

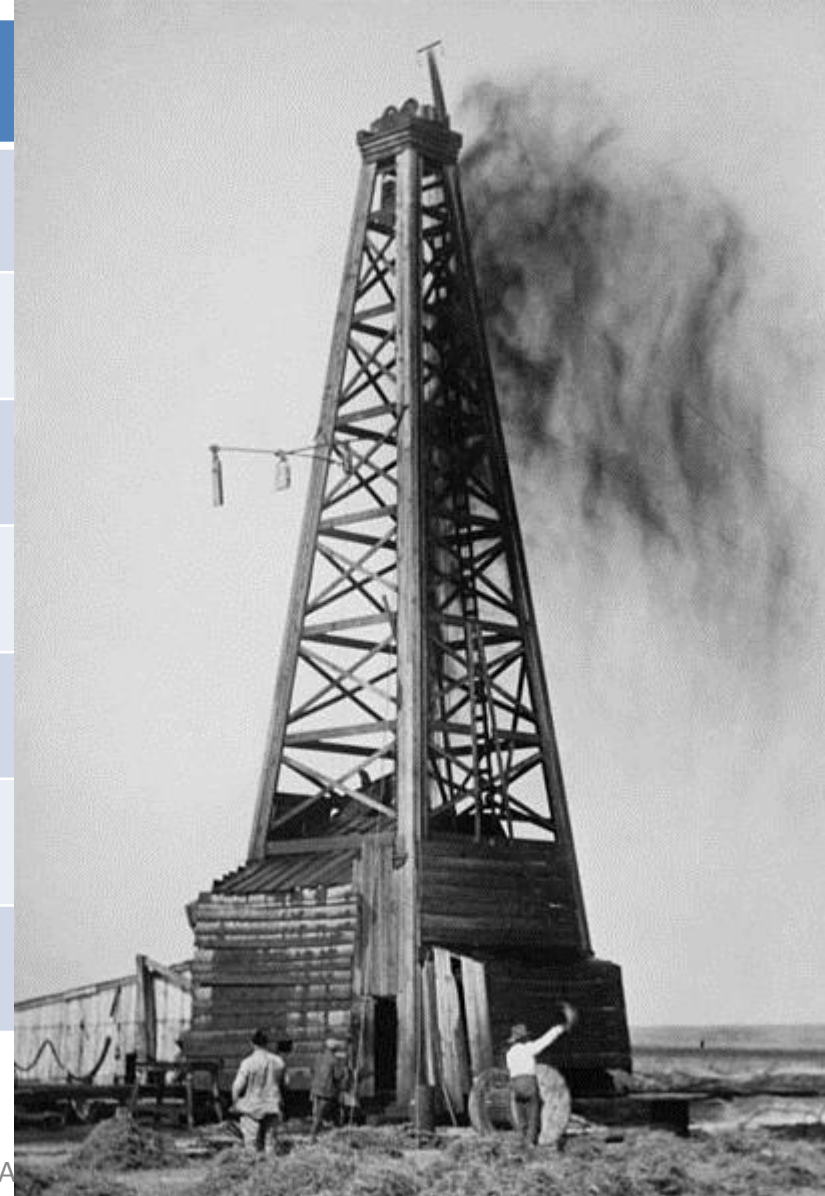
2. PETROL (toprak, kaya yađı)



Petrolün bileşimi

Composition by weight

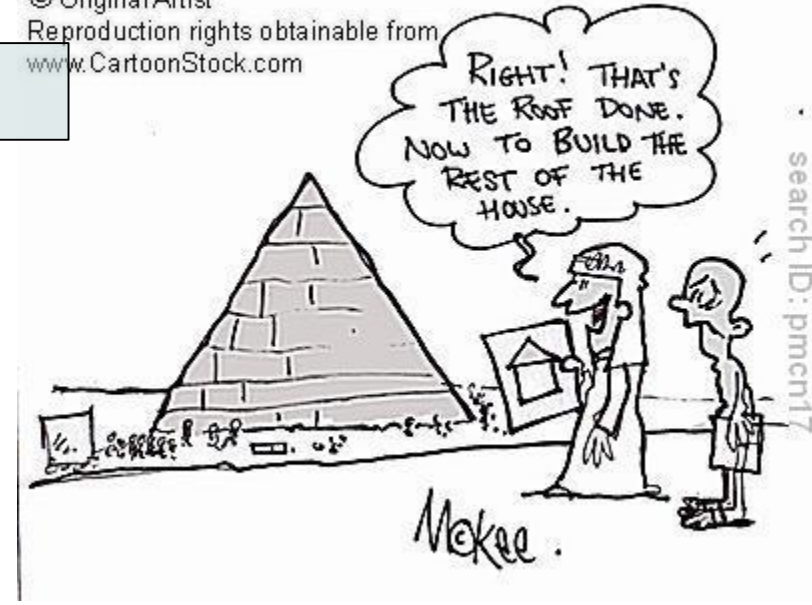
Element	Percent range
Carbon	83 to 87%
Hydrogen	10 to 14%
Nitrogen	0.1 to 2%
Oxygen	0.1 to 1.5%
Sulfur	0.5 to .6%
Metals	< 0.1%

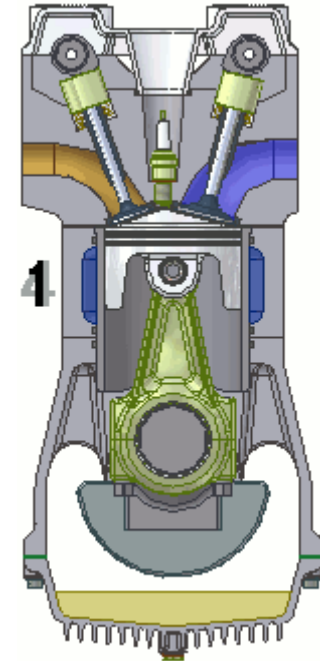


Petrolün üretimi ve kullanılması

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www.CartoonStock.com

- İnşaat harcı
- Gemi kalafatlama
- Yağlama
- İlaç
- Ortopedik tedavi gereci
- Gaz yağı
- Petrol endüstrisinin kurulması 1856 Pennsylvania

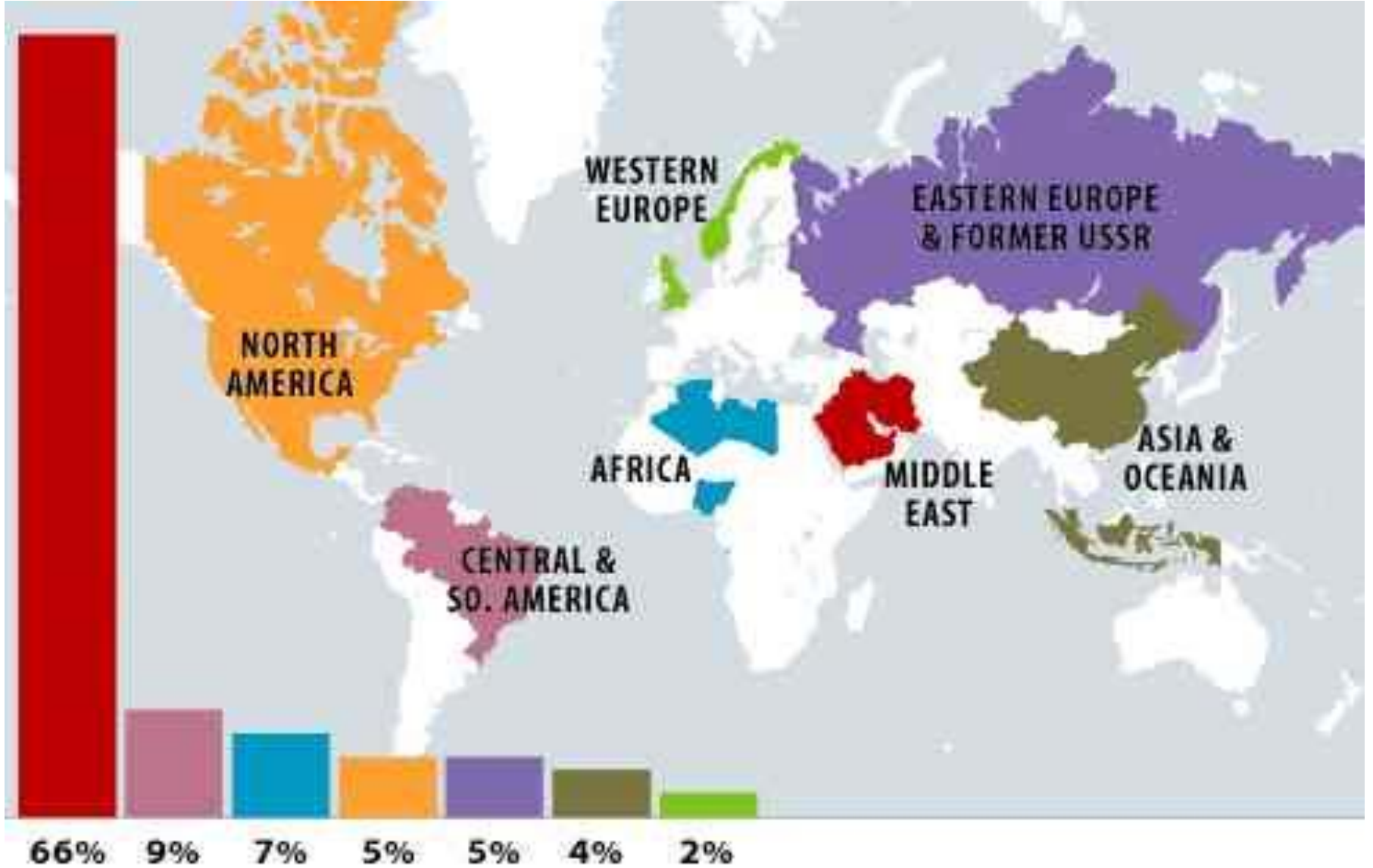




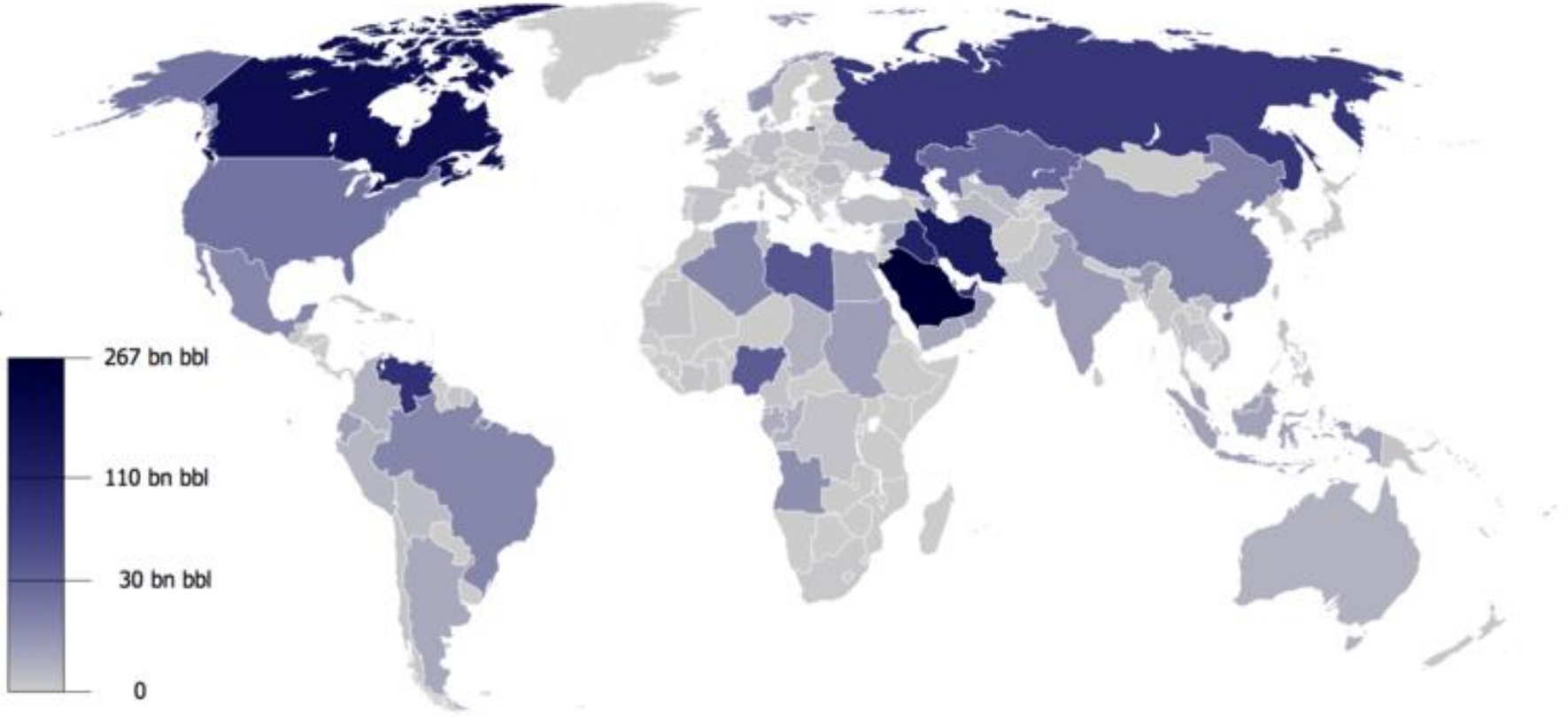
20.05.2016

Arş. Gör. Onur ÇALIŞKAN

Dünya Petrol Yatakları

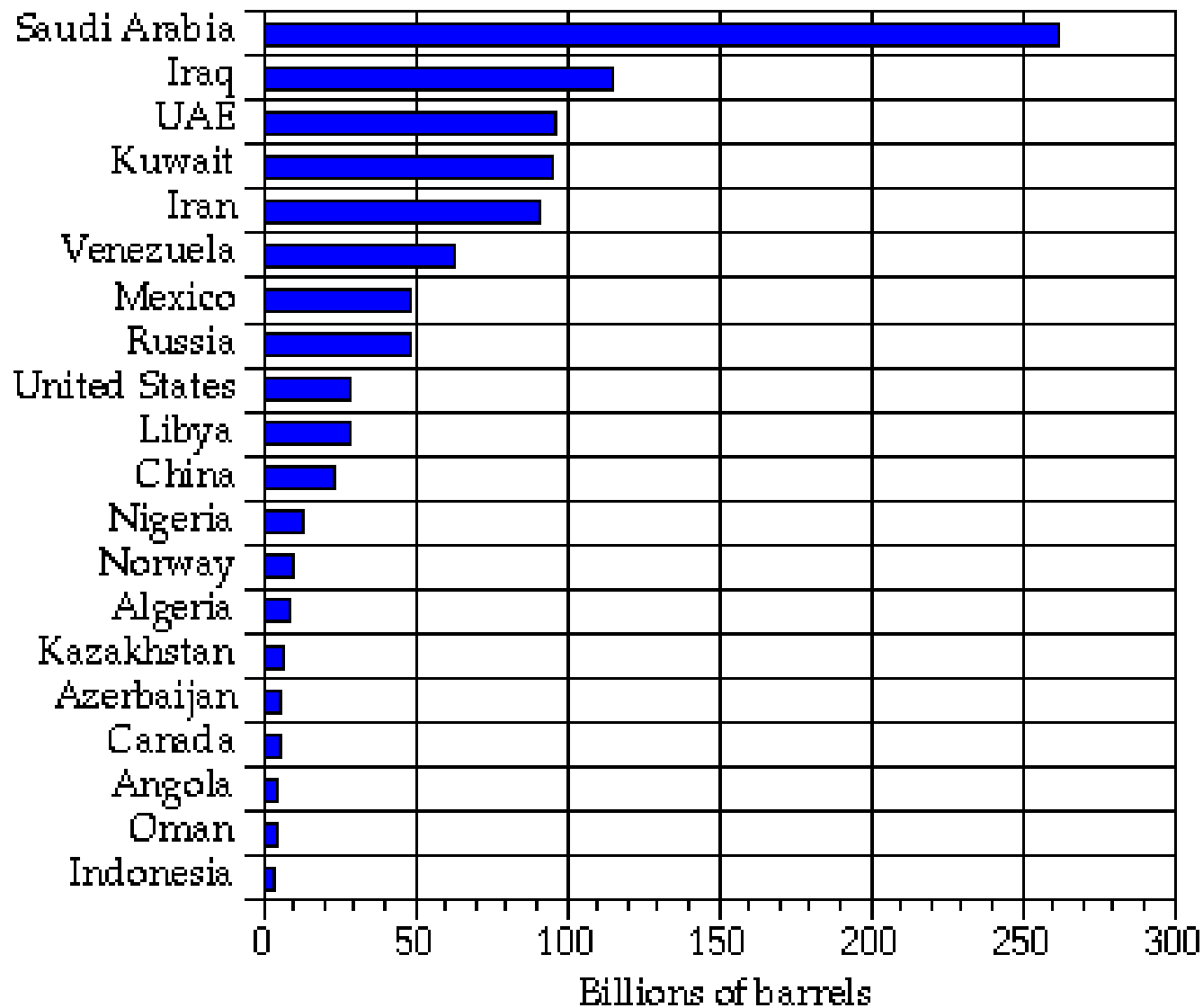


Dünya Petrol Yatakları



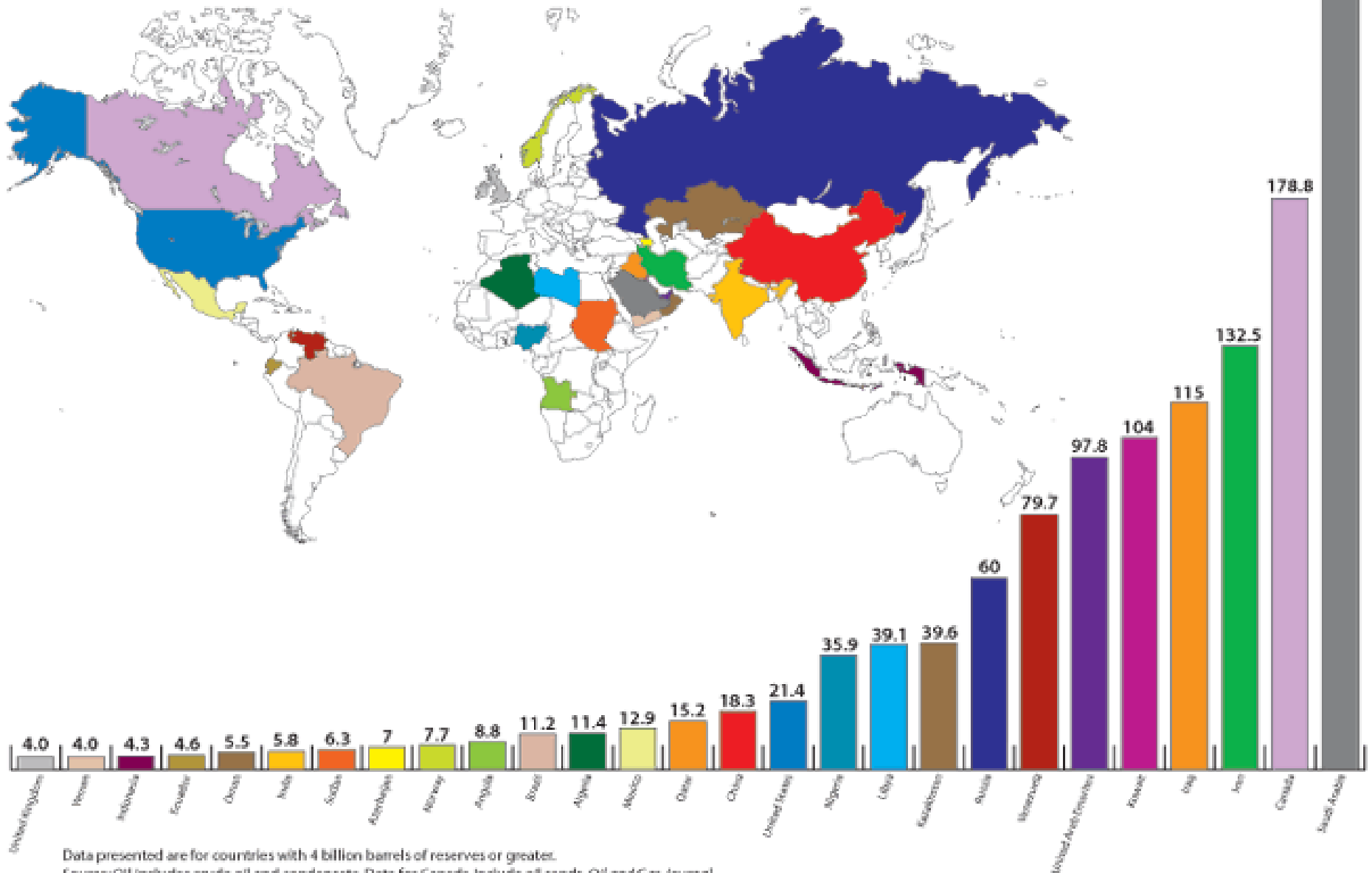
Estimated proven reserves of oil (end 1996)

(The Economist, 8/2/97)



Oil Reserves

(billion barrels)



Data presented are for countries with 4 billion barrels of reserves or greater.

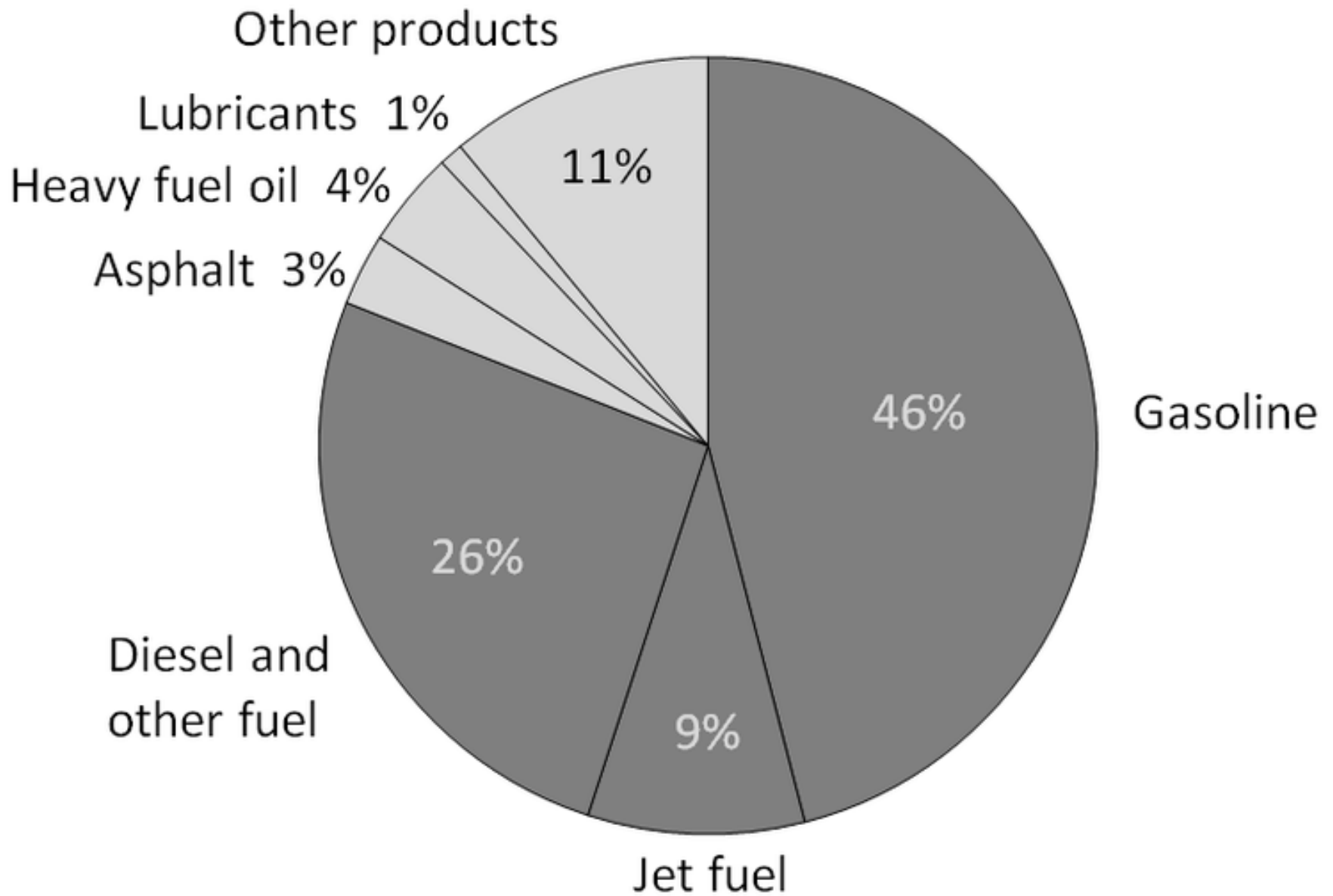
Source: Oil includes crude oil and condensate. Data for Canada include oil sands. *Oil and Gas Journal*, December 19, 2005. Data for the United States are from the Energy Information Agency, November 2005.

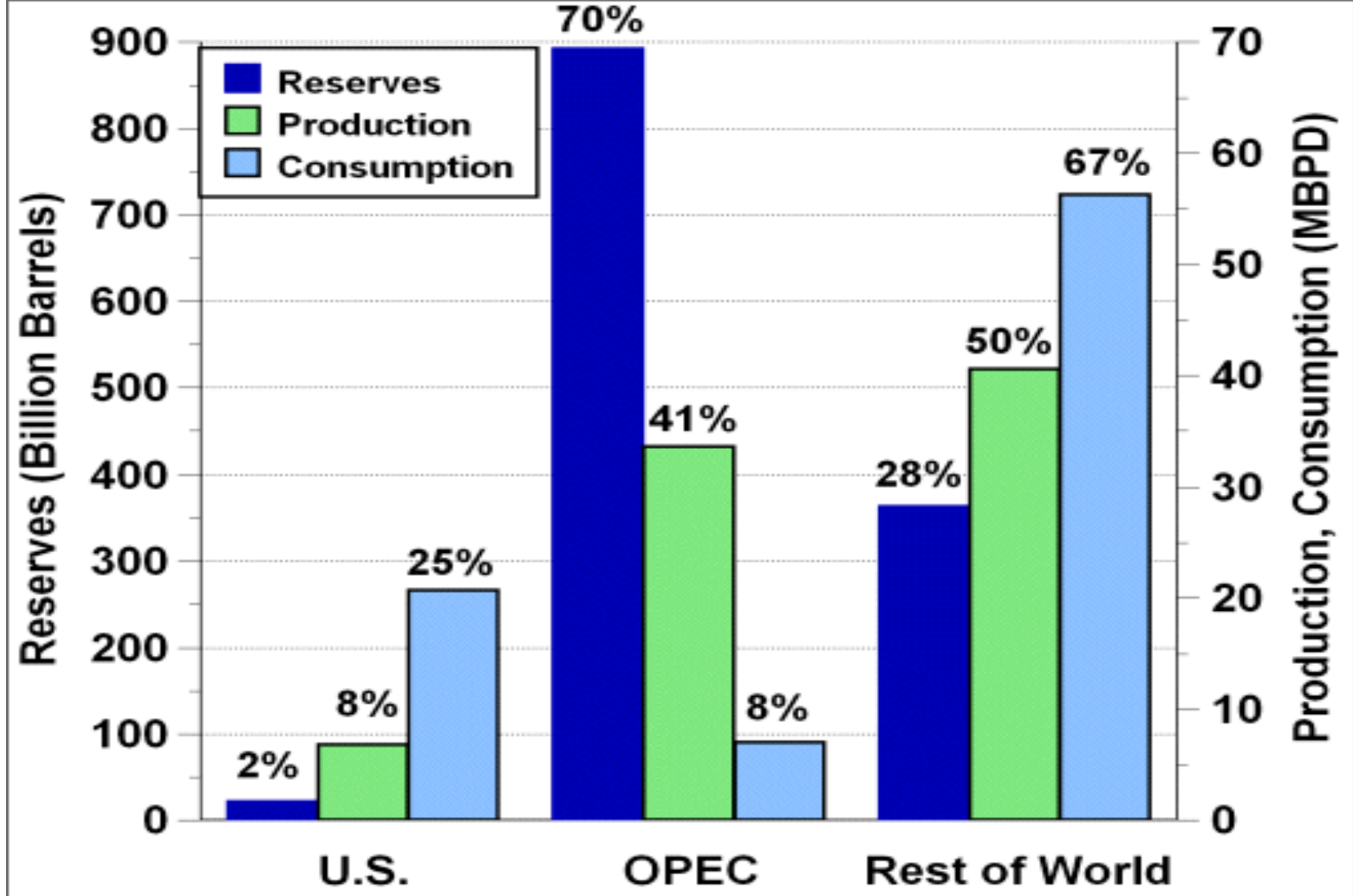
20.05.2016

Arş. Gör. Unur ÇALIŞKAN

Petrol üretim ve Tüketimi





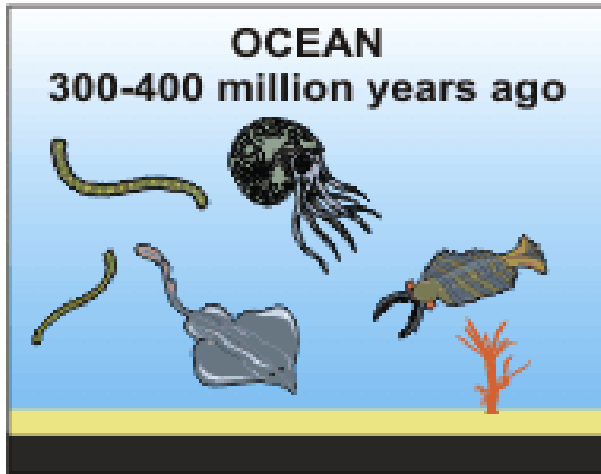


Republic of Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. They were to become the Founder Members of the Organization.

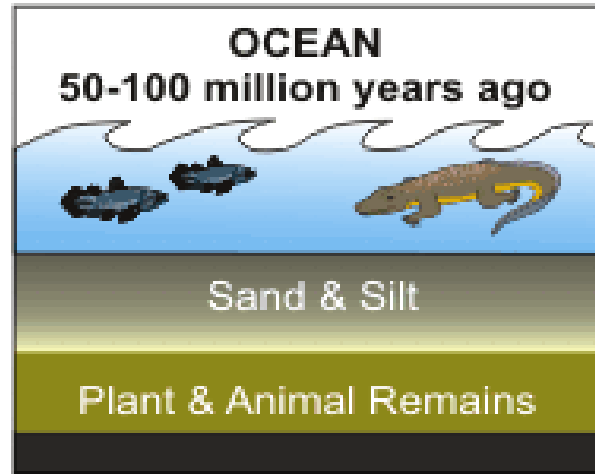
These countries were later joined by Qatar (1961), Indonesia (1962), Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (1962), the United Arab Emirates (1967), Algeria (1969), Nigeria (1971), Ecuador (1973), Gabon (1975) and Angola (2007).

Petrolün Oluşumu ve Jeolojik Yayılışı

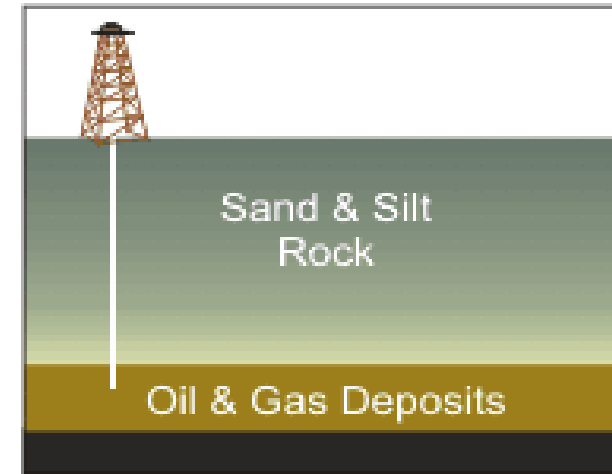
PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS FORMATION



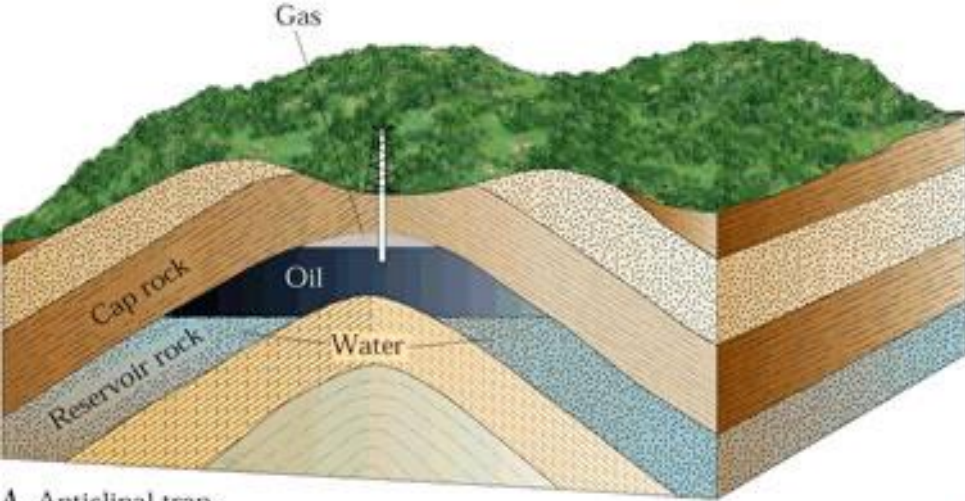
Tiny sea plants and animals died and were buried on the ocean floor. Over time, they were covered by layers of silt and sand.



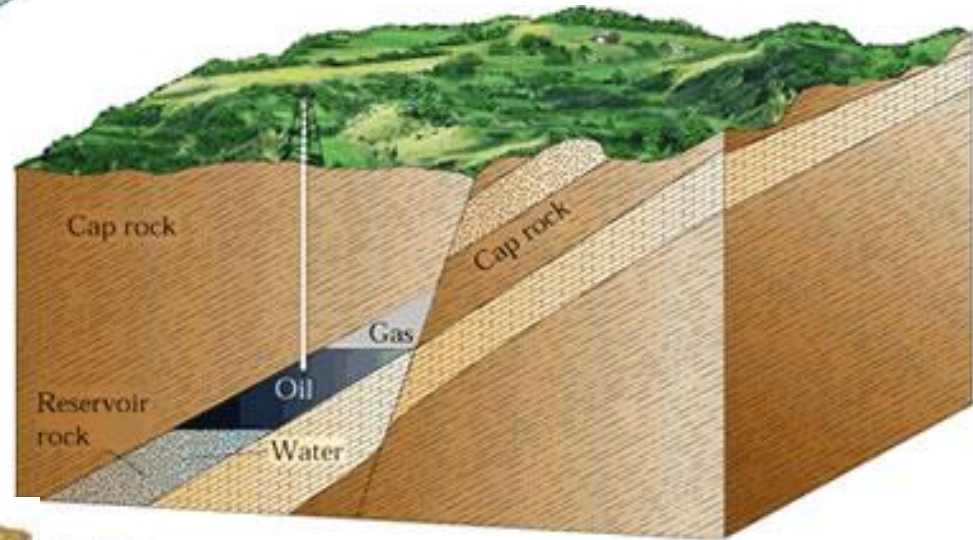
Over millions of years, the remains were buried deeper and deeper. The enormous heat and pressure turned them into oil and gas.



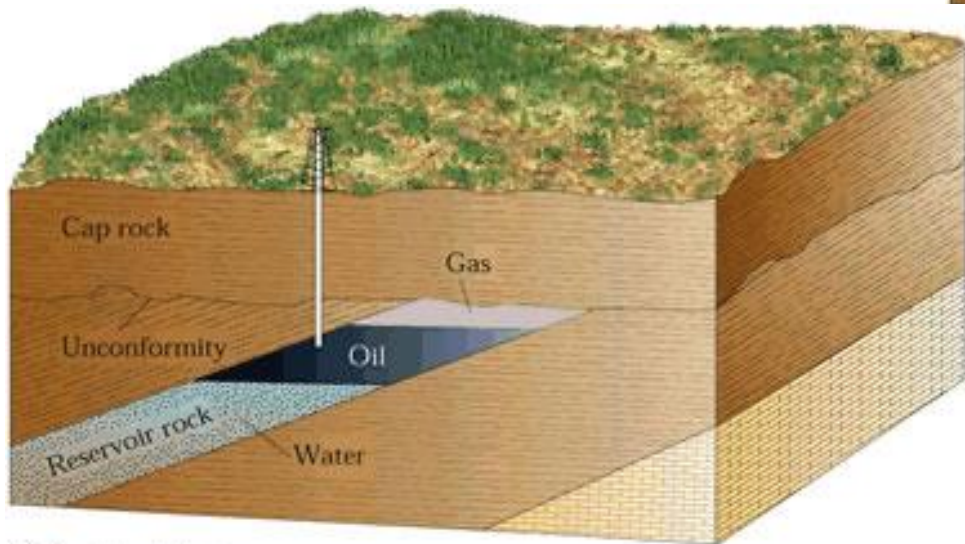
Today, we drill down through layers of sand, silt, and rock to reach the rock formations that contain oil and gas deposits.



A. Anticlinal trap

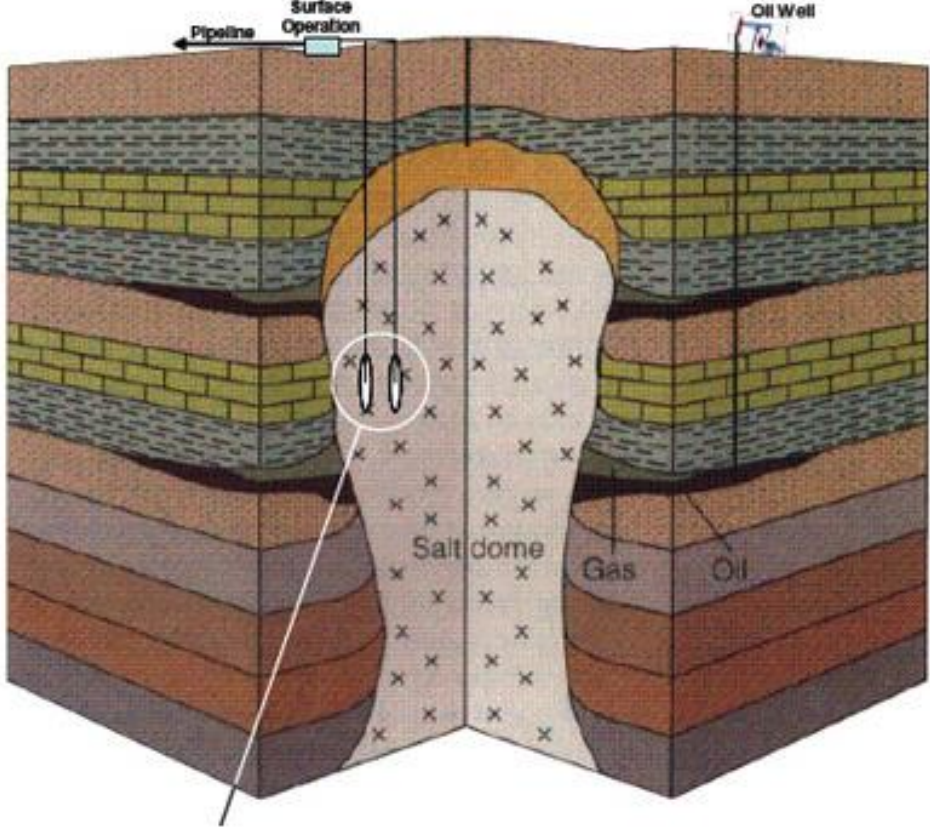


Fault trap



C. Stratigraphic trap

Not to Scale



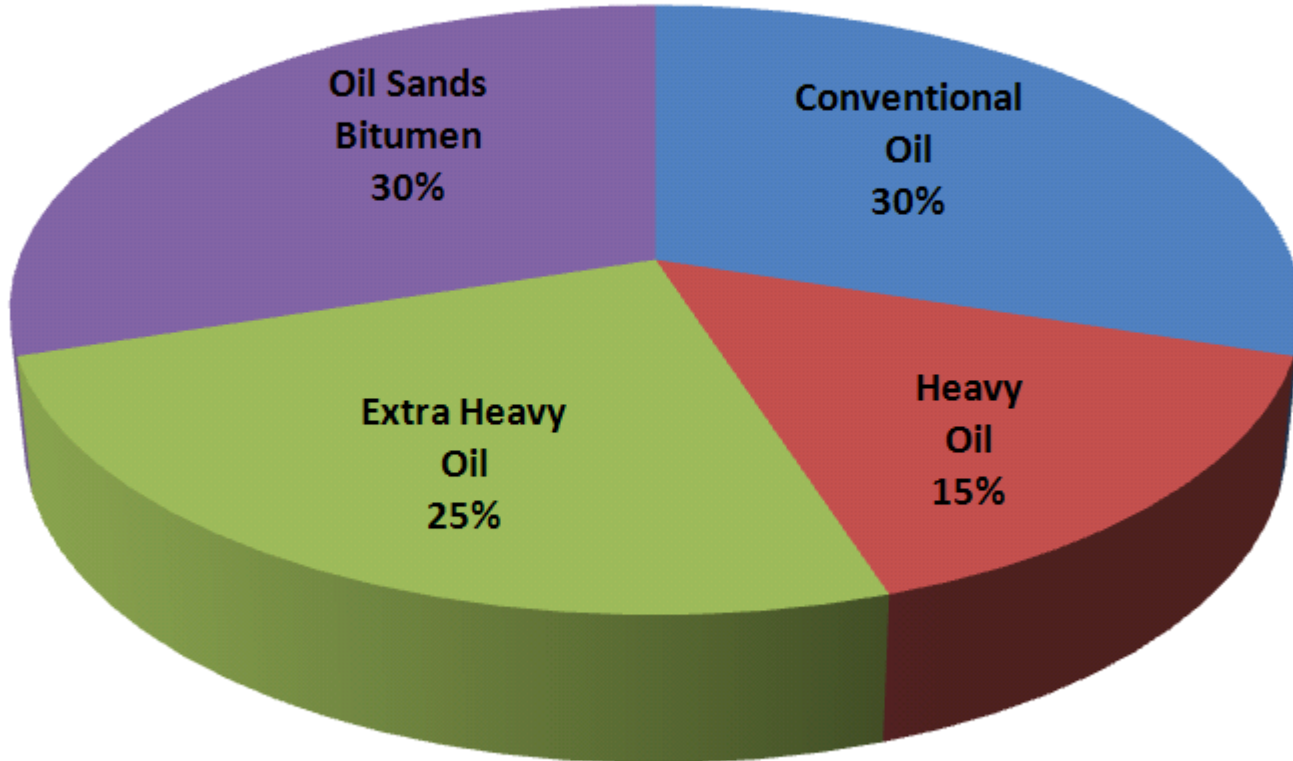
Salt Dome Caverns



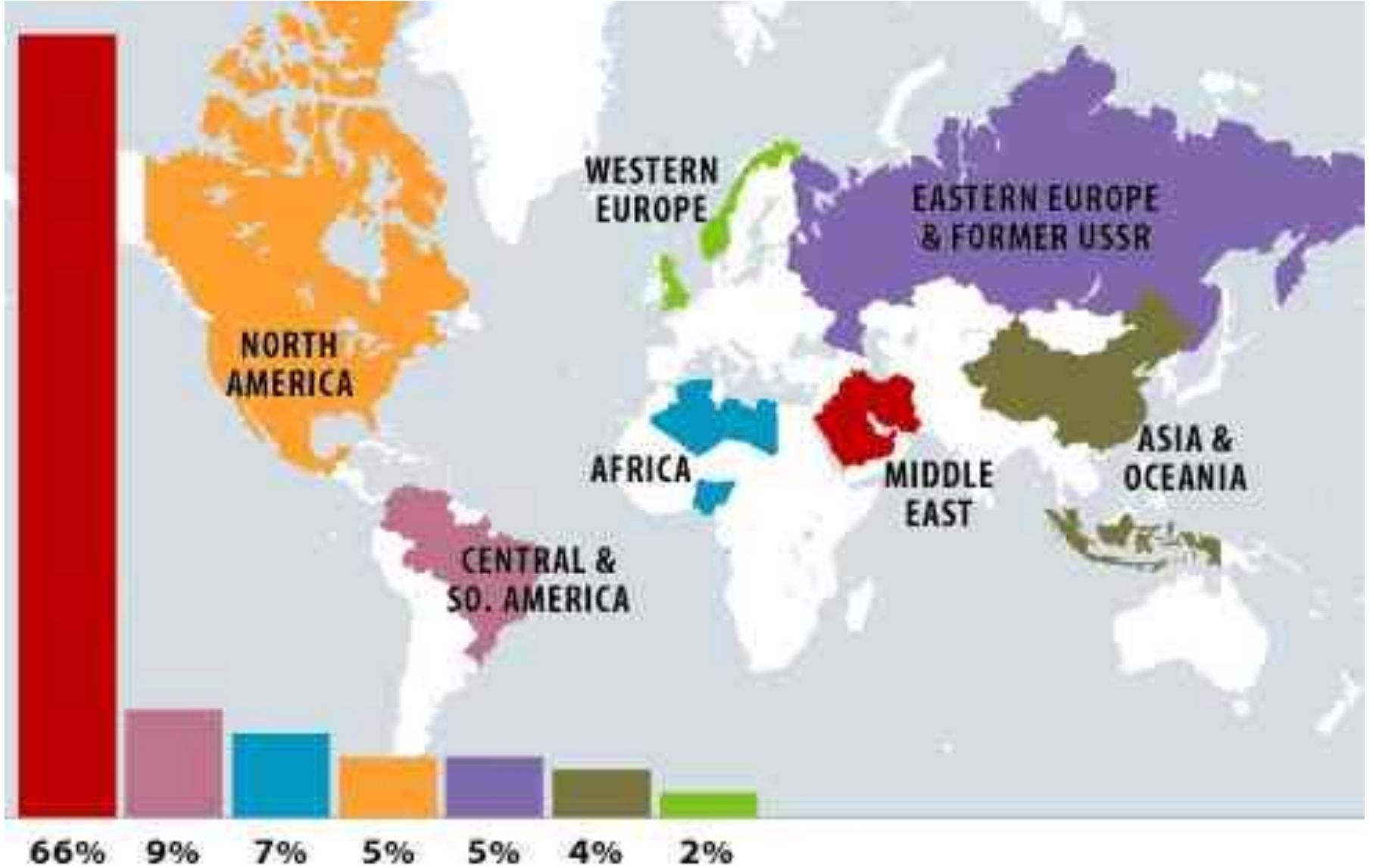
20.05.2016

Arş. Gör. Onur ÇAL

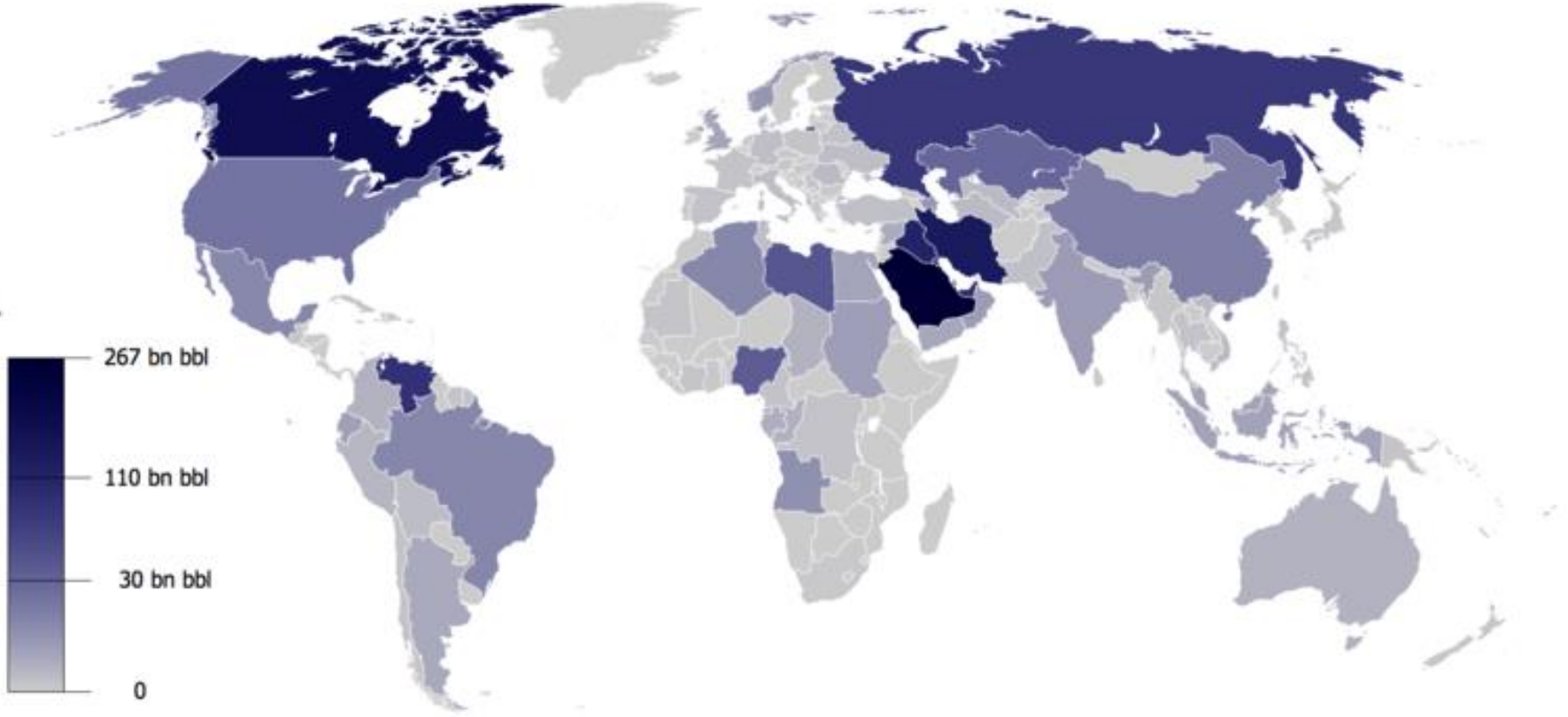
Total World Oil Reserves



Dünya Petrol Yatakları

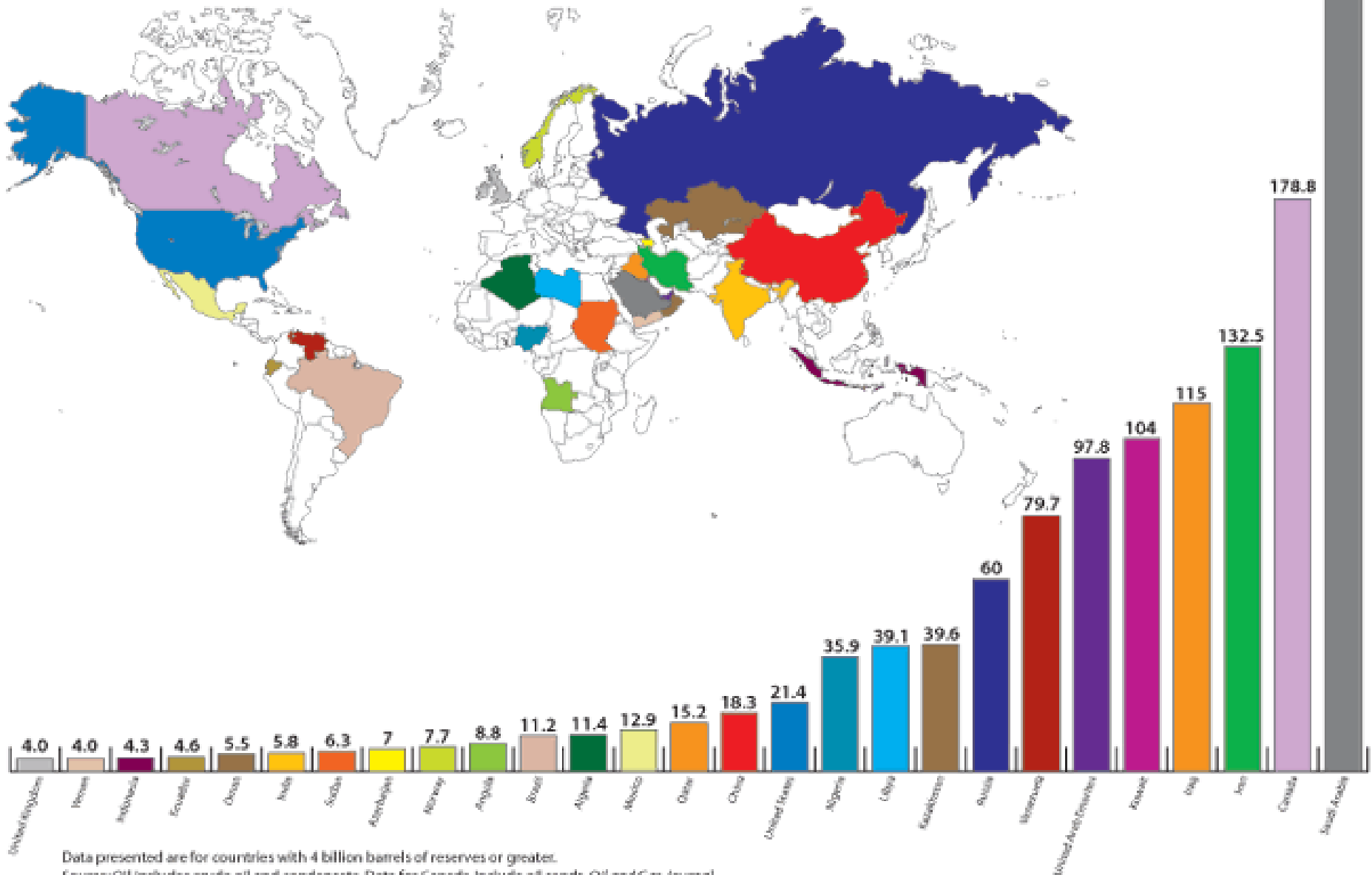


Dünya Petrol Yatakları



Oil Reserves

(billion barrels)



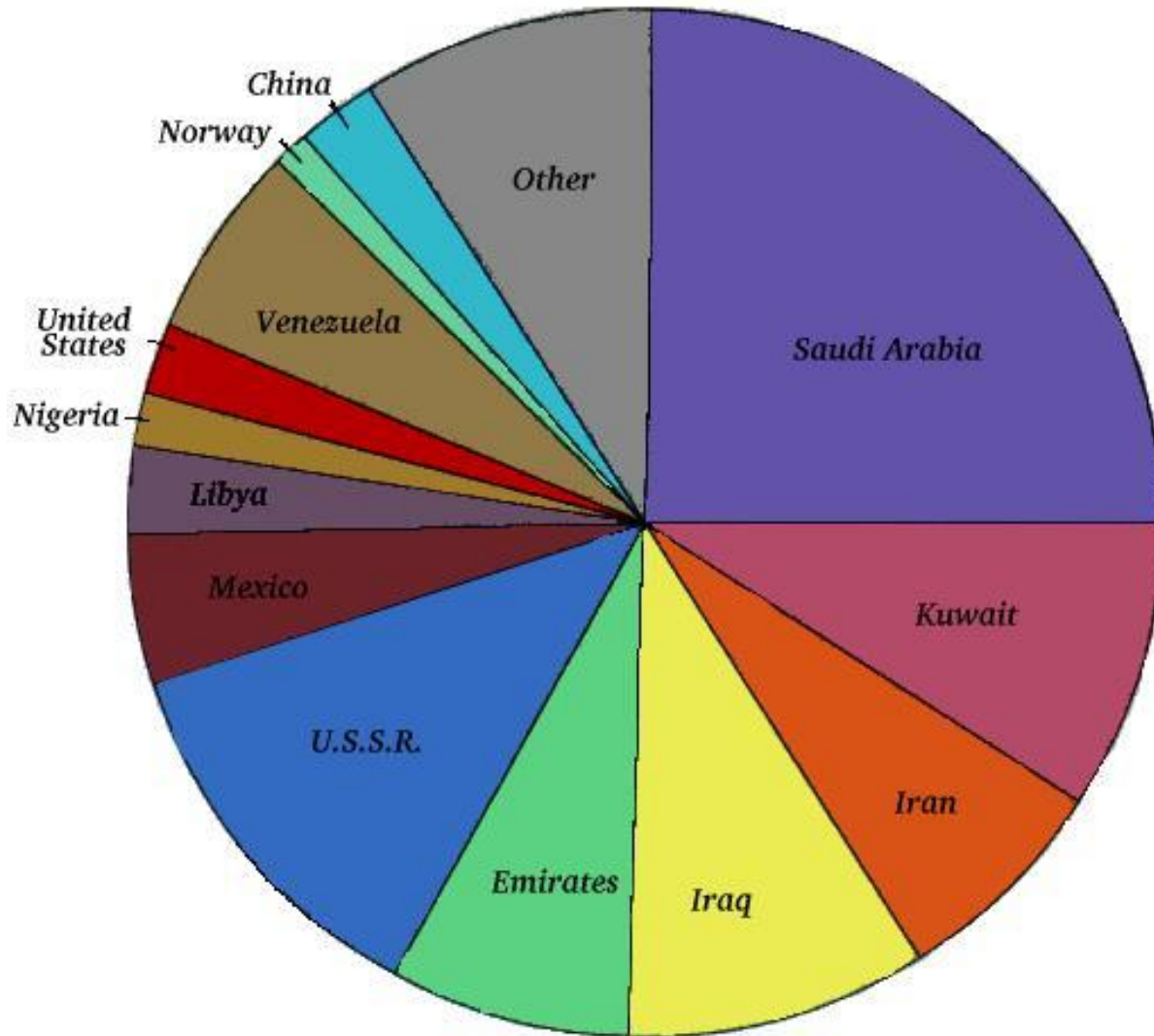
Data presented are for countries with 4 billion barrels of reserves or greater.

Source: Oil includes crude oil and condensate. Data for Canada include oil sands. *Oil and Gas Journal*, December 19, 2005. Data for the United States are from the Energy Information Agency, November 2005.

