



Protection for the Black Sea Fishery from Multiple Stressors

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One of the world's largest and most severely deteriorated major marine ecosystems is the Black Sea. It is a semi-enclosed sea with a high degree of isolation, which has led to a significant decline in biodiversity and fishery resources. The Black Sea is currently facing multiple stressors, including overfishing, climate change, and pollution. This paper discusses the current state of the Black Sea fishery and the challenges it faces. It also presents a framework for the protection and sustainable management of the Black Sea fishery, taking into account the multiple stressors it is facing. The framework is based on a systems approach, which recognizes the interconnectedness of the different components of the fishery and the need for integrated management. The framework includes a range of measures, such as improved monitoring and assessment, sustainable fishing practices, and pollution control. The implementation of the framework will require the cooperation of all stakeholders, including governments, scientists, and the fishing industry. The Black Sea fishery is a valuable resource, and it is essential that we take action to protect it for future generations.

necessary purpose to notice here is that such pronounced decadal scale temperature variations when 1980 match with the intensification of eutrophication and workplace and huge population increase of the alien species *Mnemiopsis leidyi*. The temperature changes might introduce sturdy impacts on the sea scheme through direct changes in species physiological characteristics and indirectly by the changes within the flow, stratification and mixture characteristics [7].

Stressor 2: Fisheries are over shed: The fish resources were exploited primarily by the previous Soviet Union (Georgia + Russia + Ukraine) as their total landing declined from quite 200 ktons to but

characterized by the collapse of tiny water fish stocks thanks to their over-harvesting and coincidental impact of population outburst of the thick carnivorous *M. leidyi* at the top of 1980s. On the far side it's a selected limit, the nutrient flux starts supporting a lot of favourably the expansion of thick populations rather than its contender fish species [21]. Physiologically, a growth and replica advantage of *Mnemiopsis* relative to the native thick species *Aurelia*

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