Turkey: Management of Conflicting Habitat Needs in the Mediterranean

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Barış ERGEN is City Planner, he started his professional life as city planner at Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality in 2005. From 2006 to 2010 he worked as research assistant in Bozok University. In 2010 Barış ERGEN completed his PhD study with title “Buffer Zone Method, Land Use Planning and Conservation Strategies about Wetlands under Urbanization Pressure In Turkey” at Technische Universitaet Kaiserslautern, Department of Regional and Environmental Planning. After his PhD He was assigned as associated assistant of Prof. Dr. at Bozok University.
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1) Introduction

Geographical Regions of Turkey
1.1) Potential of protected areas of Turkey

Figure 1: Map of density of endemic plants species in Turkey

The distribution of endemic plant taxons according to geographical regions

- Mediterranean: 862, 25%
- East Anatolia: 471, 13%
- Middle Anatolia: 335, 10%
- Black Sea: 277, 8%
- Aegean: 171, 5%
- Marmara: 102, 3%
- Southeast Anatolia: 64, 2%
- More than one region: 1222, 34%

The distribution of endemic plant taxons according to plant geography

- Mediterranean: 1050, 30%
- Euro-Siberian: 300, 9%
- Irano-Turanian: 1220, 34%
- Mediterranean: 1050, 30%
- Irano-Turanian: 934, 27%
- Euro-Siberian: 300, 9%
- Not classified: 934, 27%

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This research addresses and emphasizes conservation areas that they National Park, Protected Natural Area, Natural Park, Natural Monuments, Special Environment Protection Area, Wetlands (RAMSAR District).

source: http://gis2.cevreorman.gov.tr/mp/
(This table was created with SQL query)
Table 1 Covered Areas and Type of Officially Protected Areas of Turkey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Park</th>
<th>Protected Natural Area</th>
<th>Natural Park</th>
<th>Natural Monuments</th>
<th>Special Environment Protection Area</th>
<th>RAMSAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Unit</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size (ha)</td>
<td>887297</td>
<td>46886</td>
<td>77212</td>
<td>5422</td>
<td>1259948</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table was created with SQL query, the database of General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks was utilized

source: http://gis2.cevreorman.gov.tr/mp/
Land use policies and management of natural resources are shaped with international acts and agreements. Turkey is as a member of European Union so that the legislation of Turkey’s environmental protection, land use policies and environmental management shaped with law of European Union (Ergen 2010).

There are two important legislation in European Union. These are:

1- European Union Habitat Directive
   - most wide-ranging, enhance ecosystem and prevent further deterioration, integrative approach

2- European Spatial Development Perspective
   - Balancing competition power, equity in access to infrastructure, powerful approach to natural and cultural heritage.
However there are some problems of manage and protect to natural resources in Turkey. problem is sharing of authority or empowerment of authority and duties defined by law. This causes problem of coordination and cooperation between institutions. Every ministry, municipality, agency or/and institution making plans in order to improve, maintain or/and protect their region.

Therefore Turkey needs a collaboration method in order to protect natural resources.
Fig. 3 Collaborative planning and stakeholder Model for institutional structure
CONCLUSION

As a result with this suggestion method a strong interaction and cooperation can be built in order to maintain ecosystem. Management of conflicting habitat needs can be obstruct or minimized in this manner institutions can be enabled to act cooperatively so as to manage habitats successfully. Every stakeholder can be included to the process to manage habitats therefore sustainable development can be obtained. This method can also facilitate building natural habitats, and of wild flora and fauna through the establishment of a network (Natura 2000); besides Turkey can accomplish to maintain its habitats and implement international agreements successfully such as European Union Habitat Directive (92/43/EEC), Barcelona Convention (Protection Of The Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution 1976), and Ramsar act (1971).
THANK YOU