ANNEX L ENVIRONMENT

ANNEX L

ENVIRONMENT

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ANNEX L

ENVIRONMENT

1. Legal Framework on Environment in Turkey

1.1 Lows and Responsible Ministries on Environment

Based on the principle of "Polluter-Pays" and "Richness of Future Generation", Environmental Low was published in 1983 in Turkey in order to prevent and climinate environmental pollution and to manage the natural and historical values. In line with the Environmental Low, several regulations have been published since 1983; control of air quality, water pollution, noise, solid waste and chemical substances, etc.

Based on Article 10 of the Environmental Low, Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulation was issued in February 1993. According to the EIA Regulation, the purpose of EIA is as follows:

- To identify and evaluate the environmental impacts of proposed and private activities which may cause environmental problems,
- To prevent or mitigate adverse impacts, and
- To assess alternative to the activities.

Since 1978, Prime Ministry Undersecretariant for Environment under the Ministry of State has been responsible for the coordination of all national and environment activities for the environment in Turkey. In 1991, the Undersecretariant for Environment was promoted to the rank of Ministry of Environment (MOE). The MOE is responsible for not only the above coordination but also intervention and implementation of policies concerned with environment. In addition, 23 provincial and local environmental foundations were established as an important channel to regional and local governments or agencies.

1.2 Environmental Impact Assessment System

According to the EIA regulation, the following DSI projects are required to prepare checklists of Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) or Environmental Impact Statements (EISs).

Projects which require IEE

- Irrigation
- Land reclamation
- Flood control
- Waste water treatment plants
- Resettlement of 200 1,000 dwellings
- Small dams (surface area of the reservoir is less than 15 km² or reservoir volume is less than 100 MCM)

Projects which require EIS

- Ports (entry of vessels is over 1,350 tons)
- Dams (surface area of the reservoir is more than 15 km² or reservoir volume is more than 100 MCM)
- Resettlement of more than 1,000 dwellings
- Land reclamation from sea and dredging
- Groundwater development (volumetric capacity is more than 10 MCM per year)

For the project which falls under the above definitions, DSI must submit a checklist of IEE or EIS to the provincial office of MOB. The checklist of IEE is a brief and conclusive

description of the project and its environmental impacts. On the other hand, EIS is more comprehensive and includes the checklist of IEE, the detailed description of the project, and the prediction and the assessment of the project impact. The process of IEE and EIS are shown in Figure - L.1 and L.2, respectively.

2. Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)

2.1 Objective of IEE

The objective of Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) is preliminary environmental review to assess whether Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is necessary or not for the Project. Major study components of IEE include present environmental condition, preliminary assessment of environmental impacts, scooping of significant impacts and evaluation of whether EIA is necessary or not for the Project.

2.2 Environmental Items and Ecological Regions

Based on the "Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines for Water Development Projects in Turkey" prepared by USBR in cooperation with DSI in 1994, 20 environmental items are selected considering the major components of the Project such as the construction of Beydağ dam, canals and drains, and agricultural development in the Project Area. The selected environmental items are as shown in Table - L.1.

Considering major components of the Project, the area to be affected by the Project is broadly divided into the following four ecological regions taking the locations of impact into account:

Region I : Catchment area of Küçük Menderes river at the dam site except

the Region II mentioned below

Region II : Reservoir area of Beydağ dam including dam site

Region III : Irrigation Area

Region IV: Area extending along the downstream reaches of the Küçük

Menderes river from Beydağ dam site

2.3 Result of the IEE

(1) Dislocation of People

According to the DSI-II plan, most of dwellers in Ciftlikkoy and Karaman and a part of people in Bakirkoy and Yenişehir need to be resettled in the other places because of construction of the Beydağ dam, while people in Kurudere, Karaoba and Yağlar do not need to be shifted. Based on the present population and the location of village confirmed by topographical maps on a scale of 1:25,000, the people to be dislocated is estimated at around 1,500 persons. The dislocation of people in the reservoir area of Beydağ dam is one of the principal issues to be caused by the Project taking the sociological impact to 1,500 persons into account. Therefore, the detailed assessment is required in order to check the sociological impact to be caused by the Project.

(2) Land Use Changes

According to the information from DSI-II, the present land use in the reservoir area of Beydağ dam is as follows:

Present Land Use	Area (ha)	Proportion (%)
Agricultural Land		
- Annual Crop	1,010	68
- Tree Crop	230	15
Forest and Public land	250	17
Total	1,490	100

The above data indicates that 1,240 ha of the agricultural land will be submerged in the reservoir area. Although the construction of dam would submerge the existing agricultural land in the reservoir area, the Project will improve the agricultural lands of around 15,400 ha by providing them with sufficient irrigation water. In addition, the project economic evaluation is carried out taking into account the loss of land productivity in the submerged area. From the above studies, it is judged that the negative impact caused by the change of landuse is considered to be small from the viewpoint of economical aspects.

(3) Impairment of Transportation

Beydağ dam will affect and submerge a provincial road running from Beydağ through Kiraz. However, a national road has already completed from Beydağ to Kiraz via Caylı, and most of cars move through this national road. On the other hand, the road condition in the proposed irrigation area will be improved by the construction of the canal service roads. As a result, the negative impact to the transportation will be almost nil.

(4) Inundation of Mineral Resources

According to the existing geological map, there are no mineral resources in the project area including the area to be submerged in the Beydağ reservoir, and therefore no negative impact to mineral resources will be caused by the Project.

(5) Historical and Recreational Disturbance

According to the information from the General Directorate for Preservation of the Cultural and National Heritage, the seven cultural and historical assets exist around the Project Area. They are Kaymakçı (Ancient City), Kızılcaavlu (Ancient City and Ancient Castle), Emiril (Ancient Castle), Ovakent (Ancient Village), Konaklı (Ancient Village) and Balabanlı (Ancient Castle). Those cultural assets exist in the built-up area of villages located in hilly areas or at higher elevations than the alluvial plain. Moreover, no cultural and historical assets are reported in the proposed Beydağ reservoir area also according to the information from the General Directorate for Preservation of the Cultural and National Heritage. No negative impact to historical and recreational disturbance will therefore be caused by the Project.

(6) Ecological Disturbance

For the maintenance of the present ecosystem in the Küçük Menderes river basin, the main concerns are endangered flora and fauna. In the Project Area, however, most of these flora and fauna mainly exist out of the potential land taken for irrigation development according to the information of Dokuz Eylül University, and therefore no major damage of the present ecosystem is expected even after the completion of the envisaged irrigation projects, except in the Eleman wetland area.

The Eleman wetland with a total area 1,500 ha is located in the lower most reaches of the Küçük Menderes river. Out of this total area, about 500 ha consisting of two lakes, wetland and hilly area is considered to be more important for the birdlife and fishery than the remaining 1,000 ha which has been used as the agricultural land mainly in the dry season. This ecologically important area is directly receiving water from springs but not from the Küçük Menderes river. Therefore, any remarkable negative impact will not be caused on the ecosystem in this area even after the project implementation which will cause the environmental changes mainly on the downstream reaches of the Küçük Menderes river; decrease of river flow due to construction of the four dams and deterioration of water quality due to use of chemical fertilizers and agro-chemicals.

(7) Degradation of Forest Resources

According to the result of the present land use survey, there is no forest area in the Project Area. In addition to the above area, 17% or 250 ha of forest and grassland areas exist

in the proposed Beydağ reservoir area. On the basis of field observation, most of the above forest and grassland areas are occupied by scrubs and grasses. No serious impact to the forest will, therefore, be caused by the Project.

(8) Erosion and Sedimentation

Annual sedimentation yield at the Beydağ dam site is estimated at 112 tons/km² by the JICA Study Team. According to the Irrigation Master Plan prepared by the World Bank, the average annual sedimentation yield of the watershed in Turkey is estimated at around 600 tons/km². Comparing to the national average, it is understood that the sedimentation of Beydağ reservoir is not so serious. In addition, two watershed management projects are still being implemented and three projects are waiting for the implementation in the watershed of Beydağ dam. The impact to the Project caused by the crosion and sedimentation is considered to be low.

(9) Fisheries Losses

There is no fishery production in the upstream and downstream of the Beydag dam site in the Küçük Menderes river except two lakes in Eleman wetland. The fresh water source to those two lakes are from springs not from the Küçük Menderes river. Therefore, no negative impact to the fisheries would not be caused after the complementation of the Project.

(10) Groundwater Deterioration

The quantity of groundwater will be improved in the proposed irrigation area after the implementation of the Project, because the use of groundwater for the irrigation purpose will be limited to 64% of the present one.

The quality of groundwater might be affected due to the additional pollution loads of chemical fertilizer and agro-chemicals from the irrigation area. Therefore, the detailed assessment is required in order to clarify the magnitude of the impact caused by the Project.

(11) Change of River Flow Regime

According to the result of water balance study, the quantity of surface water will be decreased to 311 MCM from 362 MCM at the river mouth of the Küçük Menderes after the construction of the Beydağ dam. This means that only 14 % of the total flow of the Küçük Menderes river will be controlled and used for the irrigation and therefore, any particular consideration of the river maintenance flow from reservoir may not be needed. In addition, the decrease of surface water dose not cause any remarkable impact on the ecosystem in the wetland described above.

(12) Surface Water Deterioration

The quality of surface water in the Project Area and the downstream of Project area might be affected by the increase of the pollution loads of chemical fertilizer and agro-chemicals from the cultivation area. Therefore, the detailed assessment is required in order to clarify the magnitude of the impact caused by the Project.

(13) Eutrophication of Dam Reservoirs

In the upstream area of Beydağ dam reservoir, the main source of water pollution is waste water from livestock and household in Kiraz district, which is flown to the river without any treatment. According to the estimation by JICA Study Team, 30,000 persons and 10,000 heads of cattle will live in the watershed of Beydağ dam in the Kiraz district in the year of 2000. Under this condition, the inflow of nutrients from the upstream area of the dam site would affect the water quality in the proposed reservoir. The possibility and magnitude of the

impacts will be studied on the basis of the projection of water quality deterioration considering the characteristics of the reservoir.

(14) Public Health Issues

According to the Master Plan prepared by IBRD (1991), the following four diseases are reported as water born diseases related to the water resource development in Turkey.

Name of Water Borne Disease	Distribution (
Malaria	Lowlands of Southeast Anatolia
Schistosomiasis (bilharzia)	Rivers of Southeast Anatolia
Lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis)	Whole Turkey
Japanese encephalitis	Mountains and lowlands of South East of Turkey

According to the Provincial Office of the Ministry of Health, however, the above diseases are not reported in the river basin. Therefore, no negative impact would be caused by the complementation of the Project.

(15) Climatic Change

In general, change of micro-climate usually occurs when a reservoir has a large surface area, particularly in the arid or semi-arid regions. The reservoir area of Beydağ dam is only 14.9 km2, which is too small to cause substantial impacts related to the micro-climate changes around the reservoir area.

(16) Water Rights Conflicts

Some water rights for the irrigation are set in the Kuçuk Menderes river. However, these water rights are not used due to the degradation of the surface water quality at present. As a result, no serious impact will be expected by the Project.

(17) Soil Degradation

Under the proposed farming practice, the soil fertility will be improved from the present condition due to the introduction of the proper rotation system of crops and the proper application of manure. Thus, positive effect will be expected to be brought about by the Project.

(18) Change of Farming Practice

Under the "future with project" condition, the farm income will be increased to a great extent. In addition, the agricultural extension work to farmers will be strengthened in order to attain the improved farming practices including the promotion of scheduled and collective crop production, proper application of farm inputs promotion, promotion of co-use of farm machinery and introduction of new irrigation method.

(19) Earthquake Hazards

The facilities of the Project is not so large that the earthquake cause the damage to life of local people except for the Beydağ dam. The present dam design has an enough safety factor against the earthquake. The impact by the earthquake is deemed to be almost nil.

2.4 Summary of the IEE

A preliminary evaluation of magnitude of impacts has been conducted on the selected 19 environmental items and its result is summarized in Table - L.1. The following

environmental items are expected to have the significant impacts caused by the Project and assessed in the further EIA study.

Environmental Items	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV
Sociological Impact to Dislocated People	-	o	-	•
Eutrophication of Dam Reservoir	-	0	•	-
Downstream Water Quality Deterioration	-	-	o	o
Groundwater Quality Deterioration	-	-	o	0

3. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

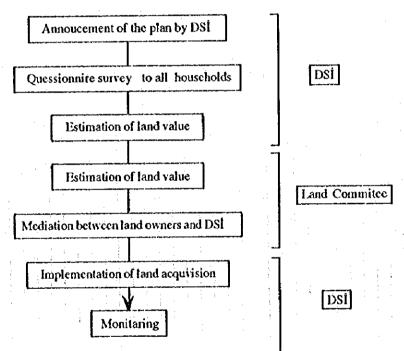
3.1 Sociological Impact to People to Be Dislocated from Beydağ Reservoir

3.1.1 General

Due to construction of the Beydağ dam, around 1,500 persons living in the reservoir area have to be dislocated to other area. For the preparation of plan and procedure for the land acquisition in the reservoir, the case of the Tahtalı Dam Project, which is located 80-km southwest of Izmir and under the construction by DSI-II, was examined in the EIA study.

3.1.2 Land Acquisition Procedure of Tahtali Dam

The Tahtali dam is a water supply dam to Izmir city and still under construction under the supervision of DSI-II. Around 900 households have been dislocated from the 2,352 ha of the reservoir area. The procedure of land acquisition applied for this dam project is summarized as follows:



After the announcement of the plan through the district government office, the questionnaire survey of all households to be submerged was made in order to clarify their present economical and sociological condition. Questionnaire sheets are composed of 65 items including general information of family, living condition, agricultural activity, property situation, intention to land acquisition, income and living expenses, and health condition. The survey was conducted by DSI-II under the support of the World Bank. According to the result of survey, the compensation method of dislocated people depended on their choice by land or money. Most of people preferred money to land. In addition to this compensation method, the support services of new house, job and agricultural land for dislocated people was requested by DSI-II to the district government office on the basis of the result of the questionnaire survey. After the questionnaire survey, DSI-II estimated their land and property value.

After DSI-II finished the cost estimate of land value, the land committee, which was composted of five officers of the district government office, Ministry of Finance, district office of MARA and DSI, was organized in order to examine the land value and to play as a mediator between land owners and DSI before the implementation of the land acquisition. If the owner or DSI had complaint about the mediation by the land committee, the case could be brought to

the court under the "Land Acquisition Law" revised in 1983. The land value judged in the court was the final. After the fix of land value, the land acquisition was implemented by DSI-II.

DSI-II has a plan to conduct the questionnaire survey in order to clarify the economical and social conditions of dislocated people within three or five years after land acquisition. The scope of the survey is around 30 % of the whole dislocated households. The content of questionnaire is still under planning with the support of the World Bank at present. Although collection and analysis of data have been conducted, the actual action has not been taken by DSI-II.

3.1.3 Evaluation

The above procedure and measures in the Tahtali dam taken by DSI-II for the dislocation of the people and compensation to them were judged to be properly done from the following viewpoints.

- To conduct the questionnaire survey to all households in the submerged area by the dam construction in order to clarify their present economical and sociological conditions.
- To organize a land committee to decide the compensation amount from the neutral standpoint,
- To request the local government to conduct the support service to the dislocated people, and
- To make a plan the monitoring of socio-economic condition of the dislocated people (still on-going).

In addition to the above procedure and measures taken for the Tahtalı dam project, the following matters should be noted for the Project.

- To conduct the public consultation meeting before the implementation of the land acquisition in the proposed reservoir area, and
- To make the action plan for the support and improvement of the dislocated people, if required, on the basis of the result of monitoring their living conditions in the new area.

3.2 Eutrophication of the Beydag Dam Reservoir

3.2.1 Projection of Eutrophication

The inflow of nutrients from the upstream area of the dam into the Küçük Menderes river would affect the water quality in the Beydağ reservoir. The main source of water pollution is waste water from livestock and household in the watershed of the Beydağ dam in Kiraz district, which is flown to the river without any treatment. In addition to the above pollution source, there is some natural pollution source from rainfall. The possibility and the magnitude of the eutrophication is assessed following the Vollenweider Mode on the basis of the following data and assumption.

Annual flow

Based on the hydrological data shown in Annex A, annual average flow at Beydağ dam is set to be 76,000,000 m³ per year.

Phosphorus supply

Phosphorus supply from the upstream area of the dam reservoir is estimated as shown below:

Pollution Source	Present	Future (Year 2000)	Unit Load (kg/year/unit)	Pollution Load (kg/year)
Person	27,000 persons	30,000 persons	0.33	9,900
Cattle	10,000 heads	10,000 heads	2.04	20,400
Runoff	51,500 ha	51,500 ha	0.30	15,500
Total				45,800

According to the above estimation, the average phosphorus concentration of the inflow is 0.60 mg/l.

Dam characteristic

The characteristic of Beydağ dam and water flow in the reservoir area are estimated below:

Reservoir area: 14,860,000 m² Reservoir capacity: 241,000,000 m³

The retention time of inflow in the dam reservoir (reservoir volume / annual average flow): 3.17 years.

Chlorophyll concentration

Based on the Vollenweider Model, the concentration of chlorophyll is estimated, for which the following formula was employed.

Ch1 = $0.37 \times \{P / (1 + \sqrt{Tw})^{0.79}\}$

Chl: Concentration of chlorophyll-a in the reservoir P: average phosphorus concentration in the inflow

Tw: Retention time of the inflow

As a result, the concentration of chlorophyll-a (a indicator of eutrophication) in the reservoir is estimated at 25.9 mg/m³.

3.2.2 Evaluation

According to the OECD Guidelines for cutrophication in a lake or reservoir, the relationship between cutrophication and concentration of chlorophyll-a is defined as shown below:

Eutrophication	Chlorophyll - a Concentration (mg/m3)
Very Low Possibility	less than 1.0
Low Possibility	1.0 - 2.5
Normal Possibility	2.5 - 8.0
High Possibility	8.0 - 25.0
Very High Possibility	More than 25.0

According to the above-mentioned guidelines, the calculated result of the concentration of the chlorophyll-a in the Beydağ reservoir water belongs to the category of "very high possibility". Therefore, the countermeasures should be taken in order to mitigate the magnitude of the cutrophication in the reservoir based on the result of monitoring to be started after completion of the dam construction.

