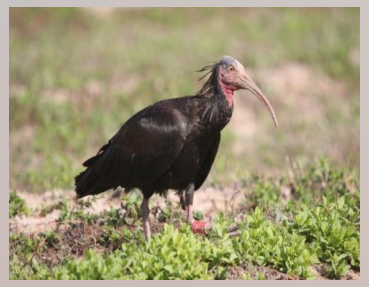


METROPOLIS
GAZİANTEP
GAZIANTEP METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY

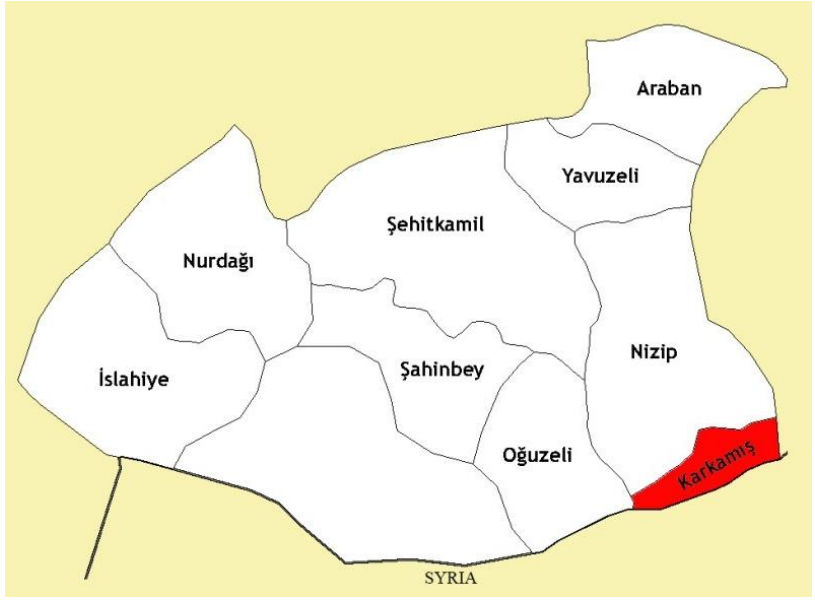
KARKAMIŞ FLOOD PLAIN WETLAND MANAGEMENT PLAN

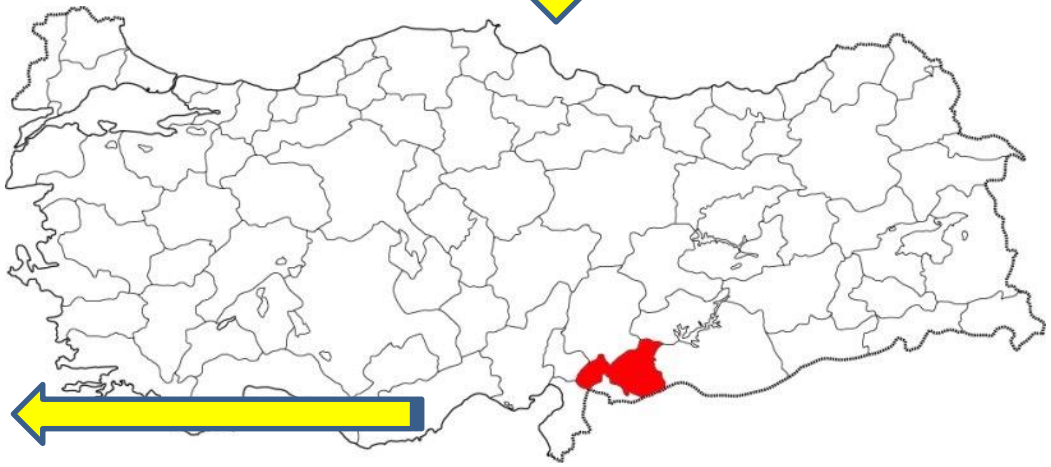
07.05.2015 - 12.03.2016

PRESENTATION SUMMARY

- Introduction
- The aim of the project, scope and the main target
- Project studies
- Data Obtained from Project Study Results
  - Ownership status
  - Geological features
  - Topographic features
  - Meteorological and climatic features
  - Hydrological features
  - Aquatic and terrestrial flora
  - Aquatic fauna
  - Terrestrial fauna
    - Amphibian and reptiles
    - Birds
    - Mammals
  - Environmental Data
  - Historical and Cultural Areas
  - Landscape Values
  - Land use
  - Sociological studies
- Issues and proposals ıdentified in the project area
- Evaluation

INTRODUCTION





Wetlands are one of the most important part within the ecosystem of **biological diversity**,

natural functions and

economic values.

Wetlands have three basic specialties;

Wetlands are not only the most sensitive but also **have the most complex relationship in** ecosystem. They were formed thousands of years ago.

They are affected by any action in the basin because they are located at **the lowest point** of their location or at the pit site.

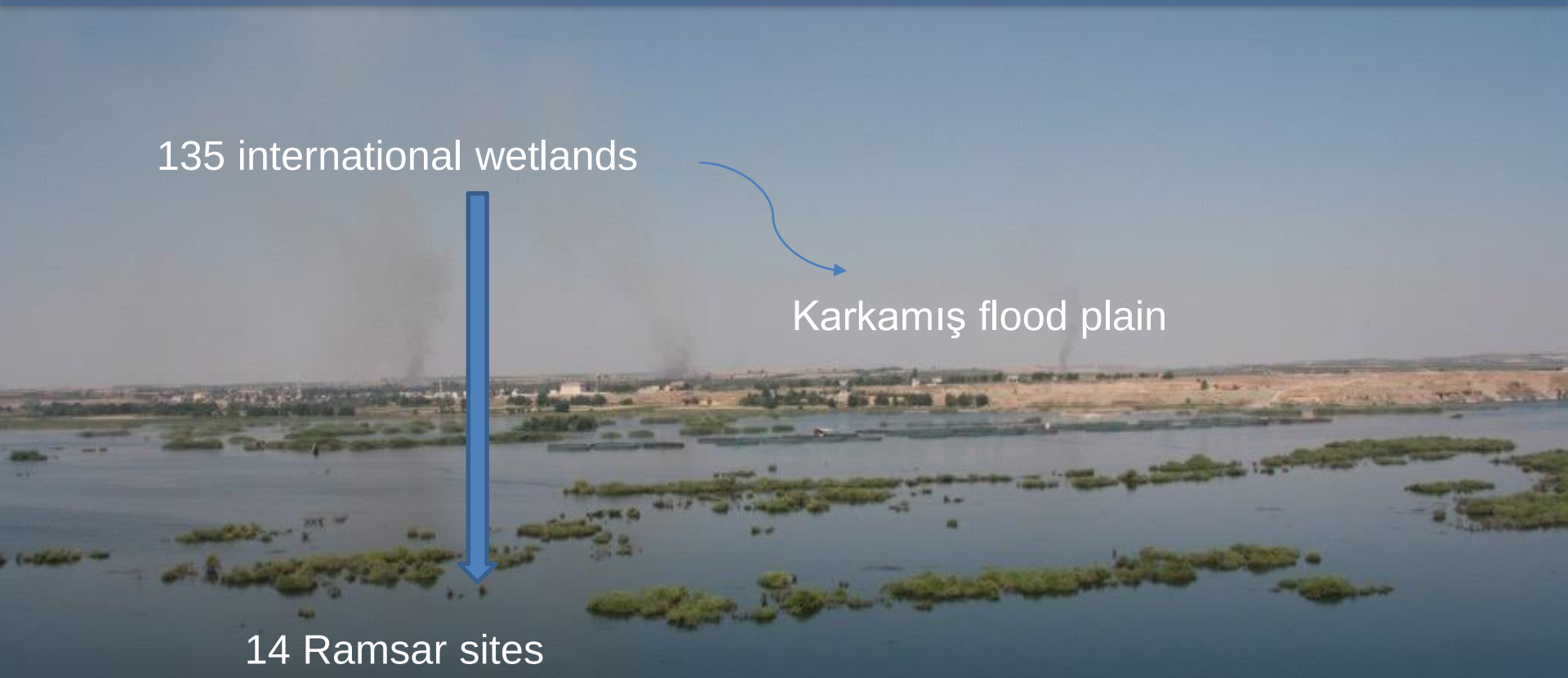
Most of the institutions are **responsible** for the administration of this area

INTRODUCTION

- BERN Convention (The protection of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats Convention on Biological Diversity)
- RAMSAR Convention (Convention for the Protection of Wetlands)
- International obligations arising from The EU Habitats and Birds Directives
- National legislation
- Turkey has committed development and protection of the natural environment and ecological balance of all wetlands found within the border.

INTRODUCTION

Turkey is divided into 25 hydrological basins.
Karkamış Flood Plain Wetland is in the Tigris-Euphrates basin.
It is the biggest one with a rainfall area which is 184.918 square kilometer



This is not the final number of wetlands which have international importance in Turkey also this number can be increased further .