20.05.2016

Arş. Gör. Unur ÇALIŞKAN

Crude Oil
World Total: 1,055.3
(Billion Barrels)



ABD

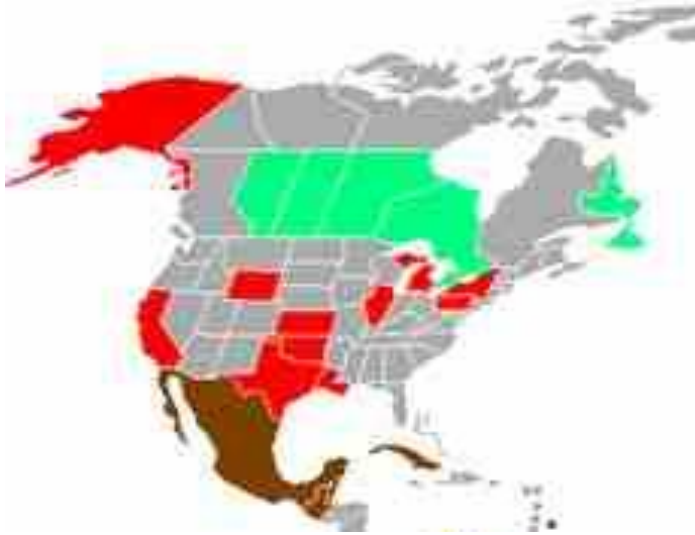
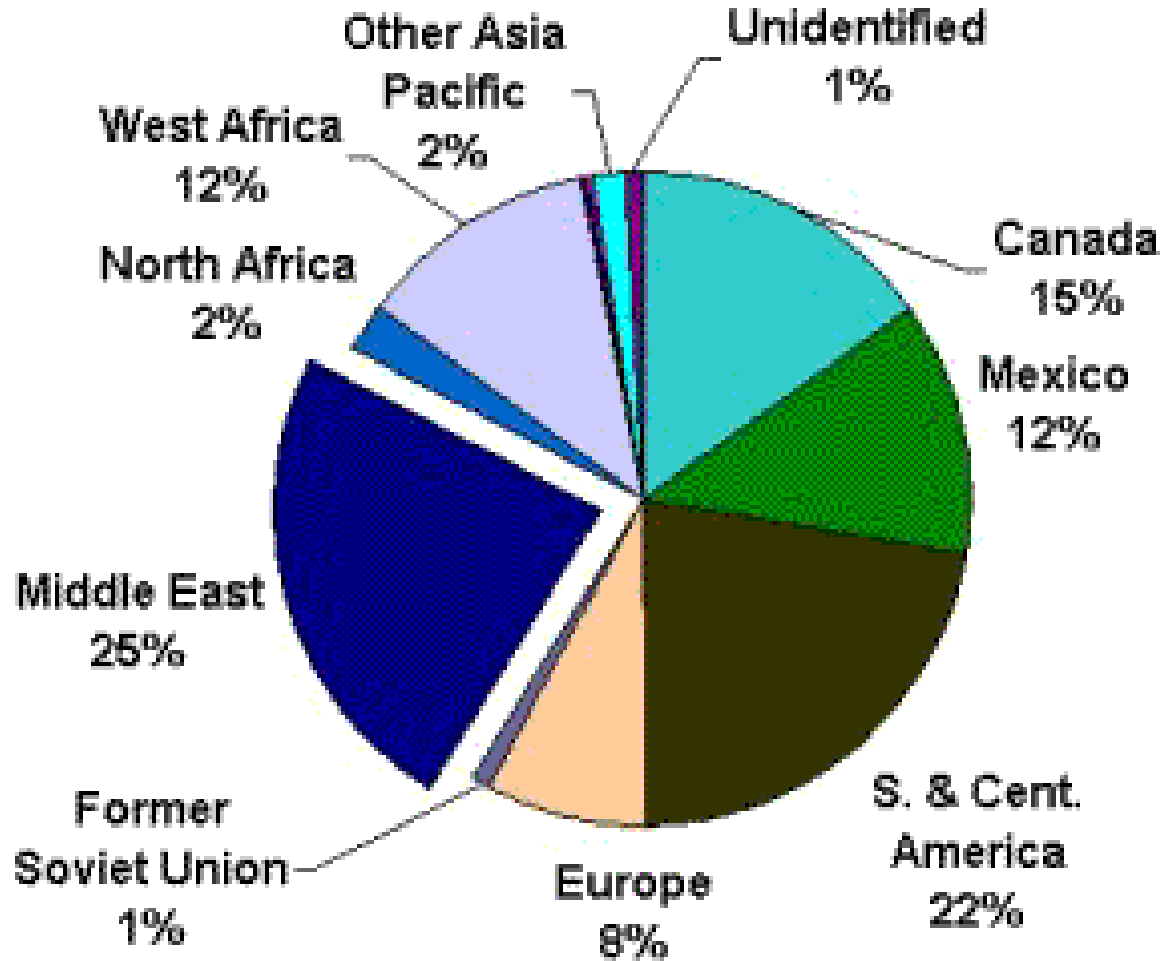
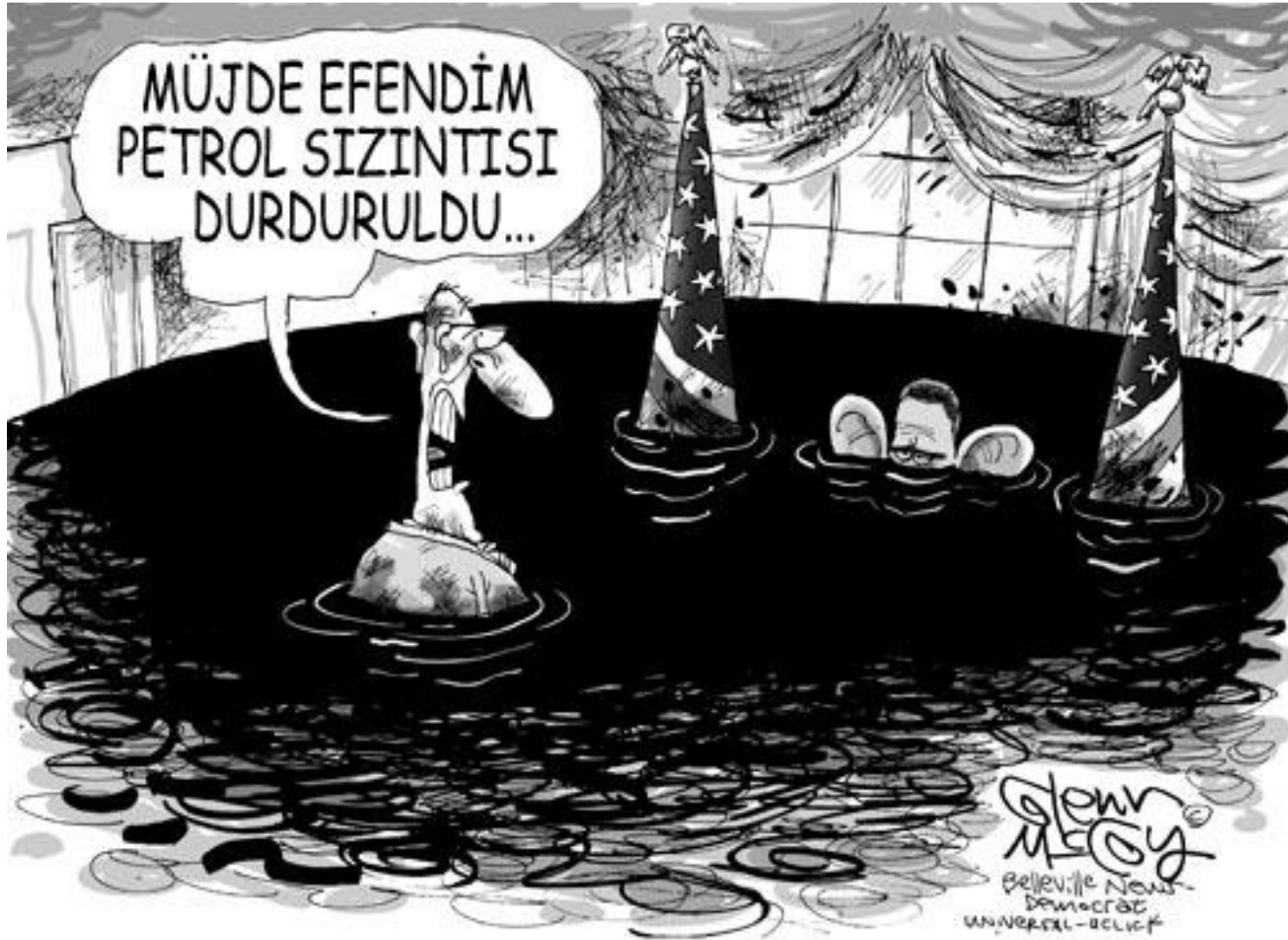


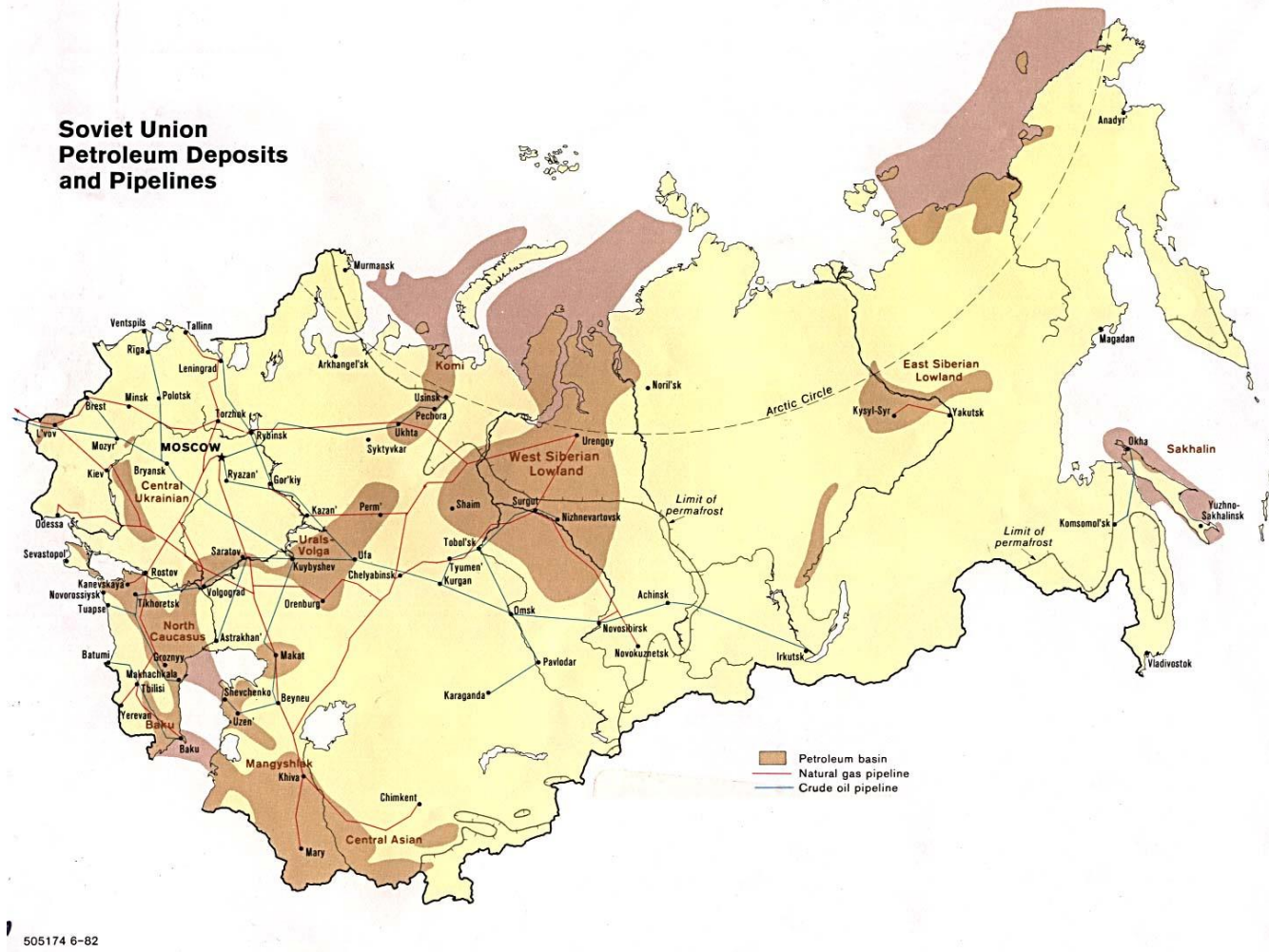
Figure 1. Percentage Distribution of Source of Oil Imports by USA in 2001



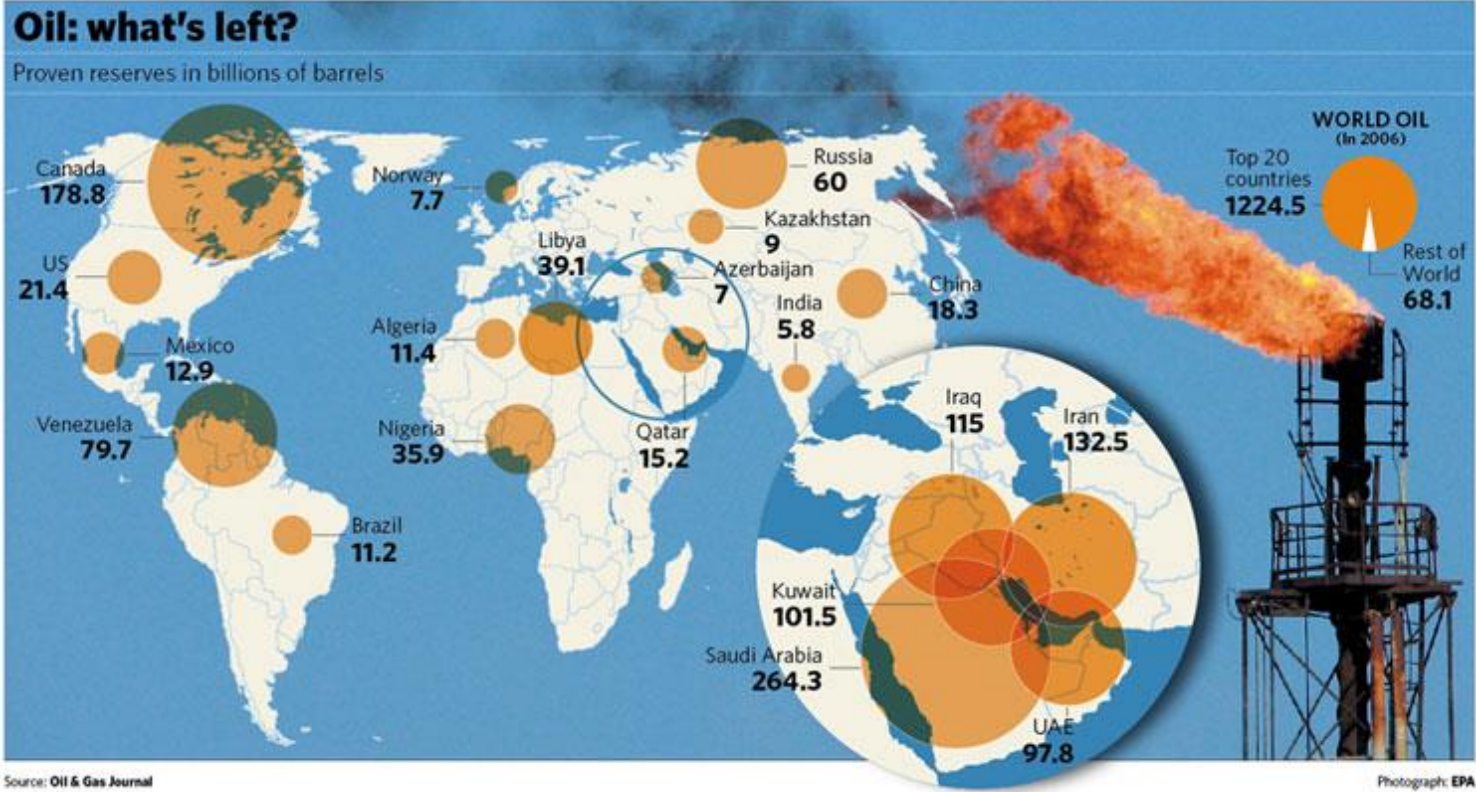


7/20

Rusya Federasyonu



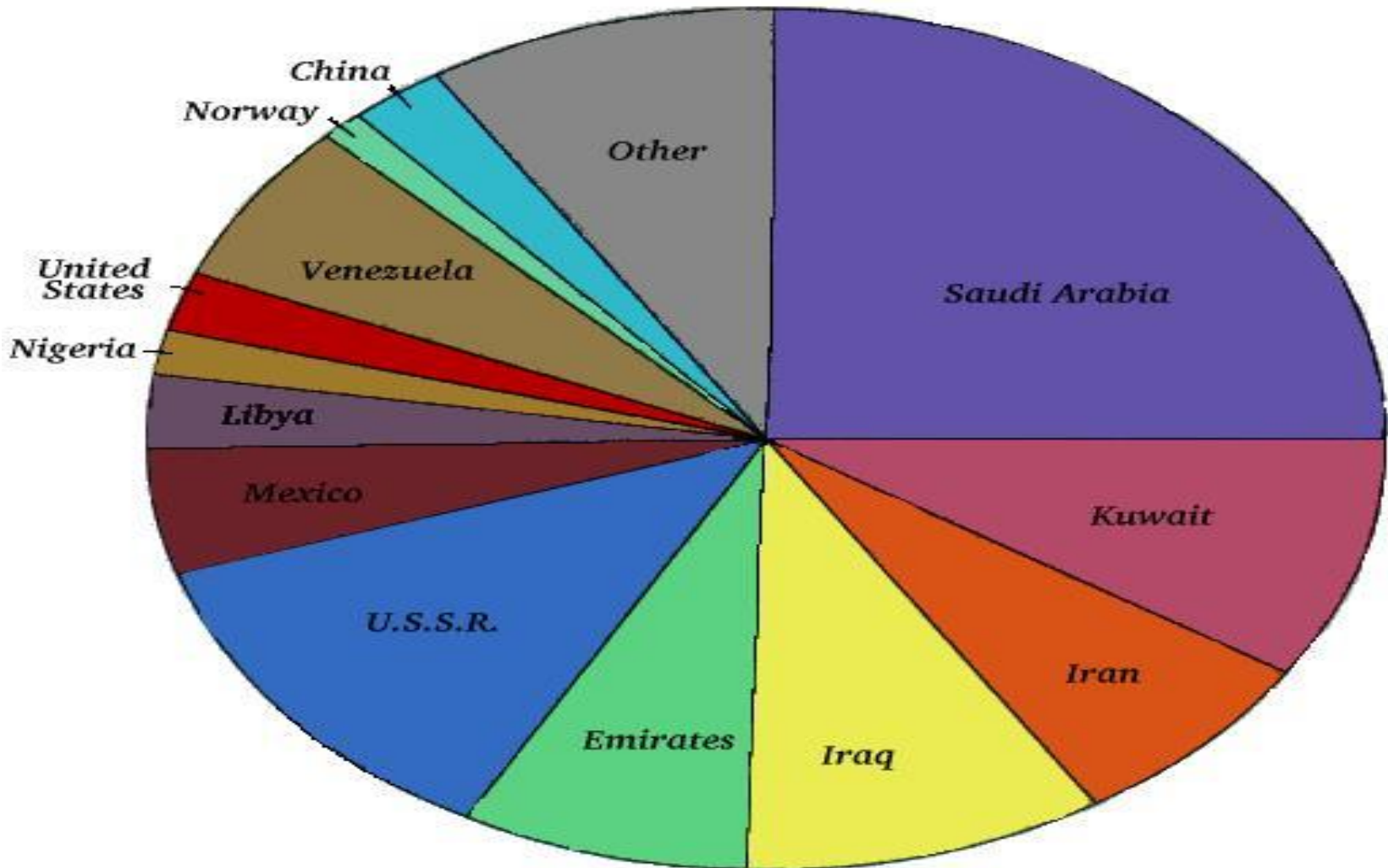
Venezuela



Maracaibo en önemli petrol yatağıdır.

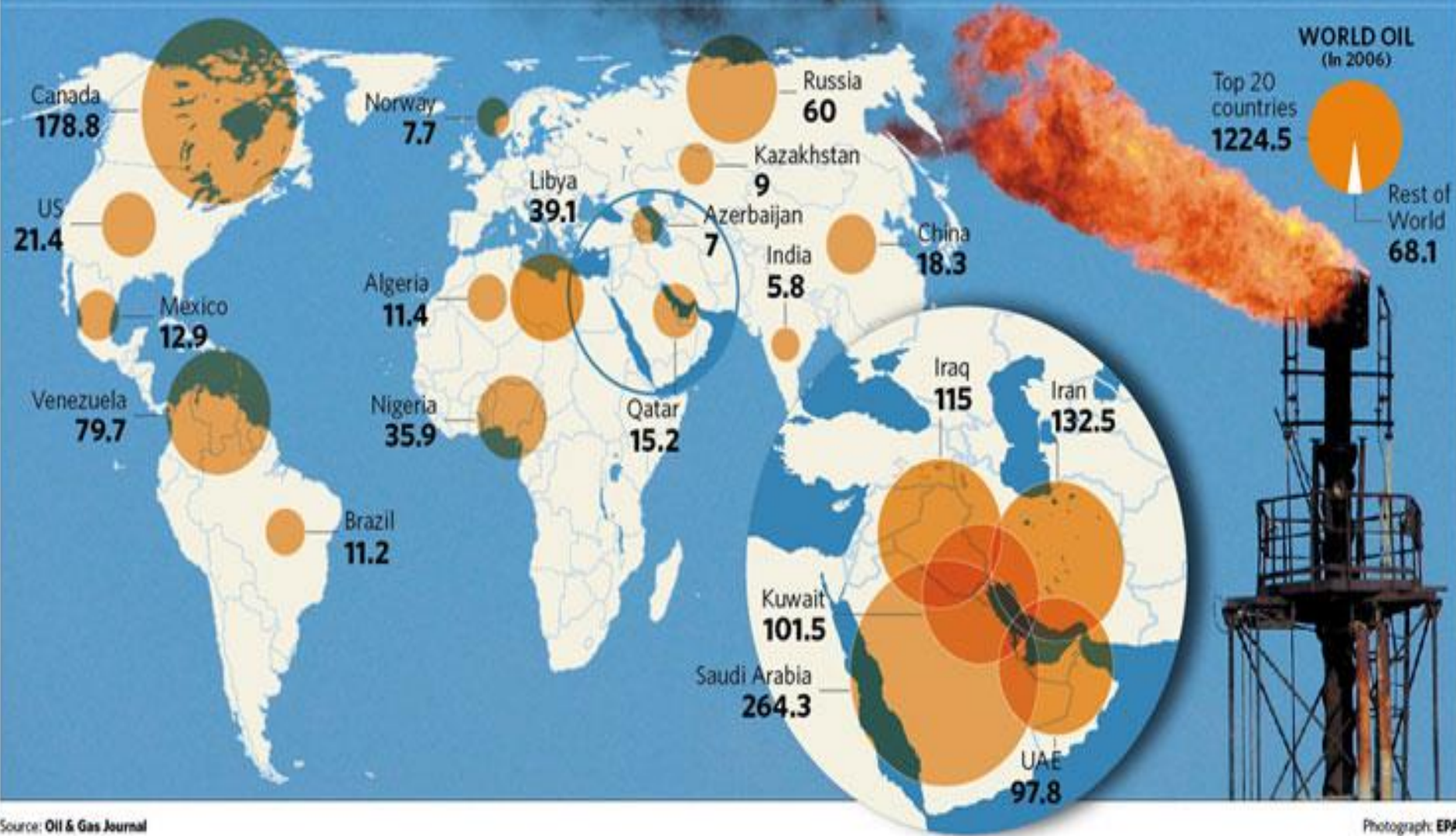
Güneybatı Asya (Orta Doğu)

*Crude Oil
World Total: 1,055.3
(Billion Barrels)*



Oil: what's left?

Proven reserves in billions of barrels

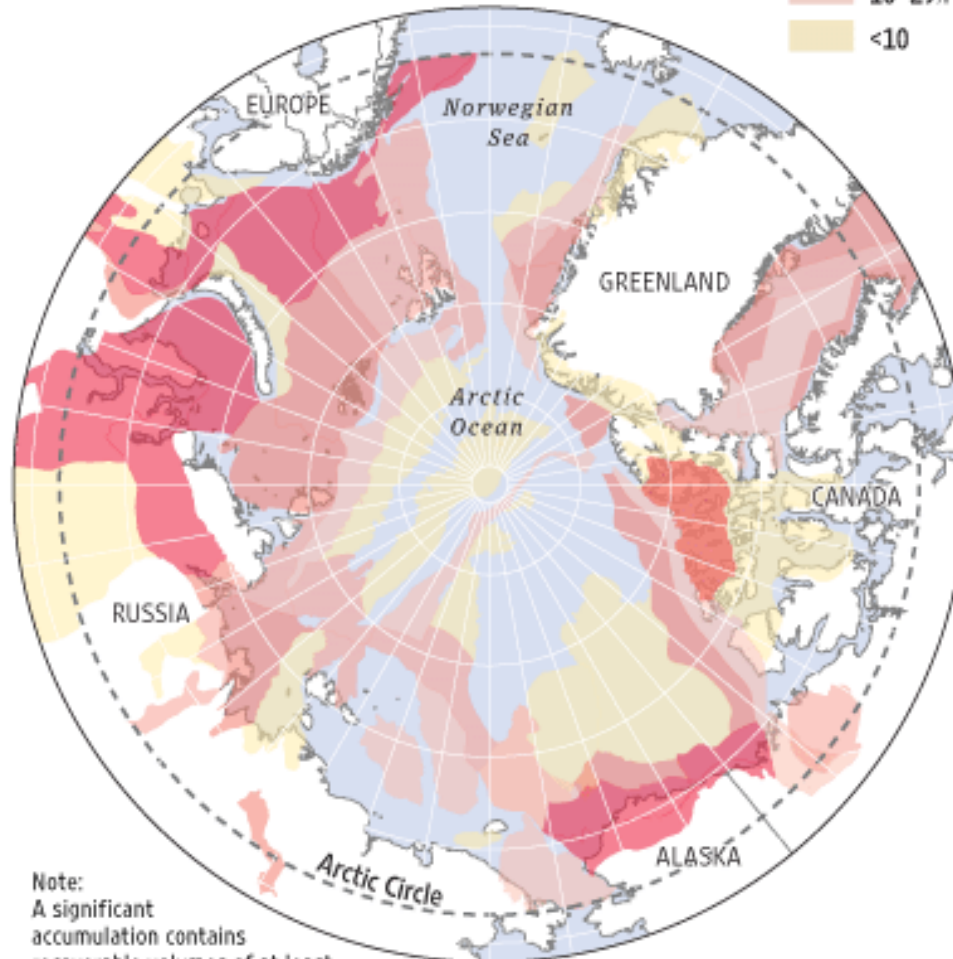
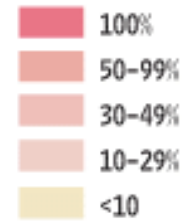


Source: Oil & Gas Journal

Photograph: EPA

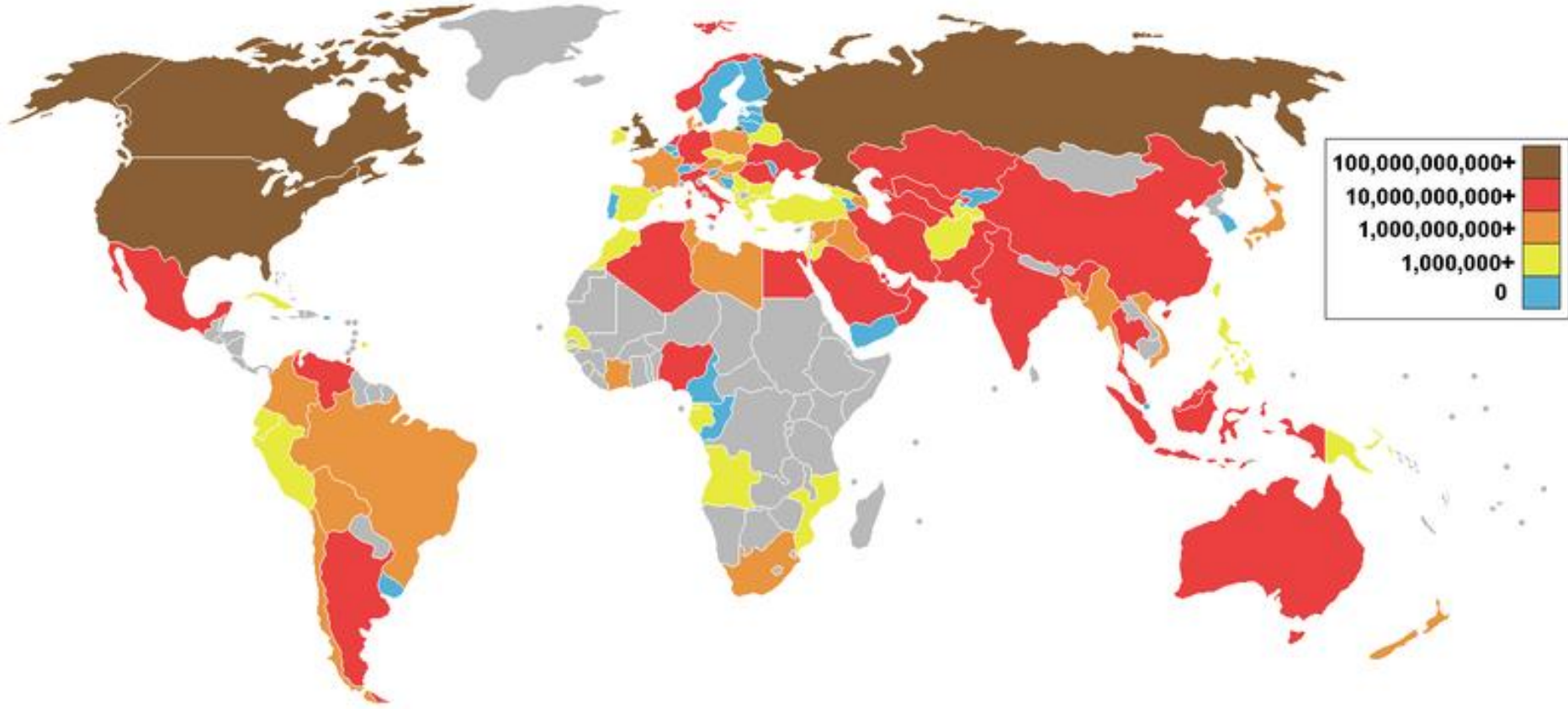
Arctic Reserves

The probability that at least one significant accumulation of oil or gas exists, according to the U.S. Geological Survey.

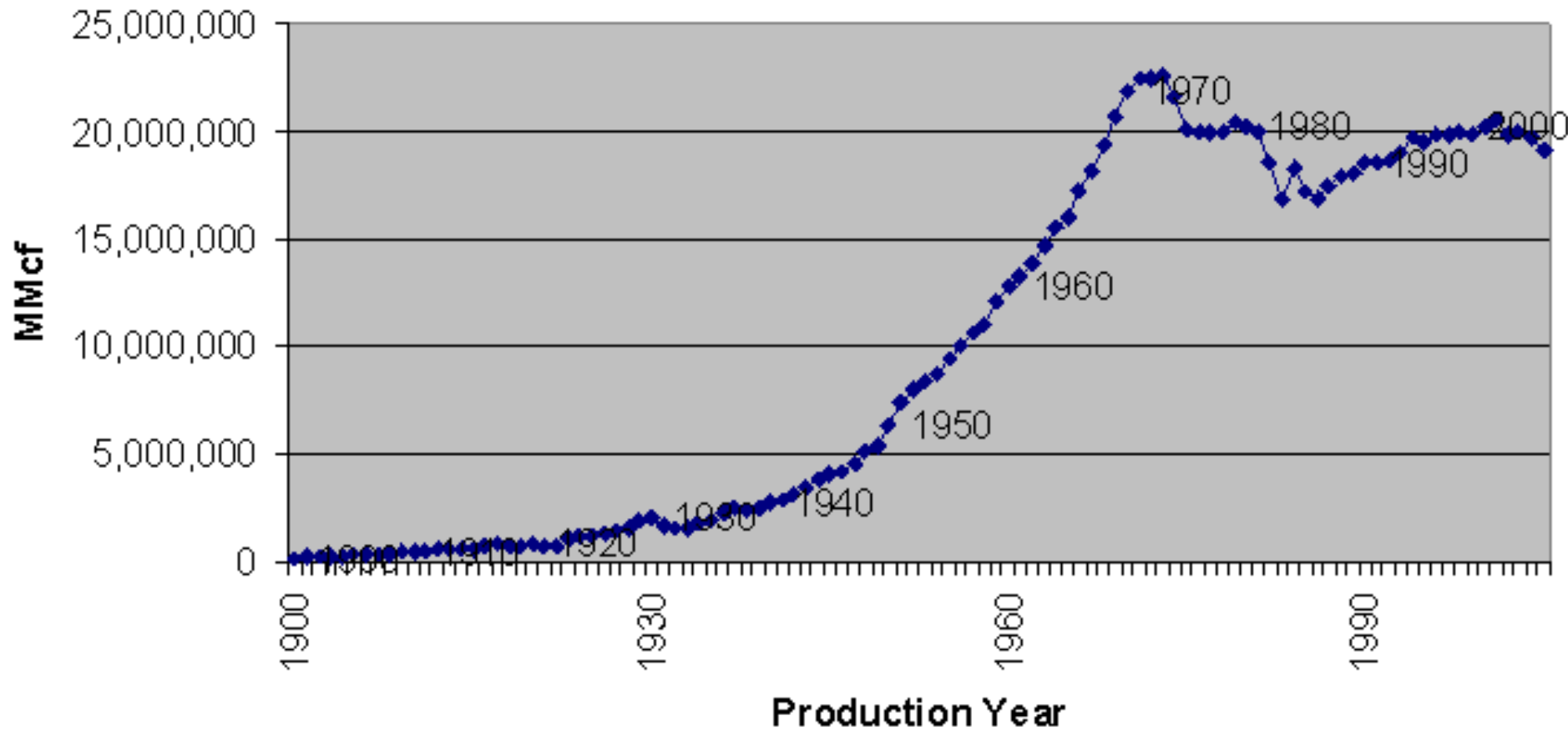


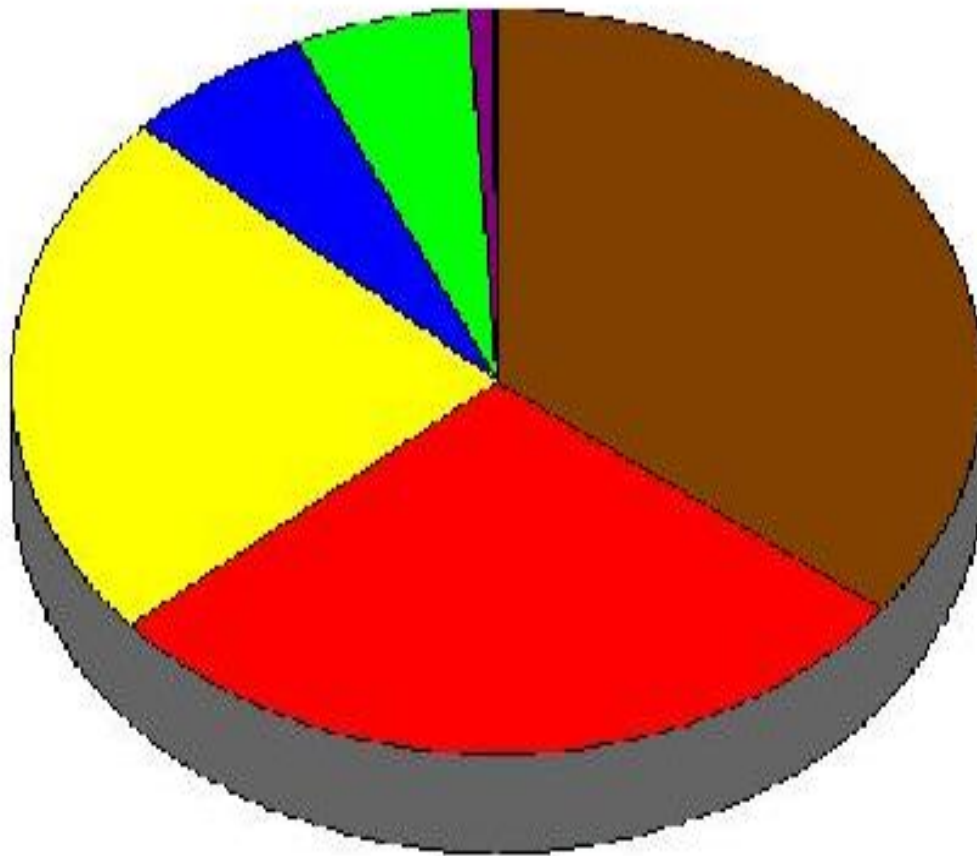
Note:
A significant accumulation contains recoverable volumes of at least 50 million barrels of oil or oil-equivalent natural gas.

3. DOĞAL GAZ

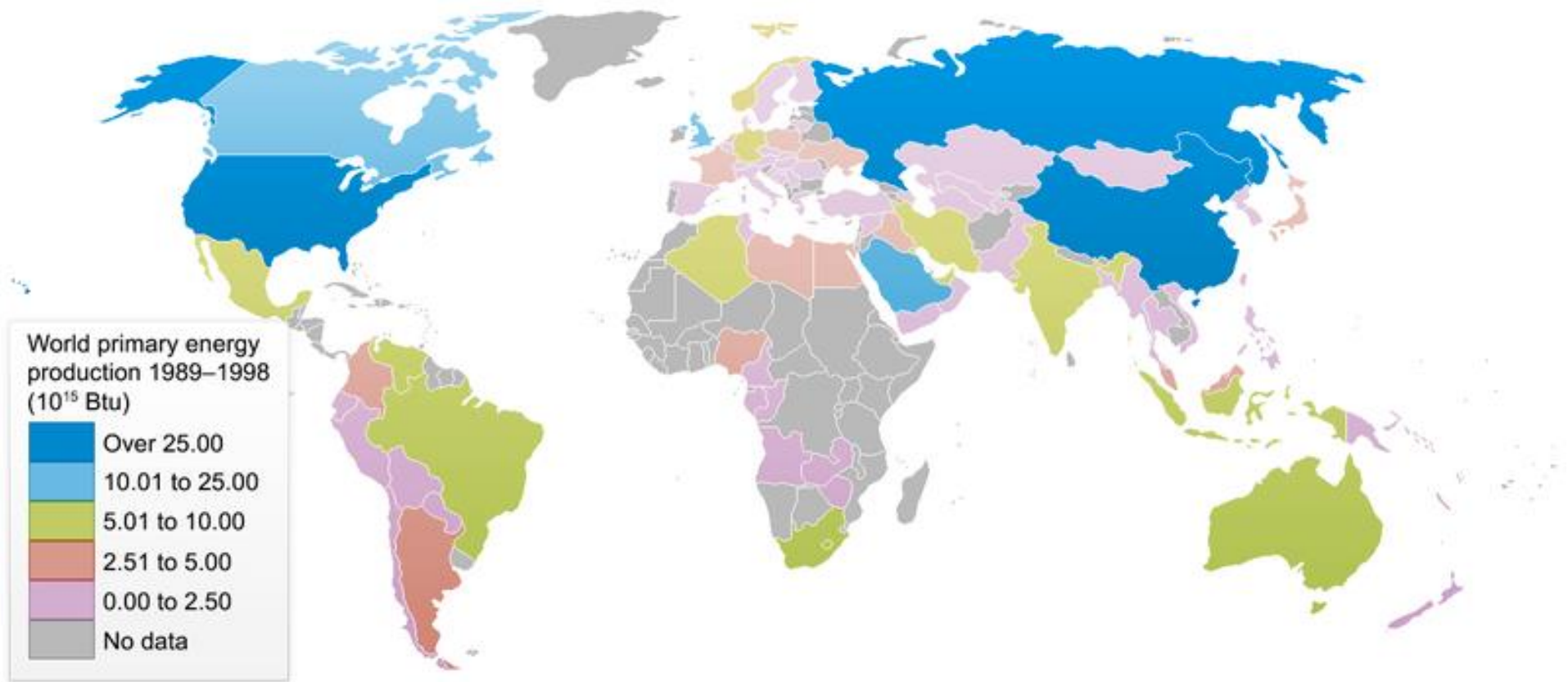


U.S. Natural Gas Production



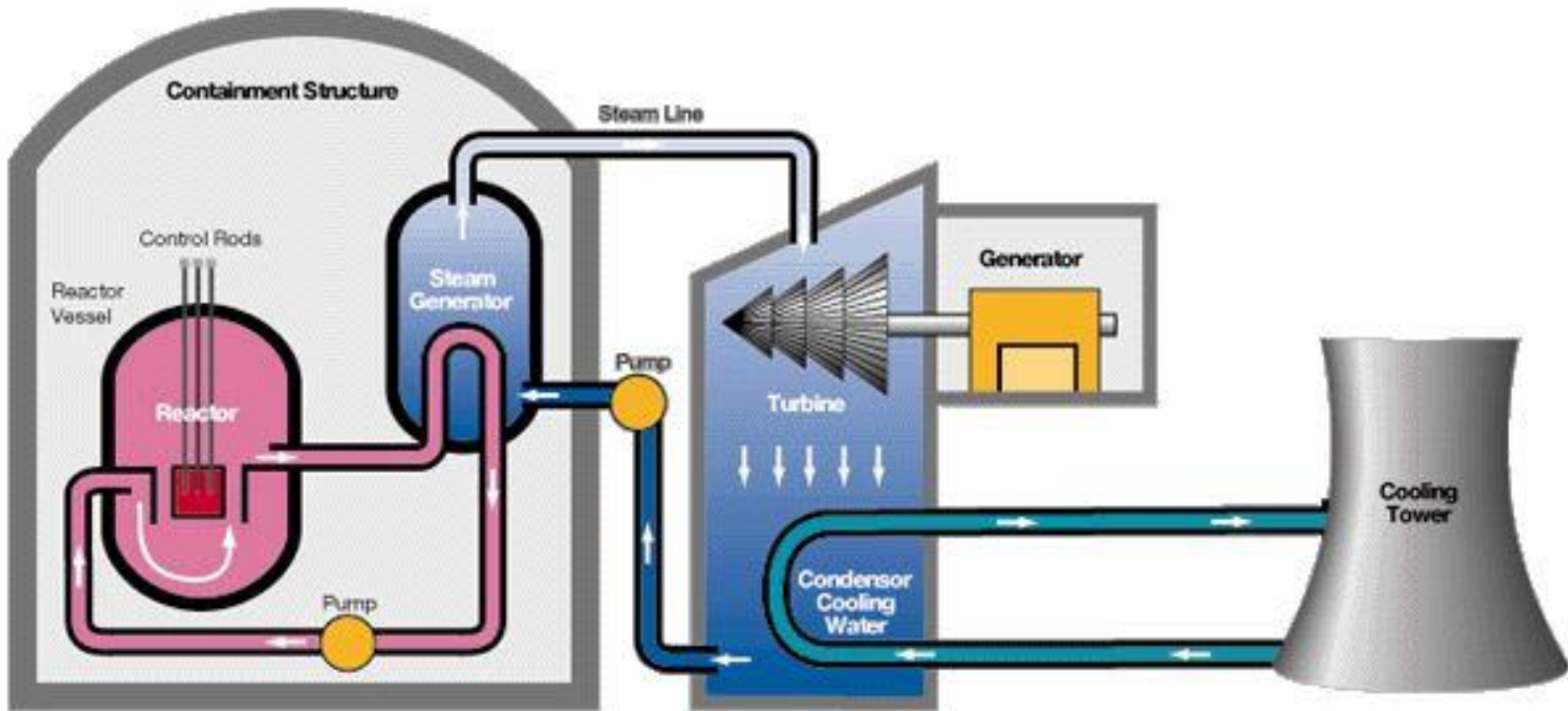


Total: 9955

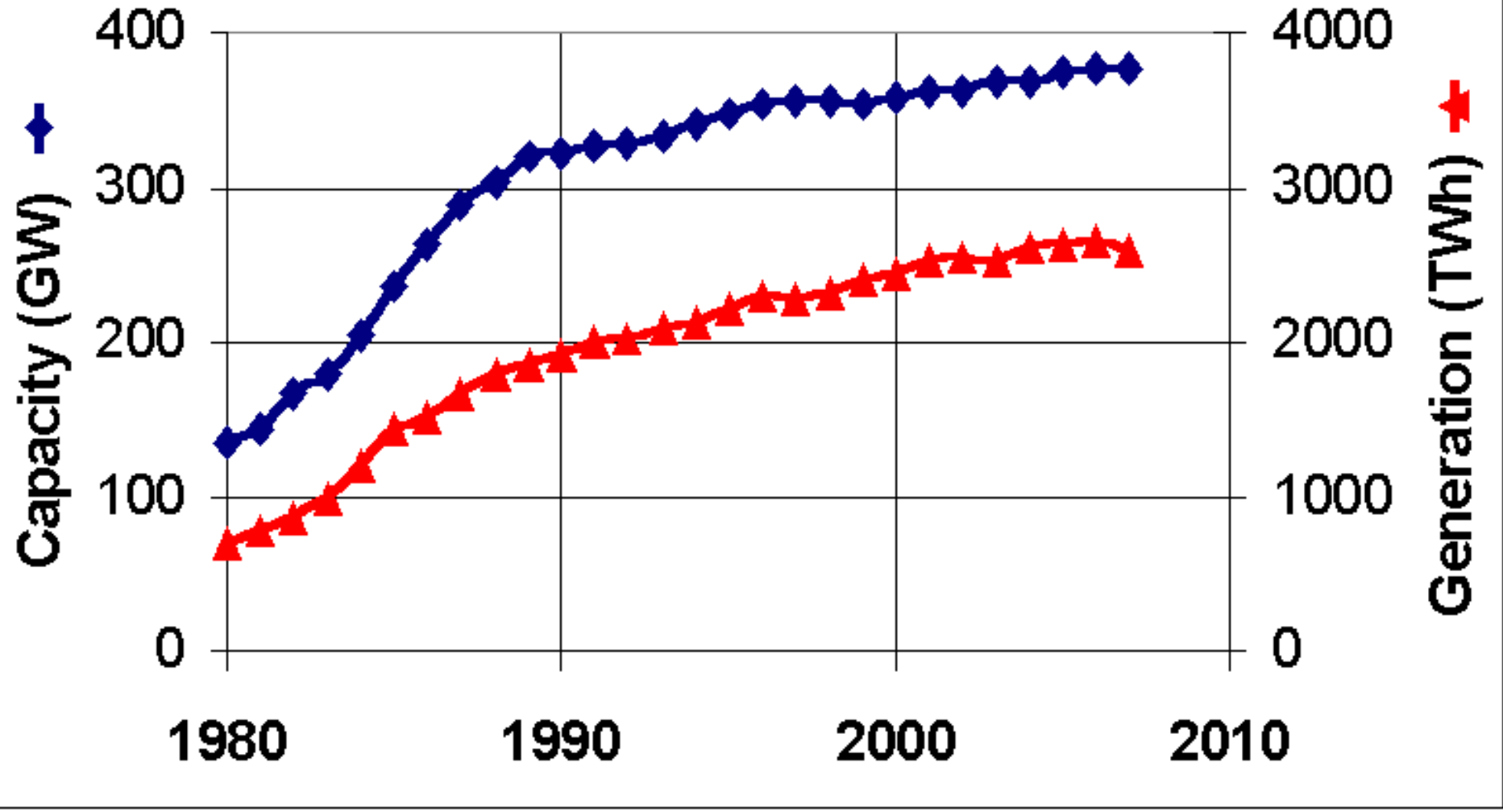


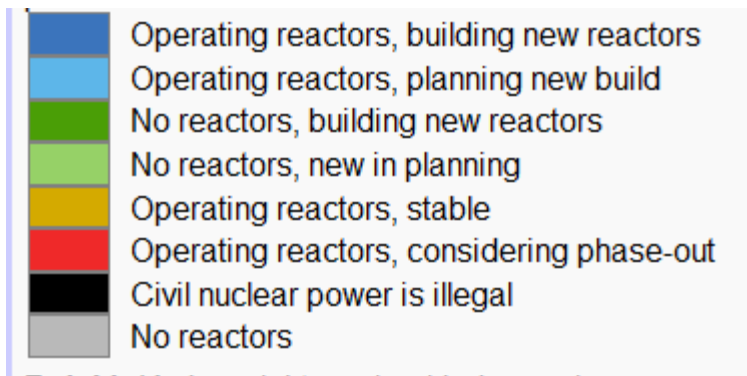
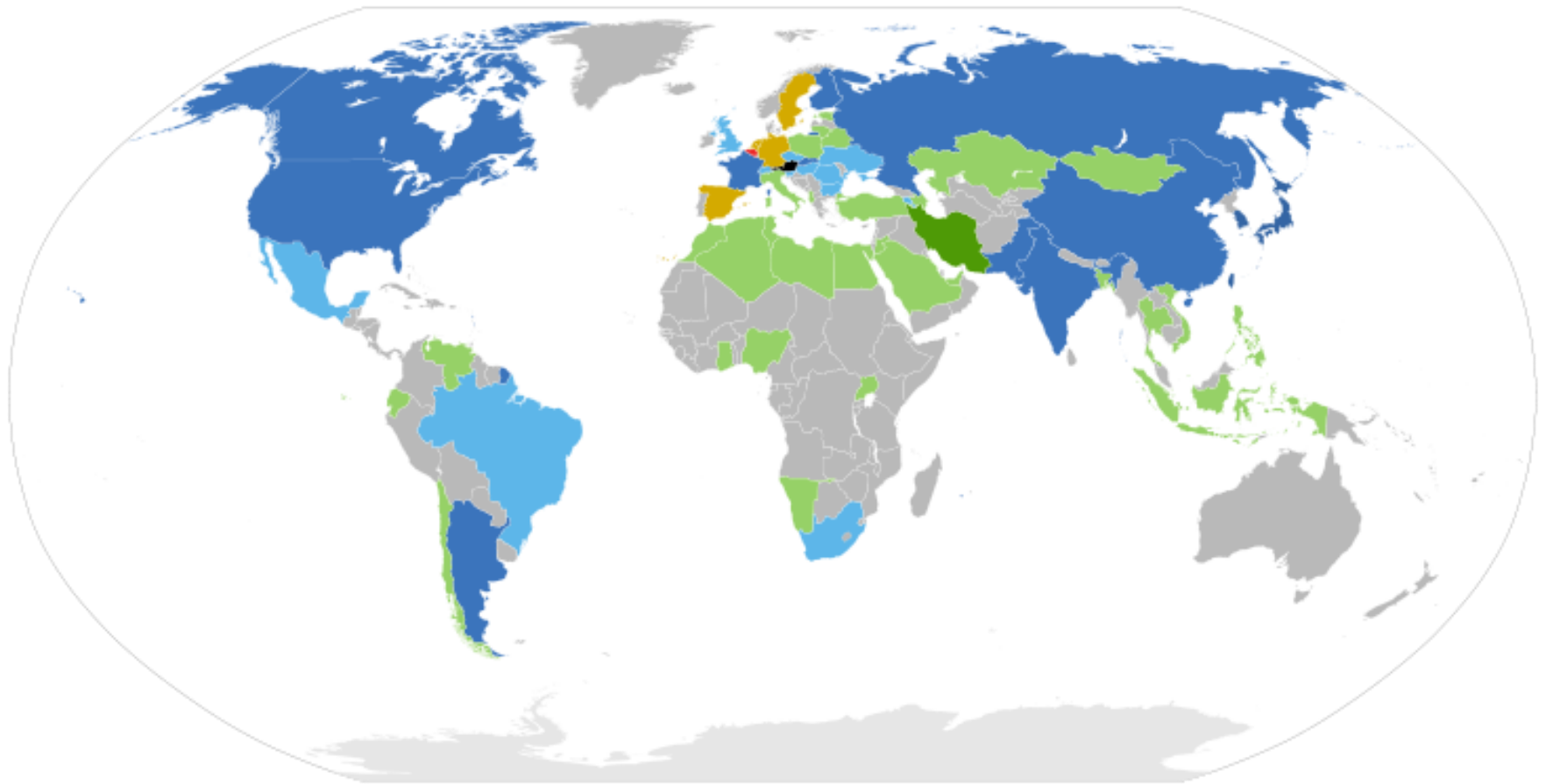
4. NÜKLEER (RADYOAKTİF, ATOM) ENERJİ

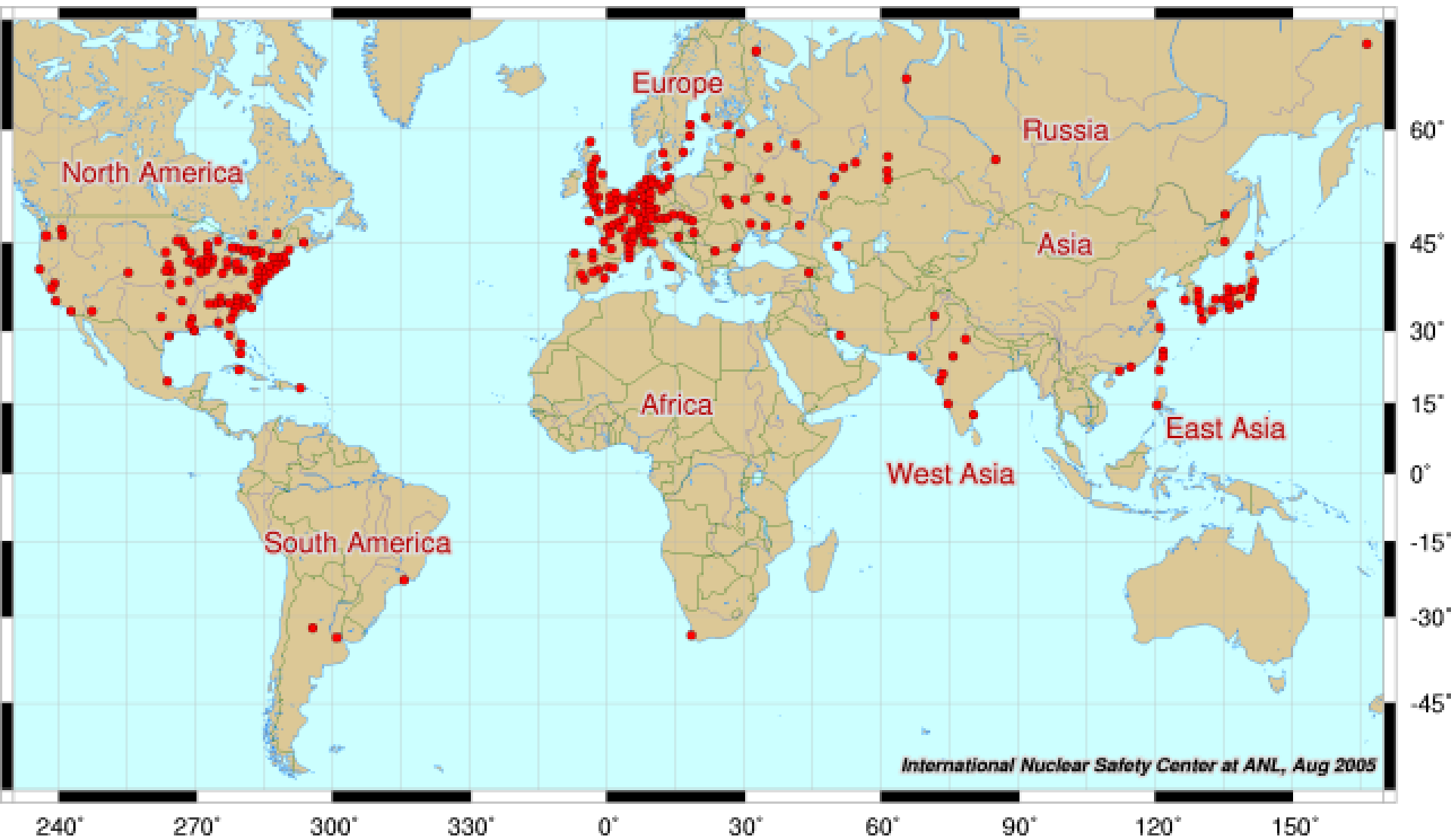




Nuclear Power









II. YENİLENEBİLİR ENERJİ KAYNAKLARI

Su

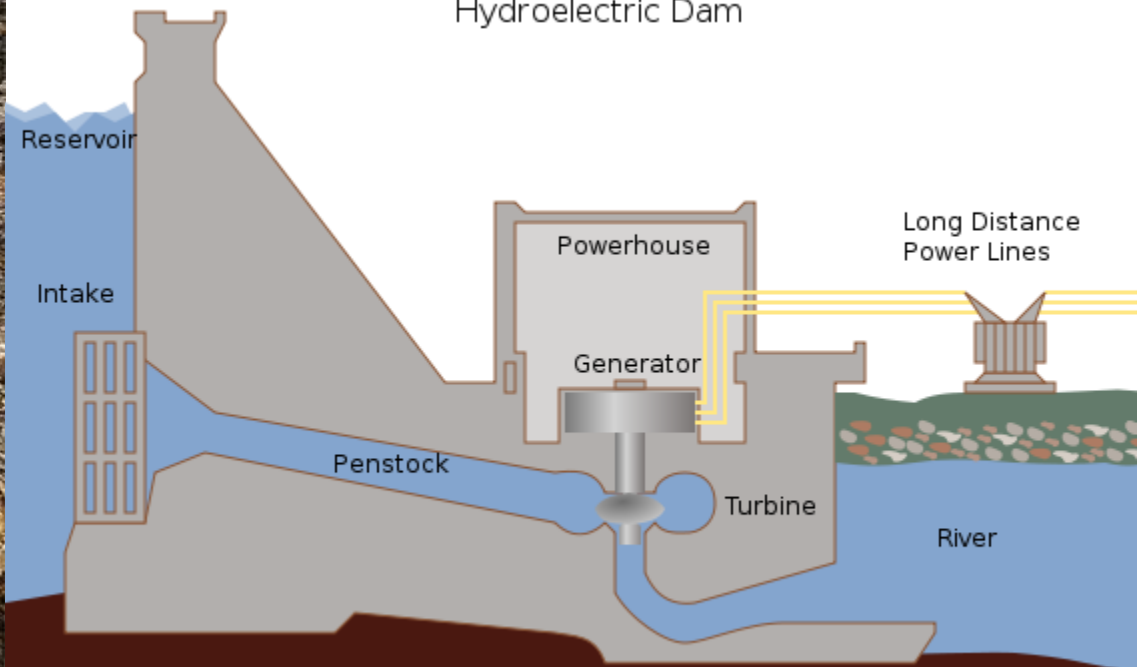
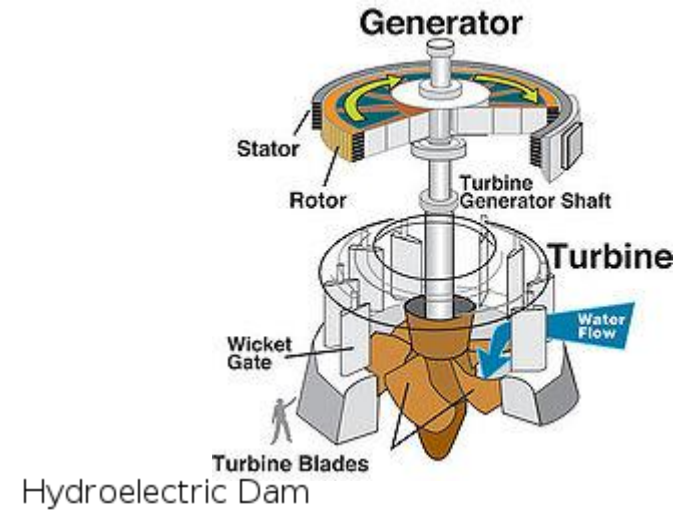
Rüzgar

