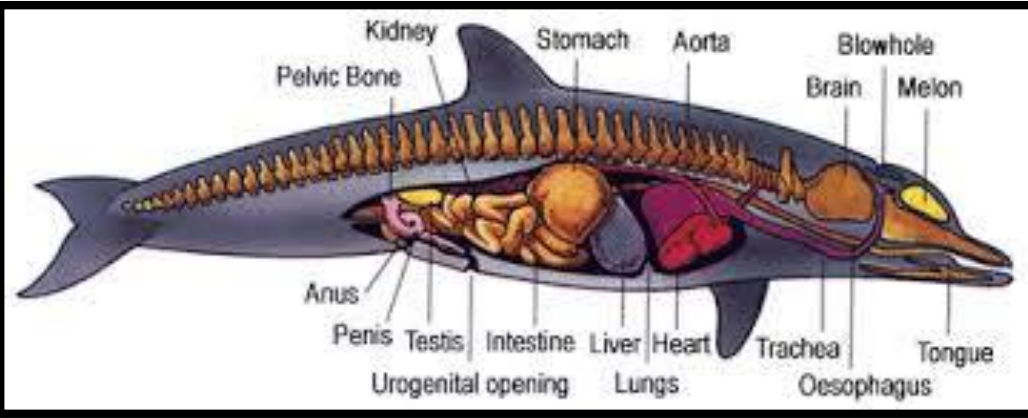


*Larus Melanocephalus*



*Sterna Hirundo*

# Mammals



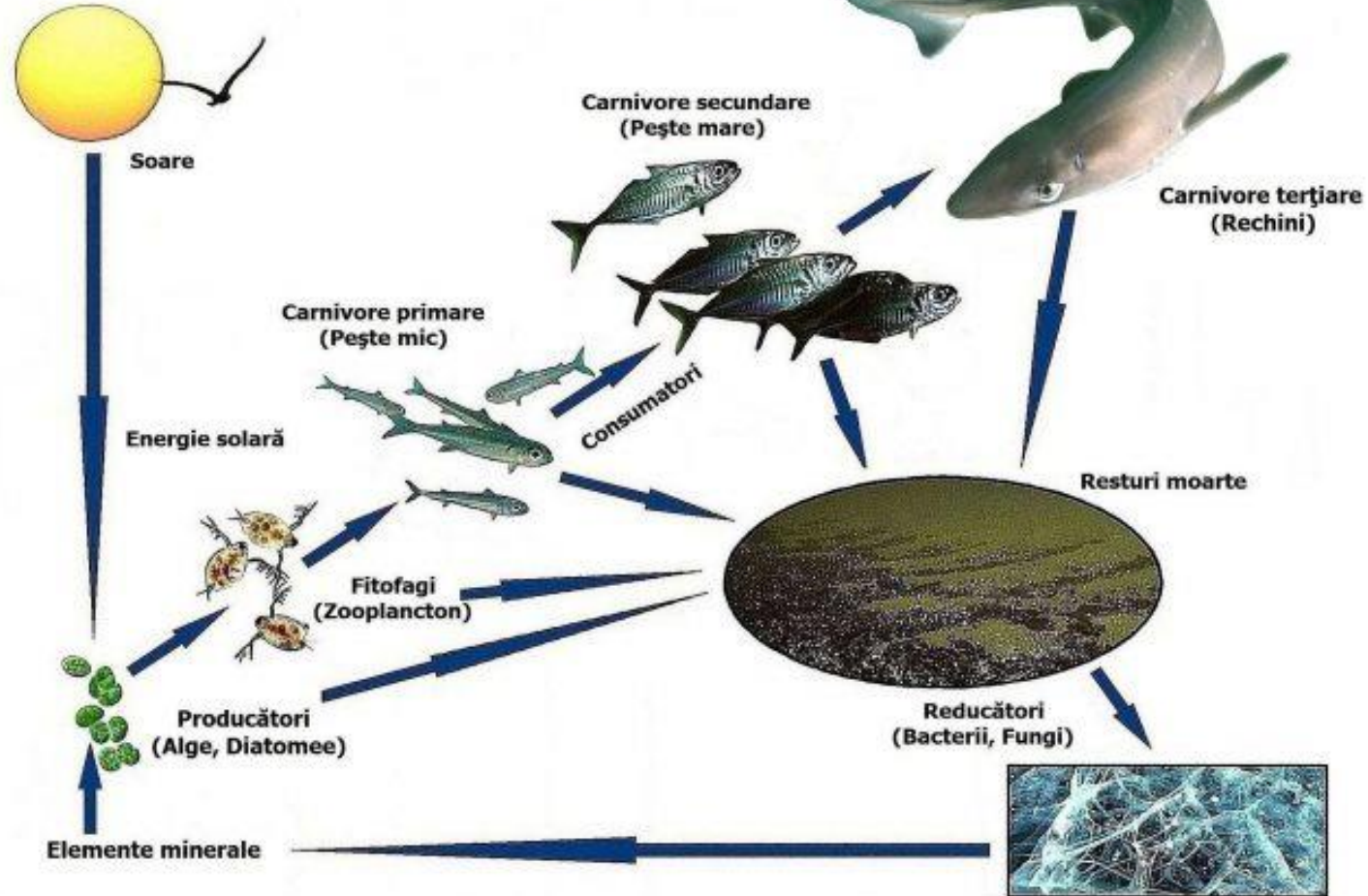
Tursiops Truncatus



Phocoena Phocoena



# RELAȚII TROFICE ÎN ECOSISTEMUL MARIN





*Peridinium*



*Noctiluca scintillans*



*Squalus acanthias*



**PRODUCER**



**PRIMARY CONSUMER**



Monachus Monachus

**APEX PREDATOR**







# Polution





# Biography

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