THE AIM OF THE PROJECT, AND THE BASIC OBJECTIVES

At the Flood Plain and surrounding wetlands

natural environment facilities,

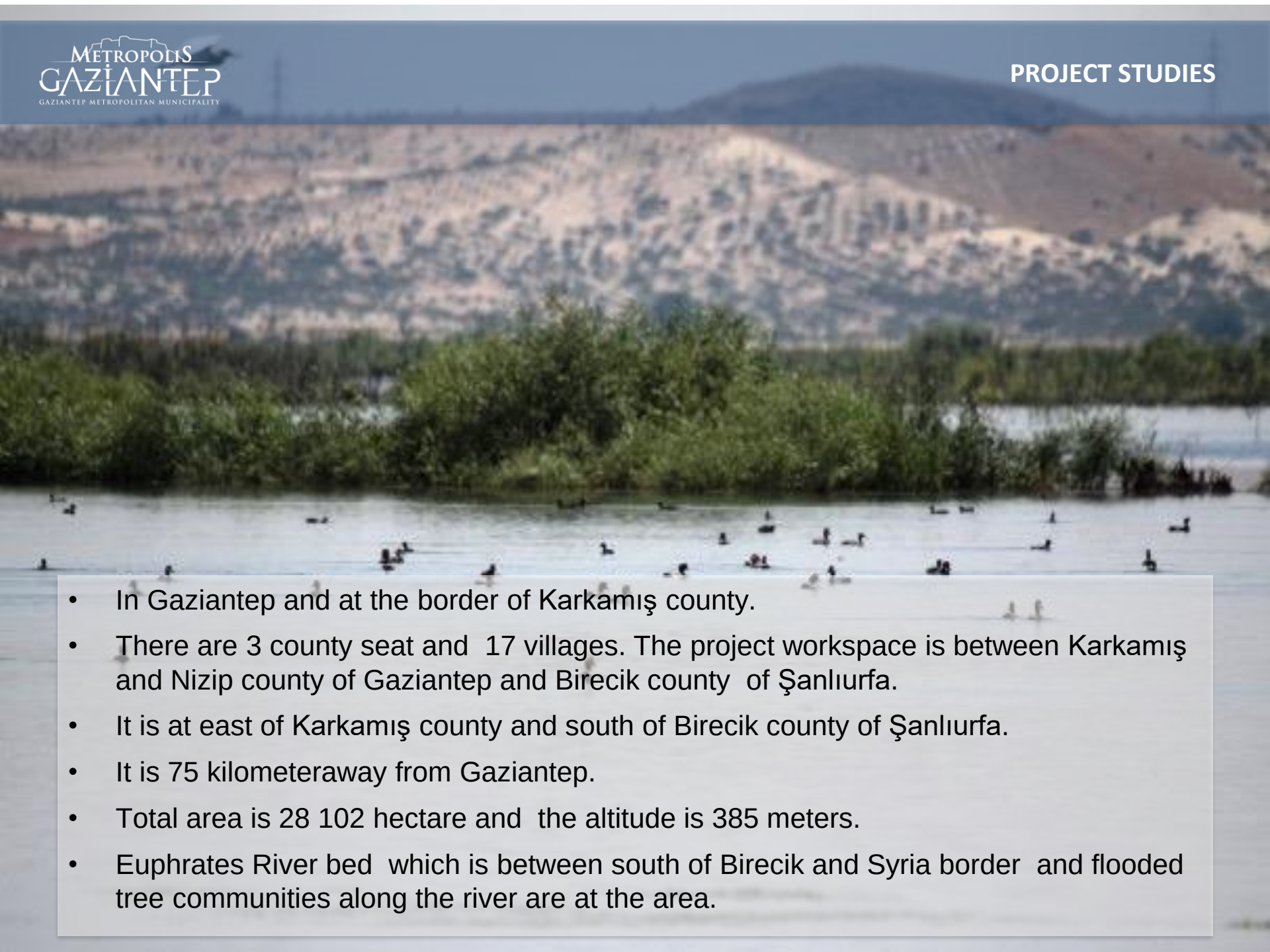
use of natural resources and

socio - economic characteristics

were detected. And the evaluations were performed.

Management Plan was aimed to **prepare** in an **economic and ecological integrity** taking into account **the benefits of the people living** in and around the wetland ecosystem.

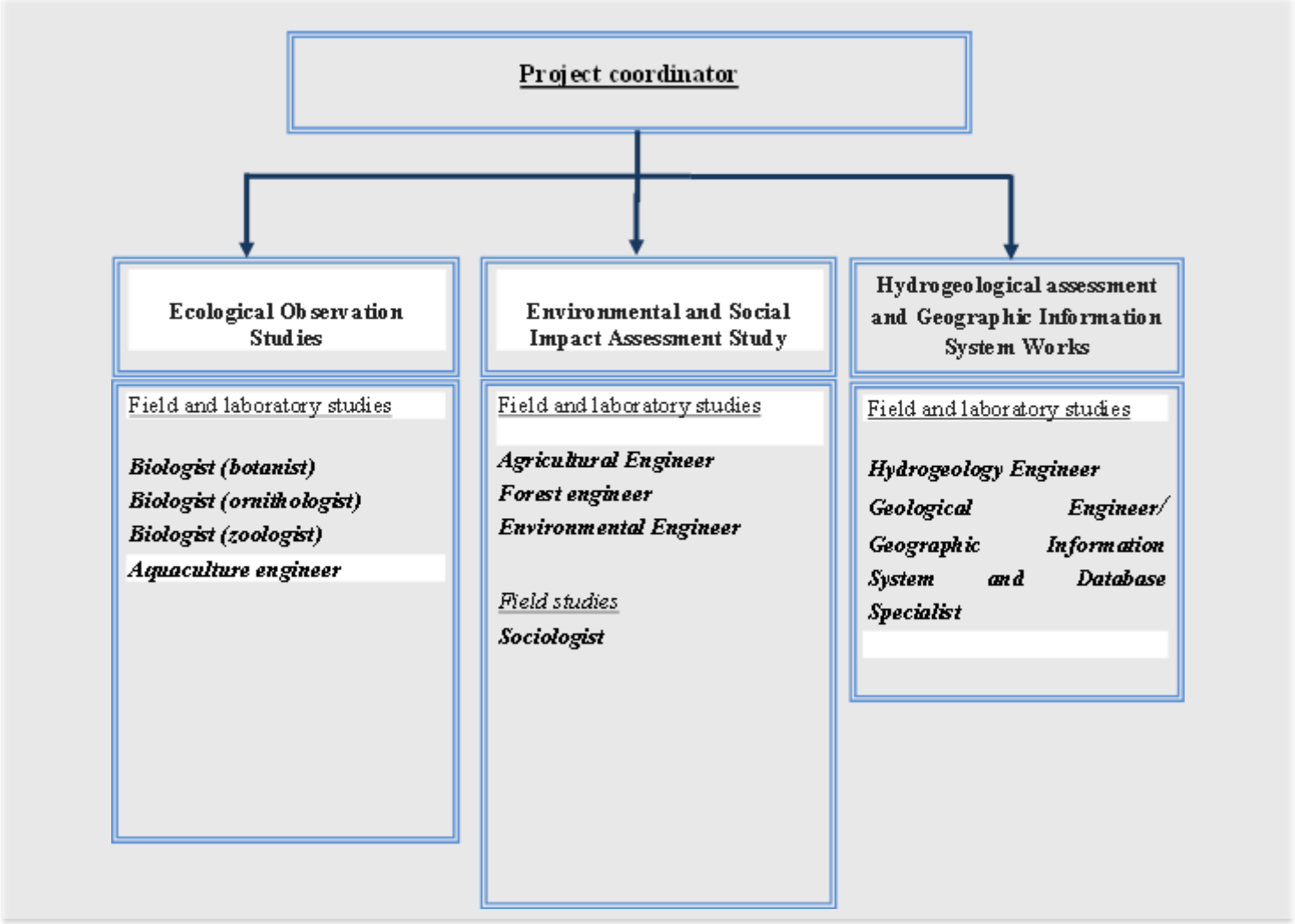
THE AIM OF THE PROJECT, AND THE BASIC OBJECTIVES



- In Gaziantep and at the border of Karkamış county.
- There are 3 county seat and 17 villages. The project workspace is between Karkamış and Nizip county of Gaziantep and Birecik county of Şanlıurfa.
- It is at east of Karkamış county and south of Birecik county of Şanlıurfa.
- It is 75 kilometeraway from Gaziantep.
- Total area is 28 102 hectare and the altitude is 385 meters.
- Euphrates River bed which is between south of Birecik and Syria border and flooded tree communities along the river are at the area.


Gurcistan
Tiflis
Tekirdağ
İstanbul
Zonguldak
İstanbul
Marmara Denizi
Ordu
Rize
Ermenistan
Yerevan
Çorum
Bursa
Ankara
Eskişehir
Ankara
Erzincan
Manisa
İzmir
İzmir
Nevşehir
Türkiye
Van Gölü
Konya
Niğde
Diyarbakır
Batman
Burdur
Mardin
Şırnak
Antalya
Adana
Gaziantep
Mersin
Halep
Lazkiye
Kıbrıs
Suriye
ŞANLIURFA
GAZİANTEP
Birecik
Mezra
Mağaralı
Elifoğlu
Akarçay
Eceler
Şiçekalan
Yurtbağı
Karanfilköy
Cerablus

PROJECT STUDIES



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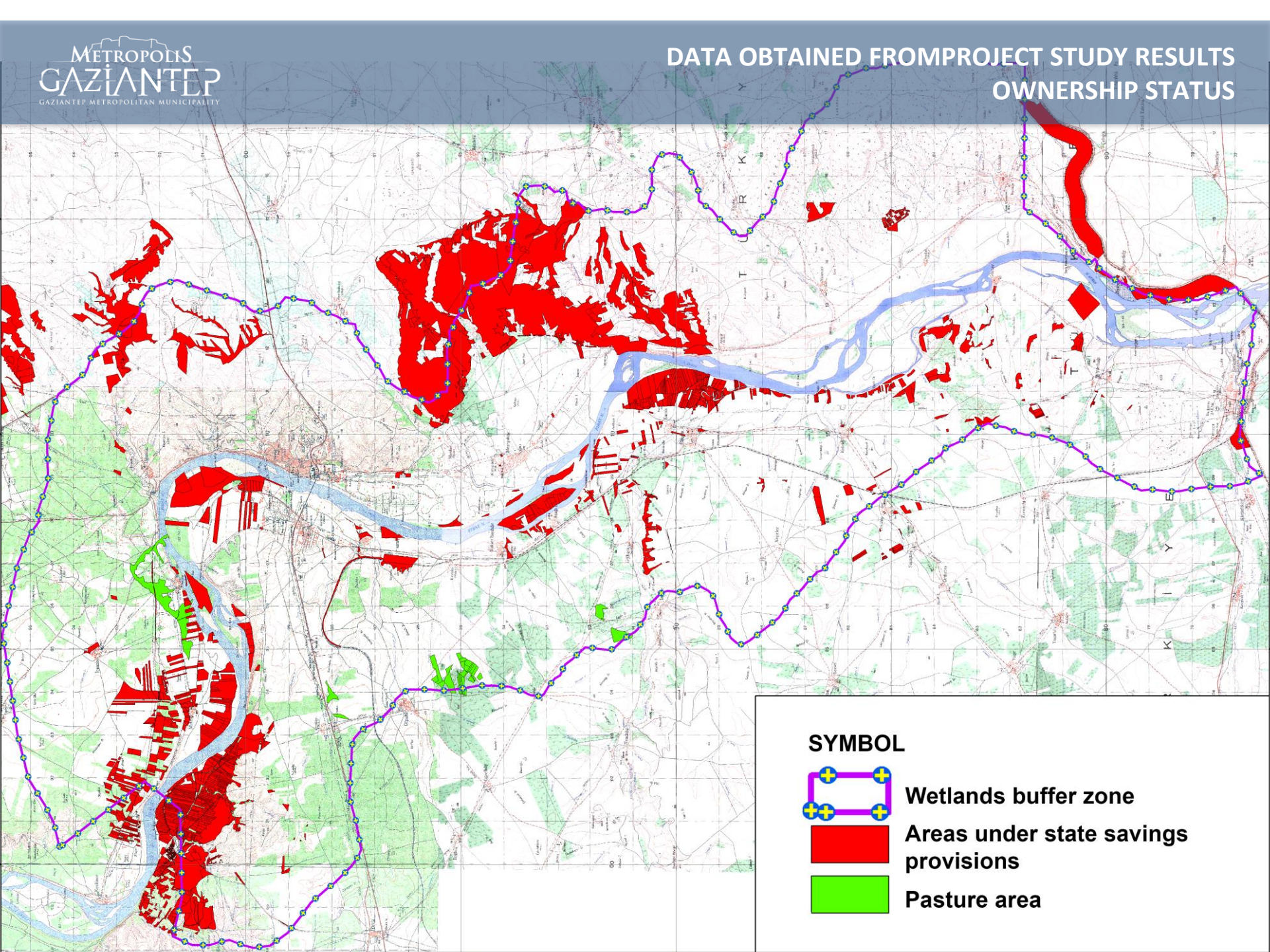
DATA OBTAINED FROMPROJECT STUDY RESULTS
OWNERSHIP STATUS



