



ERENKÖY IŞIK FEN LİSESİ



Education and Culture
Lifelong learning programme
COMENIUS

2014-2015 Comenius Biodiversity of Rivers





GOKSU RIVER

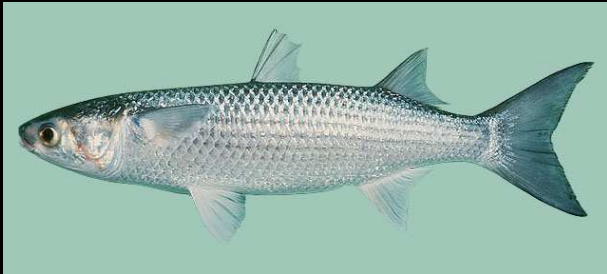
Istanbul



Fish Diversity of Göksu River



Liza aurata



Mugil cephalus



Rhodeus amarus



Gambusia holbrooki



Cobitis vardarensis



Squalius cephalus-



Gobio gobio



Petroleuciscus borysthenticus











FAUNA

Liza aurata



- It has hydrodynamic, very elegant elongated, more or less cylindrical body, with strong tail-fin.
- Habitat: lagoons and estuaries, but rarely moves into freshwater.
- Food: small benthic organisms, detritus.
- Reproduction: July-November



Mugil cephalus



- ❧ *Mugil cephalus* are found in highly salty to fresh waters that are warm or temperate from 8 to 24 C.
- ❧ **Biogeographic Region** → Indian Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Mediterranean Sea
- ❧ **Physical Description** → The maximum length of striped mullet is 120 cm, with a maximum weight of 8 kg.
- ❧ **Foods**-insects -aquatic crustaceans -zooplankton algae
- ❧ **Reproduction**: November and December

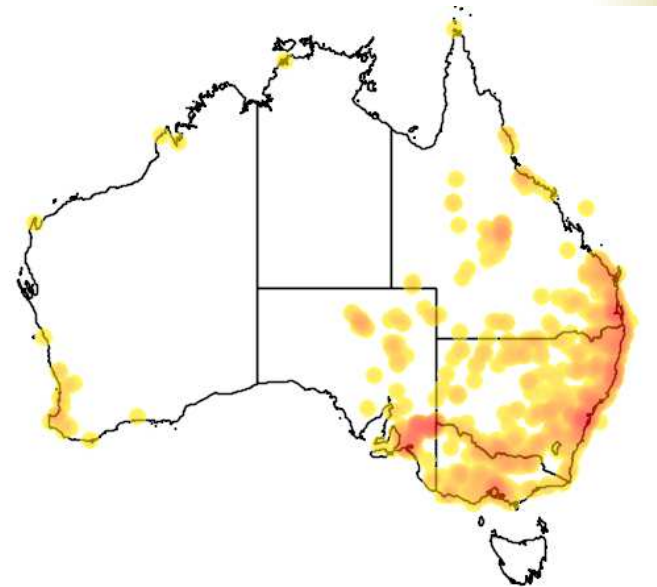
Gambusia holbrooki



It is green to brown on the above, grey with a bluish sheen on the sides and silvery-white on the belly.



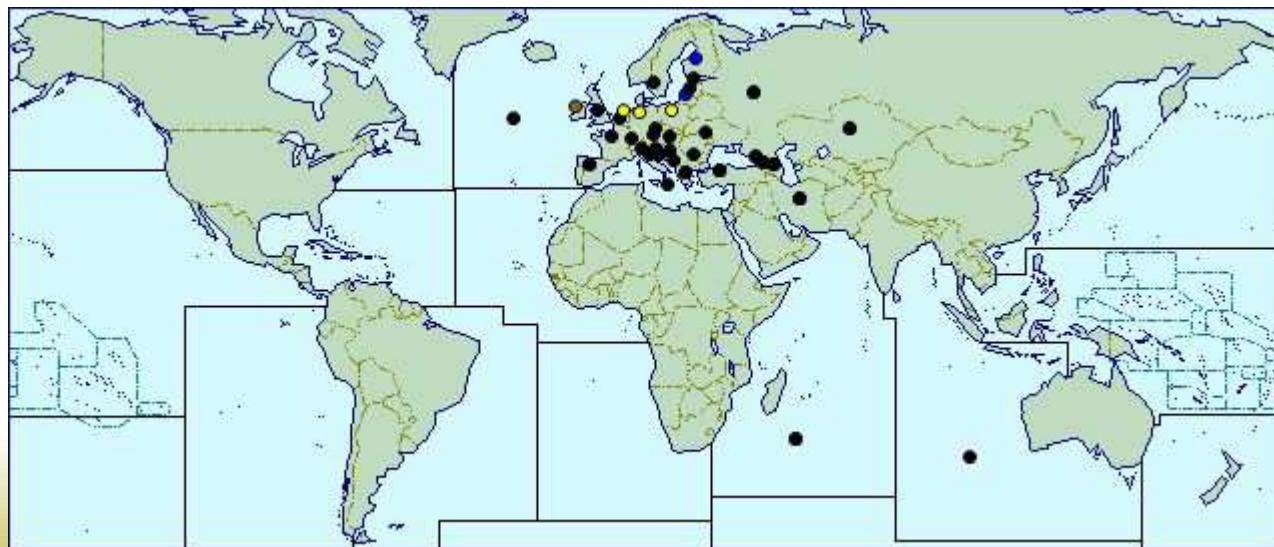
Feeding: Its wide range of food items include ants, flies, aquatic bugs and beetles.



