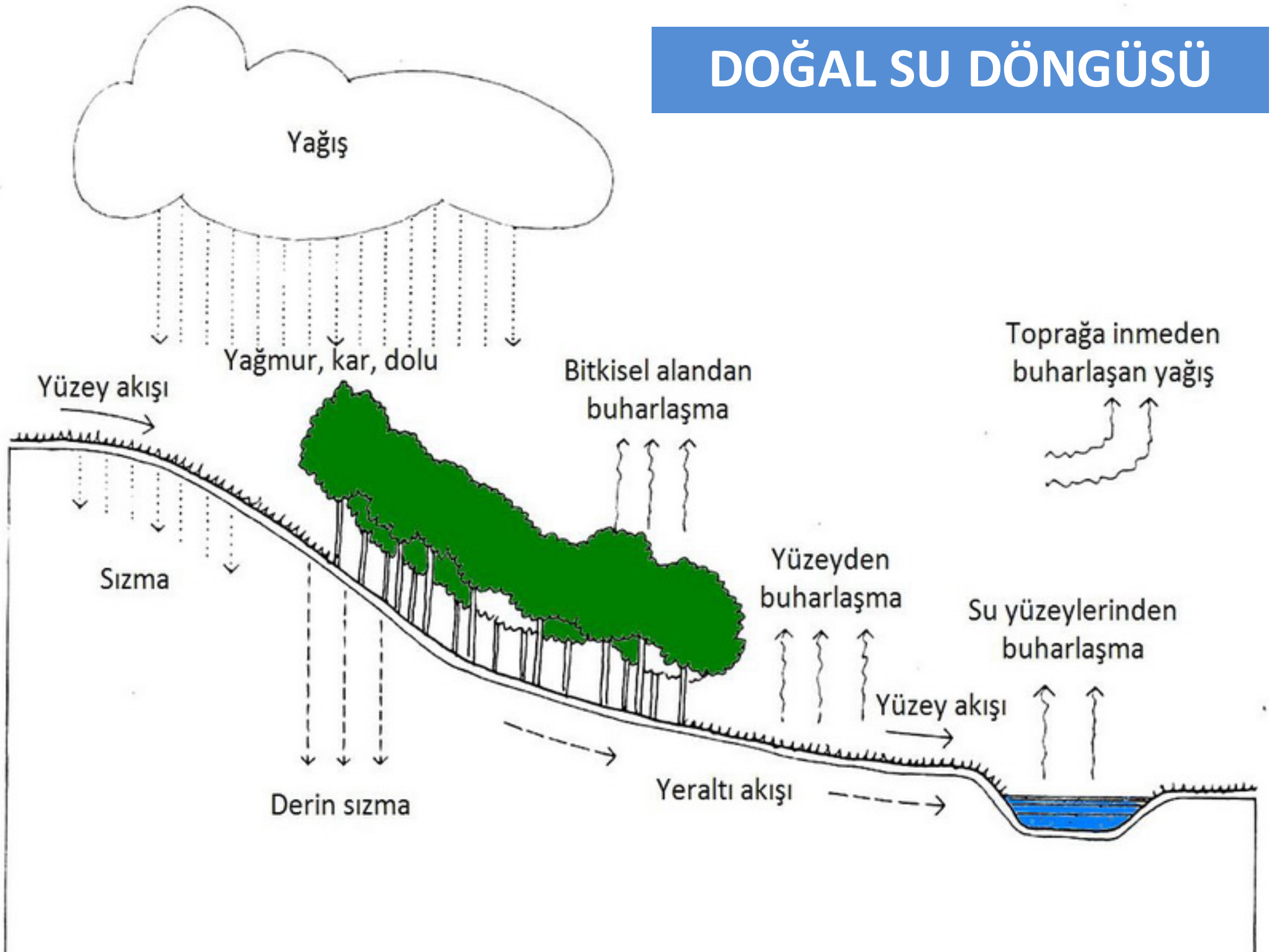


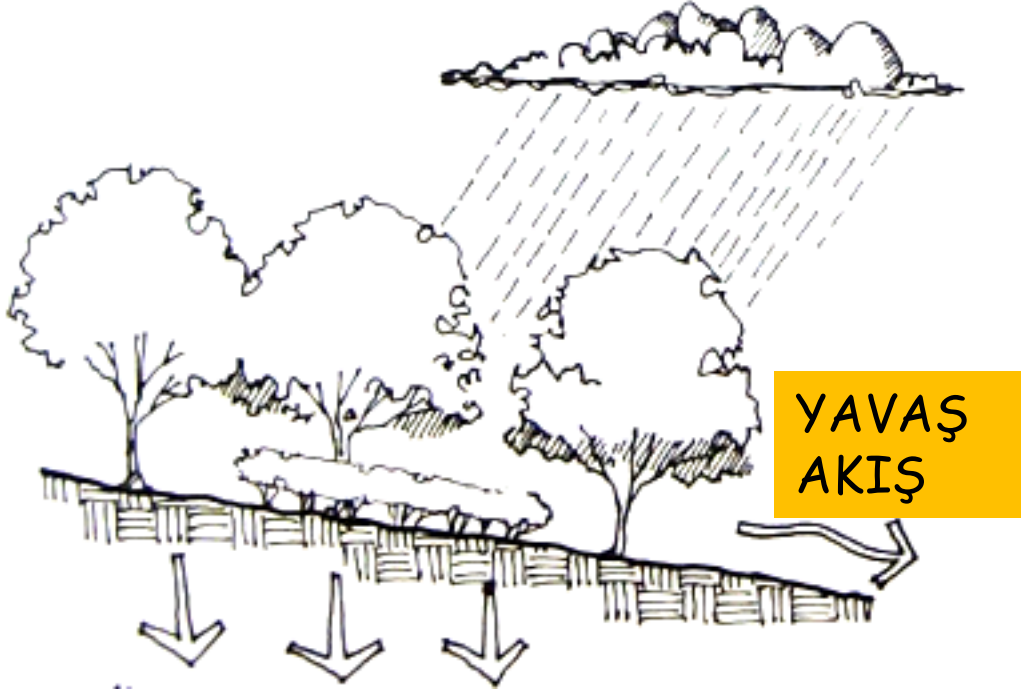
# Yağmursuyu Denetimi (özet)

Doç.Dr.Aydın Özdemir  
Ankara Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Peyzaj Mimarlığı Bölümü