3.3 Deterioration of Water Quality

3.3.1 Projection of Increase of Farm Inputs

The deterioration of the water quality in the surface and the groundwater in the Project Area would be caused by the increased application of chemical fertilizer and agro-chemicals. The possibility and the degree of the deterioration are examined on the basis of the calculated

result of the mass balance of farm inputs between present condition and "future with project" condition. Based on the present and proposed farm input application shown in Annex E, the total quantities of the farm inputs were estimated as shown in Table - L.2 and L.3 and summarized below:

			(Unit: tons)
	Present	With Project	Balance
Nitrogen	1,390	2,590	1,200
Phosphorous	210	380	170
Agro-chemicals	70	110	40

The above-calculated result shows the increase of the load by 86% for nitrogen, 80% for phosphorus and 51% for agro-chemicals in future as compared with the present level in the Project Area.

3.3.2 Projection on the Surface Water Quality

The possibility of the deterioration of surface water quality was examined by the above calculated result of mass balance and the following assumption.

River flow change

According to the result of the water balance study, the annual river flow will decrease from 76.1 MCM to 25.1 MCM at the Beydağ dam site.

Runoff of farm input

There is no data concerning the runoff rate of chemical fertilizer and agrochemicals in Turkey. Therefore, the research result in Japan was applied to the estimation of the runoff rate of the nitrogen and phosphorous in this study. Referring to this result, the runoff rate is set to be 1% for nitrogen and 0.2% for phosphorous. In case of agro-chemicals, the runoff rate is assumed to be 0.2% which is the same rate of phosphorous taking into account the same disintegration rate. The estimated amounts of the runoff of farm inputs are as show below.

	1			(tons)
	Pres	ent	With Project	Balance
Nitrogen	:	13.9	25.9	12.0
Phosphorous		0.42	0.76	0.34
Agro-chemicals	 	0.14	0.22	0.08

On the basis of the above assumption and data, the pollution load in the surface water was calculated as follows:

			(ppm)
	Present	With Project	Balance
Nitrogen	0.18	1.03	0.85
Phosphorous	0.01	0.03	0.02
Agro-chemicals	0.002	0.009	0.007

Based on the present water quality data of Beydağ dam site, the future surface water quality was evaluated as follows:

	Present (ppm)	With Project (ppm)	Water Quality Class
Nitrogen	1.15	2.00	Class I
Phosphorous	0.05	0.07	Cłass I
Agro-chemicals	No data	>0.009	Class II

The above table shows that only small impact is expected to the surface water quality in the downstream part of the Project Area under the "future with project" condition.

3.3.3 Projection on the Groundwater Quality

As for the groundwater, it is difficult to assess the change of these concentrations in the water due to lack of the data concerning the present water quality and the dispersion of nitrogen, phosphorous and agro-chemicals in the groundwater. Mobility of nitrogen is much higher than phosphorous and agro-chemicals in the soils. In addition, leaching rate for total input nitrogen is more than 20 times of the runoff rate. Judging from the result of the mass balance calculation and the mobility of nitrogen, it is cautioned that a careful attention should be paid to the concentration of nitrogen in the groundwater. On the other hand, the impact of phosphorous and agro-chemicals to groundwater may be small as compared with nitrogen.

4. Environmental Conservation and Monitoring Plan

4.1 Environmental Conservation Plan

4.1.1 General

Based on the result of the BIA, the plans for the environmental conservation and the monitoring are prepared for the future reference. In addition to the environmental items evaluated in EIA, the plan for the watershed management of the Kuçik Menderes river is also prepared taking into account the present problems faced in the watershed management projects being carried out by the government agencies of DSI, MOF GDRS and MARA. The environmental conservation plans thus prepared are as shown in Table L.4 and summarized in the following sections.

4.1.2 Sociological Impact to People to Be Dislocated from Beydağ Reservoir

As evaluated in the EIA, the procedure and measures taken by DSI-II for the dislocation of the people and compensation to them were judged to be properly done. However, the following matters should additionally be taken into consideration for the land acquisition in the Beydağ reservoir area:

Before implementation of compensation

- To conduct the public consultation meeting with dwellers in the reservoir area,
- To conduct the questionnaire survey to all dwellers in the reservoir area,
- To request the local government to conduct support service, and
- To decide the compensation amount in the proper method.

After implementation of compensation

- To monitor the socio-economic condition of the dislocated people,
- To make a supporting plan, and
- To request the local government to conduct the support service.

4.1.3 Eutrophication of Beydağ Dam Reservoir

Reduction of the nutrient loading, especially phosphorus, is the most effective measures to mitigate the eutrophication in the Beydağ reservoir. The method of the reduction is summarized below:

- To remove the nutrients from domestic waste water by municipal sewage system,
- To decrease the nutrient runoff from agricultural lands by the proper farming system,
- To control the direct intrusion of the waste from livestock into the river, and
- To avoid fish culture or recreational use in the reservoir.

4.1.4 Degradation of Water Quality

Control of chemical fertilizer and agro-chemicals is the most effective measures to mitigate the degradation of water quality for both surface and groundwater. The method of control is summarized below:

- To maintain the proposed crop rotation system,
- To apply chemical fertilizer at the proper timing and quantity,
- To check runoff of the chemical fertilizer from agricultural lands,
- To use manure or organic fertilizer instead of chemical fertilizer,
- To conduct Integrated Pest Management (IPM), which utilizes all kind of pest control under proper pest forecasting system, and

- To establish the proper pest forecasting system.

4.1.5 Watershed Management

At present, four government agencies of DSI, MOF, GDRS and MARA are responsible for the watershed management. However, the current institutional arrangements are less effective for an integrated approach towards the watershed management due to the shortage of the communication among the above agencies. Furthermore, there is no mechanism for agricultural extension work in the sloped area. Therefore, the progress of the watershed management project is checked and discussed in the joint committee which should be organized among the said government agencies. In addition, the joint committee should request MARA to conduct the extension or demonstration program for soil conservation in the sloped area. These efforts would contribute to the extension of the useful life of Beydağ dam due to the reduction of the sedimentation load.

4.2 Environmental Monitoring Plan

4.2.1 Institutional Aspects

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Unit is proposed to be established in the Project Office as mentioned in Section 3.4.1 of the Main Report. The main duties concerning environmental monitoring of the M&E Unit are as follows:

- To prepare concrete monitoring plan,

- To conduct and supervise the actual monitoring programs,

To analyze the data obtained through the monitoring,
 To propose and evaluate the mitigation program, and

- To conduct a special study for the environment, if necessary.

4.2.2 Technical Aspects

The monitoring items include groundwater table, water quality of surface water and groundwater, the condition of farm input, socio-economic condition of dislocated people and progress of watershed management project. In addition, it is necessary to monitor the ecosystem condition including the wetland, local disease and complaint of the local people once a year at least in order to check the unexpected environmental change to be caused by the Project. The summary of the environmental monitoring plan is as shown in Table - L.5.

- (1) Sociological Impact to People to Be Dislocated from Beydag Reservoir Area
 - (a) Monitoring Items
 - (i) Actual progress of the land acquisition and compensation

(ii) Socio-economical condition of the dislocated people

- (iii) Requirements of the dislocated people related to resettlement
- (b) Monitoring area

The monitoring area is resettlement area.

- (c) Monitoring Period and Frequency
 - (i) During the land acquisition period, the progress of the land acquisition and compensation should be checked by the M&E Unit of the proposed Project Office.
 - (ii) After the land acquisition period, questionnaire and interview survey should be conducted by the said M&E Unit immediately and within 3 years.

(2) Eutrophication of Beydag Dam Reservoir

(a) Monitoring items

(i) Condition of waste water source such as farm land, grazing land and domestic waste water

(ii) Water quality of reservoir (see the detailed information in paragraph 4.2.2-(3))

(b) Monitoring area

The monitoring area is the watershed of Beydağ dam for monitoring item a) and Beydağ dam reservoir for monitoring item b).

(c) Monitoring period and frequency

(i) During the construction period, the water quality of Beydağ dam site should be collected by the M&E Unit of the proposed Project Office and analyzed by the

DSI Laboratory at least bimonthly.

(ii) After the construction period, the water quality of Beydağ dam reservoir should be collected by the M&E Unit and analyzed by the DSI Laboratory at least monthly. The condition of waste water source should be checked by the M&E Unit on the basis of field observation and interview to related agencies and local people at least once a year.

(3) Degradation of Water Quality

(a) Monitoring items

- (i) Phisico-chemical substance (Color, pH, EC, Cation, Anion, Boron, SS, DO)
- (ii) Organo-chemical substance (COD, NH4-N, NO2-N, NO3-N, T-N, T-P)
- (iii) Agro-chemicals
- (iv) Groundwater table(v) Farming practice such as usage of farm inputs

(b) Monitoring area

For groundwater table and quality, the monitoring will be made at the wells in and around Project Area. For the surface water quality, the monitoring area is the downstream reaches (Kizilcaavlu and Selçuk) of the Küçük Menders river and Beydağ dam reservoir. For the conditions of farming practices, the monitoring area is the whole Project Area.

(c) Monitoring period and frequency

(i) During the construction period, the groundwater should be sampled by the M&E Unit of the proposed Project Office at least two times per year. The groundwater table should be checked by the M&E Unit at least two times per year. The surface water should be sampled by the M&E Unit at least bimonthly. Phisico and organo chemical substance of both surface water and groundwater should be analyzed by the DSI Laboratory at sampling time. The agro-chemicals should be analyzed by the DSI Laboratory at least once a year. The framing practices should be checked by the M&E Unit through the interview to local farmers and the district office of MARA.

(ii) After the construction period, the above monitoring period and frequency during the construction period should be kept except for sampling of surface water quality. The surface water should be sampled by the M&E Unit at least monthly.

(4) Watershed Management

- (a) Monitoring items
 - (i) Progress of watershed management project conducted by DSI
 - (ii) Progress of watershed management project conducted by GDRS
 - (iii) Progress of reforestation project conducted by MOF
 - (iv) Condition of agricultural extension works conducted by MARA
- (b) Monitoring area

The monitoring area is the watershed of Beydağ dam.

- (c) Monitoring period and frequency
 - (i) During and after the construction period, the progress of watershed projects and condition of agricultural extension works should be checked by the Joint Committee at least once a year and the Joint Committee should be reported to the Project Office.
- (5) Others
- (a) Monitoring items
 - (i) Condition of ecological condition
 - (ii) Condition of local disease
 - (iii) Constraint of local people
 - (iv) Others
- (b) Monitoring area

For the condition of ecological condition, monitoring area is the Kuçuk Menderes river basin area. For the other items, the monitoring area is in and around the Project Area

- (c) Monitoring period and frequency
 - (i) During and after the construction period, the all items should be checked by the M&E Unit on the basis of direct observation, interview and data collection from local people and the related agencies at least once a year.

TABLES

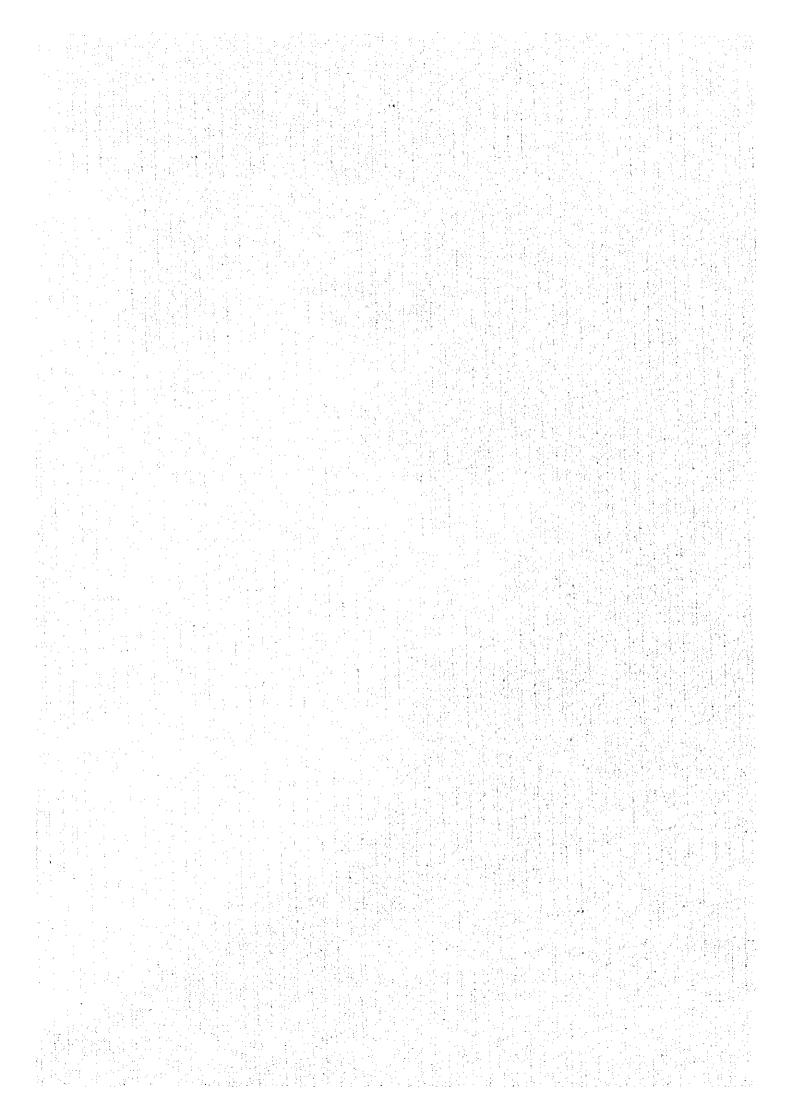


Table -1.1 Result of IEE of Beydağ Dam Irrigation Project

		Ecologica	l Regions	: .	
Environmental Items	Region I Catchment Area of Dam	Region II Reservoir Area including Dam Site	Region III Irrigation Area	Region IV Downstream River Channel from Dam Site	Remarks
Dislocation of people	*	-/A	-/C	-	EIA is necessary.
2. Land use changes	-	-/C	-/C	-	
3. Impairment of transportation	•	-/C	x	-	i i
4. Inundation of mineral resource	•	x	x	-	
5. Historical and recreational disturbance	;				
- Histrical and cultural disturbance	-	x	x	-	
- Recretional disturbance	•	x .	x	-	
6. Ecological disturbance					
- Terrestrial fauna and flora	x	x	x	x	
- Aquatic fauna and flora	X	x	x	x	
- Marsh area	-	-	-	-/C	
7. Degradation of forest resources	x	-/C	-/C	-	
8. Erosion and sedimentation	X	-/C	-/C	. <u>.</u>	
9. Fisheries losses	x	x	x	x	
10. Groundwater deteriorations			•		
- Groundwater depth		-	+/B	+/C	
- Groundwater quality		 .	-/B	-/A	EIA is necessary.
11. Change of river flow regime	· <u>-</u>	-	-/C	-/C	
12. Surface water deterioration	-	-	-/ B	-/A	EIA is necessary.
13. Eutrophication of Dam Reservoir	-	-/A	. 4		EIA is necessary.
14. Public health issues		x	x	x	
15. Climatic change	•	x	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1		
16. Water rights conflicts	<u> </u>		x	X	
17. Soil degradation	- ;	· [] [x	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
18. Change of farming practices	· .	•	+/ B		
19. Earthquake hazards	<u>-</u>	×	•	•	

A: Relative high magnitude of impact is expected
B: Relative medium magnitude of impact is expected
C: Relative low magnitude of impact is expected
x: No effect is expected
-: There is no relation
+: Possitive effect is expected
-: Negative effect is expected

Table - 1.2 The Total Farm Input under the Present Condition in the Project Area

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Table - L.3 The Total Farm Input under the "With Project" Condition in the Project Area

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Table - L.4 Environmental Conservation Plan (1/2)

			-				
Description of Impact	Source of Impact	Environmental Conservation Plan	Location	Timing	Executor of Supervision the Conservation Institution	Supervision Institution	Related Institution
1. People To Be Dislocated from Bey 1.1 Unsatisfactory of resettlement	1. People To Be Dislocated from Beydag Reservoir Area 1.1 Unsatisfactory of resettlement				I	, ÷	3
Shortage of dislocation	Shortage of explanation for the dislocation	Implementation of public consultation meeting	Dam reservoir area	secore land	Project Office	DSI	government
Shortage c	Shortage of the survey of present condition of dislocated people	Implementation of questionnaire survey	Dam reservoir area	Before land acquisition	Project Office	DSI	Local
Constraint	Constraint on new resettlement area	Preparation of support service	Dam reservoir area	During and after land acquisition	Project Office		Local government
		Implementation of support service	Dam reservoir area	_	Local government	Local DSI government	DSI
1.2 Unsatisfactory of the	1.2 Unsatisfactory of the amount of compensation Unproper method to decide the		Dam reservoir	During and after	I and committee		DSI.
compensal	compensation amount		area	land acquisition		committee	,
Constraint	Constraint on the finance for new life	Monitoring of socio-economical condition of dislocated New people reset	New resettlement area	After land acquisition	Project Office	DSI	government
		Preparation of supporting plan	New resettlement area	After land acquisition	Project Office		Local government
		Implementation of support service	New resettlement area	After land acquisition	Land committee	Local government	DSI
2. Europhication of Beydağ dam reservoir 2.1 Increment of pollution load on the water	2. Eutrophication of Beydağ dam reservoir 2.1 Increment of pollution load on the watershed of the Beydağ dam	e Bevdağ dam					
Domestic	Domestic waste water	Establishment of the municipal sewage system	Watershed of Beydağ dam	During and after the construction	Local government	Local DSI government	.SC
Runoff of	Runoff of fertilizer in agricultural land	Introduction of proper farming system	Watershed of Beydağ dam	During and after the construction	Project Office	MARA	DSI, MOF
		Improvement of landuse such as introduce of grassland	Watershed of Beydağ dam	During and after the construction	Project Office	MARA	DSI, MOF
Waste froi	Waste from livestock	Control of the direct intrusion to river	Watershed of Beydağ dam	During and after the construction	Project Office	MARA	DSI, MOF
		Usage of the waste as manure	Watershed of Beydağ dam	During and after the construction	Project Office	MARA	DSI, MOF

Table - L.4 Environmental Conservation Plan (2/2)

