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The Adriatic Sea Encyclopedia

With 300 Figures

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The Adriatic Sea Encyclopedia

The book is dedicated to the Adriatic Sea, which is part of the Mediterranean. The encyclopedia contains about 700 entries on the hydrographic and geographic objects, hydrological features of the sea, biological resources, as well as administrative-territorial units of the Adriatic countries. The most significant natural objects like islands, peninsulas, bays, rivers, and mountains and their geographical peculiarities are briefly described. The economy, culture and history, cities, ports, international agreements, research institutions, and activities of outstanding scientists, researchers, and travelers are also presented in the publication. The chronology of the main historical events that have become significant landmarks in the history of discovery and exploration of the Adriatic Sea from the 625 BC to the present day is given.

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Preface

The Adriatic Sea Encyclopedia is the first book in a series of books dedicated to the Mediterranean seas. It continues the series of encyclopedias describing the seas of Russia entitled *Encyclopedia of the Russian Seas*, which was begun in 2004 with *The Caspian Sea Encyclopedia*¹ published in Russian edition by the publishing house *International Relations* (Moscow, Russia). Since 2010, all the books in this series began to be published in English by *Springer Publishing House* (Germany)². In 2016, *Springer Reference* established a new book series entitled *Encyclopedia of Seas* where encyclopedias of the seas are now published (<http://www.springer.com/series/14357>).

For centuries, the Adriatic Sea has been a sea of blessed living. Being a large bay of the Mediterranean Sea, it has been the cradle of European civilization, seamanship, maritime culture, and commerce since ancient times. Until 1991, due to its location between the eastern coast of the Apennine Peninsula and the western coast of the Balkan Peninsula, it washed the shores of three European states – Italy, Yugoslavia, and Albania – and then six – Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Albania with a common population of over 75 million people. Fleet played a great role in the historical development of these nations. It was an important factor that significantly influenced their prosperity. The people of the Adriatic were not only excellent sailors but also skillful and brave warriors.

¹Earlier the publishing house “International Relations” (Moscow) published the following books: Zonn I.S. “The Caspian Encyclopedia” (2004); Grinevetskiy S.R., Zonn I.S., Zhiltsov S.S. “The Black Sea Encyclopedia” (2006); Zonn I.S., Glantz M.G. “The Aral Sea Encyclopedia” (2008); Zonn I.S., Kostianoy A.G. “The Japan Sea. Encyclopedia” (2009); Zonn I.S., Kostianoy A.G. “The Okhotsk Sea Encyclopedia” (2009); Zonn I.S., Kostianoy A.G. “The Barents Sea Encyclopedia” (2011); Zonn I.S., Kostianoy A.G., Kumantsov M.I. “The Bering Sea Encyclopedia” (2012); Zonn I.S., Kostianoy A.G., Kumantsov M.I. “The Chukchi Sea Encyclopedia” (2013); Zonn I.S., Kostianoy A.G. “The Kara Sea Encyclopedia” (2013); Zonn I.S., Kostianoy A.G. “The Laptev Sea Encyclopedia” (2014); Zonn I.S., Kostianoy A.G., Semenov A.V. “The White Sea Encyclopedia” (2014); Zonn I.S., Kostianoy A.G., Semenov A.V. “The East-Siberian Sea Encyclopedia” (2014).

²Zonn I.S., Glantz M., Kostianoy A.G., Kosarev A.N. “The Aral Sea Encyclopedia” (2009); Zonn I.S., Kostianoy A.G., Kosarev A.N., Glantz M. “The Caspian Sea Encyclopedia” (2010); Grinevetskiy S.R., Zonn I.S., Zhiltsov S.S., Kostianoy A.G., Kosarev A.N. “The Black Sea Encyclopedia” (2015); Zonn I.S., Kostianoy A.G., Semenov A.V. The Eastern Arctic Seas Encyclopedia (2016); Zonn I.S., Kostianoy A.G., Semenov A.V. The Western Arctic Seas Encyclopedia (2017).

The creation of *The Adriatic Sea Encyclopedia* is due to the growing popularity of the coast of this magnificent and clean sea, with numerous picturesque islands, gulfs, and bays, its magnificent beaches, the extraordinary beauty of the mountains, historical monuments, entertainment, sports, tourist, and cultural centers. If you once visit the Adriatic coast, you will fall in love with it. And this love remains forever.

The Adriatic Sea is marked by many landmarks of historical events of different eras. There are traces and testimonies of different civilizations and cultures: antiquity, medieval, and Renaissance. In the prehistoric times of the Neolite, our European ancestors came here. Here the ancient Greeks traded, the Romans waged wars with the Illyrians and built their villas, the Byzantines created the first Christian basilicas, the Venetians fought with varying success with the Slavic kings in the early Middle Ages, and they all united against the Ottomans in the years of the Turkish expansion in the Balkans. Here the pirates of the Adriatic hid themselves, and whole dynasties and schools of sailors, painters, and jewelers grew up. After the Venetians and Serbian kings, the Austrians built their fortresses here, and during the period of resistance to Napoleon, the Russian flag waved over the cities of the Montenegrin bays.

Despite its beauty and “kindness,” the Adriatic Sea sometimes shows its temper, and then a catastrophe occurs, as it was in November 1966 in Venice, when, as a result of the upsurge, the water level in the city rose 2 m higher than usual. The call “Save Venice!” was heard all over the world, which came to its aid.

