



FILTER		Map	Browse
Fossil fuels	2019	Zonguldak Eren Termik Santrali 1 – 2	
Fossil fuels	2019	Zonguldak Eren Termik Santrali 3	
Fossil fuels	2019	Yunus Emre Kömürlü Termik Santrali	
Fossil fuels	2019	Yeşilovacık Kömürlü Termik Santrali	
Fossil fuels	2019	Yeniçatalağzı Eren Kömürlü Termik Santrali	
Fossil fuels	2019	Yenice Çırpılar Kömürlü Termik Santrali	
Fossil fuels	2019	Uluköy Kömürlü Termik Santrali	
Fossil fuels	2019	Konya Karapınar Kömürlü Termik Santrali	
Ores and building materials extraction	2019	Konaklı Taş Ocağı	
Biodiversity	2019	Kocaçay Deltası	
Fossil fuels	2019	Kireçlik Kömürlü Termik Santrali	
Fossil fuels	2019	Kirazlıdere Kömürlü Termik Santrali	
Ores and building materials extraction	2019	Kışladağ Altın Madeni	
Fossil fuels	2019	Kemerköy Kömürlü Termik Santrali	
Biomass and Land	2019	Kaz Dağları Zeytin Ağaçları Katliamı	
Fossil fuels	2019	Karapınar Konya Şeker Kömürlü Termik Santrali	
Infrastructure and Build	2019	Karadeniz Sahil Yolu Projesi	
Fossil fuels	2019	...	

## STATUS

Archived

## ASPECTS

economy, ecology, space

## TEAM

Erdem Şentürk

## YEAR

2019-20

## ABSTRACT

In Eastern Turkey, currently and over the course of the 20th century, more and more mining and the extraction of minerals have had dramatic effects on land usage, ownership and traditional livelihood in the region. Few corporations monopolise land and natural resources, farmers are displaced, local networks of family, social and economic traditions and practices suffer irritation and erosion. Chemicals used in the process of big-scale mining form a threat to agriculture and healthy fresh water supply. Local networks organise resistance and practices to face the problems related to industrial mining, yet most of their activities are relatively connected to specific locations and not being transferred to the affected region.

## LINKS

- Projekt Website (<https://map.birtakimseyler.com/>)

- Cevre Atlasi (<https://cevreatlasi.org/>)
- Website Screencast (<https://vimeo.com/511707096>)
- Git Hub Repository of the project (<https://github.com/Birtakimseyler/ecomap>)

## FILES

**Filter**

- 2020 - Kızılçak Altın Madenleri
- 2019 - Konya Karapınar Kömürlü Termik Santrali
- 2019 - Köznarlı Taş Ocağı
- 2019 - Kocacay Delması
- 2019 - Kırcaali Kömürlü Termik Santrali
- 2019 - Kırcaali Kömürlü Termik Santrali
- 2019 - Kırdag Altın Madeni
- 2019 - Kömürlü Kömürlü Termik Santrali
- 2019 - Kaz Dağları Zeytin Ağaçları Koruması
- 2019 - Karapınar Konya Şeker Kömürlü Termik Santrali
- 2019 - Karadere Sahil Yolu Projesi
- 2019 - Karaburun RES
- 2019 - Karayit Kiyı Demir Madeni Ocağı
- 2019 - İzmir İsmetpaşa Stadyumunun Yüksek Yarıne AVM ve Rezidans Yapılması
- 2019 - İzmir Expo 2020
- 2019 - Maden Yönetimi

2020 - FAYDAS (Fayda ve Yaşadığı Anı Vuku) Yürütü

**Filter**

- 2019 - Zonguldak Enerji Termik Santrali 1 - 2
- 2019 - Zonguldak Enerji Termik Santrali 3
- 2019 - Yunus Enerji Kömürlü Termik Santrali
- 2019 - Yeşilova Kömürlü Termik Santrali
- 2019 - Yedigöller Enerji Kömürlü Termik Santrali
- 2019 - Yenice Çirpali Kömürlü Termik Santrali
- 2019 - Uşaklı Kömürlü Termik Santrali
- 2019 - Turgay Kömürlü Termik Santrali
- 2019 - Şevketiye Lapaceki Kömürlü Termik Santrali
- 2019 - Şarkılı Kombi Termik Santrali
- 2019 - Şarkılı Doğalgaz Çevrim Santrali
- 2019 - Selma Kömürlü Termik Santrali
- 2019 - Sarıköy Kömürlü Termik Santrali
- 2019 - Orhanlı Kömürlü Termik Santrali
- 2019 - Mersin Enerji Kömürlü Termik Santrali