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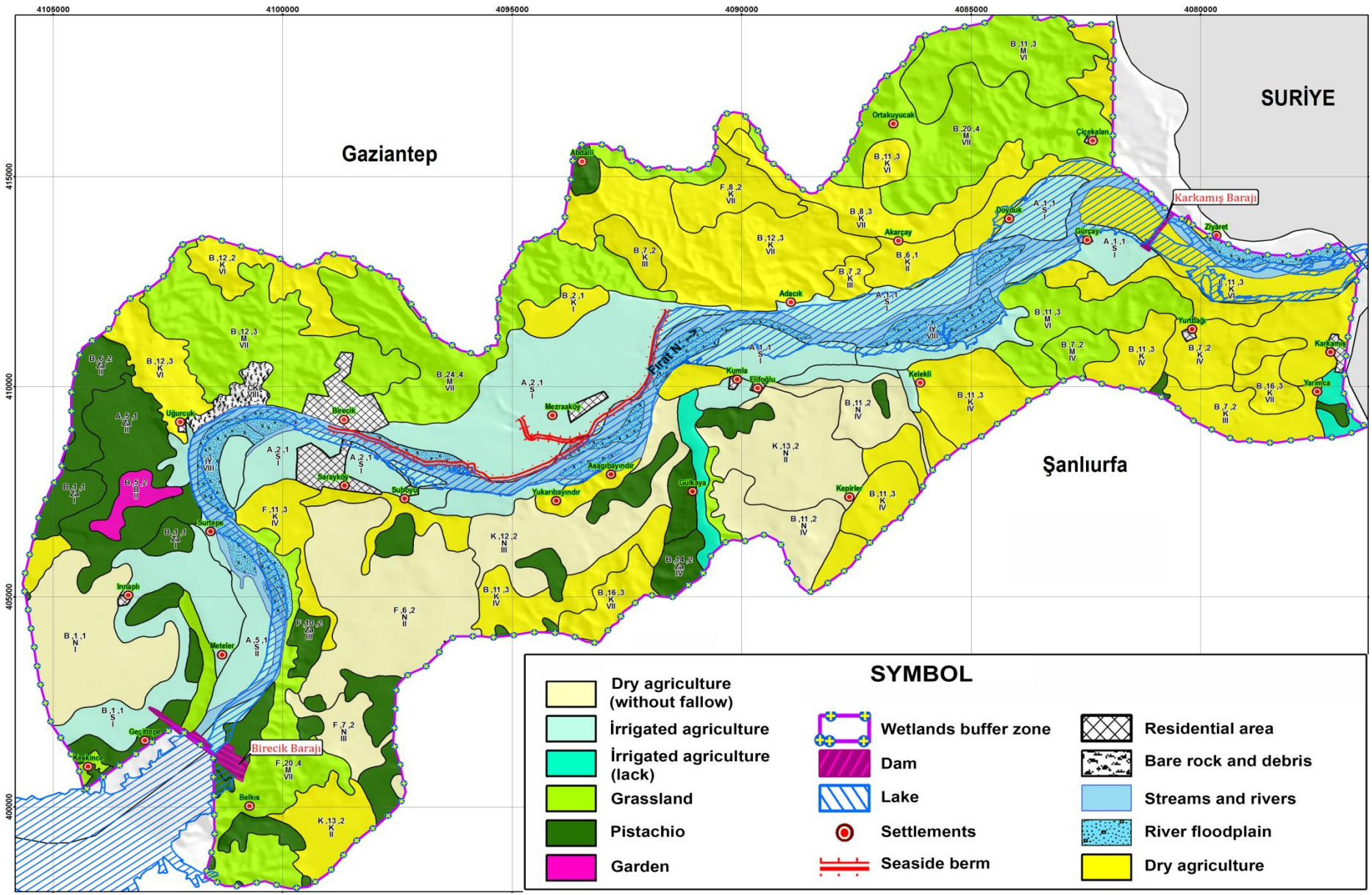
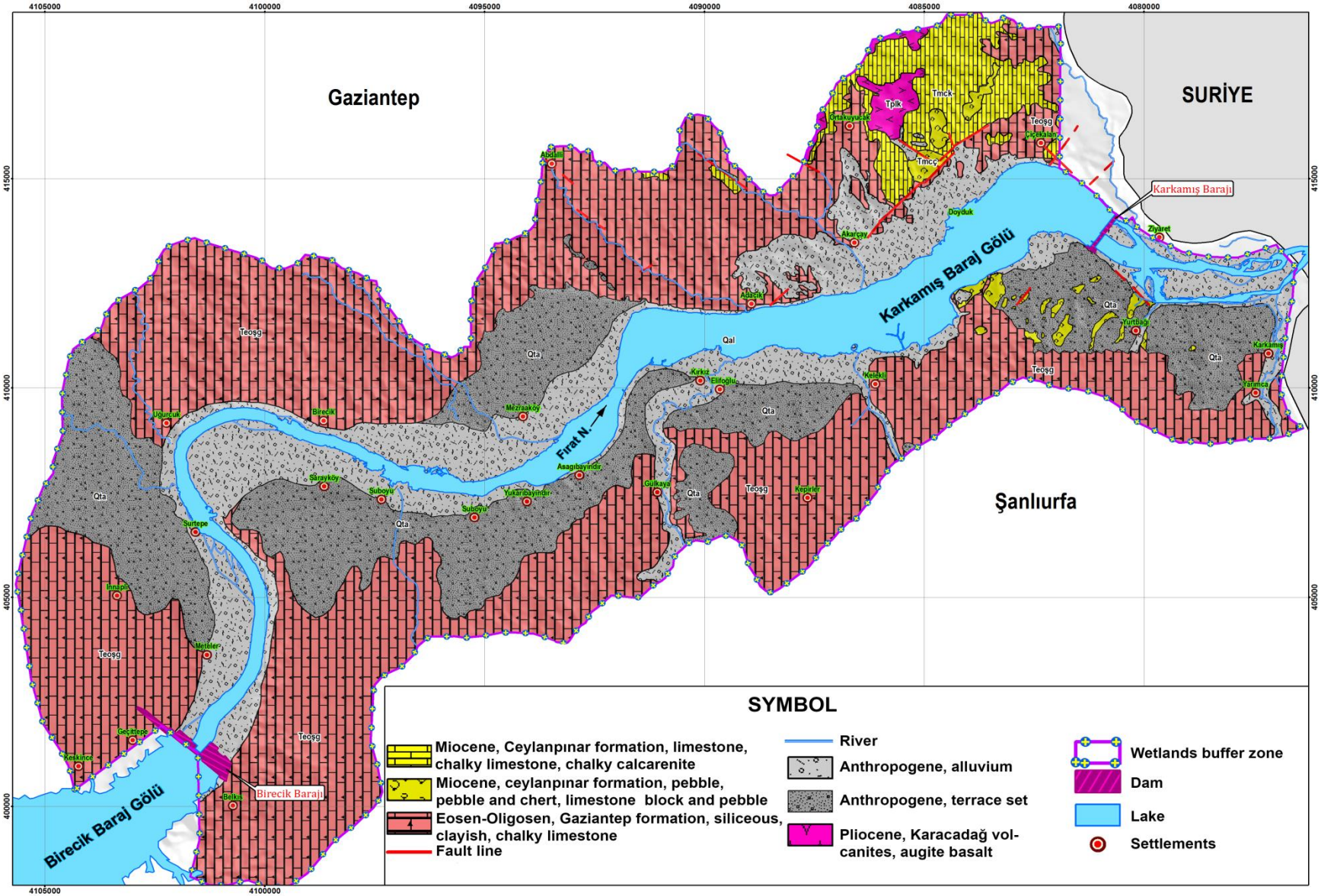


METROPOLIS GAZİANTEP
GAZİANTEP METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY

DATA OBTAINED FROM PROJECT STUDY RESULTS
GEOLOGICAL FEATURES



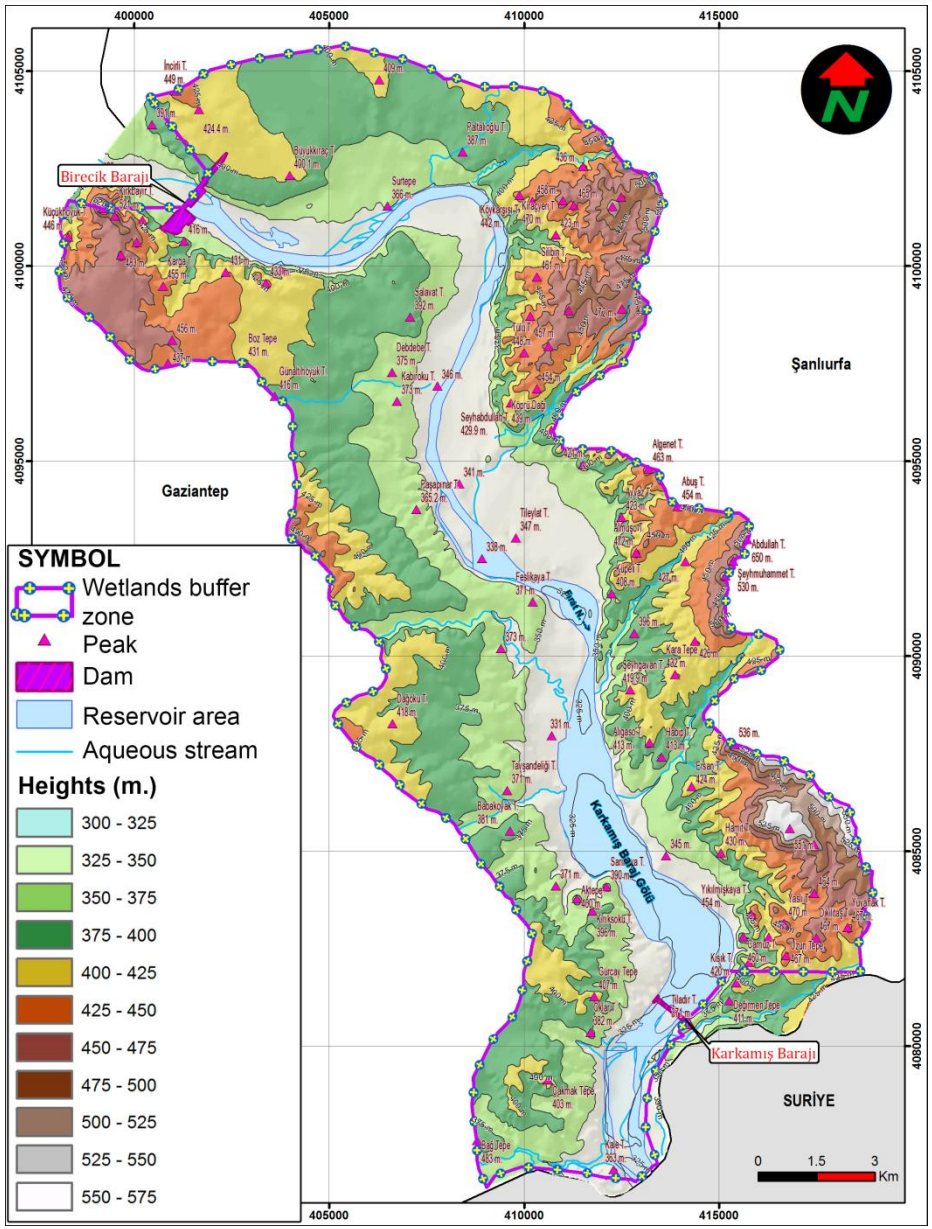
DATA OBTAINED FROM PROJECT STUDY RESULTS
GEOLOGICAL FEATURES

Karkamış Flood Plain is located on Arabian Plate which is the one of the major plate system in Turkey.

