YEŞİLIRMAK BASIN LANDSCAPE ATLAS

Aim of the Project

Objectives of Yeşilırmak Basin Landscape Atlas are to carry out the landscape character assessment (landscape character, landscape function, change and pressures and landscape quality analyses) on the basis of natural and cultural landscape inventory of Yeşilırmak Basin, to identify the landscape character types and landscape character areas, as well as landscape diversity and biodiversity, to create the map of landscape quality, and consequently, to establish sectoral landscape guidelines.



Quality of Landscape



There are 25 hydrologic basins in Turkey. Yeşilırmak Basin is the 6th biggest basin of Turkey, and approximately 3.956.798 hectars which forms 5% of Turkey. Yeşilırmak, having 519 km length, is the second longest river of Turkey.

11 provinces are within the basin borders namely; Tokat, Samsun, Amasya, Çorum, Sivas, Yozgat, Gümüşhane, Giresun, Erzincan, Ordu and Bayburt. There are 4 city centers (Tokat, Samsun, Amasya, Çorum), 55 districts and 194 municipalities in the basin.

FACTORS IMPROVING LANDSCAPE QUALITY

Current landscape quality is identified by benefiting from factors that improve and diminish the landscape quality. Landscape quality is determined by overlapping the potential landscape quality with the factors that diminish

FACTORS THAT DIMINISH LANDSCAPE





26. Microbasins, having the stone and mine quarries

21. Wetlands