Güneş

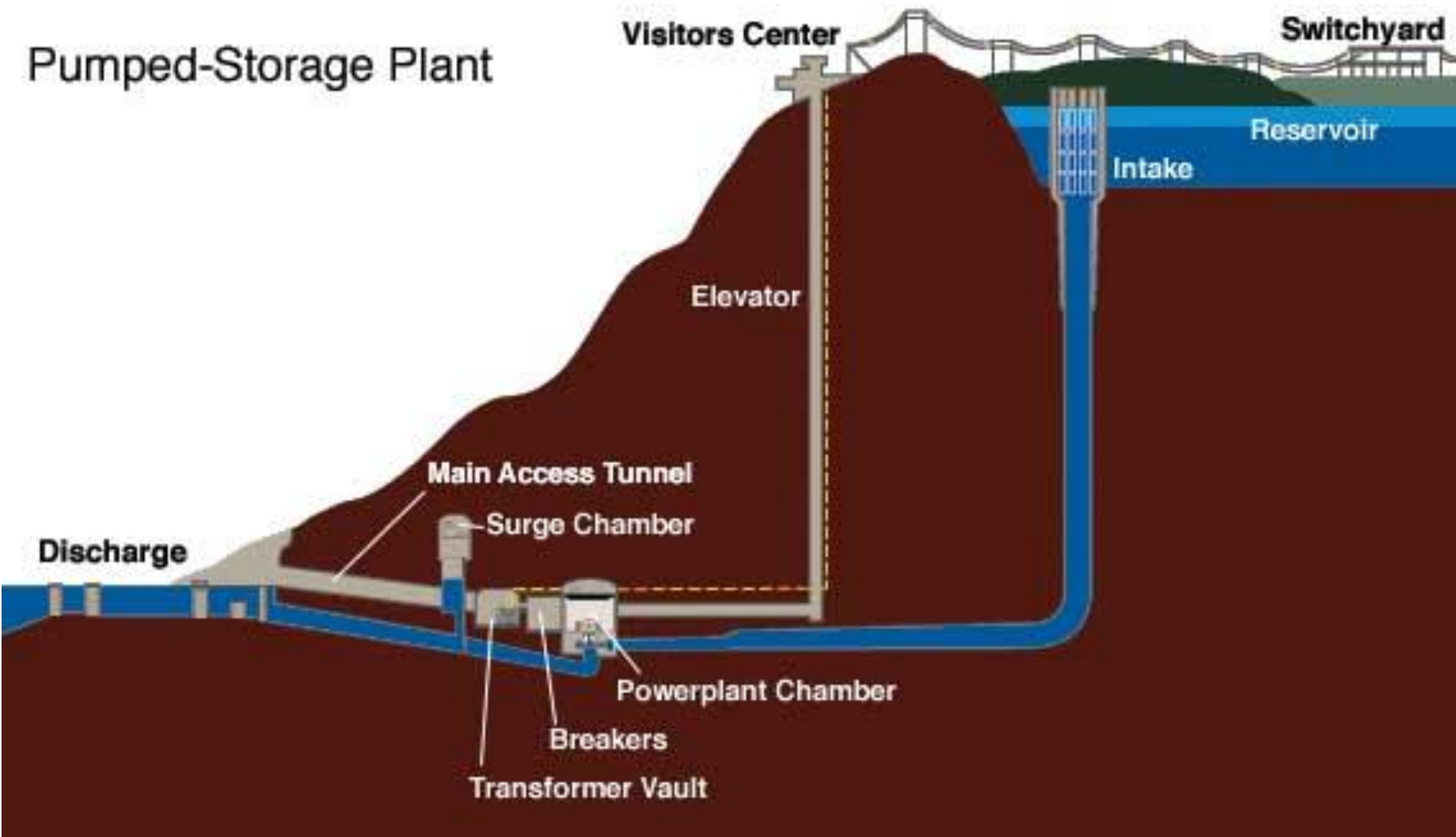
Jeotermal

Canlı (biyo) enerji

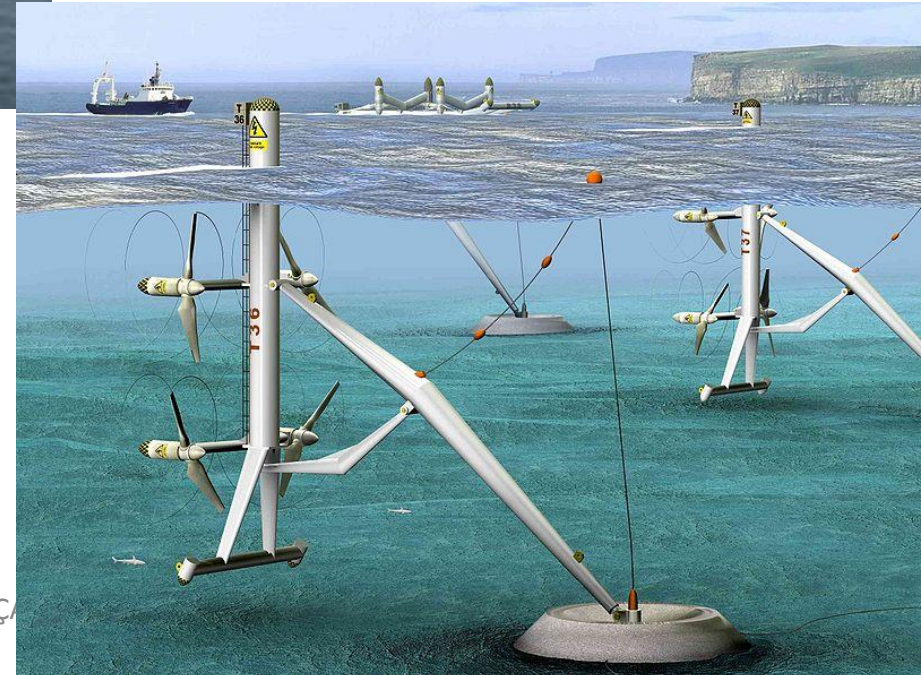
1. HİDROELEKTRİK ENERJİSİ



Pumped-Storage Plant



Gel-git akım jeneratörleri



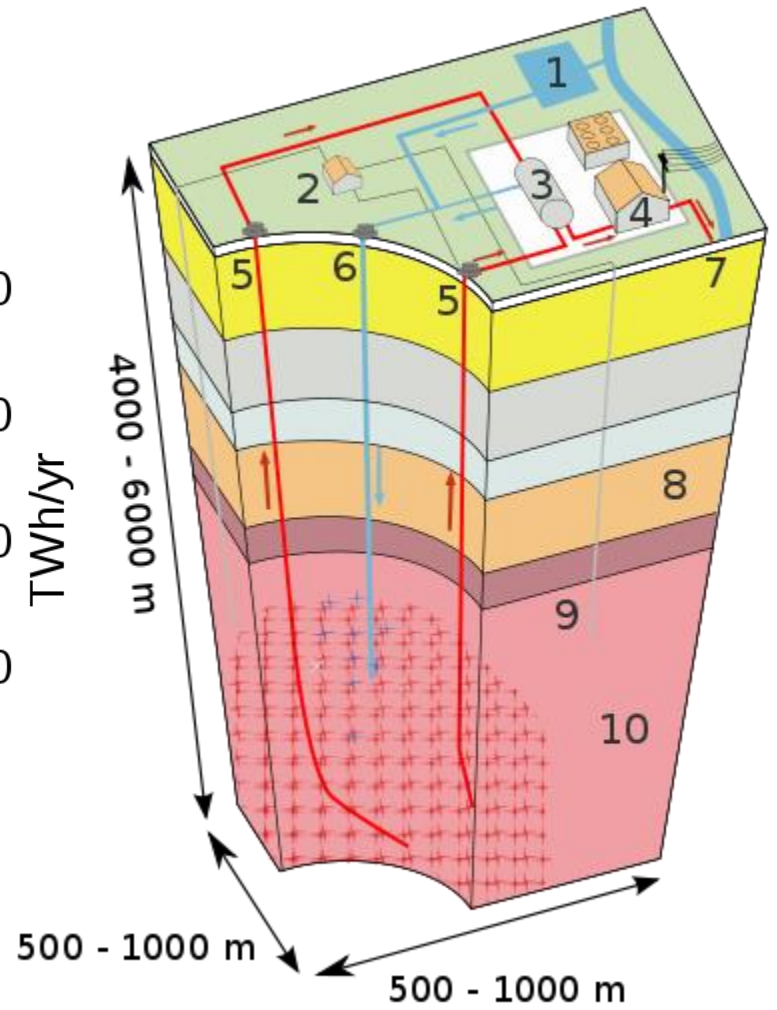
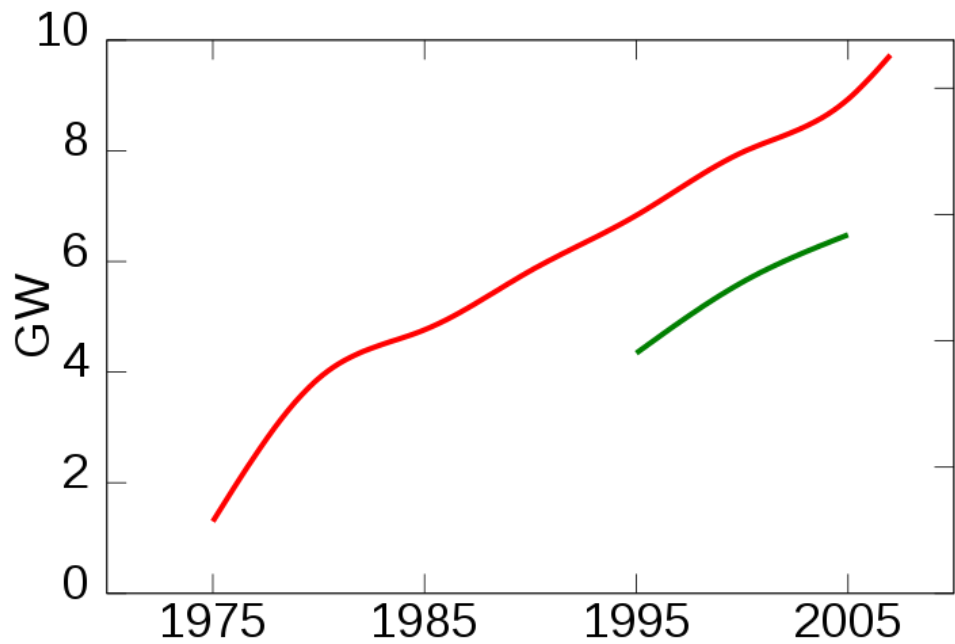
Hidroelektrik Enerji Üretiminin Coğrafi Dağılışı

Ten of the largest hydroelectric producers as at 2009

Country	Annual hydroelectric production (TWh)	Installed capacity (GW)	Capacity factor	% of total capacity
China	652.05	196.79	0.37	22.25
Canada	369.5	88.974	0.59	61.12
Brazil	363.8	69.080	0.56	85.56
United States	250.6	79.511	0.42	5.74
Russia	167.0	45.000	0.42	17.64
Norway	140.5	27.528	0.49	98.25
India	115.6	33.600	0.43	15.80
Venezuela	85.96	14.622	0.67	69.20
Japan	69.2	27.229	0.37	7.21
Sweden	65.5	16.209	0.46	44.34

2. JEOTERNAL ENERJİ

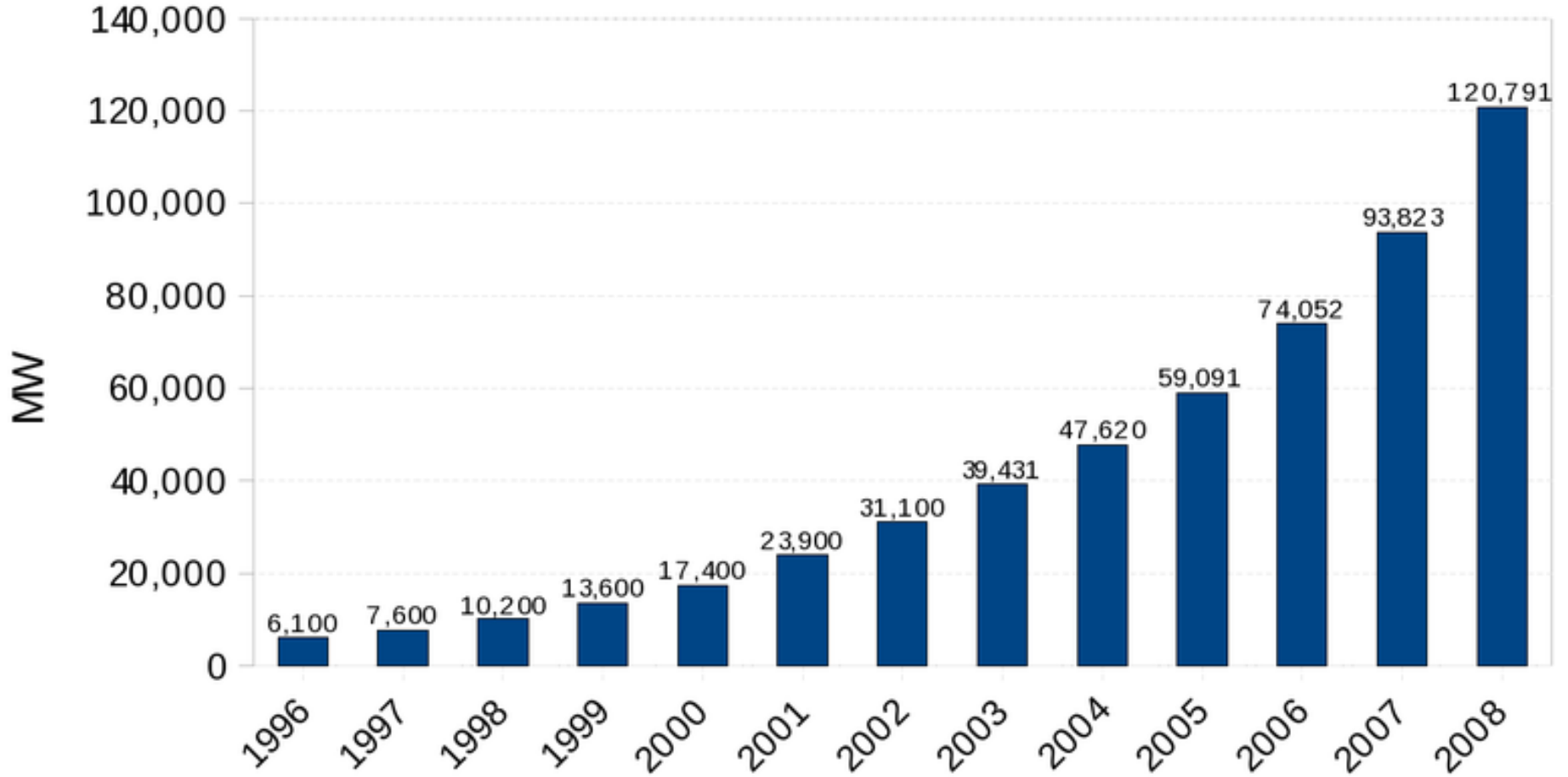




Installed geothermal electric capacity

Country	Capacity (MW) 2007 ^[19]	Capacity (MW) 2010 ^[42]	Percentage of national production
USA	2687	3086	0.3%
Philippines	1969.7	1904	27%
Indonesia	992	1197	3.7%
Mexico	953	958	3%
Italy	810.5	843	
New Zealand	471.6	628	10%
Iceland	421.2	575	30%
Japan	535.2	536	0.1%
El Salvador	204.2	204	14%
Kenya	128.8	167	11.2%
Costa Rica	162.5	166	14%
Nicaragua	87.4	88	10%
Russia	79	82	
Turkey	38	82	
Papua-New Guinea	56	56	
Guatemala	53	52	
Portugal	23	29	
China	27.8	24	
France	14.7	16	
Ethiopia	7.3	7.3	
Germany	8.4	6.6	
Austria	1.1	1.4	
Australia	0.2	1.1	
Thailand	0.3	0.3	
TOTAL	9,731.9	10,709.7	

3. RÜZGAR ENERJİSİ

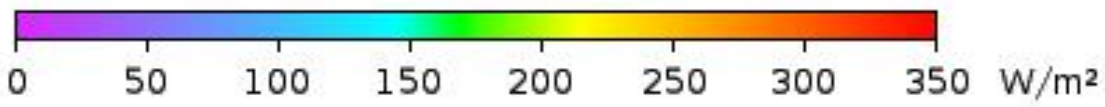
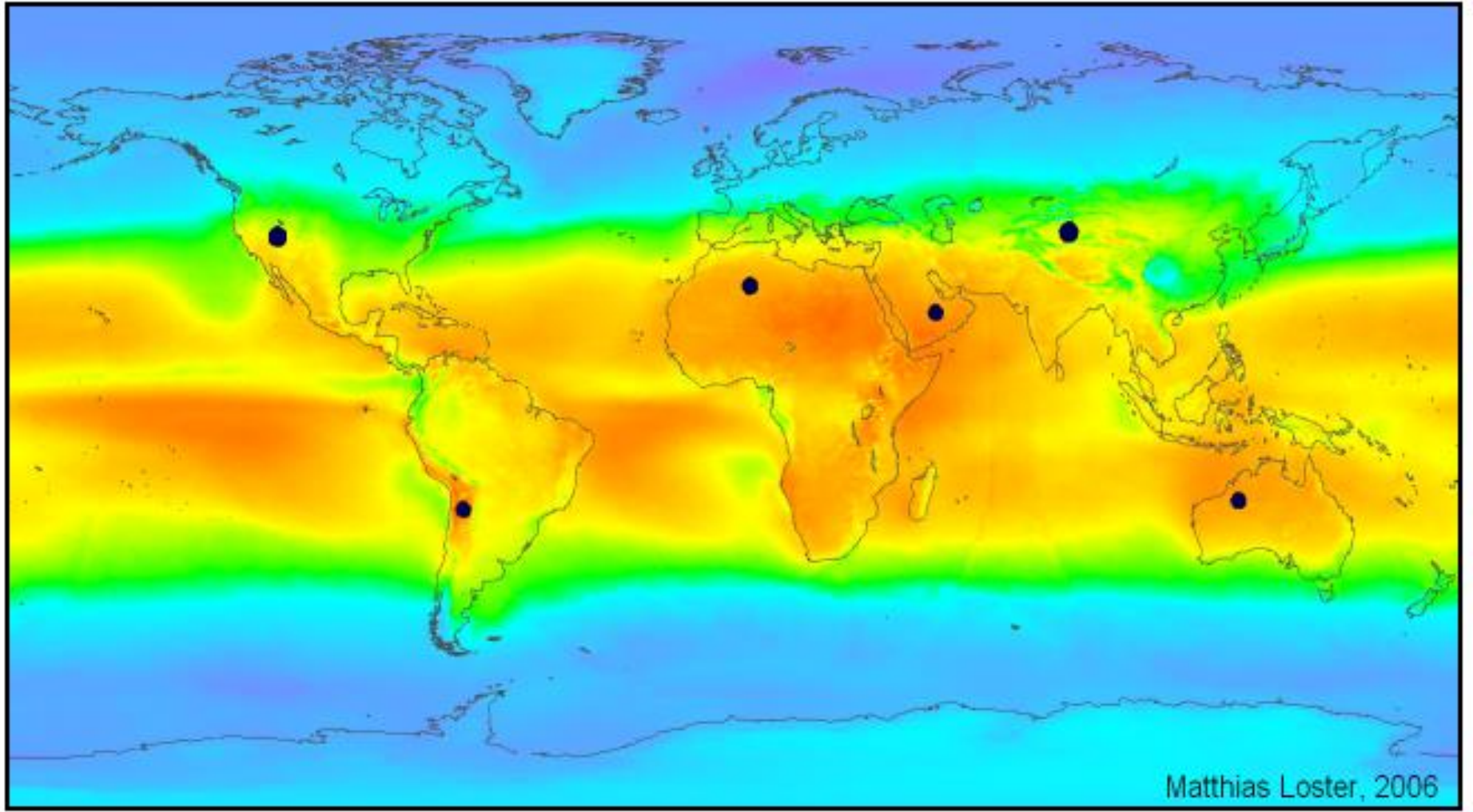


Top 10 wind power countries (March 2011)^{[51][52]}

Country	Windpower capacity (MW)
China	42,287
United States	40,180
Germany	27,214
Spain	20,676
India	13,065
Italy	5,660
France	5,660
United Kingdom	5,204
Canada	4,009
Denmark	

4. GÜNEŞ ENERJİSİ

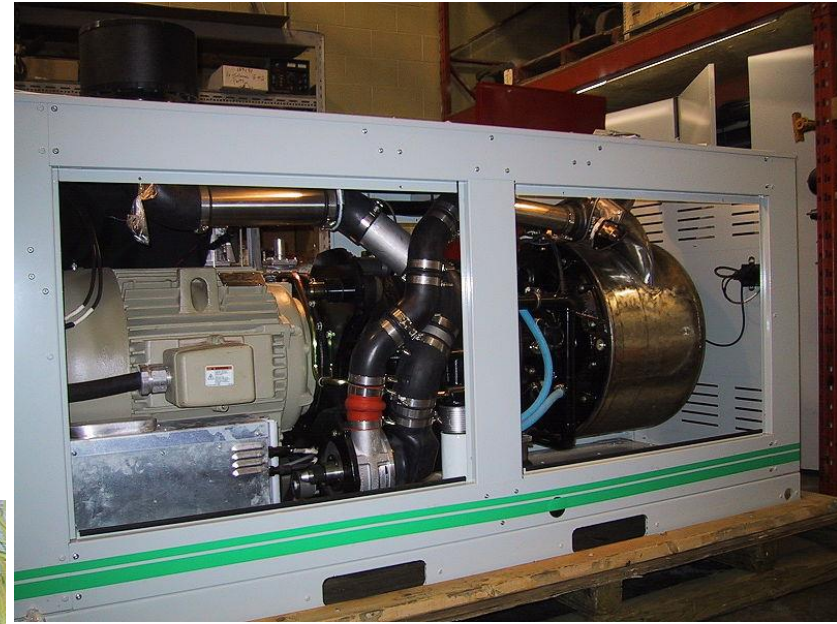


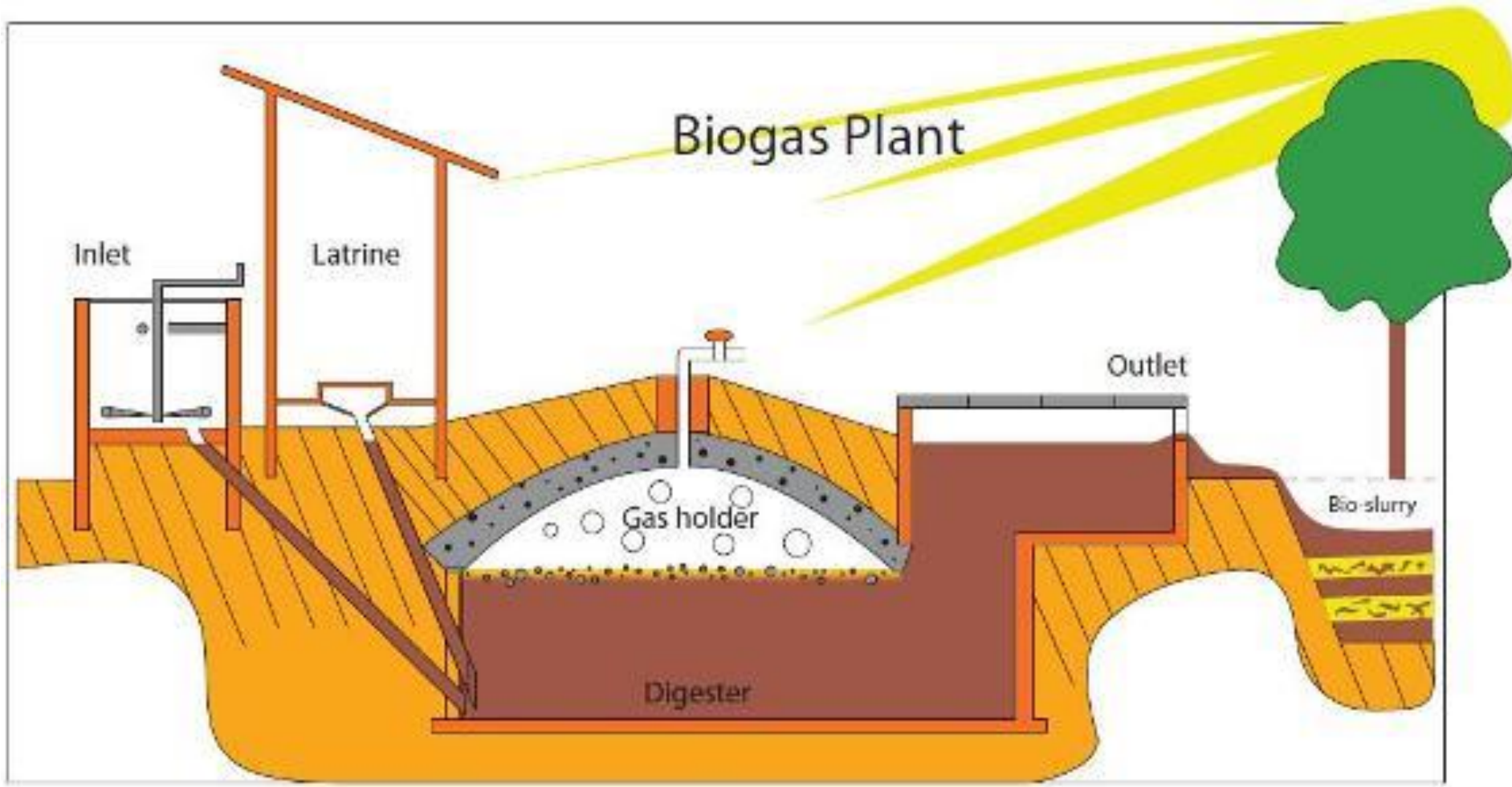


$\Sigma \bullet = 18 \text{ TWe}$



5. CANLI GAZ (Biyogaz)





BÖLÜM V

SANAYİ HAMMADDELERİ ve ÖNEMİ

Rezerv: maden yatağında bulunan madenin bileşik halindeki miktarı.

Tenör: Kütleden saf olarak elde edilecek miktar.

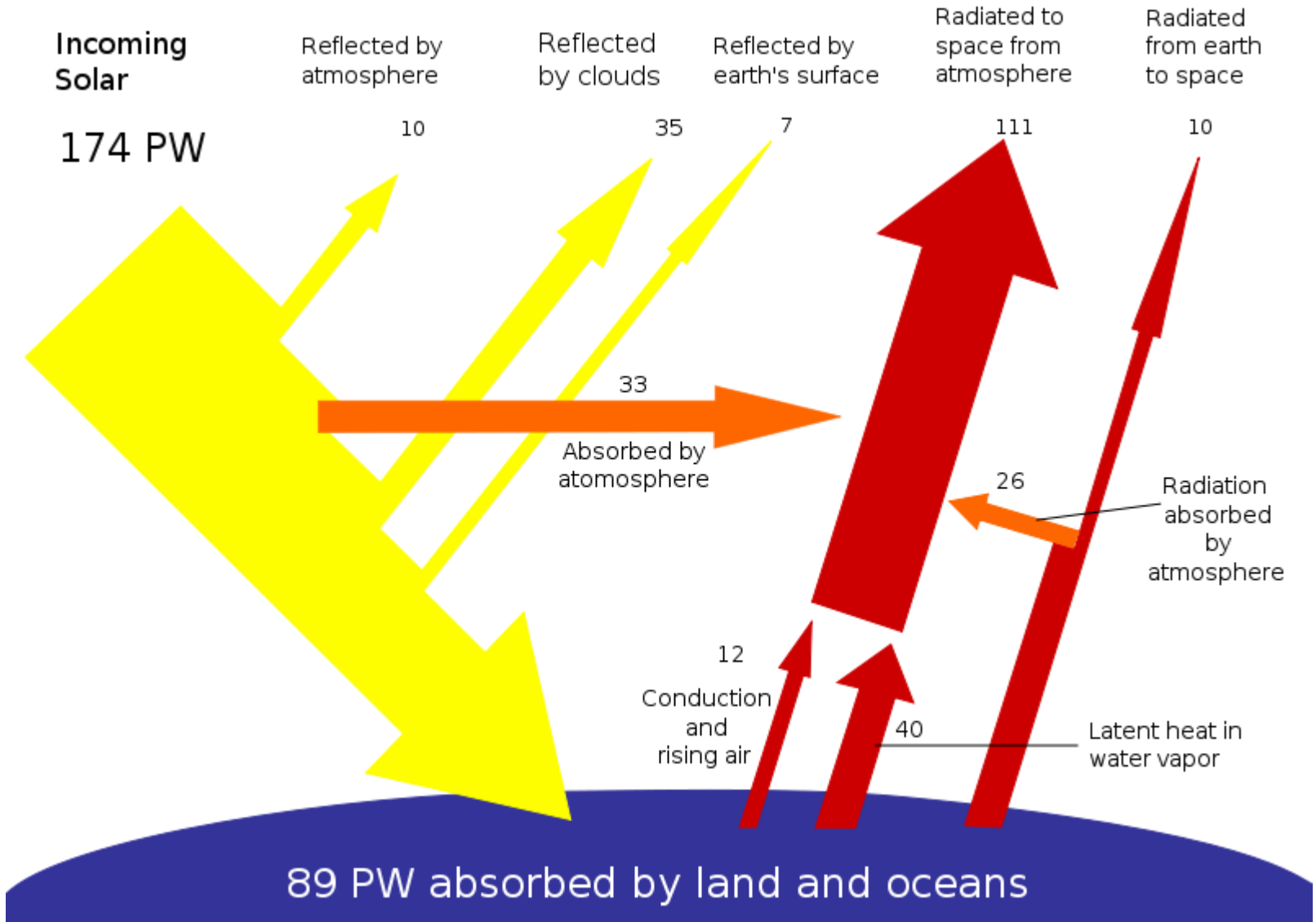
MADEN YATAKLARININ OLUŐUMU



Mineraller: Belli bir kimyasal bileőimi ve dűzenli bir atomik yapısı olan ve çoęunlukla katı halde bulunan homojen cisimlerdir.

Kayalar: Bir veya birden fazla minerallin bir araya gelerek oluőturdıkları kűtlelerdir.

Enerji kaynakları





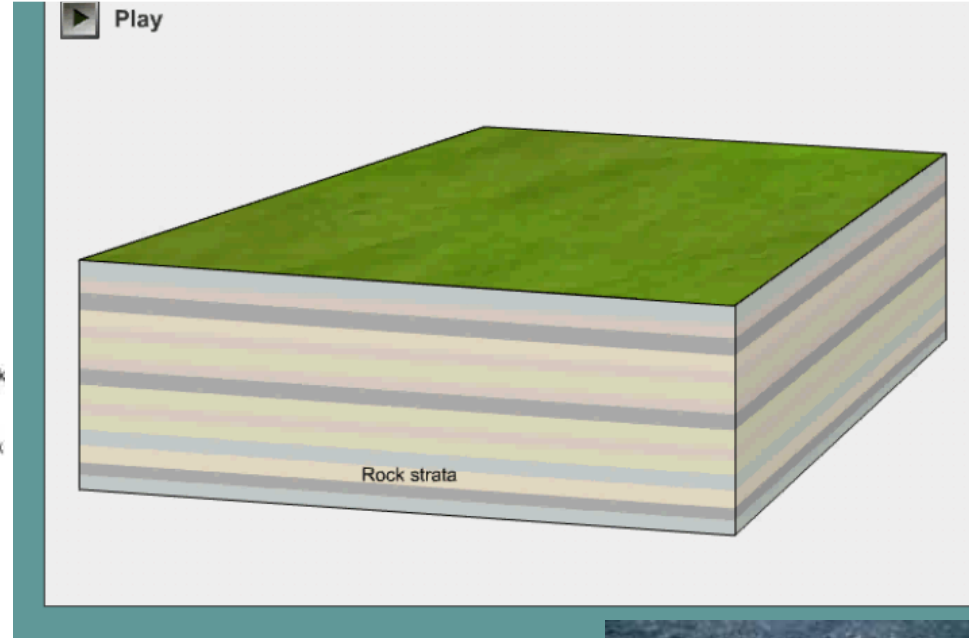
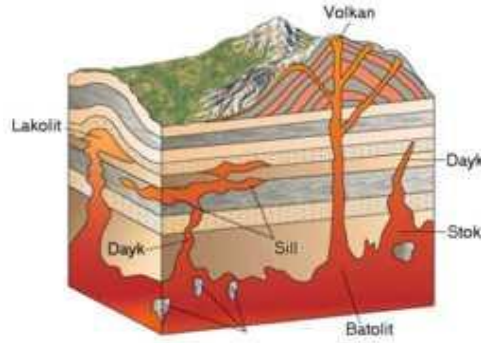
Magmatik olaylar

1. Derinlik kayaları (Plütonikler)

Batolitler

Lakolitler

Dayklar



Hidrotermal Olaylar

1. Volkanizma sırasında açığa çıkan gün görmemiş (Juvenil) suların yol açtığı hidrotermal olaylar
2. Yeraltı suyunun ısınmasıyla oluşan olaylar
3. Okyanus ortası püskürmeleriyle oluşan olaylar

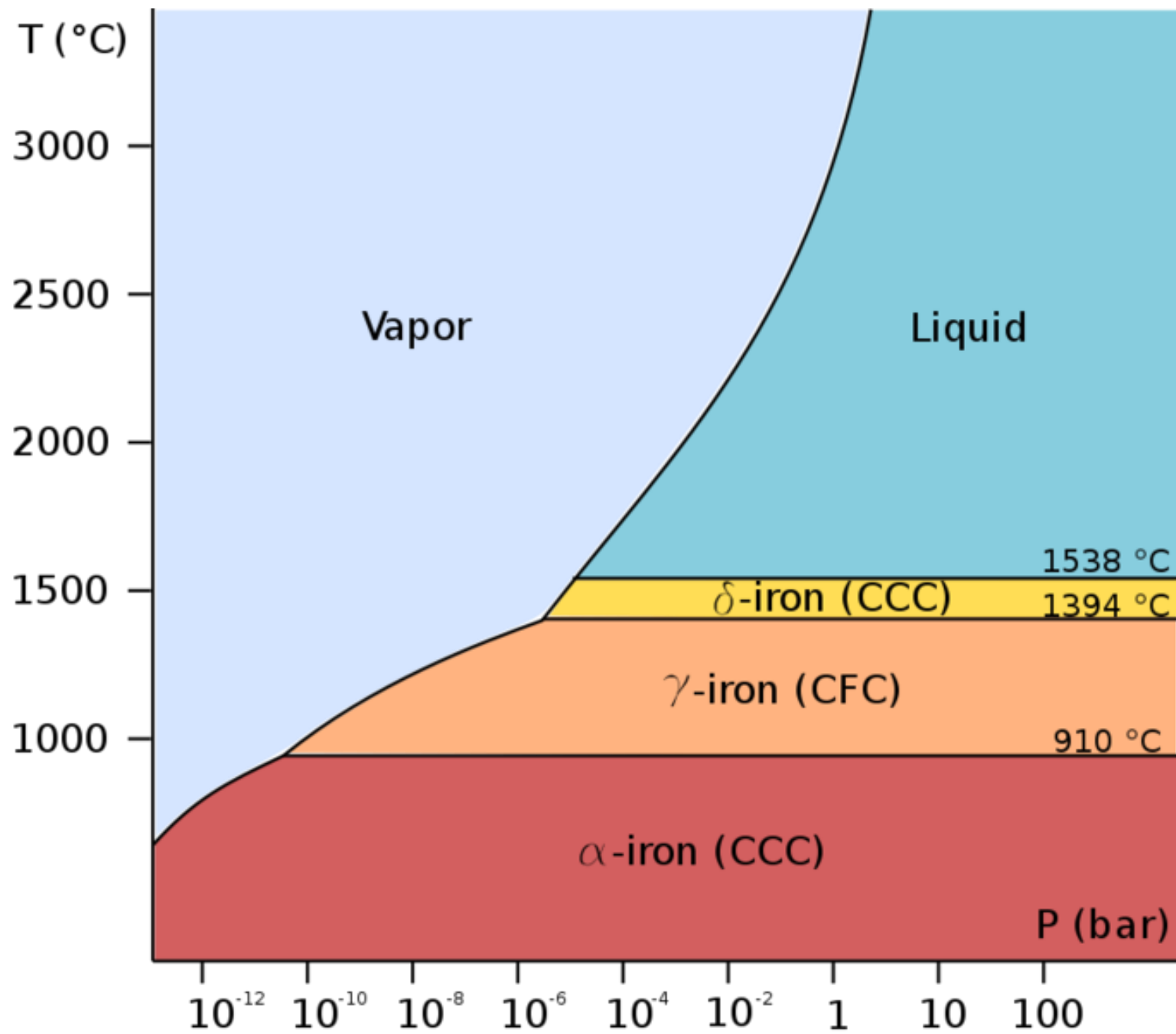
Hidrotermal yoldan oluşan cevher tipleri

Arz kabuğu içine sokulmuş bir magma parçası olan intruzif kütlelerin soğuyup normal kristalleşerek katılaşması sırasında (pegmatitik fazdan sonra) hidrotermal fazda su ve uçucu madde bakımından zenginleşmiş bakiye eriyiklerin; (intrüsyon kütleden) çeşitli uzaklıklarda ve düşük sıcaklıklarda (400°C 'in altında) oluşturduğu maden yatakları. Hidrotermal maden yatakları teşekkül sıcaklıklarına göre katatermal - (300°C - 400°C), mesotermal- (200°C - 300°C), epitermal - (100°C - 200°C) ve teletermal - ($<100^{\circ}\text{C}$) maden yatakları diye isimlendirilir. Hidrotermal cevher yatakları, cevher cinslerine göre de; altın ve gümüş oluşumu, bakır ve pirit oluşumu, kurşun-gümüş-çinko oluşumu, gümüş-kobalt-nikel-bismut-uranyum oluşumu, antimuan-civa-arsen-selen oluşumu, oksidik demir-magnezyum-mangan oluşumu, cevhersiz oluşum diye tanımlanır.

1. DEMİR CEVHERİ VE DEMİR ALAŞIMLARI



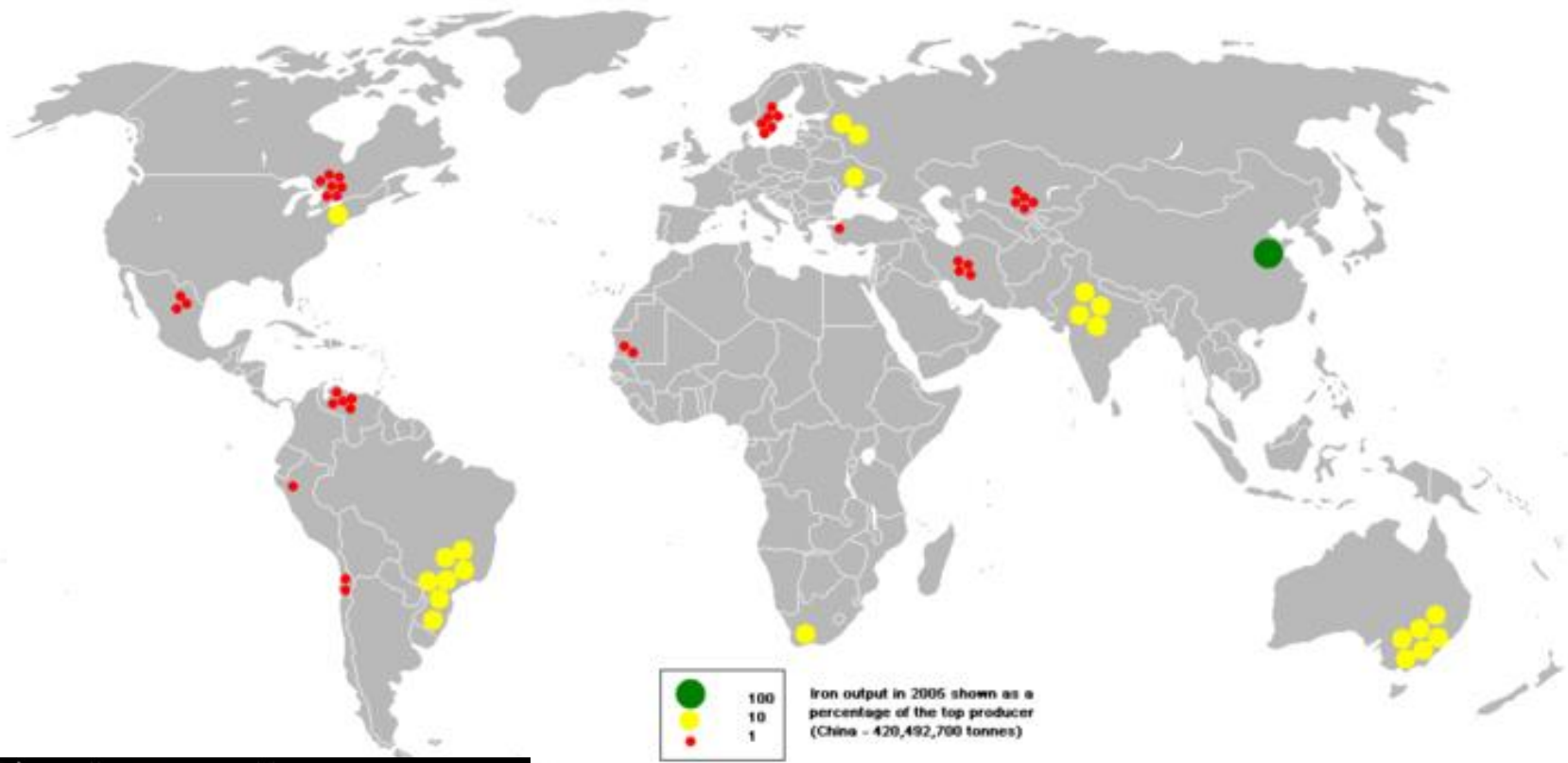
Hematit



Estimated iron ore production in million metric tons for 2009 according to U.S.

Geological Survey [\[4\]](#)

Country	Production
China	880
Australia	394
Brazil	300
India	245
Russia	92
Ukraine	66
South Africa	55
Iran	33
Canada	32
United States	27
Kazakhstan	22
Sweden	18
Venezuela	15
Mauritania	10
Other countries	43

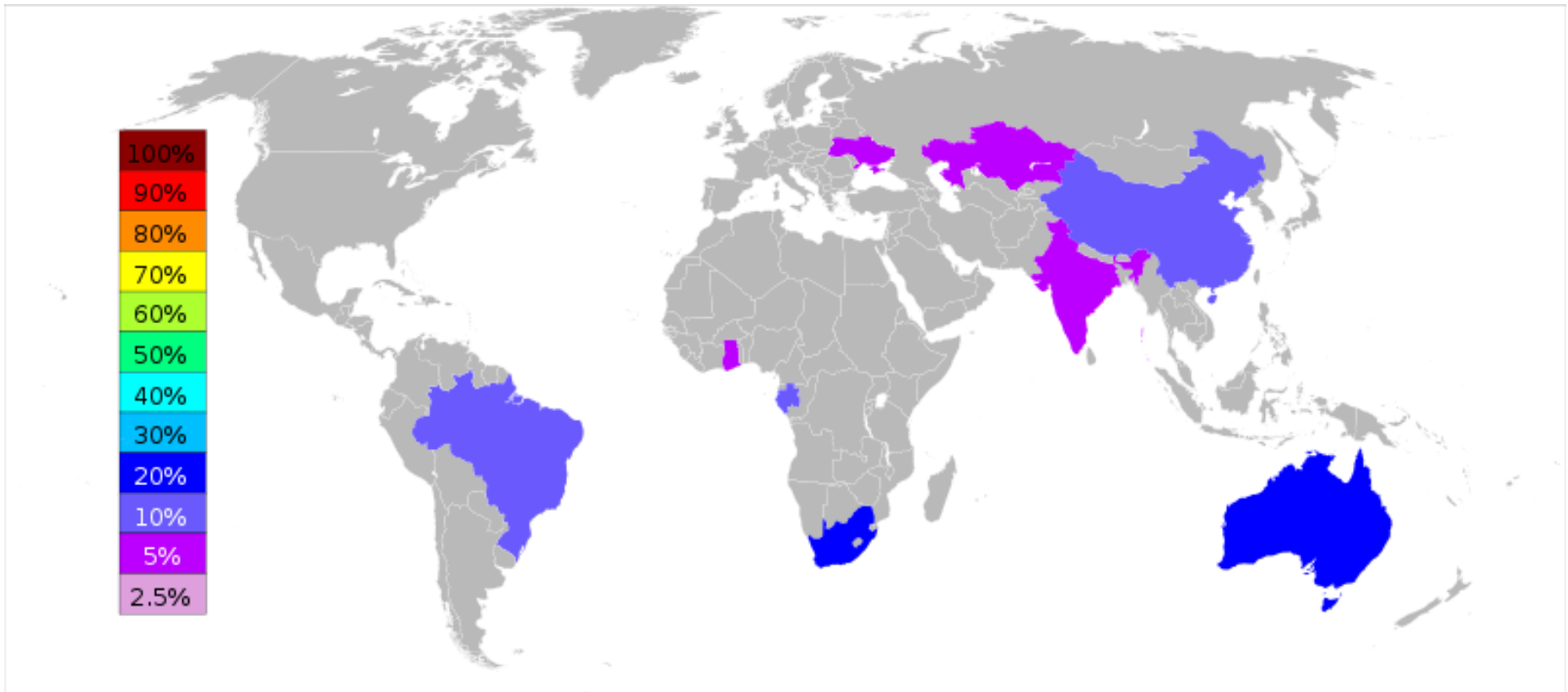


2. DEMİR ALAŞIMLARI

Manganez



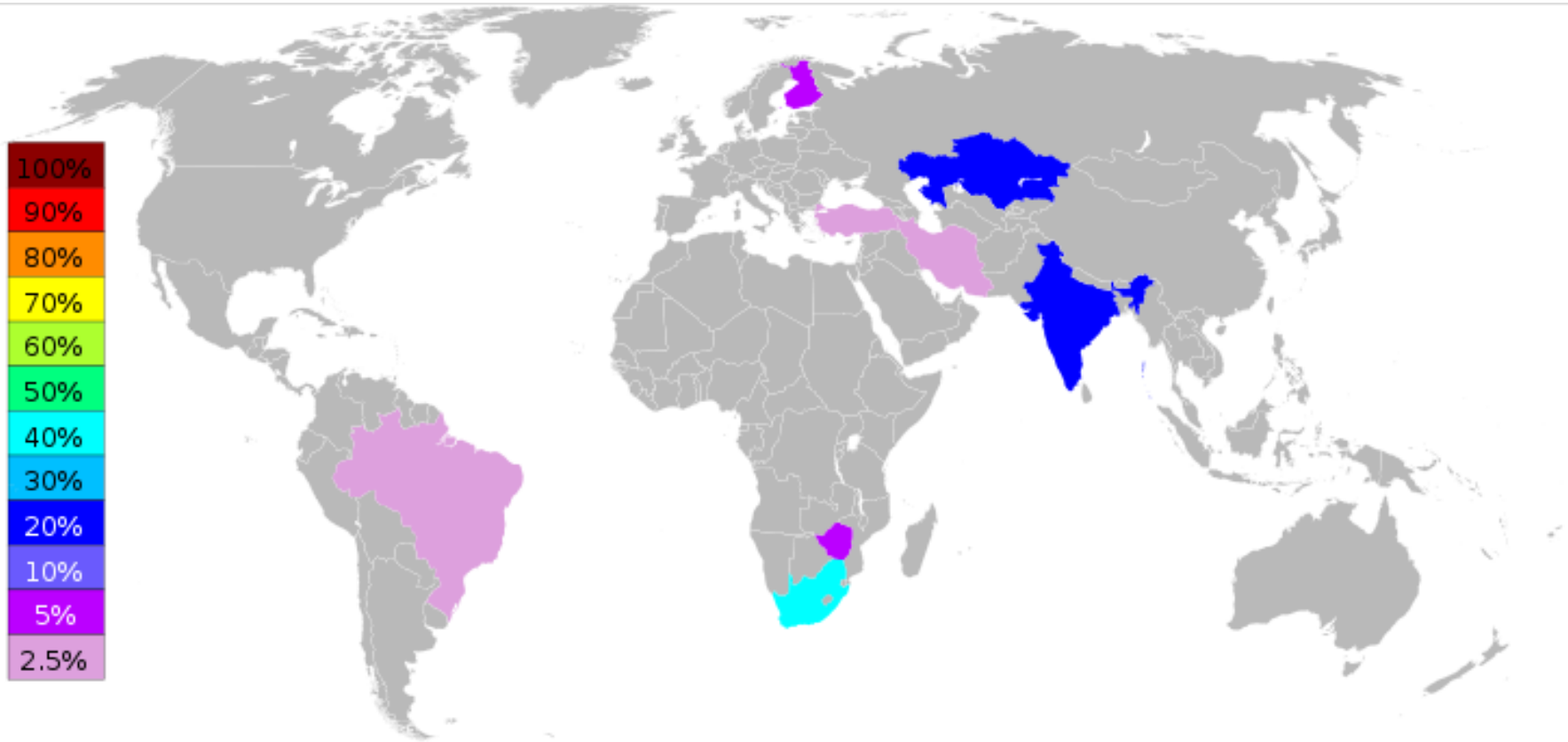
World Manganese Production 2006



Krom

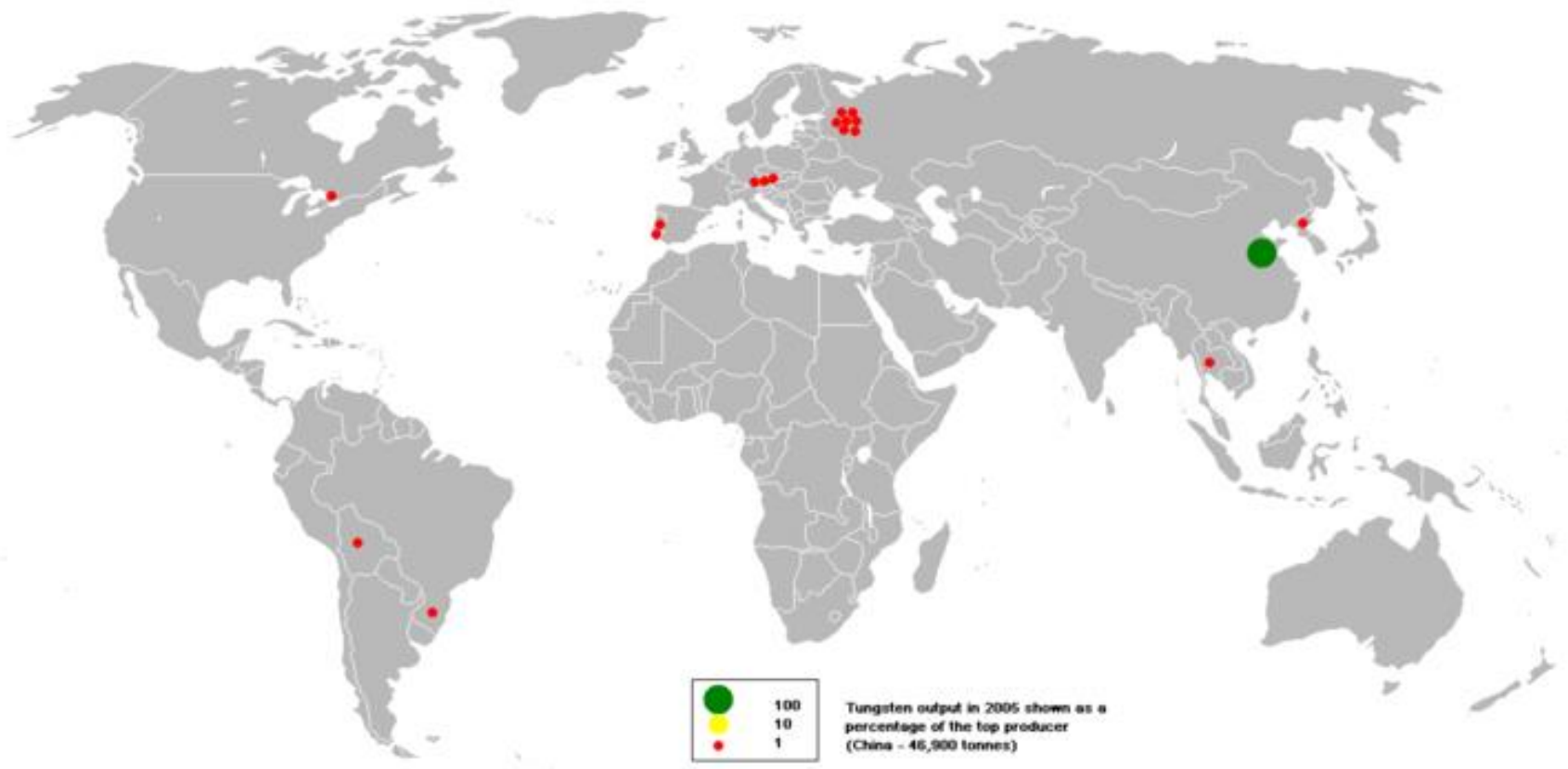


World Chromium Production 2002

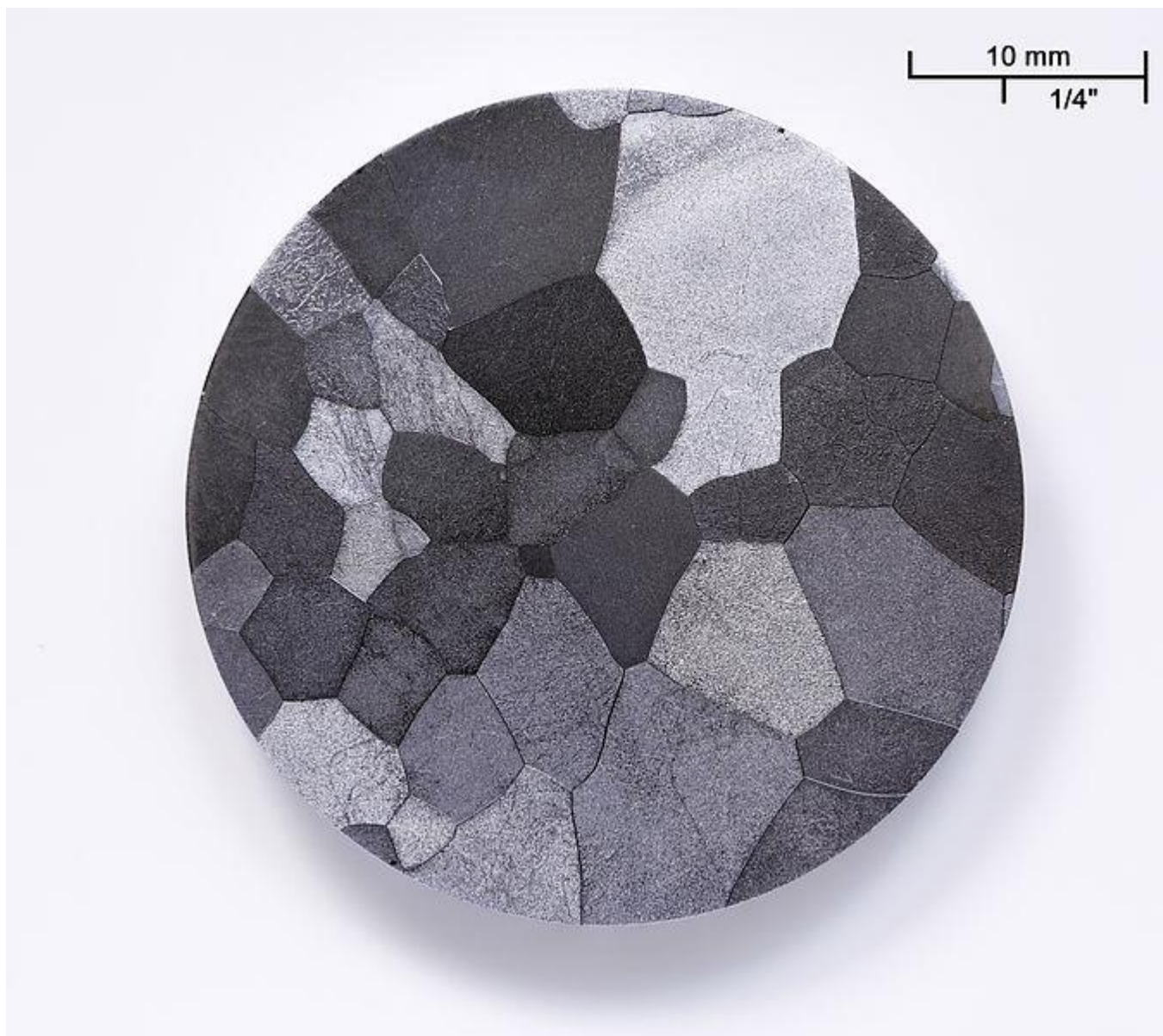


Tungsten





Vanadium

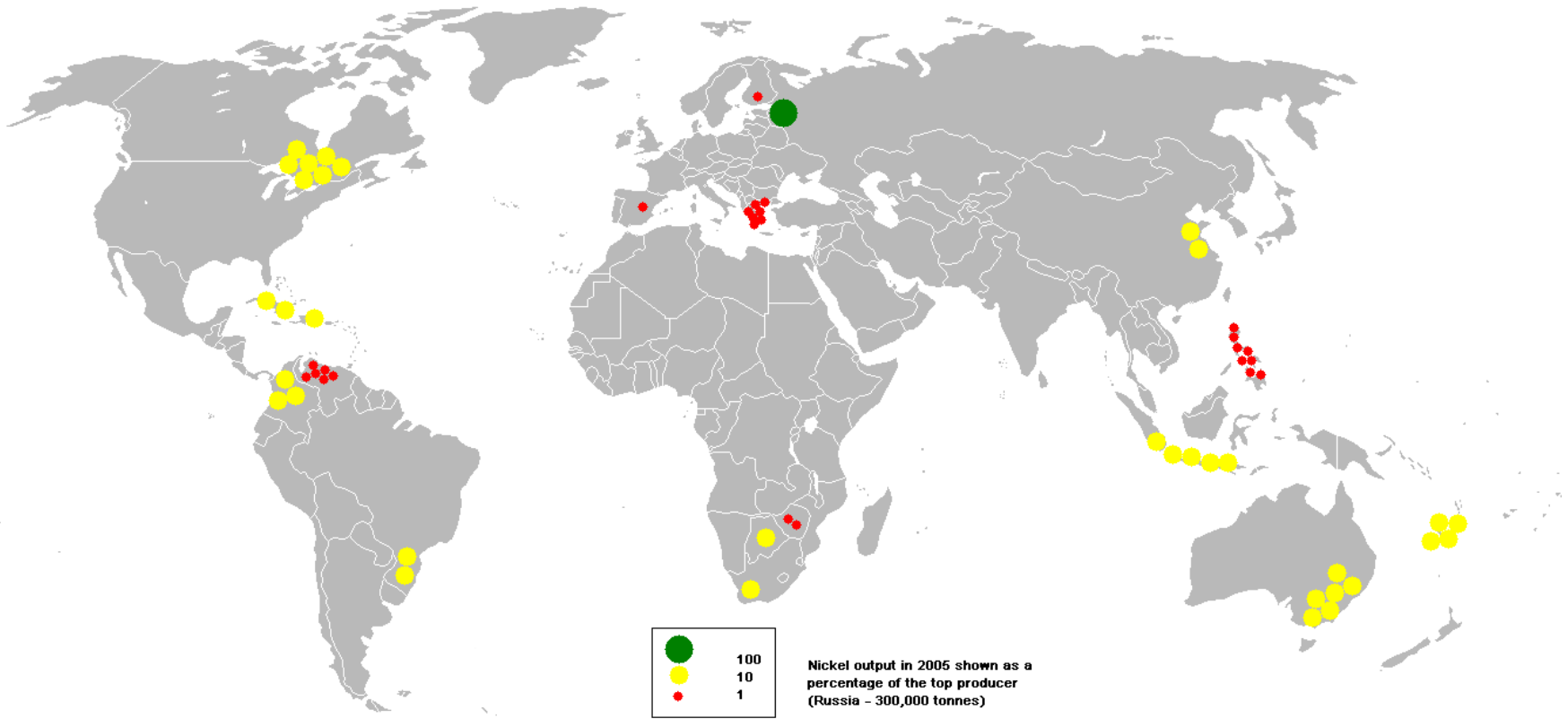




Ferrovandium cevheri

Nikel



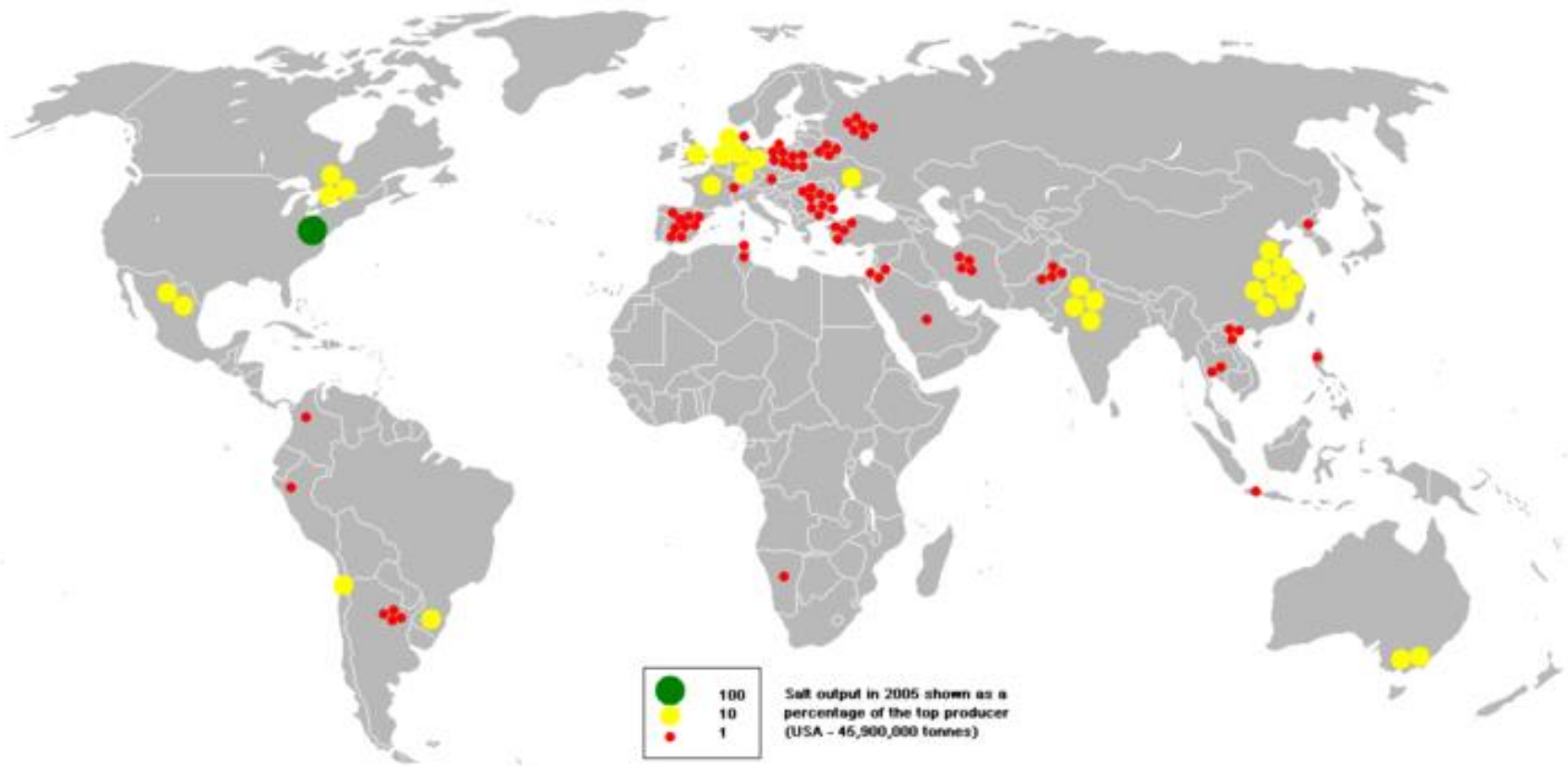


3. METALİK OLMAYAN BAZI ÖNEMLİ MİNERALLER

Tuz







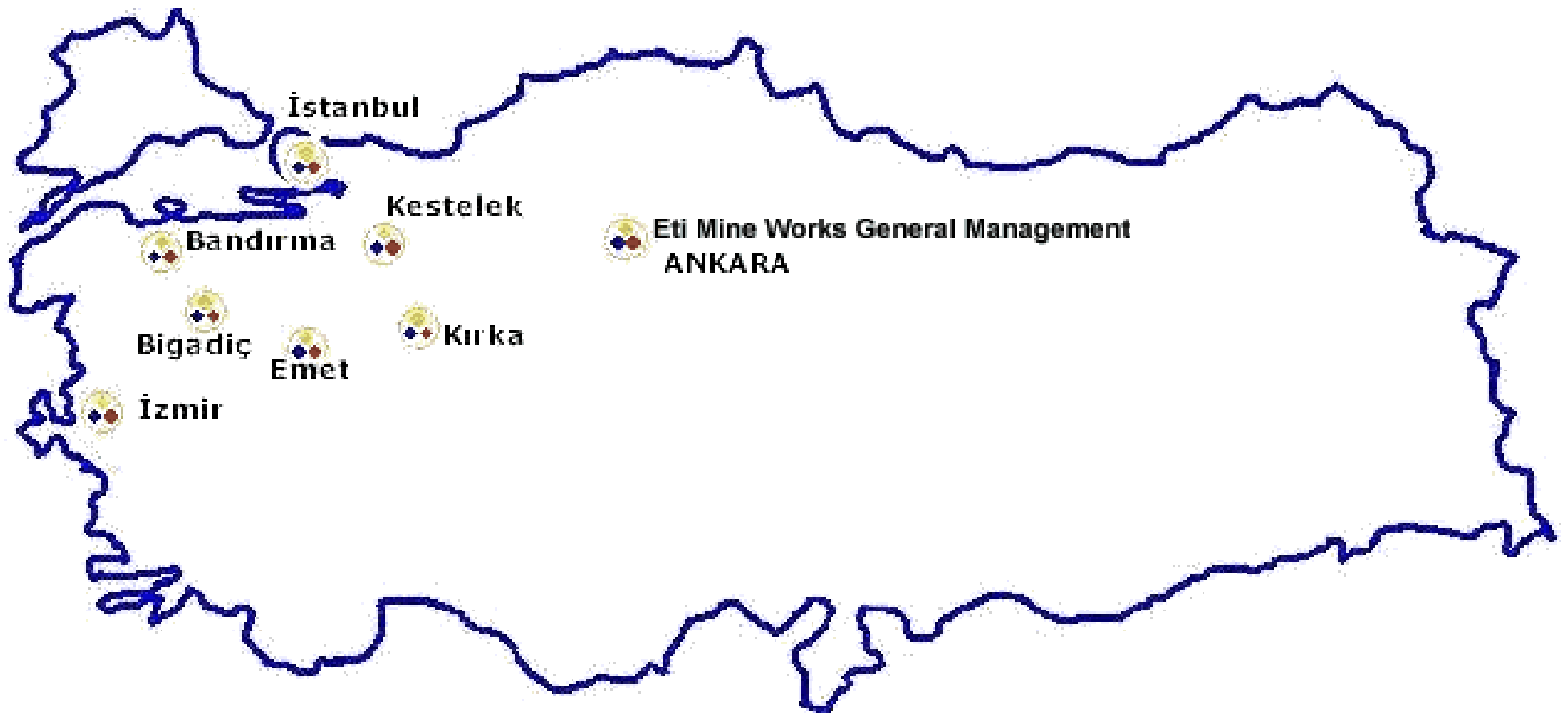
Soda (Trona)



