Russia

A summarized description of the Russian stations in the Black Sea is given below, and a more detailed description is presented in Annex IVn.

Russia is forwarding mean monthly and annual sea level for its GLOSS stations, and one is located in the Black Sea at Tuapse, transmitting in NRT mode. Presently there are five sea level stations in operation on the Russian seashore of the Black Sea: Tuapse (1917-2000), Anapa (1917– 2000), Gelendjik (1921–2000), Novorossisk (1923–2000) and Sochi (1916- 2000). Data for the period of 1977-1996 have been collected in digital form in ARRIHI-WDC (Obninsk). The Black Sea level network of the former USSR included the 36 sites. Duration of the observation series exceeds 50 years at the most part of the sea level sites, and exceeds 100 years at several sites of the former USSR (for example Odessa, Ochakov, Sevastopol, Batumi, Poti).

All sea level sites heights are determined relatively to major and auxiliary geodetic marks attached to a unified national geodetic reference system. At the majority of stations in Russia the sea level measurements accuracy meets GLOSS requirements. Unfortunately, the accuracy of regular routine observations is a little worse, and there are considerable shifts in the registration of the times of observations.

Some information on vertical plate tectonics in the Black Sea is found in literature. Mean velocity of the vertical movements of the Earth core does not exceed 1mm/year for the most part of the seashore sites.

For the majority of both Russian and the former USSR sites good correlation of annual oscillation with river flow exists.

At Tuapse a tendency of sea level rise was determined from the data gathered, while the opposite was obtained for Gelendjik, indicating that the latter data should be rechecked.

Extracted from the Medgloss workshop meeting 15-17 May 2000 (IOC Report No. 176)