Ascription Source of Impact	Environmental Conservation Plan	Location	Timing	Executor of Supervision the Conservation Institution	Supervision Institution	Kelated Institution
1 5			After the	Dayle of Office	Š.	Local
Fish culture Tourism	Prominion of recreational use	Dam reservoir	construction After the	Project Office	ISQ DSI	government Local government
	Monitoring of water quality of the reservoir	Dam reservoir	After the construction	Project Office	DSI	
	Monitoring of farming practice	Dam reservoir	After the construction	Project Office	DSI	
. Deterioration of water quality			The state of the s			
Increment of crop intensity	Introduction of the proposed crop rotation system	Project Area	the construction	Project Office	MARA	DSI
Increment of utilization of farm inputs: chemical fertilizer and agro-chemicals	Usage of manure or organic fertilizer instead of chemical fertilizer	Project Area	During and after the construction	Project Office	MARA	DSI
	Introduction of IPM system	Project Area	During and after the construction	Project Office	MARA	DSI
	Establishment of proper pest forecasting system	Project Area	During and after the construction	Project Office	MARA	DSI
Improper use of farm inputs: chemical fertilizer and agreechemicals	Application of farm inputs at proper timing and volume Project Area	ne Project Area	During and after the construction	Project Office	MARA	ISCI
	Limitation of high toxicant agro-chemicals	Project Area	Dunng and after the construction	Project Office	MARA	DSI
. Watershed management						
Shortage of the integrated approach among related accusies	Monitor and discussion of progress of the watershed management project in the joint committee	Watershed of Beydağ dam	During and after the construction	Joint Committee DSI	DSI	MARA. MOF, GDRS
Shortage of extension work in sloped area	Implementation of extension work in sloped area by MARA	Watershed of Beydağ dam	During and after the construction	MARA	MARA	DSI

Table - L.5 Environmental Monitoring Plan

Description of Impact	Environmental Monitoring Plan	Monitoring Methodology	Analysis Methodology	Location	Timing	Frequency	Monitoring Execution Agency	Related Institution
1. People To Be Dislocated	People To Be Dislocated from Beydag Reservoir Area Progress of land acquisition and compensation Socio-economical condition and requirement of dislocated people	Data collection Interview	Tabulation of data Tabulation of interview result	Dam reservoir area Resettlement area	During land acquisition Affer land acquisition	Upon on a require Project Office Two times Project Office	, Project Office Project Office	DSI
2. Eutrophication of Beydağ dam reservoir Waste water source watershed Water quality of th	iğ dam reservoir Waste water source in the watershed Water quality of the reservoir	Direct Observation and Tabulation of the Watershed are interview result Direct Observation and Laboratory analysis Dam reservoir sampling	d Tabulation of the result d Laboratory analysis	Watershed area Dam reservoir	After the construction During and after the construction	Once a year Bimonthly or monthly	Project Office Project Office	DSI, Local government DSI
3. Deterioration of water quality Wate Wate Farr	uality Water quality of surface water Water quality of groundwater Farming practice Groundwater table	Direct Observation and Laboratory analysis river Direct Observation and Laboratory analysis Project Area sampling Tabulation of Project Area interview interview result Tabulation of the Project Area result	Laboratory analysis Laboratory analysis Tabulation of interview result Tabulation of the result	Kucuk Menders niver Project Area Project Area	During and after the construction During and after the construction During and after the construction During and after the construction	Bimonthly or Project Office monthly Two time per year Project Office Once a year Project Office Two time per year Project Office	Project Office I Project Office Project Office I Project Office	DSI DSI MARA, DSI DSI
4. Watershed management	Progress of watershed management project Sedimentation of the reservoir	Meeting among related Tabulation of the agencies progress Sampling Laboratory analys	Tabulation of the Watershed are progress Laboratory analysis Dam reservoir	Watershed area Dam reservoir	During and after the construction After the construction	Once a year Two times per year	DSI Project Office	Mara, Mof. Gdrs Dsi
5. Others Ecological condition Local disease Complain of local people Others	thers Ecological condition Condition of ecological condition Local disease Condition of local disease Complain of local Constraint of local people people. Upon on a require	Direct Observation and Data analysis and interview reporting Data analysis and reporting reporting Tabulation of interview result Direct Observation and Data analysis and interview resorting	I Data analysis and reporting Data analysis and reporting Tabulation of interview result I Data analysis and reporting	River basin area Project Area Project Area Project Area	During and after the construction During and after the construction During and after the construction Upon on a require	Duning and after Once a year Project Office Duning and after Once a year Project Office the construction the construction Upon on a require Project Office	Project Office Project Office Project Office Project Office	MOE, MOF, DSI MOH, Local government DSI DSI, etc.

Table - L.6 Quality Criteria of Inland Water Resources by Class

Water Quality Parameter	Unit		Water Qualit		
		l	1(III	1V
A) Physical and inorganic -chemic	al				
1. Temperature	(°C)	25	25	30	>30
2. pH	-	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5	6.0-9.0	outside III
3. Dissolved oxygen	(mg/l)	8	4	3	3
4. Oxygen Saturation	(%)	90	70	40	<40
5. Chlorine irons	(mg/l)	25	200	400	>400
6. Sulfate ions	(mg/l)	200	200	400	>400
7. Nitrogen as ammonia	(mg/l)	0.2	1	2	>2
8. Nitrogen as nitrite	(mg/l)	0.002	0.01	0.05	>0.05
9. Nitrogen as nitrate	(mg/l)	5	10	20	>20
10. Total phosphorus	(mg/l)	0.02	0.16	0.65	>0.65
11. Total dissolved matter	(mg/l)	500	1500	5000	5000
12. Color	(pt-Co units)	5	50	300	>300
13. Sodium	(mg/l)	125	125	250	>250
B) Organic					
I. COD	(mg/l)	- 25	50	70	>70
2. BOD	(mg/l)	4	8	20	>20
3. Organic carbon	(mg/l)	5	- 8	12	>12
4. Total Kjeldah nitrogen	(mg/l)	0.5	1.5	5	>5
5. Emulsified oil and grease	(mg/l)	0.02	0.03	0.5	>0.3
6. MBAS	(mg/l)	0.05	0.2	1	>1.3
7. Phenolic substances	(mg/l)	0.002	0.01	0.1	>0.
8. Mineral oils and derivatives	(mg/l)	0.02	0.1	0.5	>0.3
9. Total pesticides	(mg/l)	0.001	0.01	0.1	>0.1
C) Inorganic pollution			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		in the second se
1. Mercury	(ug/l)	0.1	0.5	2	>2
2. Cadmium	(ug/l)	3	5	10	>10
3. Lead	(ug/l)	10	10	5 0	>50
4. Arsenic	(ug/l)	20	50	100	>100
5. Copper	(ug/l)	20	50	200	>200
6. Chromium (total)	(ug/i)	20	20	200	>20
7. Chromium	(ug/l)	•	20	50	>5
8. Cobalt	(ug/l)	10	20	200	>20
9. Nickel	(ug/l)	20	50	200	>20
10. Zinc	(ug/l)	200	500	2000	>200
11. Cyanide (total)	(ug/l)	10	50	001	>10
12. Fluorine	(ug/l)	1000	1500	2000	>200
13. Free chlorine	(ug/l)	10	10	50	5
14. Sulfur	(ug/l)	. 2	2	10	>1
15. Iron	(ug/l)	300	1000	5000	>500
16. Manganese	(ug/l)	100	500	3000	>300
17. Boron	(ug/l)	1000	1000	1000	>100
18. Selenium	(ug/l)	10	10	20	>2
19. Barium	(ug/l)	1000	2000	2000	>200
20. Aluminium	(mg/l)	0.3	0.3	. 1	>
21. Radioactivity	(pCi/1)				
- alpha-activity		1	10	10	>!
- beta-activity		10	100	100	>10
D) Bacteriological parameters					
1. Fecal chloroform	(MPN/100ml)	10	200	2000	<200
2. Total chloroform	(MPN/100ml)	100	2000	10000	<1000

The Classification of Water Quality on Inland Surface Waters Table - L.7

	Definition	Drinking	Recreation	Irrigation	Livestock	Fishery	Industry
Class I	High Quality	OK*	ОК	ОК	OK	OK	OK
Class II	Slight Polluted	OK**	OK	OK	OK	OK***	ОК
Class III	Polluted	N.A.	N.Á.	N.A.	N.A.	Ń.A.	OK****
Class IV	Extremely Polluted	N.A.	Ň.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.: Not acceptable

Result of Water Quality Analysis on the Proposed Dam Site Table - L.8

			San	pling Poin	t of Dam S	te	
Item	Unit	Beydağ	Aktaş	Burgaz	Frgenli	Uladi	Yenışehir
					:		
Sampling Date	*	9.3.1995	9.3.1995	9.3.1995	9.3.1995	9.3.1995	9.3.1995
Hq	•	7.2	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.5
EC	mS/cm	0.23	0.20	0.23	0.21	0.16	0.2 4
Cation	3		1	.*		•	
Na+	mg/l	24.61	23.90	12.65	3.91	9.66	12.19
K+	mg/l	0.78	0.78	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39
Ca++	mg/l	17.20	15.60	27.20	27.00	15.80	18.40
Mg++	mg/l	9.50	8.70	4.80	6.40	7.20	13.80
Total	mg/l	52.09	48.98	45.04	37.70	33.05	44.78
SAR	-	1.67	1.70	0.83	0.25	0.72	0.74
Anion	•						
CO3	mg/l	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HCO3-	mg/l	64.50	78.00	60.50	58.50	64.00	84.00
Cl-	mg/l	34.70	13.40	18.40	19.80	9,90	22.60
SO4 -	mg/t	22.90	29.60	28.60	16.20	16.20	28.20
Total	mg/l	122.10	121.00	107.50	94.50	90.10	134.80
Permanganate	mgO2/l	1.49	2.76	4.72	5.01	2.60	1.30
Value Boron	mg/l	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: DSI II

^{*:} Necessary to make disinfection

**: Necessary to make appropriate purification

***: Excluding trout

^{**** :} Necessary to make appropriate treatment

able - L.9 Existing Water Quality Data in Beydag Dam Site

					mpling Mo			
Item	Unit	Feb. 1991	Apr.1994	Dec. 1594	Feb.1995			Avetage
pH ·	-	8.5	8.2	7.0	7.1	7.9		7.8
EC	mS/cm	0.25	0.24	0.26	0.19	0.18		0.2
Suspended solids	mg/l	1	1	2	ŧ	12	18	•
Cation								
Na+	mg/l	13.57	17.02	37.72	11.27	21.39		21.8
K+	mg/l	0.39	0.39	0.78	0.39	0.39		0.5
Ca++	mg/l	35.40	32.60	80.00	20.00	32.80	55.00	42 6
Mg++	mg/l	4.00	7.00	2.67	6.80	3,40		7.9
Total	mg/l	53.36	57.01	121.17	38.46	57,98	109.81	72.9
SAR		0.82	1.00	1.60	0.79	1.34	1.21	1.1
Anion								
C03- •	mg/l	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
HC03-	mg/l	68.50	90.50	157.50	36.00	76.00	187.00	102.5
Cl-	mg/l	21.60	32.20	18.40	31.90	11.30	29,00	24.0
so4	mg/l	34.80	11.90	40.60	21.30	49,00	71.80	38.2
Total	mg/l	124.90	134.60	216.50	89.20	136.30	287.80	164.8
BOD	rag/l	2,40	2.80	2.20	5.03	3.77	3.47	3.2
COD	mg/l		0.00	5.60	4.00	-	-	
Permanganate Value	mgO2/l	0.82	2.46	4.56	0.00	1.51	0.44	
Total dissolved matter	mg/l	136	45	265	-	200	434	21
Nitrogen as ammonia	mg/l	0.00	0.00	0,00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
Nitrogen as mitrite	mg/l	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.03	0.17	0.1
Nitrogen as nitrate	mg/l	1.01		0.00	0.29	0.64	4.98	1. i
Phosphorous as phosphate	mg/l	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.11	0.00	0.0
Dissolved oxygen	mg/l	10.50			9.61	6.66	8.79	8.9
Boren	m g/l	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.87	0.00	2.07	0.4

Table - L.10 Existing Water Quality Data in Selçuk

					Samplin	g Month			
Item.	Unit	Jan 1992	Apr.1994	Jan. 1992	Apr. 1994	Feb.1994	Apr. 1994	May.1994	Average
pli	-	9.2	8.3	7.5	8.0	7.3	8.2	7.7	8.0
EC	mS/cm	0.58	0.47	1.08	0.31	0.79	0.43	0.76	0.63
Cation							1		1
Na+	mg/l	51.52	45.31	127.88	29.21	92.69	31.05	94.76	67.49
K+	mg/l	1.56	1.56	3.90	0.78	3.12	0.78	3.12	2.12
Ca++	mg/l	24.40	26.60	62.40	26.00	41.00	52.60	58.40	41.63
Mg++	mg/l	19.90	17.00	18,70	10.50	21.50	8.80	6.60	14.71
Total	mgl	97.38	90.47	212.88	66.49	158.31	93.23	162,88	125.95
SAR	_	2.65	2.39	5,16	1.73	4.13	1.48	4.43	3.14
Anica		1.1	1.1						;
CO3	mg/l	52.00	20,00	0.00	0.00	0.00			1 1 1
RC03-	mg/l	64.00	105.00	321.50	117.50	241.00			175.79
Cl-	mg/l	76.90	47.50	104.50	16.60	60.90	50.60		60.06
SO4	mg/l	31.20	43.40	45.20	30.90	61.10	25.40	57.20	42.49
Total	mg/l	224.10	215.90	471.20	165,00	369.00	215.00	360.10	288.61
BOD	mg/l	3.00	•	15.60	1.00	20,70	13.40	7.70	10.23
Total dissolved matter	mg/l	298	200	300	300	500	105	: 123	261
Nitrogen as ammonia	mg/l	0.18	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.03	0,00	0.00	0.05
Nitrogen as nitrite	mg/l	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Nitrogen as ritrate	mg/l	1.58	0.00	0.00	2.05	0.62	2.58	0.90	1.10
Phosphorous as phosphate	mg l	0.06	0.00	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.17	0.26	0.17
Dissolved oxygen	mg/t	5.30	-	3.00	6.70	6.30	3.08	1.09	4.2
Boron	mg/l	0.00	0.00	2.07	0.34	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.4

Table - L.11 Water Quality on the Observation Wells at Construction Time

	Note	S S	Villege	E and	¥	¥		Carlette	(Street, C)			Author (Th.	Q.		Total	Seethern	SAR	Campbirg	2636	Plantesea	Nidogen	Ammuna	į
-	ş			¥		(4, 55m)	A jac	, Ke	*****	1		100	ċ	100	(mekd)	1	1	# A 10		-	1		
1	LECES.	3	(Marginal)	100%	- 5	\$	34	8	0.	+	-000	3,90	98	-W-	*	AJAN .	*	G		310	+	1	
	WW.	- 1	LYAD"	9360	2	186	98	80	821	940	000	1,48	88	100	7	16.00	s S	ŝ		195	8		8
	_	SPIGO	*Argenter	5,11993	63	.00	3	100	330	300	000	4	· ·	\$ _	£.3	3	20	Ş		2	Ş	0	B 0
	-		•	3000		į		200	87	9	000	9	1.50	4.23	7.25	24.60	- 1	196	Californ band	37.0	۰	0	000
1	O BEATL SAND		1	1000		ş	30	8	1.31	W.0	. 000	3.00	£	,		ł	40	į	١	46,		c	Cam
ŀ	2000		7,7	4000	,	1	9	100	2		8		- 2	***	1		1	į	<u> </u>				78.0
	-			1					46.6	X				<u> </u>				1	Ì		,		3
	47.70			20,270	 	, ,	}		1	<u> </u>	- WW.		1	***		- -	†	The second	,	2		j I	
8	CONT	•		2000		84	8	200	- S	+	-900	1			3	1	8			132		Ī	3
-	400		•	24614		*	8.58	100	250	9.77	84	1	47	95.0	1	83	† 8	Ö			8		90
-	17.77	-	Yoken	08606	100	2	90	000	3.50	98	80	344	900	1,55	8	5	3	Ö	Danie Jane	3.5	٥	٩	88
	1	•		1/1903	**	100	550	0.00	3,56	1,9	000	3.20	90	1.13	3.1	1000	40	5		22	0	•	90
_	258		•	a/ovs	1.7	26	97.0	070	210	007	000	£30	Ą	0.30	3,80	02,71	0.7	is C	Coulter Darid	23.5	٥	•	8
	*74.764			9000	4	**	ı	Į,	ar.	-	2000	97	1.13	570	- -	- -		1360	,	461			
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0	COMPANION	•	•	3/1989	7.3	33	φų	000	*	3.00	8	34	000	916	340	\ 8.11	3	ê	1	3	٥		3
1	419	,	Venitor	40,000	52	493	919	001	252	911	88	23	1.77	300	4.85	85	ia	6	-	20	°	٦	4
	31930	•		#/6U*	0,7	Ķ	0,00	000	340		000	SEC.	9.00	60	80*	1410	S	Š	months and	0.71	٥	1	
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8	1000000000		Contract	2,4993	1	Ę	ð	000	213	1	900	875	3	3	3	64	50	S	-	i E			960
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Table - L.12 Result of New Survey for Water Quality on the Observation Wells