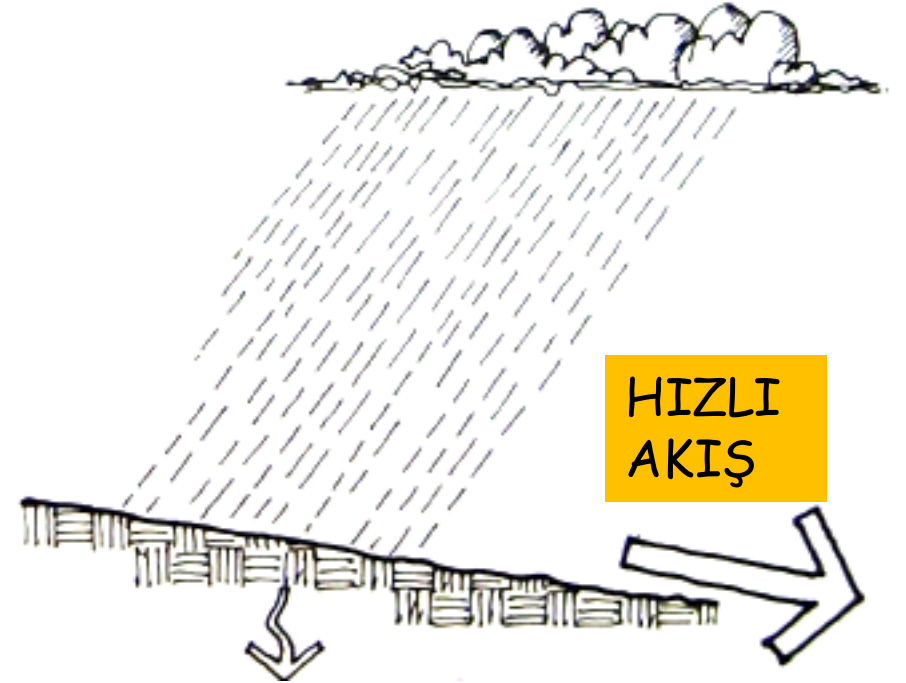
# DOĞAL SU DÖNGÜSÜ



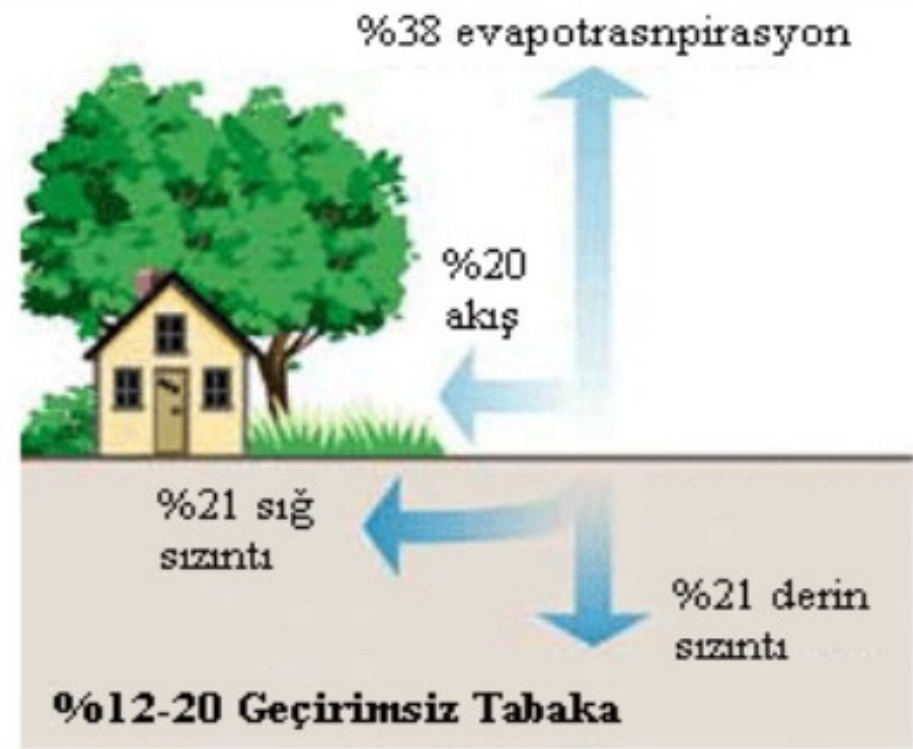
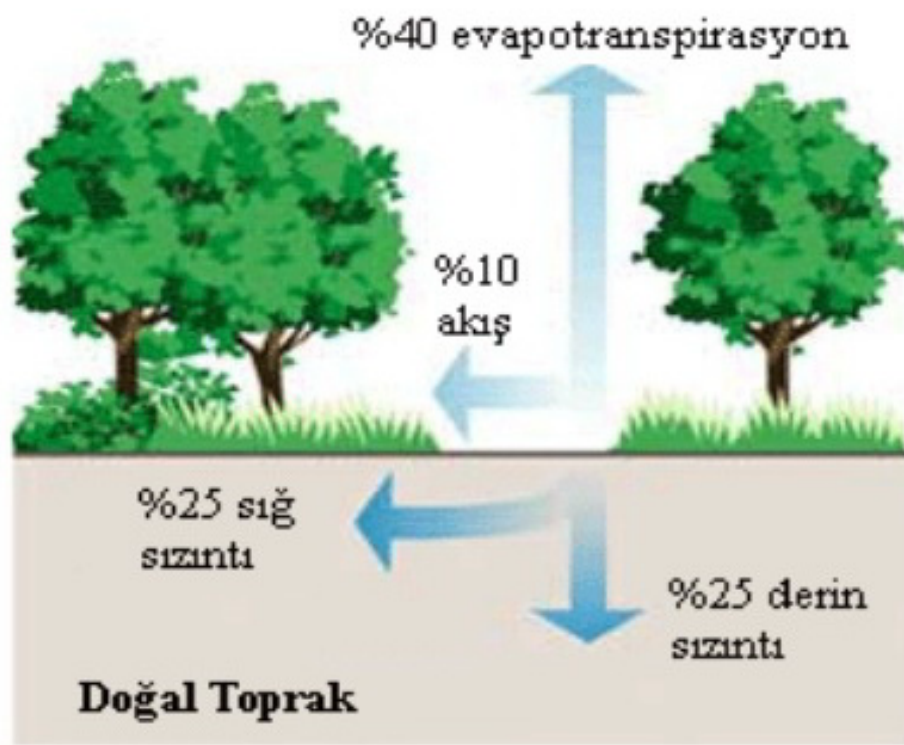
# YÜZEY SUYU AKIŞI



TOPRAĞA SIZAN SU MİKTARI ARTAR



TOPRAĞA SIZAN SU MİKTARI AZALIR



# Yağışın yüzeysel akışa geçiş oranını

- Yağış niteliği
- Toprak özellikleri
- Bitki örtüsü
- Arazi eğimi

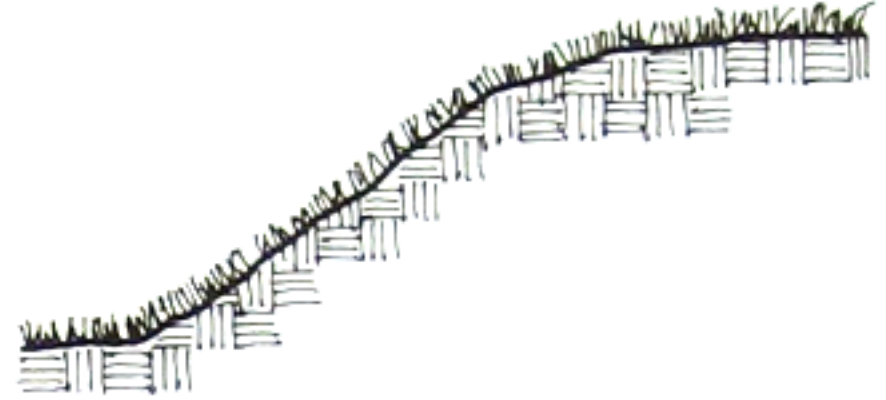
**HAVZA ÖZELLİKLERİ**

belirler.