Squalius cephalus



- ❧ *S. cephalus* is a freshwater fish species that inhabits slow and moderate water flows from a wide range of European waters.
- ❧ **Feeding:** Plants, benthic algae, weeds.
- ❧ **Reproduction:** May-August,



Gobio gobio



- ❧ It has a long body and grows to some 9 to 13 cm long.
- ❧ **Range Description:** Atlantic Ocean, North and Baltic Sea basins, from Loire drainage eastward, eastern Great Britain...
- ❧ **Feeding** on worms, aquatic insects and larvae.
- ❧ **Reproduction:** April-August



Cobitis vardarensis



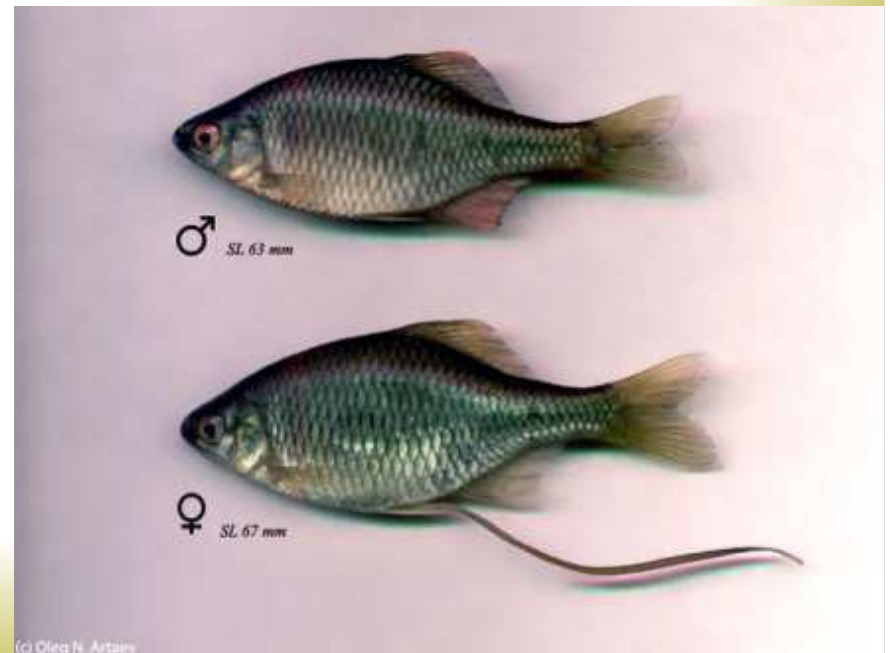
- ☞ **Size:** *Cobitis vardarensis* can reach the maximum length of about 11 centimeters as an unsexed male.
- ☞ **Distribution:** Europe: Aegean Sea basin from Pinios to Greece and Macedonia. Asia: Turkey.



Rhodeus amarus



- ❧ ***Rhodeus amarus***, are short-lived species, generally surviving only about five years. Their maximum size is 11 cm.
- ❧ **Feeds:** Mainly on plants and on worms and insect larvae.
- ❧ **Distribution:** Central and eastern Europe and northern Asia Minor.
- ❧ **Reproduction:** April-August



Petroleuciscus borysthenicus



- ❧ It's found in Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine.
- ❧ **Common length** : 18.0 cm
- ❧ **Max. reported age**: 8 years
- ❧ **Feeds**: Mainly on insects and their larvae, also plankton, and algae.
- ❧ **Reproduction**: April-June at 12-28°C





Mytilus galloprovincialis



Appearance: Grows up to 140 mm in length. It is a smooth-shelled mussel

Distribution: *Mytilus galloprovincialis* is mainly cultured in coastal waters from Galicia (NW Spain) to the northern shores of the Mediterranean Sea.

Reproduction: It reproduces with eggs.

