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CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE CHANGES IN REGIONAL PRECIPITATION

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ABSTRACT

The amount and time period of precipitation by region were affected with occurring global climate change. Similar negative effects have been occurred in Konya closed basin, as well as all over the world. In this study, firstly types of precipitation are discussed. Afterwards, the study was focused on the precipitation types and occurring rain in the region. Also acid rain formation and dry/wet deposition are being discussed as very important environmental problems happening with Global Environmental Change. Importance of precipitation cleaning air pollution is also as a place to answer the question air pollution problem. Increasing urbanization of rural and urban comparison of information on rainfall in this period has been scanned. Why are there different amounts of precipitation in the same place where the two settlements to answer the question. Most recently, several studies have revealed the parameters to be monitored by examining the rain water and the measurement of these parameters / results to be obtained by discussing.

Keywords: precipitation, rainfall, global climate change, Konya, Turkey

INTRODUCTION

Climate change is one of the most crucial problems the world has ever faced. Today, climate change affects our daily life in a number of ways, ranging from the physical and natural environment, agriculture, food security, clean water and health to the economy, technology and human rights. Global climate change may have serious consequences such as decreasing snow cover and sea, and land glaciers, increasing sea level, shifting climate zones, and increasing the frequency and/or intensity of floods, droughts, land erosion, desertification, infectious diseases, and agricultural pests and pathogens. All of these could directly or indirectly affect human life and health, socio-economic sectors, and ecological systems (IPCC, 2001).

Water stress is already apparent in many parts of Turkey, and is exacerbated by sharply rising demand in many sectors, particularly agriculture. Central Turkey, in particular, is at present facing a catastrophic drought following the hottest summer (2007) in living memory. The capital Ankara is presently experiencing water shortages, and water restrictions have been put in place. For example, the vast Konya Plain, which covers an area twice the size of Wales and stretches from below Ankara to the Mediterranean, was once known as Turkey's wheat house After a virtually dry summer and impact of climate change over the past decade, dozens of lakes have dried up, with severe consequences for local communities and wildlife. (URL 1)

General rainfall or drought in certain period has direct effects on the activities of so many human beings. How much precipitation will be happen in the future for a certain region that is main goal of the scientists on the subject,

although it is the one of most the parameters difficult is the meteorological forecasting. Rainfall relation with the other meteorological parameters to investigate the dependence of these parameters, and as a result, estimation can be performed indirectly. A variety of precipitation treating as a number of data applications with statistical methods will lead to some important results. These predictions, in reality the atmosphere structure or some climatologically average indicate the realization of events.

Precipitation Types

Declination (Convection) Precipitation: Declination rains happens by the rising the air warm up and cool down. Mid-latitudes around the equator, this of type rains happen throughout the year during spring and summer. In Turkey, the early spring and summer, it leaves rainfall in Central Anatolia with damp and cold air comes from the northwest warm up and rising. This type of precipitation is called *Kırkikindi* rains in Turkish.

Slope (Orographic) Precipitation: Orographic Precipitations are result rising moist air masses multiplying the slope of a mountain rains. Orographic rainfalls are mostly visible on the slopes facing the sea side the mountains parallel to the shore. In Turkey North Anatolian Mountains and the Taurus Mountains the slope is evident rainfall. Warning: right angle lying mountain slopes to dominant wind direction gets orographic precipitation.

Facade Precipitation: Façade Precipitation form at warm and cold air masses in the encounter areas of. The most of important part of rainfall on Earth is this type of rainfall. It can be seen all seasons in Western and Central Europe and oceanic climatic zones, frontal rainfall occurs during the winter months the Mediterranean climate regions. Sulphuric and nitric acids increased with increasing the amount of primarily pollutants atmosphere easily be conveyed through the events, a place to another in the atmosphere. Thus, polluted air mixed with the earth atmosphere is conveyed far beyond the earth as acid precipitation drops, at soil, water, vegetation, and even objects can damage the devastating and long-lasting quality. Rule does not change ecosystems, the "interaction" of chemical substances to be called in accordance with the change in ecosystems, ecosystem it is determined what kind of creatures live in different ways, and therefore affected by all the species. These affect to soils, aquatic life, forests and vegetation, man-made products, human health. Acid precipitation in the atmosphere is harm to human health by affecting nutrients through the soil. Aluminium, toxic metals such as mercury and lead are harmful to human health, drinking water contaminated with high levels of lead and toxic use the resources of people who eat fish, mercury causes serious health problems, Alzheimer's disease has been associated with the aluminium (Atan, 2013).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Various studies on temperature and rainfall in Turkey and other regions have shown that rain fall and temperature values of summer months increased and that those values were low during winter months. 2011 year of the average rainfall 423 mm and normal to 390 mm average, last year was 497 mm. precipitation was observed 8.3% increase in than normal, and lowered in 14.9% compared to the previous year (Figure 1 & 2).