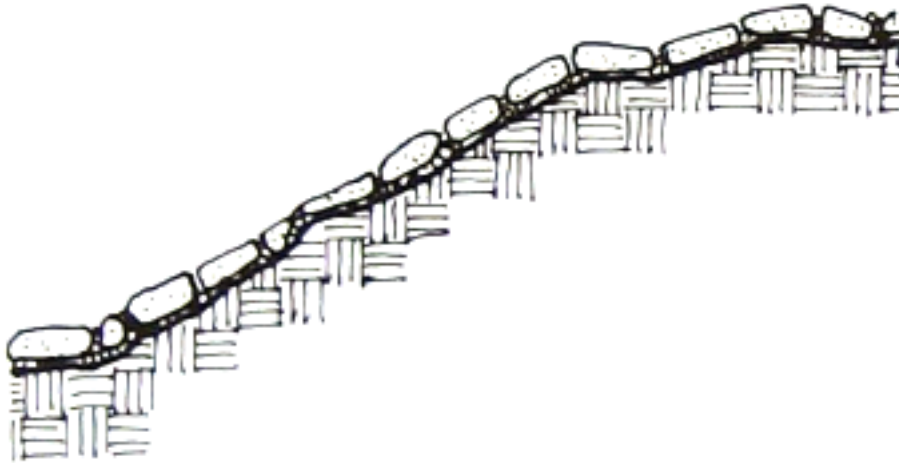
# BİTKİSEL VE YAPISAL ÖNLEMLER



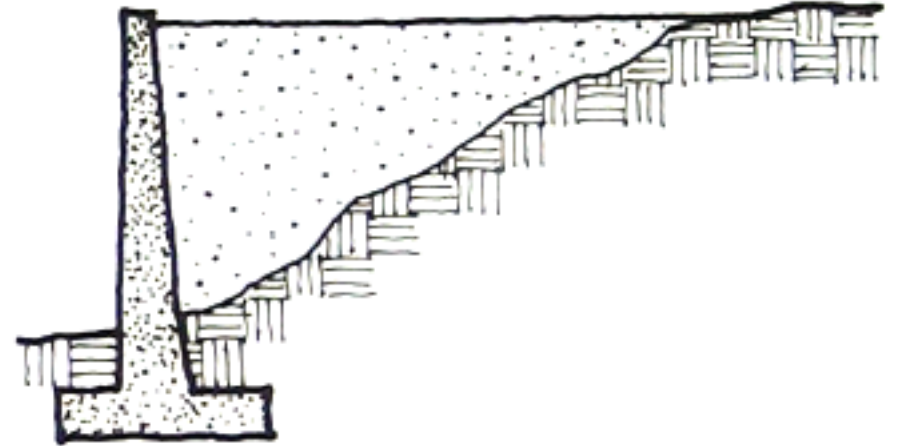
1.BİTKİLENDİRME



2.MALÇ KULLANIMI

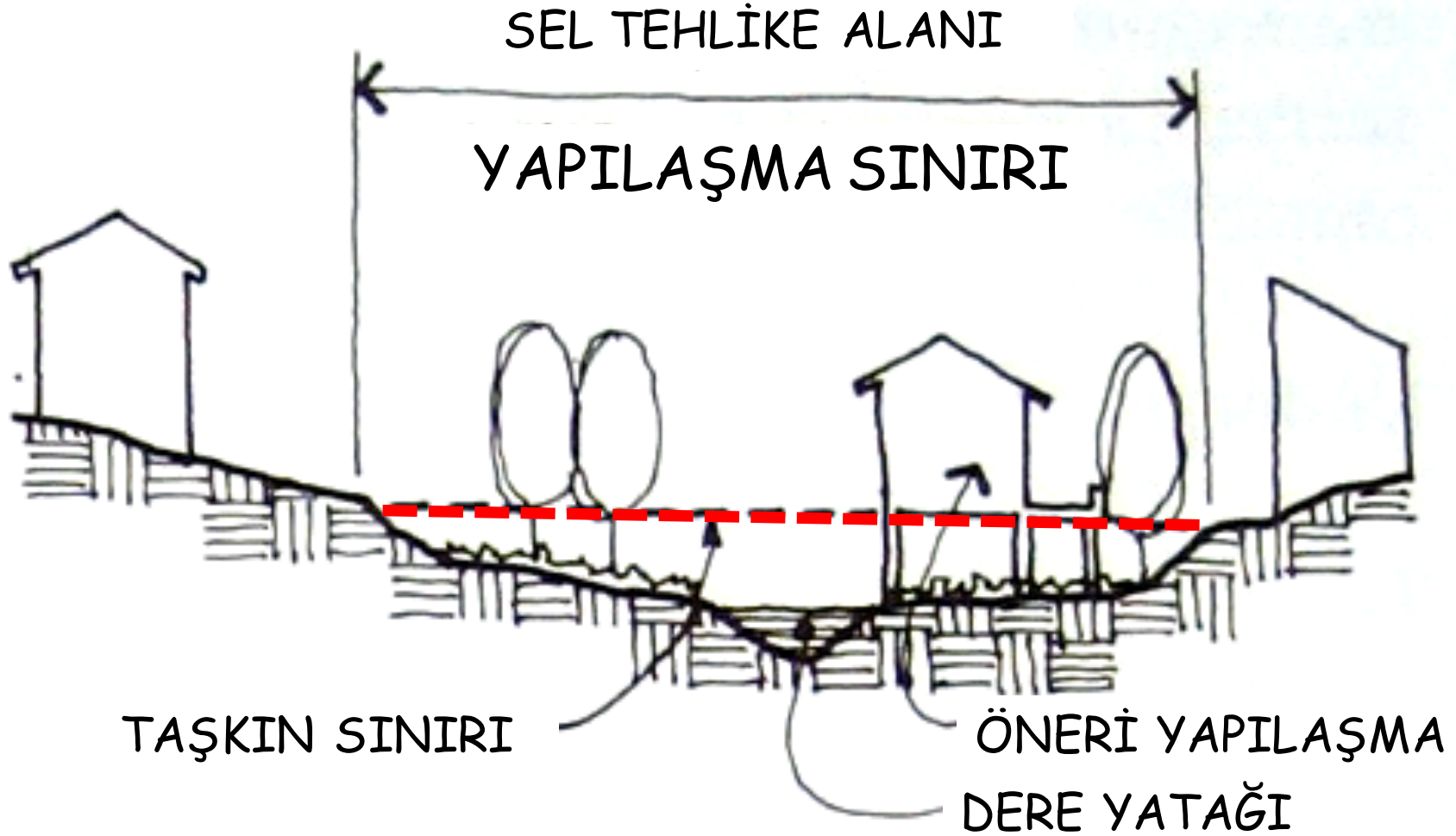


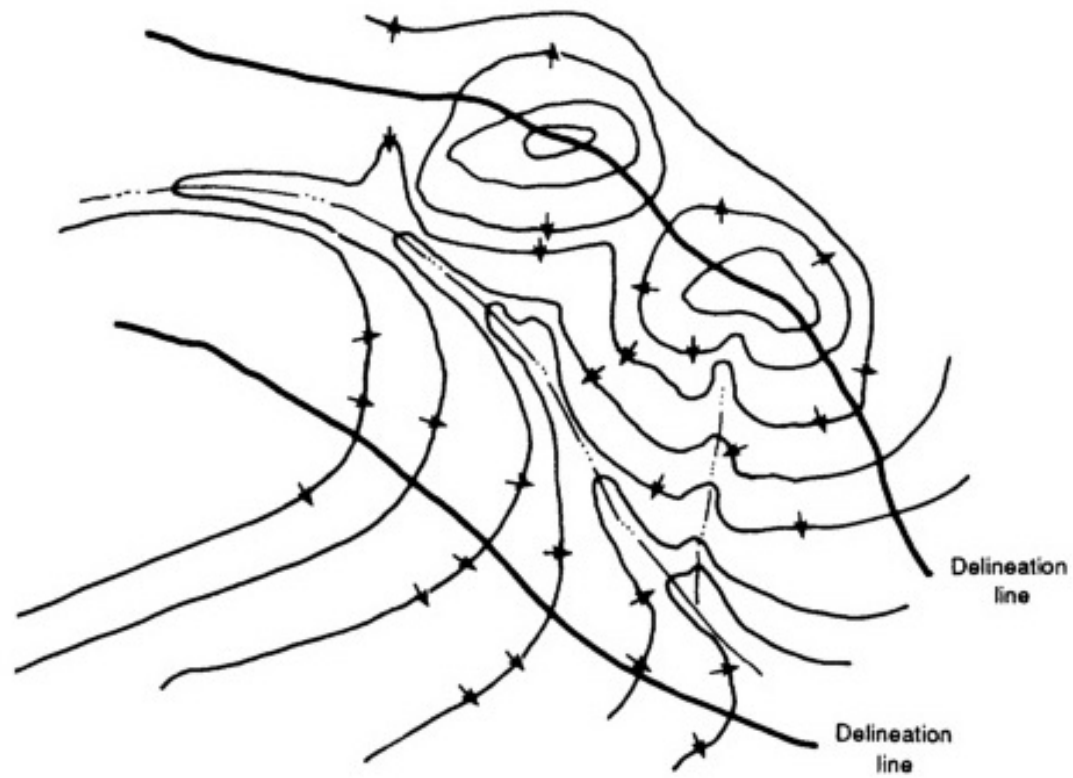
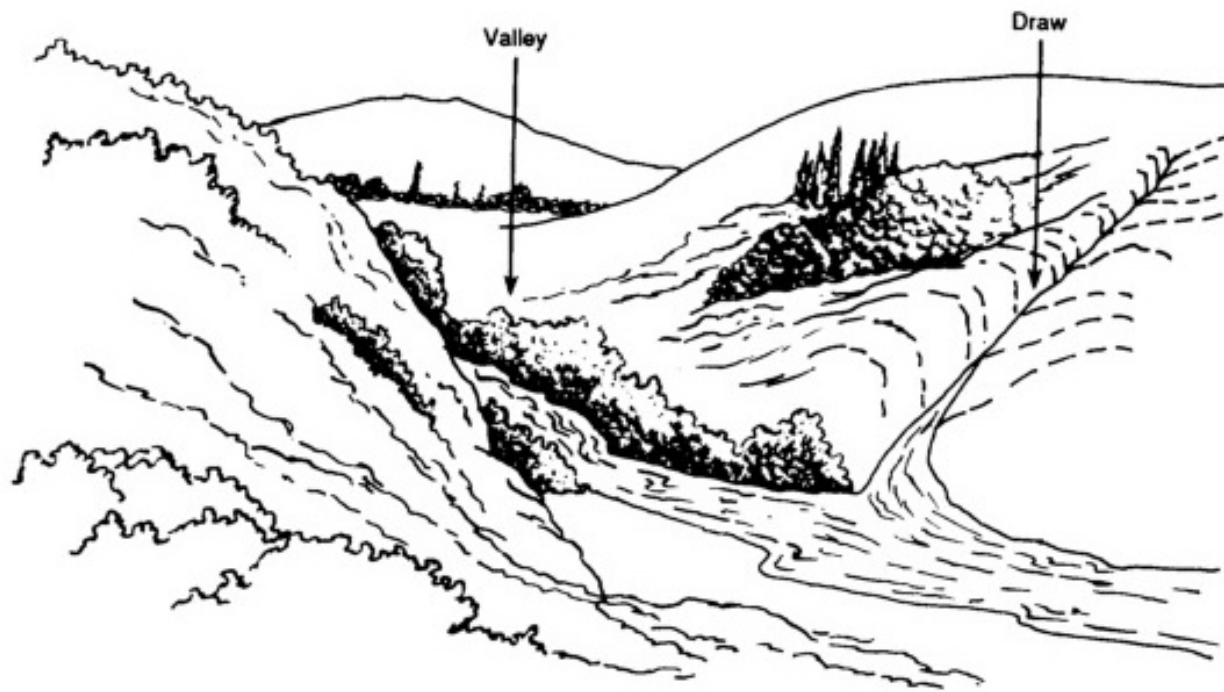
3.TAŞ KAPLAMA