Geological formations which are at the project area;

- **Gaziantep Formation,**
- **Ceylanpınar Formation,**
- **Karacadağ Vulcanite ,**
- **Terraces and alluviums**

DATA OBTAINED FROM PROJECT STUDY RESULTS
TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES



Project area is between hills which are between 300 meter and 575 meter. The main of these hills;

- Abdullah Hill (650 m)
- Abuş Hill (454 m)
- Algenet Hill (463 m)
- Babakoyak Hill (381 m)
- Bağ Hill (483 m)
- Boz Hill (431 m)
- Çakmak Hill (403 m)
- Dağoku Hill (418 m)
- Düzlekaya Hill (487 m)
- Günaltıhöyük Hill (416 m)
- İncirli Hill (449 m)
- Kale Hill (363 m)
- Köprü Dağı Hill (439 m)
- Küçükhöyük Hill (446 m)
- Küçüknurali Hill (512 m)
- Paşapınar Hill (365,2 m)
- Tiladır Hill (371 m)
- Uzun Hill (467 m)

DATA OBTAINED FROM PROJECT STUDY RESULTS
METEOROLOGICAL FEATURES

The region which is between Gaziantep and Şanlıurfa has Mediterranean climate and partly under the influence of continental climate .

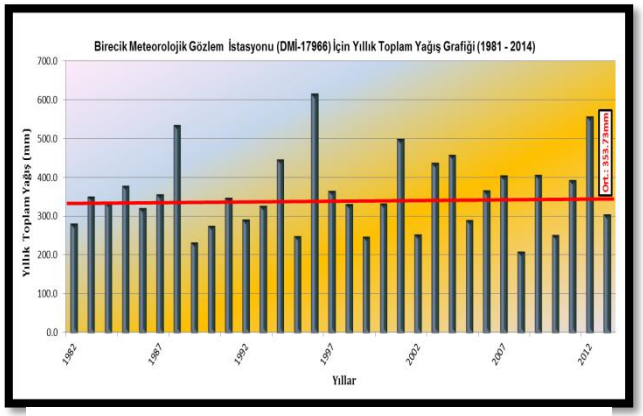
Summers are hot and dry, winters are mild, rainy and rarely goes cold.

Rainfall varies according to the year.

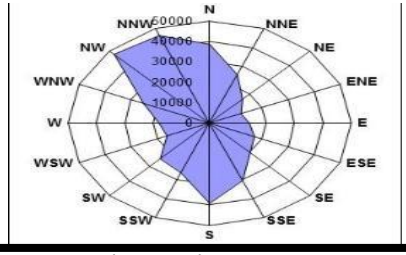
the annual average rainfall is 341,5 millimeter
The daily maximum rainfall is 60 millimeter
The wettest month is january
At least wettest month is July.

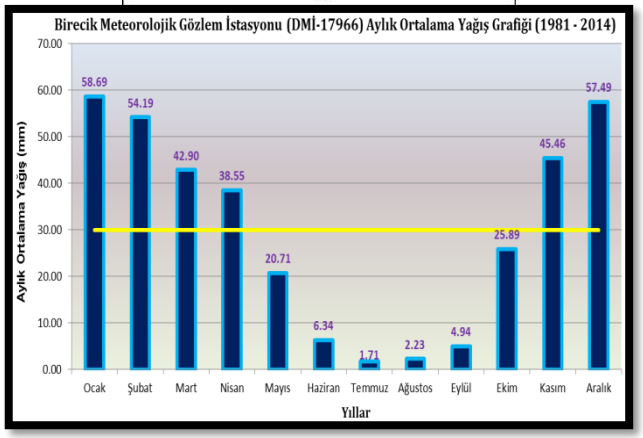
Dominant wind direction is northwest (NW).

The lowest temperature is -12,4 celcius degree/December
The highest temperature is 47,2 celcius degree/July
The annual average temperature is 17,9 celcius degree.

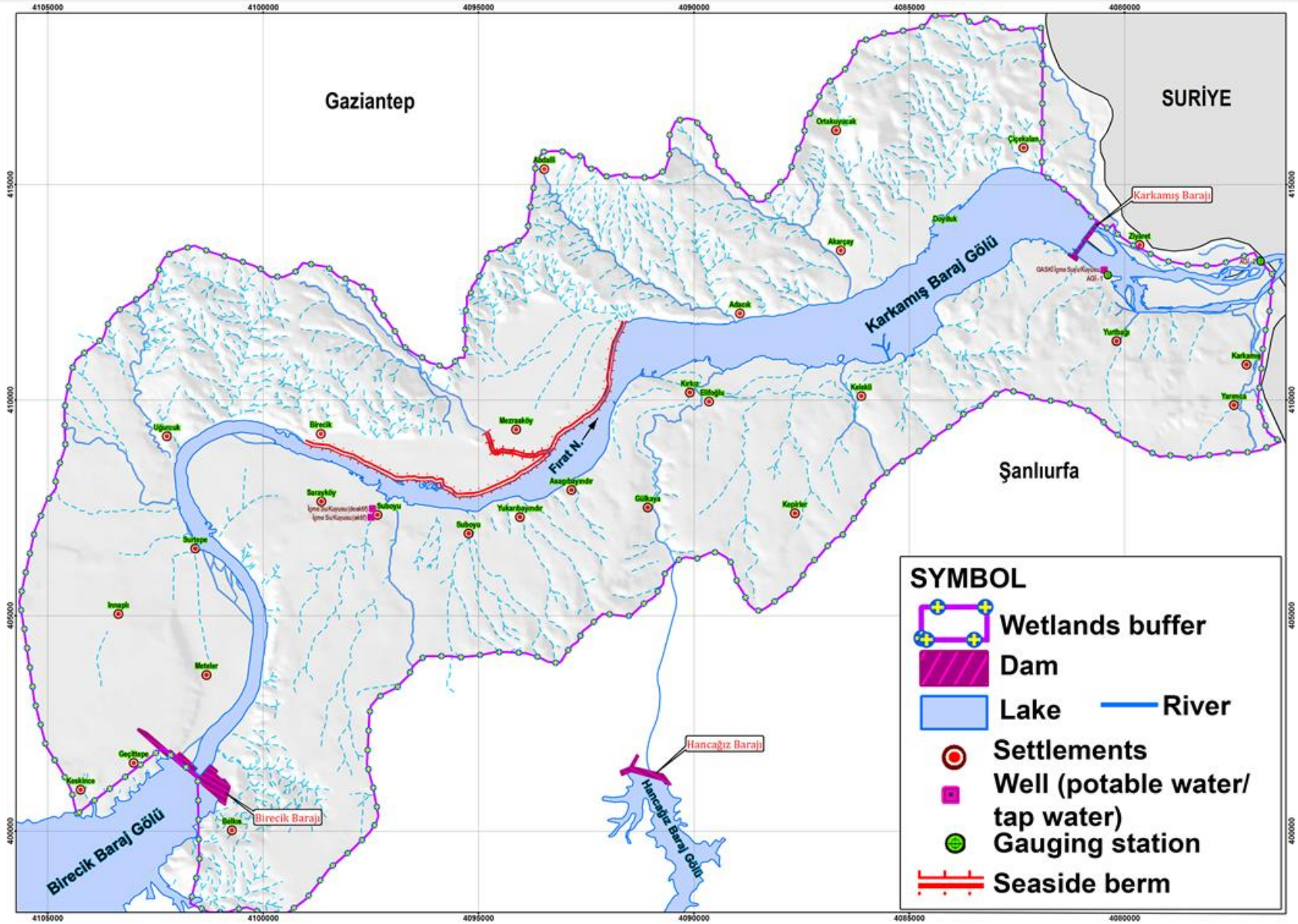


Birecik Meteoroloji İstasyonuna Ait Yıllık Rüzgar Rejimi





DATA OBTAINED FROM PROJECT STUDY RESULTS
HYDROLOGICAL FEATURES



DATA OBTAINED FROM PROJECT STUDY RESULTS
HYDROLOGICAL FEATURES

Potable water, tap water and agricultural purposes water are used In the borders of Karkamış Flood Plain Wetland. It is benefiting from the **Euphrates River and groundwater** for potable water and tap water.

According to the hydrogeologic features, **Gaziantep formation** shows **impermeable features** because of **chalky limestone and marl content**.

Groundwater level changes depending on the rising of the Euphrates River and **groundwater. The Euphrates River water level seems to be the same** as the static level.

Karkamış Flood Plain is on **Iran - Turan** Plant Geography and **depending on the Mesopotamian area**. The main vegetation types have been found in Karkamış and around it.

Step vegetation (Astragalus sp., Acantholimon sp.-dominant)

Macrophyte vegetation (Phragmites australis –dominant)

Segetal vegetation

The project area is **in C 6-7** frames according to the **P. H. Davis'in Grid system** and in the Lower Euphrates basin.

1500 plant examples

359 species belonging to 79 families
810 species and taxa

35 endemic
12 rare and threatened with extinction
endemizm rate is % 4,33

2 CR(crıtıcally endangered)
4 DD (data deficient)
3 EN (en-endangered)
16 VU (vulnerable)
4 NT (near threatened)
17 LC (least concern)
1 CD (conservation dependent)

DATA OBTAINED FROM PROJECT STUDY RESULTS
AQUATIC AND TERRESTRIAL FLORA

		Familya	Cins	Tür
Pteridophyta		2	2	3
Spermatophyta				
Gymnospermae		1	1	2
Angiospermae				
	Dicotyledonae	65	297	684
	Monocotyledonae	10	59	121
Toplam		**79**	**359**	**810**

Distribution by major plant groups

Cins	Tür Adedi
Trifolium	19
Astragalus	14
Euphorbia	13
Medicago	12
Centaurea	11
Ranunculus	11
Vicia	11
Allium	11
Anthemis	10
Convolvulus	10
Salvia	10
Bromus	10
Diğer	668
Toplam	**810**