vanle	Location	Date of	pН	EC.		Cations	(mck'i)		Aniona				Sodium:	SAR	Category	- 1
No		Sampling		(smhm's th)	Na+	K•	Care Mgri	CO3-	HCO3	CI-	SO4 -	(mck'l)			of Waler	(è)
							***	600	4.04	2 56	0.31	6.51	29.65	1 28	C2S1	٥
1			72 73	626 526	193	0.04	4.54 3.67	0.00	3.81	088	0.51	5.37	31 10	1 23	C251	0
2	A = 11	15/6/1995 15/6/1995	73	320 461	062	0.03	4.15	0.00	3.65	0.60	0.54	4.79	1194	0.43	CSSI	0.
3	***************************************	156/1995	73	582	238	0.05	4.62	0 00	430	1 28	1.47	7.05	33.76	1.57	C751	0
4		1561995	73	452	0 84	0.02	3 64	0.00	3.96	0.50	0 24	4.70	17.87	0.63	C251	0
5		1561995	13	623	1.44	0 03	5.00	0.00	4.91	100	0.56	6.47	22 20	093	C251	€
7	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	15:51995	7.5	742	196	0.04	5.71	0.00	4.56	1 26	1 89	7.71	25.42	116	C251	•
ś	Sankaya KH	15/6/1995	7.4	735	1 83	6.04	5.77	0.00	4 85	102	1.77	7.64	23.95	1.08	C251	(
9	Kaymakei Koop	15/6/1995	7.2	740	2 70	0.05	4.94	0.00	472	1 66	131	7.69	3511	1.72	C2SI	(
íô	Kurucaova	15/6/1995	7.6	613	238	0.05	3 94	0.00	4.92	0.85	0 50	637	3736	1.70	C2SI	(
11	Yohusiu 39107	15/6/1995	7.4	519	2 09	0.04	3 26	0.00	4.20	0.92	- 027	539	38.78	64	C381	. (
12	K Aviscat 32514-32517	15/6/1995	7,7	425	131	0.03	3 08	0.00	3 21	0 94	0.27	4.42	29.64	1.06	C321	•
13	Odemia iB	15/6/1995	7.6	410	670	0.01	3.55	0.00	2 66	0.76	0.52	4.26	1643	0.53	CSSI	•
14	Mehmet Badakci	15/6/1995	7.5	598	0.76	0.02	5.43	0.00	4.92	0 96	033	621	12 24	0.46	Cist	-
15	Demiculi 39073	156/1995	7.5	529	0 64	6.01	4.85	0.00	4.41	0.78	031	5.50	11 64	0.46	C2\$1	. (
16	Yenikoy 21923	156/1995	7.9	456	131	0.03	3.40	0.00	3.65	0.86	0 23	4.74	27.64	101	C2S1	
17	Karakova Kalmesi	15/6/1995	7.6	607	1.94	0.04	433	0.00	4.74	118	0.39	6.31	30.74	132	C2S1	
18	Kahrat 30904	15/6/1995	7.6	297	0.15	10.0	2 82	0.00	2 28	0.30	0.50	3 08	812	021	CISI	
19	Emirli KGR 1 • k	15/6/1995	7.2	504	0.96	0.03	4 26	0.00	3 66	106	032	5 24	18.32	0 56	C2SI	
20	Mescitli XH i i k	1561995	7.4	281	0.39	0.01	2 5 2	0.00	2 1 2	0.62	018	2 92	13 36	035	C251	
21	Backmit DSV8	156/1995	7.1	774	0 69	001	734	0 00	630	134	0.40	8 04	8 04	8 58	C3S1	
22	Ádagide iB	15/6/1995	7.3	501	1.71	0.03	3.52	0.00	4.15	0.80	.031	5.26	32 51	1 29	C2\$1	
23	Kenakli JIAC	15/6/1995	7.1	715	1.93	0 04	5.46	0.00	5.54	1.50	0.39	7.43	25.98	1.17	CSSI	
24	Kiziktado KH	15/6/1995	7.1	572	1.86	0.04	4.04	0.00	4 2 2	1.26	0.46	5 94	3131	13L	C251	
25	Kizikasulo KH	1561995	7.4	365	0.62	0.01	3.56	0.00	3 00	0.54	0.25	3.79	1636 1101	0.49	C2S1	
26	Gekeen Koop 30301	1551995	7.4	417	0.52	0.01	3 80	6.00	3,42	0.70	0 21	433	22.11	0.99	C251	
27	Ciniyeri KH	155/1995	72	740	1.70	0.03	5.96	600	4 3 2	284	0.73 1.53	7.69 5.68	20 25	0.77	C251	
28	Ture iB	156/1995	7.4	541	115	0.02	4.5L	000	3.51 2.73	0.64 0.27	0.25	3.25	1292	0.35		
29	Tire iB	15-5/1995	7.2	310	0.42	0.01	2 82	0.00	4.83	114	2 27	8 24	27.67	133	C3\$1	
30	Tire 18	1561995	7.3	793	2.28	0.05	591	0.00	3 52	0.76	0 28	4.56	21.71	0.74	C251	:
31	Kayatom iB	15/6/1995	7.5	439	0.99	0.02	3.55	0.00	3 91	1.30	032	5.53	25.86	1.00	CISI	:
32	Derebesi KH	15/6/1995	7.4	532	143	0.03	4.07	0.00	4.25	118	031	5.64	29.6t	1.19	CISI	٠.
33	Zeytinova 39083	15/6/1995	7.2	553	1.67	0 03	3.94		4.28	0.86	030	5.44	19.12	0.70	CZSI	•
34	Yusullu 27361 (27362)	156/1995	7.4	524	1 04	0.02	3.38	0.00	300	1.16	0.30	4,44	25 90	690	CISI	
35	Yanik Kavak Kah	15/6/1995	7.5	427	1 15	0.03	3 27	0.00	427	0.74	030	531	32.71	131	C251	
36	Baym@iriB	15/6/1995	7.5	511	1,74	0.04	3.53 198	0.00	330	0.90	0.18	438	3128	112	C2SI	
37	Tokathasi KH	15 6 1995	7.5	430	137	0 03		0.00	4.41	1.60	0 29	630	24.44	1.00		
38	Eliffi (1) 39398	156/1995	73	612	1.54	0 03 0 02	4.73 4.70	0.00	4.12	138	0 28	5.78	1834	0.69	CZSI	
39	Ankhui 14492	156/1995		556	1.06	001	186	0.00	1.80	112	0.20		801	021	C2SI	
40	History	15/6/1995		300	0.25	0.03	4.09	0.00	4.51	1.00	0.32	5.83	29.33	1 20	C251	
4ŧ	Havuzbasi KH	156/1995		561	1.71 2.76	0.06	5.00	0.00	6.62	0.50	0.40		35.29	175	C351	
42	Astaniar 45748	156 1995		752 577	0.93	0.02	5.05	0.00	4.96	0.70	034		15.50	0 59		. 1
43	Schiner	156/1995		498	0.55	0.02	4.61	. 600	4.00	6.90	027		10.64	036		1.
44	Gozinsca	156/1995		790	281	0.06	534	000	6.81	1 02	0.38		34.23	1.72		. :
45	Kuscutum KH	156/1995		7 9 6	3 52	0.07	4.58	000	6.84	0.90	0.43		43.08	2.33	C3SI	,
46	Torbali 1 27414	15/6/1995		480	126		3.70	9.00	3.80	689	030		25 25	0.93		
47	Ege Madeo	1561995 1561995	•	759	1.69	0 03	617	600	6.44	1 05	0.40	4 1 1	21.42	0.96	C351	-
49	Kavaldii (Cayburi)	126/1992		538	0.99	0.03	4.58	600	4.50	0.78	031	5.59		0.65		
49	Pamukya zi (30307)	4		354	0.39	0.01	3.38	000	280	0.78	Ó 20			030	C251	
50	Atalan Mustafa Yilmagsu (Ciftlik)	1561995 1561995		509	209	0.04	3.16	0 00	431	0.69	0 80			1 66	C2SI	
51	Karate KH	15/0/1993		900	435		4.92	0 00	6.95	260	0.41	936	46.47	2.77	C351	
52 53	Cavirii Caus Ca, Ku	156 1991		586	194		411	0 00	4.44	0.74	0.91		3185	135	C251	
54	Akyuri	(5:6/199)		571	1.79		410	0.00	5.00	0.52	031		5		C251	
55	•	156/1991		548	113		4.55	9.00	4.66	0.78			19.58	0.74	C2SI	
56	Mehmet Celik	156/1995		820	2.47		6 00	0.00	6.45	1 64	0.43	8.52	28.99	1.43	C3SI	
57	Belevi KH (1981)	156/1995		1061	2.55		6.43	0.00	832	2 22	0.49	11.0	23.12	1 24	C3SI	ı.
58	Tulunkay KH	15/6/1995		549	1.92		3.74	0.00	4.17	0 94	0.59	5.70	33.68	1.40	C2S1	١.
59	Todali Yenikoy	156 199		\$73	0 29		5 65	0.00	4.46	1.02	0.47	5.95	4.87	01	C2SI	
60	Urali Ca	156 1995		792	2 27		591	7 0 00	5.41	2.40	0.47					
61	COUNCIL	15/6/1995		900	3.18		612	9.00	7.00	195	1	936	33.97	18	C3SI	
62		156/1995		1054	3 84		7.04	0.00	622	4.22	0.51	10.3	5 35.04	20		
63		156/199		2530	261		9.56	0.00		17.04	125	9 36.3	71.94	118		
64		15/6/1995		1618	7.49		9.18	0.00	6 90	816	1.76	•				
65		15 6 199		863	188		6.03	0.00		2.94	0.49	B.97	321	16		
66		156/199		1344	8 24		5 56	0.00	5.81	7.56	0.60	139	7 58 98	4.9		
67	the second secon			1880	9.81		9 54	0.00		9.43	0.83	195	5 50.18	4.4	9 0351	t
68		156199		641	2 29		432	6 00	4.62	1 58	0.46	666	34.38			
69	_	158199	2.1	691	0.87		6.29	0.00	5.40	0.90	0.8	7.11	1211			
70		156/199		578	0.76		5.17	0.00	500	0.62	0.24	5.95	117	0.4		
71		156/199		513	0.81		4.50	0.00		0.80	030	5.3	15 X			
72	-	156/199		738	18		5.77	0.00		1.14	03:	7.6	24.2	1.1		
73		156199		645	100		5.68	6.00	5 60	0 82	0.21	B 6.70	1493	0.5		
								0.00		130	69	7.6	\$ 27.97	12	9 C2S	

Source: DSI-II

Table - L.13 List of the Factories in the Basin Area

	Kiraz	Beydağ	Ödemiş	Bayındır	Tire	Torbali	Selçuk
1. Textile & Wearing apparel	-	-	6	2	3	3	2
2. Food & Beverages	1	-	3	1	2	11	. 1
3. Olive Oil	-	-	1	2	2	3	
4. Machine & Parts	-	-	6	1	-	7	1
5. Construction Material	-	=	1	•	-	6	-
6. Paper	-	-	-	•	1	-	•
7. Leather	-	-	-	· _	-	3	-
8. Chemical Products	-	•	-	· -	1	1	-
9. Wood & Wood Products	-	1	3	•	1	-	
10. Other & Unknown	, į	1	6	2	8	14	2
Total	2	2	26	8	18	48	6

Source: EBSO

Table - L.14 Location of Factories

	Kiraz	Beydağ	Ödemiş	Bayındır	Tue	Torbalı	Selçuk
Rural Area	2	2	. 17	7	16	21	5
Urban Area	0	0	9	1	2	27	1
Total	2	2	26	8	18	48	6

Source: EBSO

Table - L.15 List of Afforestation Project by MOF

Project	Afforestation	Project imp	lementation
1 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Area (ha)	From	То
1. Kavakalan	715	1959	1962
2. Davutdağ	1,963	1959	1977
3. Gölcük	1,215	1960	1970
4. Kabakizlar	1,680	1961	1969
5. Ovacik	158	1963	1965
6. Asarlık	276	1963	1969
7. Akyurt	359	1963	1964
8. Keçiköy	125	1961	1964
9. Asarlık Keçiköy	700	1964	1964
10. Dağkızılca	1,519	1973	1985
11. Ödemiş	1,940	1981	(1997)
12. Pranga	1,534	1979	(1996)
13. Tire	467	1984	1986
14. Kiraz+Beydağ	1,739	1988	(2000)
Total	14,390		

Source: MOF

Table - L.16 List of Endemic Species of Plants in Izmir Province (1/2)

Academic Name	Distribution	Academic Name	Distribution
1. A. consumirs	Mountain area	35. Cirstum stpyleum	Mountain area
2. A. dipsacea	Mountain area	36. Circium moleum	Spred out in the Izmir Province
3. A. Iydius	Mountain area	37. Colutea melanocalyx ssp. dovisrana	Mountain area
4. A. masmenaeum	Mountain area	38. Crocus fleischen	Mountain area
5. A. oxycarpum	Mountain area	39. Crocus pestalozzae	Mountain area
6. A. propontreum var. proponteum	Mountain area	40. Crucianella disticha	Mountain area
7. A. reutenanum	Mountain area	41. D. leucophaeus var. leucophaeus	Mountain area
8. A. stylosum	Mountain area	42. D.zonatus var. zonatus	Mountain area
9. A. moleus var. moleus	Mountain area	43. Dianthus anatolicus	Mountain area
10. A. wiedemanniana	Mountain area	44. Doronicum reticulatum	Mountain area
11. Acum balansanum	Mountain area	45. E. anacampseros var. tmolea	Mountain area
12 Aethionema demiriir	Mountain area	46. E. erythrodon	Mountain area
13. Allium pictrstamimeum var. humile	Mountain area	47. Echinophora unchophylla	Mountain area
14. Alopocurum davisi	Spred out in the Izmir Province	48. Euphorbia cardiophylla	Mountain area
15. Alyssum lycaonicum	Mountain area	49. F. aucheri	Mountain area
16. Amclanchier partiflora var. parviflora	Mountain area	50. F. carica ssp. carica	Mountain area
17. Aspenda daphneoia	Spred out in the Izmir Province	51. F. fleischenana	Mountain area
18. Astragalus papasianus	Spred out in the Izmir Province	,	Mountain area
19. Aurinia rupestris ssp. orientalis	Mountain area	7-4	Mountain area
20. Bromus macrocladus	Mountain area	~	Mountain area
21. C. aphrodisea	Mountain area	_	Mountain area
22. C. betonicifolro	Mountain area	 G.campanelliferum 	Mountain area
23. C. calolepis	Mountain area	57. Galium tmolium	Spred out in the Izmir Province
24 C. lydia	Mountain area	58. Geropogon hybridus	Mountain area
25. C. lyrata ssp. lyrata	Mountain area		Mountain area
26. C. ravayi	Mountain area	60. Gypsophila tubulasa	Mountain area
27. C. sardensis	Mountain area		Mountain area
28. C. teucnoides	Spred out in the Izmir Province	62. Haplophyllum negalanthum	Mountain area
29. C. zeybelői	Spred out in the Izmir Province	63. Hesperis buschiana	Mountain area
30. Campanula tomentosa	Mountain area		Mountain area
31. Centaurea conensrs ssp. maculiceps	Mountain area	65. Heracleum platytaenium	Mountain area
32. Centaurea amasiensrs	Mountain area	66. Hieracium leucothecum	Mountain area
33. Chionodoxa forbasii	Mountain area		Mountain area
34. Chronanthus orientalis	Mountain area	68. Hypericum aviculantfolium ssp. avicul: Momtain area	ul: Mountain area
Source: MOE			

Table - L.16 List of Endemic Species of Plants in Izmir Province (2/2)

Academic Name	Distribution	Academic Name	Distribution
69. Jasione supina ssp. tmolea	Mountain area	103. Sidenit's tmolca	Mountain area
70. Juneus anatolicus	Mountain area	104. Silene splendens	Mountain area
71. Jurinea cadmea	Mountain area	105. Stachys tmolea	Mountain area
72. L. tmoleum	Mountain area	106. Stenbergia schubetii	Mountain area
73. Lamium pisidicum	Mountain area	107. T. conoclinium	Mountain area
74. Linun areffoldes	Mountain area	108. T. subacaulis	Mountain area
75. Lamonium effusun	Mountain area	•	Mountain area
76. M. anatolica var. anatolica	Mountain area	110. Trigonella rhyndocarpa	Mountain area
77. M. nifensis	Mountain area		Mountain area
78. Malope anatolica	Mountain area		Mountain area
79. Marrubium rotundifolium	Mountain area		Mountain area
80. Minuartra saxrfraga ssp. tmolea	Mountain area		Mountain area
81. Muscan auchen	Mountain area		Mountain area
82. N. viscido	Mountain area	>	Mountain area
83. Nepeta cadmea	Mountain area		Mountain area
84. Onosma armenum	Mountain area	_	Mountain area
85. Omithogalum nivale	Mountain area	119. V. pseudorigida	Mountain area
86. P. nissolii	Mountain area	120. V. smymaeum	Spred out in the Izmir Province
87. Papaver clavatum ssp. argemone	Mountain area		Momtain area
88. Paronychra anatolrca ssp. balansae	Mountain area		Mountain area
89. Phlomis armeniaca	Mountain area		Mountain area
90. Picris olympica	Mountain area		Mountain area
91. Pirenaria tmolea	Mountain area	125. Vincetoxicum tmoleum	Spred out in the Izznir Province
92. Prunus cocomilia var. puberula	Spred out in the Izmir Province		
93. Prothenis xylopoda	Mountain area		
94. Prstragalus papasianus	Mountain area		
95. Prunus kurdica	Mountain area		
96. Rumex tmoleus	Mountain area	•	
97. S. depauperata	Mountain area		
98. Salvia smyrnaea	Mountain area		
99. Saponaria chlorifolta	Mountain area		
100. Scrophularia cryptophila	Mountain area		
101. Scrophulana scopolii var. smymaea	Spred out in the Izmir Province		
102. Senecio castagneanus	Mountain area		
Source: MOE			

Turkishname

Rank in IUCN Red Data Book

14.	mmal	a
n la	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	3

1. Erinaceus concolor transcaucasicus Kirpi

2. Crocidura suaveolens dinniki Sivriburunlu Bahçefaresi Sivriburunlu Evfaresi 3. Crocidura russula gueldenstaedti

4. Crocidura leucodon Sivriburunlu Kufaresi 5. Crocidura lasia Buyuk Siyriburun, Buyuk Siyrifarc

Etrusk Sivrifaresi 6. Suncus etruscus 7. Rhinolophus f, ferrumequinum 8. Rhinolophus h, hipposideros Buyuk Nalburunluyarasa

Kucuk Nalburunluyarasa 9. Rhinolophus e, euryale Akdeniz Nalburunluyarasasi

10. Rhinolophus mehely 11. Rhinolophus blasii

Biyikliyarasa 12. Myotis mystacinus hajastanicus 13. Myotis e, emerginatus 14. Myotis myotis macrosefalicus Kirpikliyarasa

Buyukfarekulakhyarasa GLOBALLY VULNERABLE 15. Myotis blythi omari Kucukfarekulakliyarasa Uzunayakliyarasa GLOBALLY VIJINERABLE

16. Myotis c, capaccinii 17. Pipistrellus p, pipistrellus Cuceyarasa 18. Eptesicus serotinus Geniskanatli Yarasa 19. Miniopterus schribersi

Uzunkanatli Yarasa Kirtavsani, Yabanitavsan 20. Lépus capensis 21. Sciurus anomalus syriacus Anadolu sincabi, Kafkas sincabi

22. Cricetulus migratorius cinarascens Cuce Grihamster 23. Mesocricetus brandti Avurilak 24. Arvicola terrestris Su Sicani

25. Microtus guentheri lydius

Kisa Kuyruklu Tarla Paresi Ege Col Faresi 26. Meriones tristrami blackleri 27. Spalax leucodon anatolicus Kor Fare 28. Apodemus m, mystacinus Kaya Faresi 29. Apodemus sylvaticus tauricus Adi Tarla Faresi 30. Rattus rattus Ev Sicani

31. Mus musculus Ev Faresi Makedonya Ev Faresi 32. Mus macedonicus

33. Dryomys nitedula phyrgius Agac Faresi, Cevizkiran, Karagoz, Farc

34. Myomimus roachi

35. Hystrix indica Oklu Kirpi 36. Canis Iupus Kurt DECLINING

37. Canis aureus Cakal OLOBALLY AND NATIONALLY VULNERABLE 38. Vulpes vulpes Tilki

39. Mustela nivalis Gelincik-40. Vormela peregusna Alacali Kokarca, Benekli kokarca

41. Meles meles Porsuk 42. Lutra lutra Su Samuru VULNERABLE

43. Herpestes ichneumon Firavun Sicam 44. Hyaena hyaena Cizgili Sirtlan, Andik **ENDANGERED**

Yaban Kedisi 45. Felis silvestris

46. Felis caracal Step vasagi, Karakulak 47. Sus scrofa Yaban Domuzu

Source: Middle-East Technical University

Academic Name

Turkishname

Rank in IUCN Red Data Book

Dieda	(Only throat	anad and	rare species)	٠
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	LUMBY UNCAU	CIICUI AIIU	Tale Section	