4.İSTİNAT DUVARI

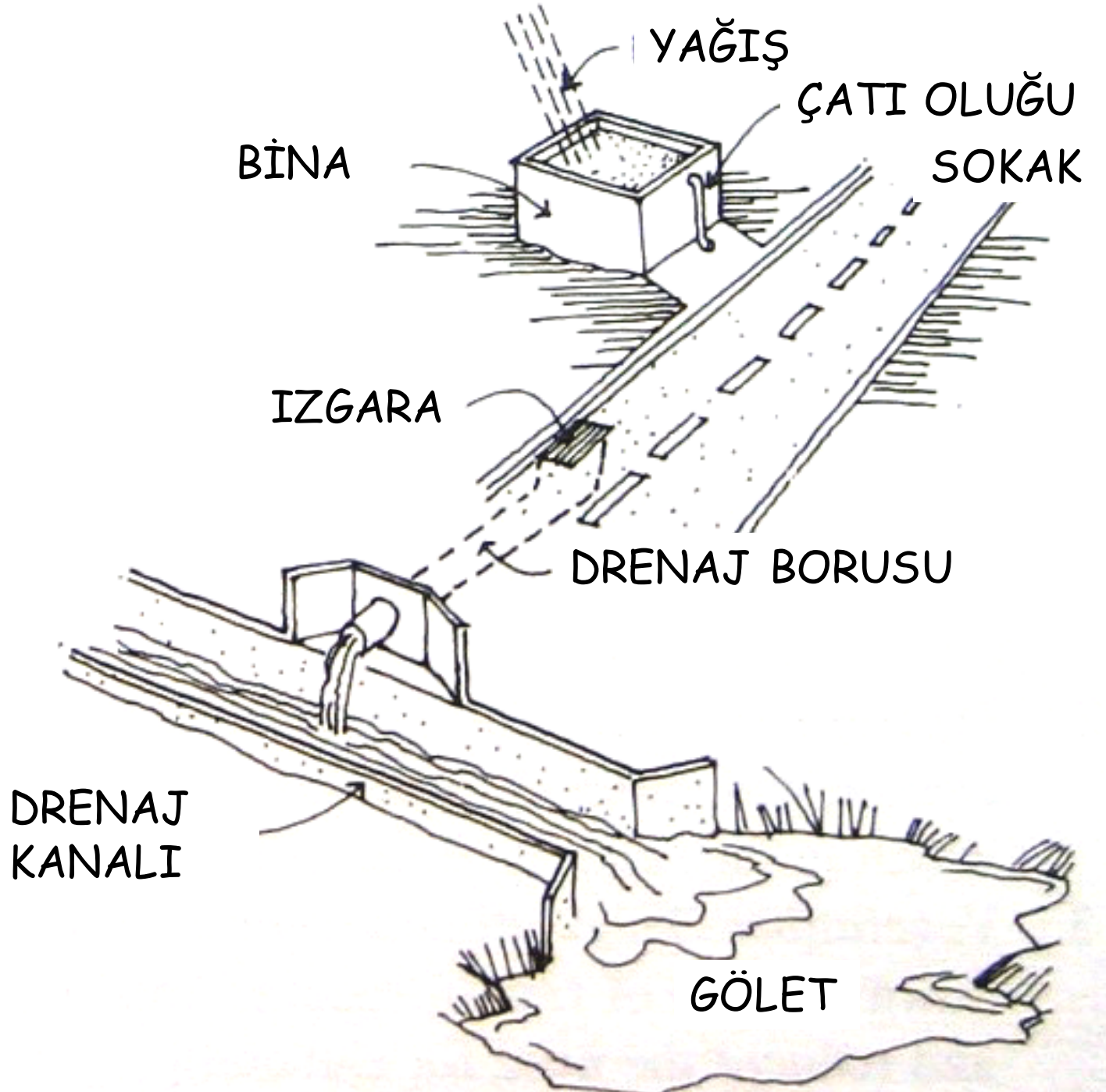
# TAŞKIN ALANI VE YAPILAŞMA

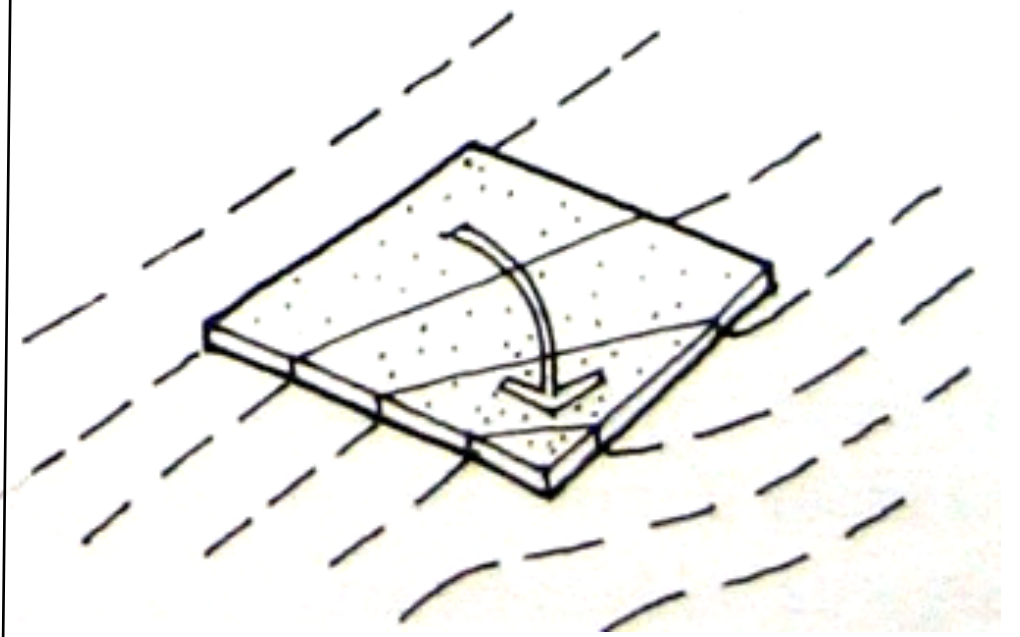
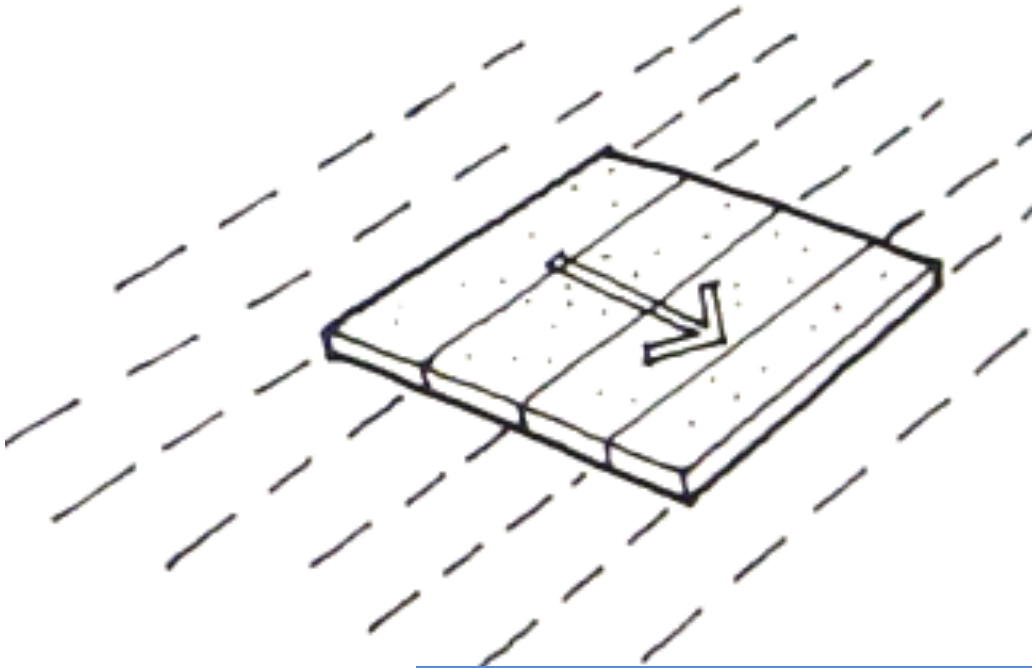




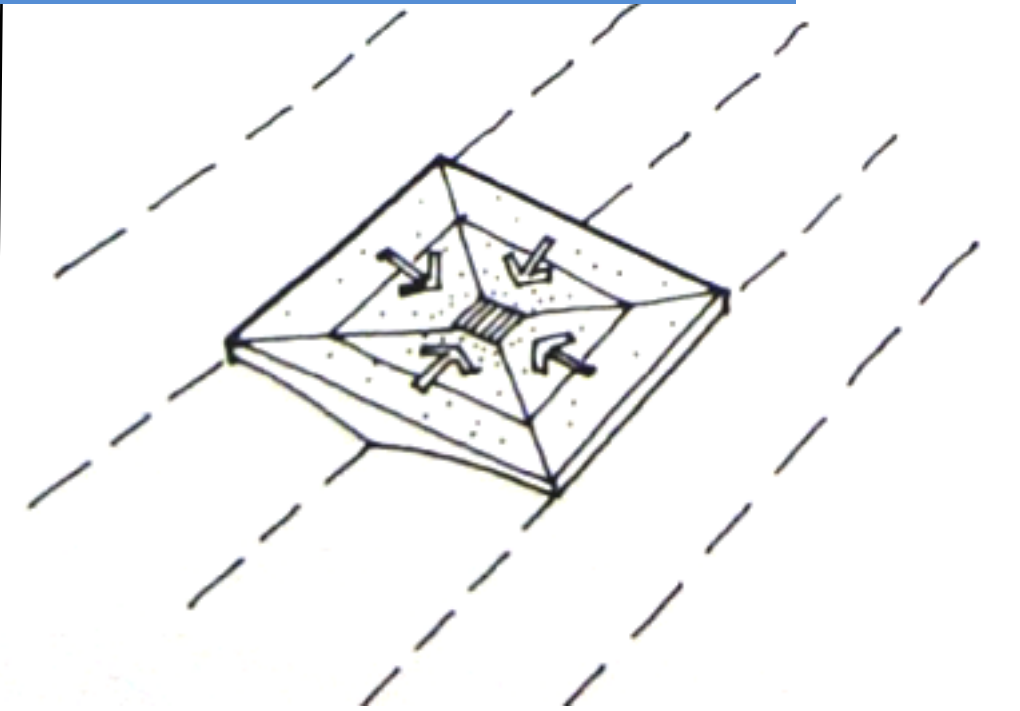
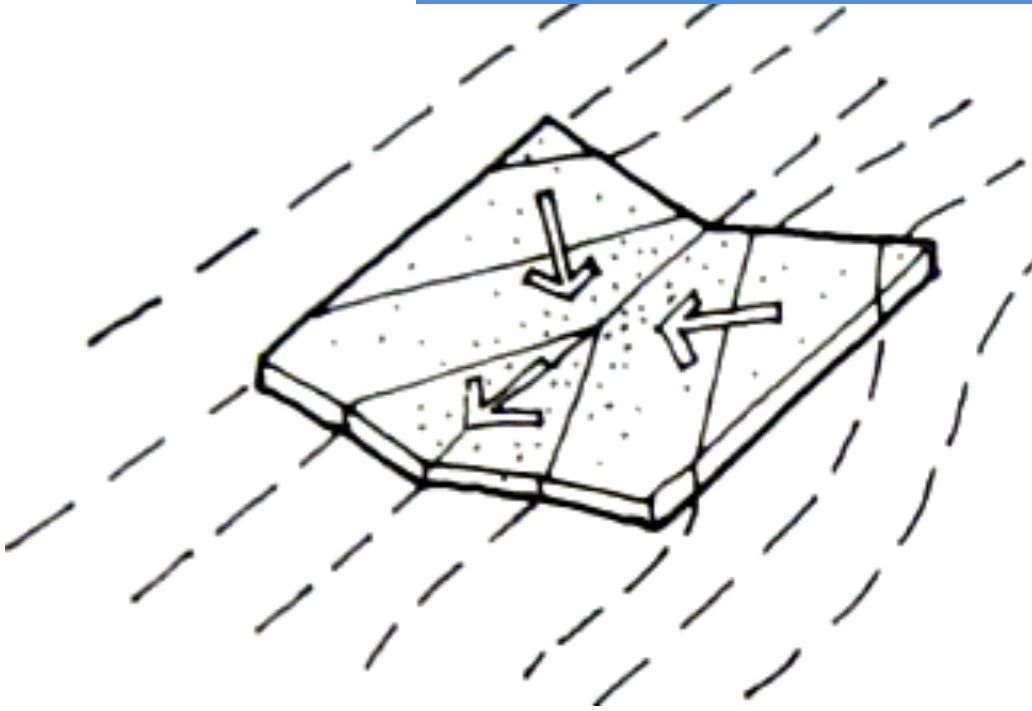


