OMICS International
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J Marine Sci Res Dev 2015, 5:2
http://dx.doi.org/10.4172/2155-9910.S1.011

3rd International Conference on
Oceanography
June 22-24, 2015 Philadelphia, USA

Tenacibaculosis in Picasso triggerfish *(Rhinecanthus assasi)* and black damselfish *(Neoglyphieodon meles)* of Red Sea at Hurghada, Egypt

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This study reported the first isolation and identification of *Tenacibaculum maritimum (T. maritimum)* in Egypt from Picasso triggerfish *(Rhinecanthus assasi)* and Black damselfish *(Neoglyphieodon meles)* in the indoor aquarium of National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries (NIOF) in Hurghada. The disease onset started after exposing the fish to catching and indoor rearing stress, the diseased fish manifested off food, lethargic and had external body lesions in the form hemorrhagic ulcers, ulcerated mouth and fin rot, in addition to 55 and 65% mortalities rate among the two fish species respectively. The pathogen was recovered from the body surface lesions and internal organs of the examined fish. Eleven isolates were isolated and identified as *T. maritimum* on the basis of morphological and cultural characters, API20E system tests and conventional biochemical tests. It is pathogenic strain caused clinical signs such as lethargic, off food and body surface lesions as white areas with hemorrhagic ulcers on all experimentally infected fish and 60% mortality. The experimentally infected fish could be treated by repetitive enrofloxacin at rate 30 ppm immersion bath for 1 h during three consecutive days.

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Water intrusions from the Mediterranean and Caspian Seas into the Black Sea for the last 780 kys: Evidences from outcrops and bottom sediments of the Black Sea

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The study of water intrusions into the Black Sea (BS) from the Mediterranean Sea (MS) and Caspian Sea (CS) based on paleontological records was initiated by N.I. Andrusov at the end of the 19th century and was continued by a great number of scientists including authors of present paper. Lately, some researchers proposed their view of the MS and CS water intrusions into the BS using oxygen isotope (δ18O) signatures in stacked speleothems from Sofular Cave in northern Turkey. This paper provides a comparison between the number and intensity of water intrusions from the MS and CS into the BS since the Brunhes–Matuyama reversal (780 kys) based on paleontological and lithological records from coastal outcrops and bottom sediments of the BS with those revealed on δ18O signatures in stacked speleothems in Sofular Cave. Studied material includes 112 costal outcrops (including stratotypes) from elevated terraces of the Kerch-Taman Peninsula and Caucasus (BS region) as well as several thousand boreholes and gravity/vibracores recovered in the BS, CS and Eastern Mediterranean. According to our data, the connections between the BS and MS and the BS and CS existed nine and four times, respectively. It contradicts to the data obtained on stacked speleothems from Sofular Cave, which show that connection between the BS and MS existed atleast 12 times, and at least seven times between the BS and CS during last 670 kys.

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