1. Phalacrocorax pygmeus 2. Pelecanus crispus 3. Egretta alba 4. Haliaeetus albicilla 5. Accipiter gentilis 6. Accipiter brevipes 7. Aquila pomarina 8. Hieraaetus fasciatus 9. Falco naumanni 10. Tyto alba 11. Ketupa zeylonensis

12. Halcyon smyrnensis

13. Ceryle rudis

Kucuk Katabatak Tepeli Kutan Buyuk Ak Balikcili Deniz Kartali Cakir Kusu Yoz Atmiaca Kucuk Orman Kartali

Tavsancil Kucuk Kerkenez Peceli Baykus Balik Baykusu Izmir Yalicapkini Alaca Yalicapkıni

Benekli kaplumbaga

Cizgili kaplumbaga

Genis parmakli keler Dikenli keler

Oluklu kertenkele

Tosbaga

Bukalemun

GLOBALLY THREATENED

ENDANGERED AND GLOBALLY THREATENED RARB

ENDANGERED AND GLOBALLY THREATENED

RARE

VULNERABLE RARE ENDANGERED

GLOBALLY THREATENED

RARE ENDANGERED VULNERABLE RARE

Reptiles

1. Emys orbicularis 2. Mauremys caspica rivulata Testudo graeca ibera 4. Hemidactylus t, turcicus 5. Agama stellio daani 6. Chamaeleo ch, chamaeleon 7. Ophisaurus apodus thracius 8. Lacerta anatolica aegaea 9. Lacerta trilineata cariensis 10. Ophisops elegans macrodactylus 11. Ablepharus k, kitaibeli 12. Mabuya a, aurata 13. Blanus s, strauchi 14. Typlops vermicularis 15. Eryx jaculus turcicus 16. Coluber caspius 17. Coluber j, jugularis 18. Coluber n, najadum 19. Coluber nummifer 20. Coluber r, rubriocps 21. Coronella austiaca 22. Eirenis m, modestus

Anadolu kertenkelesi Iri yesil kertenkele Tarla kertenkelesi Ince kertenkele Tiknaz kertenkele Kor kertenkele Kor yilan Mahmuzlu yilan Hazer yilani Kara yilan Ince yilan Toros yilani Avusturya yilani Uysal yilan 23. Elaphe quatuorlineata sauromates Sari yilan Ev yilani Yarisucul yilan Su yilani Cukurbasli yilan

27. Malpolon monspessulana insignita 28. Telescopus f, fallax 29. Vipera ammodytes meridionalis 30. Vipera xanthina

Kedigozlu yilan Boynuzhi engerek Serilli engerek

Amphibians

24. Elaphe situla

25. Natrix natrix persa

26. Natrix t, tessellata

1. Bufo bufo spinosus 2. Bulo viridis 3. Hyla arborea 4. Pelobates syriacus 5. Rana m, macroenemis 6. Rana r, ridibunda

Sigilli kurbaga Gece kurbagasi Agac kurbagasi Toprak kurbagasi Uludag kurbagasi Ova kurbagaşi

Source: Middle-East Technical University

Table - L. 17 List of Fauna in the Küçük Menderes River Basin (3/3)

Academic Name	Turkishname	Rank in IUCN Red Data Book
Fish		•
1. Acipencer guldenstaedti	Rus Mersin Baligi, Karaca I	BaligiENDANGERED
2. Acipenser stellatus	Mersin baligi	ENDANGERED
3. Acipencer sturio	Kolan baligi	GLOBALLY AND NATIONALLY ENDANGERED
4. Anguilla anguilla	Tatlisu yilan baligi	
5. Salmo trutta macsostigmata	Dag alabaligi	VUI.NERABLE
6. Esox lucius	Turna baligi	
7. Abramis brama	Capak baligi	
8. Barbus capito pectoralis	Biyikli balik	
9. Barbus piebejus escherichi	Biyikli balik	
10. Capoeta capoeta bergamae	Siraz baligi	
11. Chondrostoma nasus	Karaburun baligi	
12. Cyprinus carpio	Sazan baligi	
13, Gobio gobio	Derekaya baligi	
14. Ladigesocypris ghigii	• 0	·
15. Leuciscus borystenicus	Tatlisu kefali	
16. Leuciscus cephalus	Tatlisu kefali	
17. Cobitis simplicispinna	Copeu baligi	
18. Noemacheilus angorae	Copcu baligi	
19. Silurus glanis	Yayin baligi	
20. Aphanius fasciatus	Sivrisinek baligi	
21. Gambusia affinis	Sivrisinek baligi	
22. Blennius fluviatilis	Horozbina baligi	•

Source: Middle-East Technical University

Table - L.18 Soil Erosion Hazard in the Basin Area

Erosion Hazard Class	Definition	Area (ha)	Proportion (%)
Class I	No risk	102,200	29
Class II	Low risk	40,800	12
Class III	Moderaterisk	110,300	32
Class IV	High risk	92,700	26
Built-up Area	-	5,000	1
Total	:	351,000	100

Source: JICA study team

Table - L.19 List of Cultural and Historical Assets in the Basin Area

	Kiraz	Beydağ	Ödemiş	Bayındır	Tire	Torbalı	Selçuk
1. Ancient City	l	1	2			· <u>i</u>	1
2. Ancient Village	2	-	2	3	5	2	1
3. Ancient Area	2		5	. 2	5	. 7	6
4. Ancient Castle	4	i	2	1	6	3	2
5. Protected Area	· -		4	,	-		2
Total	9	2	11	6	16	13	12

Source: General Directorate for Preservation of Cultural and National Heritage

Table - L.20 Protected Area in and around the Basin Area

Name	Purpose	Area(ha)
1. Pamucak	Forest Recreational Area	20
2. Eleman marsh	Protected Area for Birds (Registered)	1,050
	Protected Area for Birds (Plan)	500
3. Gölcük lake	Forest Recreational Area	20
4. Mermeroluk	Forest Recreational Area	10
5. Sanyar	Forest Recreational Area	20
Pauroa L MOE		

Table - L.21 List of Mine in the River Basin Area

	Location	Kind of Mine	Condition
1.	Akçaşehir	Coal	Working
2.	Bayındır	Zinc	Not working
· 3.	Kaymakaç^	Titanium	Working
4.	Haliköy	Mercury/Antimony	Working
5.	Ödemiş	Titanium/Gold	Not working
6.	Gökçen	Titanium	Not working
7.	Tire - Karateke	Marble	Working
8.	Boğaziçi	Marble	Working
9.	Bayındır	Titanium	Non working
10.	Çupi	Marble	Working
11.	Kuşçuburny	lron	Working
12.	Torbalı	Marble	Working

Source: MTA

Table - L.22 Result of Water Analysis in the Drain from the Mercury Mine at Haliköy

	:	1				nit: mg/l)
	Lead	Zinc	Mercury	Copper	Antimony	рН
Sample Turkish Standard*	0.107 0.500	0.510 3.000	0.002 0.500	0.104 5.000	0.498	5.2 6.0-9.0

Note: *: Wastewater Discharge Standard Analyzed data by DSI-II

Table - L.23 Number of People to Be Dislocated from Beydağ Dam Reservoir

•	-	Рори	lation (Year I	990)	Population	Distocated
Village Name	Submerged Condition	Male	Female	Total	(Year 2000)	People
Beydag District						
Bakirköy	A part of village	Ž21	207	428	459	90
Çiftlikköy	Most of village	185	190	375	402	400
Karaoba	Only agricultural land	302	313	615	659	0
Kundere	Only agricultural land	381	436	817	876	0
Kiraz District		٠				
Yenisehir	Some of village	287	278	565	606	120
Yağlar	Only agricultural land	336	368	704	755	0
Karaman	Most of village	372	436	. 808	866	870
Total		2,084	2,228	4,312	4,623	1,480

Estimated by JICA Study Team

Table - L.24 Present Landuse in Beydağ Dam Reservoir

	* **
Area (ha)	Proportion (%)
1,010	68
230	15
250	17
1,490	100
	1,010 230 250

Source: DSI-II

Table - L.25 Erosion Hazard Risk of Watershed Management Projects

1. Slope Classification	gor						
		Watershed	Watershed Management Project Area (ha)	Area (ha)			
Slope Class (%)	Sirimli Stream	Sulu Stream	Korga Stream Uluçay Stream	Uluçay Stream	Keles	Total (ha)	Proportion (%)
				-			
0-12		987	300	1,339	ı	2,125	12
12-30		849	1,050	2.060	•	3,758	22
30-45	•	972	1,200	3,605	•	5,777	35
4%		1.134	450	3,296	t	4.880	29
Total		3,240	3,000	10,300		16,540	100
2. Present Land Use	U						
		Watershed	Watershed Management Project Area (ha)	Area (ha)			
Present Land Use	Sirimli Stream	Sulu Stream	Korga Stream	Uluçay Stream	Keles	Total	Proportion (%)
Lower	1.450	906	\$68	6.550	7.216	17.037	
Puch		280	925	65	1.734	3,314	0
Grassland	345	681			1,074	1,608	S
Aori, Land	1.650	1,490	1,150	3,645	2,556	10,491	32
Riverbed	K	33		•	153	203	-
Built-up Area	30	20	30	4	267	387	H
Total	3.500	3,240	3,000	10,300	13,000	33,040	001
3. Erosion Hazard Risk	Risk						
		Watershed	Watershed Management Project Area (ha)	t Area (ha)			
Erosion Risk	Sirimli Stream	Sulu Stream	Korga Streata	Uluçay Stream	Keles	Total	Proportion (%)
I ow risk	1.440	1.435	821	7,430	5,027	16,150	- 84
Moderate risk	675	288	1,045	2,581	2,513	7,500	8
High nsk	1.180	**	1,079	184	4,499	7,820	**
Others	175	217	25	\$	4 69	1,180	4
Built-up Area	8	20	30	. 40	267	390	
Total	3.500	3,240	3,000	10,300	13,000	33,040	100
Source : DSI-II			Access to the second				

Waiting for Construction

1. Name:

Izmir-Kiraz-Halilar Village -Sirimli Stream

Project Area: Study Year (Revised) 3,500 1986

Project Component

675 ha Afforestation 1,180 ha Land Improvement

33 Check Dams 3.5 km Service Road 31 Terrace

Cost at 1995 Price (TL):

8.251,938,702 MOF and GDRS

Cooperation:

2. Name:

Izmir -Kiraz Suludere Village-Sulu Stream

Project Area:

3,240 1987

Study Year

Project Component:

330 ha Terrace 873 ha Afforestation

695 ha Land Improvement 98 Check Dams 31 Terrace 8 km Service Road

Cost at 1995 Price (TL):

16,814,425,000

Cooperation:

MOF and GDRS

3. Name: Project Area:

izmir -Ödemiş-Beydağ Dam - Korga Stream 3,000

Study Year

1986

Precautions: 363 ha terrace 363 ha Afforestation

870 ha Forest Improvement 891 ha Land Improvement

34 Check Dams 25 Terrace 2 km Service Road

Cost at 1995 Price (TL): Cooperation:

6,686,017,123 MOF and GDRS

On-going Project

1. Name:

Izmir-Kiraz- Uluçay Tributary

10,300

Project Area: Study Year: Project:

1979 2,581 ha Land Improvement

68 Check Dams

Cost at 1995 Price (TL): Cooperation:

3.34 km canal 23,312,423,310 MOF and GDRS

2. Name:

Side Streams from the Kuçuk Menderes River (Keles Area)

Project Area:

13,000

Study Year: Project:

1992 1,306 ha Forest Improvement

2,2641 ha Afforestation 1,397 ha Pasture Improvement

46 Check dams 3,950m Dike 1 Sabo Dam

6,200 m Riverbed Excavation

Cost at 1995 Price (TL):

229,242,903,740

Cooperation:

MOF

Source: DSI-II

Table - L.27 Ground Water Quality Data in Gediz River Basin (1/3)

Wells	Date of	Water	pH	EC		Cation	s (mck/l)	:	Anions	(mek/l)	1	Total	Sodium	SAR	Category	Boron
ID No.	Analizing	Temp. (C)		(umhos/cm)	Nat	K+	Catt Mg++	CO3-	HCO3-	CI-	SO4-	(mek/i)	%		of Water	(ppm)
														/		
1.	18/9/95	•	7.10	470	0.31	10.0	4.50	0.00	4.16	0.44	0.22	4.82	6.43	0.210	C2S1	0.49
2.	18/9/95		7.20	688	0.80	0.02	6.33	0.00	5.72	1.04	0.39	7.15	11.19	0.450	C2S1	1.05
3.	18/9/95	•	7.30	510	0.49	0.01	4.80	0.00	4.58	0.48	0.24	5.30	9.25	0.320	C2S1	0.40
4.	18/9/95	•	7.30	700	1.66	0.03	5.66	0.00	5.66	1.22	0.47	7.35	22.59	0.990	C2S1	0.79
5.	18/9/95	•	7.30	574	1.09	0.02	4.91	0.00	5.05	0.62	0.35	6.02	18.11	0.700	C2S1	1.09
6.	18/9/95	•	7.10	760	1.56	0.03	6.39	0.00	6.72	0.82	0.44	7.98	19.55	0.870	C3S1	0.65
7.	18/9/95	•	7,00	1,155	1.76	0.04	10.21	0.00	8.52	1.58	1.91	12.01	14.65	0.780	C3S1	1.30
8.	18/9/95	•	7.20	944	3.96	0.08	5.86	0.00	5.28	1.68	2.94	9.90	40.00	2.310	C3S1	0.20
9.	18/9/95		7.50	465	1.28	0.03	3.52	0.00	4.02	0.56	0.25	4.83	26.50	0.970	C2S1	0.25
10.	18/9/95		7.00	569	1.62	0.03	4.26	0.00	5.08	0.50	0.33	5.91	27.41	1.110	C2S1	0.75
11.	18/9/95		7.00	1,338	5.04	0.10	8.76	0.00	9.50	2.56	1.84	13.90	36.26	2.410	C3S1	1.00
- 12.	18/9/95	-	7.30	584	1.43	0.03	4.61	0.00	5.12	0.66	0.29	6.07	23.56	0.940	C2S1	0.50
13.	18/9/95		7.30	575	0.99	0.02	4.85	0.00	5.03	0.62	0.21	5.86	16.89	0.640		0.00
14.	18/9/95		7.30	614	1.51	0.03	5.22	0.00	5.32	0.60	0.84	6.76	22.34	0.940		0.00
15.	18/9/95	-	7.10	1,083	3.00	0.06	8.20	0.00	7.92	2.08	1.26	11.26	26.61	1.480		1.04
16.	18/9/95		6.70	1,127	4.83	0.10	7.00	0.00	10.47	0.68	0.78	11.93	40.49	2.580	C3S1	0.00
17.	18/9/95	-	6.90	1,501	7.76	0.16	7.87	0.00	9.07	2.62	4.10	15.79	49.15	3.910		0.40
18.	18/9/95		7.30	794	3.27	0.07	4,91	0.00	6.70	1.00	0.55	8.25	39.64	2.090		0.00
19.	18/9/95		7.30	730	2.12	0.04	5.43	0.00	6.31	0.92	0.36	7.59	27,93	1,290		0.35
20.	18/9/95		7,40	1,168	5.82	0.12	6.42	0.00	10.42	1.10	0.84	12.36	47.09	3.250		0.30
21.	18/9/95	-	7.70	1,023	4.29	0.09	6.36	0.00	7.27		2.85	10.74	39.94	2,410		0.37
22.	18/9/95		7.40	1,130	3.49	0.07	9.32	0.00	7.94	1.98	2.96	12.88	27.10	1,620	C3S1	0.00
23.	18/9/95	•	7.40	707	1.77	0.04	5.54	0.00	6.08	0.90	0.37	7.35	24.08	1.060		0.00
24.	18/9/95	-	7.40	1,009	1.26	0.03	9.30	0.00	9.04	0.96	0.59	10.59	11.90	0.580	C3S1	0.51
25,	18/9/95	-	7.60	414	0.99	0.02	3.65	0.00	3.77	0.62	0.27	4.66	21.24	0.730		0.41
26	18/9/95		7.40		1.98	0.04	6.23	0.00	6.78	1.12	0.35	8.25		1.120		0.45
27.	18/9/95		7.40	525	1.18	0.02	4.20	0.00	4.26	0.90	0.24	5.40	21.85	0.810		0.51
28	18/9/95		7.20	953	4.89	0.10	4.82	0.00	6.75	2.44	0.62	9.81		3.150		0.09
29.	18/9/95	· _	7.10	889	4.10	0.08	5.15	0.00	5.93	1.70	1.70	9.33		2.560	C3S1	0.31
30.	18/9/95	-	7.60	668	2.23	0.05	4.66	0.00	5.54	1.08	0.32	6.94	32.13	1.460		0.51
31.	18/9/95	_	7.30	890	1.97	0.04	7.24	0.00	6.92	1.84	0.49	9.25		1.040	C3S1	0.10
32.	18/9/95		7.40	883	1.43	0.03	7.53	0.00	7.21	1.54	0.24	8.99	15.91	0.740	C3S1	0.00
33.	18/9/95		7.40	1,230	4.01	0.03	8.57	0.00	7.80	4.44	0.42	12.66	31.67			0.00
34.	18/9/95	-	7.50	817	2.13	0.04	6.24	0.00	5.53	1.92	0.96	8.41		1.210	C3S1	0.00
35.	18/9/95		7.70	848	2.23	0.05	6.45	0.00	6.54	1.84	0.35	8.73		1.240		0.07
36.	18/9/95		7.60	834	2.34	0.05	6.20	0.00	6.91	1.28	0.40	8.59		1.330	C3S1	0.76
37.	18/9/95	•	7.30	683	1.52	0.03	5.48	0.00	5.93	0.82	0.28	7.03	21.62	0.920	C2S1	0.65
38	18/9/95		7.80	875	4.55	0.09	4.37	0.00	7.75	0.86	0.40	9.01	50.50	3,080		1.55
39.	18/9/95		7.40	747	2.33	0.05	5.31	0.00	6.23	1.14	0.32	7.69		1,430		0.92
40	18/9/95		7.30	995	2.82	0.06	7.46	0.00	7.48	2.42	0.44	10.34		1.460	C3S1	0.59
41.	18/9/95		7.00	1,042		0.05	8.42	0.00	8.46	1.84	0.64	10.94		1.200		1.00
42	18/9/95		7.10	777	3.07	0.06	5.47	0.00	6.35	1.34	0.91	8.60	35.70	1.860		0.51
43.	18/9/95		7.30	571	0.79	0.02	5.07	0.00	4.81	0.76	0.31	5.88		0.500		1.12
41.	18/9/95		7.20	668	2.20	0.04	4.70	0.00	5.72	0.82	0.40	6.94	31.70	1.440		0.78
45.	18/9/95		7.30	1,432	7.61	0.16	7.26	0.00	9.96	1.74	3.33	15.03	50.63	3.990		0.44
46.	18/9/95	1 1 1	7.50	557		0.04	3.98	0.00	4.81	0.68	0.30	5.79	30.57	1.260	CZSI	0.19
47	18/9/95	•	7.60	873	1.26	0.03	7.70	0.00	6.66	1.93	0.35	8.92	14.02		C3S1	0.33
				1												