Feeding: they feed on plankton and other microscopic sea creatures which are free-floating in seawater



Abra alba



Description : Shell thin and brittle. Up to 25 mm long. White and glossy. Inner surfaces white.

Distribution: It found on the coasts of north-west Europe and the Mediterranean Sea at depths down to 200 m. It is common around the British Isles and in the North Sea.

Habitat: It prefers fine, salty sand, but is also found in mud or gravel.

Reproduction: With eggs.

Feeding: they feed on plankton and other microscopic sea creatures



Ampelisca diadema



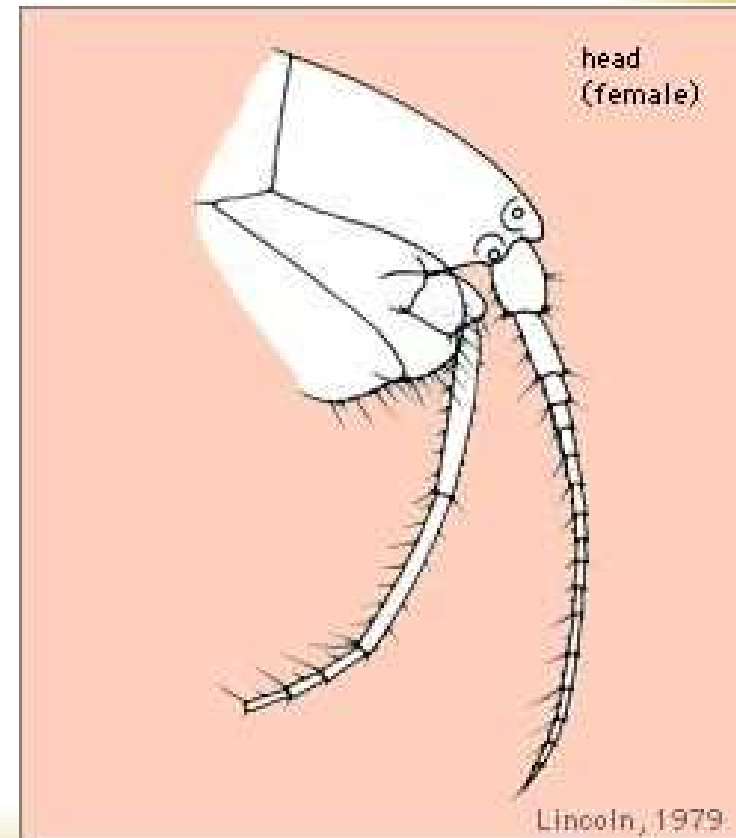
Description: Up to 10 mm. Whitish, yellow-brown laterally with red markings

Habitat: Depth range from 10 to 200 metres, usually on sandy or muddy sediments.

Distribution: North-East Atlantic, from west Norway to North Africa; Mediterranean, Adriatic, Black Sea.

Feeding Types: Detritus feeder, Suspension feeder

Reproduction: With larvae and eggs.



Caprella equilibra



Description: Body smooth except for a spine . Length of largest male 22 mm, largest female 12 mm.

Feeding : Sea grass, red and green algae, sponges, hydroids, alcyonarians, bryozoans and colonial ascidians.

Habitat: Ranges in depth from the surface to 3000 m.

Distribution: Sweden and Norway to the Mediterranean Sea including the British Islands; Black Sea etc.



Heteromastus filiformis



Description: Anterior body red; posterior body yellowish or reddish-green.

Habitat: Lives in branching burrows, supported by mucus.

Distribution: Arctic, North Pacific, North Atlantic up to Mediterranean and Black Sea, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand.

Food: Sand containing bacteria.

Reproduction: With Parthenogenesis.



