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AZOV-BLACK SEA ESTUARY MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS

Azov-Black sea coast is represented by a numerous estuaries and bays that for a long time functioned due to artificial connection with the sea. Among them are Molochnyi, Berezan, Tylihul Tuzly Estuaries, Eastern Syvash, etc.; they have significant scientific, social and conservation value. Most of them are included to the protected areas of Ukraine as parts of National Parks with international wetland status. On the other hand, they have important socio-economic value, because there is fish breeding, fish feeding and further active fishing in its waters.

Long-time management of these territories had spontaneous character with various ecological states formation. The main aim of such anthropogenic transformations was obtaining high water fish productivity due to single-minded ichthyotsenosis formation. Sometimes recreation, melioration or industrial problems were solved by using estuaries too.

In general, estuaries of the region became as polygons of various managerial decisions for a long time. These decisions were implemented without deep analysis and contrary to local natural processes. Such decisions led to large-scale environmental crisis with ecosystem degradation and natural resource potential destruction.

It is well known that viability of most estuaries related with the water exchange level through artificial channels with Azov and Black Seas. But there are still no acceptable calculations of desirable hydraulic engineering changes results.

Unfortunately, presently it is not yet decided what condition of estuaries will be the most acceptable under current conditions and what hydroecological indicators will ensure the integrated and the most efficient use of natural resource potential of reservoirs. The requisite decision cannot be accepted without system conception in process of management plans developing.

Although, prognosing models of hydrological and hydrochemical estuaries conditions are developed currently, but unfortunately no hydroecosystem models and chosen management strategy exist.

That's why, elaboration of estuaries operation regularities considering with productivity indicators, individual groups' species richness, fish productivity based on hydrological models, can be using as a background for the making ecologically important decisions.

Thereby, this approach may become a new basis of environmental management for the different types of estuaries and provide balanced nature management.