Bor mineralleri

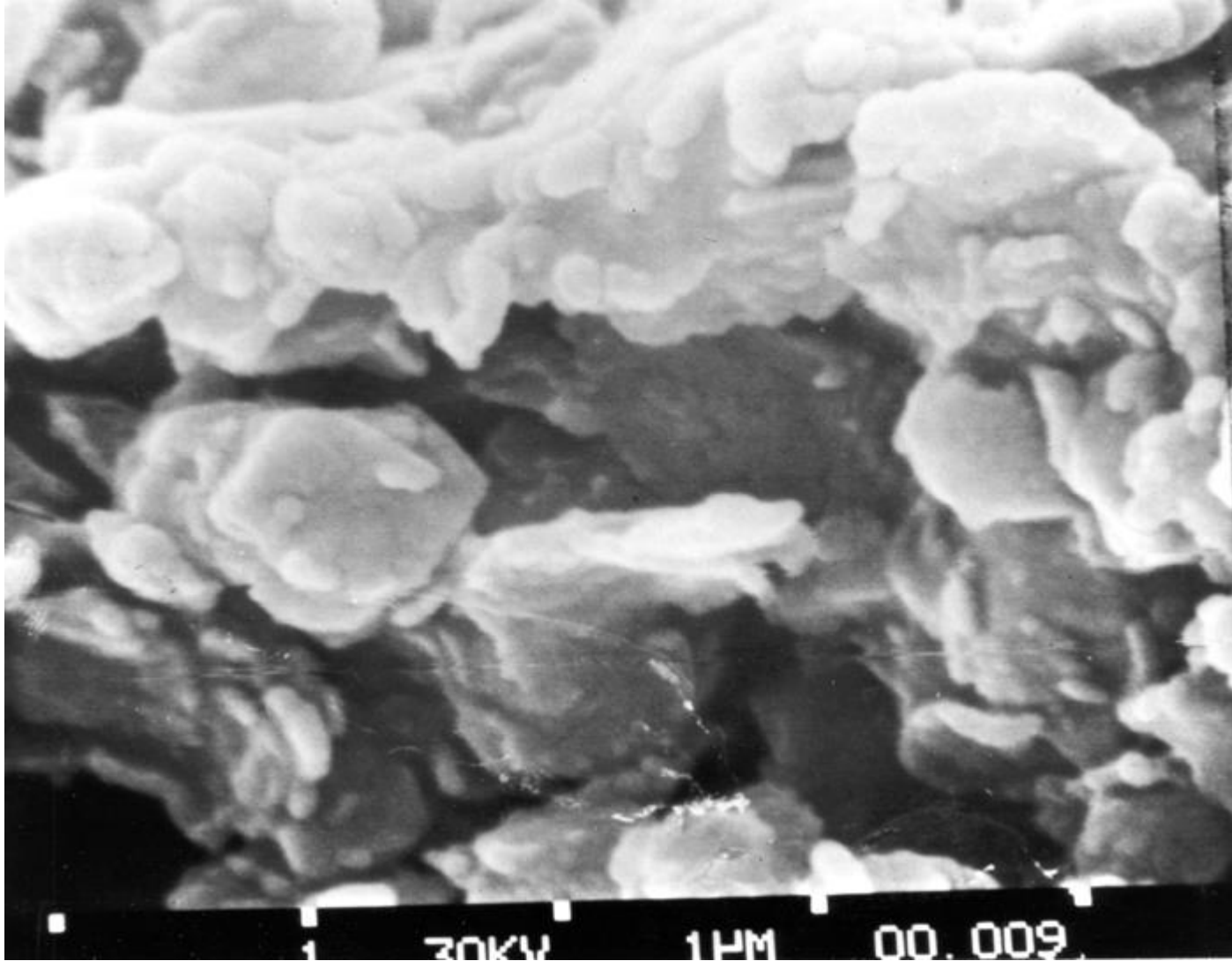


Boraks



Turkey has about 72% of the world boron reserves, and it is one of the biggest producer in the world. Therefore the operation of boron has primary importance among the other mining operations in Turkey. In order to utilize mining resources more effectively, the boron operation of Turkey has been transferred to Eti Mine by law and it consists the main activities of Eti Mine

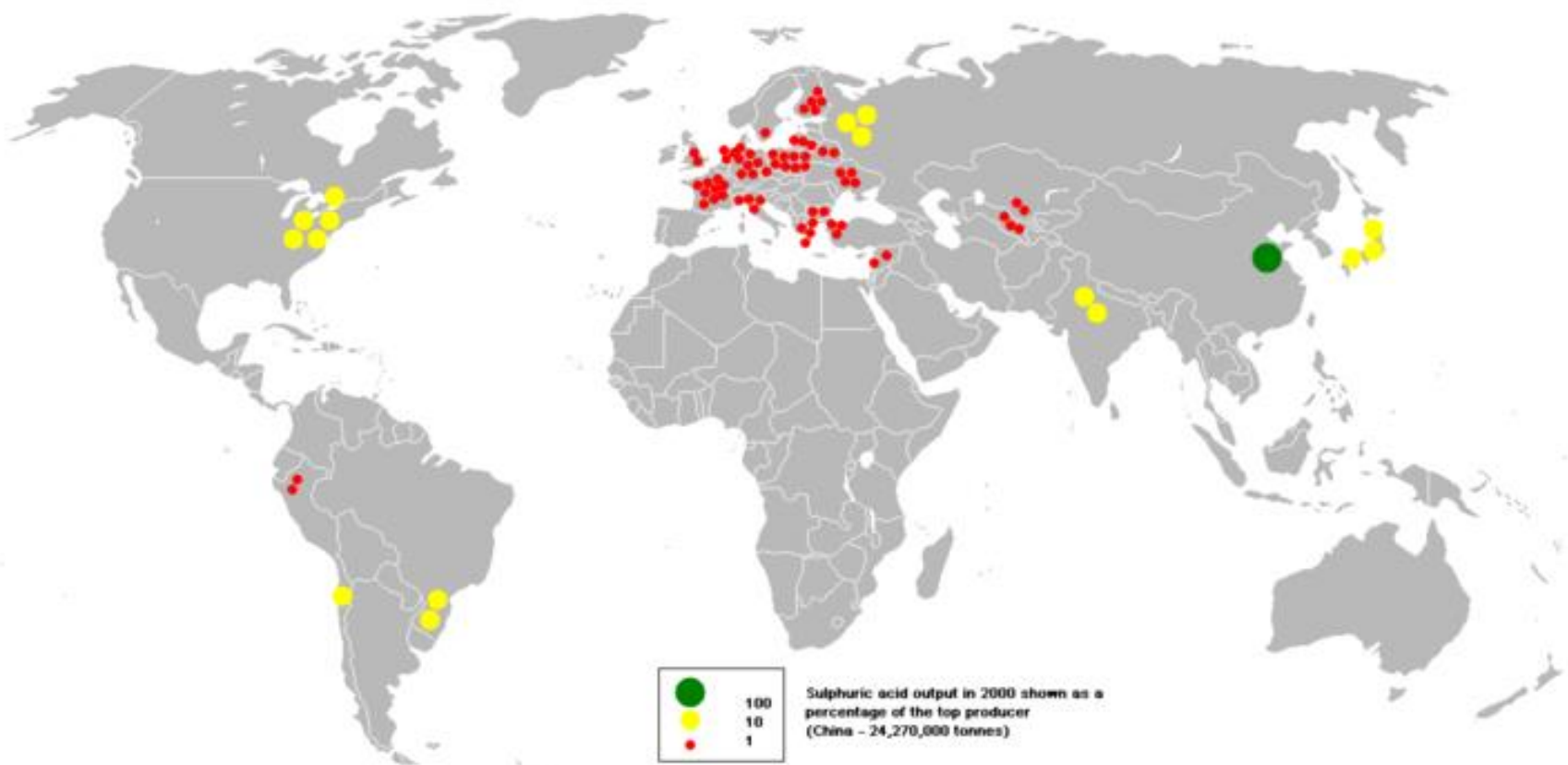
Kil, kum, akıl ve tařlar





Kükürt









Can you imagine a science fiction fish living at boiling temperatures in a sulfuric acid environment?

If you do not, you must know that scientists from University of Victoria, Canada, have found a new species of tonguefish (*Symphurus*) that lives in these conditions.

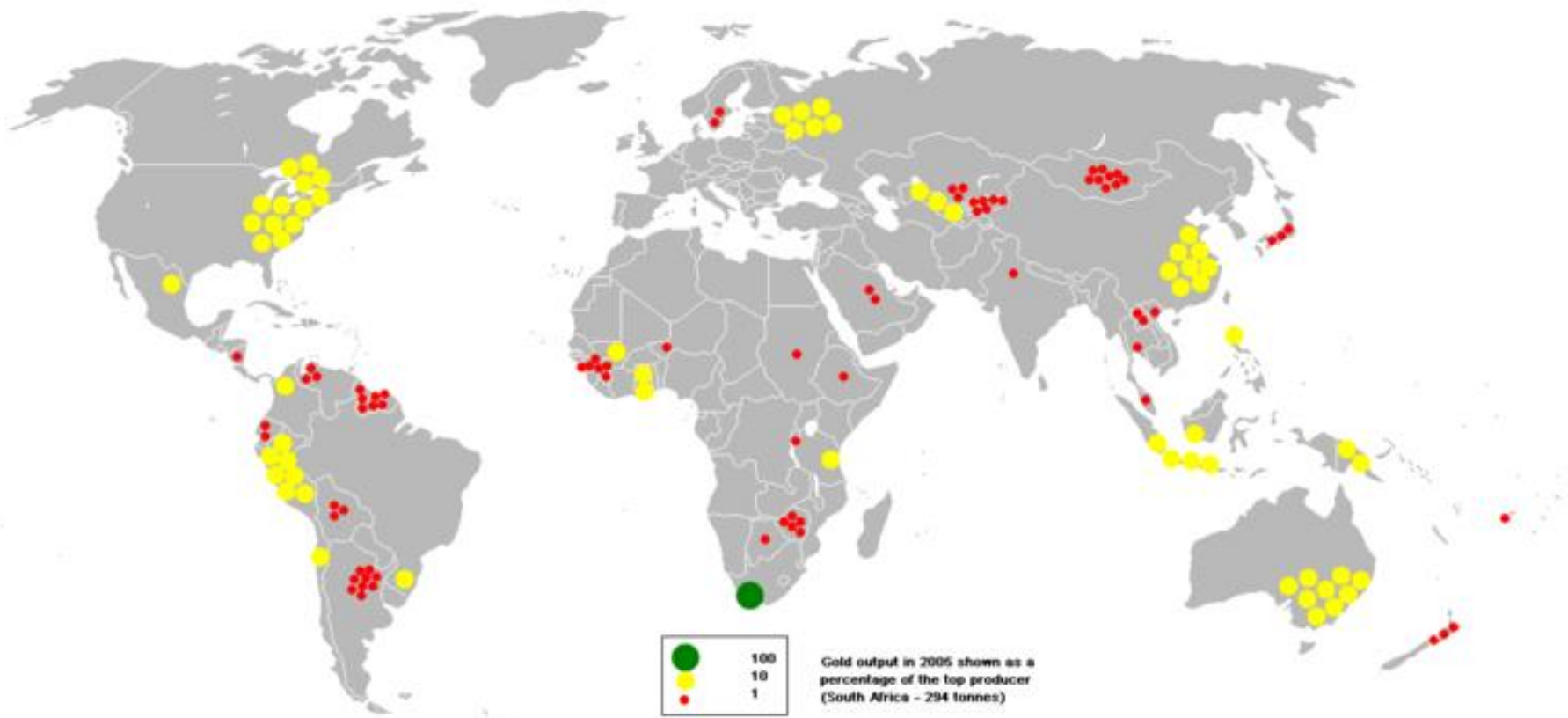
Mineral gbreler

- Nitrat
- Potas
- Fosfat

4. KIYMETLİ METALLER ve TAŞLAR

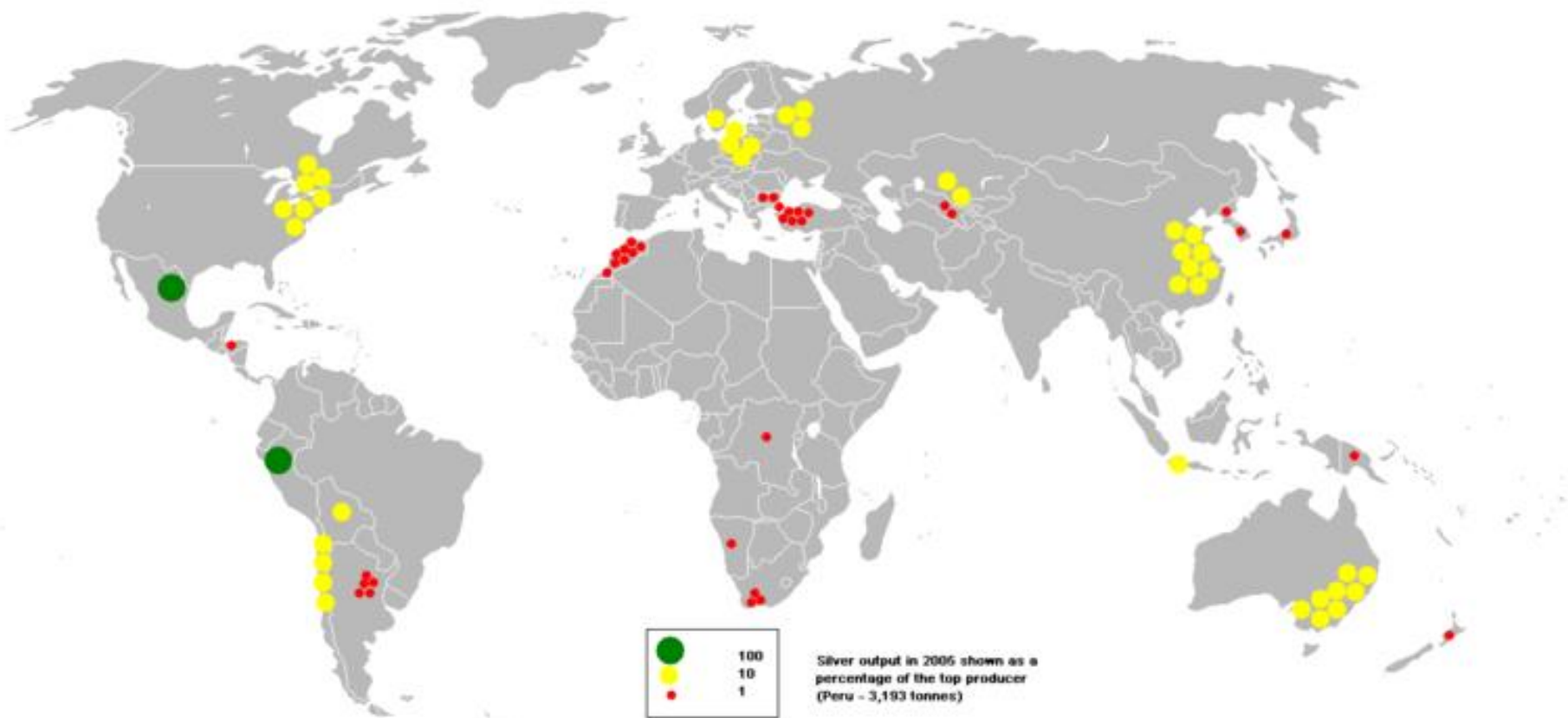
Altın



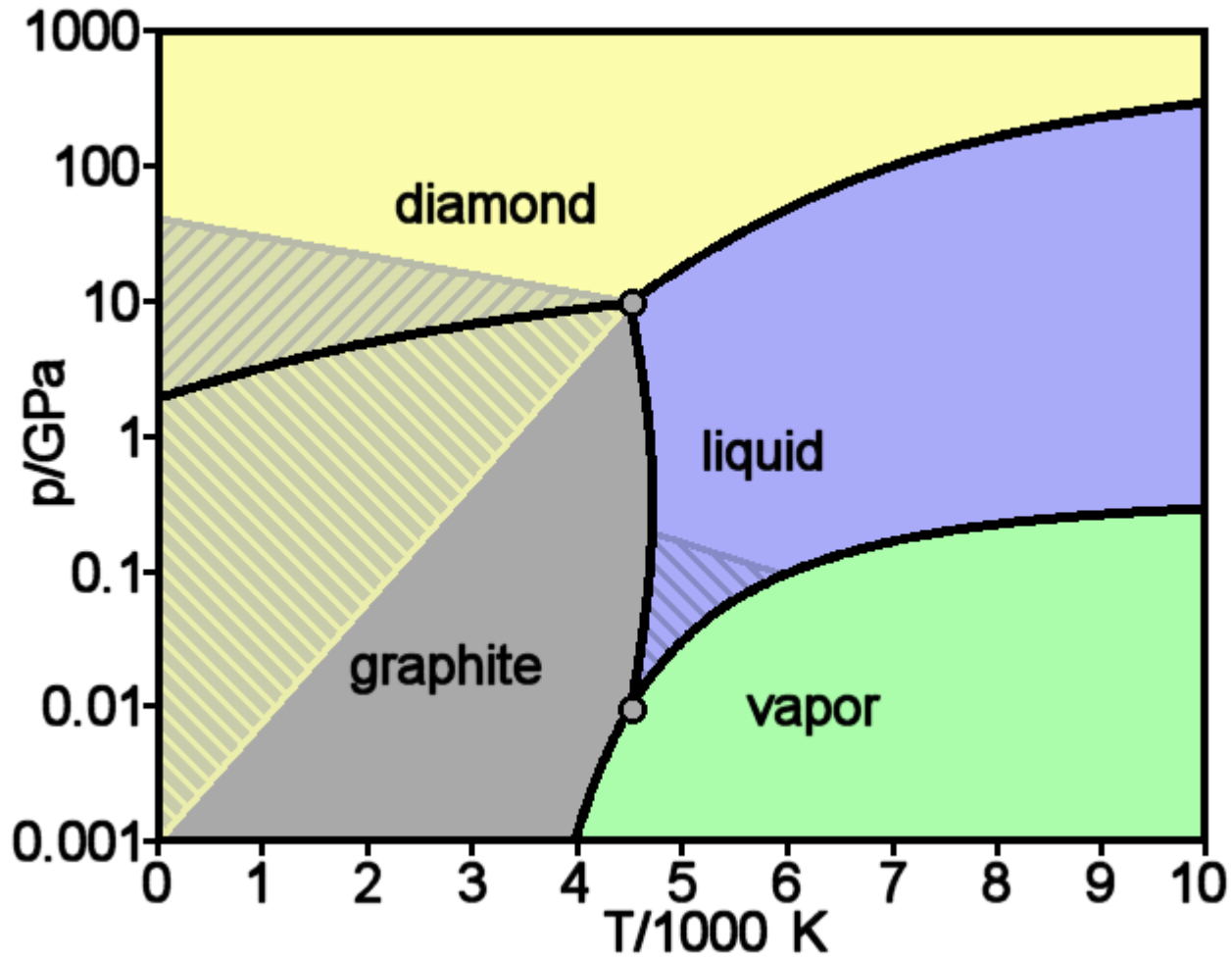


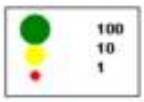
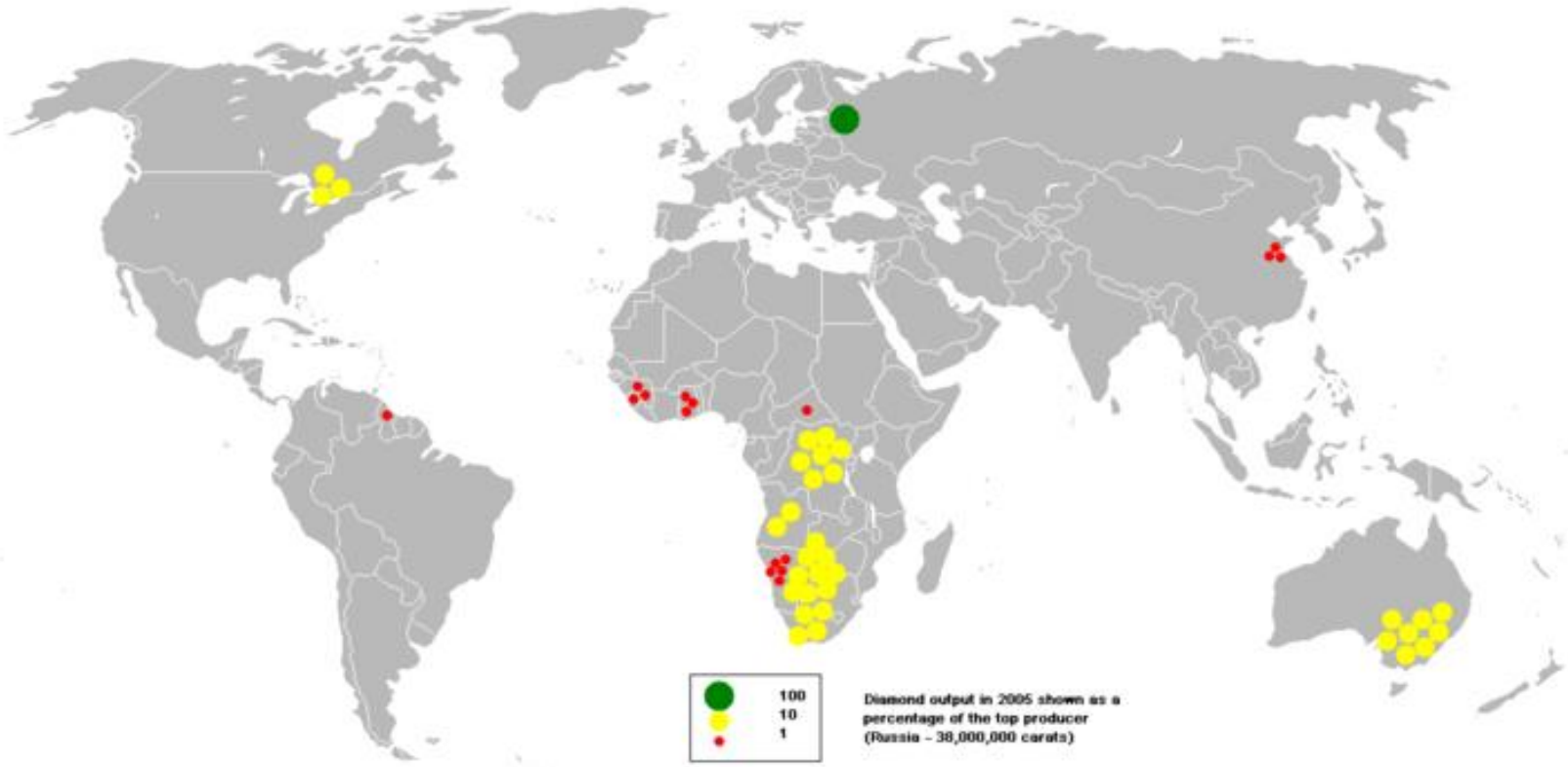
Gümüş





Elmas





Diamond output in 2005 shown as a percentage of the top producer (Russia - 38,000,000 carats)

5. DİĞER METALİK MİNERALLER

Boksit (Alüminyum)

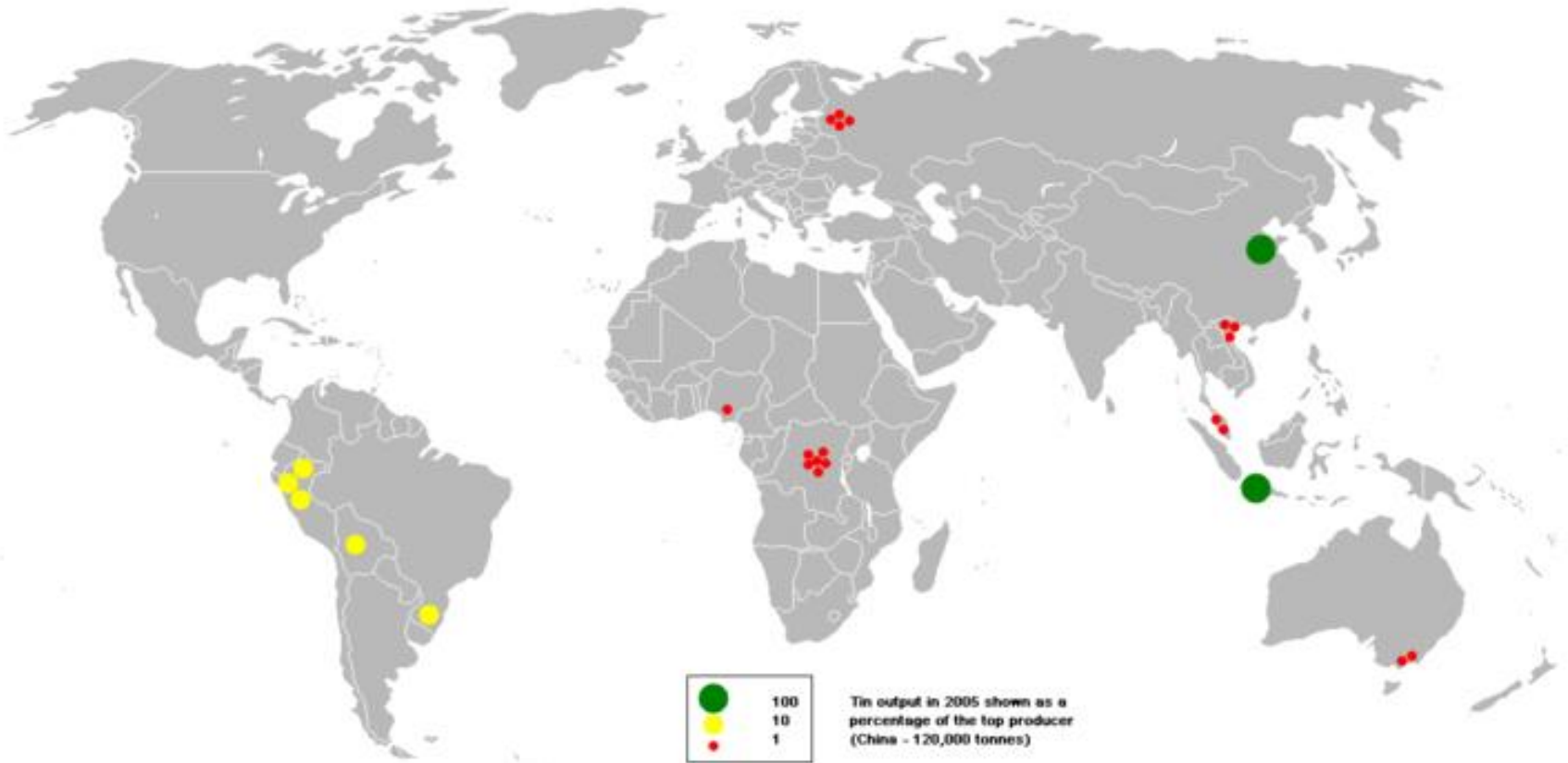


estimated Numbers for 2008's total proven bauxite reserves x1000 [tonne^{\[1\]}](#)

Country	Mine production		Reserves	Reserve base
	2007	2008		
Guinea	18,000	18,000	7,400,000	8,600,000
Australia	62,400	63,000	5,800,000	7,900,000
Vietnam	30	30	2,100,000	5,400,000
Jamaica	14,600	15,000	2,000,000	2,500,000
Brazil	24,800	25,000	1,900,000	2,500,000
Guyana	1,600	1,600	700,000	900,000
India	19,200	20,000	770,000	1,400,000
China	30,000	32,000	700,000	2,300,000
Greece	2,220	2,200	600,000	650,000
Iran	—	500 ^[2]	—	—
Suriname	4,900	4,500	580,000	600,000
Kazakhstan	4,800	4,800	360,000	450,000
Venezuela	5,900	5,900	320,000	350,000
Russia	6,400	6,400	200,000	250,000
United States	NA	NA	20,000	40,000
Other countries	7,150	6,800	3,200,000	3,800,000
World total	202,000	205,000	27,000,000	38,000,000

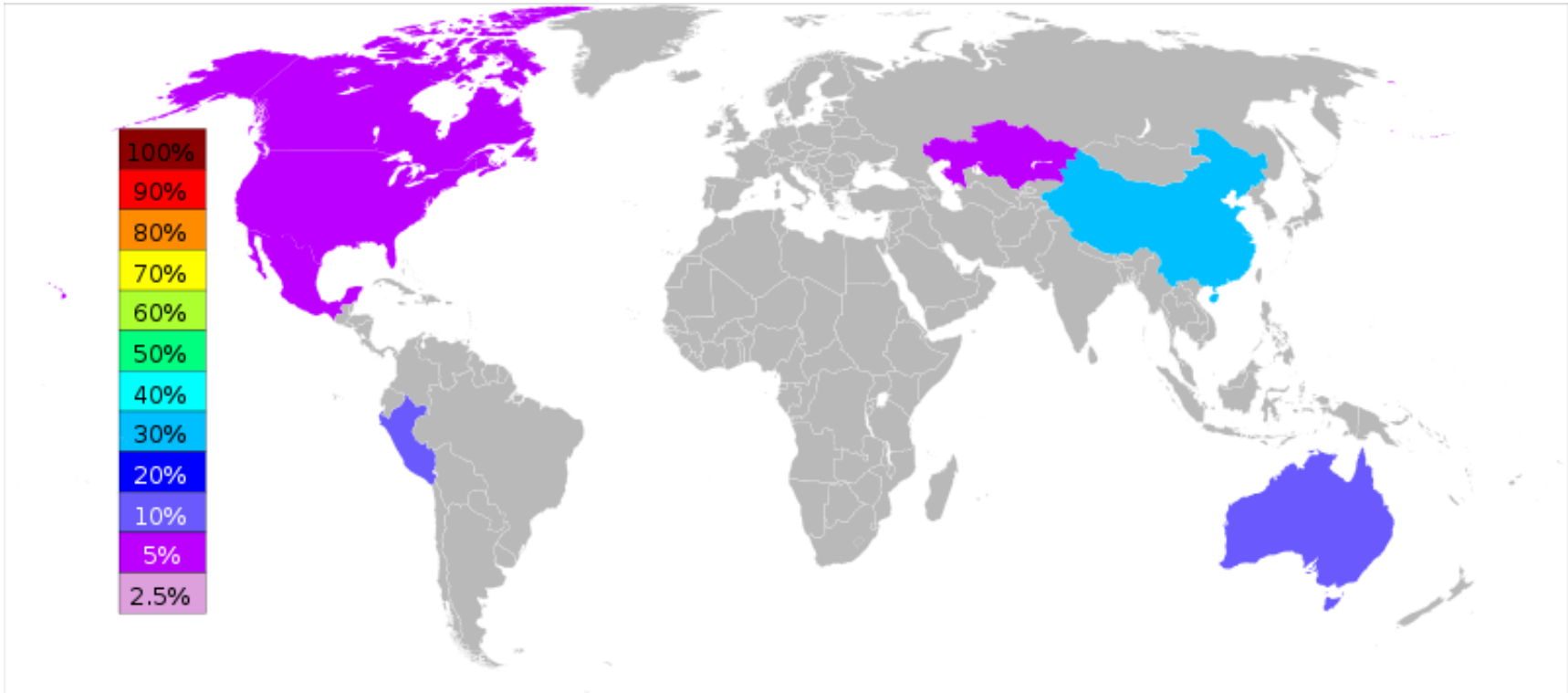
Kalay



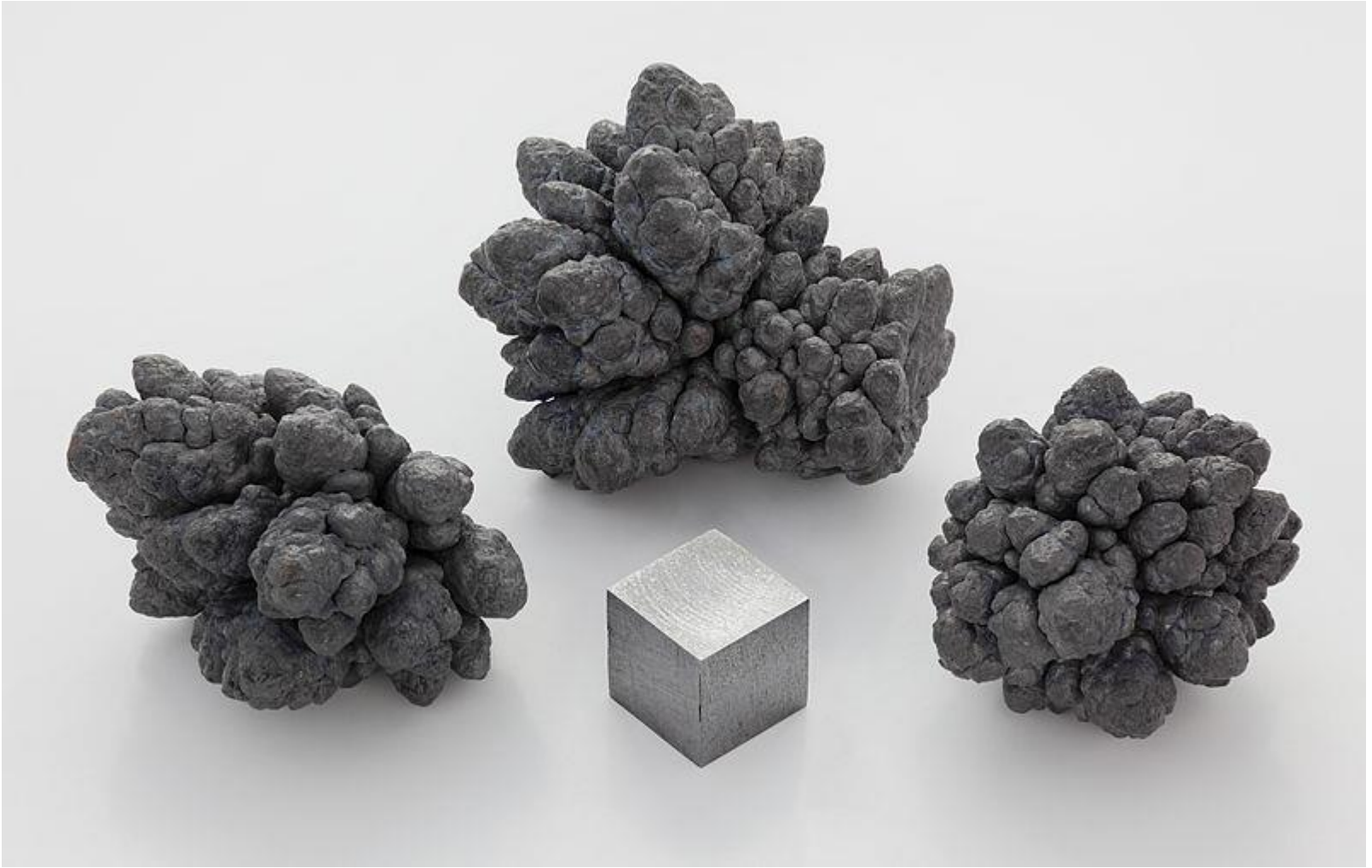


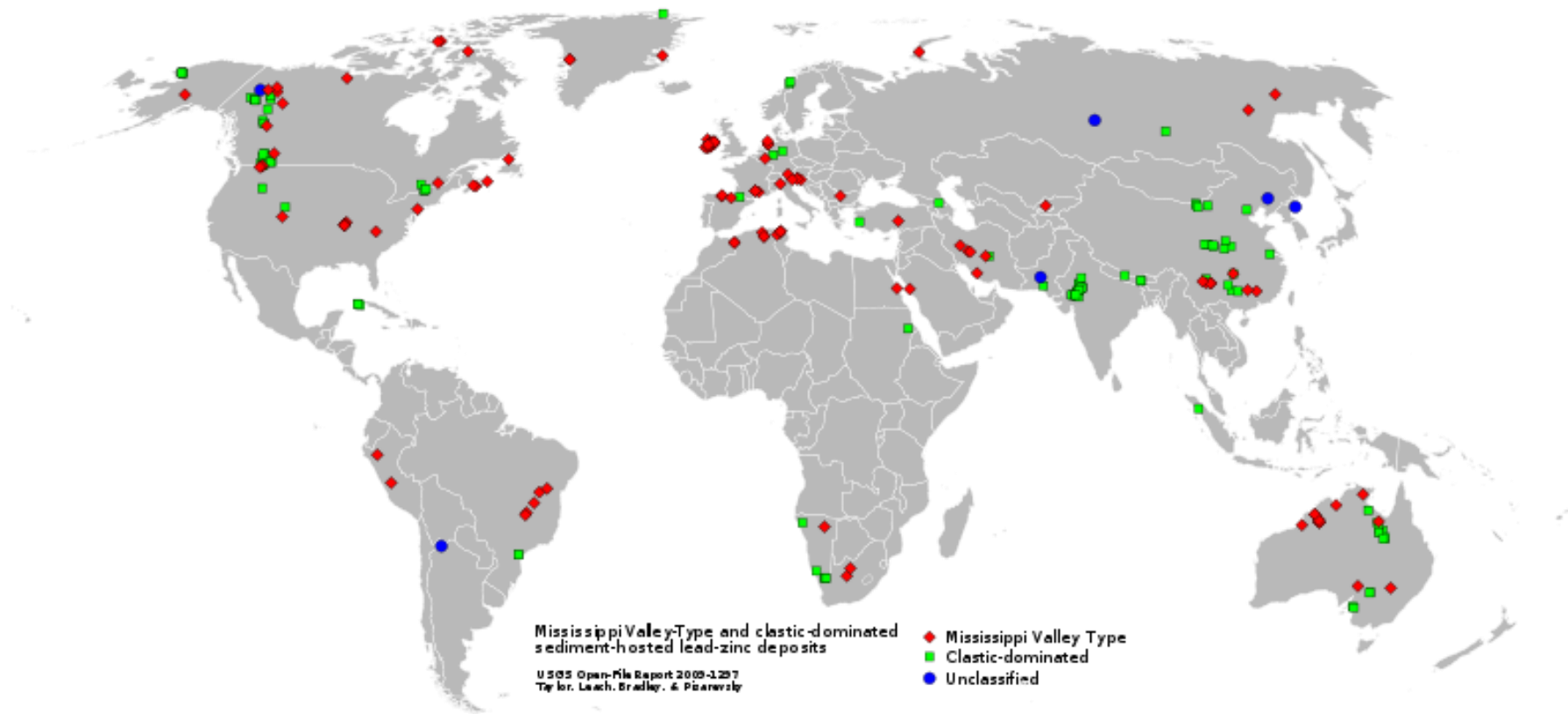
inko





Kurşun





Magnezyum

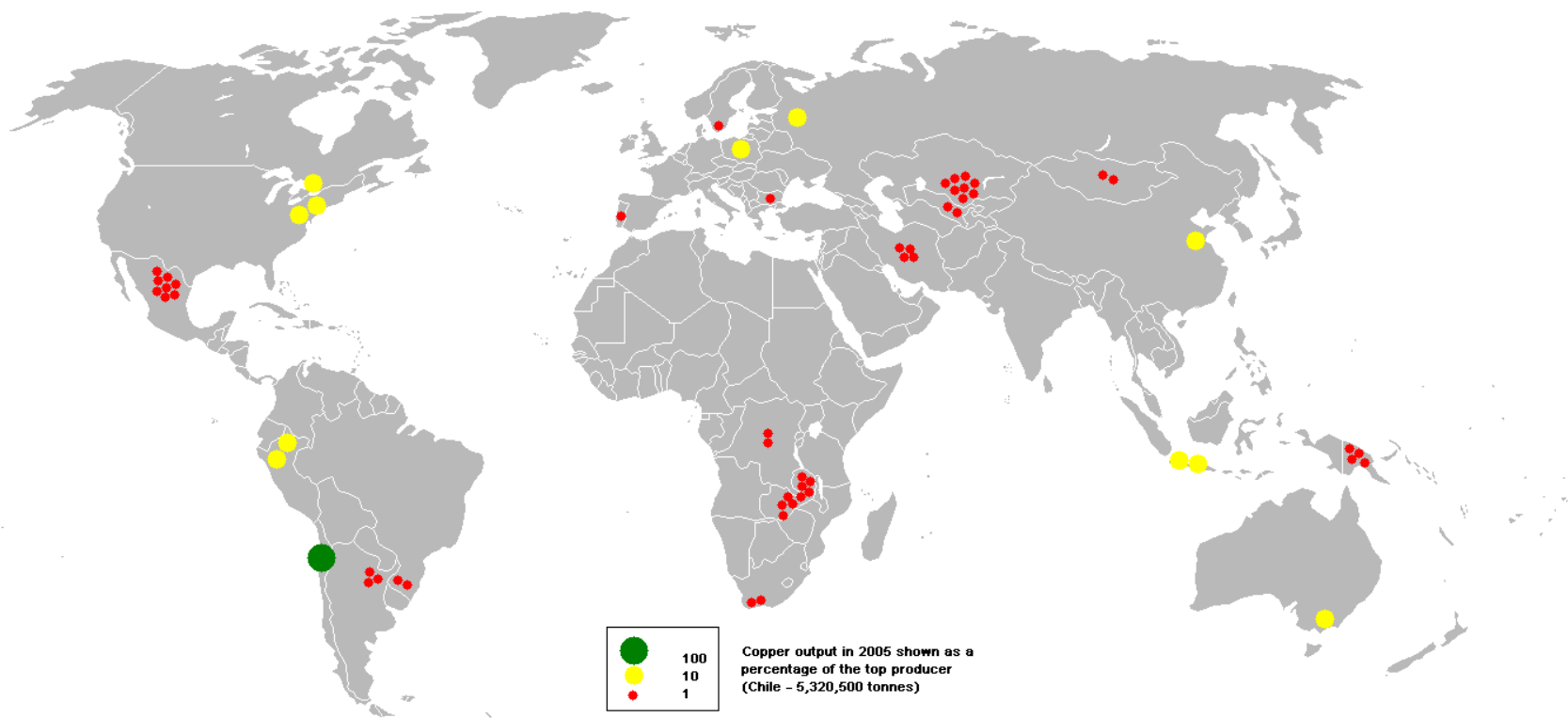


Rank	Country	Production estimate for 2007 (metric tons)
1	China	627,000
2	Russian Federation	37,000
3	Israel	25,000
4	Kazakhstan	21,000
5	Brazil	18,000
6	Canada	16,300
7	Ukraine	2,500
8	Serbia	1,500

Source: USGS [\[16\]](#)

Bakır





Antimon

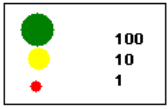
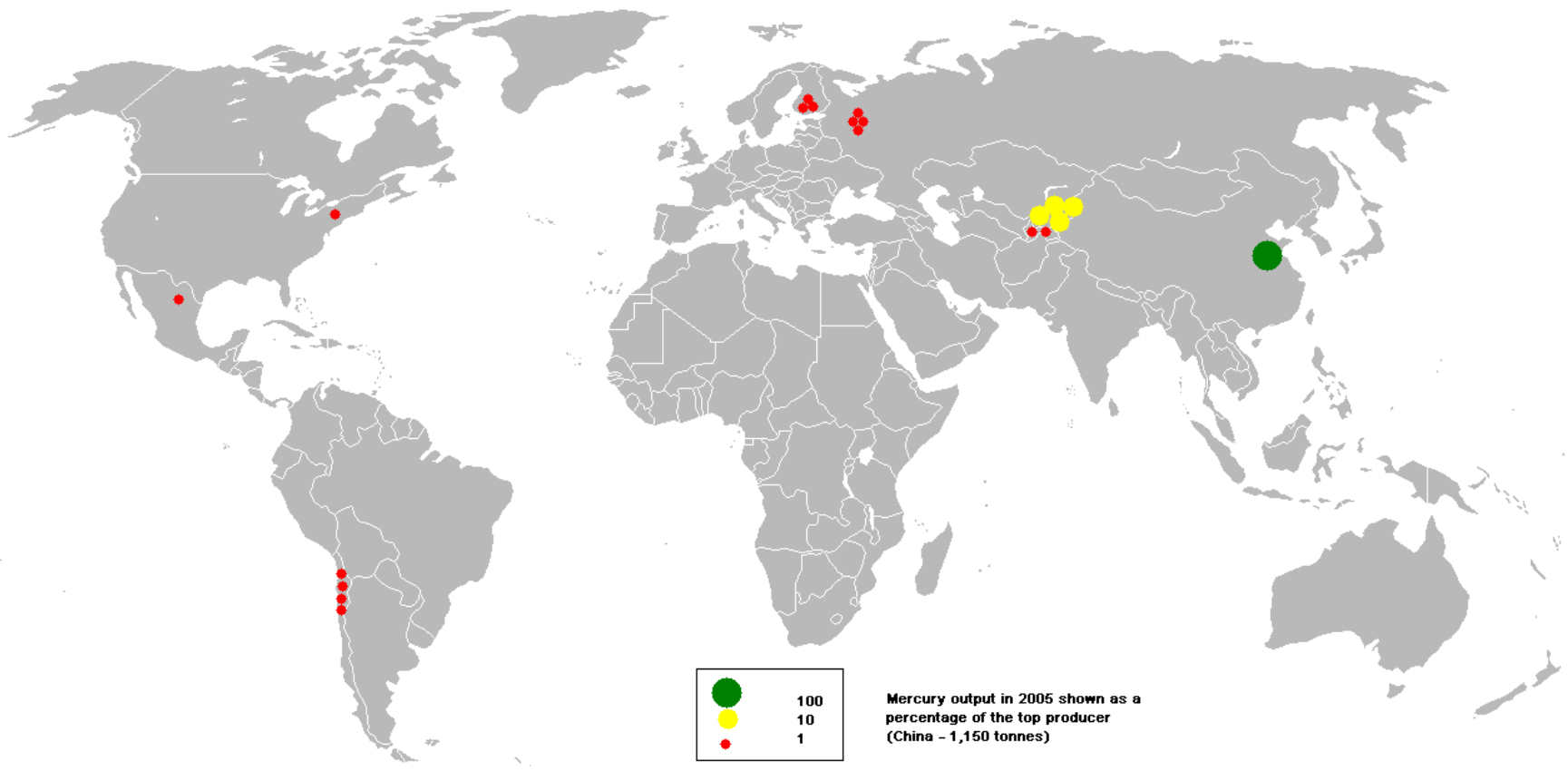


Laf-1 güzaf

Country	Tonnes	% of total
<u>People's Republic of China</u>	126,000	84.0
<u>South Africa</u>	6,000	4.0
<u>Bolivia</u>	5,225	3.5
<u>Tajikistan</u>	4,073	2.7
<u>Russia</u>	3,000	2.0
Top 5	144,298	96.2
Total world	150,000	100.0

Civa

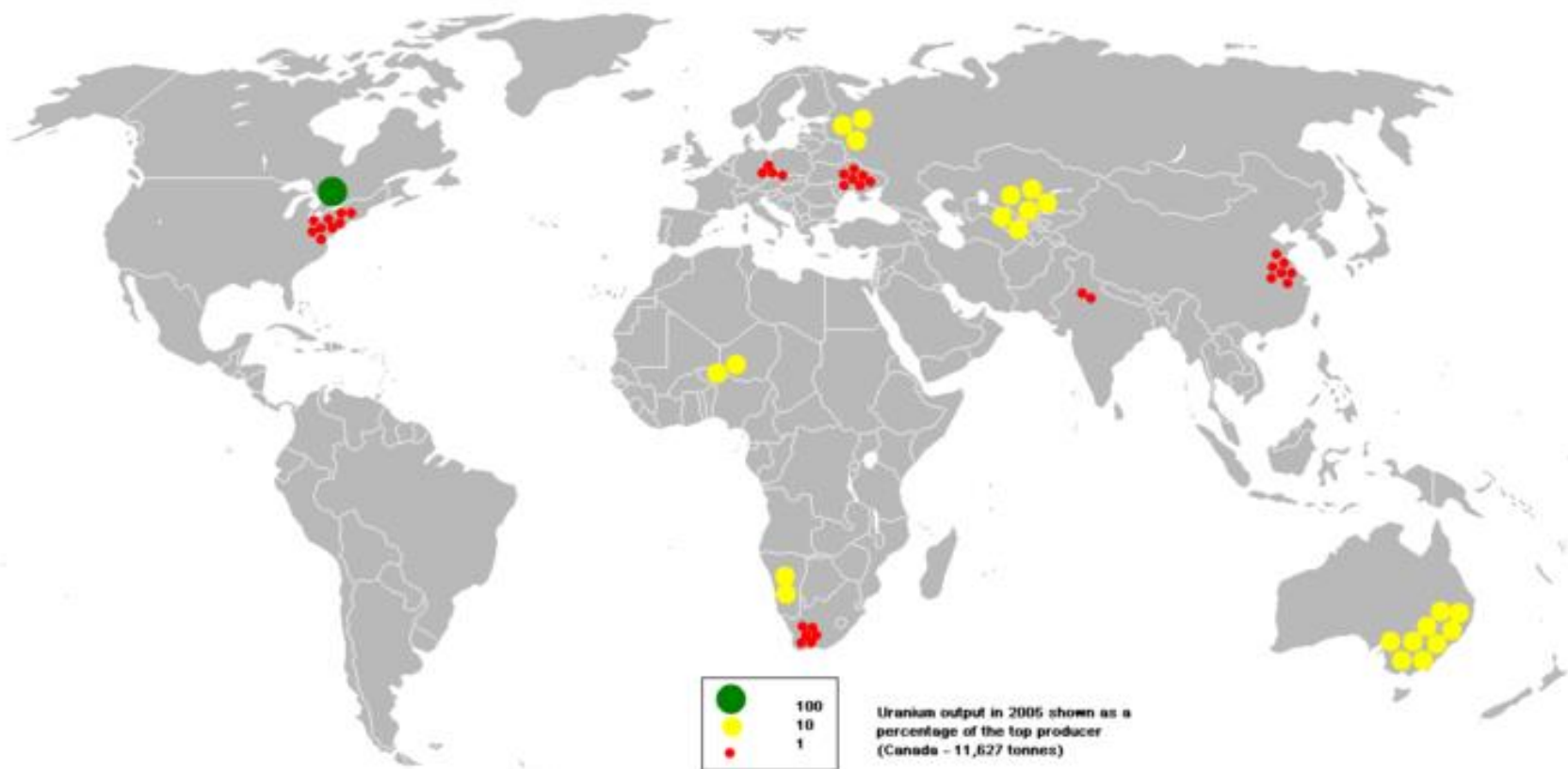




Mercury output in 2005 shown as a percentage of the top producer (China - 1,150 tonnes)

Uranyum ve Toryum





BÖLÜM VI

SANAYİ

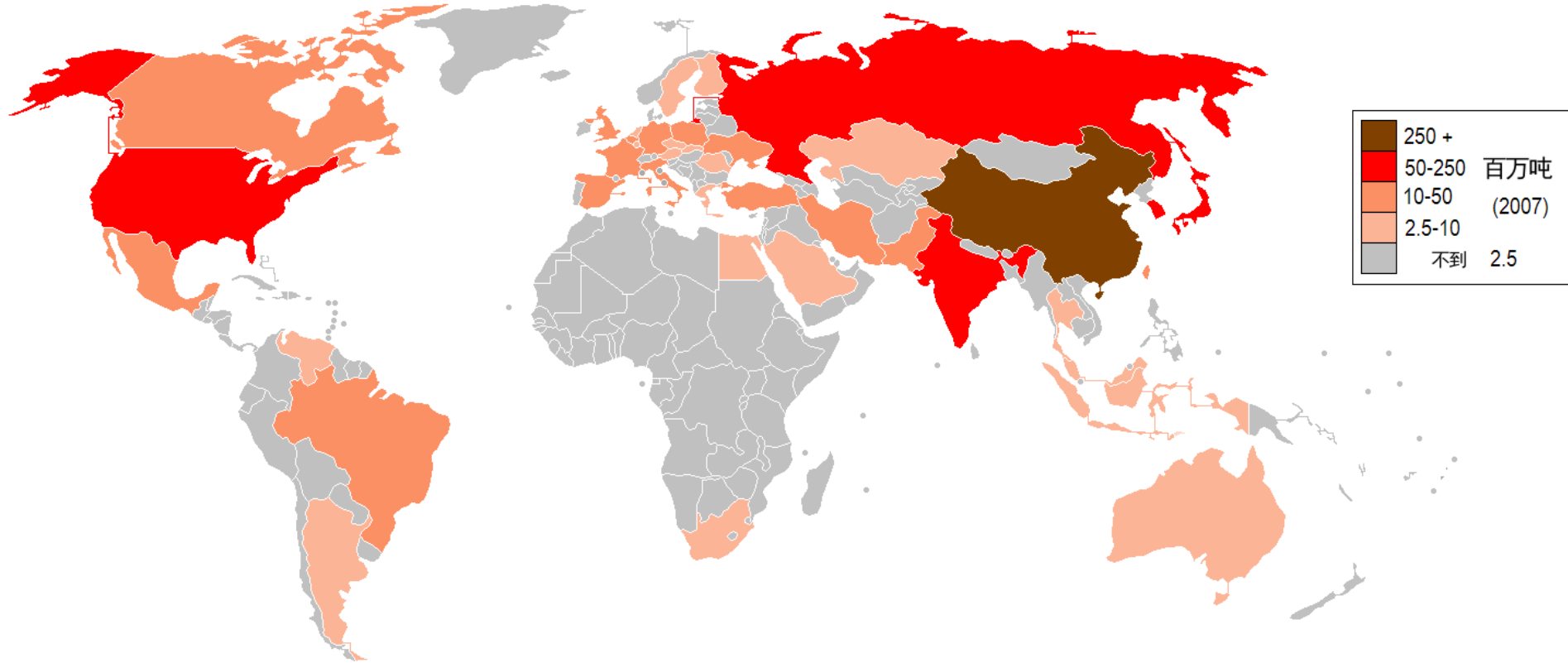


1. Sanayiye etkileyen faktörler

Ham madde, enerji, ulaşım, pazarlama, sermaye, ekonomik siyasi politikalar, halkın kültürel geleneksel tavırları.

