

SURFACE WATER CHEMICAL MONITORING AND DETERMINATION OF MONITORING POINTS FOR EUROPIAN UNION CANDIDATE TURKEY

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EXPERTISE THESIS ABSTRACT

Due to the fast growing population, there is an increasing need for the clean water resources. Water resources are under many pressures because of the concept of consumption that changes with the technological developments, agricultural activities that aim to get more crops from smaller fields, and the effects of the climate change. Fast consumption and the pollution of the existing water resources paved the way for the protection of water resources that are vital for life. Increasing demand for the water resources and the absence of these resources in terms of desired quality and quantity depending on the spatial and temporal scale required to use the water resources in the most effective way among the economic, environmental and the social benefits. In other words, the water resources are required to be managed. Therefore, environmental, social, economic and political factors, which will affect the quantity and the quality of the water resources, should not be left behind in the management of the water resources.

It goes without saying that the concept of “integrated water resources management” should be discussed in Turkey in such a time period where the country stands as a candidate for the EU accession and where the negotiations for the environment chapter are still going on. When the water resources management models of the EU Member States are evaluated it is observed that basin-scale management models have been developed and put into practice. Water Framework Directive also underlines a basin-scale management approach. The concept of “integrated water resources management” should be taken into account in this period where the WFD is being transposed into Turkish legislation.

The basis of “integrated water resources management” and to see whether the integrated water resources management systems are being implemented in an efficient way or not have

been constituted by monitoring studies. Also monitoring studies have been characterized by chemical and physico-chemical, biological and hydromorphological monitoring.

In this study, specifications of chemical and physico-chemical monitoring, monitoring frequency, the parameters which should be monitored and the properties of monitoring points have been explained according to Water Framework Directive. At the same time in this study, current situation on Europe and our country studies have been summarized and for nineteen river basin, monitoring points have been designated in compliance with directive.

Key Words: Chemical Monitoring, Monitoring Points, Priority Substances, Specific Pollutants