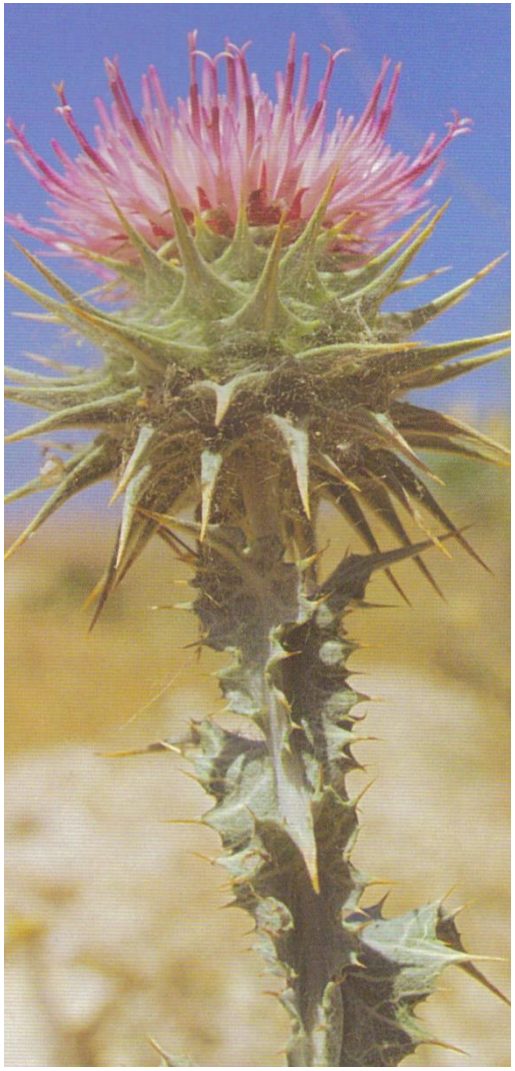
Distrubutions by genus

Familya	Tür sayısı	Oran (%)
Asteraceae	124	15,31
Fabaceae	92	11,36
Poaceae	66	8,15
Lamiaceae	45	5,55
Brassicaceae	43	5,31
Apiaceae	36	4,44
Caryophyllaceae	33	4,07
Liliaceae	28	3,46
Boraginaceae	24	2,96
Scrophulariaceae	22	2,72
Ranunculaceae	22	2,72
Diğer	275	33,51
Toplam	**810**	**100**

Distributions of Species by Family

Fitocoğrafik Bölge	Takson Sayısı	Oran (%)
Iran-Turan	202	24,94
Akdeniz	54	6,66
Doğu Akdeniz	54	6,66
Avrupa-Sibirya	18	2,22
Öksin	1	0,12
Karadeniz	2	0,25
Endemik	35	4,33
Bilinmeyen	444	54,82
Toplam	**810**	**100**

Distributions by phytogeographic regions of species



Cousinia birecikensis Hub.-Mor. (endemic-CR- crıtıcally endangered*)*

Alcea acaulis (Cav.) Alef. (rare-CR- crıtıcally endangered*)*

DATA OBTAINED FROM PROJECT STUDY RESULTS
AQUATIC AND TERRESTRIAL FLORA

Verbascum alepense Bentham (rare)

Artedia squamata (endemic)

Asphodelus aestivus (endemic)

Cirsium alatum Bobrov subsp. pseudo-creticum (LC – least concern)

Scutellaria orientalis L. subsp. porphytostegia Edmondston (VU-vulnerable)

Scabiosa argenta L. (endemic)

Capparis spinosa

Gundelia tornefortii (endemic)

Plankton

Phyoplancton

47 genus 67 taxa

Zooplankton

Rotifera 19 species
Kladosera 12 species
Kopepoda 10 species

Fish Fauna

16 fish species

Barbus rajanorum
Chalchalburnus mossulensis
Capoeta trutta
Carasobarbus luteus
Mugil abu
Chondrostoma regium
Tor grypus
Acanthobrama marmid
Cyprinion macrostomus
Nemacheilus tigris
Aspius vorax
Glyptothorax fıraticus
Cyprinus carpio
Silurus glanis
Mastacembelus mastacembelus
Oncorhynchus mykiss

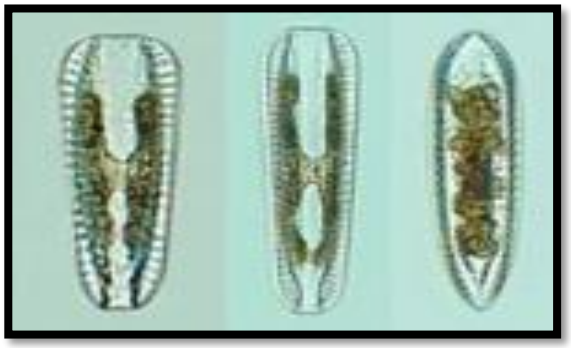
Cyanophyceae	**Bacillariophyceae Order Centrales**
Anabeana sp.	*Cyclotella* spp.
Chroococcus spp.	*Melosira* spp.
Gloeocapsa sp.	**Order Pennales**
Merismopedia spp.	*Amphora* spp.
Microcystis sp.	*Asterionella* sp.
Nostoc sp.	*Bacillaria* sp.
Oscillatoria spp.	*Caloneis* spp.
Spirulina sp.	*Cocconeis* spp.
Chlorophyceae	*Cymatopleura* sp.
Actinostrum sp.	*Cymbella* spp.
Ankistrodesmus sp.	*Diatoma* sp.
Carteria sp.	*Diploneis* spp.
Chlamydomonas sp.	*Eutonia* spp.
Chlorella sp.	*Flagilaria* spp.
Oedogonium sp.	*Gomphonema* spp.
Pediastrum spp.	*Gyrosigma* sp.
Scenedesmus spp.	*Mastogloia* sp.
Spirogera spp.	*Navicula* spp.
Staurastrum spp.	*Neidium* sp.
Tetraedron spp.	*Nitiazschia* spp.
Ulothrix sp.	*Pinnularia* sp.
Euglenophyceae	*Rhoicosphenia* sp.
Euglena spp.	*Surirella* spp.
Trachelomonas sp.	*Synedra* sp.
Dinophyceae	
Ceratium sp.	

Phytoplankton Taxa

Rotifera	*Ceriodaphnia pulchella*
Asplanchna priodonta	*Daphnia cucullata*
Cephalodella gibba	*Daphnia longispina*
Colurella colurus	*Diaphanosoma birgei*
Dichranophorus epicharis	*Simocephalus expinosus*
Euchlanis dilatata	*Alona guttata*
Keratella cochlearis	*Camptocercus uncinatus*
Keratella tropica	*Chydorus sphaericus*
Lecane closterocerca	*Eucercus lamellatus*
Lecane luna	*Grabtoleberis testudinaria*
Lecane quadridentata	*Pleuroxus laevis*
Lepadella ovalis	**Kopepoda**
Lepadella patella	*Acanthocyclops robustus*
Lepadella quadricarinata	*Cyclops vicinus*
Lophocharis salpina	*Diacyclops bicuspidatus*
Polyarthra dolichoptera	*Eucyclops serrulatus*
Synchaeta stylata	*Macrocyclops albidus*
Testudinella patina	*Megacyclops viridis*
Trichocerca capucina	*Thermocyclops dybowskii*
Trichocerca elongata	*Acanthodiaptomus denticornis*
Kladosera	*Bryocamptus zschokkei*
Bosmina longirostris	*Nitocra hibernica*

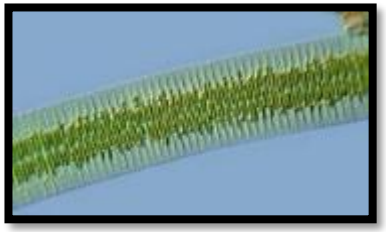
Zooplankton Taxa

Phytoplancton



Surirella spp.

Staurastrum spp.

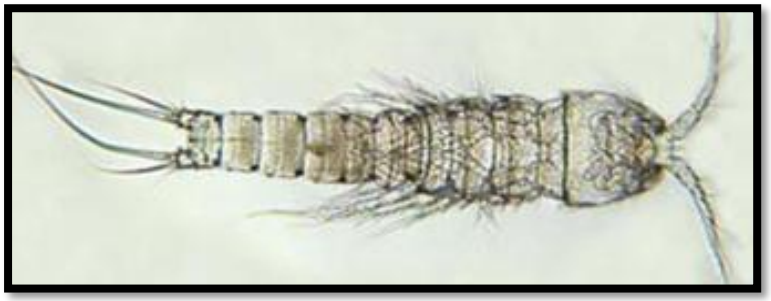


Flagilaria spp.

Zooplankton

Rotifera/*Pleuroxus laevis*

Kladosera/*Bosmina longirostris*



Kopepoda/*Nitocra hibernica*

DATA OBTAINED FROM PROJECT STUDY RESULTS
AQUATIC FAUNA

BALIKLAR				Habitat Tipi	IUCN	BERN
Latince ismi	Türkçe ismi	Yetiştiricilik	Ekonomik Değer			
Barbus grypus	Şabut	+	+	Akarsu ve Göller	VU	-
Barbus rajanorum	Bıyıklı Balık	-	+	Akarsu ve Göller	NE	-
Alburnus mossulensis	Musul Kolyozu	-	+	Akarsu ve Göller	NE	-
Capoeta trutta	İnbalığı	-	+	Akarsu ve Göller	LC	-
Carasobarbus luteus	Sarı Benli	-	+	Akarsu ve Göller	LC	-
Liza abu	Kefal	-	+	Akarsu ve Göller	LC	-
Chondrostoma regium	Karaburun	-	+	Akarsu ve Göller	LC	-
Acanthobrama marmid	Marmid	-	+	Akarsu ve Göller	LC	-
Cyprinion macrostomus	Benekli Sazan	-	+	Akarsu ve Göller	LC	-
Oxynoemacheilus tigris	Dicle Çöpçü Balığı	-	-	Akarsu ve Göller	CR	-
Aspius vorax	Sis Balığı	-	+	Akarsu ve Göller	LC	-
Glyptothorax firaticus	Vantuzlu Yayın	-	-	Akarsu ve Göller	NE	-
Cyprinus carpio	Aynalı Sazan	+	+	Akarsu ve Göller	VU	-
Silurus glanis	Yayın	-	+	Akarsu ve Göller	LC	EK-III
Mastacembelus mastacembelus	Dikenli Yılan Balığı	-	+	Akarsu ve Göller	LC	-
Oncorhynchus mykiss	Alabalık	+	+	Akarsu ve Göller	NE	-
Alburnoides emineae	–	-	-	Akarsu ve Göller	NE	-
Alburnoides recepi	–	-	-	Akarsu ve Göller	NE	-
Alburnoides velioglui	–	-	-	Akarsu ve Göller	NE	-

Barbus grypus (Vulnerable-VU)

Oxynoemacheilus tigris (Critically endangered-CR)

1 *(Critically Endangered/CR)*", 2 (Vulnerable/VU)", 9 (Least concern/LC)" and 6 (Not evaluated/NE)

DATA OBTAINED FROM PROJECT STUDY RESULTS
AQUATIC FAUNA

Oncorhynchus mykiss (Not Evalueted)

Silurus glanis (Least concern)

Capoeta trutta (Least concern)

Acanthobrama marmid (Least concern)

DATA OBTAINED FROM PROJECT STUDY RESULTS
TERRESTRIAL FAUNA

Amphibian and reptiles

38 different species
Eirenis eiselti (endemic)

12 BERN Convention/additional II
26 BERN Convention/additional III

1 (Endangered/EN)
1 (Vulnerable/VU)
2 (Datadeficient/DD)
23 (Least concern/LC)
11 (not listed)

Rafetus euphraticus is the most important species of fauna ((Endangered/EN).

Birds

197 species
17 ordo
49 family

138 BERN Convention/additional II
51 BERN Convention/additional III
8 (not listed)

The most important types
Geronticus eremita (CR)
Neophron percnopterus (EN)
Aythya nyroca (NT)
Limosa limosa (NT)
Coracias garrulus (NT)

Mammals

14 different species

4 BERN Convention/additional II
1 BERN Convention/additional III

1 (Near Threatened/NT)
1 (Data deficient/DD)
12 (Least concern/LC)

DATA OBTAINED FROM PROJECT STUDY RESULTS
TERRESTRIAL FAUNA - AMPHIBIAN REPTILES

Hyla savignyi

Eublepharis angramainyu

Trachylepis aurata)

Walterinnesia morgani

Rafetus euphraticus is endangered according to the IUCN Red List.
It intensely lives in Saray ve Kumla.