# YÜZEY SUYU YÖNLENDİRME

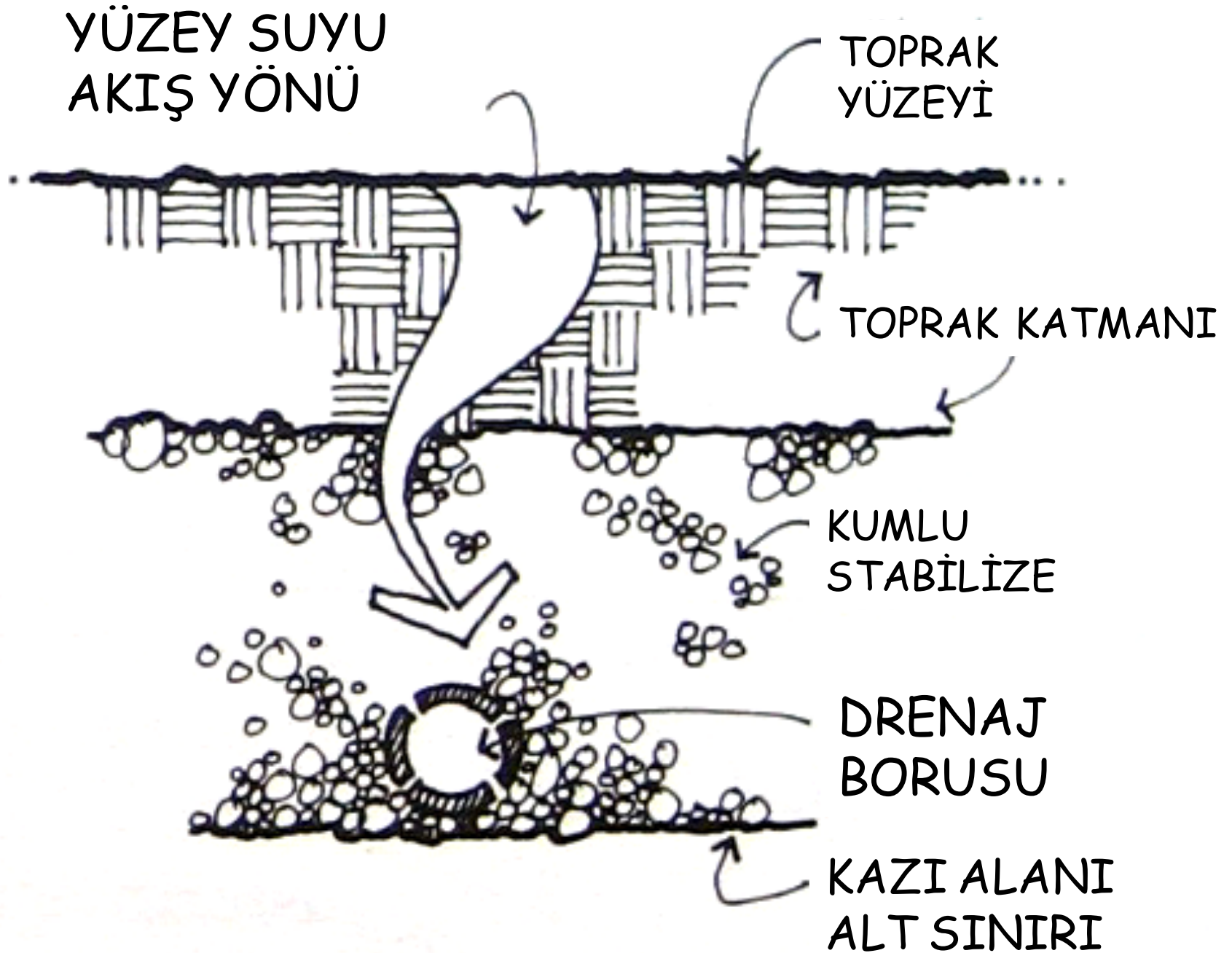


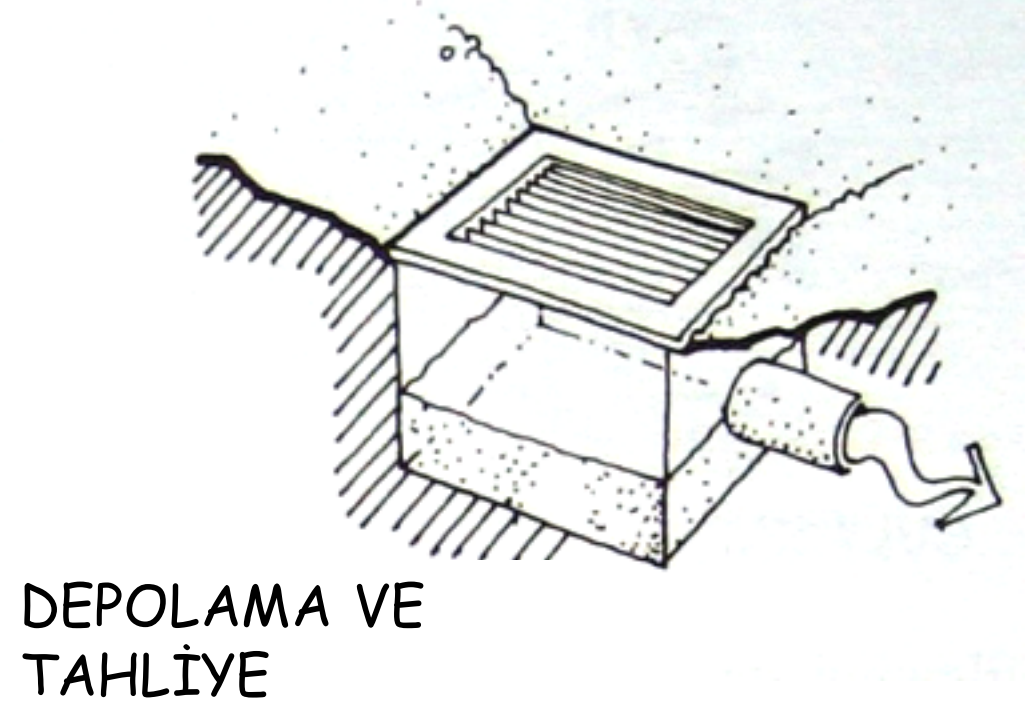
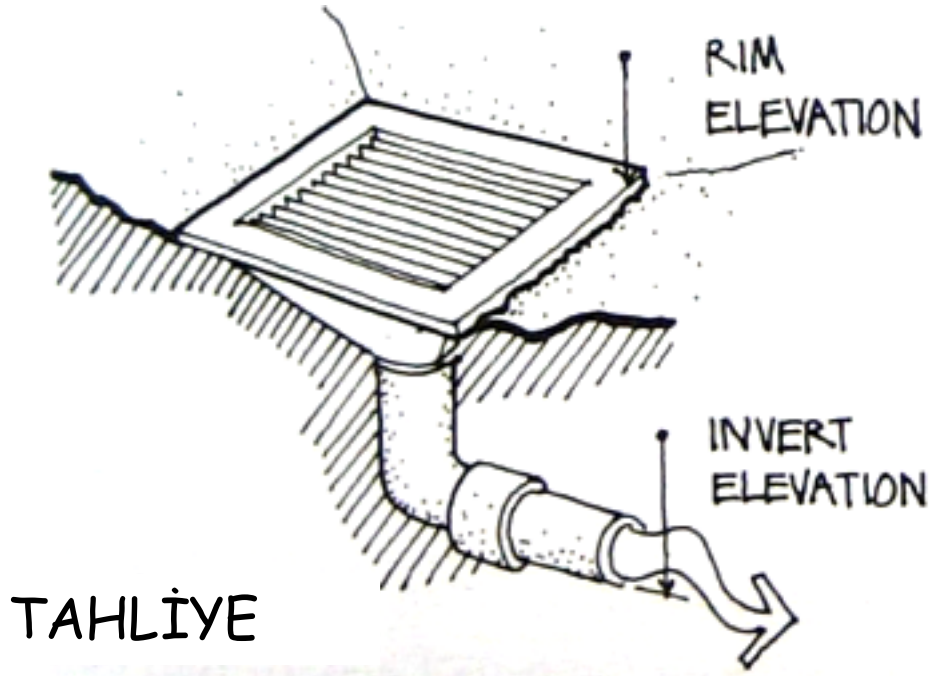