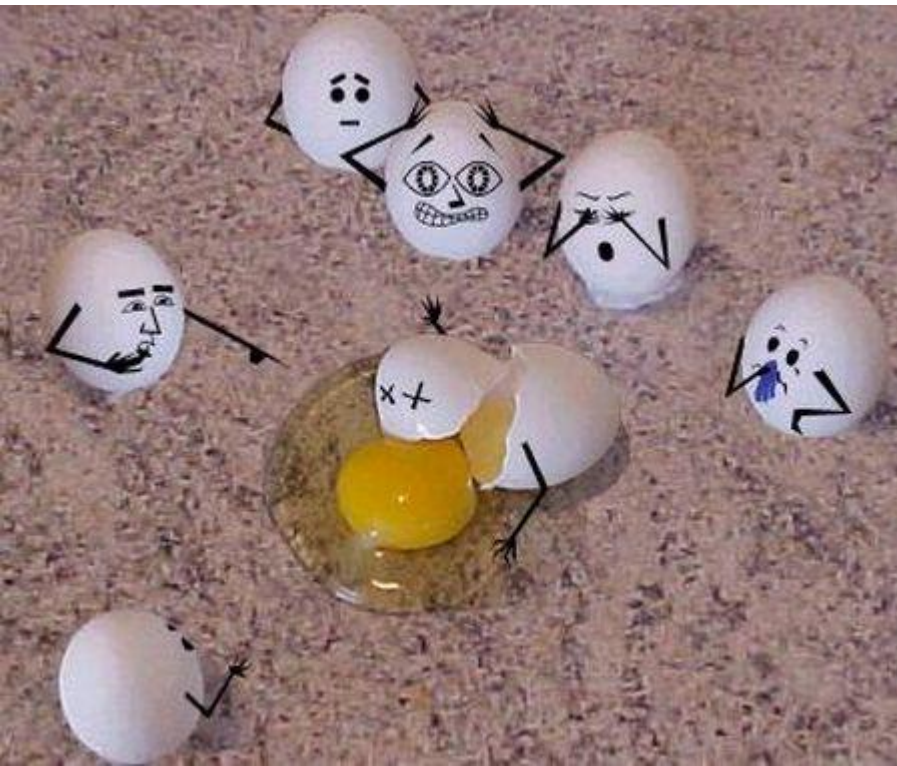
Ham madde

1. Ham maddenin kaynağı



2007 yılı çelik üretimi.

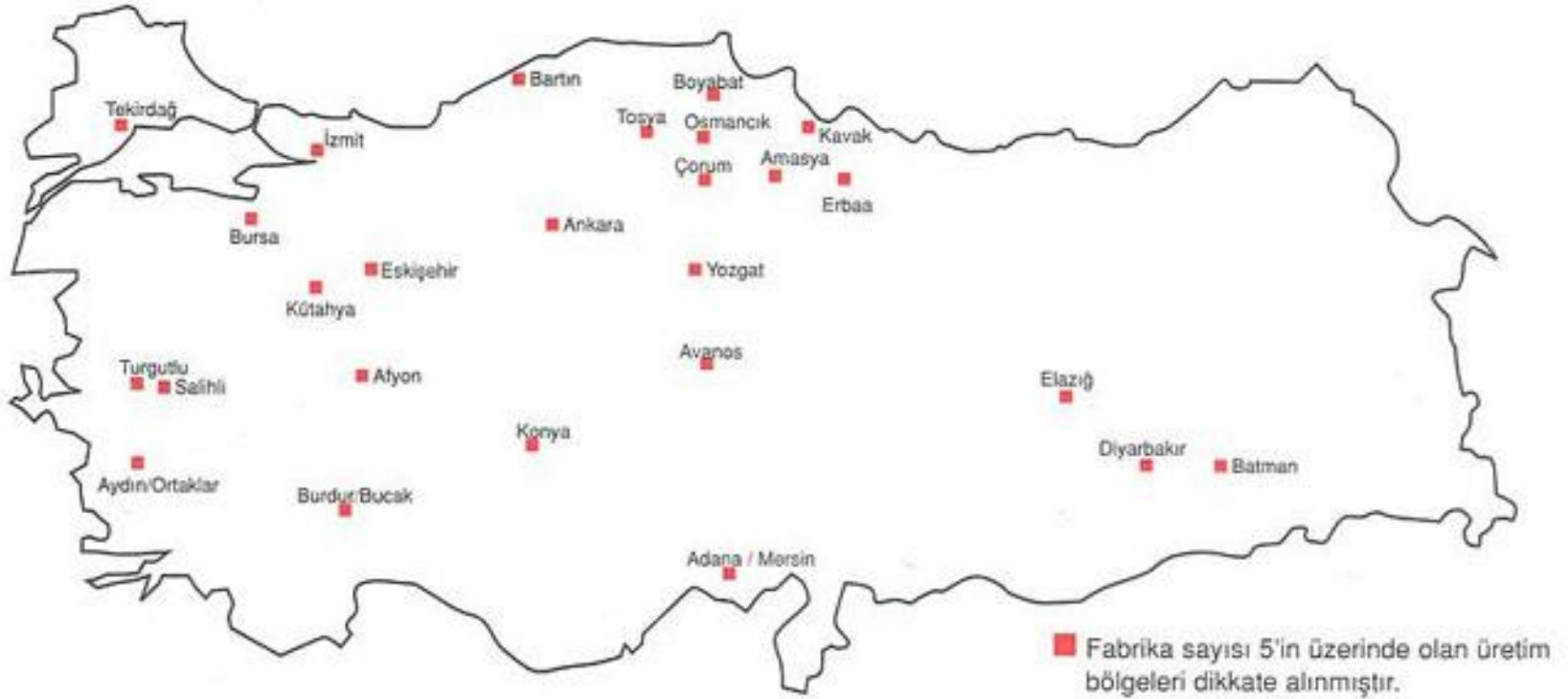
Ham maddenin bozulma durumu



3. Ham maddenin ton başına ağırlık değeri

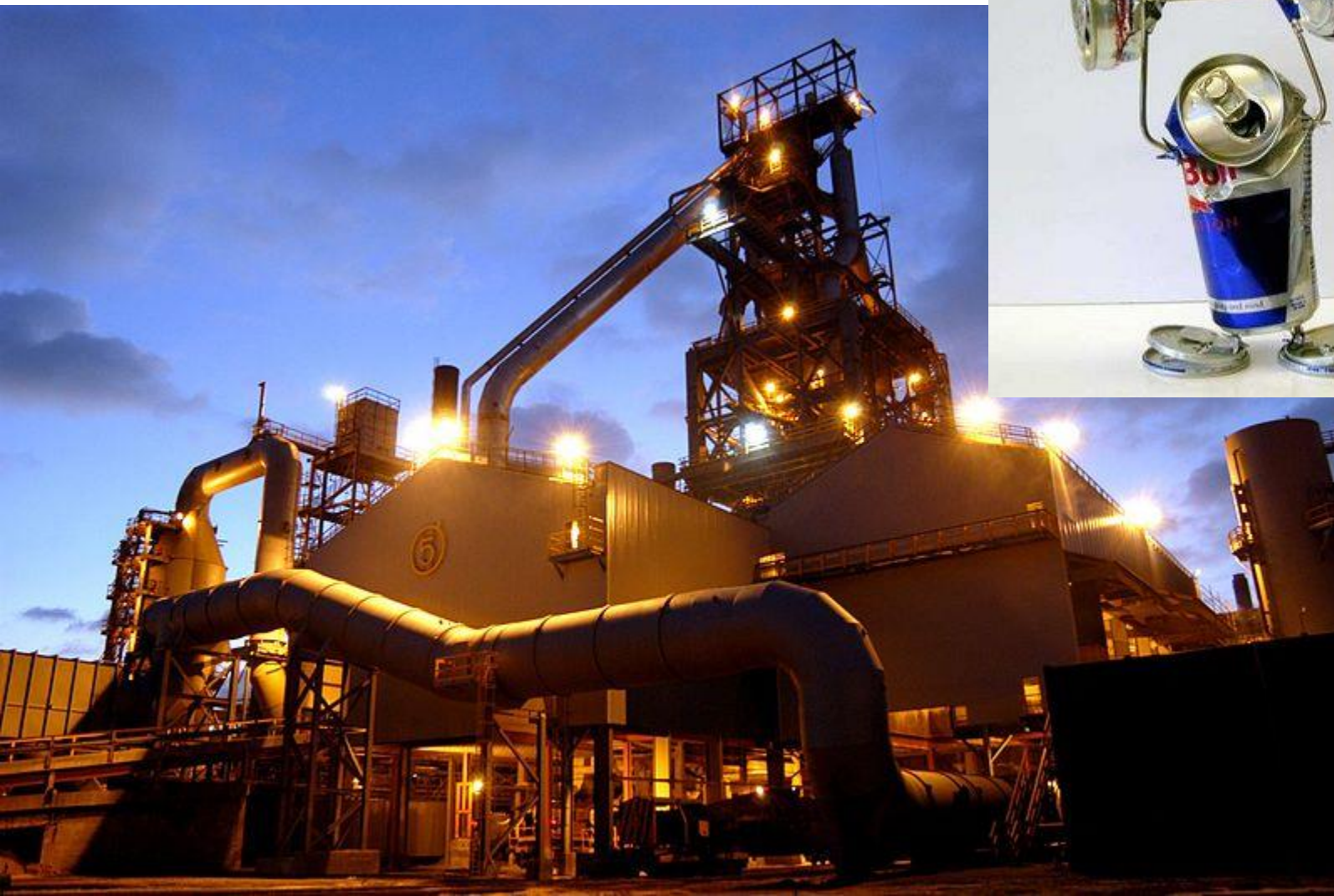


4. Ham madde ve Pazar durumu



Kiremit tuğla fabrikaları

Enerji kaynađı



Pazar



1. İşlenmiş maddenin ağır, hacimli ve kırılabilir oluşu



2. İşlenmiş maddenin bozulma durumu



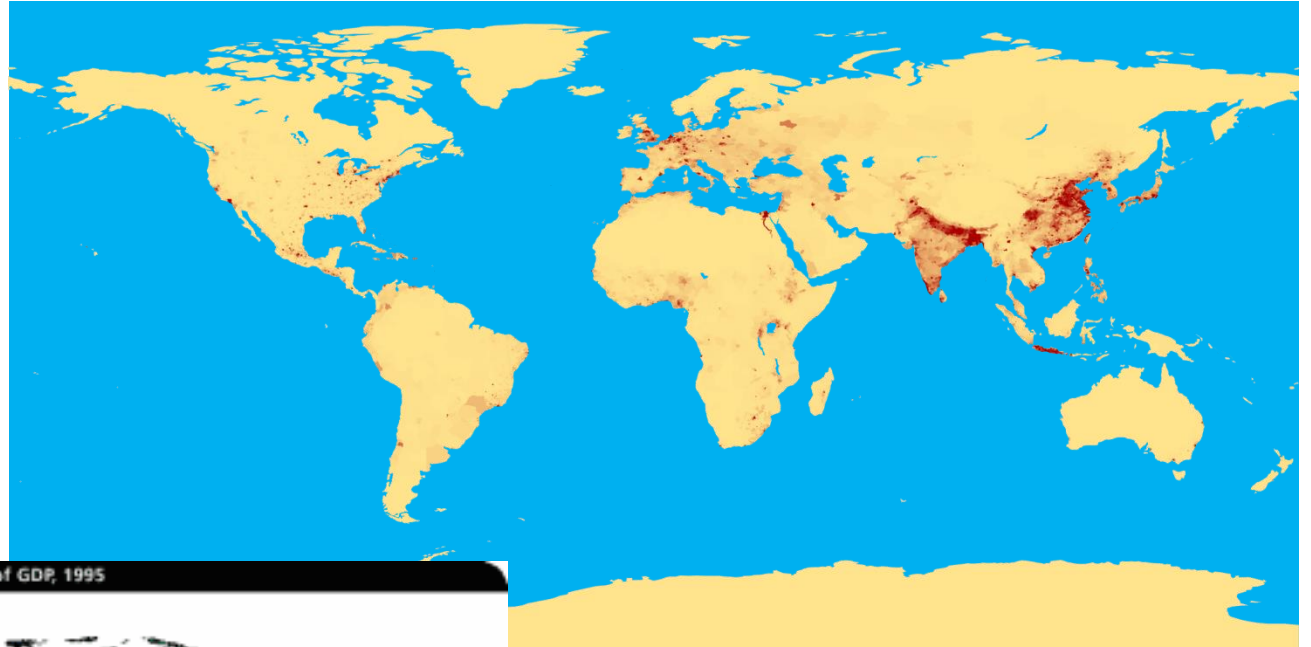
**Hayır seni internetten
indirmedim. Seni doğurdum**



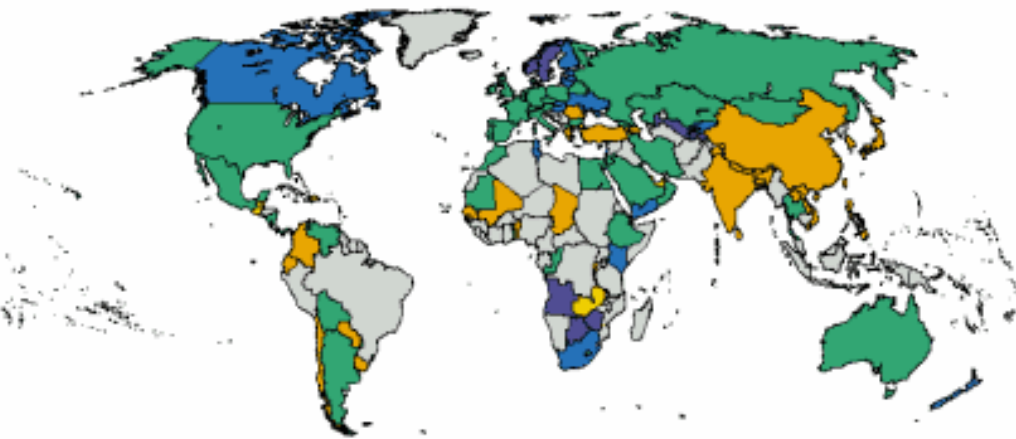
3. Üretici ve tüketici arasındaki ilişki



4. Pazar büyüklüğü

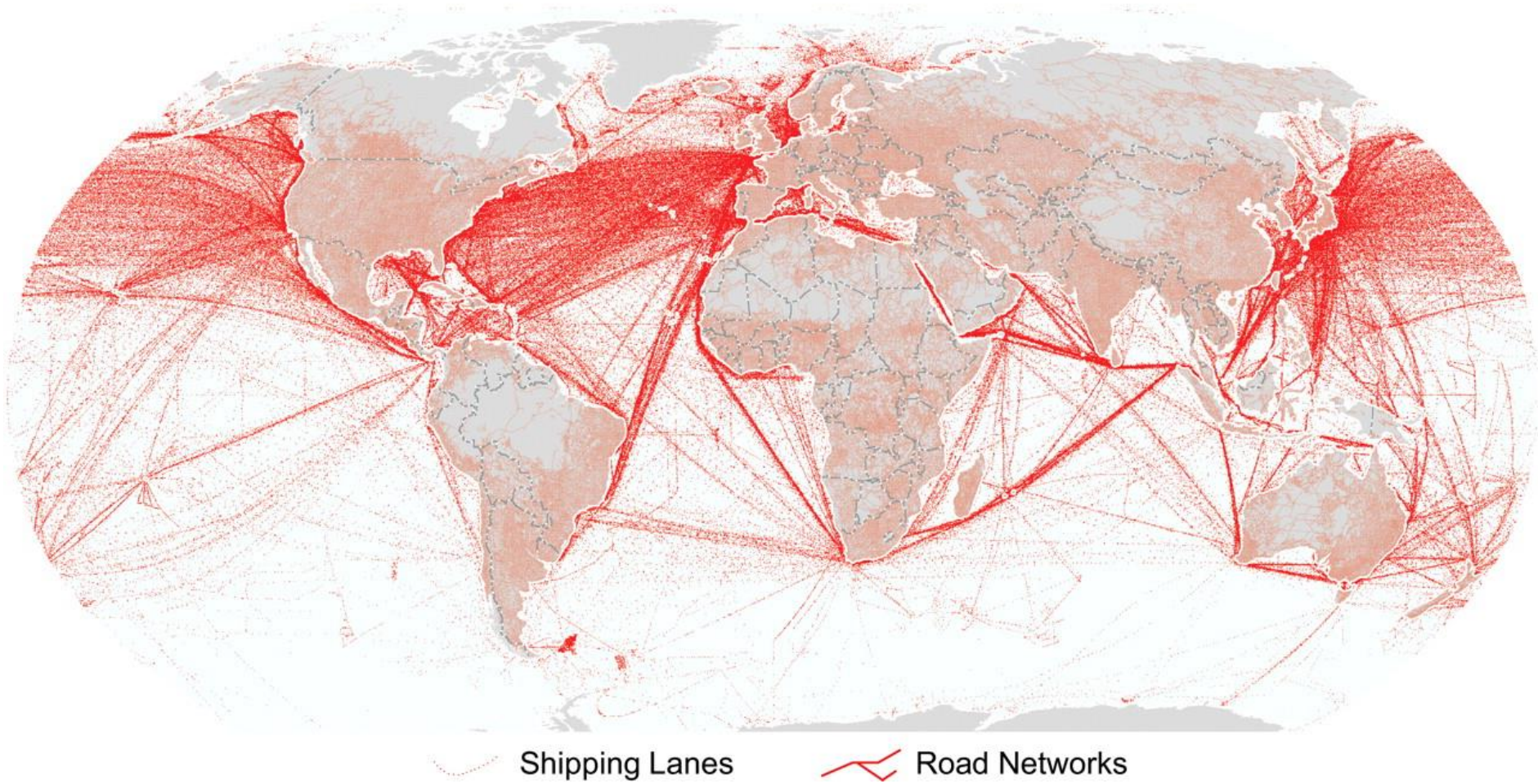


Map 7.1 Public expenditure on education, percent of GDP, 1995



More than 8% 6-8% 4-5.9% 2-3.3% Less than 2% No data

Ulaşım



İřgücü



1. İşçi giderleri (ücret)



2. İşçi temini



Sermaye

Figure 13.2 Distribution of private capital flows to developing country recipients, 1991-94

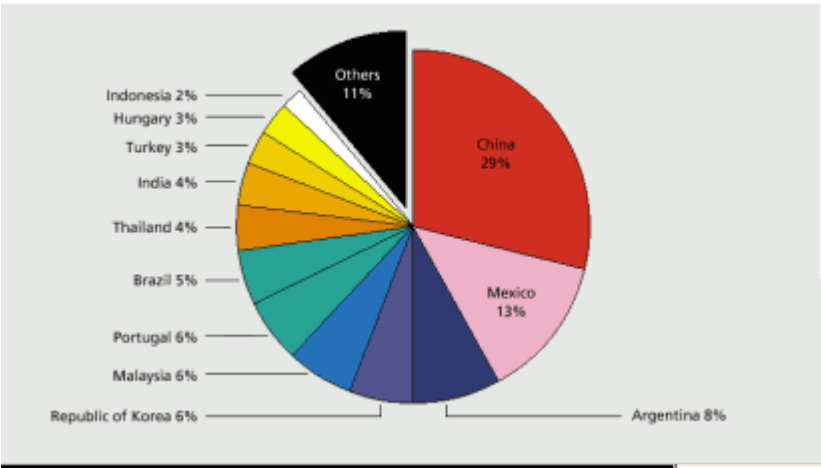
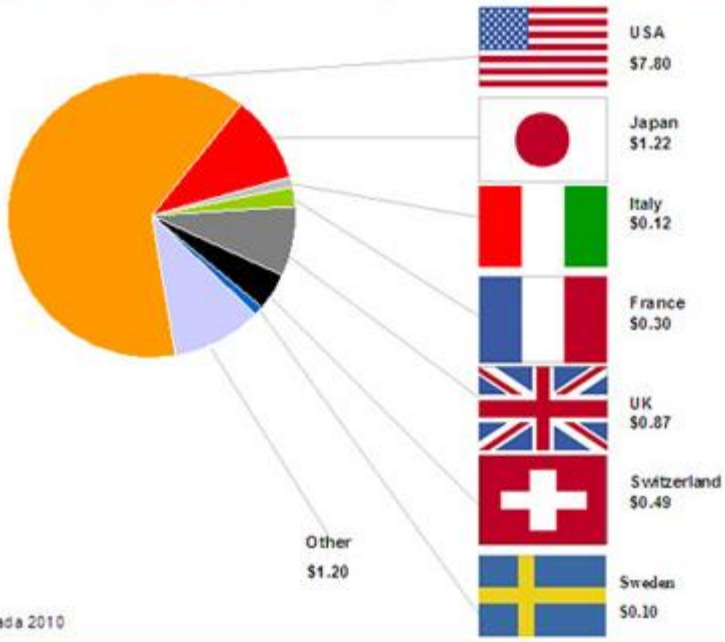


PHOTO: JESSICA DIMMOCK

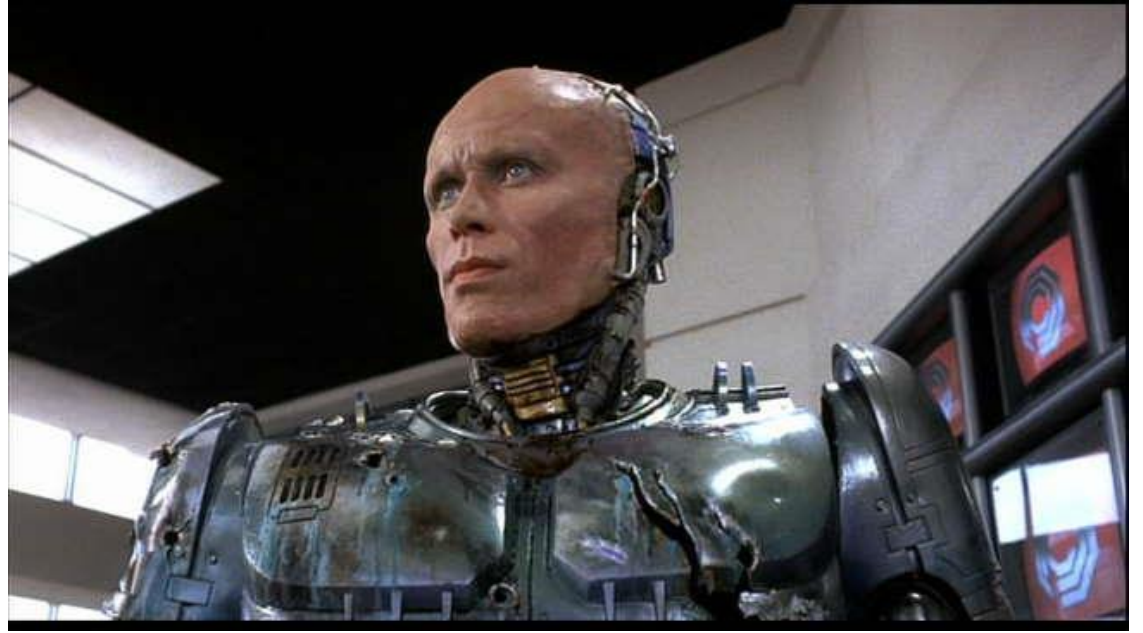
Foreign Capital Investment in Ontario (C\$13.45 billion)



Figures for 2009
Source: Statistics Canada 2010

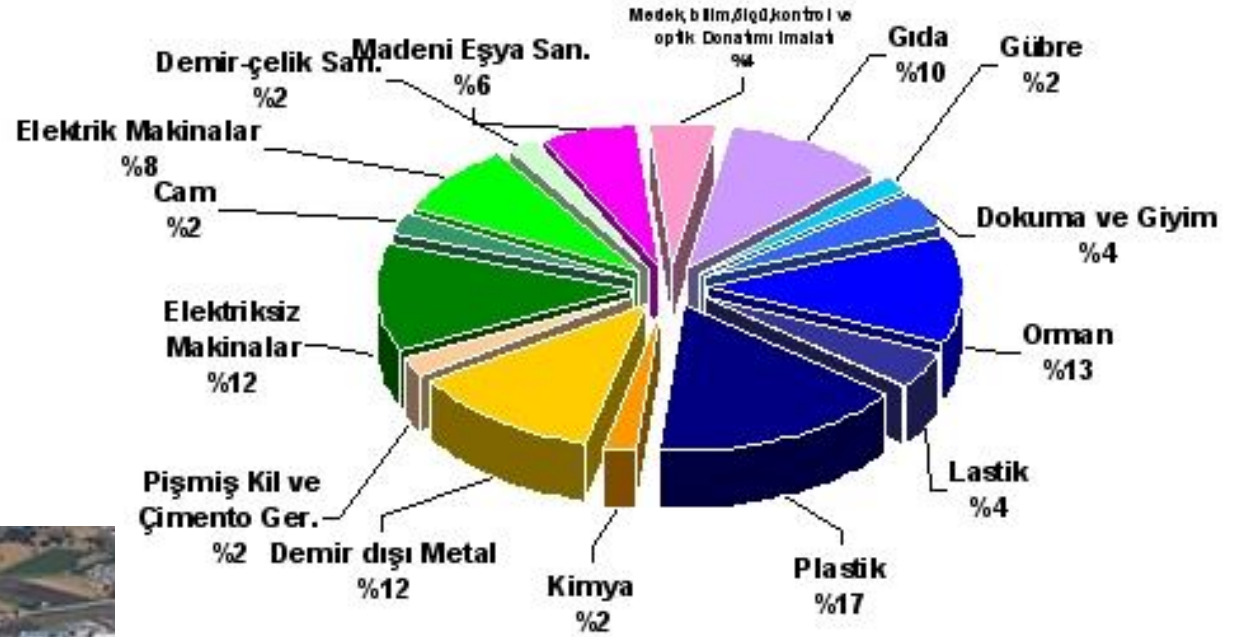


İş Yönetimi ve Teknoloji



Diğer faktörler

SAMSUN ORGANİZE SANAYİ BÖLGESİ FAAL TESİSLERİN SEKTOREL DAĞILIMI



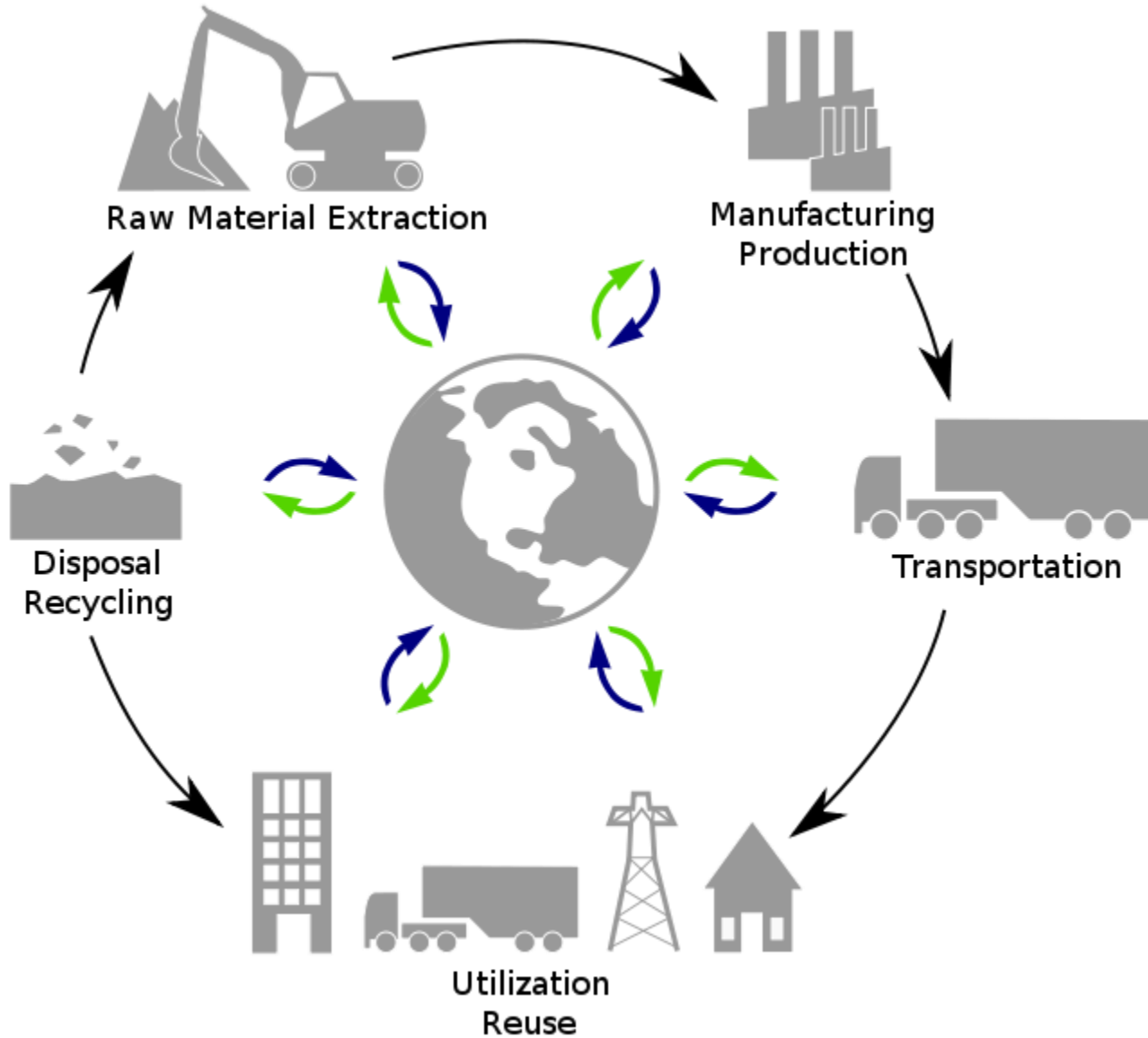
Sanayi politikaları

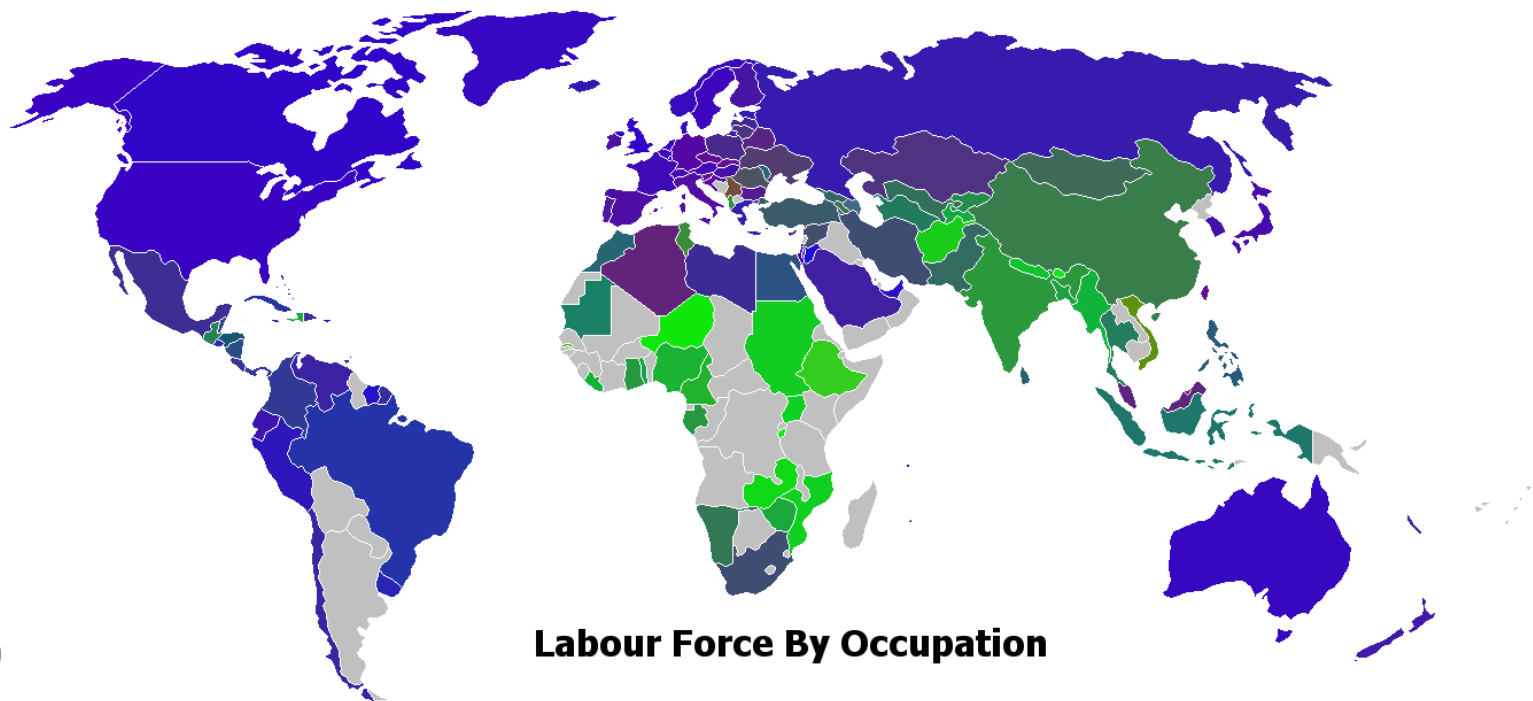
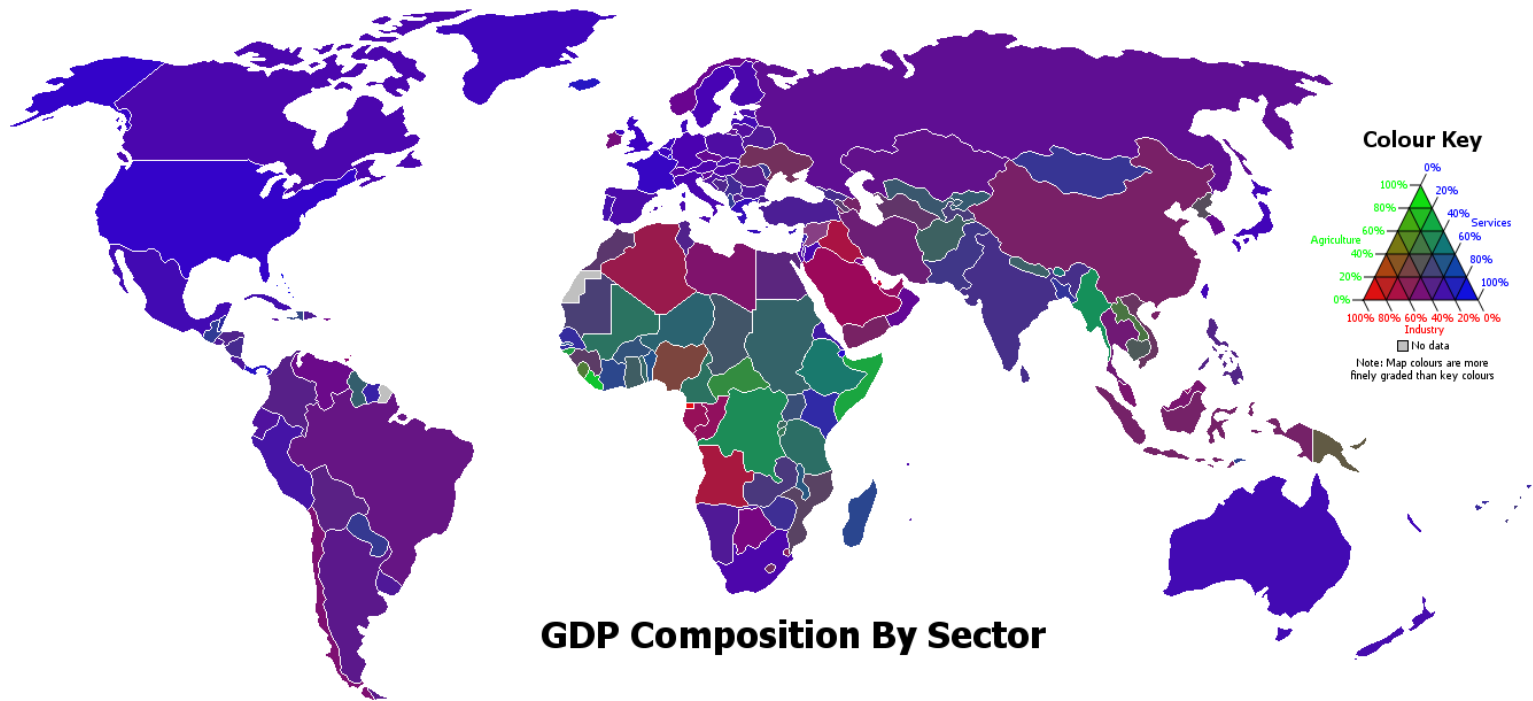


c. Modern sanayi



3. DÜNYA'DA SANAYİNİN DAĞILIŞI





industrial output in 2009

Rank	Country	Output in millions of <u>US\$</u>
—	<u>European Union</u>	4,144,709
1	<u>United States</u>	3,122,124
2	<u>China</u>	2,297,404
3	<u>Japan</u>	1,109,905
4	<u>Germany</u>	898,535
5	<u>Italy</u>	529,566
6	<u>United Kingdom</u>	519,698
7	<u>France</u>	516,459
8	<u>Russia</u>	427,771
9	<u>Brazil</u>	399,806
10	<u>Spain</u>	392,363

ABD'DE SANAYİ

Kuzeydoğu Sanayi Bölgeleri

- demir çelik sanayi
- Makine, makine parçaları ve ulaşım araçları
- Gıda sanayi
- Tekstil sanayi
- Tekstil sanayi
- diğer

Güney Appalaş-Atlantik Kıyı Ovası sanayi Bölgeleri

Petrol

Gıda

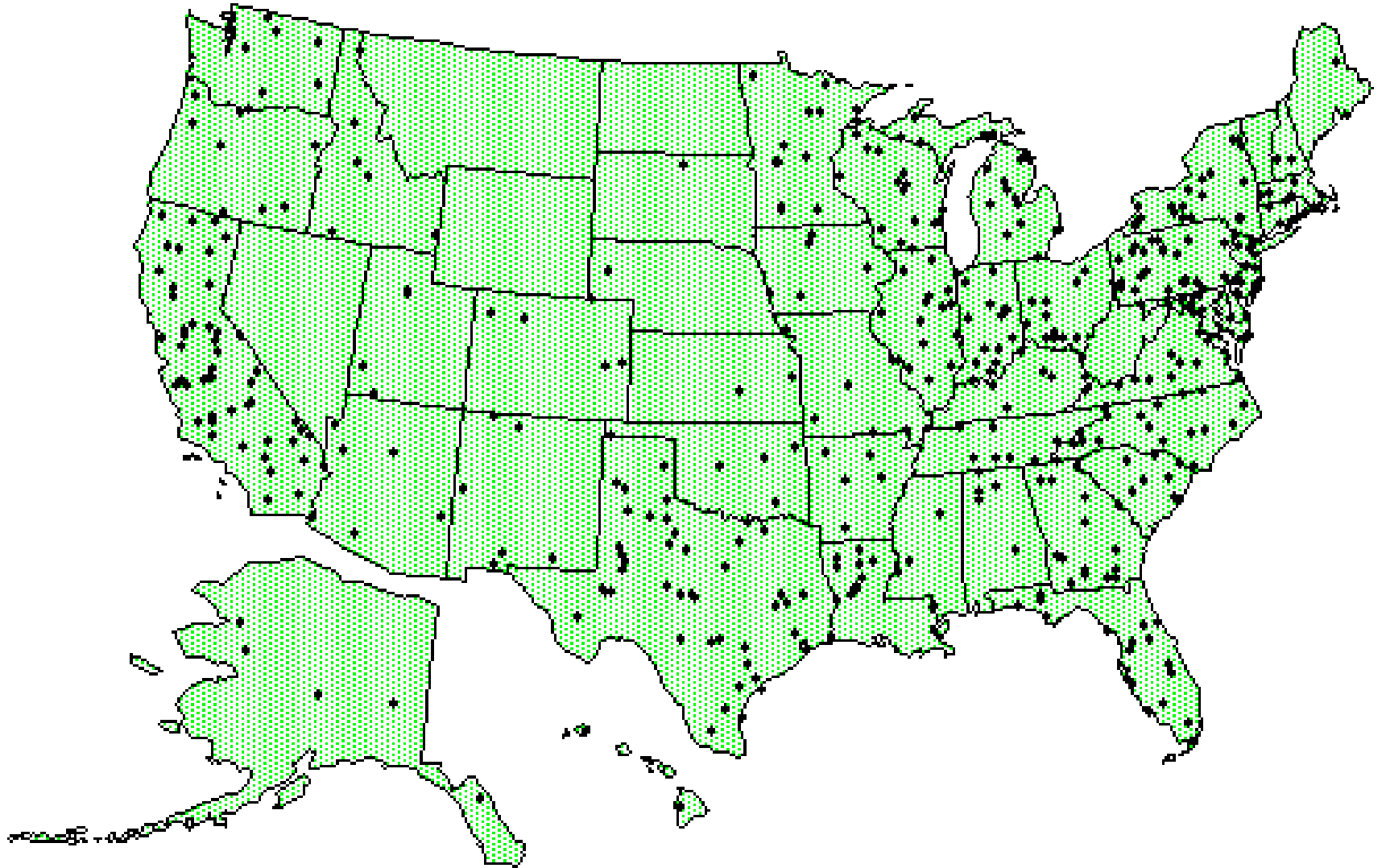
Petrokimya

Batı Sahili Sanayi Bölgesi

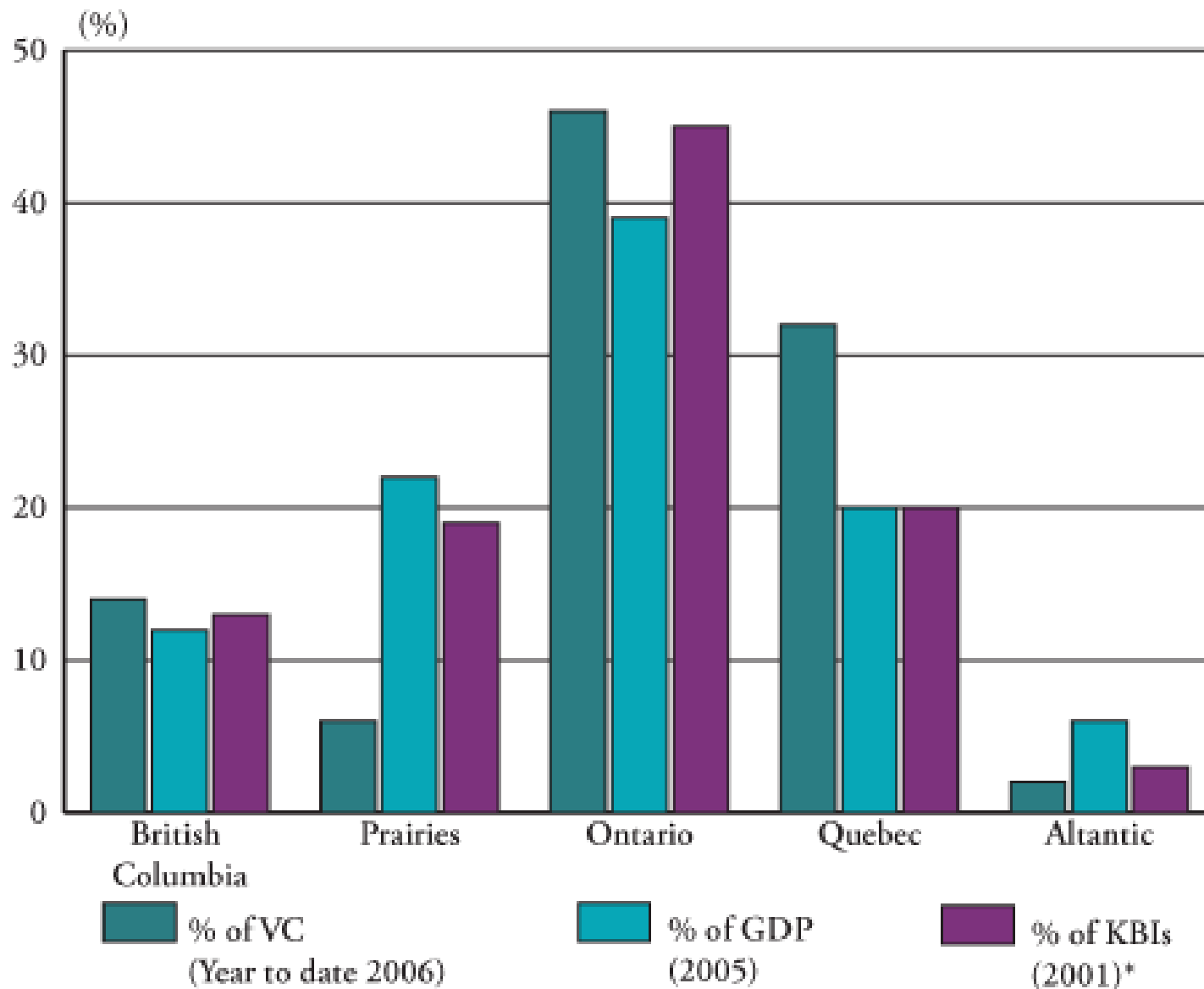
Petrol

Kereste

Gıda

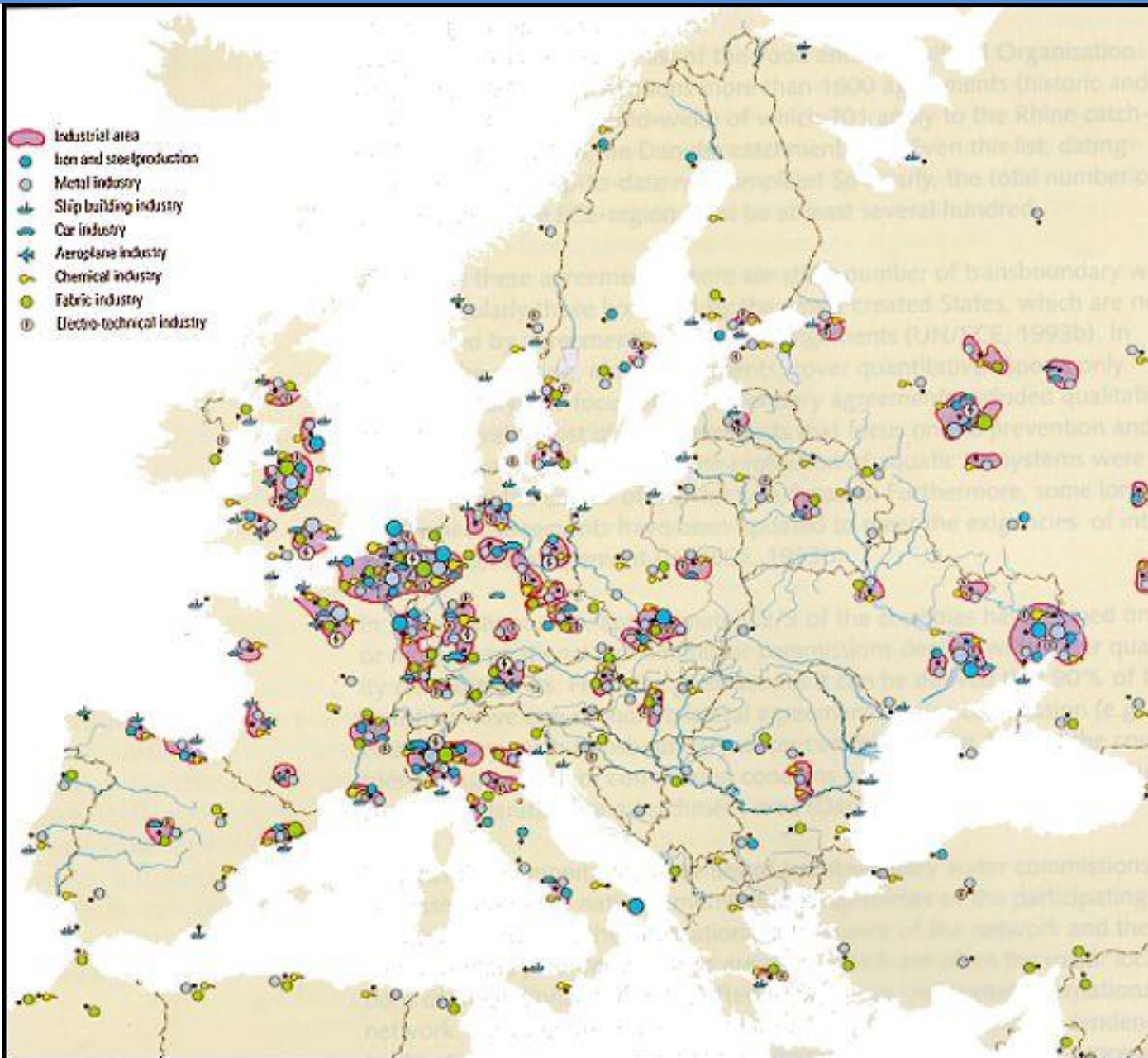


KANADA'DA SANAYİ





BATI AVRUPA'DA SANAYİ



BİRLEŞİK KRALLIK'TA SANAYİ



KUZEY FRANSA-BELÇİKA-LÜKSEMBURG SANAYİ BÖLGELERİ

Demir-çelik

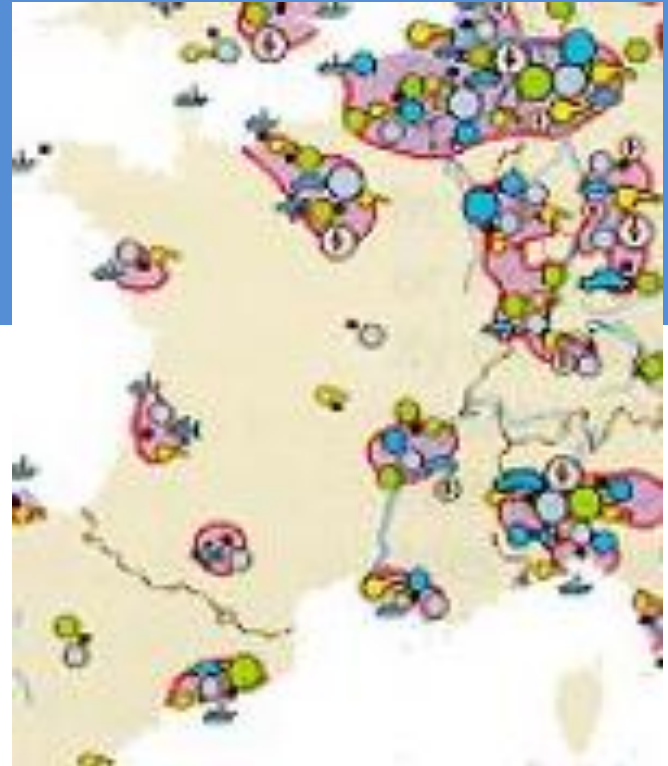
Makine sanayi

GÜNEYDOĞU FRANSA SANAYİ BÖLGESİ

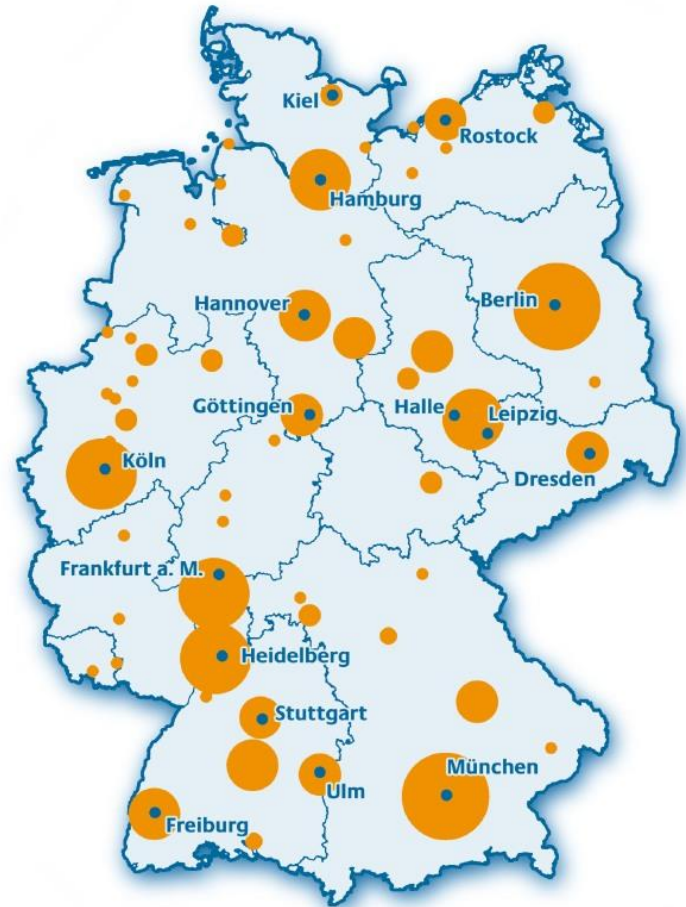
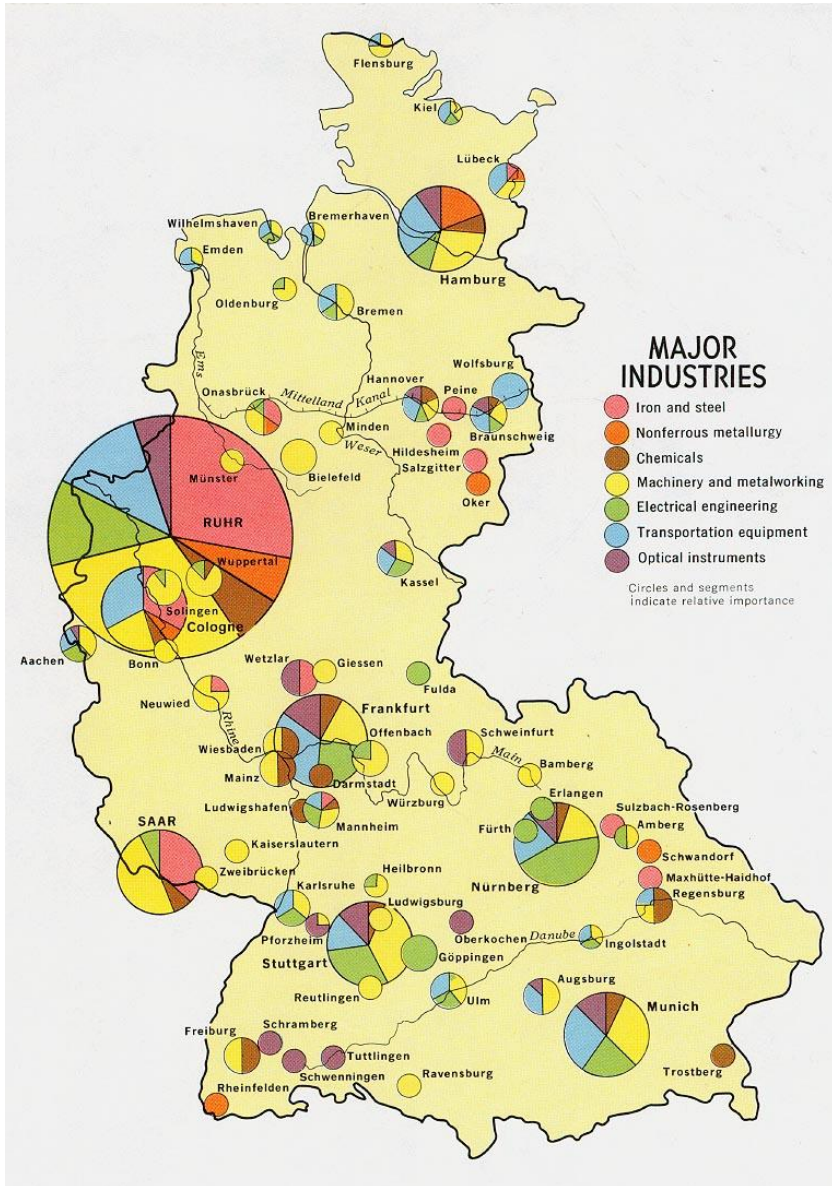
Makine