Modiolula phaseolina

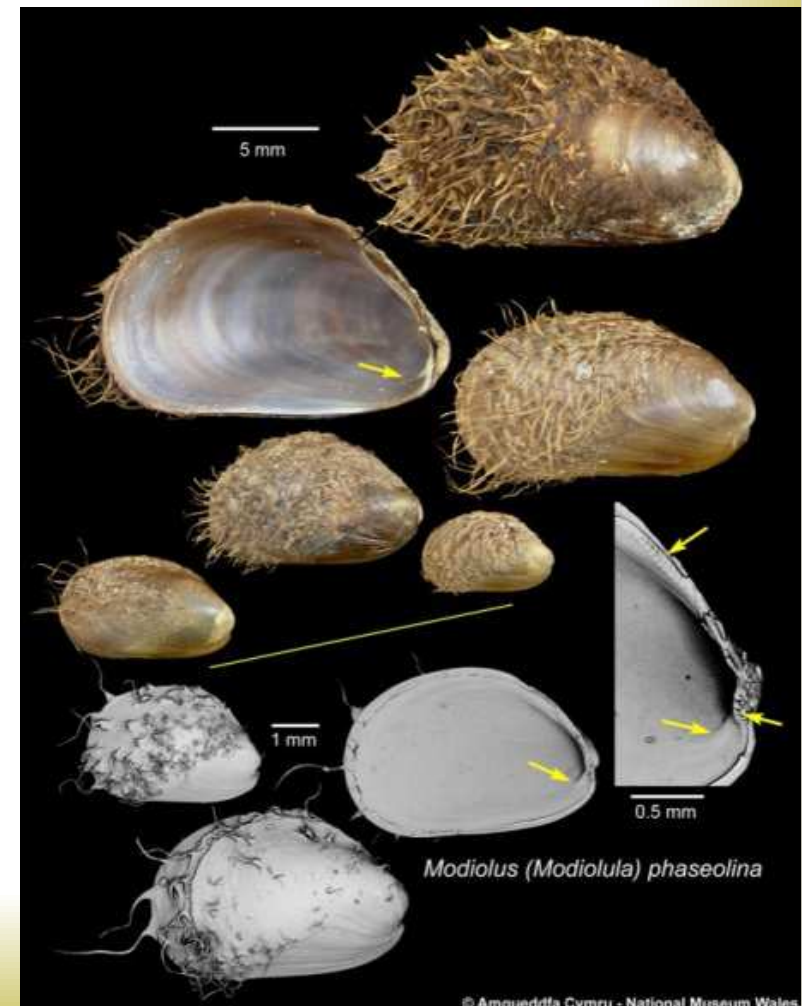


Description: Up to 20 mm long. Shell light yellow to light purple, light-brown, or yellow-brown. Inside of shell bluish white to light purple.

Distribution: Northern Norway to the Mediterranean and north-west Africa. Absent in the southern North Sea.

Feeding type: Suspension feeder

Reproduction: With eggs.



Neanthes succinea



- ❧ They are carried with **ship ballast water**.
- ❧ It reproduces with Parthenogenesis.





FLORA

Malva sylvestris



- ❧ Kingdom: Plantae
- ❧ Divison/ Phylum: Angiosperms
- ❧ Class: Eudicots
- ❧ Order: Malvales
- ❧ Family: Malvaceae
- ❧ Subfamily: Malvoideae
- ❧ Genus: Malva
- ❧ Species: M. sylvestris



Ficus carica



- ❧ Kingdom: Plantae
- ❧ Divison/ Phylum: Angiosperms
- ❧ Class: Eudicots
- ❧ Order: Rosales
- ❧ Family: Moraceae
- ❧ Genus: Ficus
- ❧ Subgenus: Ficus
- ❧ Species: *F. carica*



Laurus Nobilis



- Kingdom: Plantae
- Divison/ Phylum: Angiosperms
- Class: Magnoliids
- Order: Laurales
- Family: Lauraceae
- Genus: Laurus
- Species: L. nobilis



Quercus petraea & *Quercus robur*

- Kingdom: Plantae
- Divison/ Phylum: Angiosperms
- Class: Eudicots
- Order: Fagales
- Family: Fagaceae
- Genus: *Quercus*
- Section: *Quercus*
- Species: *Q. Petraea* / *Q. robur*



Carex pendula



- Kingdom: Plantae
- Divison/Phylum: Angiosperms
- Class: Monocots
- Order: Poales
- Family: Cyperaceae
- Genus: Carex
- Species: *C. pendula*



Stuckenia pectinata



- Kingdom: Plantae
- Divison/ Phylum: Angiosperms
- Class: Monocots
- Order: Alismatales
- Family: Potamogetonaceae
- Genus: *Stuckenia*
- Species: *S. pectinata*



Cladium mariscus



- Kingdom: Plantae
- Divison/ Phylum: Angiosperms
- Class: Monocots
- Order: Poales
- Family: Cyperaceae
- Genus: Cladium
- Species: *C. mariscus*



Celtis australis



- Kingdom: Plantae
- Division/Phylum: Angiosperms
- Class : Eudicots
- Order: Rosales
- Family: Cannabaceae
- Genus: Celtis
- Species: C. australis



Cupressus sempervirens

- Kingdom: Plantae
- Division: Pinophyta
- Class: Pinopsida
- Order: Pinales
- Family: Cupressaceae
- Genus: Cupressus
- Species: *C. sempervirens*



Arundo donax



- Kingdom: Plantae
- Division /Phylum: Angiosperms
- Class: Monocots
- Order: Poales
- Family: Poaceae
- Subfamily: Arundinoideae
- Tribe: Arundineae
- Genus: Arundo
- Species: *A. donax*



Resources



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