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Bibliography; 3: Eutrophication of the Marine Environment; 3.1. Manifestations of marine eutrophication; 3.1.1. Macroalgal proliferations and anoxic "malaigue"
3.1.1.1. "Green" and "brown" tides3.1.1.1.1. Species and their general characteristics; 3.1.1.1.2. Conditions of outbreak; 3.1.1.1.3. Consequences for man and ecosystems; 3.1.1.2. Malaigues; 3.1.2. Phytoplanktonic proliferations and hypoxia; 3.1.2.1. In France; 3.1.2.2. Worldwide; 3.1.3. Toxic phytoplanktonic proliferations; 3.1.3.1. Pseudo-nitzschia; 3.1.3.2. Alexandrium; 3.1.3.3. Dinophysis; 3.1.4. Definition of marine eutrophication; 3.2. Mechanisms of marine eutrophication; 3.2.1. Hydrodynamic confinement; 3.2.2. Nutrient enrichment
3.2.2.1. Similarities and differences between nitrogen and phosphorus cycles3.2.2.2. Terrigenous and atmospheric supplies of nitrogen and coastal nitrogen reserves; 3.2.2.3. Terrigenous phosphorus supplies and coastal phosphorus reserves; 3.2.2.4. Limiting factors in primary marine production; differences with freshwater environments; 3.3. Regulatory monitoring of marine eutrophication and restoration efforts in eutrophicated zones; 3.3.1. International assessment charts; 3.3.1.1. European norms (WFD-MSFD, OSPAR, HELCOM); 3.3.1.2. American norms; 3.3.1.3. Moving toward good ecological status
3.3.2. Eutrophication indicators and their threshold values

Sommario/riassunto

This book presents a systemic view of the diversity of pressures and impacts produced by climate change and human actions. Erosion of biodiversity by changing ocean chemistry, the intensification of global change raises the problem of the adaptation of living resources. Land uses induce ecological imbalances leading to asphyxiation true coastal ecosystems. More than a billion tons of solid waste must be assimilated by the marine environment and food webs. Radioactive discharges emitted into the atmosphere or into the aquatic environment, raise the question of their future. Sea and Ocean ser