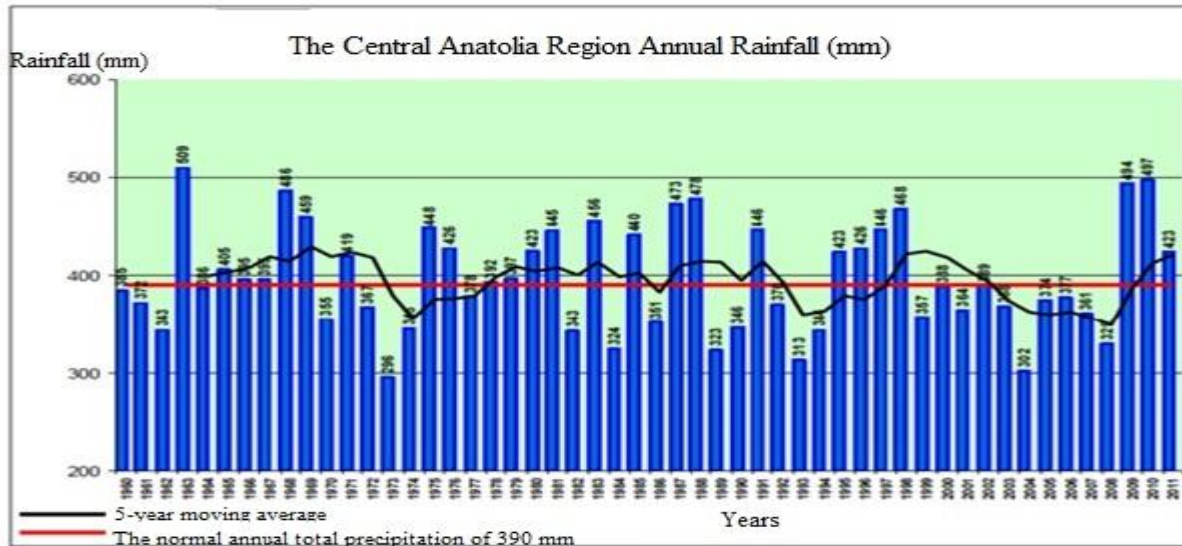


Figure 1. Central Anatolia Region Annual Precipitation Data (1960-2011) (Anonym, 2012)

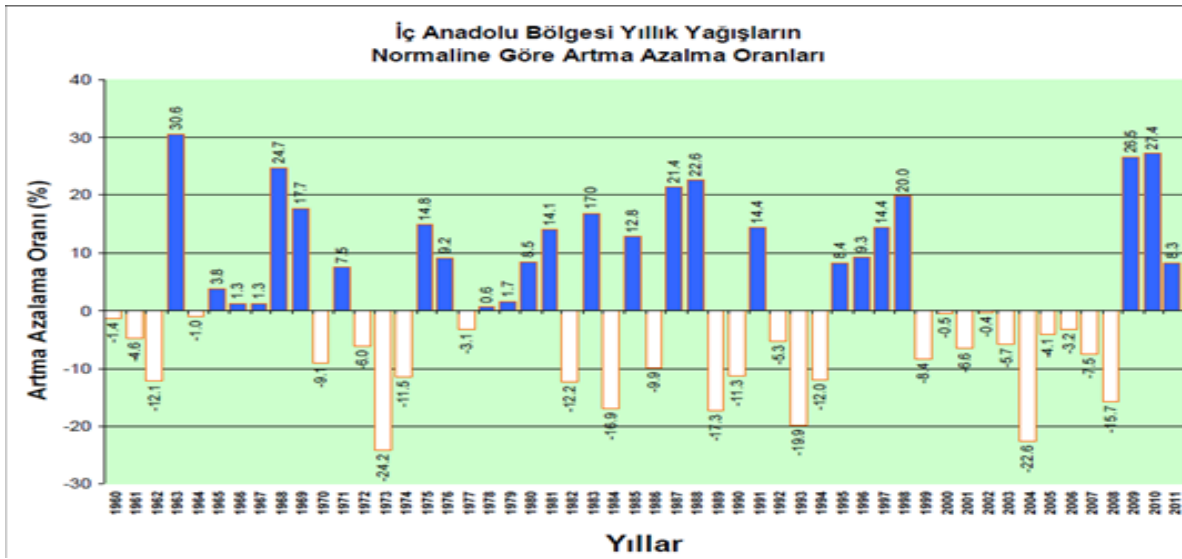


Figure 2. Decrease Increase the annual precipitation than normal rates by the Central Anatolia Region(1960-2011) (Anonym, 2012)

Rains are less than normal Akşehir Yozgat and Emirdağ; at Gemerek, Kangal, Kırıkkale and Kırşehir are around normal and the other centres are normally encountered. Rains were over value at Cihanbeyli, Konya and Sivrihisar the past year, it was around fall last year in Emirdağ, Kangal, Karaman and Niğde and, rainfall is less than last year at the other centres (Figure 3).