Upupa epops

Galerida cristata

Ceryle rudis

Bubulcus ibis

DATA OBTAINED FROM PROJECT STUDY RESULTS
TERRESTRIAL FAUNA - BIRDS

Tringa ochoropus

Egretta garzetta

Podiceps cristatus

Garrulus glandarius

Geronticus eremita CR(Crıtıcally endangered)

Gallinula chloropus

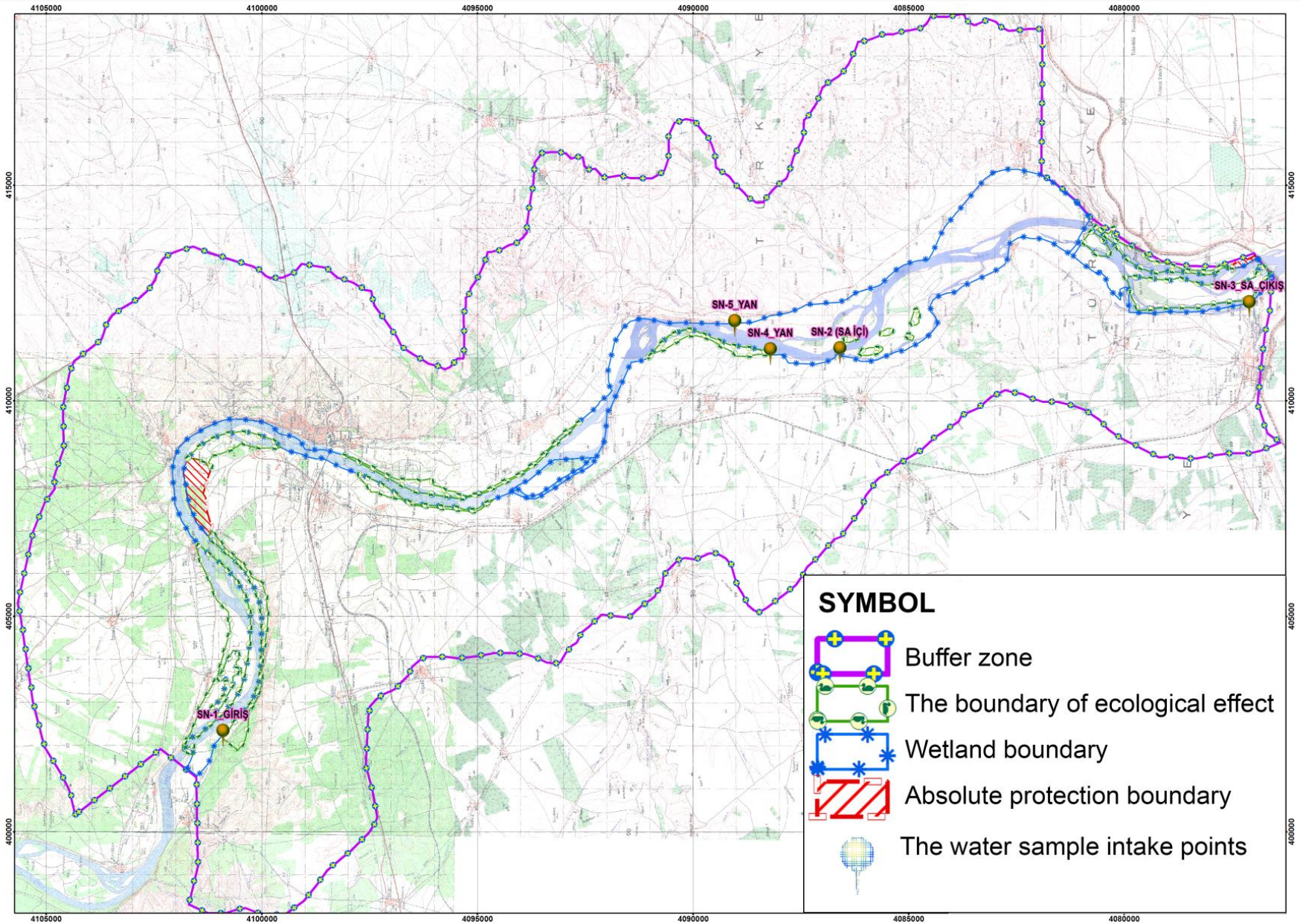
DATA OBTAINED FROM PROJECT STUDY RESULTS
TERRESTRIAL FAUNA - MAMMALS

Familya / Türkçe Adı	Bilimsel Adı	IUCN
Carnivora		
Canidae		
Çakal	*Canis aureus* Linnaeus, 1758	LC
Kurt	*Canis lupus* Linnaeus, 1758	LC
Kızıl Tilki	*Vulpes vulpes (*Linnaeus, 1758)	LC
Felidae		
Karakulak	*Caracal caracal* (Schreber, 1776)	LC
Saz Kedisi	*Felis chaus* Schreber, 1777	LC
Hyaenidae		
Çizgili Sırtlan	*Hyaena hyaena* (Linnaeus, 1758)	NT
Chiroptera		
Molossidae		
Buldog Yarasa	*Tadarida teniotis* (Rafinesque, 1814)	LC
Eulipotyphla		
Erinaceidae		
Kirpi	*Erinaceus concolor* Martin, 1837	LC
Uzunkulaklı Çöl Kirpisi	*Hemiechinus auritus* (Gmelin, 1770)	LC
Talpidae		
Köstebek	*Talpa caeca* Savi, 1822	LC
Lagomorpha		
Leporidae		
Yabani Tavşan	*Lepus europaeus* Pallas, 1778	LC
Rodentia		
Hystrıcidae		
Oklu Kirpi	*Hystrix indica* Kerr,1792	LC
Muridae		
Sarı Evfaresi	*Mus macedonicus* Petrov & Ruzic, 1983	LC
Spalacidae		
Kör Fare	*Spalax leucodon* Nordmann, 1840	DD

DATA OBTAINED FROM PROJECT STUDY RESULTS
ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

- Solid wastes of unsanitary disposal.
- **Qualified domestic solid wastes are disposed to riversides and empty fields.**
- Excavation wastes
- In the scope of studies done in water quality, examples are examined from 5 different points and It's been found out that there are seasonal differences are based parameter.
- When examples water parameters are analized it has been approved to be the best quality of water according to the superficial water quality administration and regulation.

DATA OBTAINED FROM PROJECT STUDY RESULTS
ENVIRONMENTAL DATA



DATA OBTAINED FROM PROJECT STUDY RESULTS
HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AREAS

There are 12 mound in the project area at the border of Karkamış and Nizip.

These are;

Şara Mound

Karkamış Archaeological Site (The ancient city)

Günaltı Mound

Elifoğlu Mound

Kefre Mound

Kirkiz Mound

Yarımtepe Mound

Aşağıbayındır Mound

Belkis Archaeological Site (Zeugma -The ancient city)

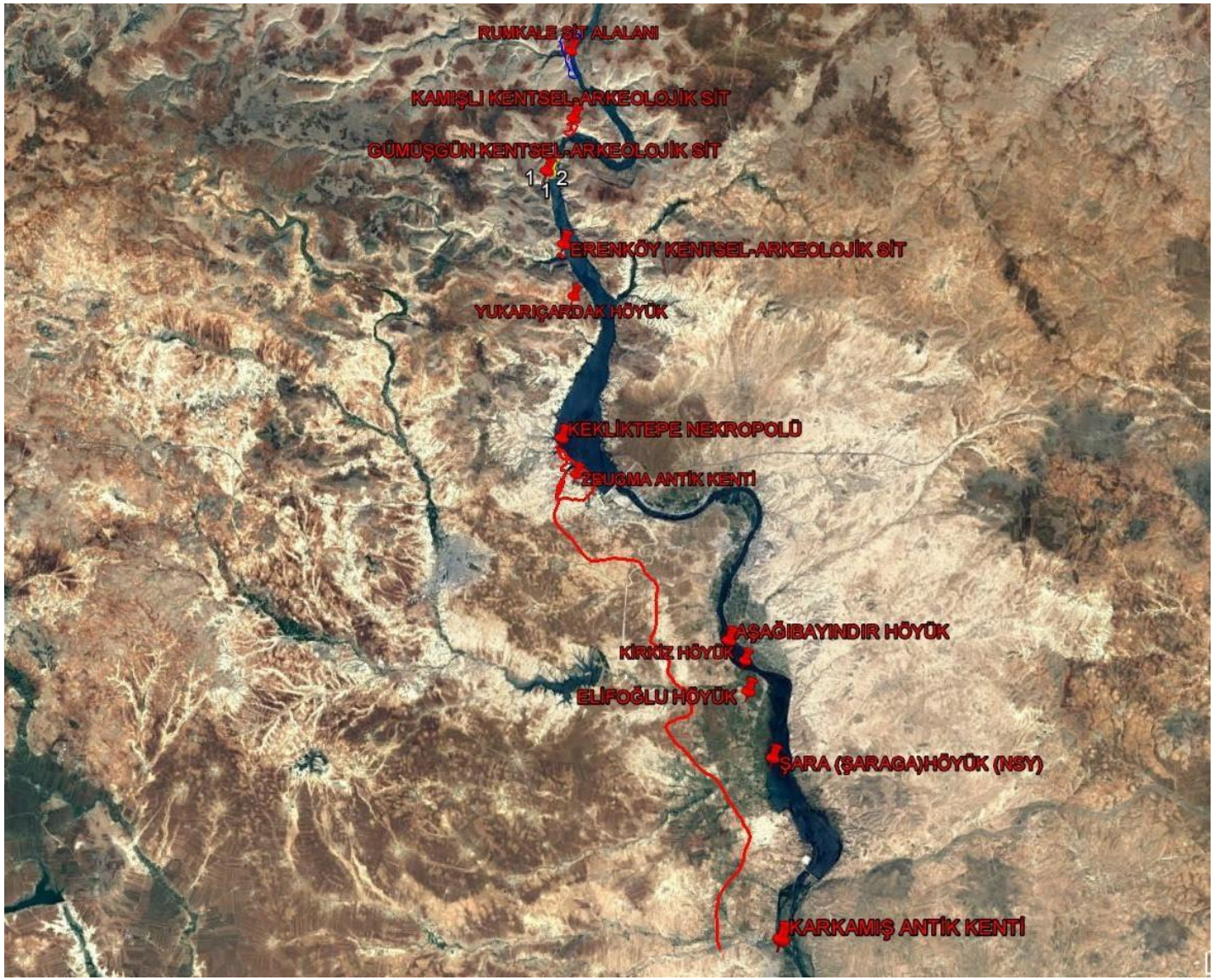
Suboyu Mosaic Village Area

Suboyu Necropolis ve Suboyu Bronze Age

Belkis Archaeological Site
(Zeugma -The ancient city)

Karkamış Archaeological Site
(The ancient city)

DATA OBTAINED FROM PROJECT STUDY RESULTS
HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AREAS



DATA OBTAINED FROM PROJECT STUDY RESULTS
LANDSCAPE VALUES

- In this field studies, it is observed **that most part of the** project are formed **on flat** or close to the flat lands, especially, if you get close to the near of **Birecik Dam** there are **medium sloppy** hills in some parts and **steep hills** on the other parts.

