



LIMNOLOGY 4

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Lakes Formed by Deposition

Lakes due to river deposits

- Lakes Formed by Erosion
- Karst lakes
- The solvent action of rain-water on limestone carves out solution hollows. When these become clogged with debris lakes may form in them.
- The collapse of limestone roofs of underground caverns may result in the exposure of long, narrow-lakes that were once underground.

Lakes due to Marine deposits

Also called Lagoons

- Samples: Küçükçekmece, Büyükçekmece, Akyatan, Akyayan, Simenlik

Glacial lakes

- *Glacial lakes*: Lakes on or in ice, ponded by ice or occurring in ice-scraped rock basins. The latter origin (glacial scour lakes) contains the most lakes. Lakes formed by moraines of all types, and kettle lakes occurring in glacial drift also come under this category. Lakes of glacial origin are by far the most numerous, occurring in all mountain regions, in the sub-arctic regions and on Pleistocene surfaces. All of the cold temperate, and many warm temperate, lakes of the world fall in this category (e.g. in Canada, Russia, Scandinavia, Patagonia and New Zealand)
East Black Sea region (Yıldız, Malgölü, Deligöl), Uludağ (Aynalı, Karagöl, Kilimli), Hakkari (Bay, Gelyana), Munzur (Çimligöl, Katırgölü)

Aynalı Göl-Uludağ



Karst Lakes

- Lakes occurring in cavities created by percolating water in water-soluble rocks such as limestone, gypsum or rock salt. They are normally called *Karst lakes* and are very common in the appropriate geological terrain. They tend to be considered as small, although there is some evidence that some large water bodies may have originated in this way (e.g. Lake Ohrid) Sivas (Tödürge) and Antalya (Karagöl, Avlan)

Man-made lakes

Besides the natural lakes, man has now created artificial lakes by erecting a concrete dam across a river valley so that the river water can be kept back to form reservoirs.

- Dam, a barrier constructed to hold back water and raise its level, forming a reservoir used to generate electricity or as a water supply
- Atatürk Dam 817km² Fırat
- Keban 675km² Fırat
- Karakaya 298km² Fırat
- Hirfanlı 263km² Kızılırmak
- Sarıyer 84km² Sakarya
- Seyhan 68km² Seyhan