Tekstil

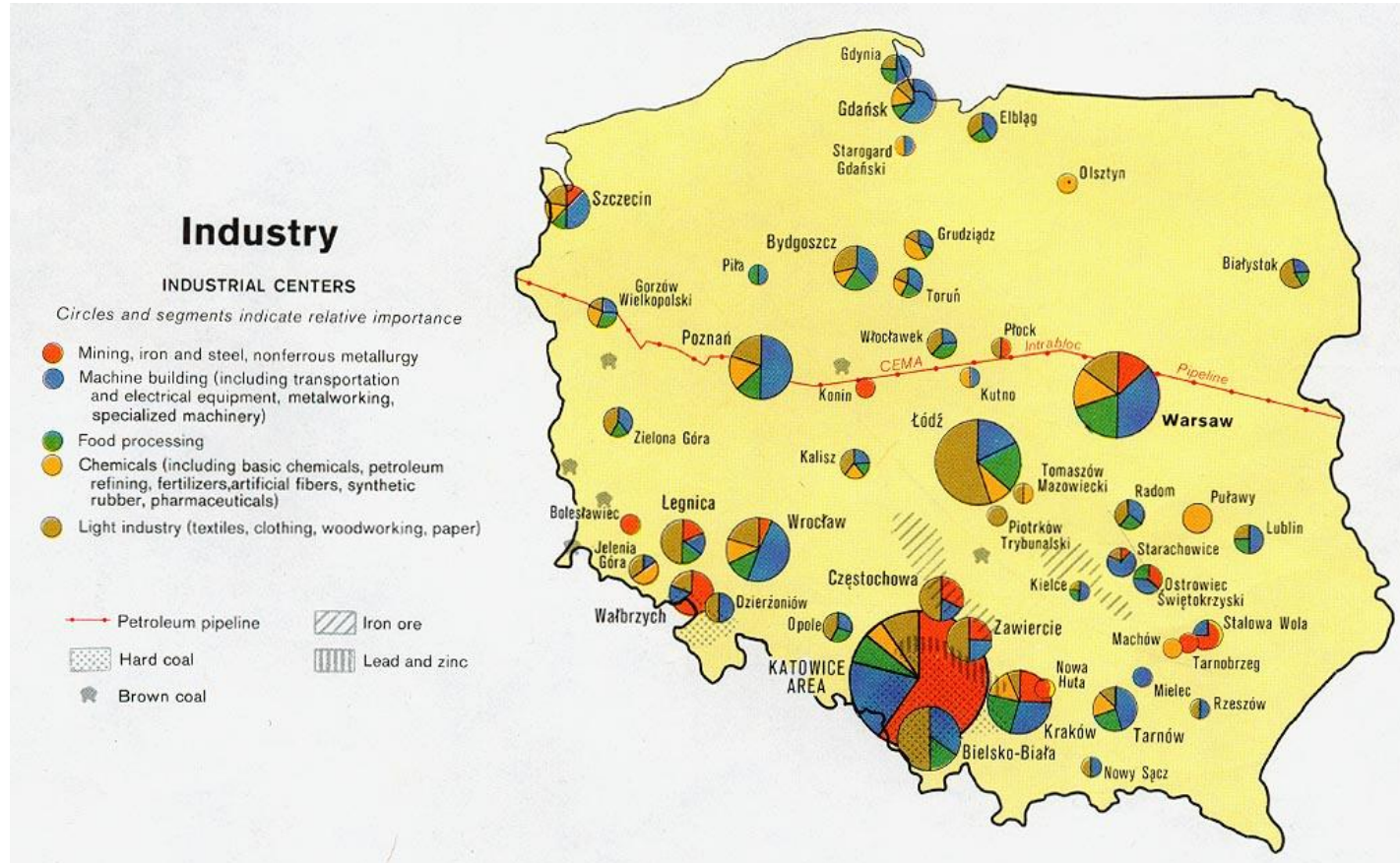
kimya



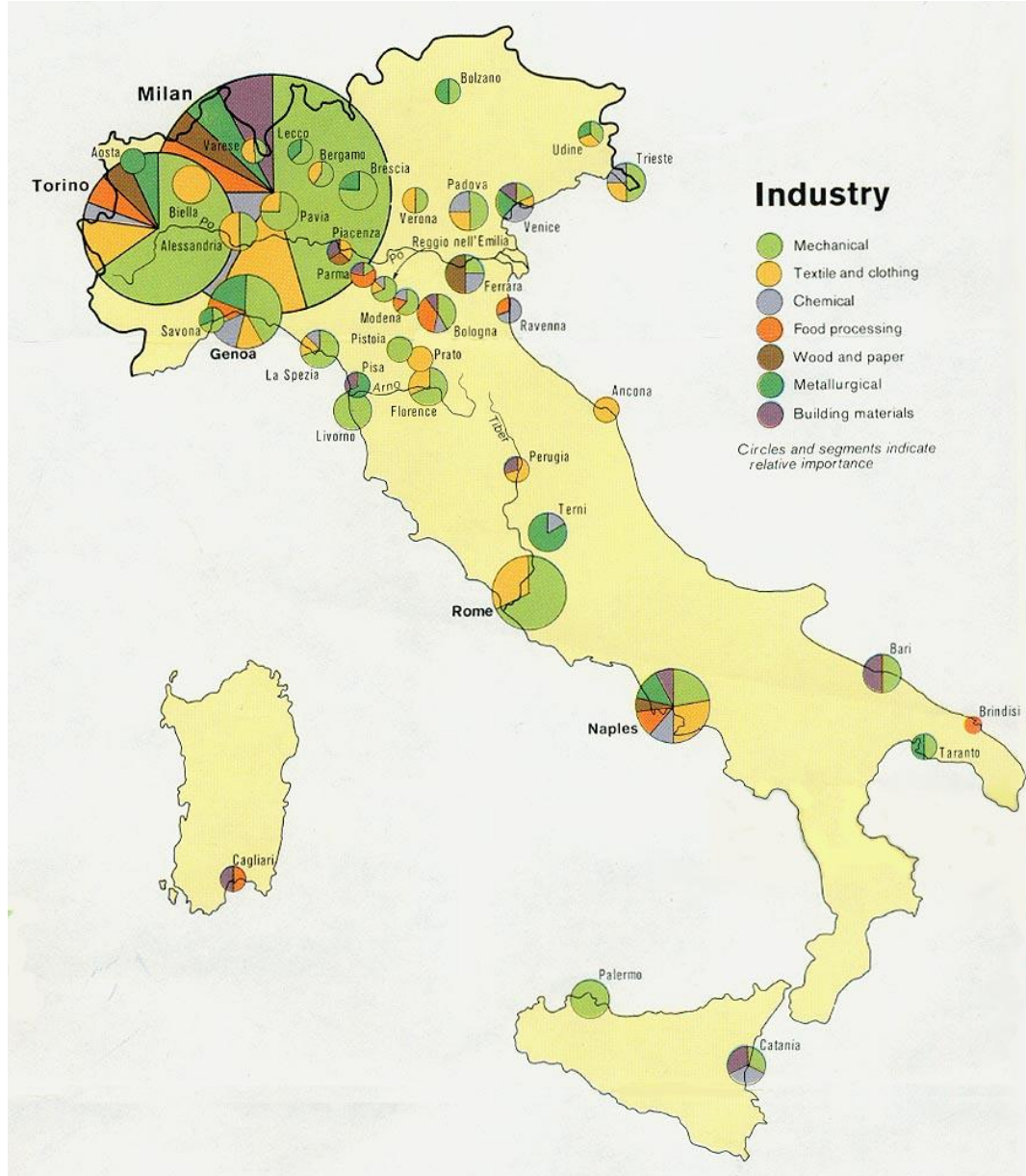
ALMANYA SANAYİ BÖLGESİ



GÜNEY POLANYA



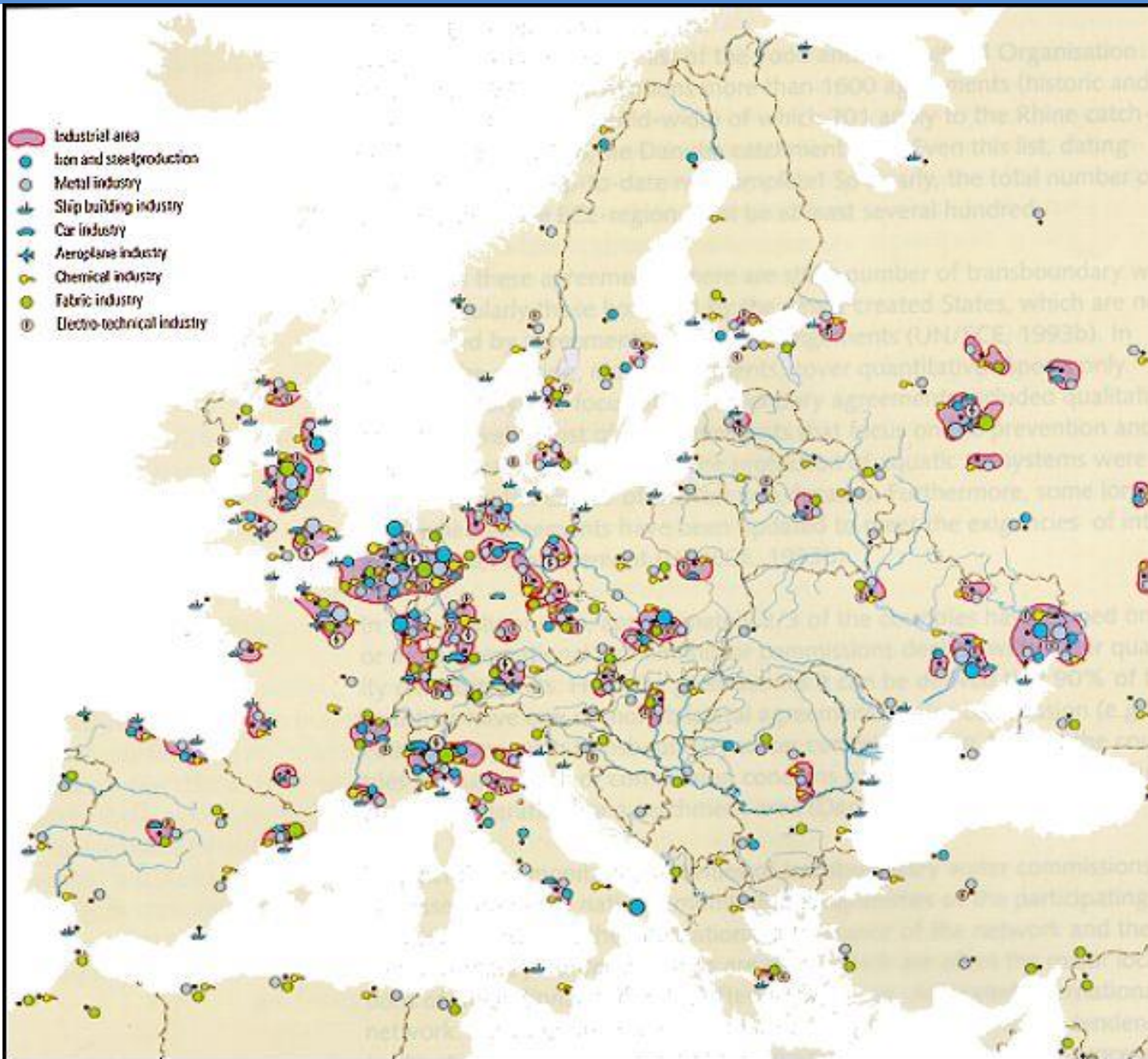
KUZEY İTALYA



KUZEY İSVİÇRE SANAYİ BÖLGESİ



DIĞER SANAYİ BÖLGELERİ



RUSYA VE UKRAYNA

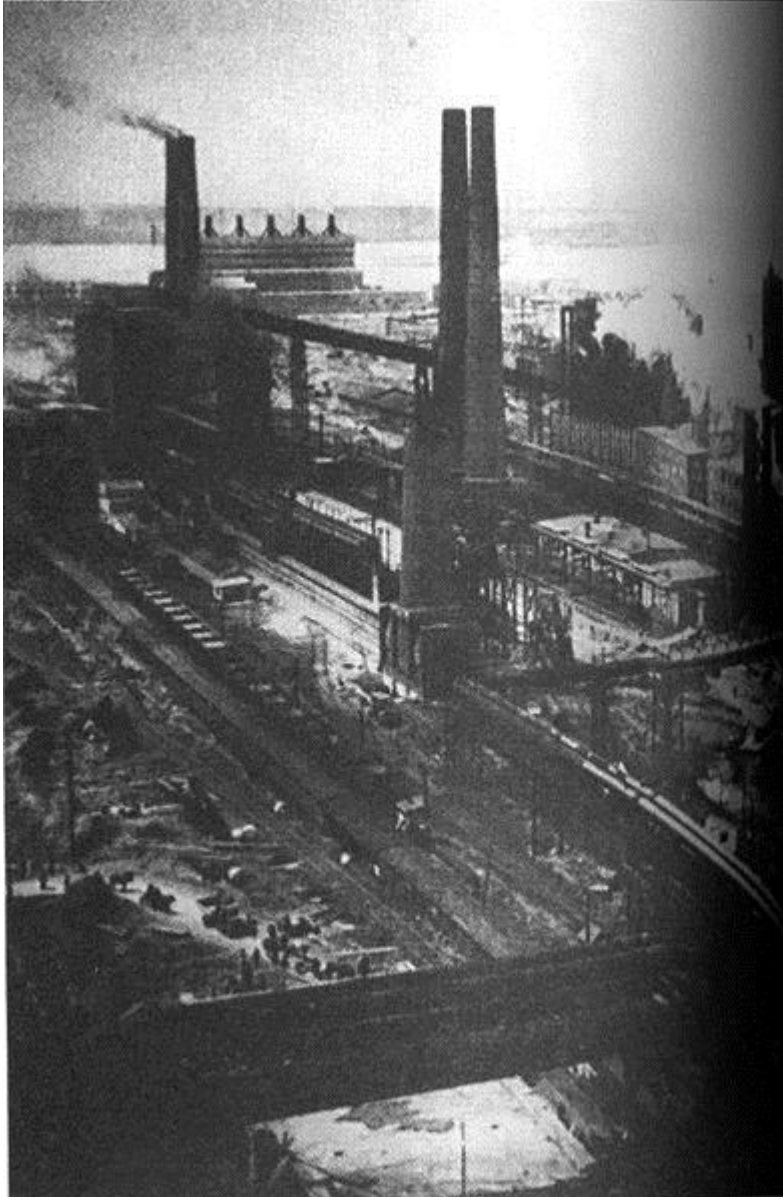
Figure 32. Russia: Key Environmental Problem Areas



Moskova Sanayi Bölgesi



Ural Sanayi Bölgesi



Kuzbas Sanayi Bölgesi

Demir, kömür,
manganez, çelik
üretimi.



Ukrayna Dombass Sanayi Bölgesi

Demir çelik
Makine sanayi
Kimya sanayi
Gıda sanayi



HINDİSTAN SANAYİ



INDIA

Coal Reserves



Legend

- - International Boundary
- Coal
- Lignite



INDIA

Location of
Automobile Industries



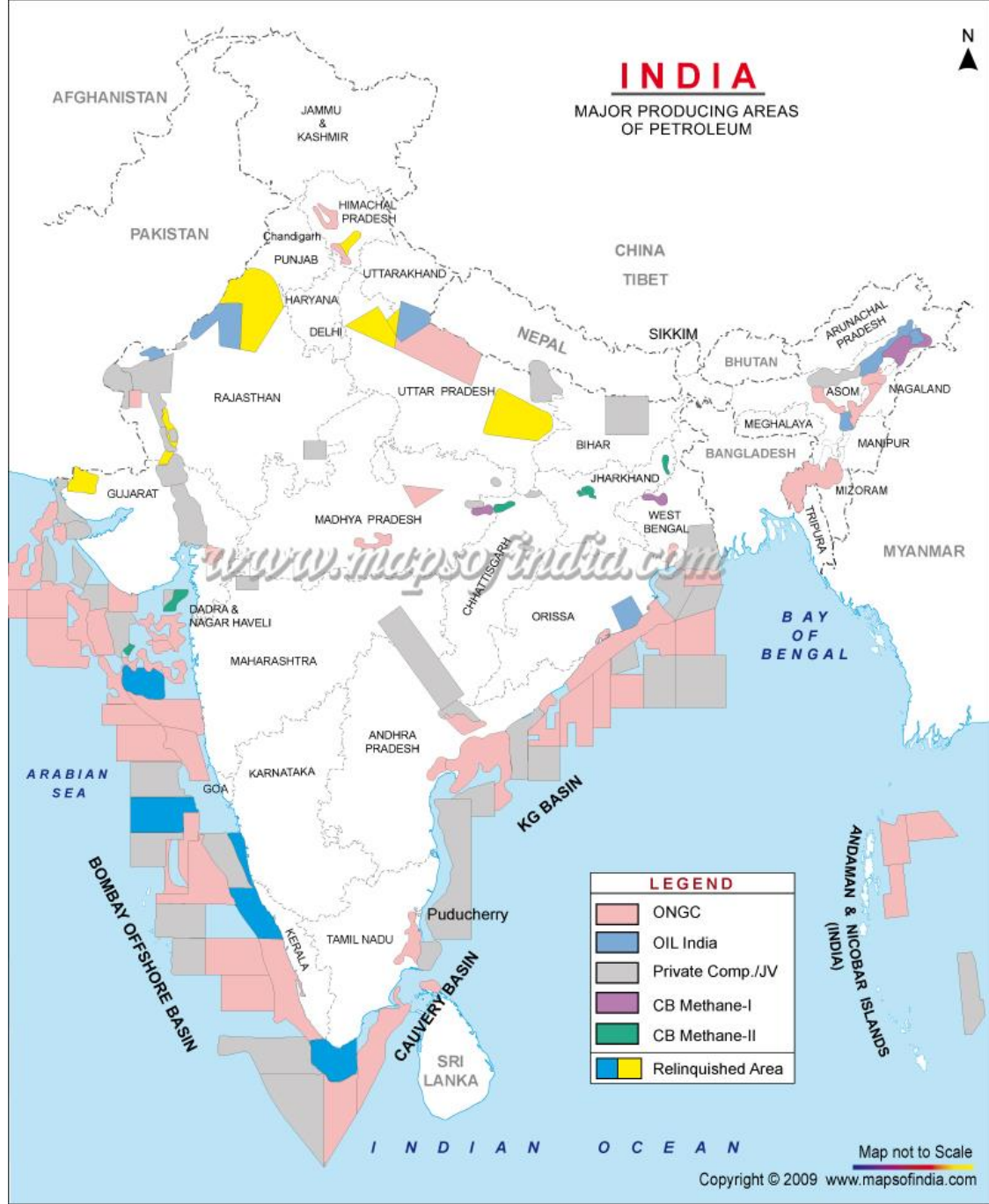
LEGEND

- International Boundary
- State Boundary
- ▲ Automobile Industries

Map not to Scale
Copyright © 2011 www.mapsofindia.com
This map is updated as on April 18, 2011

INDIA

MAJOR PRODUCING AREAS OF PETROLEUM



www.mapsofindia.com

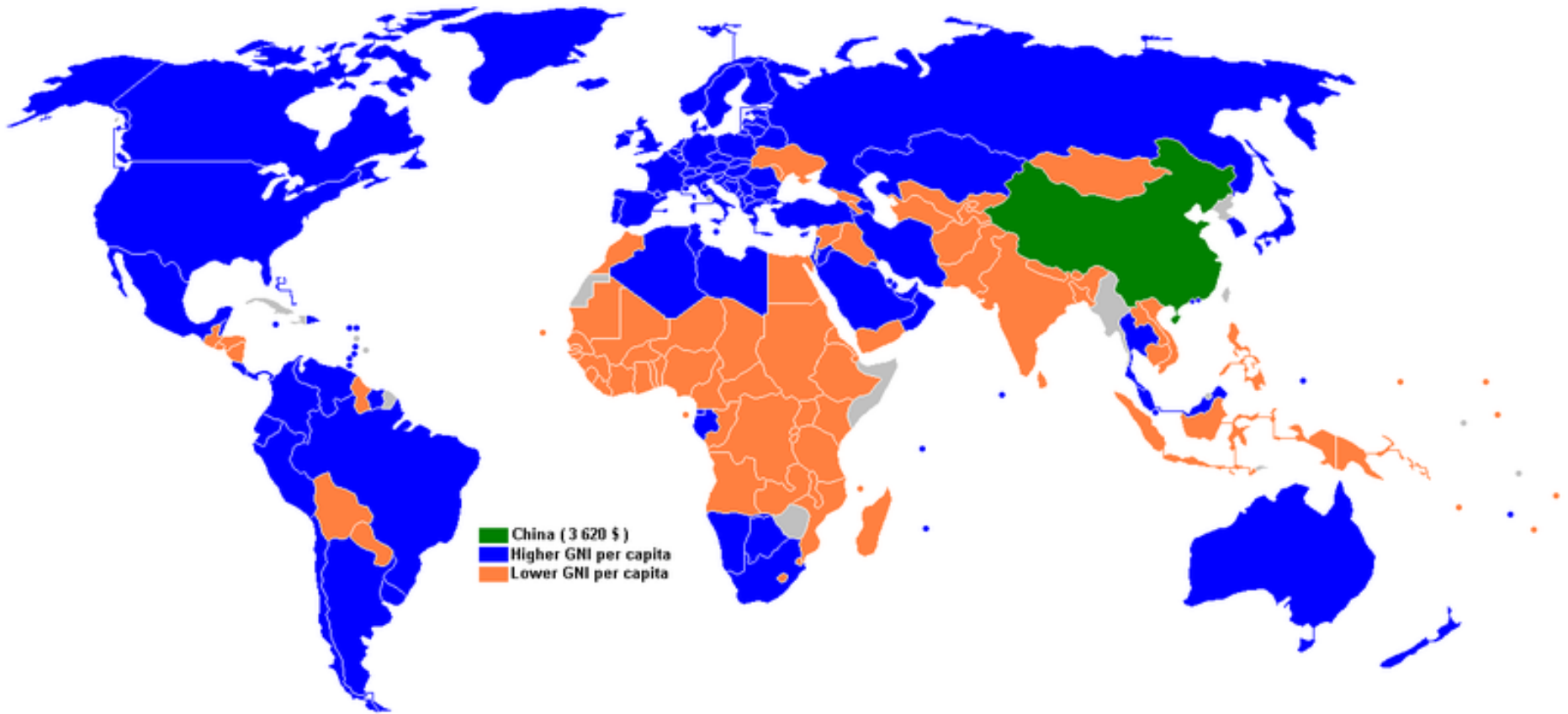
LEGEND	
	ONGC
	OIL India
	Private Comp./JV
	CB Methane-I
	CB Methane-II
	Relinquished Area

Map not to Scale

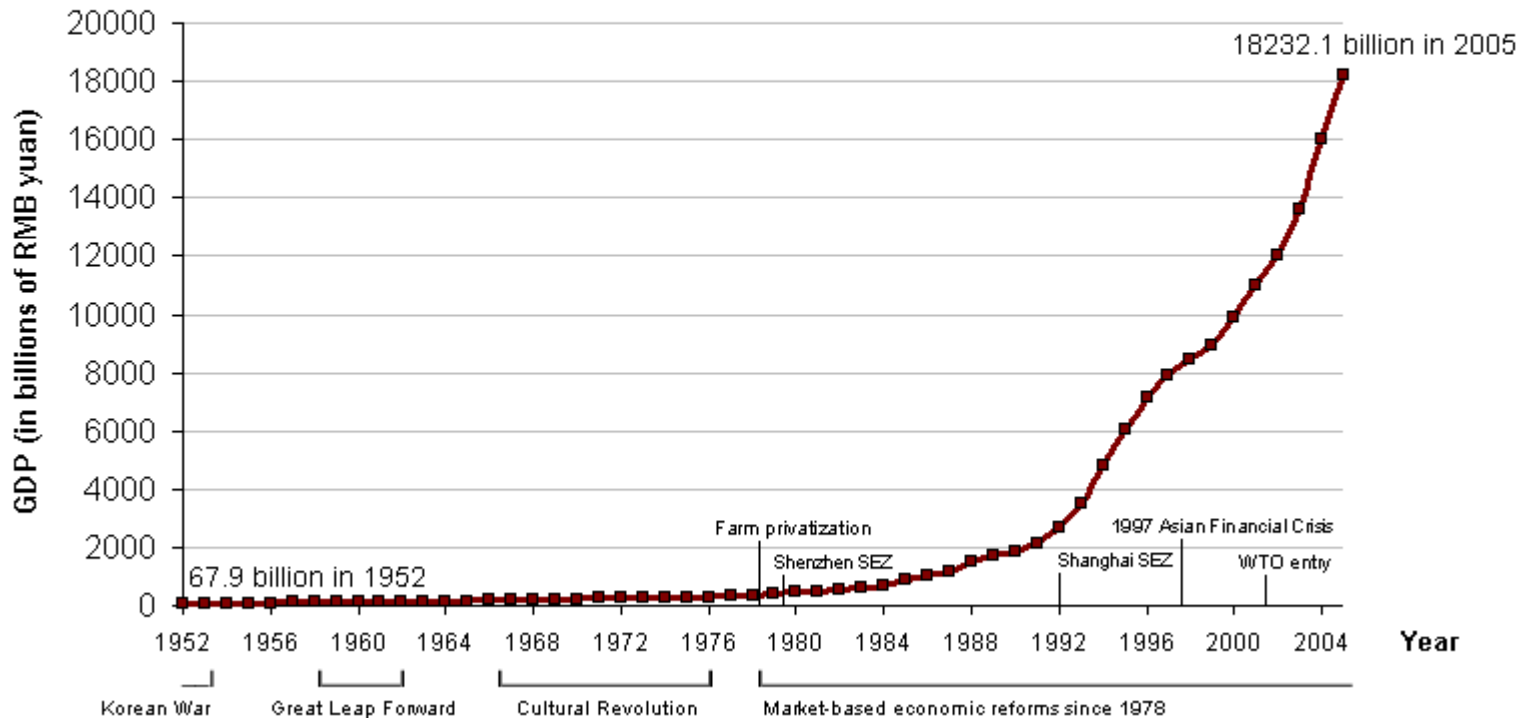
ÇİN'DE SANAYİ

China: Industry

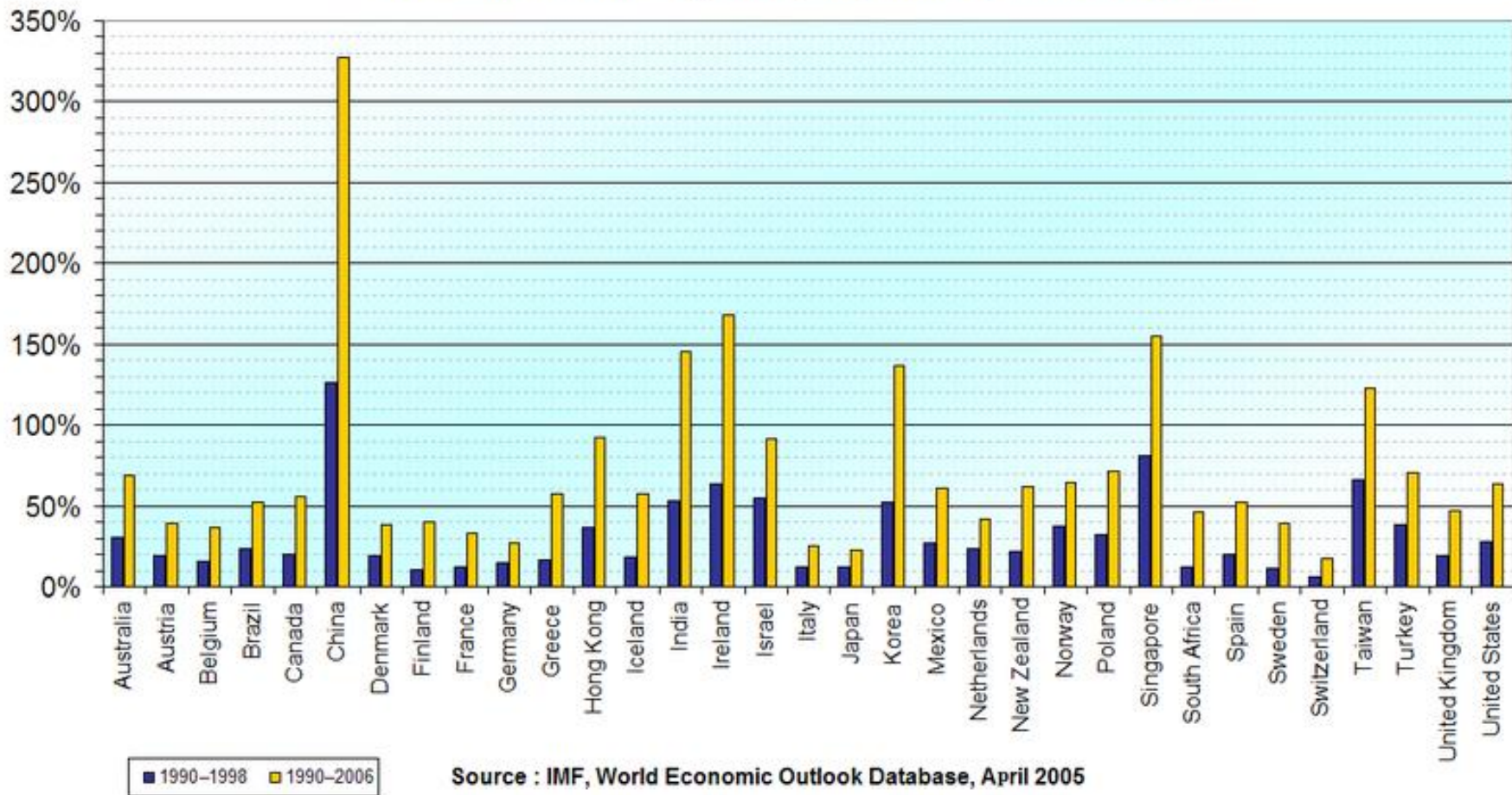


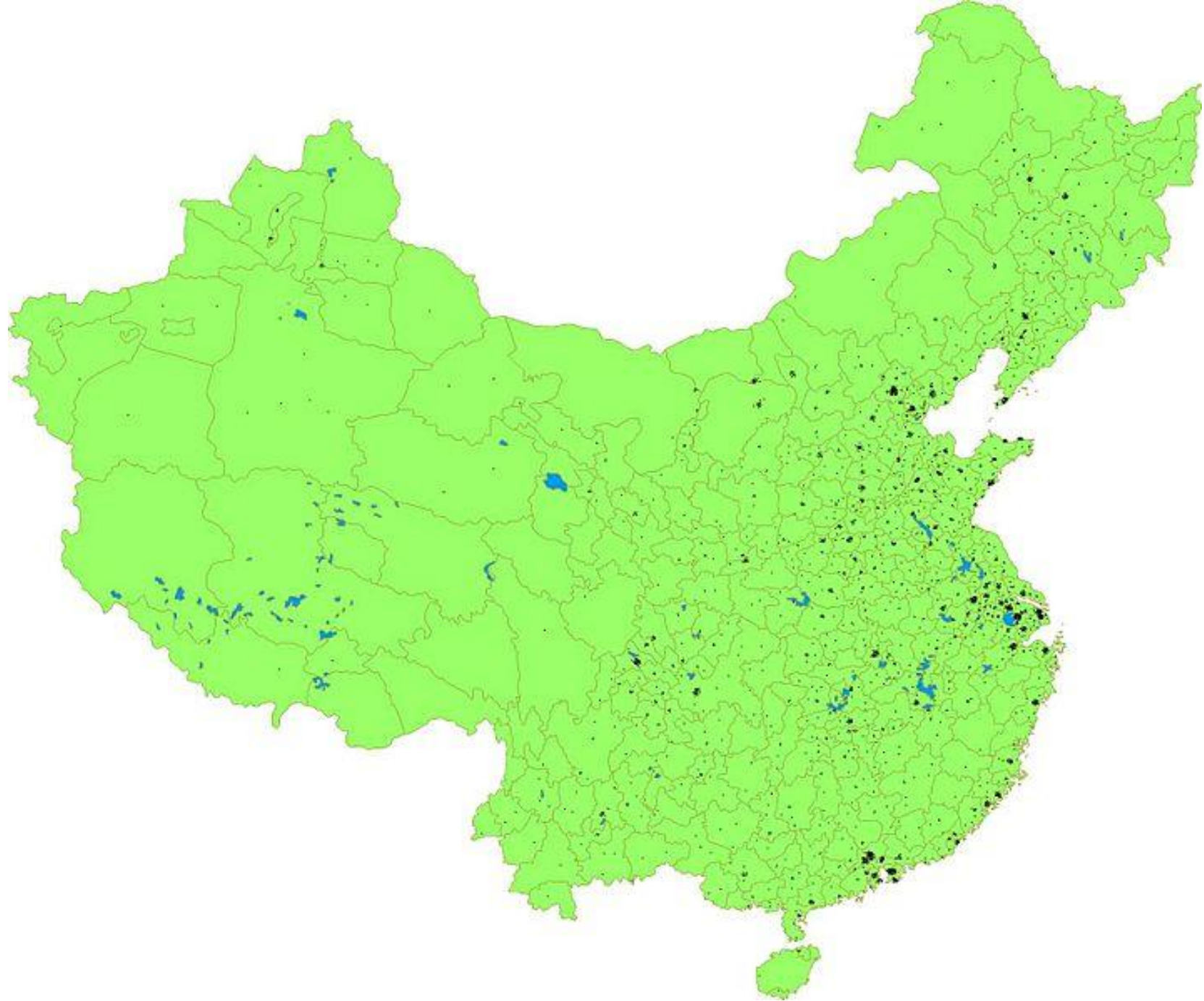


People's Republic of China's Nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Between 1952 to 2005

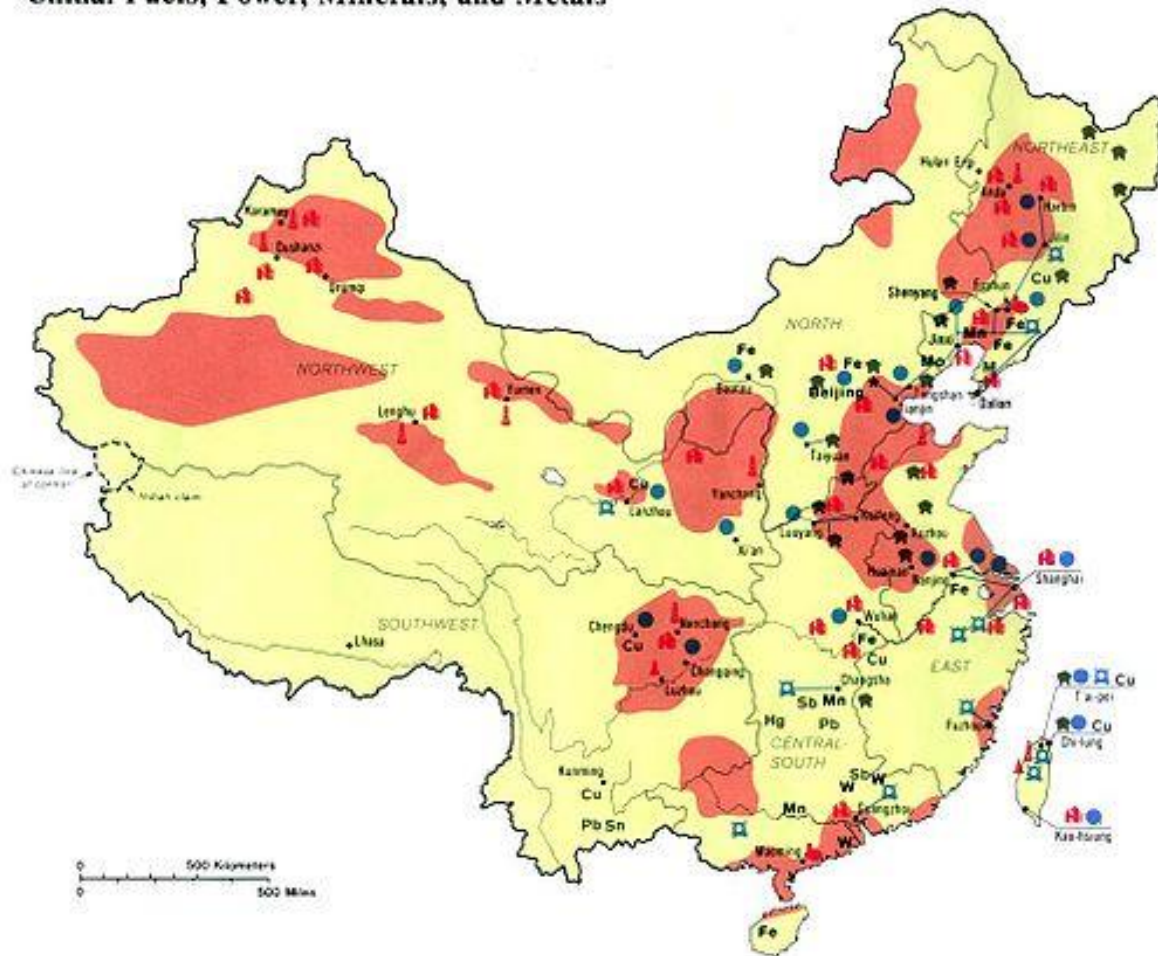


GDP accumulated growth, in percent, constant prices





China: Fuels, Power, Minerals, and Metals

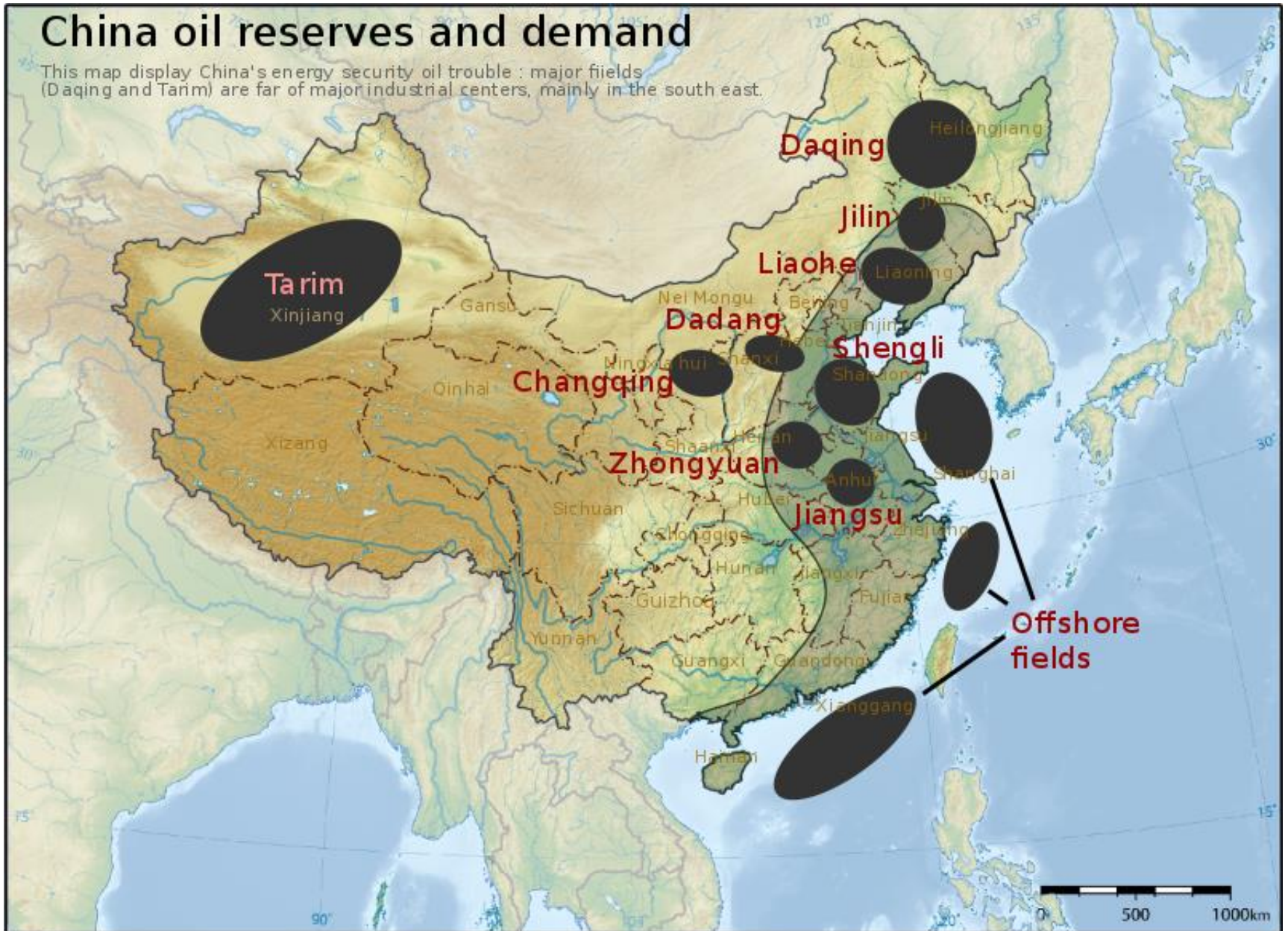


FUELS	ELECTRIC POWER	NONFERROUS	FERROUS AND FERROALLOY
Petroleum refinery	Thermal plant	Sb Antimony	Fe Iron ore
Shale oil refinery	Hydro plant	Cu Copper	Mn Manganese
Oilfield	Transmission line	Pb Lead and zinc	Mo Molybdenum
Gasfield		M Magnesite	W Tungsten
Oil basin		Hg Mercury	
Major coal mine		Sn Tin	
			Economic region boundary

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

China oil reserves and demand

This map display China's energy security oil trouble : major fields (Daqing and Tarim) are far of major industrial centers, mainly in the south east.



China: Industry





A BYD coupé (left) and a Mercedes-Benz CLK (right).



The Chery QQ (left) and Daewoo Matiz (right).

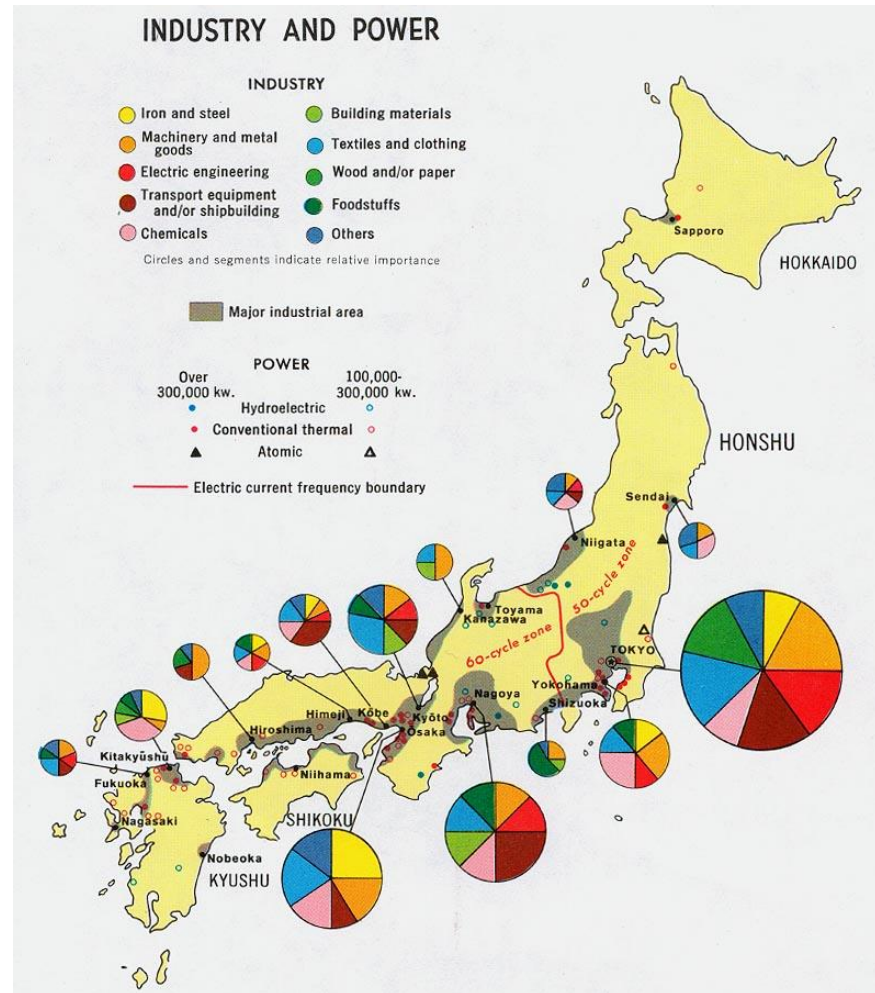


The Great Wall Peri (left) and Fiat Panda (right).

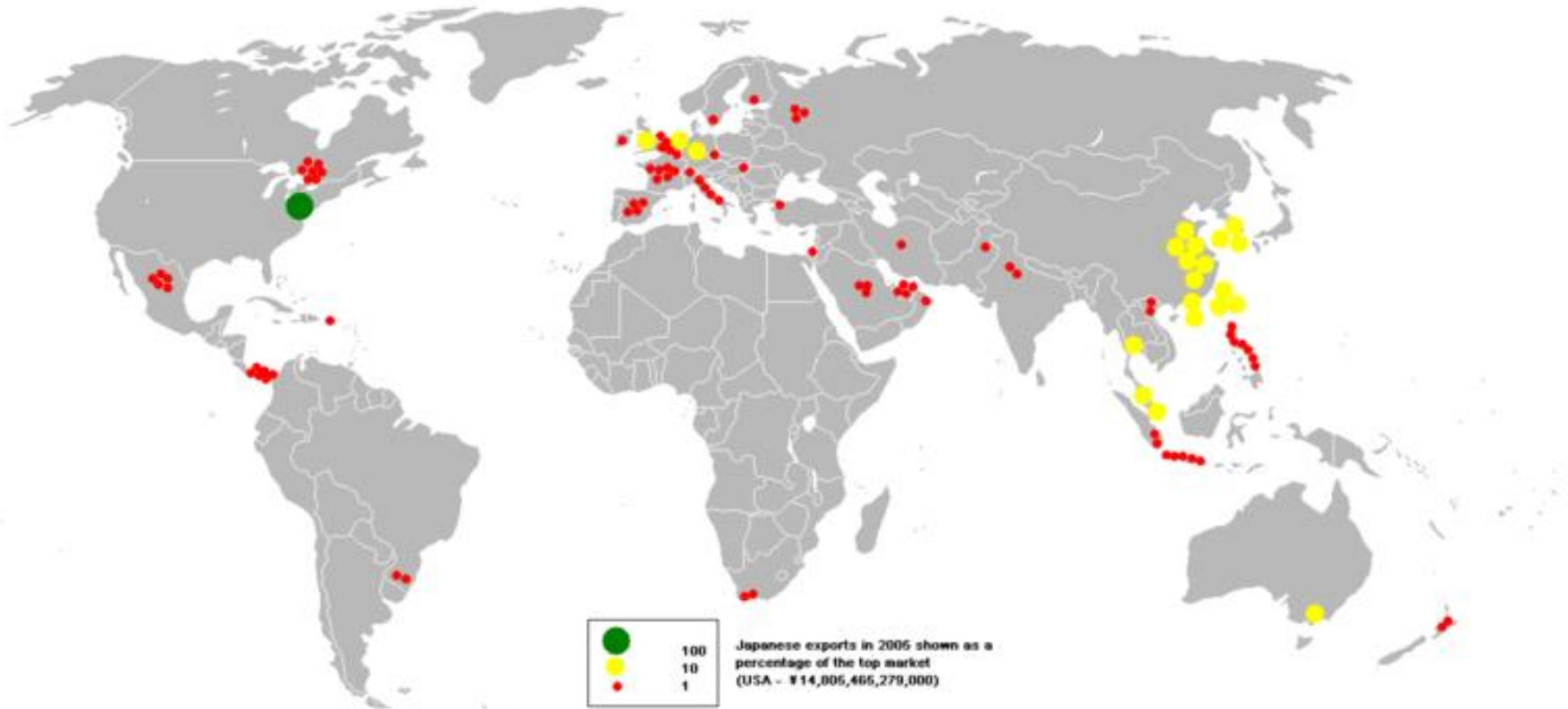


The Shuanghuan Noble (left) and Smart ForTwo (right).

JAPONYA SANAYİ

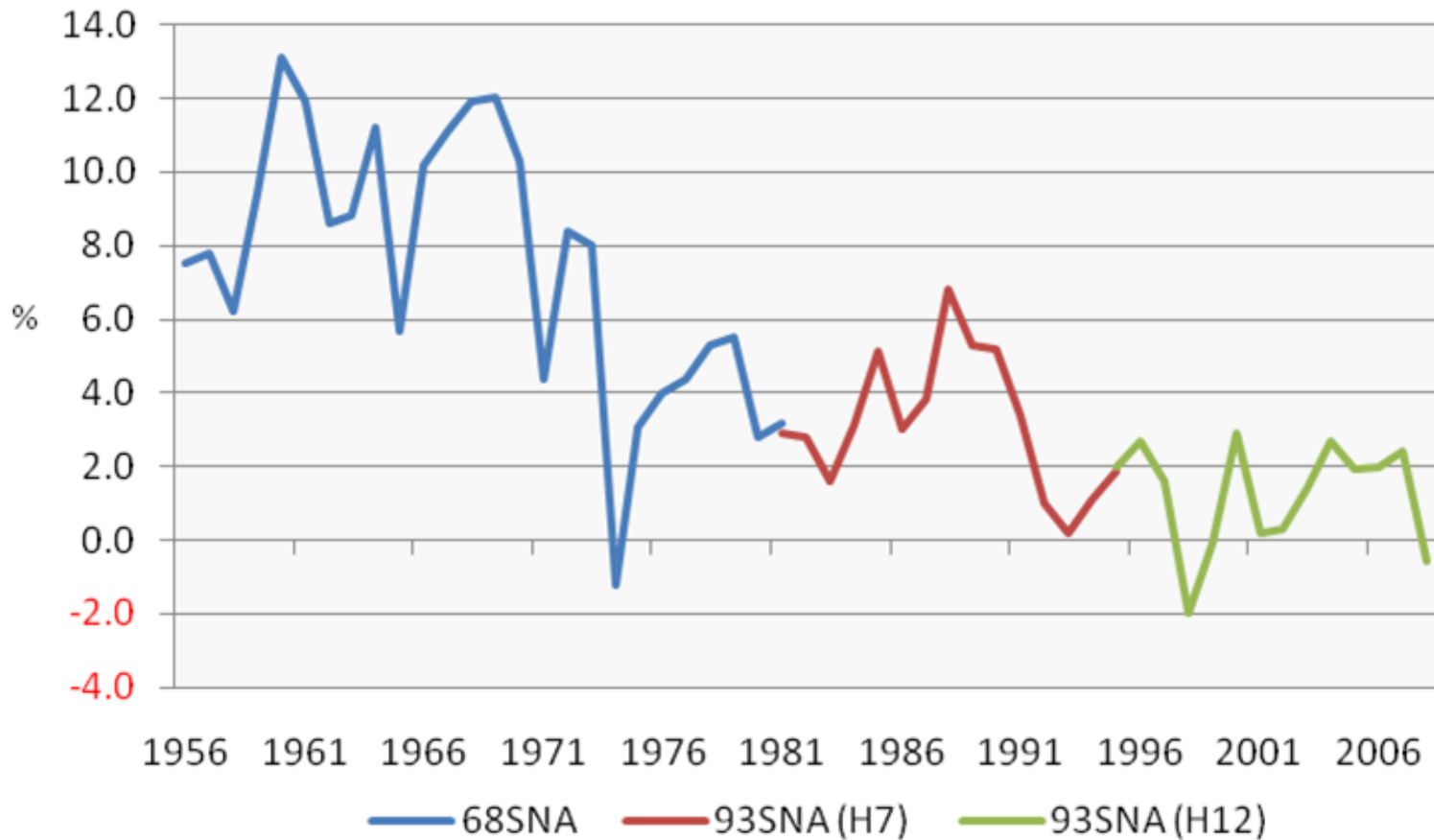


Dışsatım

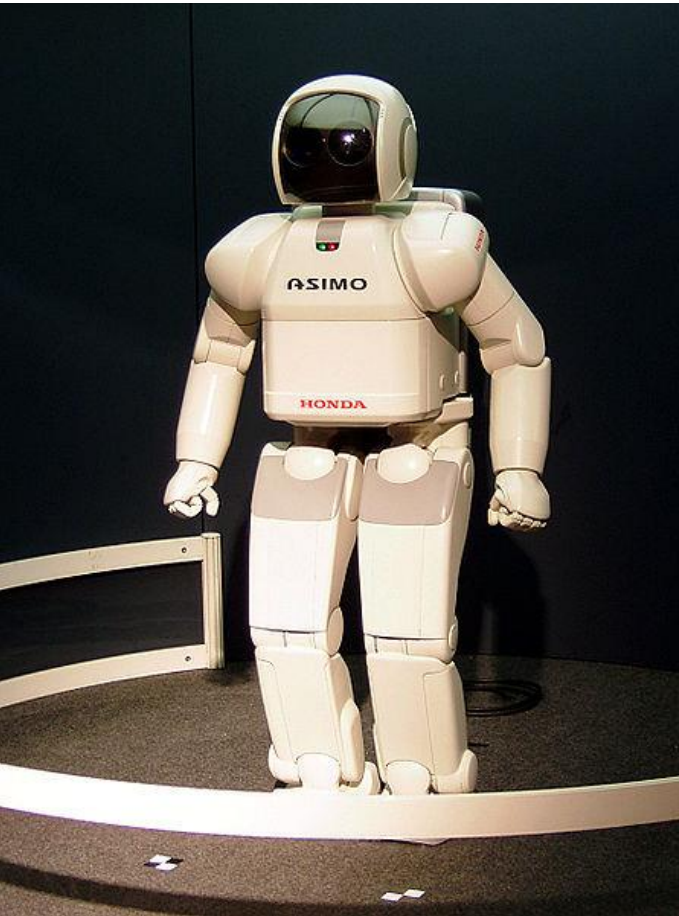


Real GDP growth rate in Japan (1956 - 2008)

Percent change from preceding year

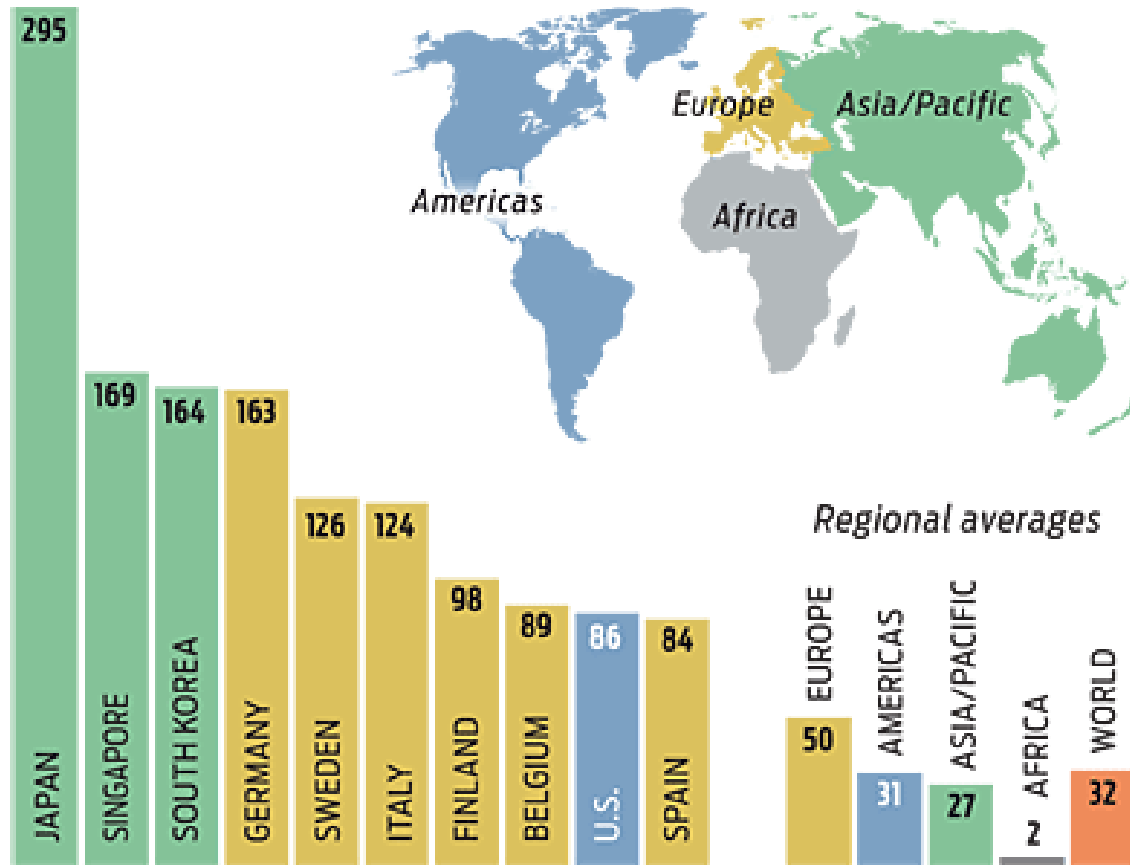


(source: Cabinet Office, Government of Japan)

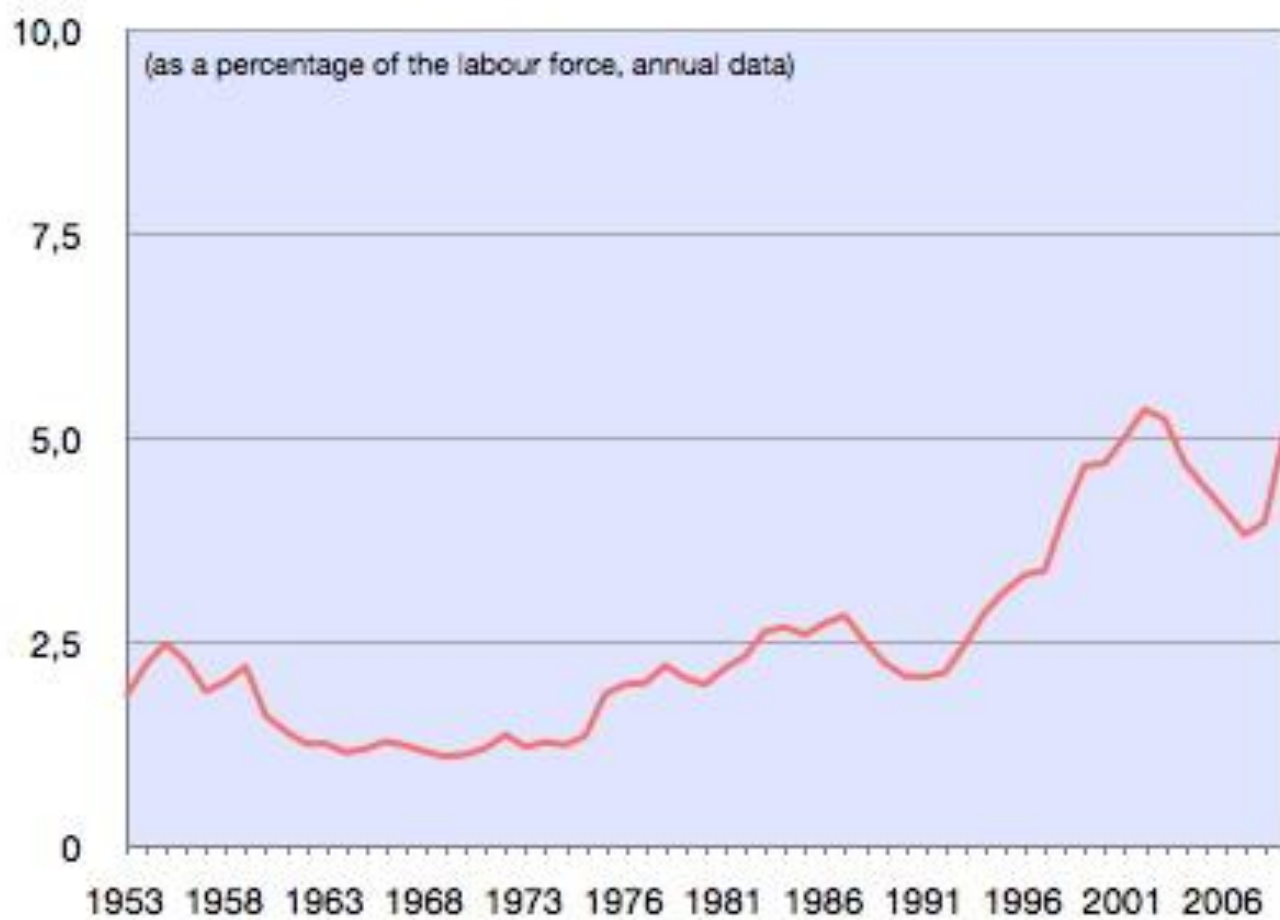


TOP 10 COUNTRIES BY ROBOT DENSITY

(Industrial robots per 10 000 manufacturing workers)