- In this land field studies, it is observed that county**, rural settlements** and **agricultural landscapes** caused by these settlements create a lot of pressure especially on the commercial activities such as **sandpits, fishing farms** etc. in Karkamış Flood Plain.

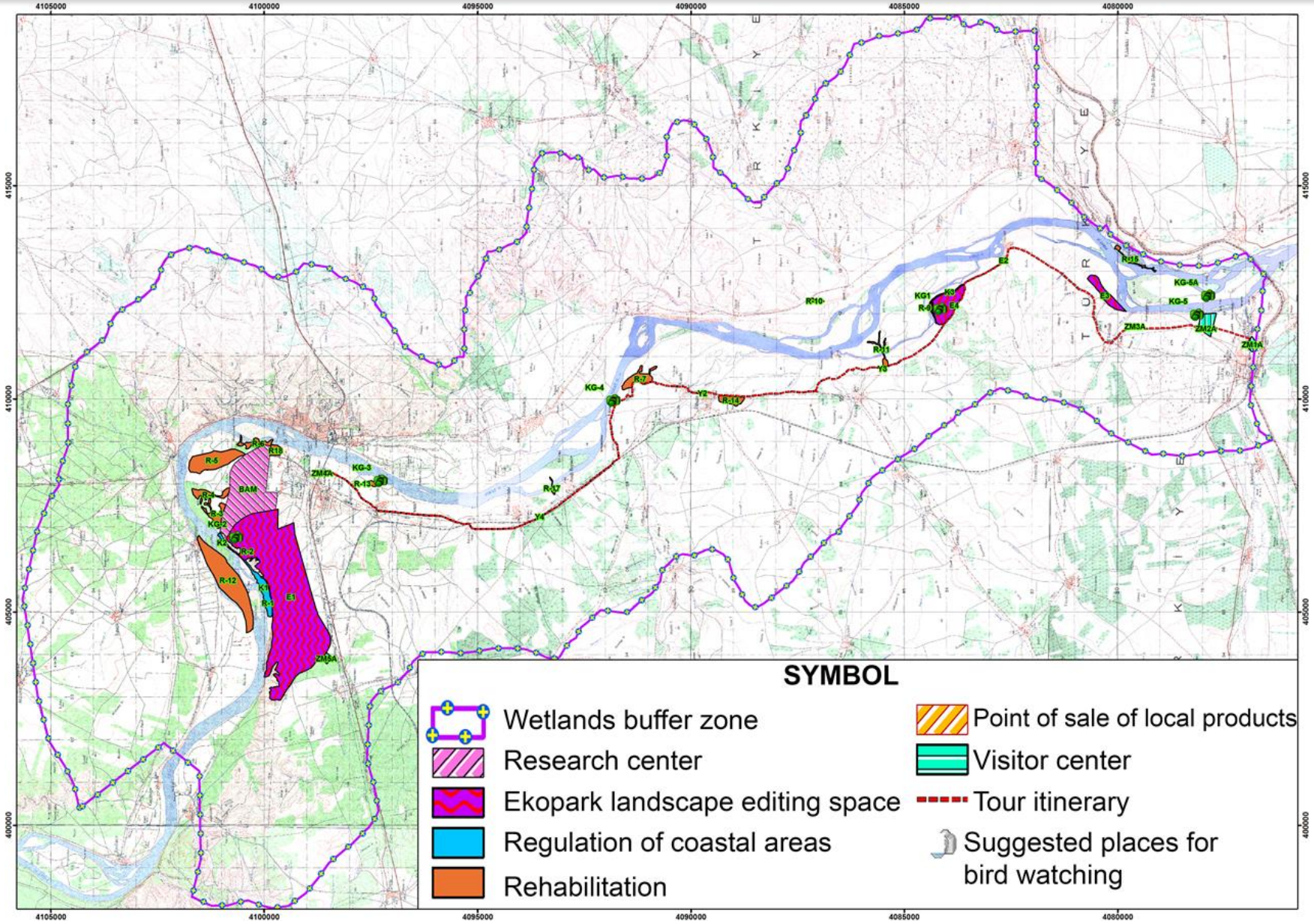
- In this context, in order to protect and sustain the landscape, **"Landscape Restoration Aims" and Recomended land Usage"** have been developed benefiting from the results **of landscape analysis** obtained from **environmental, social and economical aspects** related to the field.

Karkamış Flood Plain Birecik **Environmental geomorphology and vegetation Relations**

Karkamış Flood Plain , Belkis village Around **Farmland**

Karkamış Flood Plain , Kelekli village located around **Sand Quarries**

DATA OBTAINED FROM PROJECT STUDY RESULTS
LANDSCAPE VALUES



DATA OBTAINED FROM PROJECT STUDY RESULTS
LAND USE

- Due to the general source of living is agriculture in the region, rural settlements and **its agricultural fields** have been observed along the Euphrates River coastline.

- Although there are induced effects of intensive agricultural activities on the region, the main source of the negative effects of agricultural activities are on some **commercial fishing farms** which have been built on streams and rivers (IR) and river floodplains (IY) and **the sand and gravel quarries**.

- Karkamış Dam which is included into the project and Birecik Dam is located on the northern border of Karkamış Dam are facilities serving **the energy sector**.

The direct users of the lake

- engaged in fishing
- engaged in pruning of the reed plant
- engaged in seafood
- engaged in Livestock and Pasturage
- Hunters
- engaged in to draw water from the lake

The indirect users of the lake

- Aqueous and dry agricultural structures
- Irrigation Associations
- Municipalities
- Factories
- Livestock

The institutions that have a right to say about the lake

- Governorship
- Special provincial directorate of administration
- State hydraulic works
- Protection Institutions
- Ministry of Fisheries, Food, Agriculture and Livestock
- Ministry of Forestry and Water Management

institutions	The most important environmental problems in the area	Solution proposals
Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality	Sand Quarry Uncontrolled hunting Agriculture	**The preparation of the management plan**
Gaziantep Branch of Nature Protection and National Parks	Sand Quarry Uncontrolled hunting at land and water	**The preparation of the management plan**
Şanlıurfa Branch of Nature Protection and National Parks	Sand Quarry Uncontrolled hunting at land and water	**The preparation of the management plan**
Gaziantep Branch of State Hydraulic Works	Ignorance of the people Fishing Removing warning signs by local people	**intensify the awareness-raising and supervision**
Municipalities	Indifferent - running unlicensed boat in the reservoir Giving the untreated waste water to the Euphrates River	**the increment should be established for wastewater plants**
Civil society organizations	Sand Quarry Uncontrolled hunting at land and water Fish farms	**The preparation of the management plan** **The control of land use**
Fish Farms	The absence of water in the fluid messing of household waste to the Euphrates River Unconscious hunting by hunters	**audit should be to control the dam water** **intensify control** **the prohibition of hunting in certain areas**
Sand Quarry	Uncontrolled hunting at land and water	–

Most Important Environmental Problems and Solutions in the field by stakeholders

Images of Sociological Studies

Images of Sociological Studies

ISSUES AND PROPOSALS IDENTIFIED IN THE PROJECT AREA

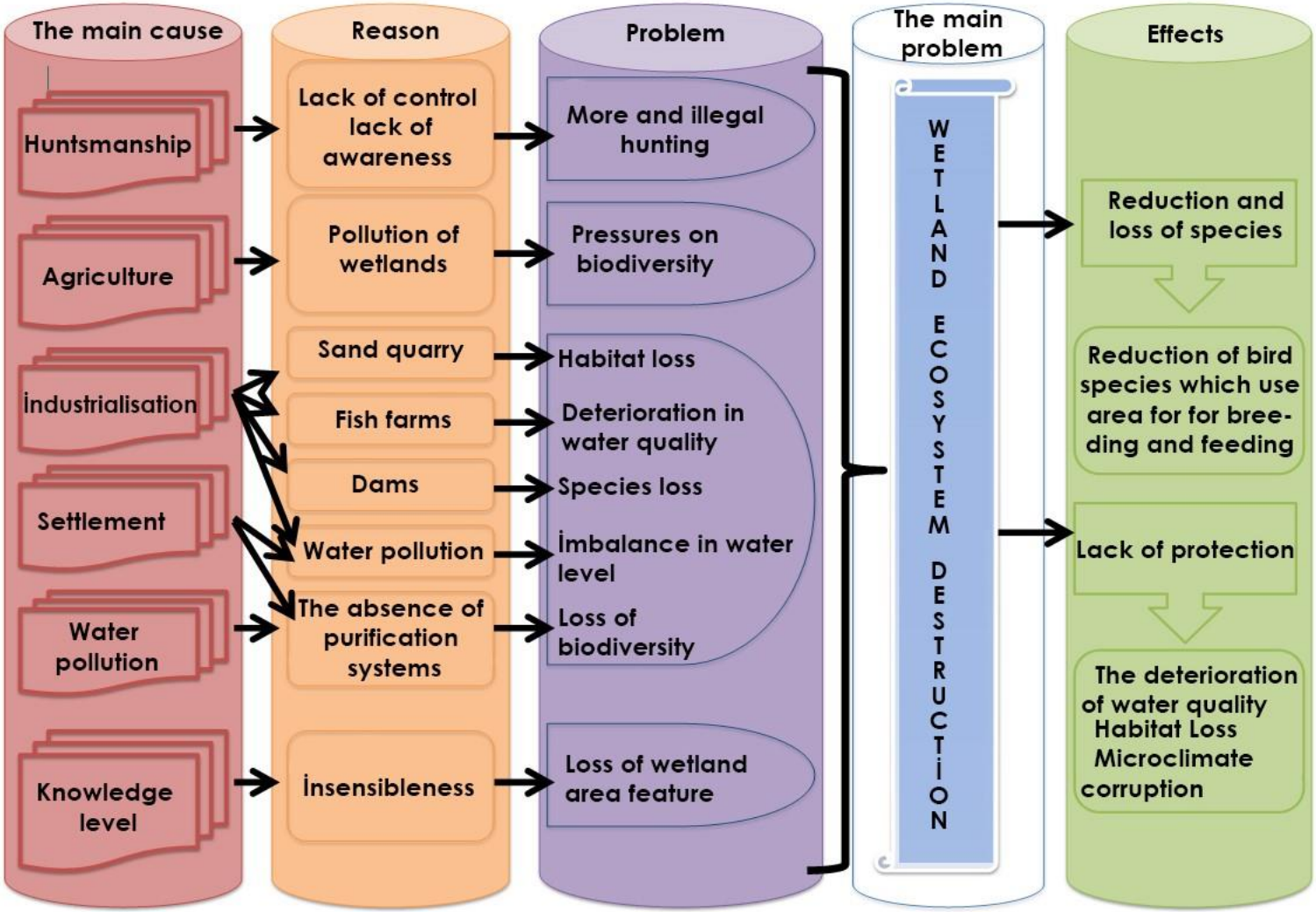
- The most significant problem is that field owners and stakeholders have **lack of adequate knowledge** about wetlands,

- **The importance of the areas is not known enough**
- **Hunting and agricultural activities**

- **Impacts on water quality**

- Sand **quarry** and **fishing farms** which are located in the field of absolute protection zones are seen as outstanding main problems.