## YAPISAL ALANDA SU YÖNLENDİRME



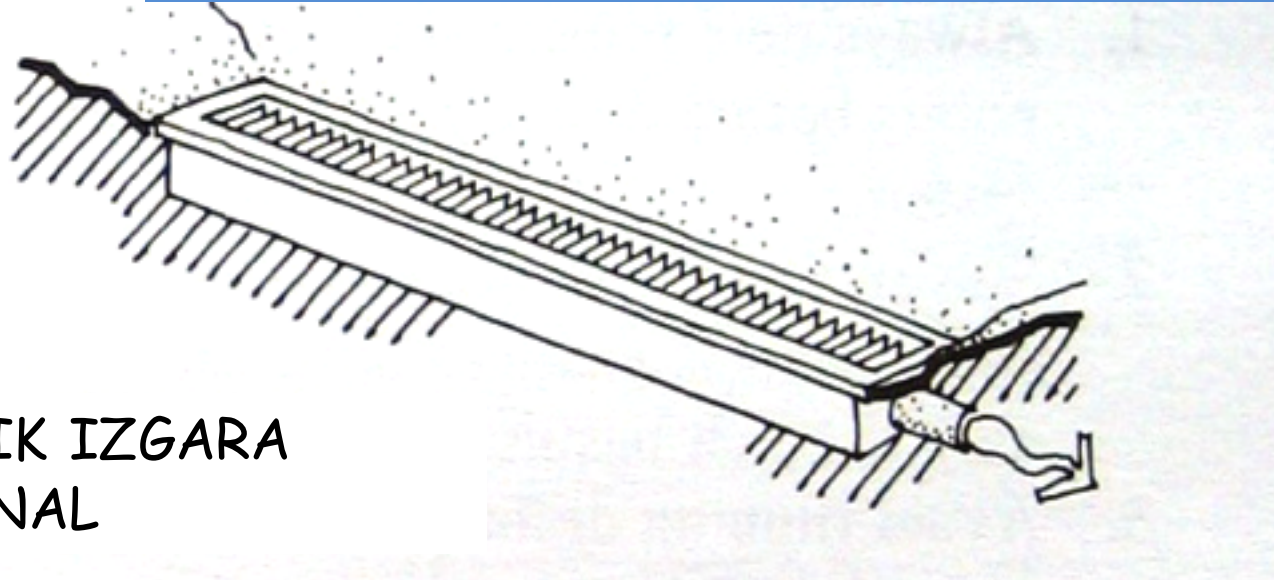
# YÜZEY SUYU SIZDIRMA VE TOPLAMA



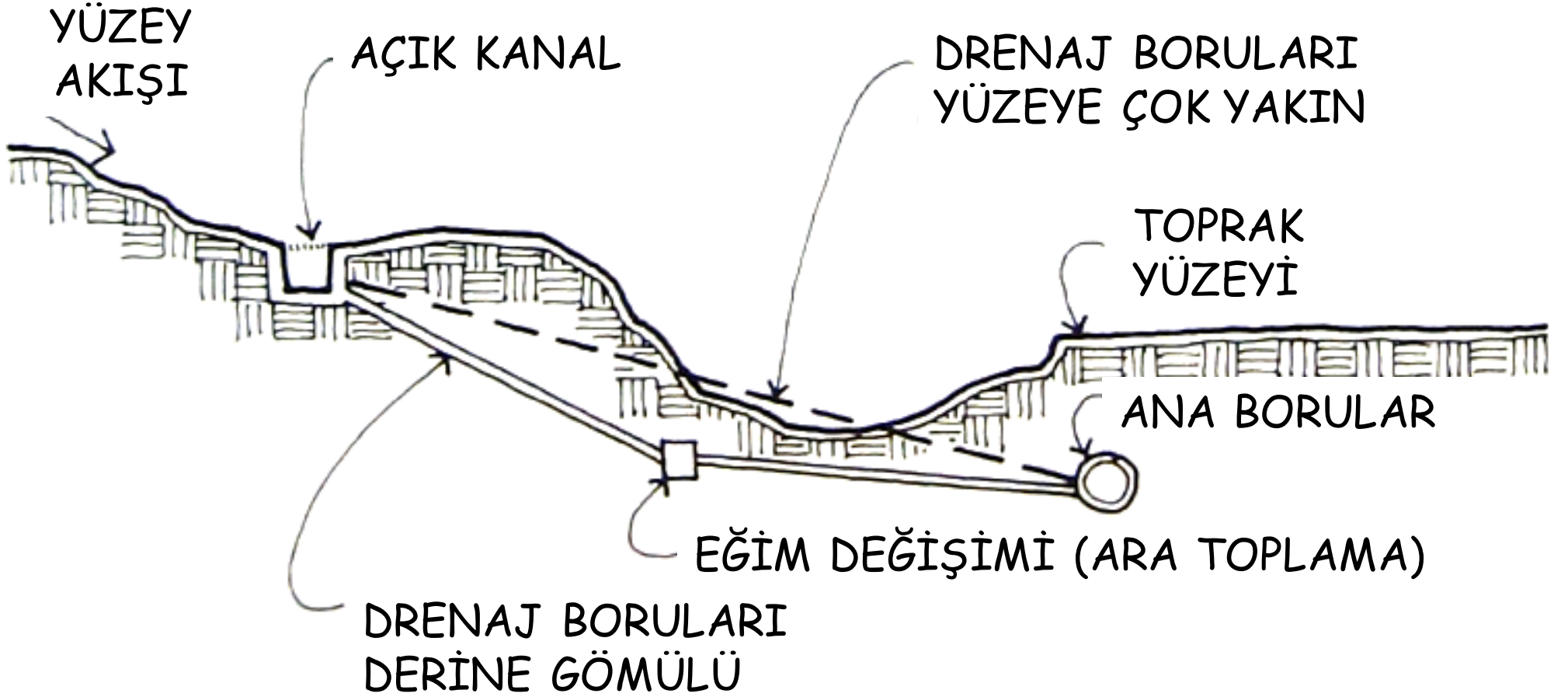


## AÇIK DRENAJ SİSTEMLERİ

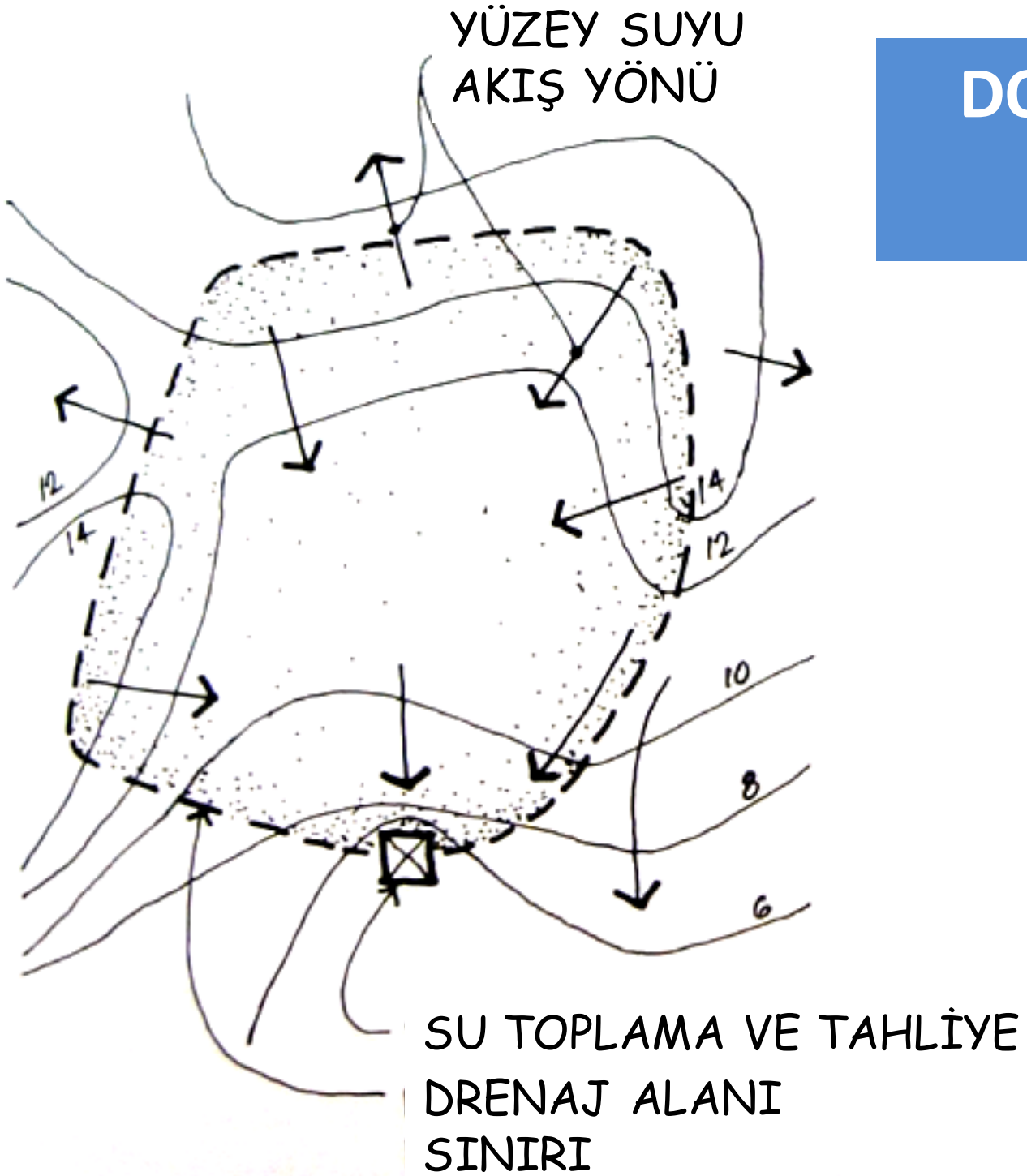
AÇIK IZGARA  
KANAL



# AÇIK VE KAPALI SİSTEMLER



# DOĞAL DRENAJ PLANLAMA



**Yapısal bölge sınırı**

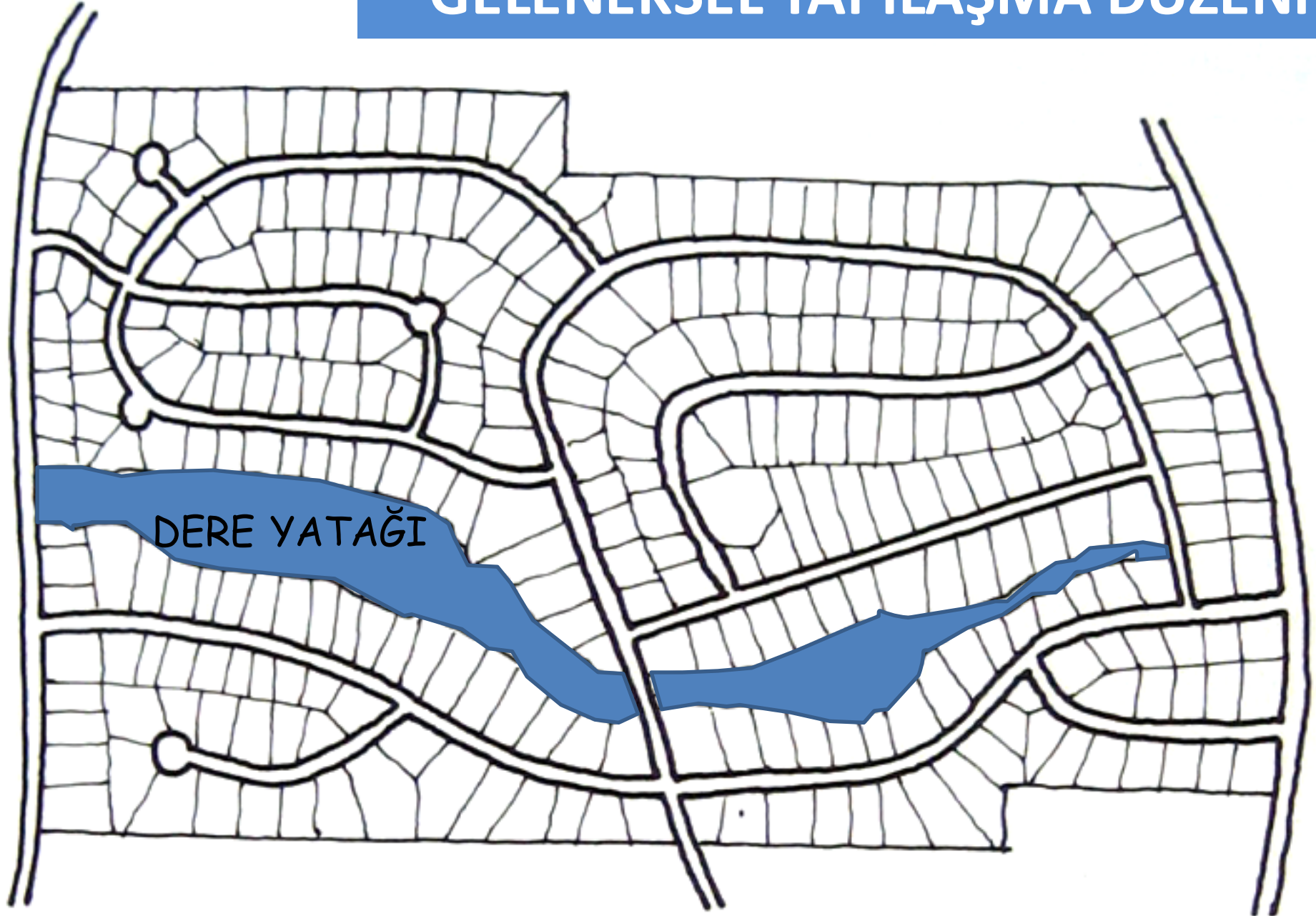