Source: DSI-II

Table - L.27 Ground Water Quality Data in Gediz River Basin (2/3)

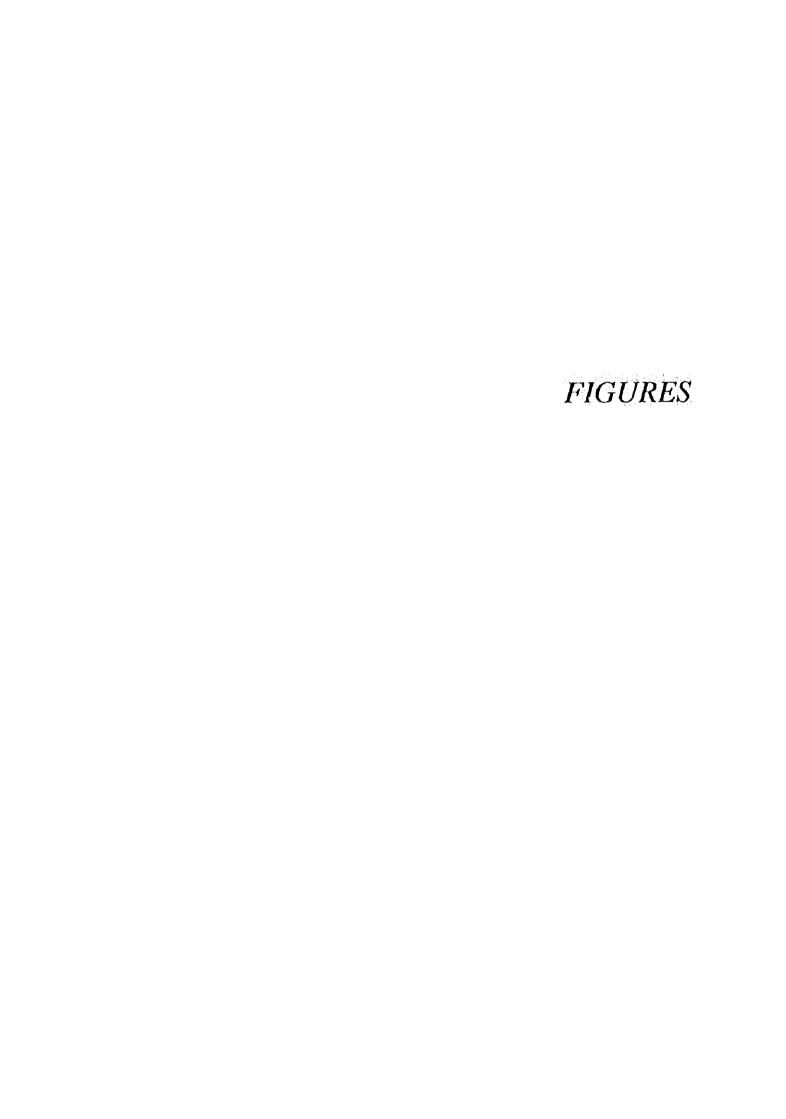
				Table - L	.27	Gre	und Water Qua	lity Data	in Gedu	River	Basin (2	/3)				
Wells	Date of	Water	рН	EC	+ +	Cation	s (mck/i)	i Villa da	Anions	(mek/l)		Total	Sodium	SAR	Category	Boron
			•	(uinhos/cm)			Catt Mg++	CO3				(mck/l)			of Water	
10 NO.	Analizing	temp (C)		(umosem)		- N T	Carr digit		11003			(4.0.00)	 -			477
	10000	20.2	7.10	5,170	32.12	0.66	21.50	0.00	4.28	45.00	5.00	54.28	59.17	9.800		4.00
1. 2.	18/9/95 18/9/95	20.2	7.50	780	3.91	0.08	4.20	0.00	5.50	2.08	0.61	8.19	47.74	2.700	C3S1	0.80
3	18/9/95	21.0	8.10	929	5.32	0.11	4.32	0.00	6.20	2.62	0.93	9.75	54.56	3.620	C3S1	0.50
4.	18/9/95	•	7.80	931	5.07	0.10	4.60	0.00	5.70	3.52	0.55	9.11	51.89	3.340	C3S1	0.70
5.	18/9/95	21.2	7.30	2,390	21.06	0.43	3.60	0.00	7.66	16.18	1.25	25.09	83.94 20.08	15.700 0.890	C4S4 C2S1	0.72 0.61
6	18/9/95	21.6	7.60	750	1.58	0.03	6.26 6.96	0.00	6.28 7.17	1.14 - 1.64	0.45	7.87 9.29	24.54	1.220	C3S1	0.09
7. 8.	18/9/95 18/9/95		7.40 7.40	885 628	2.28 1.15	0.03	5.42	0.00	5.10	- 1,10	0.39	6.59	17.45	0.700	C2S1	0.51
9.	18/9/95		7.40	1,189	3.47	0.07	8.94	0.00	7.70	4.12	0.66	12.48		1.640		0.60
10.	18/9/95	•	7.90	436	0.55	0.01	4.00	0.00	3.50	0.80	0.27	4.57	12.25	0.400	CSSI	0.09
11.	18/9/95	19.2	7.60	708	1.93	0.04	5.46	0.00	5.09	1.56	0.78	7.43	25.98	1.170	C2S1 C3S1	0.50 0.00
12.	18/9/95	17.9	7.20	1,076	3.76	0.08	7.55	0.00	8.98 4.96	1.70 0.50	0.71	11.39 5.79	33.01 6.04	1,940		0.65
13. 14.	.18/9/95 18/9/95	18.2 16.3	7.40 7.30	552 791	0.35 1.74	0.01	5.43 6.52	0.00	7.00	0.86	0.44	8.30	20.96			0.50
15.	18/9/95	10.5	7.30	637	0.87	0.02	5.79	0.00	5.19	0.76	0.73	6.68		0.510		0.35
16.	18/9/95		7.50	519	0.42	0.01	5.01	0.00	4.40	0.78	0.26	5.44	7.72	0.270		0.40
17.	18/9/95	-	7.60	873	1.77	0.04	7.25	0.00	6.14	1.50	1.42	9.06	19.54	0.930		0.30
18.	18/9/95	20.2	7.60	575	2.07	0.04	3.92	0.00	4.60	1.10	0.33	6.03 17.88	34.33 37.75	1.480 2.880		0.48 0.70
19.	18/9/95	21.4	7.20 7.30	1,703 1,068	6.75 3.73	0.14	10.99 7.40	0.00	9.00 7.14	7.10 1.78	1.78 2.29	11.21	33.27	1.940		1.00
20. 21.	18/9/95 18/9/95	21.4	7.20		2.70	0.06	5.35	0.00	5.20	2.46	0.45	8.11	33.29	1.650	C3S1	1.06
22.	18/9/95		7.80		11.91		9.06	0.00	10.91	9.28	1.02	21.21	56.15	5.600		0.73
23.	18/9/95	20.5	7.10	1,679	5.61	0.11	11.90	0.00	13.92	2.64	1.06	17.62	31.84	2.300		0.35
24.	18/9/95	19.9	7.20		3.57	0.07	8.36	0.00	9.11	1.82	1.07	12.00 6.30	29.75 23.97	1.750 0.980		0.15 0.35
25.	18/9/95	170	7.80 7.30		1.51 1.97	0.03	4.76 5.68	0.00	4.66 6.28	1.26	0.38	7.69	25.62	1.170		0.37
26. 27.	18/9/95 18/9/95	17.9	7.60		0.36	0.04	5.00	0.00	4.46	0.60	0.31	5.37	6.70	0.230		0.69
28	18/9/95	23.1	7.40		0.29	0.01	4.80	0.00	4.32	0.50	0.28	5.10	5.69	0.190		0.41
29	18/9/95	19.9	7.40		0.85	0.02	6.01	0.00	5.41	1.04	0.43	6.88	12.35			0.99
30.	18/9/95	18.9	7.40		1.03	0,02	4.54	0.00	4.60	0.56	0.43	5.59 7.10	18.43 23.52			0.38 0.84
31.	18/9/95	16.6	7.40		1.67 0.80	0.03	5.40 5.25	0.00	5.81 4.97	0.89 0.73	0.40	6.07	13.18			0.95
32. 33.	18/9/95 18/9/95	16.5 16.6	7.40 7.20		0.84	0.02	7.24	0.00	6.78	0.88	0.44	8.10	10.37			0.55
34.	18/9/95	17.5	7.10		2.52	0.05	9.28	0.00	8.15	1.40	2.30	11.85		1.170		1.07
35.	18/9/95	•	7.50	993	3.76	0.08	6.58	0.00	5.16	1.98	3.28	10.42		2.070		0.30
36.	18/9/95		7.70		0.58	0.01	4.26	0.00	3.84	0.70	0.31	4.85	11.96 33.89			0.30 0.56
37.	18/9/95	18.7	7.30		2,24	0.05 0.10	4.32 8.08	0.00	5.21 8.36	0.94 2.18	0.46 2.45	6.61 12.99				1.47
38. 39.	18/9/95 18/9/95	18.1 21.4	7.10 7.40		4.81 1.87	0.04	5.09	0.00	5.52	1.08	0.40	7.00	26.71	1,170		0.58
40.	18/9/95	17.6	7.30		0.66	0.01	5.14	0.00	4.22	1.22	0.37	5.81	11.36			0.20
41.	18/9/95	•	7.00	537	1.09	0.02		0.00	4.48	0.80	0.35	5.63	19.36			0.99
42.	18/9/95	•	6.90		4.63	0.09		0.00	7.96	2.80		11.75		2,470 2,030		0.90 1.00
43.	18/9/95	20.8	6.80		3.95	0.08		0.00	8.91 9.37	2.00 0.63	0.67 1.76	11.58 11.76				0.20
44. 45.	18/9/95 18/9/95	21.3	6.80 7.20		3.91 - 1,67	0.03		0.00	4.26			6.55	25.50			0.30
46.	18/9/95	21.5	7.20		1.70	0.03		0.00		0.90			23.16	1.020		0.45
47.	18/9/95	21.0	6.90		4.93	0.10		0.00					39.13			0.50
48.	18/9/95	•	7,20		2.83	0.06		0.00		2.72			27.56			0.39
49.	18/9/95	21.4	7.20		3.29			0.00		1.24		11.65	28.19 19.83	1.610 1.070		0.03
50. 51.	18/9/95 18/9/95	19.7 18.7	7.20 7.30		2.31 2.56	0.05		0.00		1.80 2.90				1.620		
52.	18/9/95	10.7	7.50		0.34	0.01		0.00		0.62	0.33	4.57	· 7.44	0.230	C2S1	0.40
53.	18/9/95	20.4	7.30	816	2.86	0.06	5,64	0.00		1.28		8.56	33,41	1.70X		
54.	18/9/95	* •	7.10		3.92			0.00		2.04			27.92	1.750	0 C3S1 0 C2S1	0.79 0.61
55.	18/9/95	18.6	7.40		1.90 4.17			0.00	4.50 7.14	0.93 1.52			45.87	2.680	0 C3S1	
56. 57.	18/9/95 18/9/95	18.0	7.20 7.30		2.20			0.00		1.12		7.39	29.77	1.370	O C2S1	0.46
58.	18/9/95		7,40		1.20			0.00	7.00	1.52	0.47	8.99	-: 13.35	0.610	C3S1	
59.	18/9/95		7.60	75 L	1.17	0.02	6.69	0.00		1.50			14.85			
60.	18/9/95	- 18.0	7.60	1,155	3.41	0.07		0.00		4.02			28.14	0.830		
61.	18/9/95		7.10		1.51			0.00		1.20 2.20				0.83		
62.	18/9/95 18/9/95		7,20 7,40		1.74 1.35			0.00		1.37				1.02		
63. 64.	18/9/95		7.20		2.75			00.0		1.30	0.45	8.47	32.47	1.64	0 C3\$1	0.52
65.	18/9/95		7.40		0.43	0.01	5.80	0.00	3.80	2.05	0.39	6.24	6.89	0.25	0 C2\$1	
66.	18/9/95	22.0	7.60	862	3.97			0.00		1.20			43.87			
67.	18/9/95		7.30		3.56			0.00		1.42				2.520 1.60		
68.	18/9/95		7.20		2.98 1.16			0.00		2.54 0.84				0.56		
69. 70.	18/9/95 18/9/95		7.20 7.20		1.62			0.00						0.90	0 C3S1	0.45
71.	18/9/95		· 7.30		0.38		5.60	0.00	4.49	0.81	0.66	5.99	6.34	0.23	0 C2\$1	
72.	18/9/95	•	7.30	622	1.03	0.02	5.48	0.00						0.62		
73.	18/9/95		7.30			0.01		0.00						0.23		
74.	18/9/95 18/9/95		7.40		1.82 1.10			0.00 0.00						0.60		
Source	e: DSI-II	10.8	7.4(143	1.10	0.02		V.X	0,00							
	- ,															

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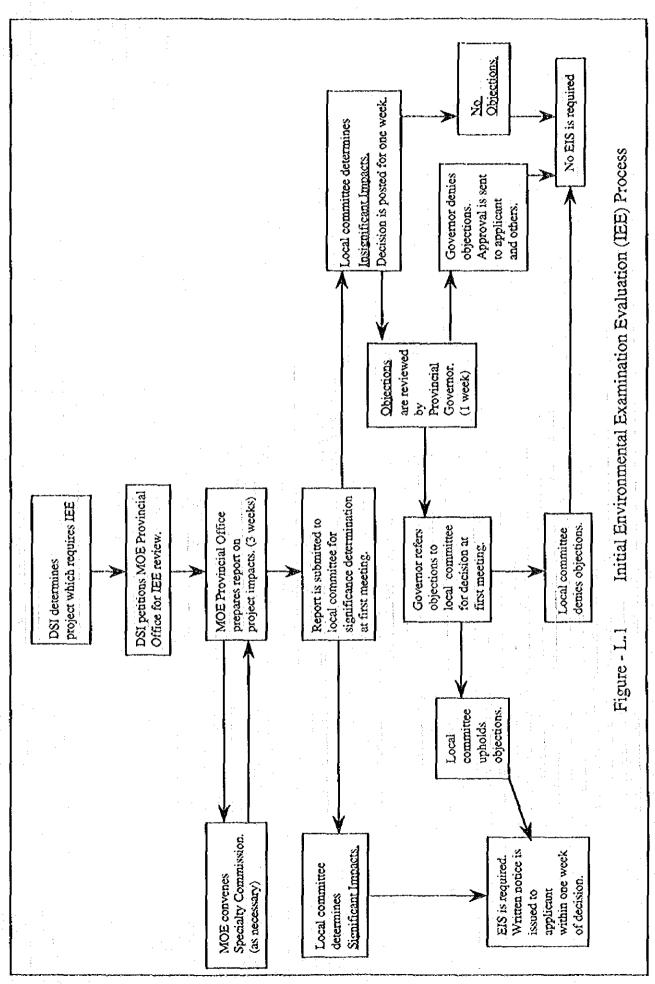
Table - L. 27 Ground Water Quality Data in Gediz River Basin (3/3)

