



COUSTEAU

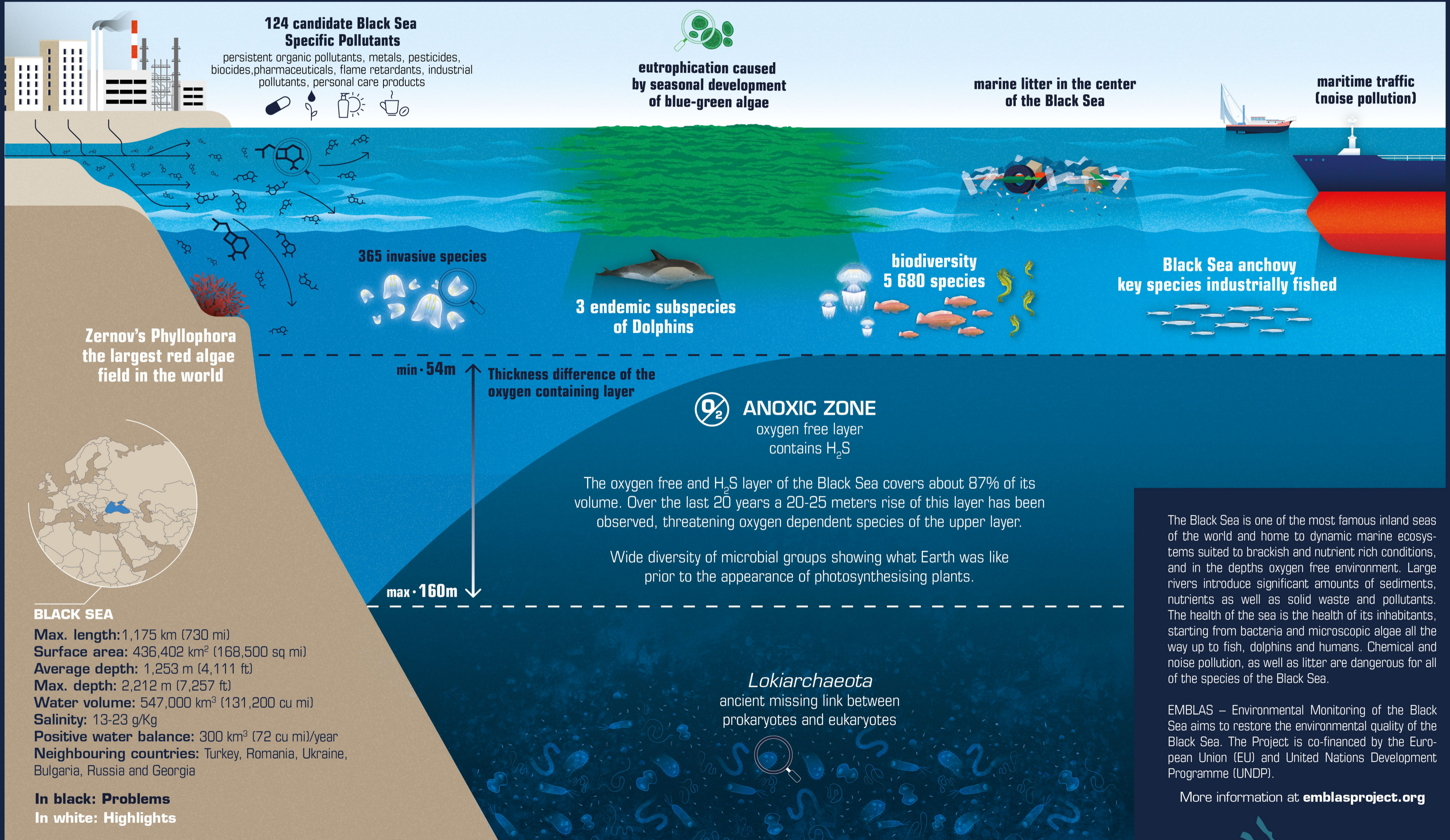
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CUSTODIAN OF THE SEA
SINCE 1943

This project is co-funded
by the European Union

THE BLACK SEA AT A GLANCE

HIGHLY VULNERABLE

EMBLAS-Plus
Environmental Monitoring in the Black Sea



124 candidate Black Sea Specific Pollutants
 persistent organic pollutants, metals, pesticides, biocides, pharmaceuticals, flame retardants, industrial pollutants, personal care products

eutrophication caused by seasonal development of blue-green algae

marine litter in the center of the Black Sea

maritime traffic (noise pollution)

Zernov's Phyllophora the largest red algae field in the world

365 invasive species

3 endemic subspecies of Dolphins

biodiversity 5 680 species

Black Sea anchovy key species industrially fished

min · 54m
Thickness difference of the oxygen containing layer

ANOXIC ZONE
oxygen free layer contains H₂S

The oxygen free and H₂S layer of the Black Sea covers about 87% of its volume. Over the last 20 years a 20-25 meters rise of this layer has been observed, threatening oxygen dependent species of the upper layer.

Wide diversity of microbial groups showing what Earth was like prior to the appearance of photosynthesising plants.

max · 160m

Lokiarchaeota
ancient missing link between prokaryotes and eukaryotes

BLACK SEA
 Max. length: 1,175 km (730 mi)
 Surface area: 436,402 km² (168,500 sq mi)
 Average depth: 1,253 m (4,111 ft)
 Max. depth: 2,212 m (7,257 ft)
 Water volume: 547,000 km³ (131,200 cu mi)
 Salinity: 13-23 g/Kg
 Positive water balance: 300 km³ (72 cu mi)/year
 Neighbouring countries: Turkey, Romania, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Russia and Georgia

In black: Problems
In white: Highlights

The Black Sea is one of the most famous inland seas of the world and home to dynamic marine ecosystems suited to brackish and nutrient rich conditions, and in the depths oxygen free environment. Large rivers introduce significant amounts of sediments, nutrients as well as solid waste and pollutants. The health of the sea is the health of its inhabitants, starting from bacteria and microscopic algae all the way up to fish, dolphins and humans. Chemical and noise pollution, as well as litter are dangerous for all of the species of the Black Sea.

EMBLAS – Environmental Monitoring of the Black Sea aims to restore the environmental quality of the Black Sea. The Project is co-financed by the European Union (EU) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

More information at emblasproject.org

