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☀	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
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☀	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 - Kızılağaç Taş Ocağı
- 2019 - Kocacay Delması
- 2019 - Kınıklı Kömürlü Termik Santrali
- 2019 - Kınıklı Kömürlü Termik Santrali
- 2019 - Kızılağaç Altın Madeni
- 2019 - Kömürlü Kömürlü Termik Santrali
- 2019 - Kaz Dağları Zeytin Ağaçları Koruması
- 2019 - Karapınar Konya Şeker Kömürlü Termik Santrali
- 2019 - Karapınar Sahil Yolu Projesi
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- 2019 - Karayit Kiyı Demir Madeni Ocağı
- 2019 - İzmir İsmetpaşa Stadyumunun Yüksek Yarıne AvM ve Rezidans Yapılması
- 2019 - İzmir Expo 2020
- 2019 - Maden Yönetimi

2019 - FAYDAS (Fayda ve Yıkımları Anketi) - Yayımlı

Filter

- 2019 - Zonguldak Enerji Termik Santrali 1 - 2
- 2019 - Zonguldak Enerji Termik Santrali 3
- 2019 - Yarıus Enerji Kömürlü Termik Santrali
- 2019 - Yeşilova Kömürlü Termik Santrali
- 2019 - Yarıcağalan Enerji Kömürlü Termik Santrali
- 2019 - Yarıcağalan Enerji Kömürlü Termik Santrali
- 2019 - Uşaklı Kömürlü Termik Santrali
- 2019 - Turgay Kömürlü Termik Santrali
- 2019 - Şevketiye Lapaceki Kömürlü Termik Santrali
- 2019 - Şarkılı Kombiye 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

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- 2019 - Fırınci İsmetpaşa Stadyumunun Yüksek Yarıne AvM ve Rezidans Yapılması
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Case Stories About

Fırınci marble and stone quarries

21 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 Büyüknurcu, 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. Büyüknurcu was best known for his activities and lawsuits against stone quarries in Fırtına 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 Büyüknurcu had been fighting against local stone quarries in Fırtına's Akadik, Güllüce, 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 Fırtına, a small agricultural district. The adverse environmental effects of open-pit mining and particularly of those in Antalya to the agricultural fields for the headless rose 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".

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Case Stories About

Cayan Coal Mine and Ganyu Mine

ACTORS

Pro: Can

- Çengiz İnşaat Company - Turkey
- TEMA Non-government - Turkey
- Karadeniz İspanklatı 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 - Local
- Land Displacement - Social

COMMODITY

Coal, Gold, Marble, Stone, Cement, Iron

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Case Stories About

Kızılağaç Gold Mine

2019 - One and building materials extraction

Kızılağaç 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 CO2 sources of gold per year at full production capacity. Kızılağaç is located within the boundaries of the province of Çuk. Some 180 kilometers to the west and Ankara 180 km north-east. Uşak 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 EÜO, the mine started to pass a concrete EIA in 2003, and in 2008 the mine began to be operational. Source: Etilas

ACTORS

IMPACTS

Visible: Potential

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

Filter

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Case Stories About

Alın Etilas

2019 - One and building materials extraction

Alın Etilas is a large-scale 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 CO2 sources of gold per year at full production capacity. Alın Etilas is located within the boundaries of the province of Çuk. Some 180 kilometers to the west and Ankara 180 km north-east. Uşak 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 EÜO, the mine started to pass a concrete EIA in 2003, and in 2008 the mine began to be operational. Source: Etilas

ACTORS

IMPACTS

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- Accidents - Health
- Groundwater pollution or depletion - Environmental
- Land Displacement - Social
- Loss of landscape / aesthetic degradation - Environmental

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Case Stories About

Cost of Gold

2019 - 2019

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 in its 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

Visible: Potential

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Case Stories About

Data Platform 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 environmental 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.

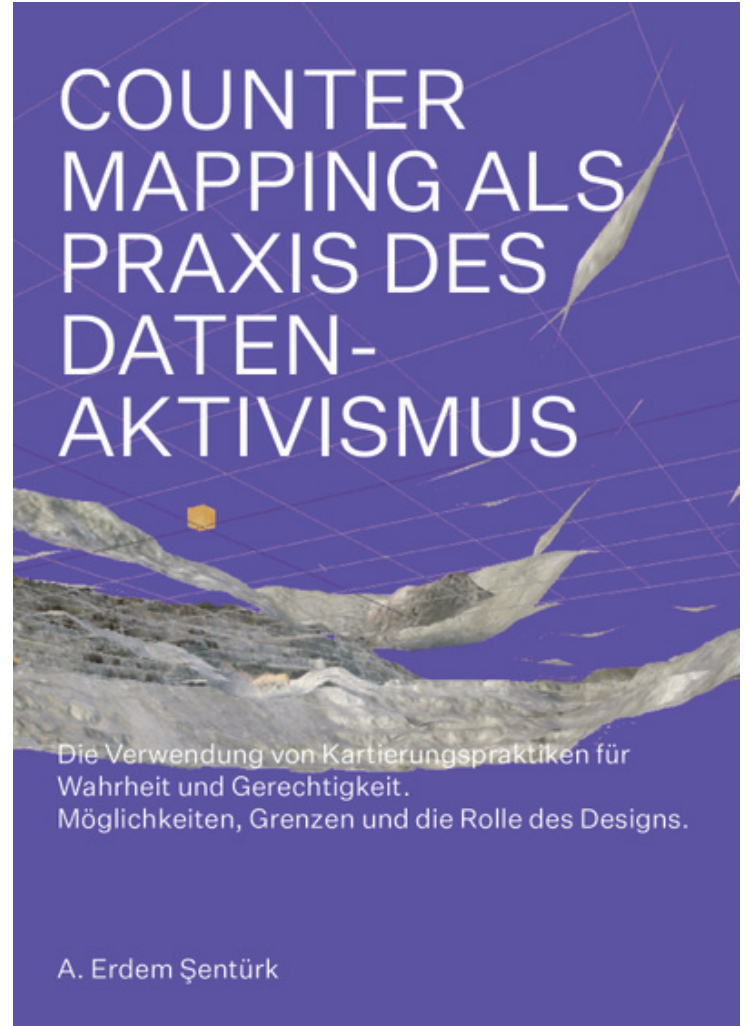
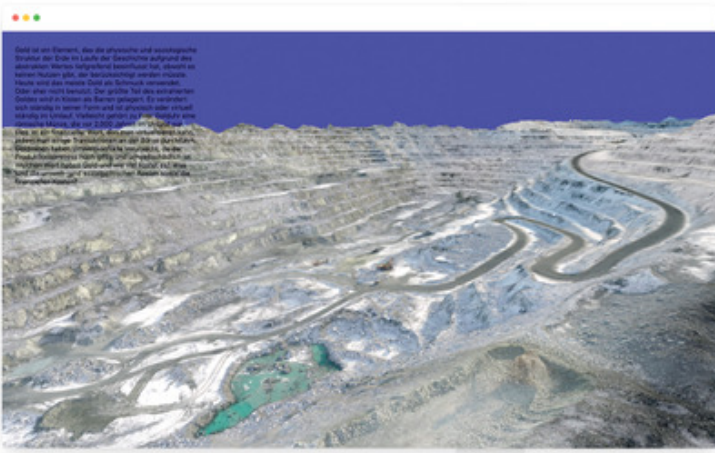
Our main principles the data solidarity platform is based on are: Transparency, Collaboration, Participation, Verification, Open source, Accessibility, Independence.

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-



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