**Doğal drenaj sistemi korunmaktadır**



**Açık kanalla yapıya doğru akışlar önlenir**

**Yapıların düz alanlara yerleşimi tercih edilmelidir**

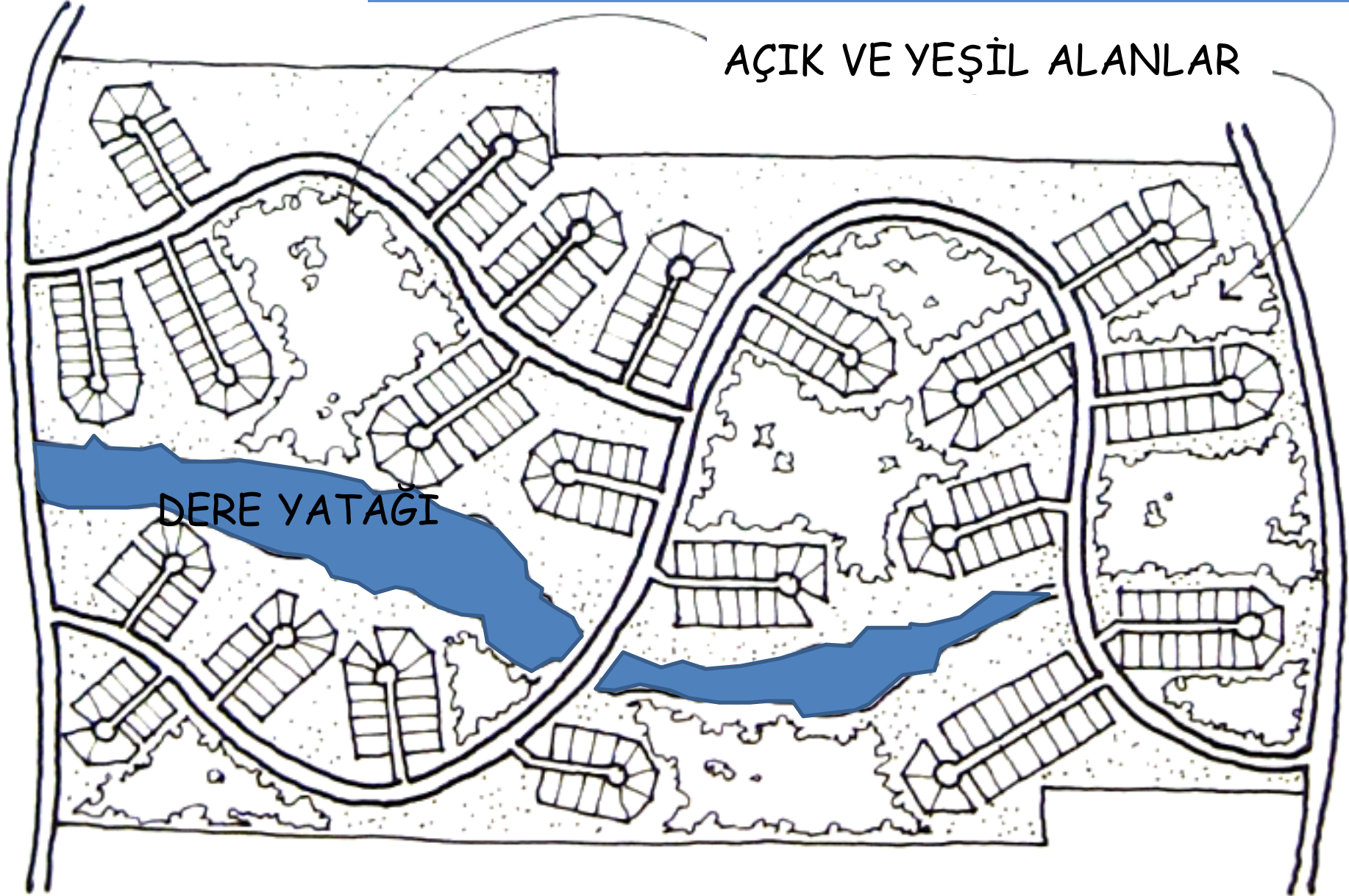
# GELENEKSEL YAPILAŐMA DÜZENİ





# ÖNERİ YAPILAŞMA DÜZENİ

AÇIK VE YEŞİL ALANLAR

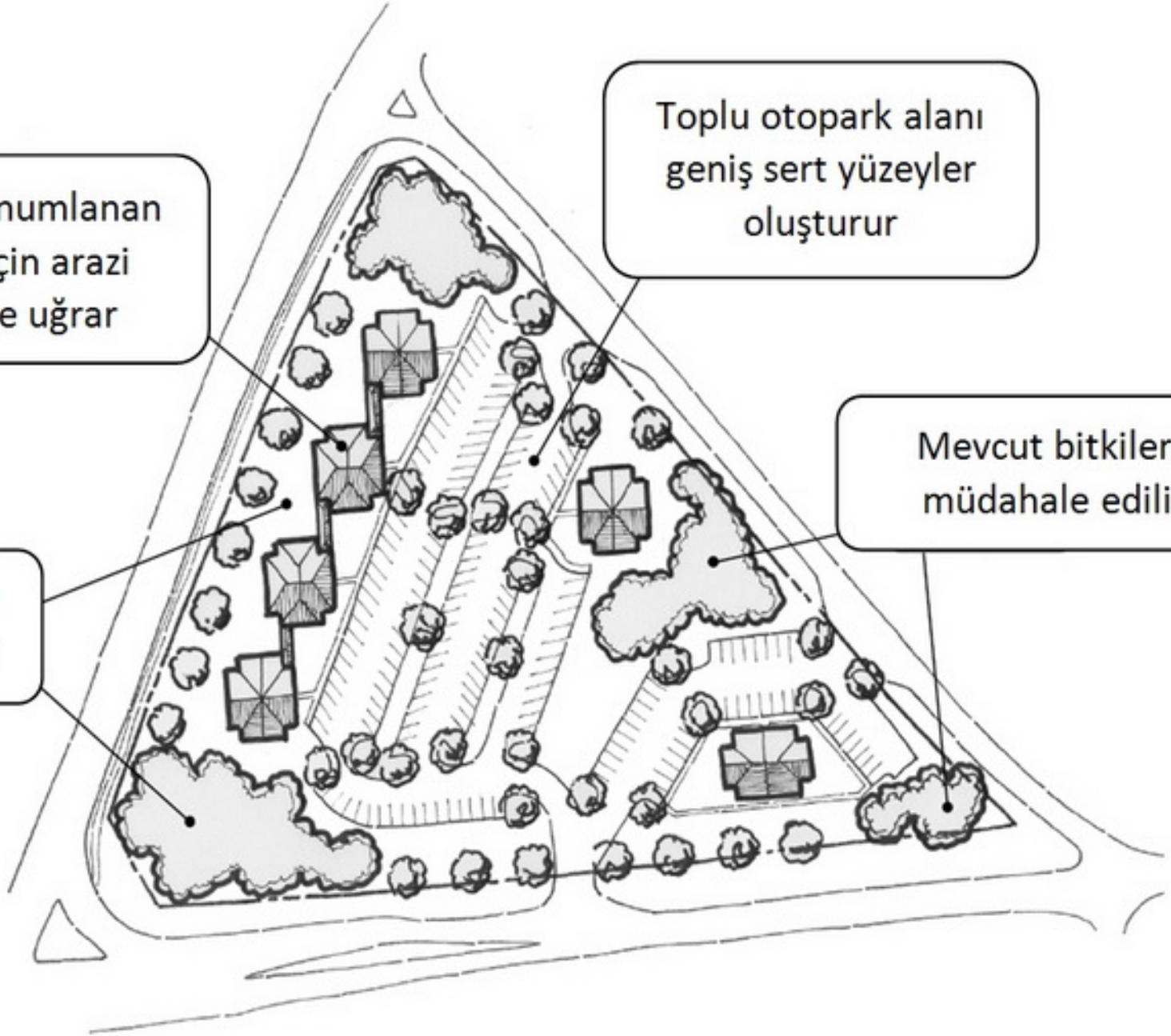


Tek tek konumlanan  
binalar için arazi  
değişime uğrar

Toplu otopark alanı  
geniş sert yüzeyler  
oluşturur

Yeni bitkisel  
