## Ecological problems in the Chorokhi river basin and its impact on the Black Sea coast.

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## annotation

Georgia is a maritime country and it is important to have a good understanding of the dynamic processes in the eastern coastal belt. In particular, the accumulation belt of the Adriatic coast is almost entirely formed by the alluvial deposits of the Chorokhi River. The fact that a complete blockade of the river Chorokhi Natani will inevitably lead to negative consequences is something that needs to be avoided in the future, and we need to be able to create a concept of integrated coastal management and sustainable development in general. The coastline, especially the Kakhabri plain, is formed by the interaction of the solid Natani of the Chorokhi River and the sea waves.

Some of the alluvial material excavated in the seabed accumulated on site, some was lost in the underwater canyon, and the remainder was transported by waves northward and reached the Natani River. The Chorokhi River is regulated by dams and reservoirs built in Turkey from 2010 to 2012. Added to this (within Georgia-26 km) is the extraction of solid material from the river and the Shuakhevi reservoir, which is located on the Georgian side. The construction of these dams almost completely eliminates the carrying of the Chorokhi River and its tributaries (Agra and Machaela) to the Natan Sea, which ultimately affects the coast of Batumi.

At Batumi Bay on January 14, 1999, a beach approximately 200 meters long and 60 meters wide between Dez and the Yacht Club washed ashore and was lost in the canyon. That's why you can't build heavy buildings on sand. It is imperative that the local government take all measures to prevent this threat and with the help of coastal protection specialists, prevent this problem.