The popularity of the Adriatic Sea and its coast is growing every year, as evidenced by the intensive development of land and sea tourism; the creation of tourist infrastructure, super-modern yachts, boats, catamarans, ferries, and sightseeing ships; and the introduction of the most modern forms of recreation – diving, rafting, windsurfing, and underwater fishing. A lot of tourists are attracted by the “Pearl of the Adriatic” – Venice (Italy), the palace of the Roman emperor Diocletian in Split (Croatia), a well-preserved Roman amphitheater of the first century AD in Pula (Croatia), the smallest city in the world (total population – 30) Hum (Croatia), listed in the Guinness Book of Records, the fortress City of Dubrovnik (Croatia), the island-hotel Sveti-Stefan (Montenegro), and many others.

The encyclopedia contains about 700 concepts and terms covering the description of the Adriatic Sea and its coasts. It gives a characteristic of geographical objects: rivers, lakes, straits, and gulfs. It contains information about cities, seaports, transport communications, basic aquatic biological species, sanctuaries, national and international programs for the sea studies, scientific institutes, historical monuments, and activities of outstanding travelers and navigators, researchers, and scientists. The encyclopedia includes a chronology of the main historical events related to the Adriatic Sea, starting from 625 BC.

This encyclopedia in a relatively small, generally available edition is intended to satisfy the need of many readers to understand the history and geography of the Adriatic. Anticipating possible comments on the text, we want to draw the reader's attention to the fact that this encyclopedia is the author's approach, primarily to the selection of natural-historical facts that, in our opinion, give an idea of the past and present of the Adriatic Sea and its adjacent territories. Therefore, we are responsible for any inaccuracies and interpretations that may occur. The difficulty of selecting and writing entries was, on the one hand, the abundance of historical and tourist information and, on the other, that this information is presented in various languages.

Naturally, the information presented on the encyclopedia pages is not exhaustive. For us, this is an invitation to scientists and specialists to devote themselves to the study of the Adriatic Sea Basin, the systematization of accumulated knowledge in various areas of sea life and international cooperation.

Many people, directly or indirectly were involved in the work on the encyclopedia of the Adriatic Sea. Some of them are listed in the references. The use of these materials unwittingly made them our coauthors.

We would like to express our gratitude specially to Elena V. Kostianaia (Scientific-Coordination Oceanological Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences at the P.P. Shirshov Institute of Oceanology of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow) for a considerable time, which she generously spent on searching and selecting materials and illustrations related to various entries of the encyclopedia, as well as to Dr. Sergey M. Shapovalov, Head of the Scientific-Coordination Oceanological Center, for supporting our work in creating such encyclopedias.

An invaluable assistance in preparing the encyclopedia for publication was provided by Larisa A. Abakumova, whose benevolence and interest allowed us to complete this work.

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Moscow, Kotor
1 October 2020

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ITALY

Capital – Rome
 Area – 301,340 km²
 Population – 60.4 million people (2018)
 Natural resources – various ores, marble, granite, tuff.
 Unified on March 17, 1861.
 A member of the United Nations since 1955.

SLOVENIA

Capital – Ljubljana
 Area – 20,273 km²
 Population – 2,1 million people (2019)
 Natural resources – lead and zinc, uranium, and mercury ores.
 Declared on June 25, 1991
 A member of the United Nations since 1992.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Capital – Sarajevo
 Area – 51,129 km²
 Population – 3,3 million people (2019)
 Natural resources – coal, iron ore, mineral salt.
 Declared on April 6, 1992
 A member of the United Nations since 1992.



Map of the Adriatic Sea
 Created by Norman Einstein, May 20, 2005
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adriatic_Sea#/media/File:Adriatic_Sea_map.png

CROATIA

Capital – Zagreb
 Area 56,594 km²
 Population – 4,1 million people (2019)
 Natural resources – oil, gas, coal, bauxite
 Declared on June 25 1991.
 A member of the United Nations since 1992.

MONTENEGRO

Capital – Podgorica
 Area - 13,812 km²
 Population – 631 thousand people (2020)
 Natural resources – bauxite, iron ore, coal.
 Declared on June 3, 2006.
 A member of the United Nations since 2006.

ALBANIA

Capital – Tirana
 Area – 28,748 km²
 Population – 2,9 million people (2017)
 Natural resources – oil, gas, lignite, various ores
 Declared on November 28, 1912
 A member of the United Nations since 1955.

Basic Abbreviations and Acronyms Used in the Adriatic Sea Encyclopedia

AD	Anno Domini
ASL	Absolute sea level
AS UkrSSR	Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR
AS USSR	Academy of Sciences of the USSR
BC	Before Christ
Bln	Billion
Cent.	Century
Cm	Centimeter
COE	Council of Europe
EC	European Commission
Et al.	And others
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization (United Nations)
Glf.	Gulf
Hg.	Mercury column
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
Is.	Island
Isl (s)	Islands
Kg	Kilogram
Km	Kilometer
Lat.	Latitude
Long.	Longitude
Max	Maximum, maximal
Mln	Million
Mm	Millimeter
MSP	Marine spatial planning
NM	Nautical mile
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
Navy	Naval Forces
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
Pen.	Peninsula
PR	Petroleum refinery
R/V	Research vessel
RAS	Russian Academy of Sciences

SL	Sea level
SFRY	Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
T	Ton
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USSR	The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
WTO	World Trade Organization
Yrs.	Years