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The State Of The Environment On The Russia Coast

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The project consortium consists of 4 partners:

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P1- *Sinop University, Sinop, Turkey*

P2-*Chamber of Agriculture of Trabzon, Turkey*

P3-*International Center for Social Research and Policy Analysis in Tbilisi, Georgia.*

According to the Project Implementation Plan, within the activity *T2.1 Development of “Pollution and solutions in BSB - Manual for everyone”* we made a manual. This manual contains several topics. Through these newsletters we present these topics. Today we choose to present you:

The State Of The Environment On The Russia Coast

The Russian Black Sea Coast length from Kerch Strait to Psou River at the Georgian border. about 400 km; the situation of the Crimea Peninsula is very unclear.

This region has been recommended as one of the main conservation sites on the Russian Black Sea coast due to its relatively low anthropogenic transformation and its historical importance. The ecological situation is aggravated today by the construction of a pipe-line and oil terminal near Novorossiysk and by an increase in unregulated recreation activity within the peninsula's narrow coastal zone.

Ecosystems exhibiting a high degree of transformation are more typical for regions characterized by settlements, vineyards and the coastal recreation zone. The neighbourhood of Novorossiysk port, the region of Kerchi strait and Crimea

Ecosystems with moderate changes also exist in the coastal area, including, for example, some unique ecosystems with pine-tree forests, pistachio-juniper and juniper open-lands. Nearly 50% of pine-tree (*Pinus pithyusa*) forests are in the fourth and fifth stages of recreation degradation.

Ecosystems in natural conditions, in a very good ecological state.

For sites with ecological problems, some protection measures are suggested to maintain biodiversity and sustainable development of these coastal landscapes and to improve their current condition.

The Black Sea is a non tidal and sea level variation is defined by changes in water balance components. The average annual variation along the coast does not exceed 1m.

The northern part of this coastline consists of easily erodible rocks; average coastal

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recession is 0.7m/year. Further south coast there is a 50 km sand bay-bar system with dunes and beaches, then a flysch zone with abrasion cliffs and a mounting coastline with gravel/pebble beaches.

Sites where shore-protecting constructions have functioned for the longest time are in bad condition. A longshore transport stream of deposits has been interrupted by a system of groins and breakwaters, which intercept practically all pebble and gravel material migration along the coast, so that beach restoration by natural ways is impossible. Artificial beaches under protection of beach-retaining structures are the optimal coastal protection method against coast erosion.

Climate

Russian part of the Black Sea coast is located in areas of the Mediterranean and subtropical climates. The climate of the region is greatly affected by the Caucasus Mountains (mountains protect from cold northern winds) and the sea (the sea make the air a few cools in summer and warm in the winter).

Northwest of the town of Tuapse height of the mountains does not exceed 1000 meters. Mountains are not a significant barrier to air flow. Southeast of Tuapse height of mountains are reaching 3000 meters or more. This has a significant impact on weather.

The section from Anapa to Tuapse is located in Mediterranean climate with hot, dry summers and mild, rainy winters. From Tuapse to Adler is subtropical humid climate. It drops significantly more rainfall and frosts happened rarely in winter.

Black Sea coast of Russia

Black Sea coast is the most popular resort region of the Russian Federation.

This is one of the few places on the sea coast, suitable for summer holidays on the territory of Russia. A large number of tourists from many regions of Russia come to the resorts of Krasnodar Region and Crimea every year.

The city and the beaches, which are located in the Krasnodar region and the Crimea peninsula are the most popular among Russian tourists. Russian Black Sea coast area in Krasnodar region is about 400 kilometers (straight-line distance of about 350 kilometers). The most popular resort towns of Russia are located in this area: Anapa, Gelendzhik, Tuapse, Sochi. Crimean biggest cities are Sevastopol, Simferopol, Kerch, Evpatoria, Feodosia.

The distance between some settlements on the coast (direct): Anapa - Gelendzhik 70 km, Gelendzhik - Tuapse 100 km, Tuapse - Sochi 76 km, Sochi - Adler 30 km.

