THE COASTAL LAGOON OF FUSARO (NAPLES, ITALY). SOME. ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS AND FISHERY PRODUCTION

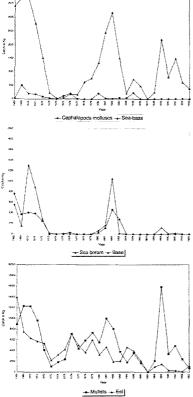
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Fusaro Lake, the ancient "Palus Acherusia" is a brackish lagoon located on the Tyrrhenian shore (20 km North of Naples). It was formed, most probably, following a secondary volcanic phenomenon belonging to the sulfitanci type, which brought to a geological structure of a circular form, originally bigger than the present one, reduced to the present trapezoidal form by a great dune that now separates the lake from the sea and that surely can be considered of marine origin (LECCESE and SPEZIALE, 1967). The surface of this lake is about 969.120 m² (LECCESE and SPEZIALE, 1967). The surface of this lake is about 969.120 m² (LECCESE and SPEZIALE, 1967). The surface of this lake is about 969.120 m² (LECCESE and SPEZIALE, 1967). The surface of the coastal brackish lagoon (CARRADA, 1973). The maximum, minimum and mean depths are respectively 6 m, 1.10 m and 30.656 m. The extreme temperatures can reach 28-30° C at the maximum and values of a few degrees at the minimum, however the annual mean is 20-21° C (LECCESE and SPEZIALE, 1967). As to salimity it can be evidenced that extreme values have been reported (32.3% -41.5%) but the average maximum and minimum salimities are 35.5% and 37.9% (MAGAZZU' and PANELLA, 1969). In the spring-summer period the voyen there is a considerable evidence of high winter and spring concentrations (CARRADA, 1973). However, although values are high in the bottom areas rich of phytobenthos, in the deepest waters concentrations below the level of saturation are observed for the greater part of the year (MAGAZZU' and PANELLA, 1969). In the spring-summer period the formation of a partially or totally deoxygenated thicker zone at the lake bottom could be observed (MAGAZZU' and PANELLA, 1969). In the spring-summer period the formation of a partially or totally deoxygenated thicker zone at the lake bottom could be observed (MAGAZZU' and PANELLA, 1969). The springer persone of the prostruction o



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productive Tyrrhenian lagoons in terms of fishing industry.

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