



2015 Aquatic Sciences Meeting

Aquatic Sciences: Global And Regional Perspectives — North Meets South

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ABSTRACT (Abstract ID: 27160)

DISTRIBUTION OF CHRYSAORA HYSOSCELLA (LINNAEUS, 1767) IN THE MARMARA SEA

In recent years, the ecological role of jellyfish within coastal marine ecosystems with high production has become an increasing concern globally. This attention is largely the result of jellyfish blooms that may intrinsically be linked to over-fishing, eutrophication, climate change, and species invasions. So far many cases of jellyfish bloom events affecting negatively to economies or ecosystem have been reported worldwide. Similarly, *Chrysaora hysoscella* (Linnaeus, 1767) have tended to form increasingly blooms in coastal areas of the Marmara Sea in the 2000s, which have caused ecological and economic losses in the Marmara Sea, which has diminished the fishery harvest, hampered fishing activities by clogging and bursting trawl nets, and impacted tourism at beaches due to stings. Since then, social media began to pay much attention to the research on jellyfishes. Even as the distribution of this species in the Turkish Seas is mostly limited to the Mediterranean and the Aegean Sea coasts, it was recorded in the Marmara Sea for the first time in the year 2000 and later it spread to the Sea. The mean abundance of *C. hysoscella* was increased from 2001 to 2009, but then it was sharply decreased in 2010 and since then it was sporadically observed. Maximum abundance was found in eastern part of Izmit Bay in May 2009. Maximum length of the jellyfish was 35 cm that was found in June 2009 in Izmit Bay. As a result, it is important to monitor the abundance and distribution of this species in Marmara Sea which are considered to be a biological corridor or a transition zone between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea.

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DETAILS

Poster presentation

Session #:036

Date: 2/25/2015

Time: 18:30 - 20:00

Location: Poster/Exhibit Hall

Presentation is given by student: No

PosterID: 186



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