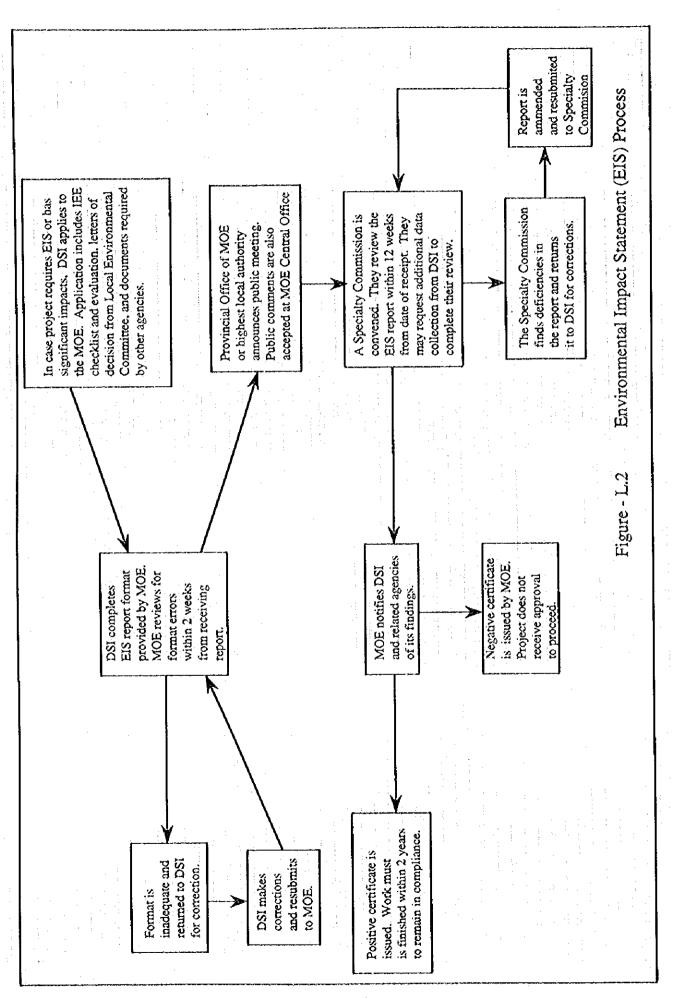
				Table • L.	27	Gro	ond Water Qua	nty Data	in Occuz	Kiver	Basin (,	V3)				
337.40.	D. 14 of			EC		Cation	s (mck/l)		Anions	(ma k/ 1)		Total 9	Sodium	SAR	Category	Boron
Wells	Date of	Water	ЬН	-				CO3						Dan		
	Analizing	Temp. (C)		(umbos/em)		K+	Cart Mg++			Cl		- (mek/l)	7	X-43X	of Water	0.40
76.	18/9/95	•	7.40	828	0.85	0.02	7.82	0.00	6.92 7.62	1.26 2.58	0.51	8.69 10.81	9.78 30.90	0.430 1.740	C3S1	0.40
77.	18/9/95	-	7.40	1,030	3.34	0.07	7.40 8.30	0.00	7.67	4.40	0.60	12.67		2.100	C3\$1	0.89
78.	18/9/95	-	7.40	1,217	4.28 18.34	0.09	10.27	0.00	20.61	6.60	1.77	28.98	63.29	8.090	C4\$2	5.00
79.	18/9/95	-	6.90 1.60	2,760 700	2.10	0.04	5.21	0.00	4.94	1.94	0.47	7.35	28.57	1.300	C2S1	0.54
80. 81.	18/9/95 18/9/95	-	7.40	852	2.10	0.04	6.80	0.00	7.00	1.18	0.76	8.94	23.49	1.140	C3S1	0.22
82.	18/9/95	19.7	7.20	1,136	3.35	0.07	8.50	0.00	8.35	1.06	2.51	11.92	28.10	1.630	C3S1	1.05
83.	18/9/95	. 17.7	7.60	758	1.38	0.03	6.54	0.00	6.18	0.74	1.03	7.95		0.760	C3\$1	0.60
84.	18/9/95	19.7	7.40	975	3.17	0.06	7.00	0.00	8.25	0.88	1.10	10.23	30.99	1.690	C3\$1	0.67
85.	18/9/95	. •	7.40	882	2.04	0.04	7.18	0.00	7.88	0.92	0.46	9.26	22.03	1.080	C3S1	0.31
86.	18/9/95	24.2	8.10	755	3.07	0.06	4.79	0.00	6.00	1.38	0.54	7.92		1.980	C3\$1	0.52
87.	18/9/95	14.6	7.70	456	0.39	0.01	4.58	0.00	3.75	0.80	0.43		7.83	0.260	C2S1	1.35
88.	18/9/95	<u> </u>	7.50	482	0.38	0.01	4.67	0.00	4.23	0.50	0.33			0.250	C2SI	0.70
89	18/9/95	21.5	7.40	1,185	3.21	0.07	8.84	0.00	10.04	0.89	1.19	12.12	26.49		C3S1	3.00
90.	18/9/95	17.2	7.40	890	2.08	0.04	7.22	0.00	7.30	1.00	1.01	9.34		1.100	C3S1	: 0.47
91.	18/9/95	22.0	7.80	560	0.76	0.02	5.10	0.00	4.66	0.82	0.40	5.88		0.480 1.480	C2S1 C2S1	0.00 0.61
92.	18/9/95		7.40	712	2.36	0.05	5.06	0.00	6.06	1.00	0.41	7.47 11.98		2.470	C3S1	0.53
93.	18/9/95	•	7.80	1,141 1,815	4.68	0.10	7.20 8.04	0.00	7.31 7.71	0.68 4.70	3.93 6.58		56.64		C3S2	2.66
94.	18/9/95 18/9/95	20.9	7.50 7.20		10.79 3.36	0.22	4.38	0.00	3.68	3.70	0.43		43.02	2.270	C2SI	0.76
95. 96.	18/9/95	20.9	7.10		6.64	0.14	10.16	0.00	5.53	7.62	3.79		39.20	2.950	C3\$1	0.60
97.	18/9/95		7.50	534	0.74	0.02	4.84	0.00	4.29	0.86	0.45	5.60		0.480	C2S1	0.30
98	18/9/95	17.6	7.30	574	1.53	0.03	4.46	0.00	5.07	0.60	0.35			1.030	C2SI	0.25
99.	18/9/95		7.40	389	0.57	0.01	3.50	0.00	2.97	0.62	0.49	4.08	13,97	0.430	C2S1	0.31
100.	18/9/95	19.6	7.20	796	3.34	0.07	4.94	0.00	6.63	1.30	0.42	8.35	40.00	2.130	C3\$1	0.09
101.	18/9/95	19.4	7.20		3.16	0.06	5.31	0.00	5.51	2.14	0.88		37.05	1.940	C3S1	0.80
102.	18/9/95	11.4	7,40	645	1.02	0.02	5.73	0.00	4.43	1.66	0.68		15.07	0.600	C2\$1	0.05
103.	18/9/95	20.0	7.20	906	2.28	0.05	7.23	0.00	7.97	1.08	0.51	9.56	23.85	1.200	C3S1	0.20
104.	18/9/95	16.8	7.30		0.88	0.02	3.43	0.00	2.65	1.38	0.30		20.32	0.670 0.250	C2SI	0.09 0.07
105.	18/9/95	-	7.40	360	0.33	10.0		0.00	2.80 5.87	0.62 0.80	0.36		8.73 37.11	1.780	CZSI	0.56
106.	18/9/95 18/9/95		7.30 7.30		2.65	0.05	4.44 2.93	0.00	3.27	0.68	0.30		30.35	1.070	CSSI	0.30
107. 108.	18/9/95	•	7.30	483	1.94	0.04	3.09	0.00	3.36	1.42	0.29		38.26	1.560	CSSI	0.57
109.	18/9/95		6.90		5.26	0.11	13.63	0.00	13.78	0.60	4.62		27.68	2.020		0.48
110.	18/9/95	18.3	7.10	1,428	4.73	0.10		0.00	11.28	2.90	0.81	14.99	31.55	2.100		0.84
111.	18/9/95	•	7.20	1,096	2.53	0.05	8.92	0.00	9.36	1.50	0.64	11.50	22.00	1.200		0.79
112.	18/9/95	17.3	7.60	741	2.56	0.05	5.17	0.00	5.32	1.92	0.54		32.90	1.590		0.68
113,	18/9/95	· · · · ·	7.30	1,128	2.59	0.05	9.20	0.00	8.74	2.42	0.68		21.88	1.210	C3S1	0.65
114.	18/9/95	20.9	7.70	756	0.83	0.02	7.08	0.00	6.31	1.10	0.52			0.440		1.74
115.	18/9/95	17.4	7.50	893	2.75	0.06		0.00	7.58	0.65	1.14		29.35	1.520	C3S1	0.56
116.	18/9/95	22.5	7.50	808	0.44	0.01	8.03	0.00	7.22	0.70	0.56		5.19	0.220		0.69
117.	18/9/95	18.6	7.60		0.50	0.01	6.13	0.00	5.59	0.64	0.41	6.64	7.53 8.56	0.290		0.46 0.90
118.	18/9/95 18/9/95	17.7 16.0	7.80 7.80	623 607	0.56 0.66	0.01	5.97 5.70	0.00	5.54 5.42	0.58	0.39			0.320		0.52
119. 120.	18/9/95	21,2	7.40		2.89	0.06		0.00	15.07	1.40	0.85		16.69	1.080		3.00
121.	18/9/95	20.2	7.20		12.78			0.00	13.60	4.46	2.69		61.59	6.510		3.71
122.	18/9/95	19.8	7.30		1.64	0.03		0.00	8.08	0.76	0.83		16.96	0.820		1.23
123.	18/9/95	18.5	7.20		3.83	0.08		0.00	7.56	1.08	2.87		33.28	1.970	C3S1	3.93
124,	18/9/95	18.2	7.30	725	1.88	0.04	5.69	0.00	6.10	0.60	0.91		24.70	1.120		0.81
125.		22.7		661	1.78	0.04		0.00	5.65	0.52	0.80		25.54			
126.	18/9/95	29.5			5.15			0.00		0.52	2.65			3.520		
	18/9/95	-	7.10		1.31	0.03		0.00	6.06	0.62	1.46			0.710		
128.	18/9/95	28.2	7.60		3.33	0.07		0.00	6.10	0.76	0.74			2.300 0.480		1.77 0.60
129. 130.	18/9/95 1 18/9/95	17.5	7.40 7.70		0.62	0.01 0.01	3,40 4.00	0.00	3.20 3.47	0.53 0.65	0.30 0.27		8.66			0.63
130.	18/9/95	-	7.60		0.86	0.01		0.00	4 4 4	0.48	0.73			0.560		0.15
132.	18/9/95	•	7.50		1.95	0.01		0.00	5.08	0.82	0.40			1.330		1.81
133.		30.3	7.10		7.67	0.16		0.00	12.05	0.80	0.80			4.500		0.70
134.	18/9/95	32.0	7.80		9.19	0.19		0.00	9.49	0.88			83.17	10.060	C3S2	3.00
135.	18/9/95	18.5	7.50	441	0.70	0.01	3.92	0.00	3.66	0.54	0.43	4.63	15.12	0.500	C2S1	1.09
136.	18/9/95	16.2	7.50		1.39	0.03		0.00	5.14	0.54				0.910		2.38
137.	18/9/95		7.50		1.16	0.02		0.00	5.62	0.90				0.680		0.36
138.	18/9/95	14.7	7.50		0.57	0.01		0.00	4.51	0.58				0.360		0.38
139.	18/9/95		7.40		1.33	0.03		0.00	6.73	0.96	0.41			0.720		0.50
140.	18/9/95	10 4	7.20		0.72	10.0		0.00	6.66 5.93	1.68 1.04	1.39 0.36			0.340	C2S1	
141. 142.	18/9/95 18/9/95	18.5 19.8	7.30 6.70		0.93 7.30	0.02 0.15		0.00	21.70	2.82	2.15			2.360		1.45
142.	18/9/95	19.0	7.20		2.71	0.06		0.00	5.43	1.28	4.72			1.300		0.18
144.	18/9/95	18.0	7.30		1.31	0.03		0.00	5.25	0.76	0.41			0.820		0.11
145.	18/9/95		7.50		2.32	0.05		0.00	6.74	1.24	0.59			1.320		
146.	18/9/95	- '	6.70		2.07	0.04		0.00	17.09	1.32	1.13			0.700		
147.	18/9/95		7.40		2.06	0.04		0.00	4.30	1.46	4.02	9.78	21.06	1.050	C3S1	0.19
148.	18/9/95	22.3	6.70		17.23			0.00	30.95	. 2.51	1.73			5.810		4.97
149.	18/9/95	-	7.20		3.74			0.00	6.13	1.22	3.57					0.68
150.	18/9/95	• .	7.20			0.11	17.00	0.00		4.64	9.55		24.39			0.61
151.	18/9/95	127	7.60		1.54	0.03			2.68	1.16	4.02		19.59			0.00
152, Source	18/9/95 : D\$1-II	17.7	7.40	1,553	5.21	0.11	10.98	0.00	10.15	3,24	2.91	10.30	31.96	2.240	C3S1	0.00
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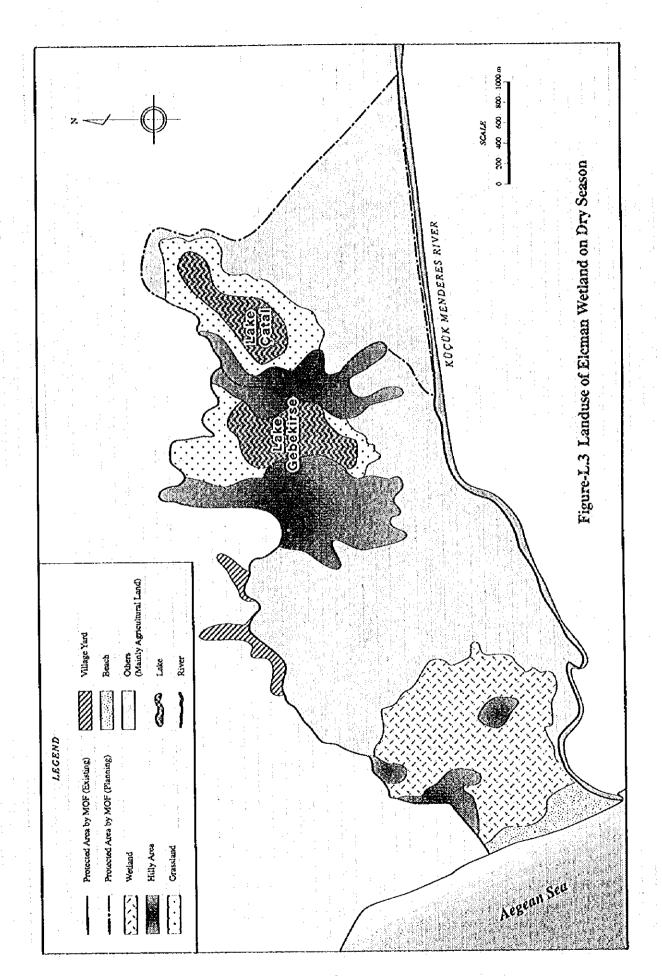
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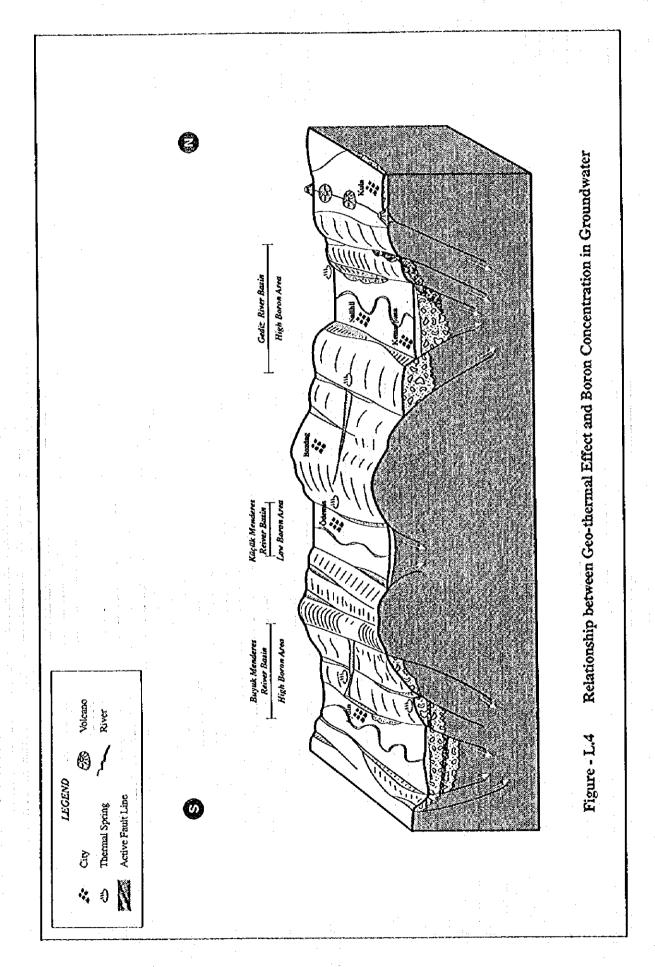


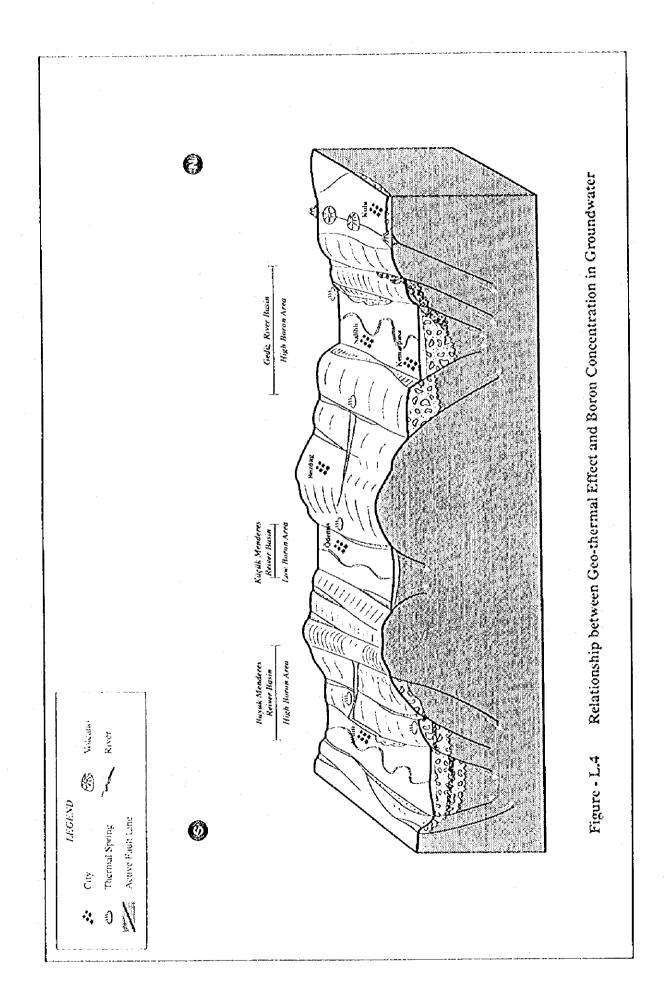
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ANNEX M

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

ANNEX M

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

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ANNEX M

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

The public consultation meetings were organized at three villages; Tosunlar, Mescitli and Konakli, all of which are located in the Project Area, by DSI under the assistance of the JICA Study Team on October 4 and 6, 1995. The main purposes of the meeting were to explain the outline and necessity of the Beydağ Irrigation Project to farmers and to promote the farmers' understanding of the present constraints for irrigation development, acquisition of their lands, payment of water charge, and the organization of water users' associations.

The meetings were opened by the Director of Planning Section of DSI-II and welcome speech was given by the Deputy Project Manager of JICA Study Team. Then, the present constraints for the agricultural development in the Project Area and outline of the Project were explained by the Chief Engineer and Agro-economist of DSI-II, and the farmers' cooperation to the project implementation was requested by said two DSI staff based on the explanation note attached hereto as Attachment-M.1.

The meeting was attended by 48 villagers including village chiefs (Muhtars) at Tosunlar, 102 villagers at Mescitli and 39 villagers at Konaklı. The opinions and requests of the villagers in each meeting are summarized in the Record of Public Consultation Meeting, and these records are attached hereto as Attachment-M.2, M.3 and M.4.

ATTACHMENT

Explanation Notes for Public Consultation

1. Farmers' Understanding on Present Problem and Outline of Project

1.1 Present Situation of Irrigation by Groundwater

Groundwater is intensively utilized for irrigation by the most of farmers, particularly in summer season. It is understood that the present problems on irrigation for individual farmers are (1) difficulty to obtain enough irrigation water, (2) high cost for pumping, and (3) lowering of groundwater table.

The groundwater is a limited water resource, and its utilization should be balanced with the rechargeable volume in the annual climate cycle. However, rapid decline of groundwater table indicates that the current utilization of groundwater is far exceeding the rechargeable volume. If this situation remains, it is expected that the water table will be continuously lowered and farmers will need to dig wells deeper and deeper in the future.

The aquifer in this area forms a part of the groundwater basin in Ödemiş-Tire-Bayındı-Torbalı atong the Küçük Menderes river and therefore, the same problem is prevailing in the whole groundwater basin. Groundwater use for irrigation has been rapidly expanding, and the groundwater resource will be seriously reduced or exhausted in the near future. In this regard, groundwater users should understand this situation from both his individual and social viewpoints in terms of sustainable use.

