

Вода річки, що потрапляє на територію країни (створ м.Суми) вже по більшості компонентів мала показники якості вище за рибогосподарські нормативи (за вмістом мanganу, заліза, цинку, хрому, фенолах). Вниз за течією забруднення збільшуються, досягаючи найбільших значень в межах м.Гадяч. Тільки за концентрацією цинку найбільші показники були за півкілометра вище міста Суми. Далі за течією якість води покращується і в межах с.Запсілля має найкращі значення, але і вони являються вищими за ГДКрг.

## **THERMAL REGIME OF THE BLACK SEA SURFACE WATER ON THE BACKGROUND OF GLOBAL WARMING AT THE SOUTHWEST COAST OF GEORGIA**

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The territory of Adjara belongs to the sea type according to the annual air temperature. Average annual temperature on the sea coast in Adjara is  $14^{\circ}$  -  $15^{\circ}$ . The thermal influence of the Black Sea has been observed especially during the winter months. The coastal region of Adjara is characterized by warm winter. January is the coldest month of Winter and the temperature ranges between  $4.5^{\circ}$ - $7.1^{\circ}$ . In the coastline of Adjara Region Summer is moderately hot, due to the prevailing local winds "sea breezes" that significantly slows down the air temperature. August is the warmest month of Summer and the average temperature of air is  $21.1^{\circ}$  -  $23.2^{\circ}$ . The thermal regime of the Black Sea is mainly due to the physicalgeographic features of the region, including the latitude, the natural zone, the character of the surface and the atmospheric circulation. The cyclone series of the Atlantic Ocean, which are permanently moving from west to east have a great influence on the thermal regime of the Black Sea surface water. Also, the Black Sea is located in relatively low longitudes, and it receives heat from the sun through direct radiation, which is approximately  $2000 \cdot 1012$  kcal. Different air masses are observed throughout the sea, especially in the cold season of the year. On the Black Sea coast, during the invasion of Siberian anticyclone, the sea surface forms the east and north-east strong winds that cause cold and dry weather. Frequent changes of cyclones and anticyclones leads to a large difference in temperature, resulting in a temperature fluctuation of sea water. At this time the temperature of the eastern part of the sea is higher than in the west.