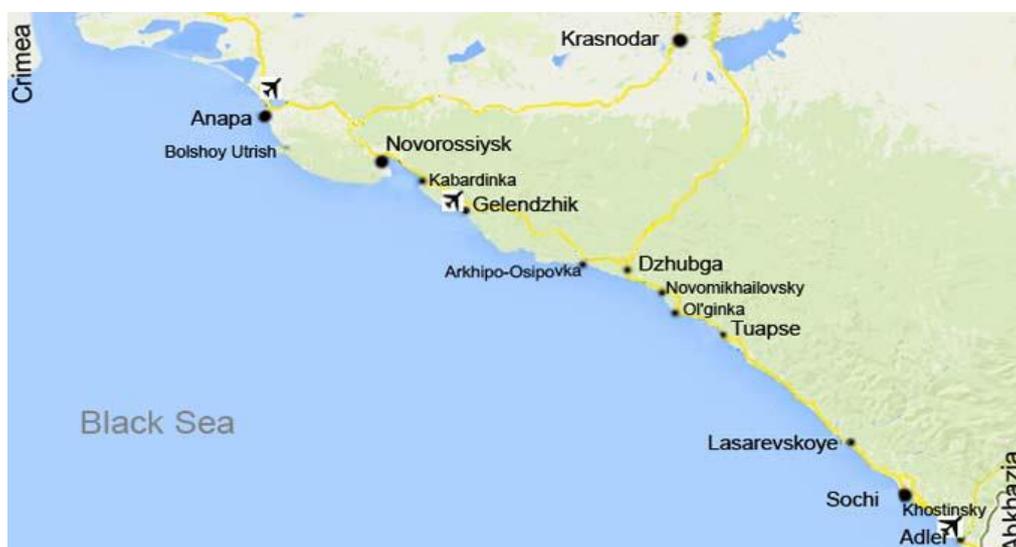


Fig.1 Russian Black Sea Coast

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Anapa

Anapa is located in the northwestern part of the Black Sea coast of Russia, near the Crimea and the Sea of Azov. Distance from Anapa to Moscow is about 1690 kilometers, 170 kilometers to Krasnodar, to Sochi to 360 kilometers. Black Sea coast in the region of Anapa is considered as one of the best family vacation destinations on the territory of Russia. Many of located here beaches are sandy and gravel-sand, have flat bottom and are well suited for families with children. Water in places well heated. The swimming season in fine weather can last from May to October.

Near Anapa (in sea lagoon on the Grand Utrish) is the only Russian Black Sea coast dolphinarium, which contains marine mammals and act in vivo (running in seawater on the open air). (Utrish Dolphinarium has branches in other cities, such as [St. Petersburg.](#))

Tourists in Anapa often commute by train, by car or by air. In Anapa are located a major airport and railway station. Rail trains to Anapa go during the tourist season (winter trains to Novorossiysk).

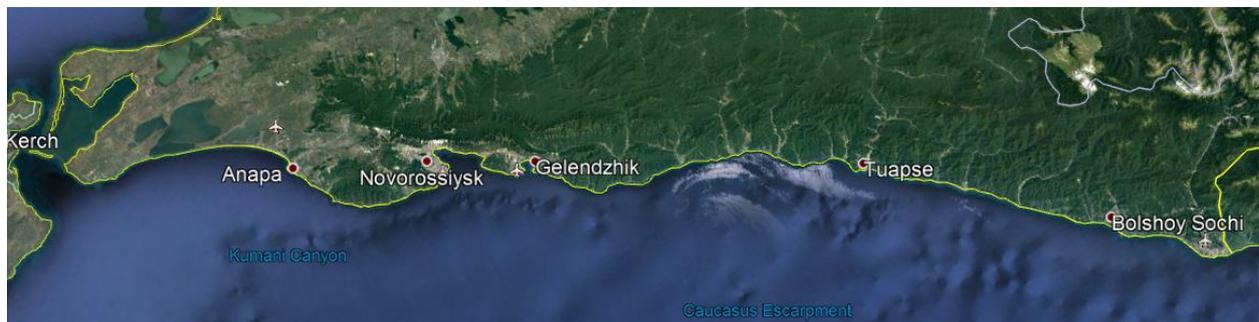


Fig.2 Russian Black Sea Coast

Gelendzhik

Gelendzhik is located on the Black Sea coast in “Krasnodarsky Kray” region of Russia. It is located about 70 kilometers southeast of the city of Anapa. This is one of the most popular summer resorts in Russia. Resident population of the city is about 61,000 people. The peak tourist season lasts from June to September. The sea temperature may be favorable for bathing in good weather from May to October. Most of the natural beaches covered with pebbles. In the center of Gelendzhik Bay has an artificial sandy beach about 1 kilometer long. There is an airport in Gelendzhik. The nearest railway station is located in the city of Novorossiysk.

Tuapse

Tuapse city is located on the coast of the Black Sea, at a distance approximately 80 kilometers north-west of Sochi. The city's population is about 63,000 people. There is a major seaport and railway station.

Novorossiysk

Novorossiysk city is located on the coast of the Black Sea, Tsemess Bay (Krasnodar region). The city's population is more than 251 thousand people. Novorossiysk is an important transport hub in the south of Russia. The city is a major port, railway station, site roads node (road M4 “Don”, Moscow - Rostov-on-Don - Novorossiysk).

Sochi

Sochi is the most popular and the largest resort city in Russia. Municipality of Sochi is also known as Greater Sochi. The coastline in the Greater Sochi has a length of over 100 kilometers. Municipality of Sochi city is divided into four districts: Central District (Sochi), Adler district, Lazarevsky district and Central district. Big Sochi resides more than 445,000 people. Among the well-known holiday destinations in the Greater Sochi can be called Dagomys, Lazarovsky, Adler. Beaches near the town of Sochi almost all pebble. In the mountains, near the village of Krasnaya Polyana, popular ski resorts are located. The best

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time of year to visit the city of Sochi for beach lovers is from June to October. Recently, the town became known worldwide as the venue for the Winter Olympic Games 2014. However, for the residents of Russia, it has always been an important and famous city (as a favorite place to go on vacation). Sochi is the largest resort city in Russia. Many residents of Russia wish to spend their vacation here. The warmest month of the year is August. The coldest months are January and February. Average monthly temperature in August in Sochi is 25-27°C. The average annual temperature of water in Sochi is 15,7°C. Most cold water is in February and March (8,6°C) and the warmest in August (24,1°C). In August, the water temperature can reach 29°C.

For more informations please visit our website <https://www.spiritbsb.online/>.

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