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ECOLOGICAL BULLETIN

Eco Seas



Marine pollution is a serious problem affecting our oceans and the living things that inhabit them. The effects of marine pollution are far-reaching, and they can have devastating consequences for both marine life and humans. Here are some of the effects of marine pollution on living things:

Harmful Effects on Marine Animals:

Marine pollution can have harmful effects on marine animals. For example, plastic waste in the ocean can cause entanglement, ingestion, and suffocation. Marine animals, including sea turtles, whales, and seabirds, can become entangled in fishing nets, plastic bags, and other debris, which can lead to injury or even death. Ingestion of plastic waste can also lead to blockages in an animal's digestive tract, which can cause malnutrition, starvation, and death.

Toxic Chemicals:

Chemicals such as pesticides and fertilizers used in agriculture, industrial waste, and sewage discharge can also be extremely harmful to marine life.

These toxic chemicals can accumulate in the tissues of marine animals and cause diseases, deformities, and even death.

Disruption of Ecosystems:

Marine pollution can disrupt entire ecosystems, affecting the food chain and the survival of many species. Pollution can decrease oxygen levels in the water, leading to the death of marine plants and animals. It can also lead to the growth of harmful algal blooms, which can release toxins into the water, killing marine life and affecting the health of humans who eat contaminated seafood.

Economic Impact:

Marine pollution can have a significant economic impact, affecting industries such as fishing, tourism, and recreation. The damage caused by pollution can lead to the loss of jobs and revenue, as well as increased costs for cleanup and remediation.

In conclusion, marine pollution is a significant threat to the health and survival of marine life. It is crucial to take steps to reduce pollution and protect our oceans and the living things that depend on them. This can include reducing the use of plastic, properly disposing of waste, and supporting conservation efforts to protect marine ecosystems.



Some animals under the risk of extinction due to marine pollution:

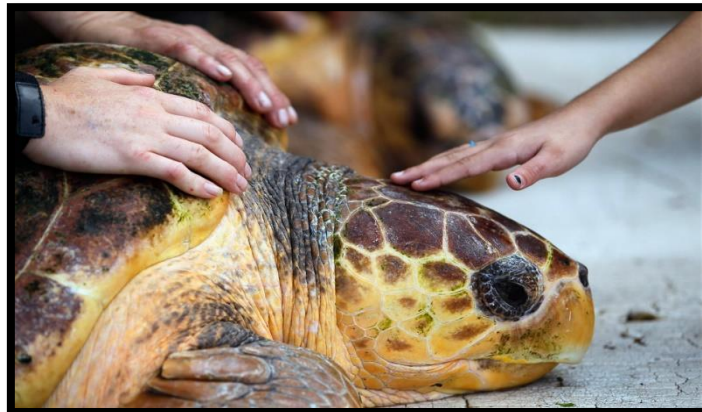


Porpoises are a group of fully aquatic marine mammals, all of which are classified under the family **Phocoenidae**, parvorder Odontoceti (toothed whales). Although similar in appearance to dolphins, they are more closely related to narwhals and belugas than to the true dolphins. They can be 1.4 metres to 2.3 metres in length and 54 kg to 220 kg in weight.

Porpoises are facing several problems such as hunting, fishing, and environmental hazards their The number of individuals taken each year due to hunting is in the thousands, although a quota of around 17,000 per year is in effect today. Harbour porpoises also suffer drowning by gillnetting, but on a less threatening scale due to their high population; their mortality rate per year increases a mere 5% due to fishing. Some boats produce waves that attract porpoises, while others may repel them. The problem with the waves that attract is that the animal may be injured or even killed by being hit by the vessel or its propeller.



And **caretta caretta**. I am writing about caretta caretta because they are very important for ecology of mediterranean region and they are endangered animals. First of all, Türkiye is the place where sea turtles lay the most eggs after Greece in Europe. Yumurtalık, Belek, Anamur and Dalyan beaches are among the most important sea turtle laying places in Türkiye. During the breeding season, they lay about 100 eggs in each burrow they dig. The breeding season is from May 1 to October 1. Due to predators, only one in a thousand can survive at night. Crabs, fish and humans are sea turtles' worst enemies. All kinds of noise, artificial lighting, and human activity scare the pups away, causing them to drift away from the water as they find their way in the moonlight.





Sea pollution has a significant impact on **shellfish** and **crabs**, which play an important role in the marine ecosystem. Sources of pollution include untreated sewage and waste water, oil spills, chemical pollution, and plastic waste. The pollutants can cause diseases, deformities, and death in these creatures, leading to a decline in their populations. To protect the survival of shellfish and crabs, there needs to be a concerted effort to reduce the amount of pollutants that enter our oceans through stricter regulations, waste management, and public education.



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