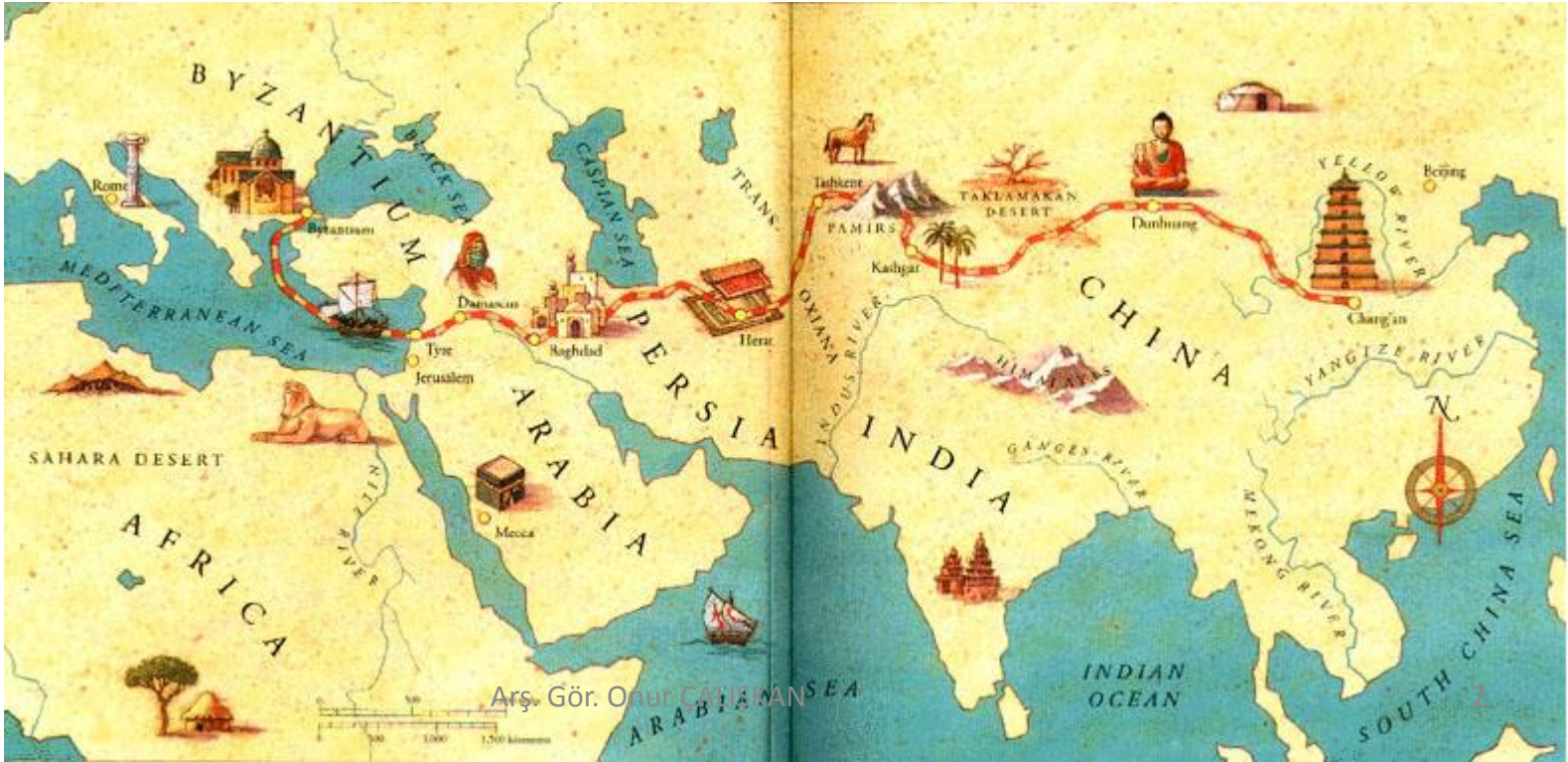
Unemployment Rate in Japan 1953-2009



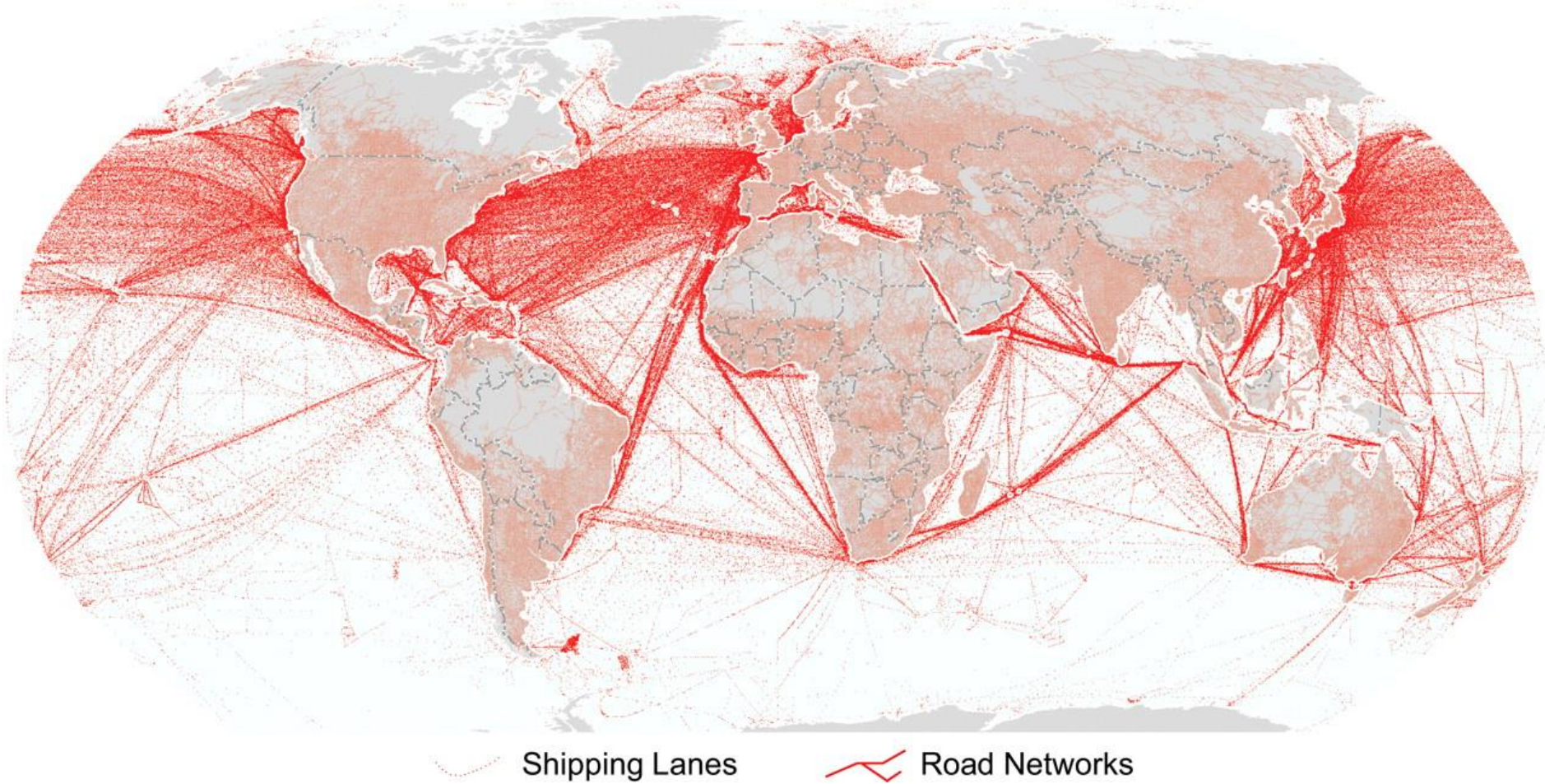
BÖLÜM VII

ULAŞIM

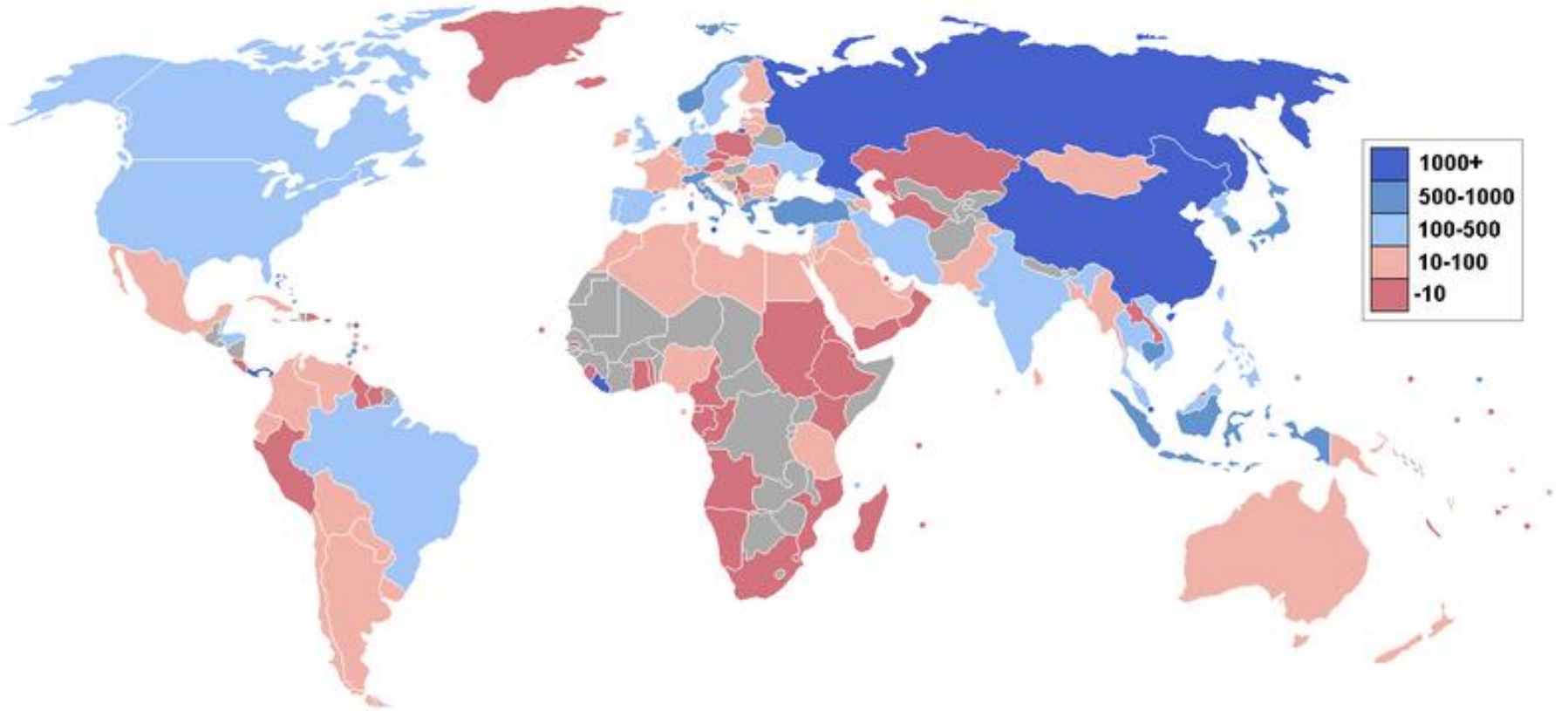




ULUSLARARASI / KITALARARASI ULAŖIM AđI



1. Deniz Yolları



2005 registration of merchant ships (1,000 [gross register tons \(GRT\)](#) and over) per country.¹

Most modern merchant ships can be placed in one of a few ca



Bulk carriers, si
cargo. It can be i
lakes are too sm
America for over



Container ships
commercial inter
by diesel engine:
room.



Tankers are can
vegetable oils, w



Reefer ships are
vegetables, dairy



Roll-on/roll-off s
(or ro/ro) vessels
operate across riv



Coastal trading v
hulls mean that th



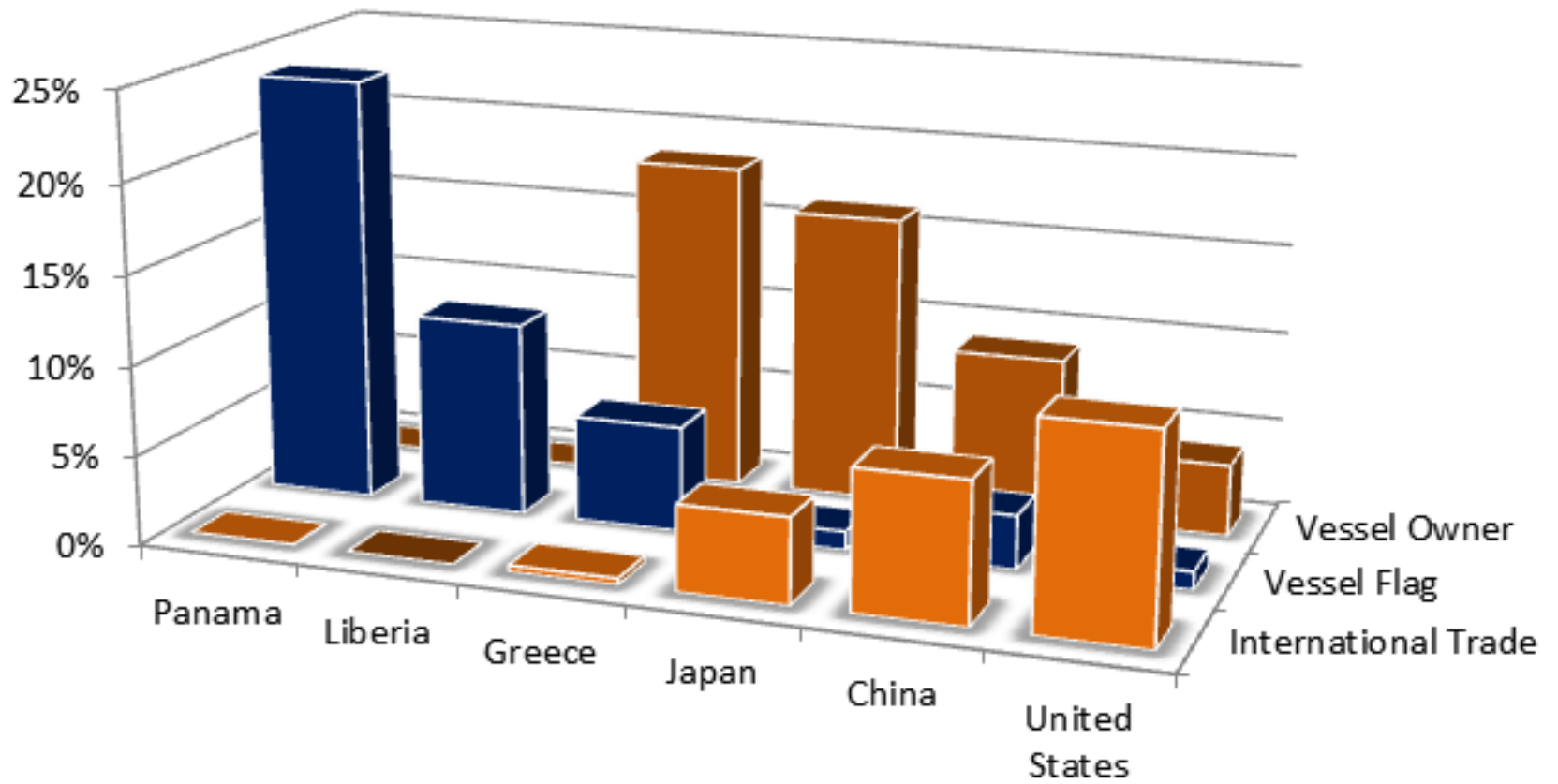
Ferries are a form used to transport services. A foot-p systems of many operating in North

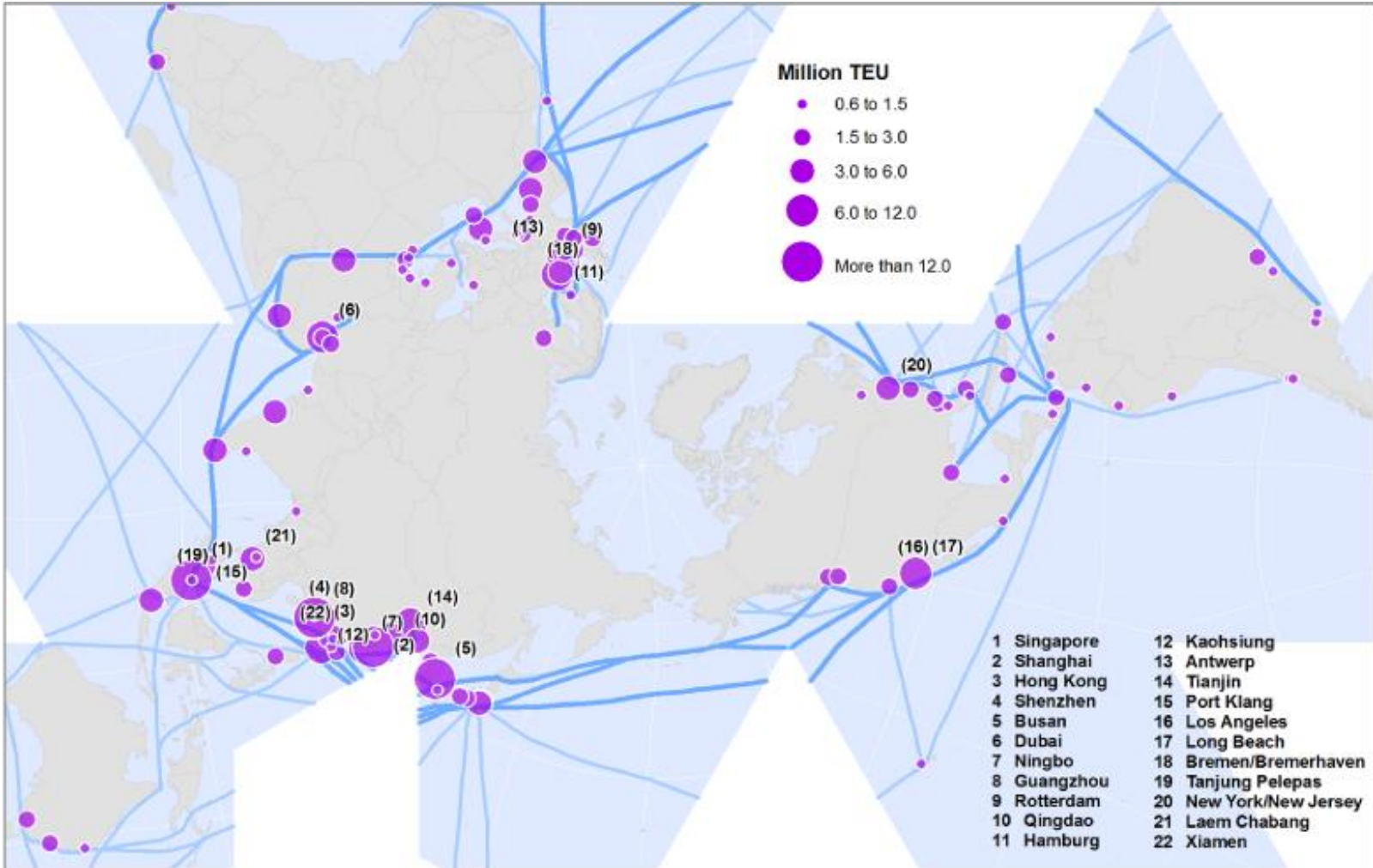


Cruise ships are experience. Cruis nine or more new markets such as sea this market is



Cable layer is a or more spools th

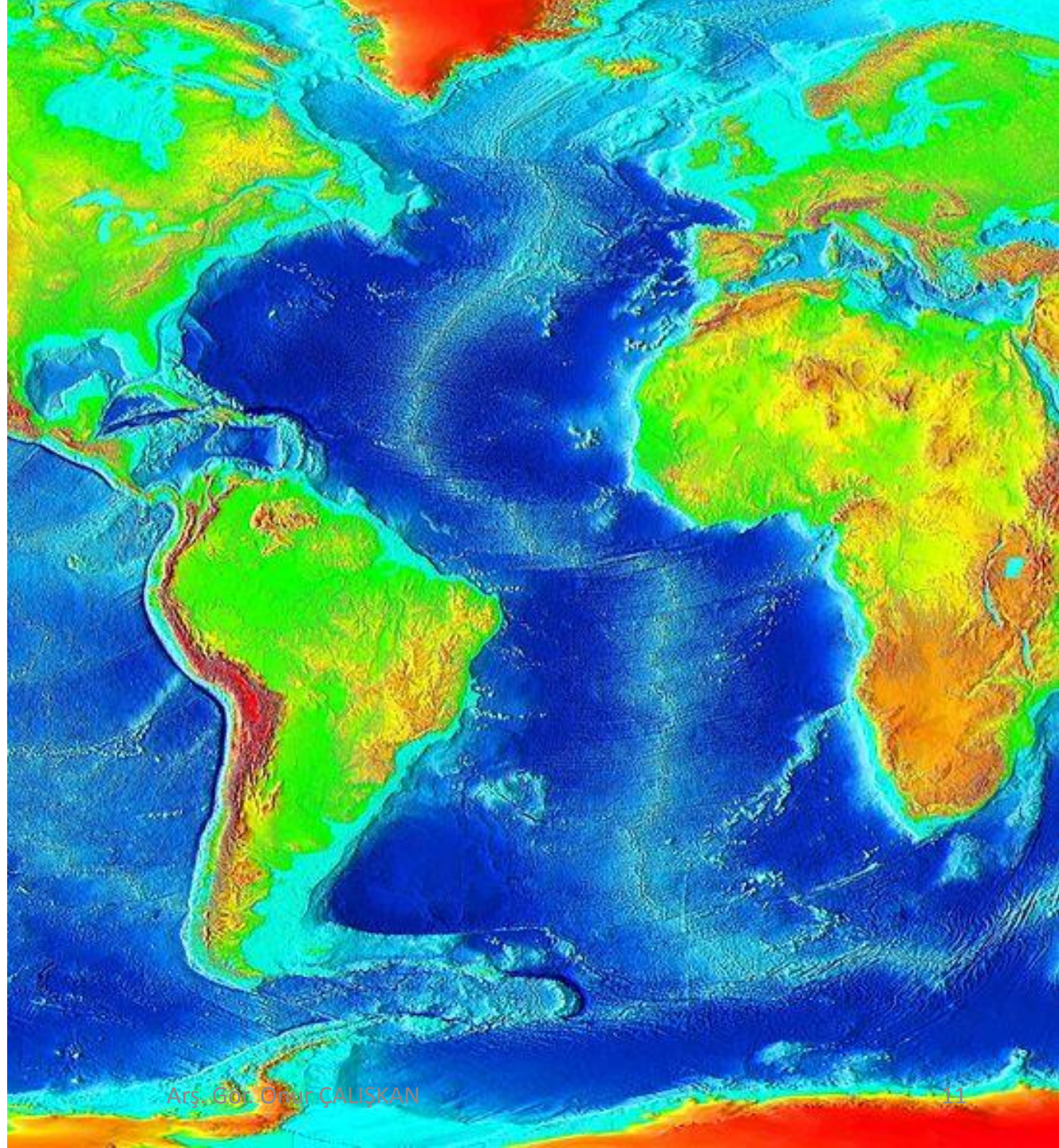




ANA DENİZ YOLLARI

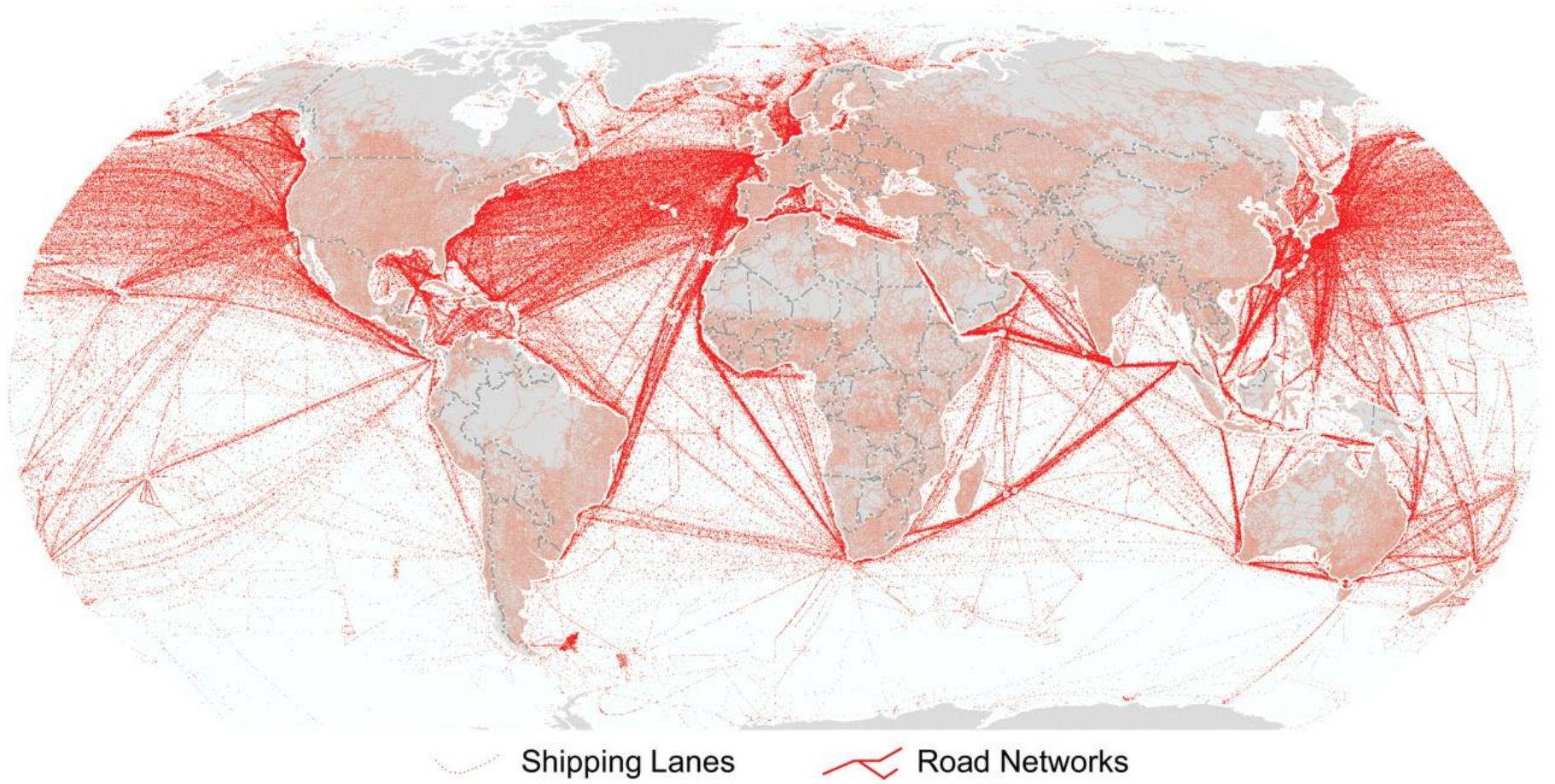


Kuzey Atlantik Yolu

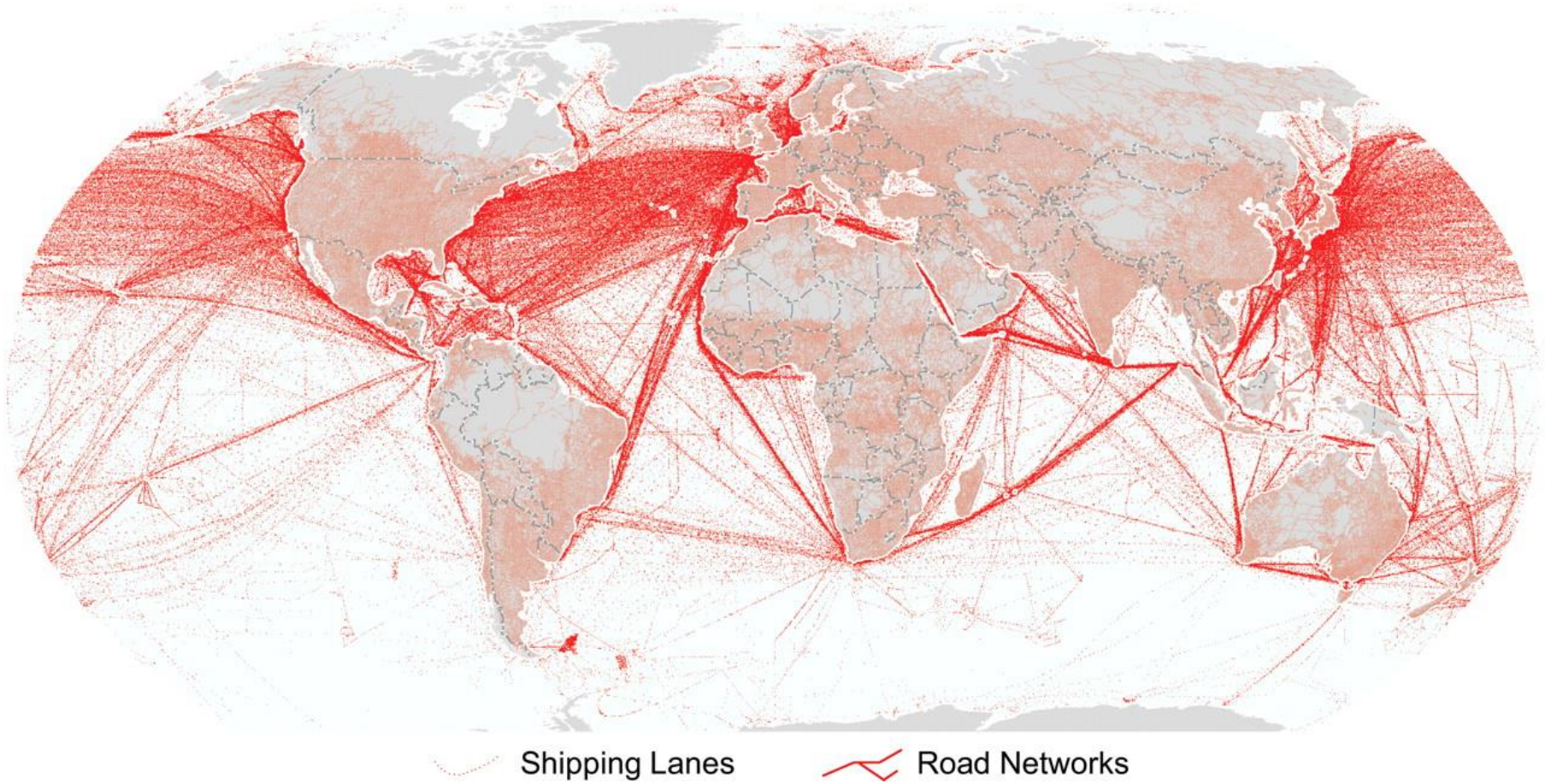


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Akdeniz-Asya-Avustralya Yolu



Diđer Önemli Okyanus Yolları

Güney Afrika

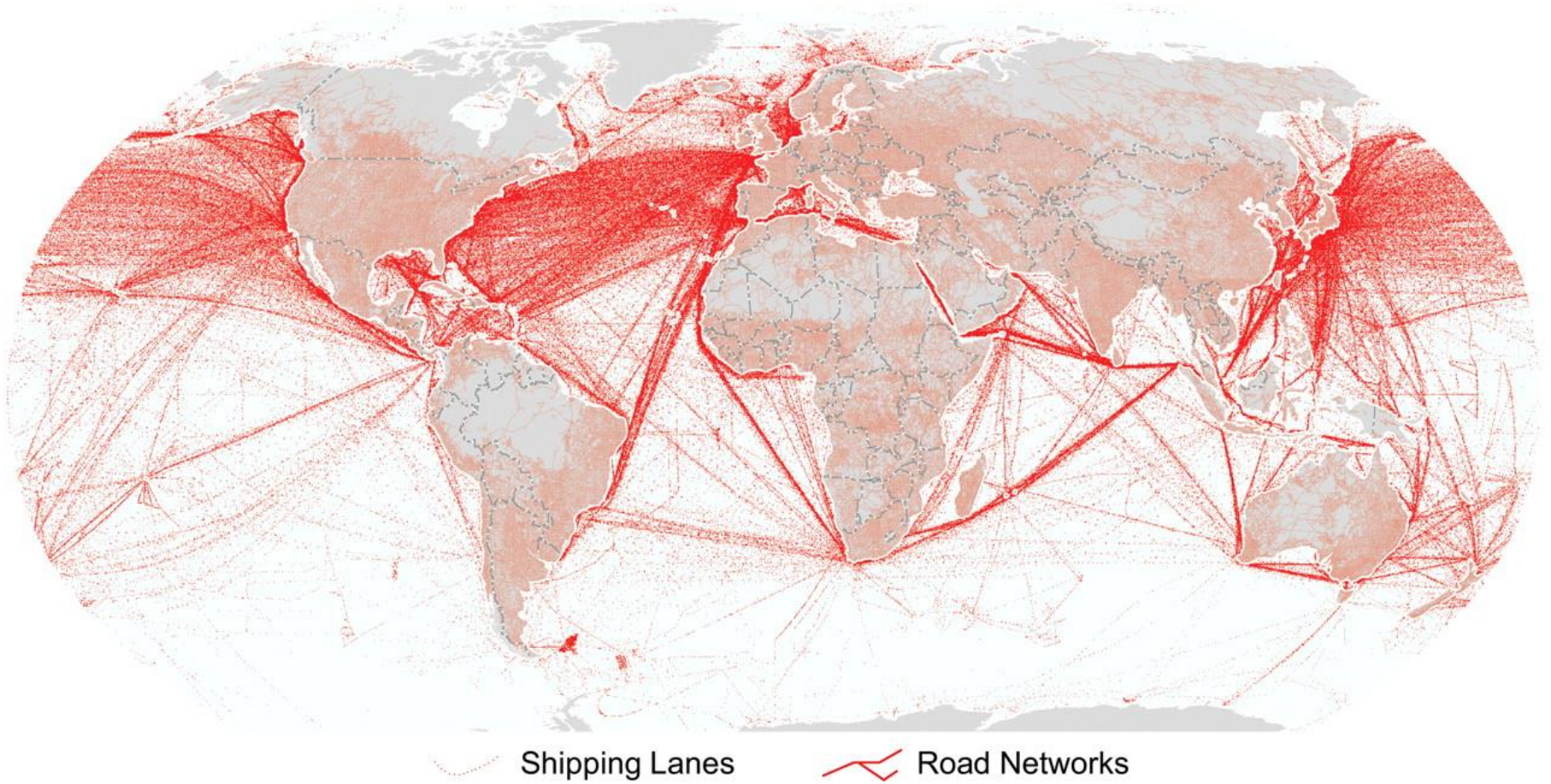
Kuzey-Güney Amerika

Amerika-Dođu Asya (Uzakdođu)

Basra Körfezi



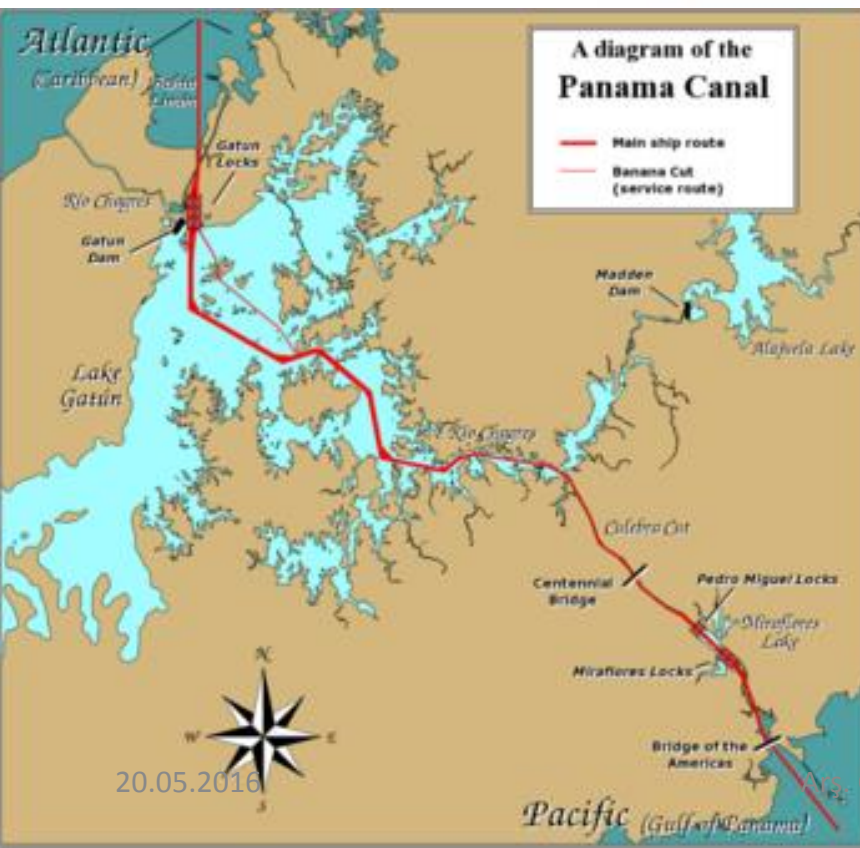
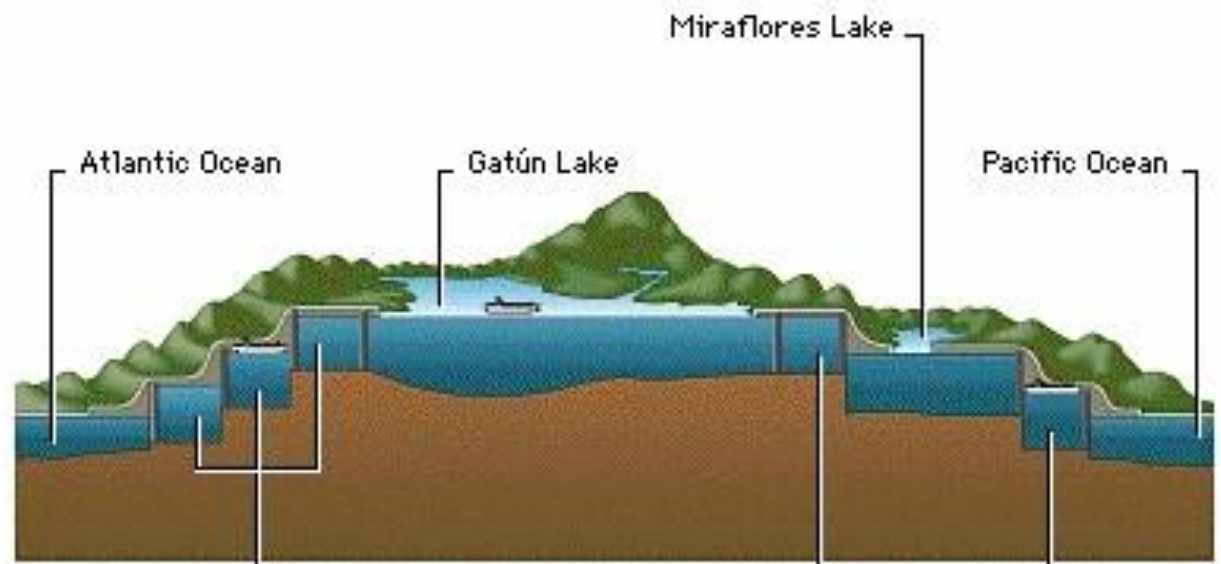
Pasifik aşırı yollar



Kanallar



Süveyş Kanalı 1869

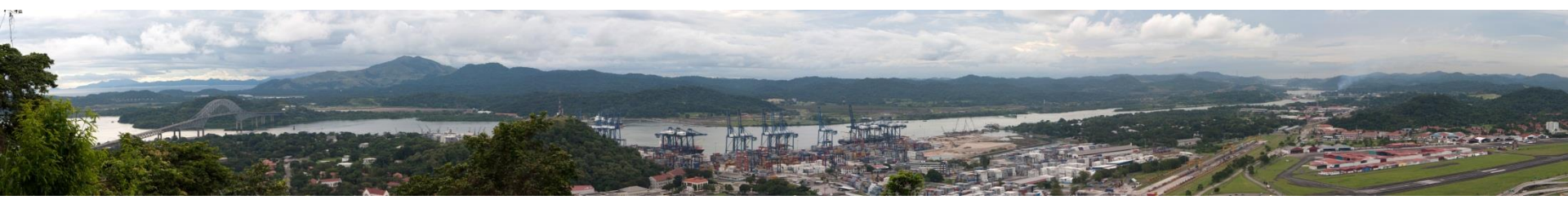


Pedro Miguel Locks

Gatún Locks

Miraflores Locks

Panama Kanalı 1914



20.05.2016

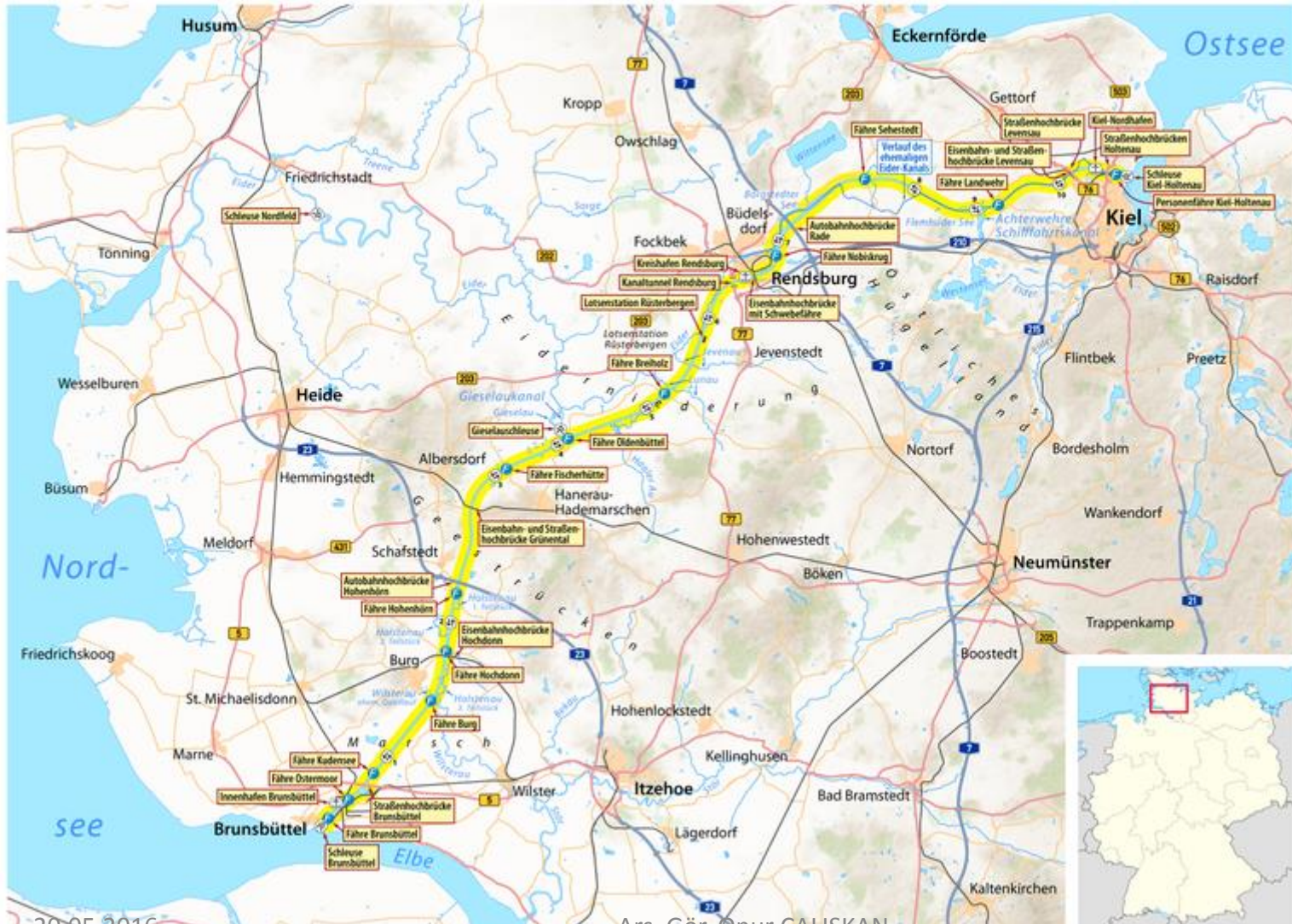
Arş. Gör. Onur ÇALIŞKAN

19

Kiel Kanal

Nord-Ostsee-Kanal

- Ausweichstellen:
 Fähr
 Hafen
 Schleuse
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 Kudensee | 6 Schulp |
| 2 Dückerwisch | 7 Audorf Rade |
| 3 Fischerhütte | 8 Königförde |
| 4 Oldenbüttel | 9 Groß-Nordsee |
| 5 Breiholz | 10 Schwarzenbek |