ISSUES AND PROPOSALS IDENTIFIED IN THE PROJECT AREA



Main Target 1

Birecik-Karkamış Flood Plain Wetlands are protected by the improvements of the natural, cultural, socio economic resources and by the means of balance of the protection and the use resources are sustained and also Birecik Karkamış is seen as a place that have high environmental consciousness.

Ideal Target1

Improvement of Birecik-Karkamış Flood Plain waterland, protection of current biodiversity and sustainability

Ideal Target 2

Development of eco tourism by increasing the awareness of Birecik-Karkamış Flood Plain Waterland.

Ideal Target 3

Development of a integrated management mechanism of Birecik-Karkamış Flood Plain Waterland.

Management Plan Workshop from Images

Ideal Taget 1

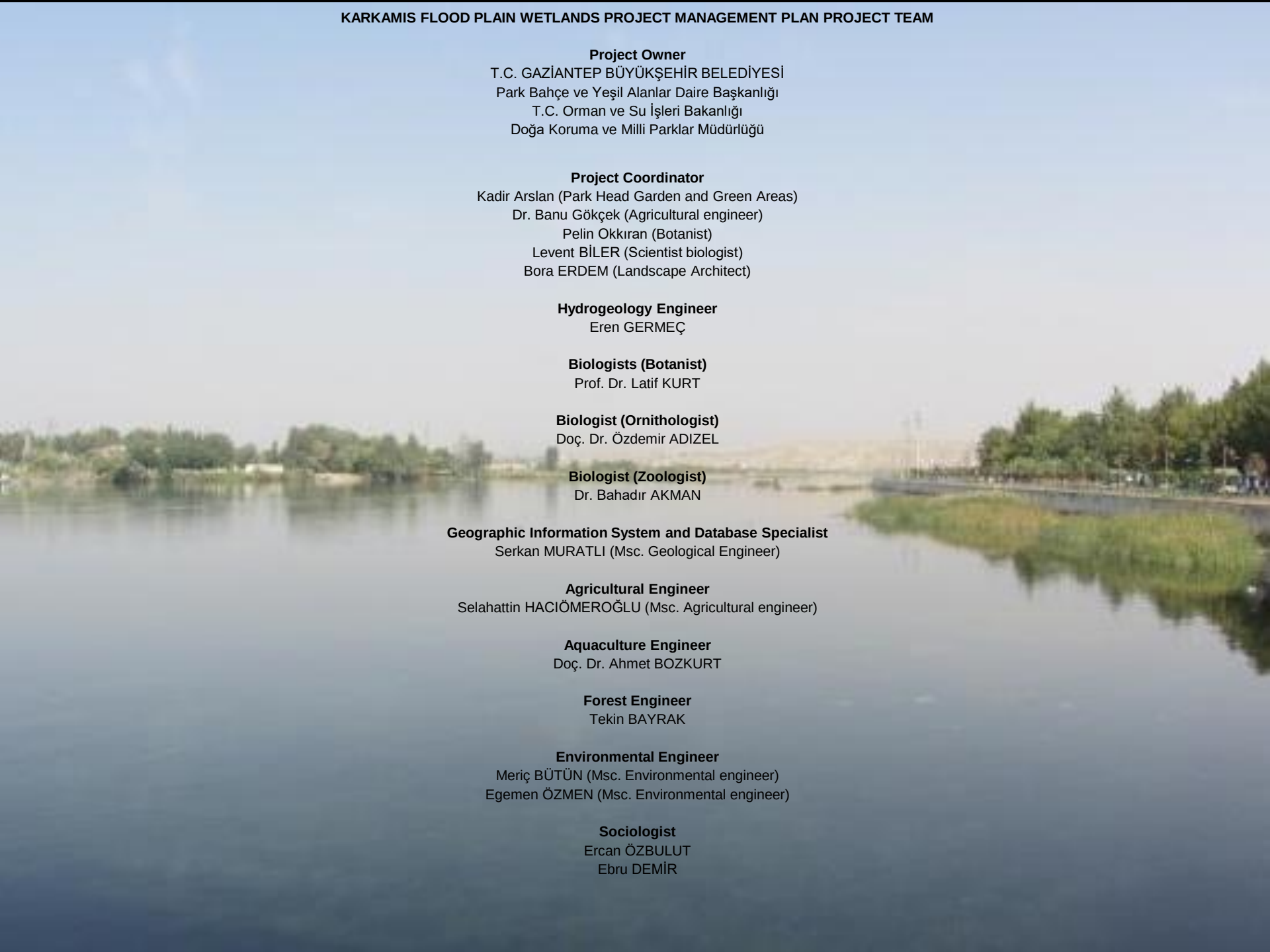
- Ensuring the improvement of living space of Euphrates turtles by 2020 (Rafetus euphraticus) which are seen in Birecik-Karkamış Flood Plain Wetland.
- Ensuring to increase the population of bald Ibis (*Geronticus eremita*) upto 300 by 2020 in Birecik-Karkamış Flood Plain Wetlands.
- Expending the living spaces of Pallid Scopes Owl (*Otus brucei*).
- Increasing the population of Shabbout Fish (*Barbus grypus*).
- Increasing the population of Bosk' fringe-toed Lizard (*Acanthodactylus boskianus).*
- Under controlling the hunting during the management plans in Birecik-Karkamış Flood Plain Wetland.
- Ensuring the control of water quality and quantity in the wetlands in Birecik-Karkamış Flood Plain Wetland.

Ideal Taget 2

- Developing the infrastructure towards Eco tourism in Birecik-Karkamış Flood Plain Wetlands.
- Increasing the popularity of in Birecik-Karkamış Flood Plain Wetland.

Ideal Taget 3

- Ensuring the implementation of the management plan by working together with related institutions and organizations that located in Şanlıurfa and Gaziantep cities.



KARKAMIS FLOOD PLAIN WETLANDS PROJECT MANAGEMENT PLAN PROJECT TEAM

Project Owner
T.C. GAZİANTEP BÜYÜKŞEHİR BELEDİYESİ
Park Bahçe ve Yeşil Alanlar Daire Başkanlığı
T.C. Orman ve Su İşleri Bakanlığı
Doğa Koruma ve Milli Parklar Müdürlüğü

Project Coordinator
Kadir Arslan (Park Head Garden and Green Areas)
Dr. Banu Gökçek (Agricultural engineer)
Pelin Okkıran (Botanist)
Levent BİLER (Scientist biologist)
Bora ERDEM (Landscape Architect)

Hydrogeology Engineer
Eren GERMEÇ

Biologists (Botanist)
Prof. Dr. Latif KURT

Biologist (Ornithologist)
Doç. Dr. Özdemir ADIZEL

Biologist (Zoologist)
Dr. Bahadır AKMAN

Geographic Information System and Database Specialist
Serkan MURATLI (Msc. Geological Engineer)

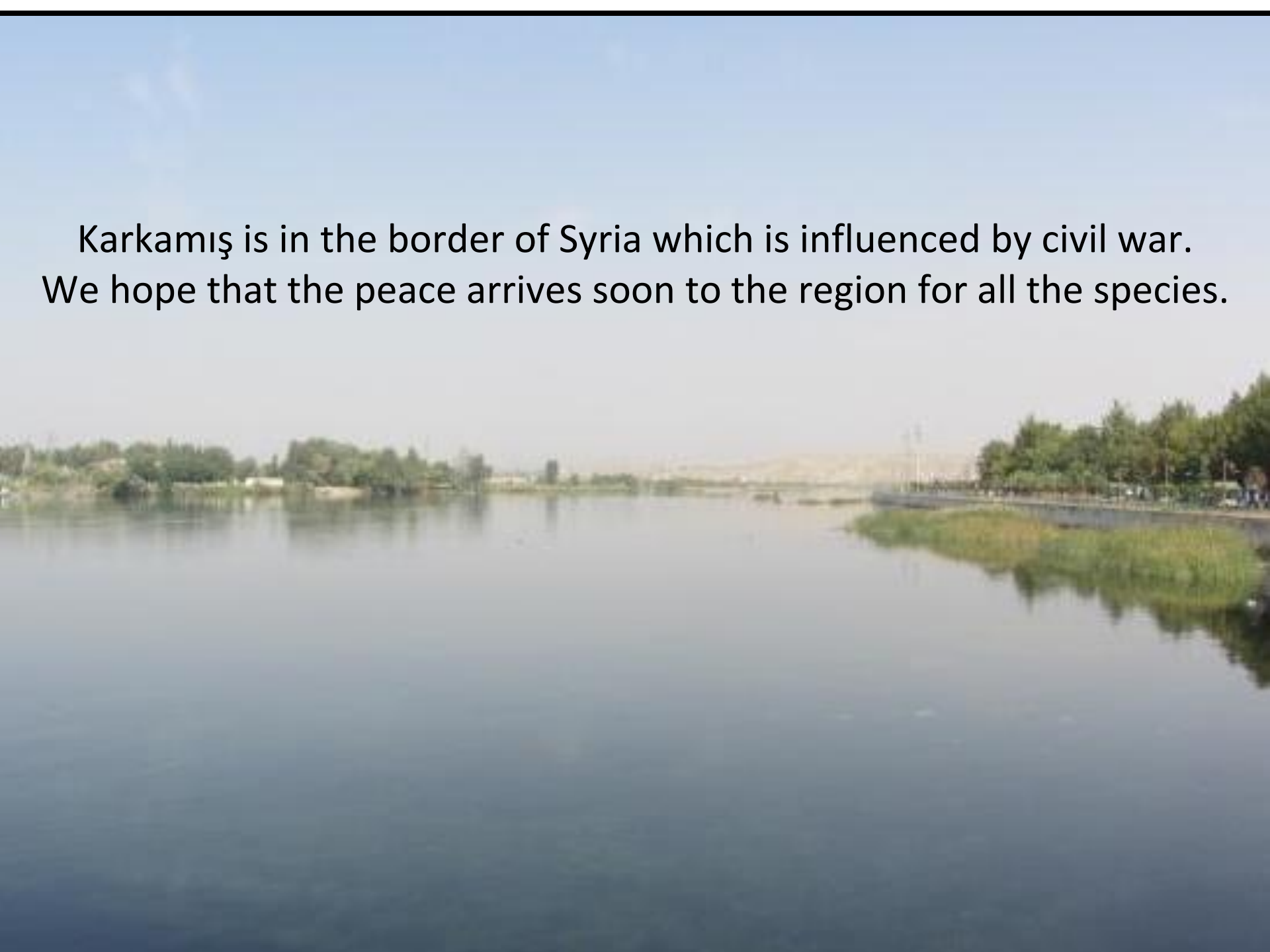
Agricultural Engineer
Selahattin HACIÖMEROĞLU (Msc. Agricultural engineer)

Aquaculture Engineer
Doç. Dr. Ahmet BOZKURT

Forest Engineer
Tekin BAYRAK

Environmental Engineer
Meriç BÜTÜN (Msc. Environmental engineer)
Egemen ÖZMEN (Msc. Environmental engineer)

Sociologist
Ercan ÖZBULUT
Ebru DEMİR



Karkamış is in the border of Syria which is influenced by civil war.
We hope that the peace arrives soon to the region for all the species.