

TURKEY



Source: esri

General

Turkey - officially the Republic of Turkey - is a transcontinental country located mainly in Western Asia, with a smaller portion on the Balkan Peninsula in Southeast Europe. Turkey is bordered by Greece and Bulgaria in the Northwest; Georgia in the Northeast; Armenia, the Azerbaijani exclave of Nakhchivan and Iran in the East, and Iraq and Syria in the South. The country has an area of 78.3 Mha (million hectares) with in 2020 a population of 84.3 million, or 1.08 persons per ha (Wikipedia and United Nations, 2019).

Climate and geography

The coastal areas of Turkey bordering the Aegean and Mediterranean Seas have a temperate Mediterranean climate, with hot, dry summers and mild to cool, wet winters. The coastal areas bordering the Black Sea have a temperate oceanic climate with warm, wet summers and cool to cold, wet winters. The Turkish Black Sea coast receives the greatest amount of precipitation and is the only region of Turkey that receives high precipitation throughout the year. The eastern part of that coast averages 2,200 mm annually, which is the highest precipitation in the country. The coastal areas bordering the Sea of Marmara, have a transitional climate between a temperate Mediterranean climate and a temperate oceanic climate with warm to hot, moderately dry summers and cool to cold, wet winters. Snow falls on the coastal areas of the Sea of Marmara and the Black Sea almost every winter, but usually melts in no more than a few days. However, snow is rare in the coastal areas of the Aegean Sea and very rare in the coastal areas of the Mediterranean Sea (source: Wikipedia).

Turkey also contains the Sea of Marmara in the northwest. The European section of Turkey, eastern Thrace is located at the easternmost edge the Balkan peninsula. It forms the border between Turkey and its neighbours Greece and Bulgaria. The Asian part of the country is comprised mostly by the peninsula of Anatolia, which consists of a high central plateau with narrow coastal plains, between the K orođlu and Pontic mountain ranges in the North and the Taurus Mountains in the South. Eastern Turkey has a more mountainous landscape and is home to the sources of rivers such as the Euphrates, Tigris and Aras. Southeastern Turkey is located within the northern plains of Upper Mesopotamia (source: Wikipedia).

Existing polders

The Group Polder Development (1982) describes that along the Dayhan River in the Adama Area about 50,000 ha has been impoldered.

Some general characteristics of the polders in Turkey are shown in Table I.

Proposed polders

No proposed polders have been identified.

References

Group Polder Development, Department of Civil Engineering, Delft University of Technology, 1982.

Polders of the World. Compendium of polder projects. Delft, the Netherlands

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. 2019. *World Population Prospects, medium prognosis. The 2019 revision.* New York, USA.

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Table I. General characteristics of existing polders in Turkey

Name	Reclamation	Area in ha	Type *)	Latitudes	Longitudes	Elevation in m+MSL	Land use
Along Dayhan River		50,000	RLL	36° 38' N	35° 21' E	2	Agriculture
Total		50,000					

*) RLL = reclaimed low-lying land; LGS = land gained on the sea; DL = drained lake