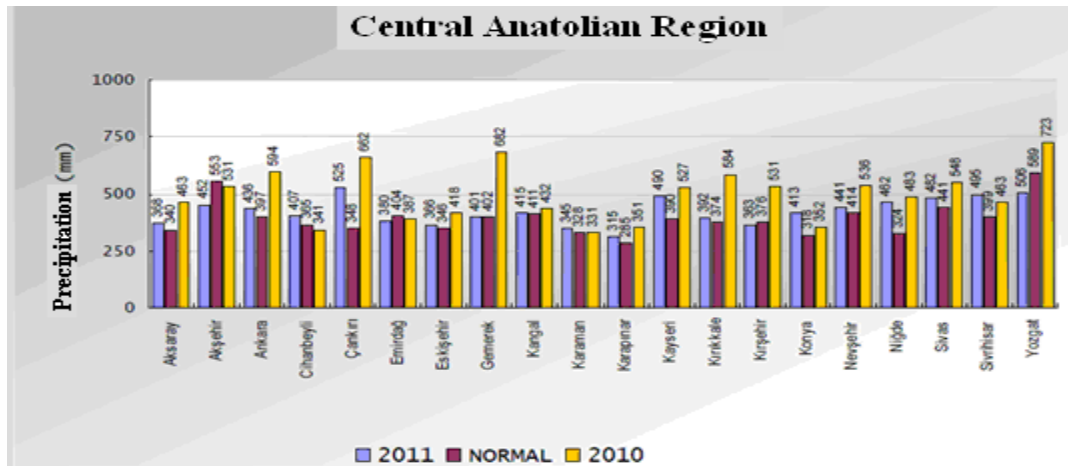


Figure 3. The Central Anatolia Region Precipitation Data (Anonym, 2012)

RESULTS

Measures Related to Use of Water Resources

Current Situation: The precipitation regime of Turkey differs according to seasons and regions. The average annual precipitation rate in Turkey is 646 mm, which means the fall of an average of 501 billion m³ water on the lands of the country, where 274 billion m³ of this water returns to the atmosphere via evaporation from the soil and water surfaces as well as the transpiration of the vegetation, 69 billion m³ of this water would be leached to the ground waters, and 158 billion m³ would flow to the seas and lakes by rivers. Some 28 billion m³ water out of 69 which is supporting the underground water would return to the aboveground water. Moreover, 7 billion m³ of water enters

Turkey from the neighbouring countries. So, the water potential of Turkey is 193 billion m³ in total. If 41 billion m³ additional losses are taken into account, then the renewable water potential of Turkey makes up to 234 billion m³ in total. Technical and economical consumable above-and-underground water quantity is determined to be 110 billion m³. 95 million m³ out of this water is from domestic rivers, 3 million m³ is from abroad; and 12 billion m³ is from underground water. The present average amount of water use per person is 1642 m³/year in Turkey, which is less than the world average. Turkey is unfortunately, not a water-rich country compared to other countries with sufficient water resources. Turkey has 26 watersheds and the annual total water flowing from these watersheds is 186 billion m³. Although watershed efficiencies differ from one another, the Euphrates and Tigris constitute 28.5% of the country potential.

CONCLUSIONS

There are many environmental problems in the Konya Closed Basin, such as scarcity of water supplies in the region for realization of the unplanned irrigations, since water storage difficulties owing to geologic and topographic characteristics of the area and drainage problems of irrigated agricultural areas. There will be water shortage in the basin and irrigation water demand should be re-calculated. Water losses should be kept to a minimum so that the amount of water obtained from water resources can be reduced and eventually the possible biological and ecological adverse impacts of the project will decrease and the diversity of species of flora and fauna will be preserved and endemic species will be protected (Dursun, 2010).

Water usage must be economical to save water source and take consideration on economical usage method in agricultural application. Farmer around lake using lake or string water for agricultural irrigation must be educated on watering method. They must know how, when, how much water will be used in agricultural area to increase productivity.

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