Geography, geology, geomorphology, sedimentology:

## The Expected Changes Of The Morphology Of The Albanian Coastal Area

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Albanian coastal area in the Mediterranean Sea is about 380 km long from which 284 km are in the Adriatic and the remain of it 96 km are in the Jonian Sea. These area represents the eastern side of the Otranto Strait. Having a particular tallaseographical regime, the strait has an important impact in the Hydrogeomorfological process development in the Albanian Coastal area. River mouths and deltas, lagoons system, abandoned river beds, inlands, march labyrinths, sandy beaches, dunes covered with vegetation, dense forests represent Albanian littoral with enormous international importance for its biodiversity and natural productivity. This area is considered one of the most complicated natural areas of Mediterranean Sea. The dynamics of the change of the Coastline in the river mouth areas is also determined by the variation of the impact of the water and suspended low discharge of these rivers in Adriatic Sea. Natural particularities of the Sea Coast are mainly determined by variations of the continental rivers water discharge in the Sea, suspended discharge, wave refraction, trajectory of the main marine currents in the coastal area, etc.