1.2 Outline of the Project

The concept of the project is that (1) the excessive water presently flowing from the upper basin into sea without any use will be stored the Beydağ reservoir, (2) the stored water will be used for irrigation by as the substitution of groundwater. This substitution of irrigation water source will contribute to both improvement of the sustainability of groundwater utilization and farmers economy.

The irrigation plan of the Beydağ Irrigation Project is being revised for the most efficient use of water through introduction of the modernized irrigation system. The main feature of the irrigation component at the tentative basis is as follows:

Command area: Approxim

Approximately 18,000 ha in gross in the Ödemiş plain, covering the western part of Beydağ district and the eastern to western part of Ödemiş districts.

Main distribution

Open canals (total 80 km consisting of 40 km in left bank and 40 km in right, canalets and pipes for the secondary and tertiary canals, farm pond to regulate water, and pipe lines for distributaries to prevent loss.

Irrigation method:

Partly sprinkler and drip irrigation for effective use of water, and other traditional improved irrigation methods like spring (çesme) irrigation and furrow irrigation.

Drainage system:

Sufficient drainage canals to drain excess water in the fields, particularly for rainfall.

Crops:

Cotton, potatoes, watermelon/melon (bostan), and vegetable as main crops, supplemented by cereal grains, fodder, orchards.

Cropping intensity: 140% to 150% on average taking a crop rotation system within the above crops.

After the project implementation, the groundwater utilization would be reduced to the proper level to maintain its resource, and the farmers income will be increased.

(We'd like to request attendants to provide their views and opinions.)

2. Cooperation in Implementation Stage (Detailed Design and Construction)

2.1 Land Acquisition for Canals and Structures

The lands in the project area will partly be used for construction of such project facilities as canals, canalets, cross drains, diversion outlets, farm ponds, maintenance roads, pipelines, and other related structures. Those land for the project facilities will be acquired through either compensation or providing substitutional lands in accordance with the Turkish laws and regulations.

In this study, the outline of the project facilities will be prepared and major modification will be made before construction. In the later stage of the project, location and size of land necessary for the construction of facilities and structures will be identified in the detailed design stage. In the design stage, the effort will be paid by the design engineers to minimize the facilities and structures in the villages.

2.2 <u>Disturbance of Cropping while Construction</u>

In the construction stage, the construction work will be made by using heavy equipment and labors. Construction materials will also be transported by trucks and placed temporarily near the construction sites.

These construction work will temporarily suffer the cropping in the surrounding areas of project facilities and structures. It is expected that this disturbance will be for one or two crops, and cropping will only be resumed after construction in these areas.

The damages made by this disturbance will be compensated by the project according to the Turkish laws and regulations.

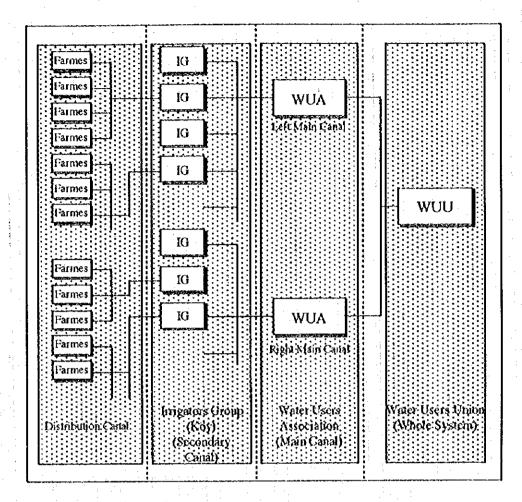
3. Operation and Maintenance of the Irrigation System

3.1 Formation of Farmers Organization for O&M

Transfer of irrigation facilities and fomation of organization for O&M

After construction of the irrigation facilities, the project facilities will be transferred to the beneficiaries (farmers in the project area) from DSI. And then, their operation and maintenance will be made by farmers' organization of <u>Irrigators Groups</u> (IGs) and proposed <u>Water Users Associations</u> (WUAs) and <u>Water Users Union</u> (WUU).

IGs are the primary organizations at the smallest units, and assumed to be village level in the command areas of secondary canals, for operation and maintenance of irrigation system. All the farmers in the project area have obligation to join the IGs to obtain irrigation water supply. WUAs will be formed through associating IGs at the level of main canals. WUU will be established by incorporating WUAs and will keep a close contact to DSI for the operation and maintenance of the Baydağ dam and irrigation and drainage systems.



Organization Chart for Operation and Maintenance of Irrigation System

Function of IGs, WUAs and WUU

The function of IGs, WUAs and WUU is to (1) prepare, adjust and finalize the water distribution schedule based on the cropping pattern and schedule, (2) record and monitoring of actual demand and supply of irrigation water, (3) collection of water charge covering costs of operation, maintenance and expenses for managing office of WUGs and WUAs, (4) operation, maintenance and repair of irrigation facilities, (5) coordination of beneficiaries necessary to operate irrigation system, (6) control of groundwater use for irrigation.

In the implementation stage, rules and regulations will be prepared in order to manage IGs, WUAs and WUU.

Fairness of water distribution

Irrigation water will be distributed according to the distribution schedule prepared by the IGs, WUAs and WUU. Farmers located in the upstream of the irrigation system have to secure the proper water distribution to the downstream farmers.

Collection of water charges

Farmers will pay the water charge to cover the cost for operation and maintenance of the irrigation system. The cost will include (1) cost to hire or employ personnel

necessary for gate and equipment operation, (2) running cost for office of IGs, WUAs and WUU.

Procurement of irrigation equipment at the level of farmers' field

Sprinkler and drip irrigation methods will be applied in the project area in order to save irrigation water for such crops as cotton, vegetable, watermelon, melon, fodder. Farmers need to procure those equipment for spinkler and drip irrigatiom, at their own expenses. Credit scheme will be necessary for farmers to purchase such irrigation equipment.

3.2 Control of Groundwater Use for Irrigation

After starting operation of the irrigation system, the groudwater use for irrigation should be reduced to the proper level through decrease of operational wells. Otherwise, lowering of groundwater table will bring about more serious situation in the groundwater basin.

DSI is looking for the best way to control and manage the pumping volume of groundwater in a practical manner. Electricity is currently used as the most popular power source for pumping, since the farmers are able to obtain an advantage of cheeper price of electricity for agricultural use than other purposes through registration to DSI. One of the way most likely for DSI to take is revising registration of well and water right.

At the later stages of detailed design and construction, registration of wells will be revised in the project area. Although most of the farmers can enjoy the irrigation water form the Beydag dam, only registered wells will be operated by applying cheeper electricity price after the project operation. This means that the wells which will be cancelled because of the water supply from the dam will not be able to register, and those wells without registration can not be applied for the subsidized electric charge.

Services from Line Agencies
Local Administration (District Office and Municipality Office),
GDRS (KHGM),
Agricultural Extension, (District Agricultural Office)
Agricultural Credit Institutions,
Chamber of Agriculture (Tarim Odas),
Agricultural Sales Cooperatives.

RECORD OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

Place:

Tosunlar village in Beydağ district.

Date and Time: 13:30 to 16:00 on October 4, 1995.

Attendants:

Local government: Governor of Beydağ district office, Mayor of Beydağ

town,

Line agencies:

Director, agricultural engineer and technician of district

agricultural office, Chairman of Agricultural Chamber,

Beydağ,

Villagers:

Village Chiefs (Muhtars) and 48 villagers from

Tosunlar, Halıköy, Yağcılar, Sankaya, and Emirli,

(Ref. Attendant List attached hereto)

DSI II

Director, Chief Engineer, and Agro-economist of

Study and Planning Department,

JICA Study Team:

Co-team leader, agro-economist, soil & land use

expert, coordinator, translator and recorders.

Summary of Farmers' Understanding, View and Opinions

Through the explanation and discussion with farmers, the following understandings, views and opinions were obtained from farmers:

- 1. The district governor stated the importance of the project for the district economy, and requested the villagers to express their views and opinions about the project in order to reflect them in the project plan.
- 2. Farmers understood the serious situation on lowering of groundwater table and the need of the project. Accordingly, they asked DSI to implement the dam and irrigation project as soon as possible. Farmers also asked DSI when the project would be completed. The governor and DSI explained that the dam should be completed by 1998, though there would be the fund restraints.
- 3. The governor put a question on the benefit of new irrigation system. DSI explained that new irrigation system would be more economical than the existing one from the viewpoint of the annual cost, though the initial investment would be more. For this reason, positive impacts from the project would be accrued from increase of yield, increase of cropping intensity, increase of employment, increase of income, development of processing industry and mitigation of out-migration of younger generation.
- 5. Farmers understood the necessity of land acquisition for the construction of the project facilities and the disturbance of copping while construction of the facilities, and expressed that they should be ready to extend their cooperation to DSI on these matters.
- 6. Farmers understood that the irrigation facilities would be transferred to farmers after their completion, and they should establish irrigation groups (IGs) for their operation and maintenance. Farmers also understood that water charges should be collected from the beneficiaries for operation and maintenance of the project facilities.

- 7. Farmers requested the Government to execute land consolidation. For their request, DSI explained that land consolidation would be done in collaboration with a Council of Ministers Decision, if 51% of the local farmers signed the request form.
- 8. In addition to the above, farmers and attendants put various questions on the project, and DSI answered the questions. Of these questions, the followings were the main concern: (1) sufficiency of water supply and use of the wells after implementation of the project, (2) role of JICA in this project, (3) structure of main canals in irrigation network, (4) obligation and formation timing of IGs, (5) pricing basis of water charges and its collection, (6) prevention of flood, (7) possibility of erosion hazards, (8) construction schedule of irrigation system, (9) distribution of water vulve at irrigation plot, (10) use of service road for communication purposes, (11) impact on fig plantation surrounding the reservoir.

Beydağ İlçesi, Tosunlar Orenciyi Bilgilendirme Toplantısına Katılım Listesi (List of Participants for Public Meeting at Tosunlar in Beydagğ İlçe)

Tarih: 4 Ekim 1995 Date: October 04, 1995

No.	Isim (Name)	Köy/Teşkilat (Village/Agency)	lmza (Signature)
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Beydağ İlçesi, Tosunlar Üreticiyi Bilgilendirme Toplantısına Katılım Listesi (List of Participants for Public Meeting at Tosunlar in Beydagğ İlçe)

Tarih: 4 Ekim 1995 Date: October 04, 1995

No.	Isim (Name)	Köy/Teşkilat (Village/Agency)	Imza (Signature)
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Beydag İlçesi, Tosunlar Üreticiyi Bilgilendirme Toplantısına Katılım İ istesi (List of Participants for Public Meeting at Tosunlar in Beydagg İlçe) Tarih: 4 Ekim 1995

Date: October 04, 1995

No.	lsim (Name)	Köy/Teşkilat (Village/Agency)	lmza (Signature)
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Beydağ İlçesi, Tosunlar Üreticiyi Bilgilendirme Toplantısına Katılım Listesi (List of Participants for Public Meeting at Tosunlar in Beydagğ İlçe)

Tarih: 4 Ekim 1995 Date: October 04, 1995

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83	M.Akif Kosz	Ziraet adavi Baykon	ANT .
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	Muhsin pular	Mayor of Beydap	[we
	Yilma Aydin	district of jovennon. Beydap Kaymakam	yety tyches.
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RECORD OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

Place:

Mescitli village in Ödemiş district.

Date & Time: 13:30 to 16:00 on October 6 (Friday), 1995.

Attendants

Local government: Deputy Governor of Ödemiş district office (cum. District

Education Director),

Line agencies:

District agricultural engineers (two persons) and district

agricultural technician,

Villagers:

Village Chief (Muhtar) and 102 villagers from three

villages, (Ref. Attendant List attached hereto)

DSİ II:

Director, Chief Engineer, and Agro-economist of the

Study and Planning Department,

JICA Study Team:

Co-team leader, agronomist, agro-economist, soil & land

use expert, coordinator, translator and recorders.

Summary of Farmers' Understanding, View & Opinion

Through the explanation and discussion with farmers, the following understandings, views and opinions were obtained from the farmers:

- 1. Farmers basically understood the serious situation of lowering of groundwater table and the need of the project. Then, farmers asked DSI when a dam would be completed. DSI replied to this question that the construction work would be completed in 1998, but there would be a budget restraint.
- 2. One of the farmers stated that water quality of his well had become harmful to crops, and he asked DSI to solve this problem. DSI answered that a research on the water quality would first be made.
- 3. A farmer put a question on the effectiveness of drip irrigation method and annual cost of this method. To this question, DSI replied that the information of the effectiveness of this irrigation method could be provided to the farmers after completion of the experiments being carried out by DSI at Konaklı. As for the annual cost of this irrigation, DSI replied that the annual cost would be cheap as compared to the other method, though the initial investment is more expensive. The district agricultural engineer also explained that economic use of water would be of great importance, and from this viewpoint, the drip irrigation method would the best.
- 4. One of farmers put a question on the possibility to involve his small land in the project irrigation system. DSI answered that the small land holdings would be most welcome to the project, and the land consolidation was recommended to be conducted under the project. The district agricultural engineer also explained the importance of the land consolidation in the Project Area...
- 5. Farmers understood that the land consolidation would be necessary for the success of the project, and the disturbance of copping might occur while construction of the project facilities.

- 6. A farmer inquired about the size of land to be acquired for construction of canal and asked about the effectiveness of pipelines. To this questions, DSI replied the size of land acquisition in general way and the layout plan of irrigation canal system of the project.
- 7. Farmers understood that the irrigation facilities would be transferred to farmers after their completion, and they should establish the water users' associations (WUAs) for the efficient operation and maintenance of the project facilities. Farmers also understood that the water charges should be collected from the beneficiaries for the operation and maintenance of the facilities.
- 8. Farmers put a question about the formation of Irrigation Group (IG). To this question, DSI replied that IG would be established at a village or a canal level, and several IGs would be joined to form a WUA.
- 9. DSI remarked that villagers' awareness and participation in the project would be necessary to attain the successful goal.

Ödemiş İlçesi Mescilli Üreticiyi Bilgilendirme Toplantısına Katılım Listesi (List of Participants for Public Meeting at Mescilli in Ödemiş İlçe)

Tarih: 6 Ekim 1995 Date: October 06, 1995

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Ödemiş İlçesi, Mescitli Üreticiyi Bilgilendirme Toplantısına Katılım Listesi (List of Participants for Public Meeting at Mescitli in Ödemiş İlçe)

Tarih: 6 Ekim 1995 Date: October 06, 1995

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Ödemiş İlçesi, Mescitli Üreticiyi Bilgilendirme Toplantısına Katılım Listesi (List of Participants for Public Meeting at Mescitli in Ödemiş İlçe)

Tarih: 6 Ekim 1995 Date: October 06, 1995

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Ödemiş İlçesi, Mescitli Üreticiyi Bilgilendirme Toplantısına Katılım Listesi (List of Participants for Public Meeting at Mescitli in Ödemiş Ilçe)

Tarih: 6 Ekim 1995

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80	Akin Erkaya	11	5
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Ödemiş İlçesi, Mescitli

Ureticiyi Bilgilendirme Toplantısına Katılım Listesi (List of Participants for Public Meeting at Mescitli in Ödemiş Ilçe)

Tanh: 6 Ekim 1995 Date: October 06, 1995

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RECORD OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

Place: Konaklı municipality in Ödemiş district.

Date & Time: 17:00 to 18:30 on October 6 (Friday), 1995.

Attendants Local government: Mayor of Konakli municipality,

Line agencies: Chairman of Chamber of Agriculture,

Villagers: Village Chief (Muhtar) and 39 villagers from three

villages (ref. Attendant List attached hereto)

DSI II: Director, Chief Engineer, and Agro-economist of the

Study and Planning Department,

JICA Study Team: co-team leader, agronomist, agro-economist, soil & land

use expert, coordinator, translator and recorders.

Summary of Farmers' View & Opinion

Through the explanation and discussion with farmers, the following understandings, views and opinions were obtained from the farmers:

- 1. Farmers understood the serious situation on lowering of groundwater table and the need of the project, and they requested DSI to complete the project as soon as possible in order to prevent depletion of the groundwater resource and to perform economical irrigation practices.
- 2. Farmers understood that the land acquisition would be necessary for the construction of the project facilities, the disturbance of cropping might occur while construction of the facilities. For this matters, they promised to provide a necessary cooperation to the Government.
- 3. Farmers understood that the irrigation facilities would be transferred to farmers after their completion, and they should establish water users' associations (WUAs) for the efficient operation and maintenance of the facilities. Farmers also understood that water charges should be collected from the beneficiaries for the use of operation and maintenance of the project facilities.
- 4. Farmers requested DSI to conduct experiments and demonstrations in the experimental farm at Konakli to show the performance of new irrigation methods for various crops like cut flower grown by constructing a green house. For this request, DSI mentioned that the farmers' assistance would be required for the successful accomplishment of the experiment, and farmers replied that they would be able to provide their assistance to DSI.
- 5. Farmers asked DSI to explain the present situation of the Beydağ dam construction. For this request, DSI explained the DSI's difficulty of the financial restraint. Regarding this, farmers put a question on the possibility of fund arrangement from international agencies to ensure implementation of the project. For this question, DSII replied that this matter should be decided by the Central Government.
- 6. Farmers expressed their view that they should be ready to reduce the groundwater use after completion of the project.

- 7. Farmers expressed that they should have a financial difficulty in establishing sprinkler and drip irrigation system. For this matter, DSI explained that this system would be economical as compared with the other systems from the viewpoint of annual cost, though their initial investment is more expensive.
- 8. Chairman of Chamber of Agriculture in Ödemiş mentioned the necessity of the project implementation and explained that the Chamber of Agriculture would provide its assistance necessary for the project implementation and operation.

Ödemiş İlçesi, Konaklı Üreticiyi Bilgilendirme Toplantısına Katılım Listesi (List of Participants for Public Meeting at Konaklı in Ödemiş İlçe) Tarih: 6 Ekim 1995

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r	Date: October 06, 1993		
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3	YUSU Kaved (05) Esnef Torhon	KonaKli	Gecg
4	EsRef Tarhan	konakl	E-US
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6	Mehund Jamank	Kambdi	ALL
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Ödemiş İlçesi, Konaklı Ureticiyi Bilgilendirme Toplantısına Katılım Listesi (List of Participants for Public Meeting at Konaklı in Ödemiş Ilçe)

Tarih: 6 Ekim 1995 Date: October 06, 1995

No.	Isim (Name)	Köy/Teşkilat (Village/Agency)	Imza (Signature)
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