1895

Korint Kanalı



Boğazlar



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22

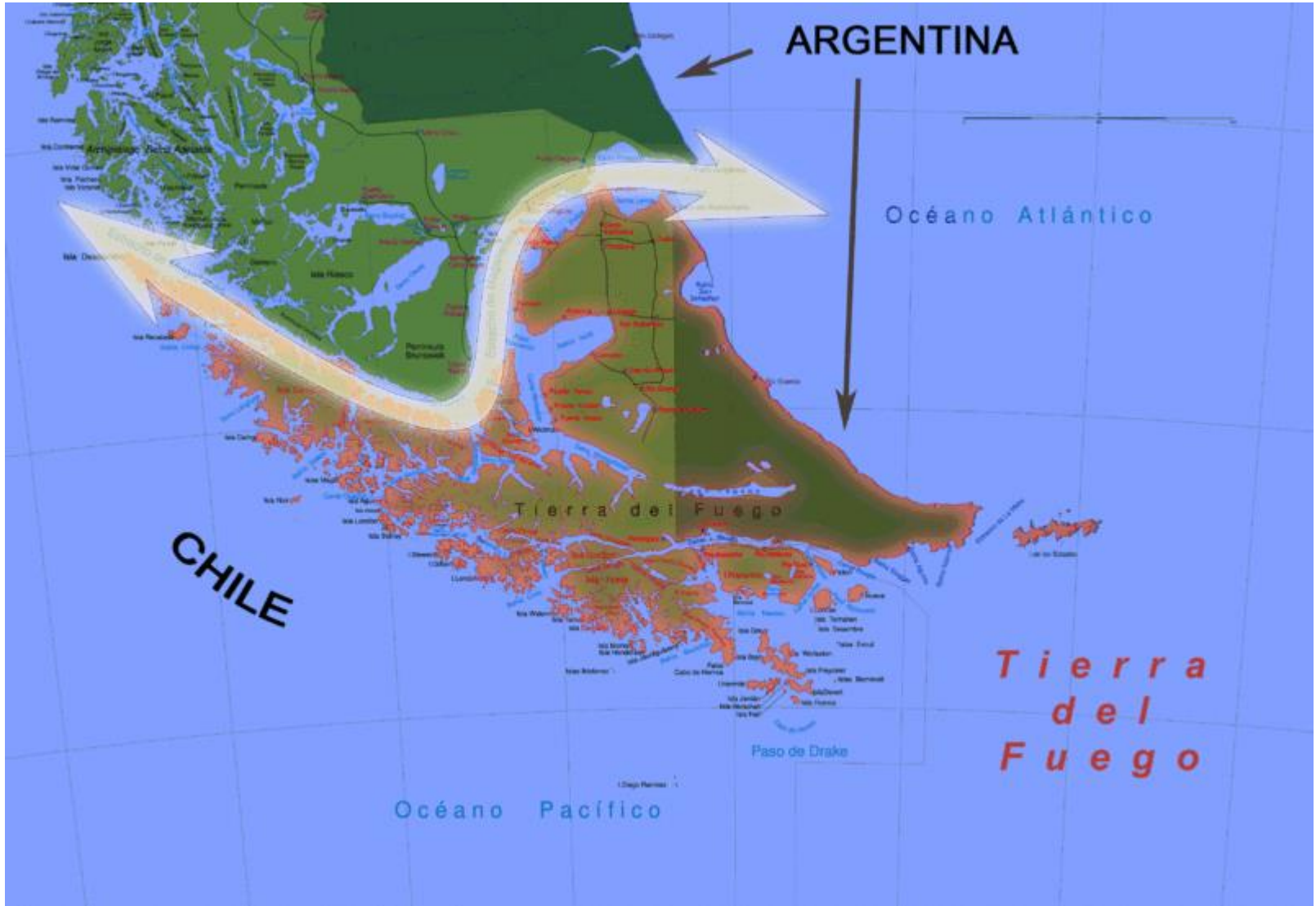
Hürmüz boğazı



Malakka Boğazı



Macellan Boğazi



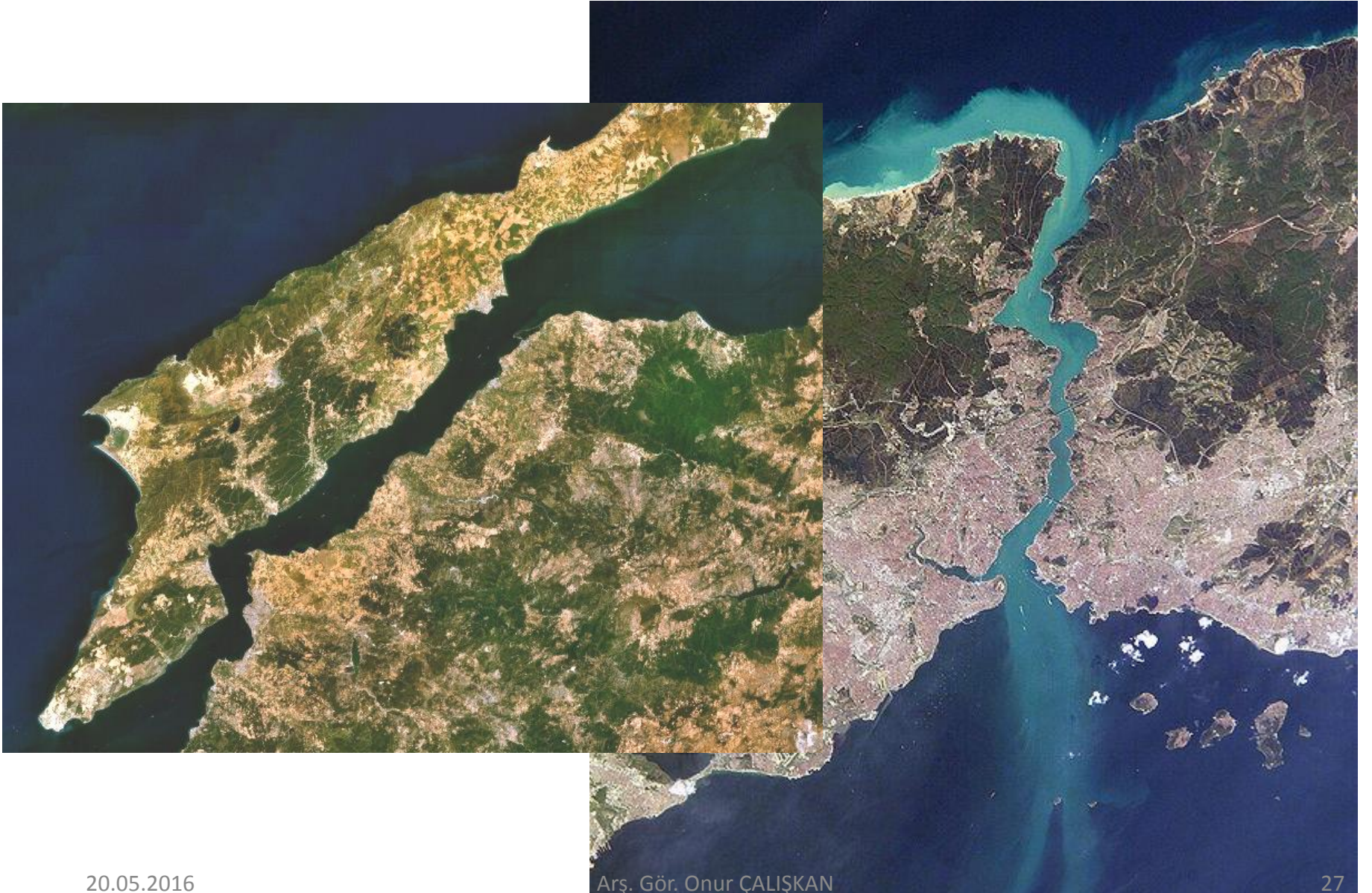
Bering Boğazı



20 Oc 2016

Arş. Gör. Onur ÇALIŞKAN

İstanbul ve Çanakkale Boğazları



20.05.2016

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27

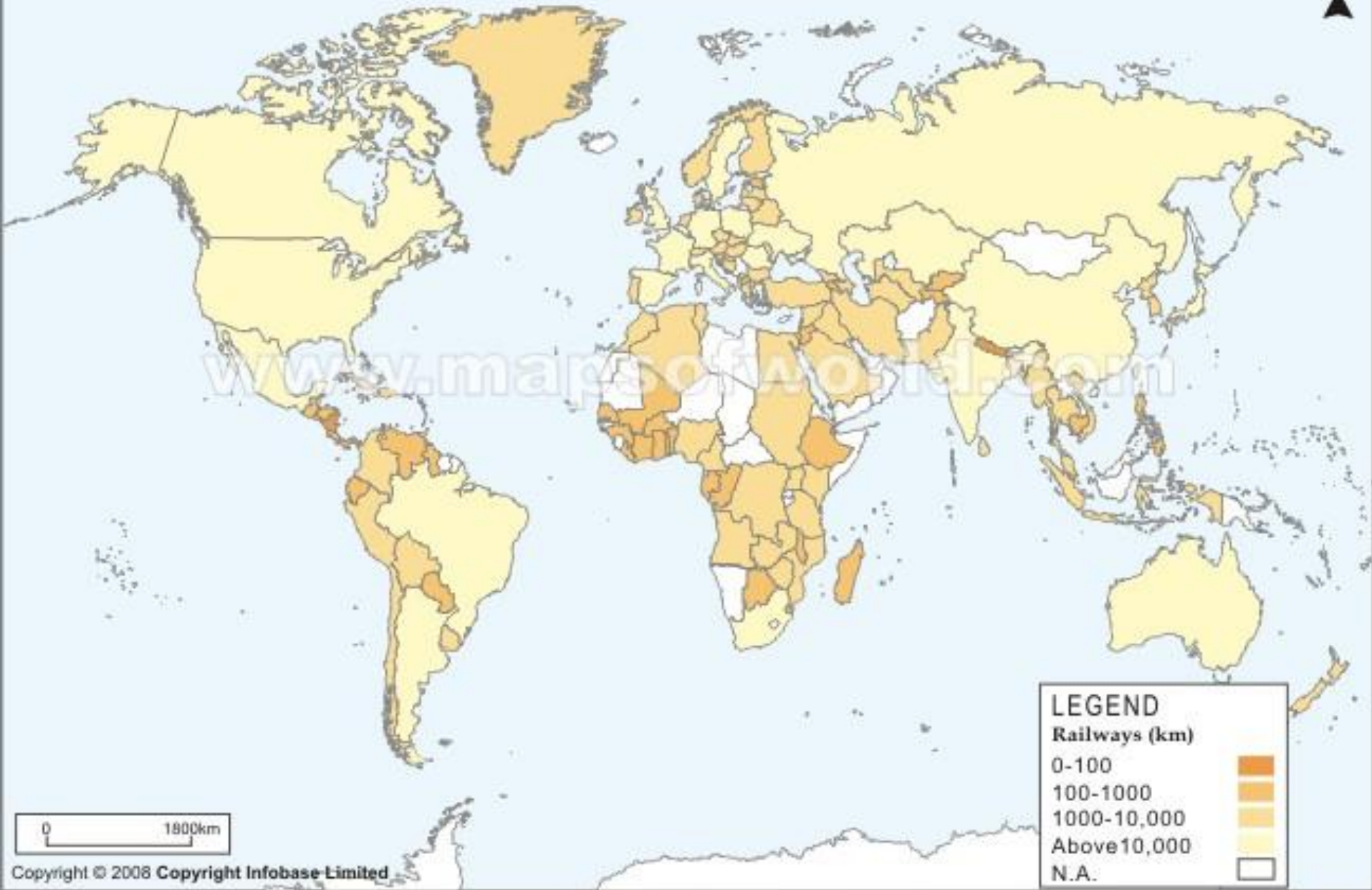
Limanlar

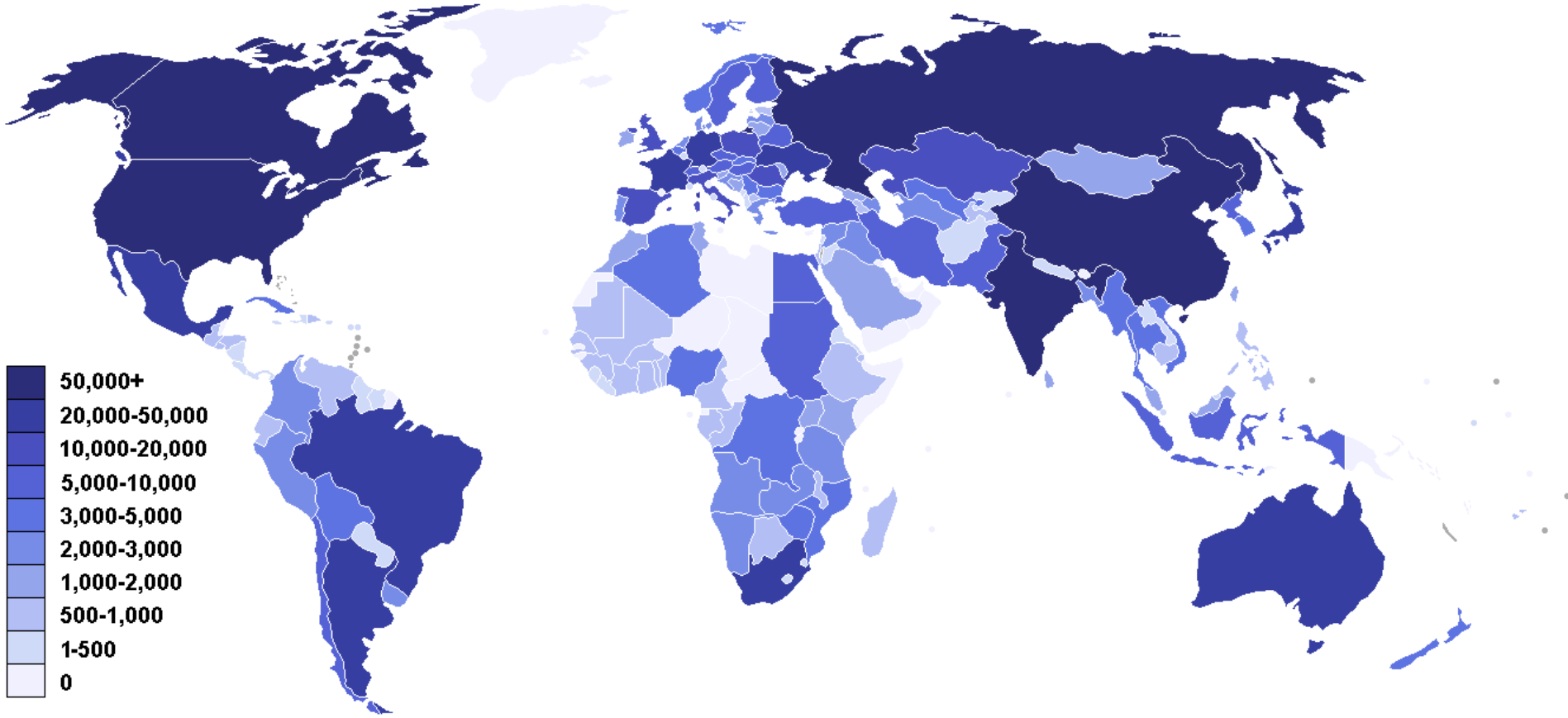


2. DEMİR YOLLARI

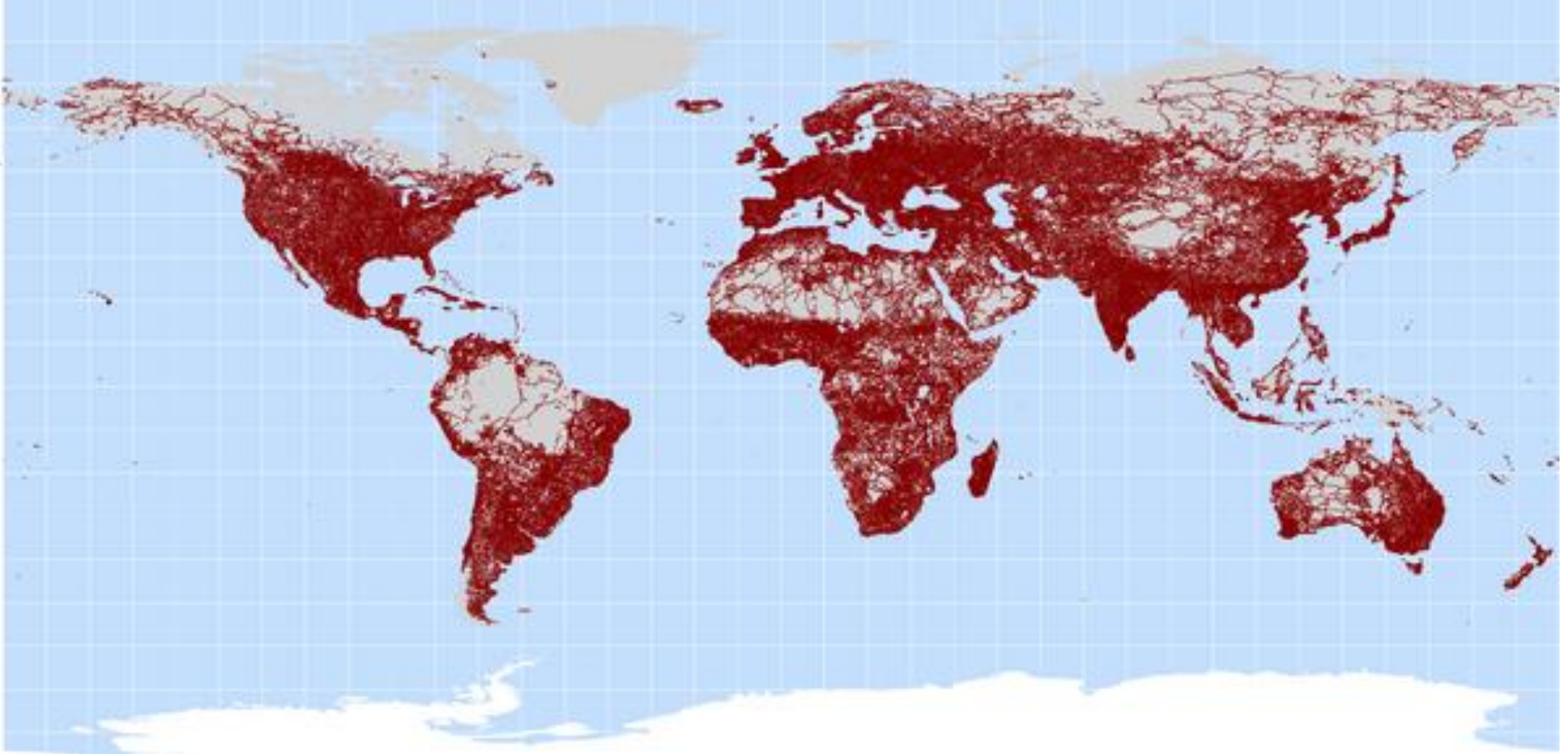


WORLD:RAILWAYS





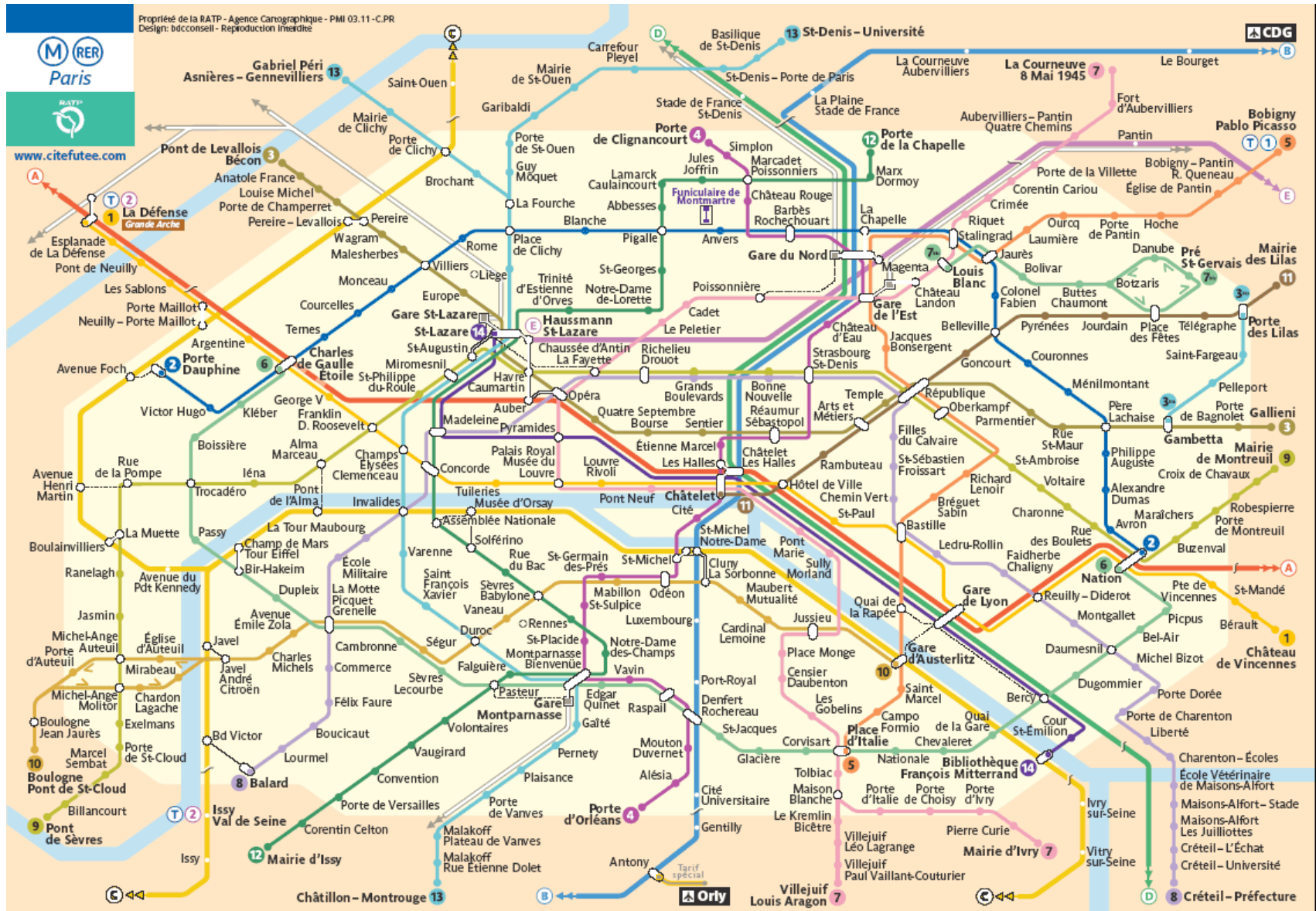
3. Kara yolları



Modern yollar



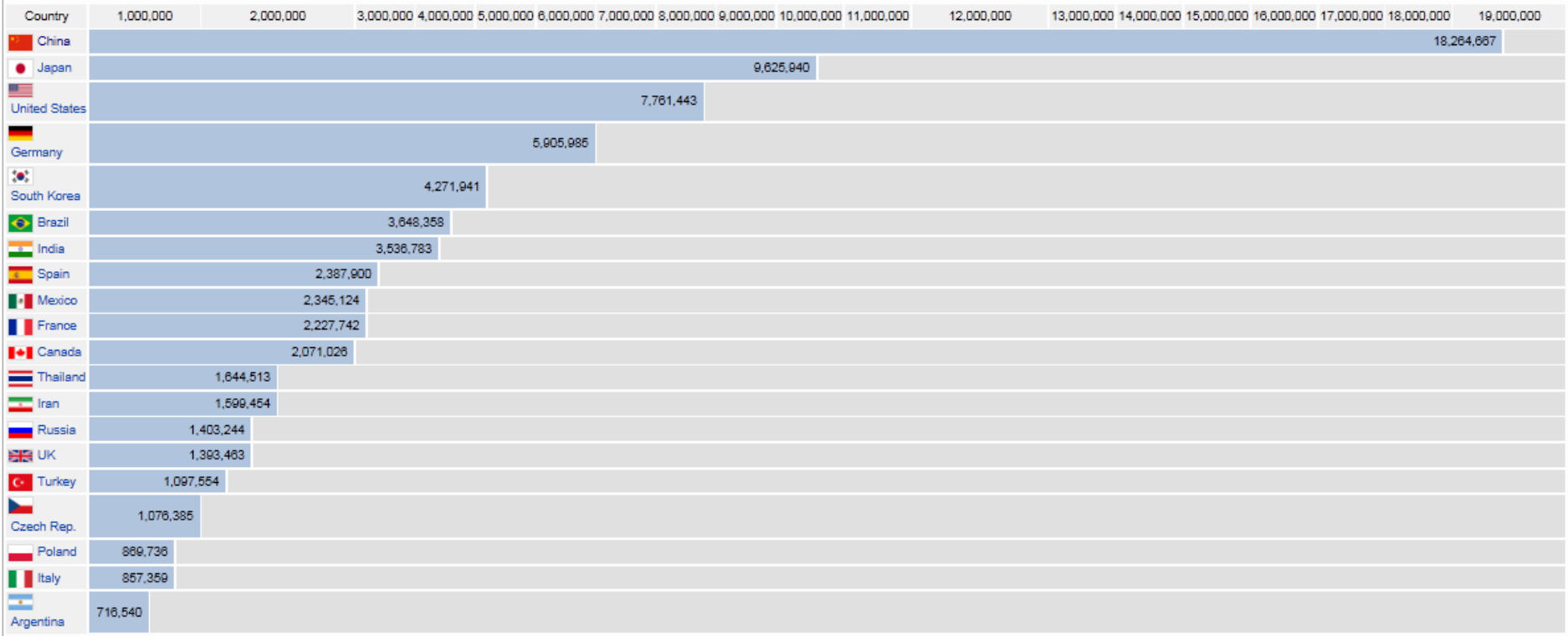
Metrolar





Motorlu Taşıtlar

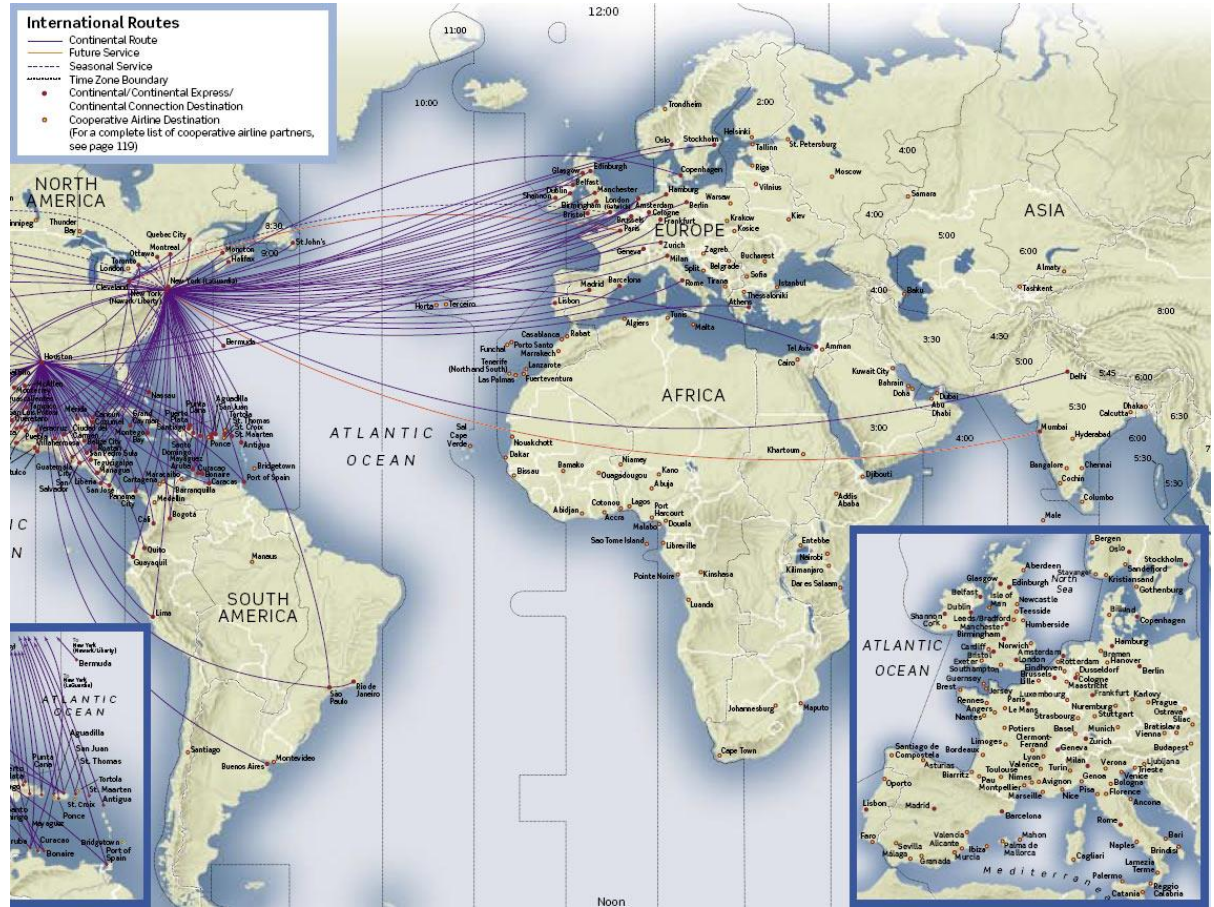
Motor vehicle production (units)



Dünyada Karayolu Uzunluğunun En Fazla Olduğu Ülkeler

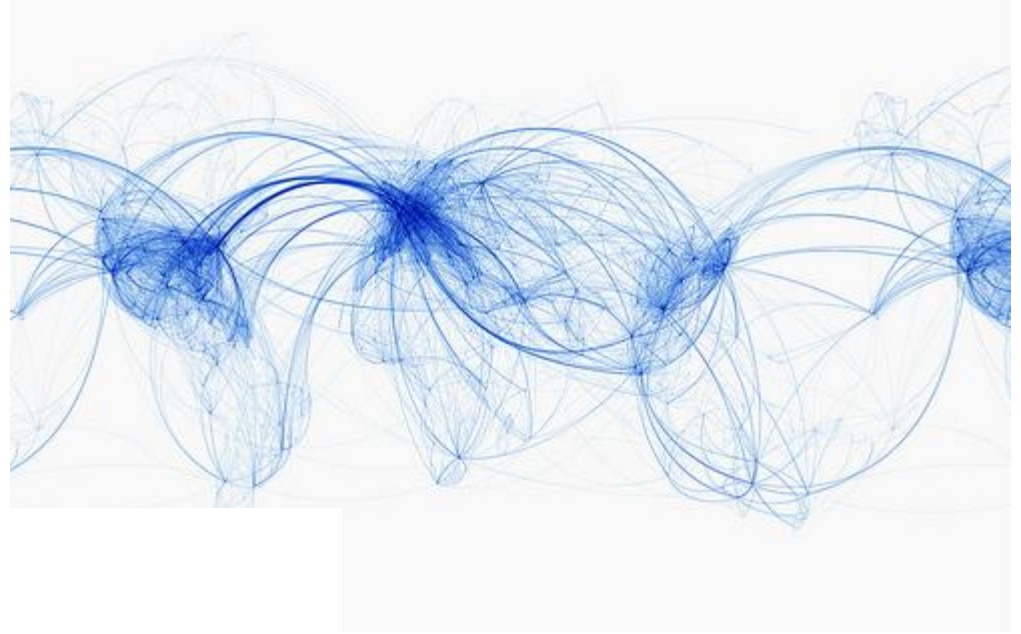
Sırası	Ülke	Karayolu uzunluğu km - 2000 Yılı
1	ABD	6.370.000
2	Hindistan	1.970.000
3	Çin	1.300.000
4	Kanada	884.280
5	Rusya Federasyonu	879.100

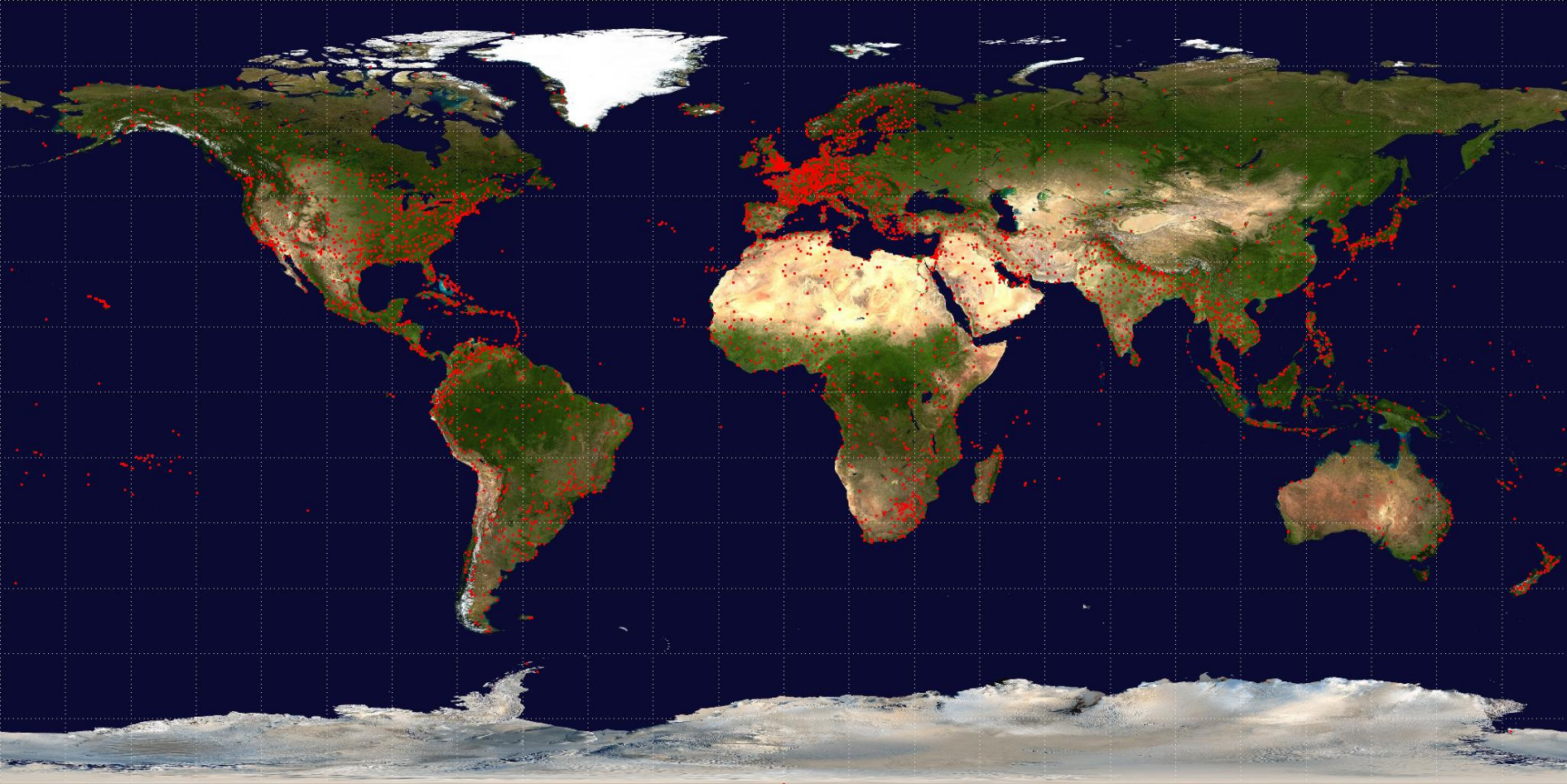
4. HAVA YOLLARI





Copyright Brisbane Airport Corporation Pty Limited 2005





Havaalanı dağılımı 2008

5. BORU HATLARI



Rank	Country	Total length of pipelines (km)	Structure	Date of Information
1	United States	793,285	petroleum products 244,620 km; natural gas 548,665 km	2006
2	Russia	246,982	condensate 122 km; gas 158,767 km; liquid petroleum gas 127 km; oil 74,285 km; refined products 13,658 km; water 23 km	2008
3	Canada	98,544	crude and refined oil 23,564 km; liquid petroleum gas 74,980 km	2006
4	China	58,082	gas 28,132 km; oil 20,204 km; refined products 9,746 km	2008
5	Ukraine	42,052	gas 33,327 km; oil 4,514 km; refined products 4,211 km	2008
6	Mexico	40,016	gas 22,705 km; liquid petroleum gas 1,875 km; oil 8,688 km; oil/gas/water 228 km; refined products 6,520 km	2006
7	Argentina	37,370	gas 28,657 km; liquid petroleum gas 41 km; oil 5,607 km; refined products 3,052 km; unknown (oil/water) 13 km	2007
8	Iran	36,509	condensate 7 km; condensate/gas 397 km; gas 19,161 km; liquid petroleum gas 570 km; oil 8,438 km; refined products 7,936 km	2007
9	Germany	32,505	condensate 37 km; gas 25,094 km; oil 3,546 km; refined products 3,828 km	2007
10	Australia	31,258	condensate/gas 469 km; gas 26,719 km; liquid petroleum gas 240 km; oil 3,720 km; oil/gas/water 110 km	2007

Rusya-Avrupa



20.05.2016

Arş. Gör. Onur ÇALIŞKAN



20.05.2016

Arş. Gör. Onur ÇALIŞKAN

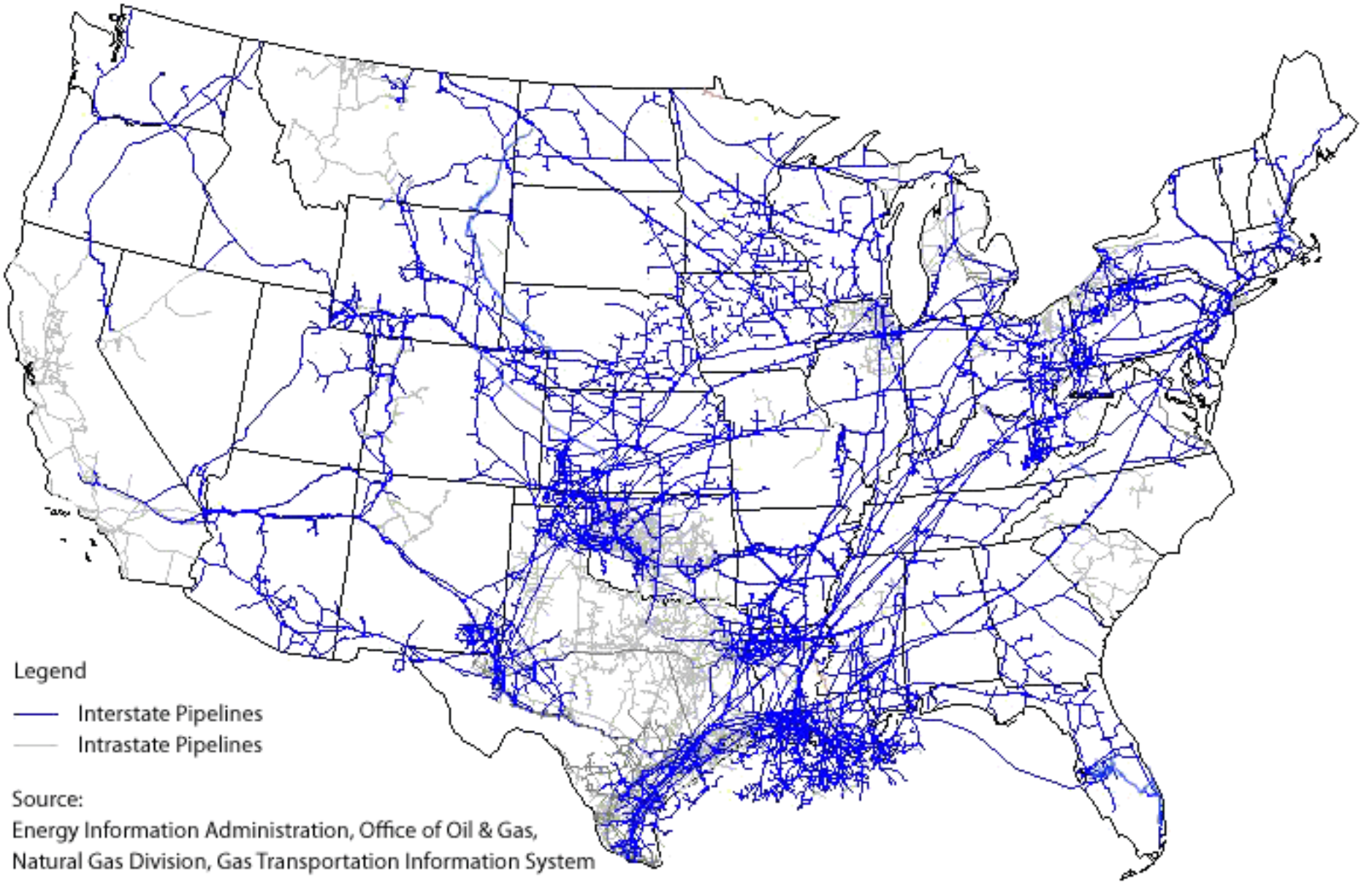
BOTAŞ GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ
DOĞAL GAZ VE PETROL BORU HATLARI



ARAZİ ETÜT VE KAMULAŞTIRMA D. BSK. LİĞİ

Harita Müh. Argon ARTAZ
Tel: 0 312 287 31 17
O.C.A.K. 2008

MEVCUT DOĞAL GAZ BORU HATLARI —	MEVCUT PETROL BORU HATLARI —	CS.(KOMPRESÖR İSTASYONLARI) ▼	LING ●	MEVCUT GAZ İTHALI KONTRATA BAĞLANMIŞ GAZ MİKTARI PLANLANAN GAZ MİKTARI
İNŞAAT AŞAMASINDAKİ DOĞAL GAZ BORU HATTI - - - - -	PROJE MÜHENDİSLİK VEYA YAPIM İHALESİ AŞAMASINDAKİ BORU HATLARI —	İNŞAAT AŞAMASINDAKİ KOMPRESÖR İST. ▼	PETROL BORU HATTI POMPA İSTASYONU ▼	
		İHALE AŞAMASINDAKİ KOMPRESÖR İST. ▼	BORU ÇAPI ()	





● Oil Field

| Oil Pipeline

● Gas Field

| Gas Pipeline

20.05.2016 Proposed Oil Pipeline

Arş. Gör. Onur ÇALIŞKAN

Proposed Gas Pipeline



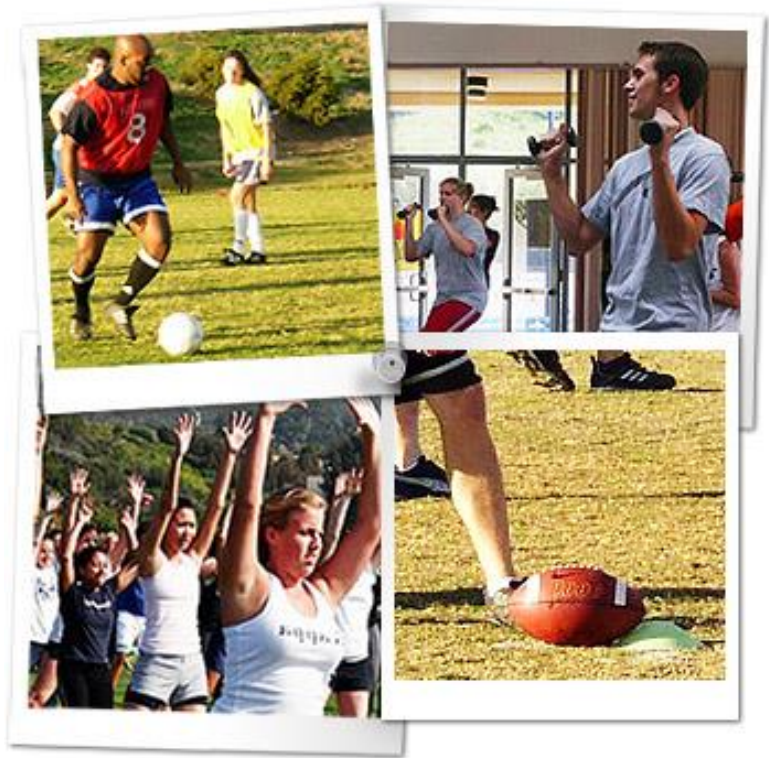
Bölüm VIII

TURİZM VE EĞLENDİRİLEN (REKREASYON)



1. EĞLENDİNLEN (REKREASYON)

Rekreasyon, insanların yaşamlarında yapması zorunlu olan (örneğin yemek, uyumak, çalışmak vb.) durumlar dışında kalan serbest zamanda uygulanan aktivitelerdir. Toplumların kültürel ve ahlaki gelişimi büyük oranda serbest zaman kullanımını şekline bağlıdır. Rekreasyon serbest zamanda yapılır. Rekreasyonla kişi gönüllü olarak ve tamamen kendi arzusu ile katıldığı etkinliklerde bulunur. Rekreasyon faaliyeti kişisel ve toplumsal fayda sağlar.



2. TURİZM

Dinlenmek, eğlenmek, görmek ve tanımak gibi amaçlarla yapılan geziler ve bir ülkeye veya bir bölgeye gezmen (turist) çekmek için alınan ekonomik, kültürel, teknik önlemlerin, yapılan çalışmaların tümüdür.

► Sağlık ve Termal Turizmi

Zengin ve şifalı termal sulara sahip olan Türkiye, bir kaplıca cennetidir ve nitelikli tesisleriyle şifa arayanları beklemektedir...



► Yayla Turizmi

Kendine has coğrafya ve iklime sahip olan Türkiye' nin zengin yaşama kültürü içindeki yayla yaşantısı önemli bir yer tutar...



► AV Turizmi

Türkiye' nin coğrafi yapısı, bitki örtüsü ve yaban hayatı, avcılığa ve av turizmine ilgi duyanlara önemli bir potansiyel sunar...



► Kış Turizmi

Yaz - kış üzerinde kar eksik olmayan yüksek dağlarıyla ve bu dağlarda kurulan kayak tesisleriyle Türkiye önemli bir Kış turizm Merkezidir...



► Mağara Turizmi

Dünyadaki diğer ülkelere göre "mağara cenneti" ülke konumunda olan Türkiye' de yaklaşık 40.000 adet mağara bulunmaktadır...



► Kongre Turizmi

Avrupa ve Asya' nın birleştiği bir yerde bulunan Türkiye, toplantı, intensiv ve kongrelere şahane mekan konumundadır...



► Golf Turizmi

Türkiye son yıllarda hizmete giren uluslararası nitelikteki golf tesisleri ile dünya golf severlerini bir araya getiren kalite ve prestijin bulunduğu bir merkezdir...



► Yat Turizmi

Üç tarafı denizlerle çevrili Türkiye, olağanüstü güzelliklere sahip koy ve körfezleri, iyi donanımlı marinalar ile yatçılar için tam bir cennettir...



► İpek Yolu

anadolu, Çin' den başlayıp, Orta Asya' yı katederek Avrupa' ya uzanan tarihi İpek yolu' nun en önemli kavşak noktalarından birini oluşturmuştur...



► Gençlik Turizmi

Nüfusun büyük bir çoğunluğunu gençlerin oluşturduğu Türkiye, gerek yurt içinden gerekse yurt dışından gençlere ucuz tatil yapma olanağı veren tesis ve kamp merkezlerine sahiptir...



► Botanik Turizmi

Çeşitli coğrafi özellikleri, coğrafi farklılığın getirdiği iklim çeşitliliği, Türkiye' yi dünyada benzerine az rastlanırbitki çeşitliliğine sahip kılmaktadır...



► İnanç Turizmi

Tarih boyunca gerek çok Tanrılı gerekse tek Tanrılı dinlere ev sahipliği yapan Türkiye, her inançtan insanın görmesi gereken eserlere sahiptir...



▶ Hava Sporları

Türkiye, Yamaç paraşütü, yelken kanat, planör, paraşüt, balon gibi hava sporları meraklıları için keşfedilmesi gereken bir ülkedir...



▶ Akarsu-Rafting Turizmi

Ülkenin her yanını sarmış, uzun ve coşkun akan nehlere sahip Türkiye, su sporları için ziyaretçilerine önemli bir akarsu turizmi potansiyeli sunmaktadır...



▶ Kuş Gözlemciliği

Kuş gözlemciliği doğayı kuşların dünyasından tanımayı sağlayan bir gözlem sporudur. Sağlıklı bir çevrenin en iyi göstergesi olan kuşlar her türlü yaşam ortamında bulunurlar. Türkiye'de şimdiye kadar 450 çeşit kuş türü kaydedilmiştir.



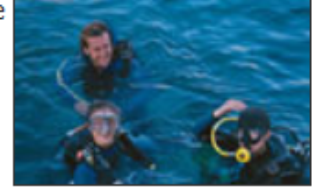
▶ Dağcılık

Ülkenin bütün bölgelere dağılmış, farklı yüksekliklerde, zengin flora ve faunaya sahip dağları ile Türkiye, doğa tutkunu, maceracı insanları bekliyor...



▶ Su Altı Dalış

Türkiye sularında bulunan önemli batıklar ve su altı mağaraları, dalıcılar tarafından keşfedilmeyi beklemektedir...



1. Yaş durumuna göre
 1. Genç-yaşlı
2. Sayıya göre
 1. Ferdi - kollektif – kitle
3. Yere göre
 1. İç-dış
4. Ulaşım aracına göre
 1. Demir yolu- hava yolu- deniz yolu
5. Zamana göre
 1. Yaz-kış
6. Konaklama süresine göre
 1. Kısa süreli (transit – yakın çevre) – uzun süreli (tatil-tedavi)

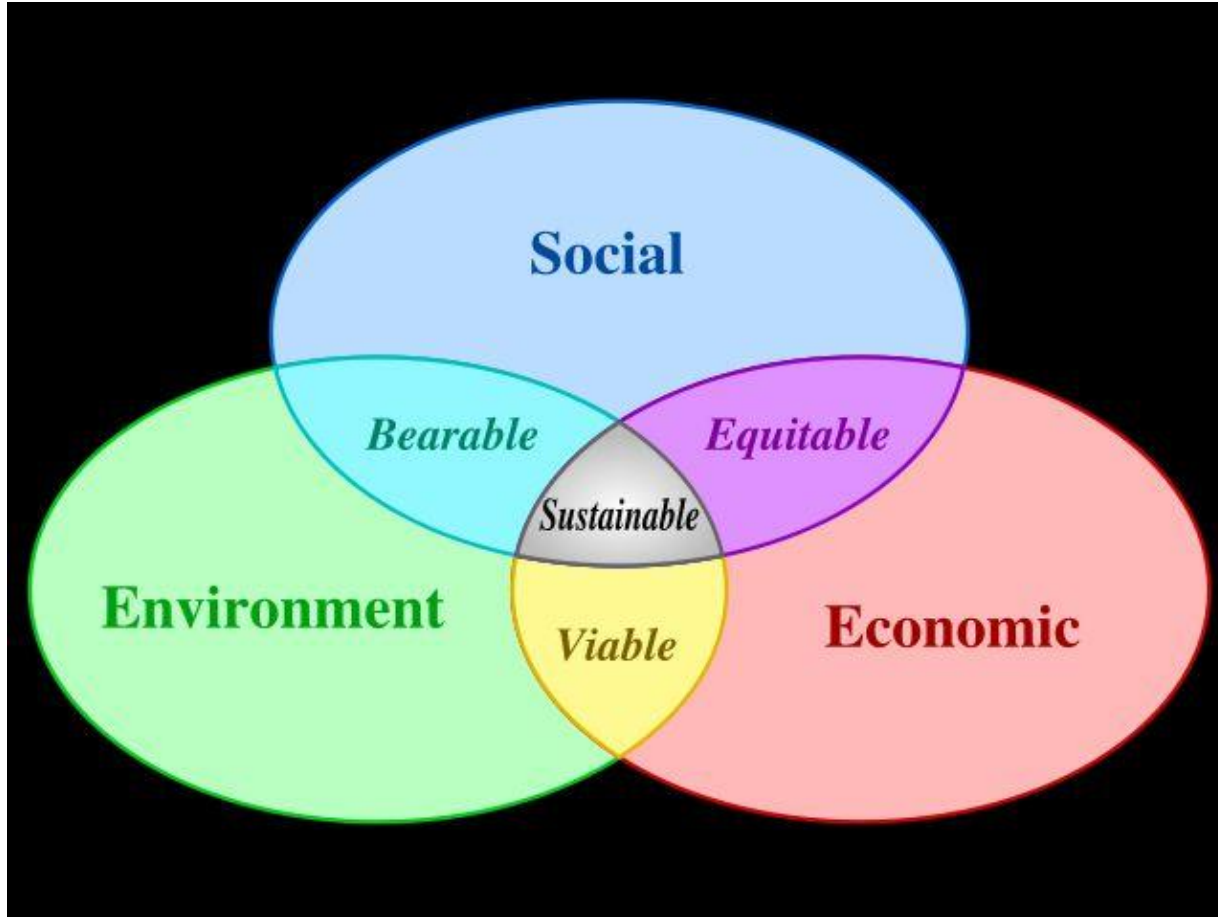
7. Konaklama süresine göre

1. Özel Turizm (arkadaş-akraba yanı) 2. kamping, karavan 3. Evlerde ikamet turizm.

8. Sosyal yapıya göre

1. Lüks turizm 2. Geleneksel turizm 3. Gençlik turizmi, 4. Sosyal turizm

Turizmin gelişmesi



	Country	<u>UNWTO</u> Regional Market	International tourist arrivals (2009) ^[13]	International tourist arrivals (2008) ^[12]	International tourist arrivals (2007) ^[12]	International tourist arrivals (2006) ^[12]
1	France	Europe	74.2 million	79.2 million	80.9 million	77.9 million
2	United States	North America	54.9 million	57.9 million	56.0 million	51.0 million
3	Spain	Europe	52.2 million	57.2 million	58.7 million	58.0 million
4	China	Asia	50.9 million	53.0 million	54.7 million	49.9 million
5	Italy	Europe	43.2 million	42.7 million	43.7 million	41.1 million
6	United Kingdom	Europe	28.0 million	30.1 million	30.9 million	30.7 million
7	Turkey	Europe	25.5 million	25.0 million	22.2 million	18.9 million
8	Germany	Europe	24.2 million	24.9 million	24.4 million	23.6 million
9	Malaysia	Asia	23.6 million	22.1 million	21.0 million	17.5 million
10	Mexico	North America	21.5 million	22.6 million	21.4 million	21.4 million

Rank	Country	UNWTO Regional Market	International Tourism Receipts (2009) ^[13]	International Tourism Receipts (2008) ^[12]	International Tourism Receipts (2007) ^[12]	International Tourism Receipts (2006) ^[12]
1	United States	North America	\$93.9 billion	\$110.0 billion	\$97.1 billion	\$85.8 billion
2	Spain	Europe	\$53.2 billion	\$61.6 billion	\$57.6 billion	\$51.1 billion
3	France	Europe	\$49.4 billion	\$55.6 billion	\$54.3 billion	\$46.3 billion
4	Italy	Europe	\$40.2 billion	\$45.7 billion	\$42.7 billion	\$38.1 billion
5	China	Asia	\$39.7 billion	\$40.8 billion	\$37.2 billion	\$33.9 billion
6	Germany	Europe	\$34.7 billion	\$40.0 billion	\$36.0 billion	\$32.8 billion
7	United Kingdom	Europe	\$30.0 billion	\$36.0 billion	\$38.6 billion	\$34.6 billion
8	Australia	Oceania	\$25.6 billion	\$24.8 billion	\$22.3 billion	\$17.8 billion
9	Turkey	Europe	\$21.3 billion	\$22.0 billion	\$18.5 billion	\$16.9 billion
10	Austria	Europe	\$19.4 billion	\$21.6 billion	\$18.9 billion	\$16.6 billion

Rank	Country	UNWTO Regional Market	International Tourism Expenditures (2009) ^[13]	International Tourism Expenditures (2008) ^[12]	International Tourism Expenditures (2007) ^[12]	International Tourism Expenditures (2006) ^[12]
1	Germany	Europe	\$81.2 billion	\$91.0 billion	\$83.1 billion	\$73.9 billion
2	United States	North America	\$73.2 billion	\$79.7 billion	\$76.4 billion	\$72.1 billion
3	United Kingdom	Europe	\$50.3 billion	\$68.5 billion	\$71.4 billion	\$63.1 billion
4	China	Asia	\$43.7 billion	\$36.2 billion	\$29.8 billion	\$24.3 billion
5	France	Europe	\$38.5 billion	\$41.4 billion	\$36.7 billion	\$31.2 billion
6	Italy	Europe	\$27.9 billion	\$30.8 billion	\$27.3 billion	\$23.1 billion
7	Japan	Asia	\$25.1 billion	\$27.9 billion	\$26.5 billion	\$26.9 billion
8	Canada	North America	\$24.2 billion	\$27.2 billion	\$24.7 billion	\$20.6 billion
9	Russia	Europe	\$20.8 billion	\$23.8 billion	\$21.2 billion	\$18.1 billion
10	Netherlands	Europe	\$20.7 billion	\$21.7 billion	\$19.1 billion	\$17.0 billion

Top 10 most visited cities by estimated number of international visitors by selected year

City	Country	International visitors (millions)	Year/Notes
<u>Paris</u>	<u>France</u>	15.1	2010 (Excluding extra-muros visitors) ^[14]
<u>London</u>	<u>United Kingdom</u>	14.1	2009 ^[15]
<u>Singapore</u>	<u>Singapore</u>	11.6	2010 ^[16]
<u>New York City</u>	<u>United States</u>	9.7	2010 ^[17]
<u>Antalya</u>	<u>Turkey</u>	9.2	2010 ^[18]
<u>Kuala Lumpur</u>	<u>Malaysia</u>	8.9	2010 ^[19]
<u>Hong Kong</u>	<u>China</u>	8.4	2010 ^[20]
<u>Bangkok</u>	<u>Thailand</u>	7.2	2010 ^[21]
<u>Istanbul</u>	<u>Turkey</u>	6.9	2010 ^[18]
<u>Dubai</u>	<u>United Arab Emirates</u>	6.8	2009 ^[22]



TABLO-I
DÜNYADA
EN ÇOK TURİST
ÇEKEN ÜLKELER
(Bin kişi) - 2009)



TABLO-II
DÜNYADA
EN ÇOK TURİZM
GELİRİ ELDE
EDEN ÜLKELER
(Milyon \$) - 2009)

2. Turizmi etkileyen faktörler

1. Gelir artışı

Rank	Country	UNWTO Regional Market	International Tourism Expenditures (2009) ^[13]	International Tourism Expenditures (2008) ^[12]	International Tourism Expenditures (2007) ^[12]	International Tourism Expenditures (2006) ^[12]
1	Germany	Europe	\$81.2 billion	\$91.0 billion	\$83.1 billion	\$73.9 billion
2	United States	North America	\$73.2 billion	\$79.7 billion	\$76.4 billion	\$72.1 billion
3	United Kingdom	Europe	\$50.3 billion	\$68.5 billion	\$71.4 billion	\$63.1 billion
4	China	Asia	\$43.7 billion	\$36.2 billion	\$29.8 billion	\$24.3 billion
5	France	Europe	\$38.5 billion	\$41.4 billion	\$36.7 billion	\$31.2 billion
6	Italy	Europe	\$27.9 billion	\$30.8 billion	\$27.3 billion	\$23.1 billion
7	Japan	Asia	\$25.1 billion	\$27.9 billion	\$26.5 billion	\$26.9 billion
8	Canada	North America	\$24.2 billion	\$27.2 billion	\$24.7 billion	\$20.6 billion
9	Russia	Europe	\$20.8 billion	\$23.8 billion	\$21.2 billion	\$18.1 billion
10	Netherlands	Europe	\$20.7 billion	\$21.7 billion	\$19.1 billion	\$17.0 billion

Kentleşmenin artması



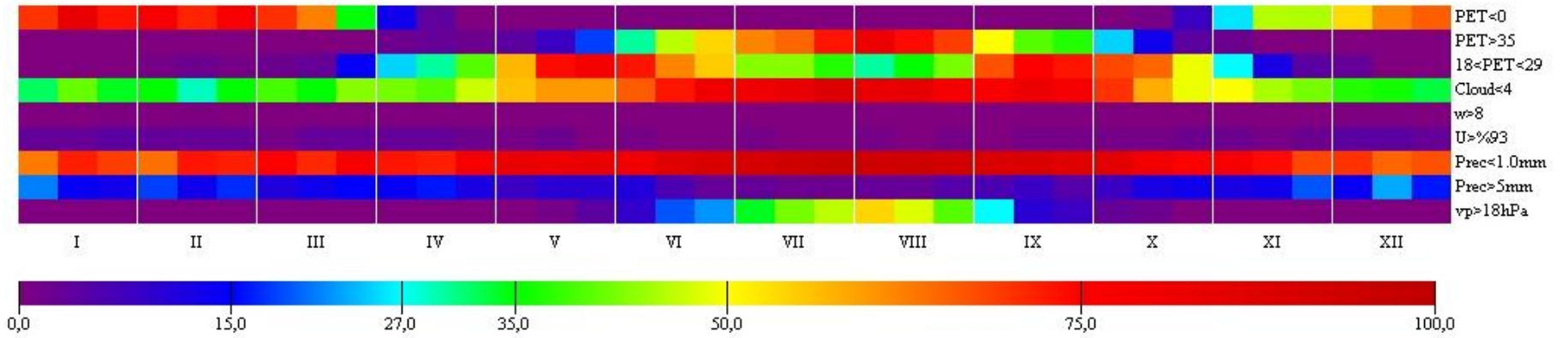
2. Eđitim Seviyesi

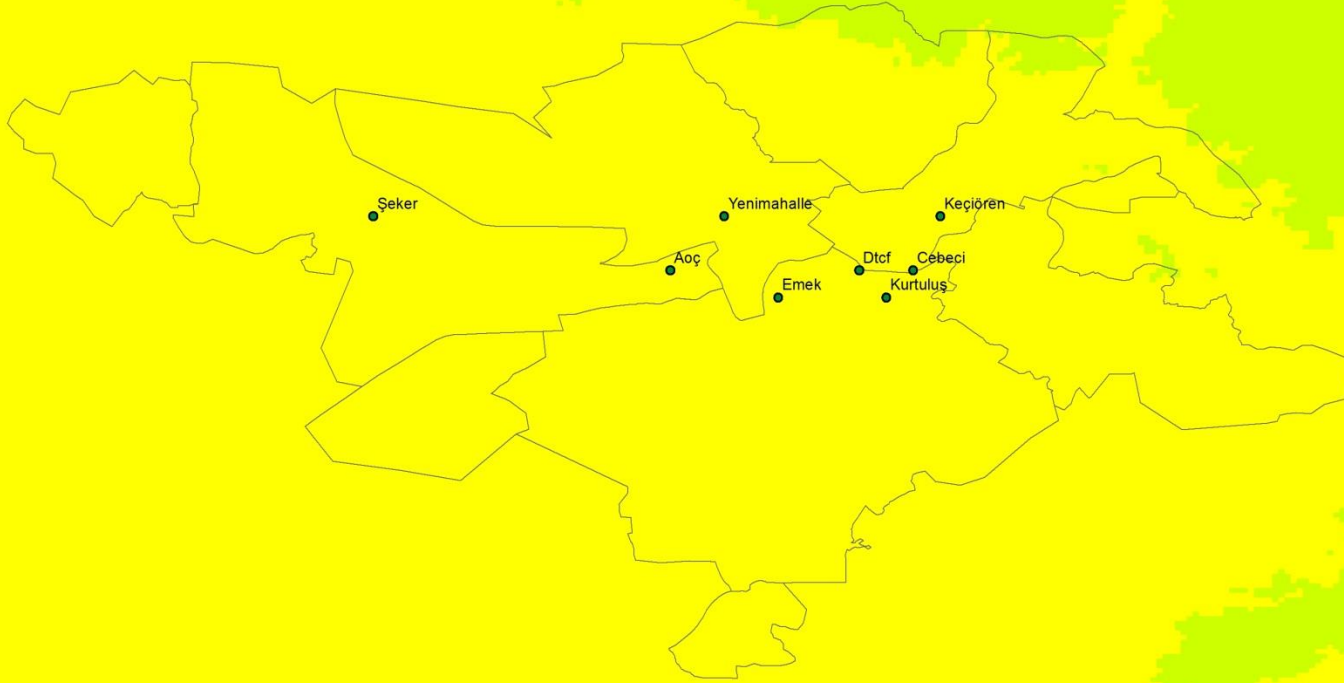


Organizasyondaki geliřmeler














Bursa, 1975-2006

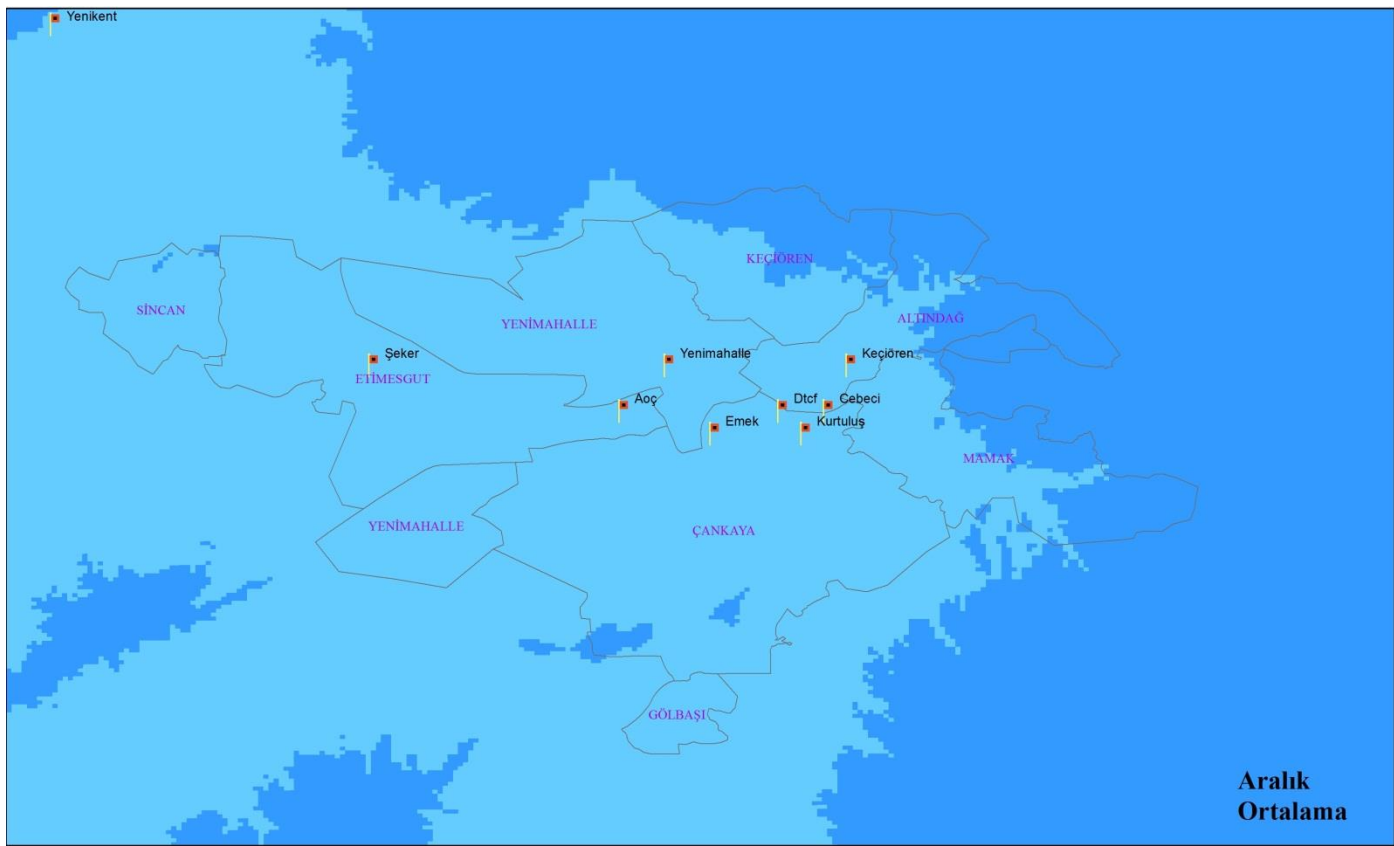




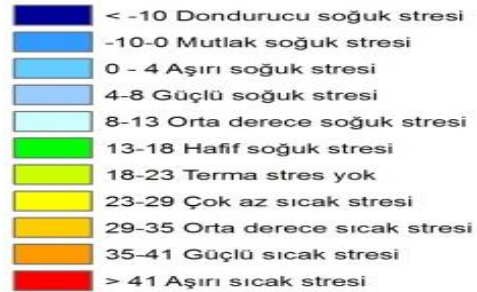
Temmuz
Ortalama

**FES
(C)**

	< -10 Dondurucu soğuk stresi
	-10-0 Mutlak soğuk stresi
	0 - 4 Aşırı soğuk stresi
	4-8 Güçlü soğuk stresi
	8-13 Orta derece soğuk stresi
	13-18 Hafif soğuk stresi
	18-23 Terma stres yok
	23-29 Çok az sıcak stresi
	29-35 Orta derece sıcak stresi
	35-41 Güçlü sıcak stresi
	> 41 Aşırı sıcak stresi



FES (C)



Kışlık

Yazlık

Geçiş mevsimleri

Her zaman dinlenmeye uygun

Dođal Manzara

Dađ, göl, mađara (genel)

Relik, endemik bitkiler ve anıt parklar (özel)

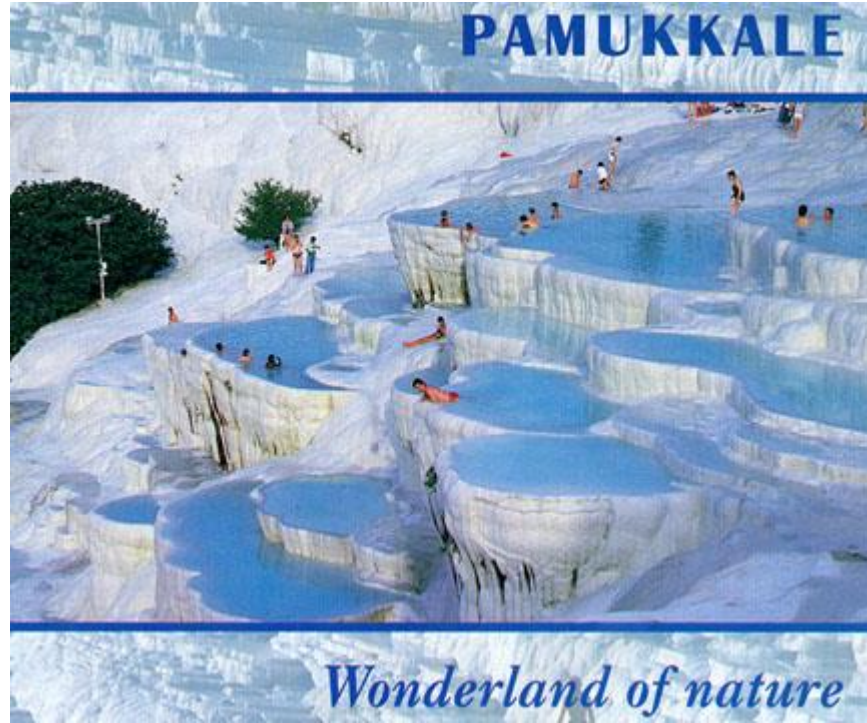
Spor imkanları



Plajlar



Kaplıcalar, içmeler, sıcak su kaynakları, sağlık turizm.



Antik kentler



Tarihi anıtlar, Savaş alanları



Eski halk yařamı



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Kültürel faaliyetler



Ekonomik yapı-alış veriř



Çeşitli eğlence merkezleri



2.2 BELLİ BAŞLI TURİZM ALANLARI

1. Doęa kaynaklarına dayalı alanlar



2. Kltrel kaynaklar (insanların meydana getirdiđi kaynaklar)



2.3. DÜNYA TURİZM BÖLGELERİ VE ÇEKİCİLİKLERİ

1. Avrupa ve Akdeniz



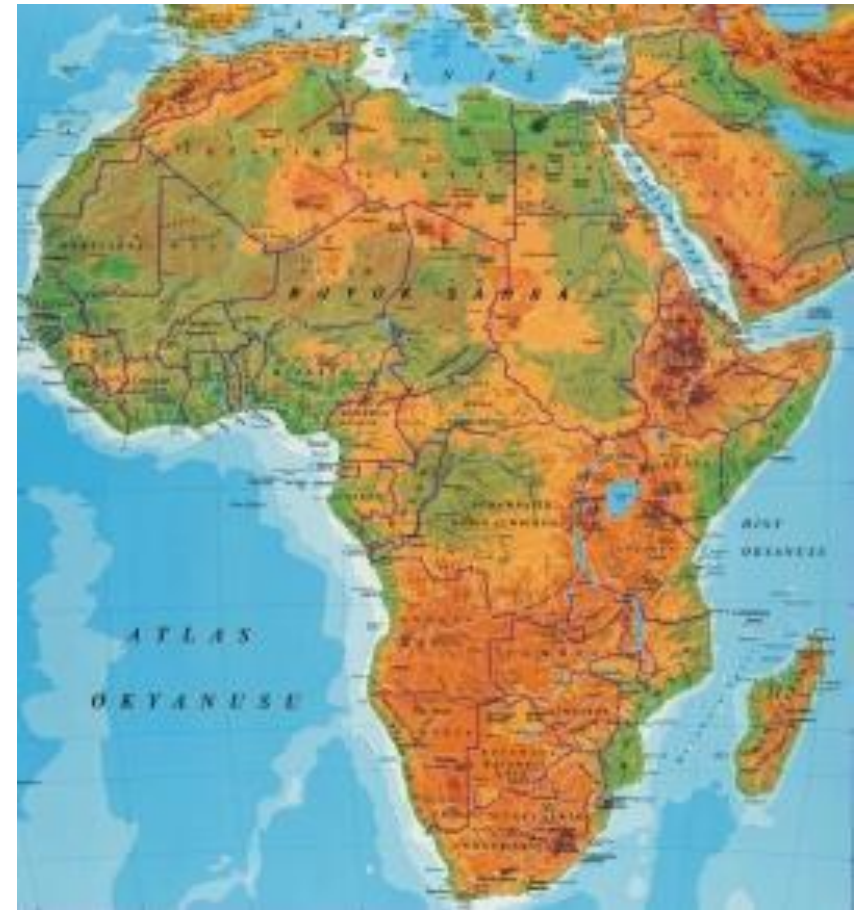
2. Orta ve Kuzey Amerika



3. Doğu Asya ve Pasifik



4. Güney Yarım Küre (Ekonomik Kenar Kuşak)



3. TURİSTLERİN YER TERCİHLERİ