**Filter**

- 2019 - One and building materials extraction

**Finike marble and stone quarries**

2 January 2020 - TÜRKİYE

A major case on 10th May 2017 made headlines in Turkey. It took place in a village of the Mediterranean city of Antalya, Ayvalı and Ali Büyükmurşu, a couple, were cruelly shot dead in their countryside house. They were highly involved in justice, and very well-known for their environmental and consumer rights activism. Büyükmurşu was best known for his activism and lawsuits against stone quarries in Finike and the rest of Antalya, in addition to being the chairman of a lawyers' rights association and a consumer rights workshop within the Antalya City Council. With the help of locals and environmentalists, the Büyükmurşu had been fighting against local stone quarries in Finike's Akadik, Dalaygaya, Kızılk and Akdağ villages, which are located among centuries-old cedar and pine forests. In return, the couple experienced constant harassment on road to their activism, according to their friends' accounts (1). For the past 8 years, they were leading both a civil struggle and a lawsuit against destructive stone and marble quarries in Finike, a small agricultural district. The adverse environmental effects of open-pit mining and particularly of those in Antalya to the agricultural fields led the headless road and then. Over the course of the campaign, the couple managed to shut down the operations of a marble quarry owned by a company called "Barış Memar".

**Case Stories**

**ACTORS**

Pro: Can

- Çengiz İnşaat Company - Turkey
- TEMA Non-government - Turkey
- Karadere İyilikleri Non-government - Turkey

**IMPACTS**

Visible: Potential

- Deforestation and loss of vegetation cover - Environmental
- Loss of landscape / aesthetic degradation - Environmental
- Loss of landscape / aesthetic degradation - Environmental
- Groundwater pollution or depletion - Environmental
- Other environmental impacts - Environmental
- Accidents - Health
- Loss of traditional knowledge/practices - Cultural - Loss
- Land Disposition - Social

**COMMODITY**

Gold

**Filter**

- 2019 - One and building materials extraction

**Kırdag Gold Mine**

Kırdag Gold Mine is the largest gold-mining operation in Turkey. A total of 10 million tons per year is expected to be extracted with an expected 18 years of mine life. The mine will produce 240 COC ounces of gold per year at full production capacity. Kırdag is located within the boundaries of the province of Iğdır, 300 kilometers to the west and Ankara 150 km north-east. Iğdır city center is the closest to the project site, being at 35 km north-east. The projects started in 1999 on both local and national level. However, despite the protest by EÜD, the mine started to pass a contract in 2003, and in 2008 the mine began to be operational. Source: Elites

**ACTORS**

**IMPACTS**

Visible: Potential

- Deforestation and loss of vegetation cover - Environmental
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- Land Disposition - Social
- Loss of landscape / aesthetic degradation - Environmental
- Accidents - Health
- Groundwater pollution or depletion - Environmental
- Land Disposition - Social
- Loss of landscape / aesthetic degradation - Environmental

**Filter**

**44 related cases**

**TYPE**

- One and building materials extraction (2)
- Stone and coal (2)
- Fossil Fuels (42)
- Other (2)

**ACTOR**

**COMMODITY**

**IMPACT**

**Case Stories**

**Cost of Gold**

Gold is an element that has profoundly influenced the physical and sociological structure of the world through history due to its distinct value, although there is no benefit that should be considered. Today most of the gold is used as jewelry. Or rather not used. Most of the extracted gold is stored in boxes as bars. It is constantly changing in shape and is in constant physical or virtual circulation. Perhaps your gold watch includes a Roman coin that was in circulation 2,000 years ago. This is a financial asset that can be visualized by doing some transactions on the stock exchange.

**IMPACTS**

**ACTORS**

**COMMODITY**

**IMPACT**

**Case Stories**

**Data Platforms for the Environmental Activism**

Mapping the Environmental Conflicts and Relational Visualization of the Responsible Actors, Impacts and Commodities

**The Project**

**Blue Marble** is a web-based participatory map platform that documents, archives and visualizes conflicts on environmental issues and fully stories of affected communities or regions.

Climate, mining, incineration plants, deforestation, fracking, water pollution caused by industry etc. have serious ecological and social impacts, against which affected communities worldwide try to protect themselves. However, projects with an extensive intervention in the ecosystem often remain hidden, the effects are not made public, or only partially, or the relationships to projects are concealed.

This platform would like to create transparency, inform, make connections visible, connect and mobilize movements working on related topics and finally tell stories and thus be heard.

The platform aims to be open to creative approaches for visualizing certain aspects beyond known journalistic means such as text and images and last but not least to make stories come alive.

Our main principles the data solidarity platform is based on are: Transparency, Collaboration, Participation, Verification, Open source, Accessibility, Independence.

**For developers**

<https://github.com/Birtakimseyler/ecomap>

**Technical overview**

The platform is a digital application with a technical infrastructure that allows data from participants to be stored and analyzed. The technical requirements of the platform are provided by open source software technologies. It is important for transparency that all platform codes are published as open source. It also makes it possible for the application to be developed by everyone. It pro-