düzenlemeler

Mevcut bitkilere  
müdahale edilir



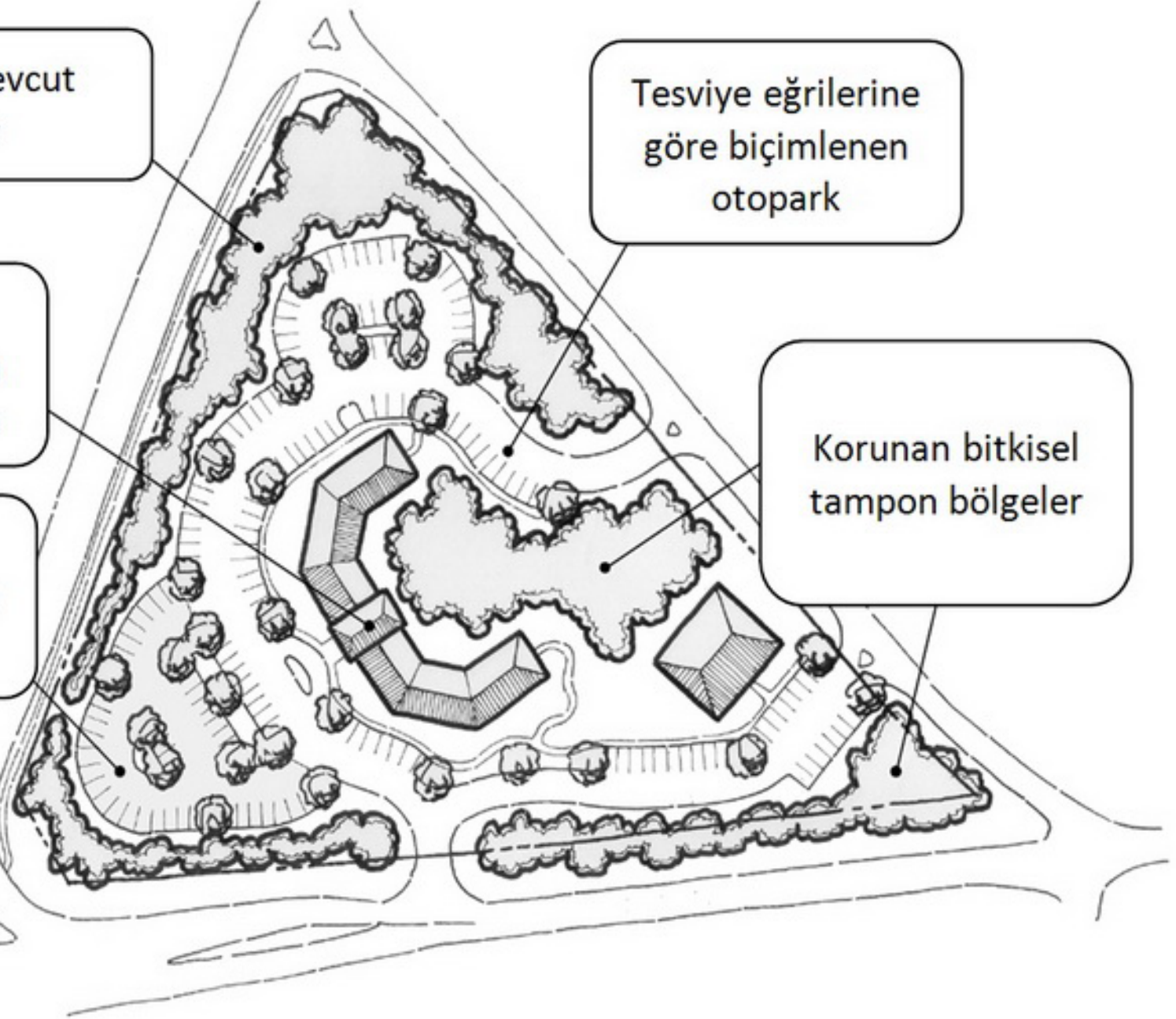
Korunan mevcut bitkiler

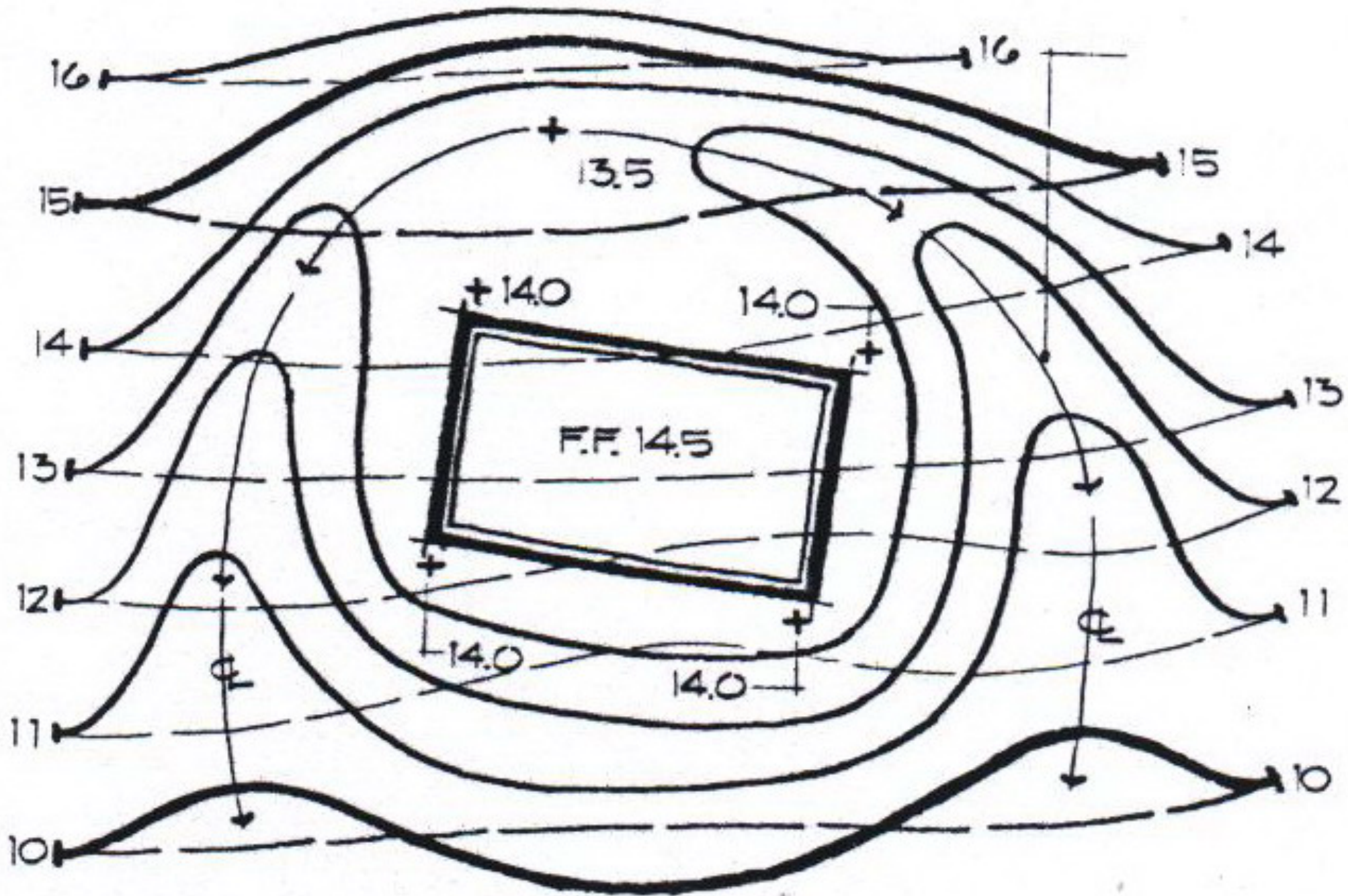
Tesviye eğrilerine göre biçimlenen otopark

Doğal arazi formuna uyumlu yerleştirilen bina

Korunan bitkisel tampon bölgeler

Geçirimli malzeme ile kaplı otopark





PARSEL SINIRI

Yüksek Nokta

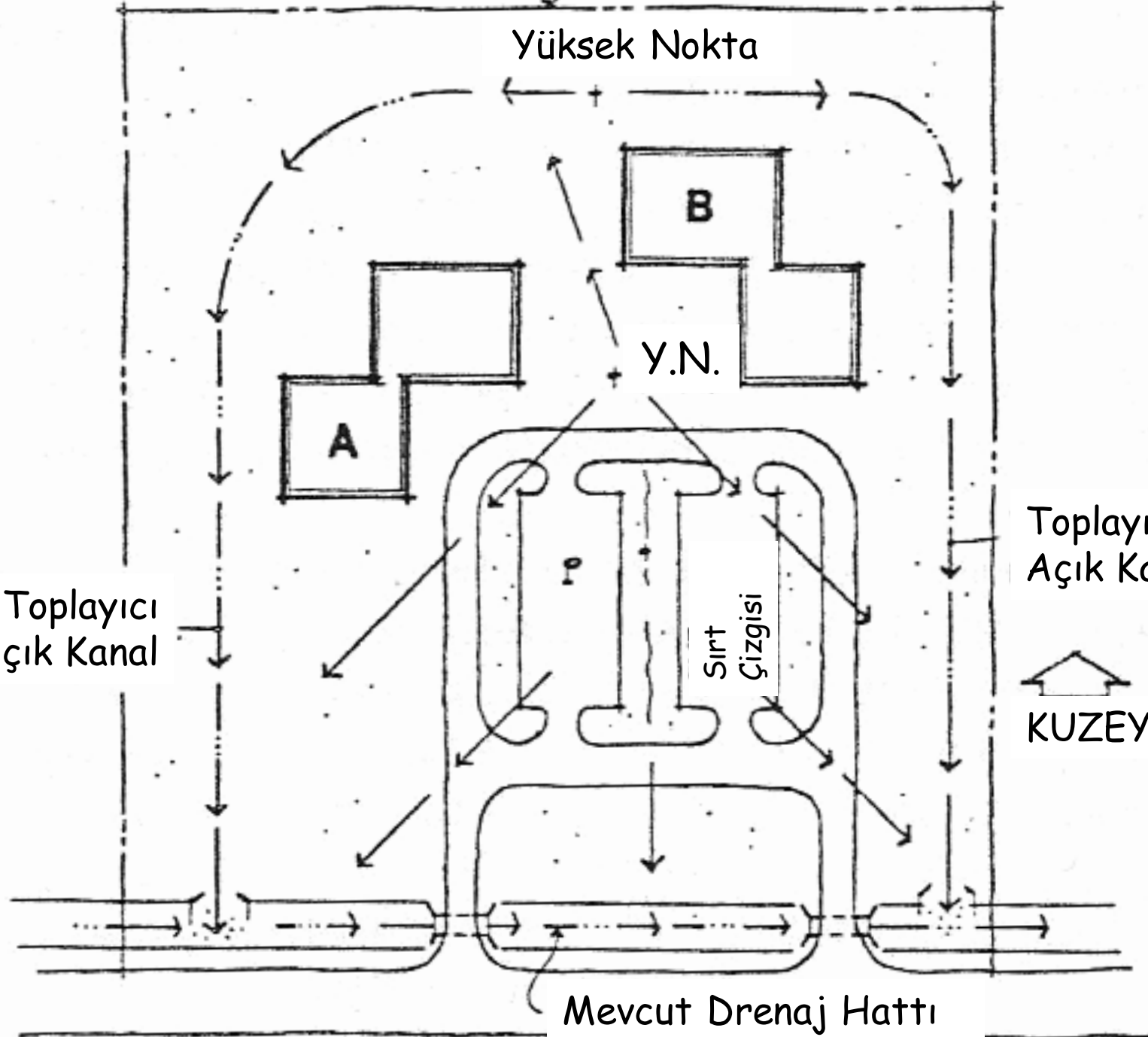
Y.N.

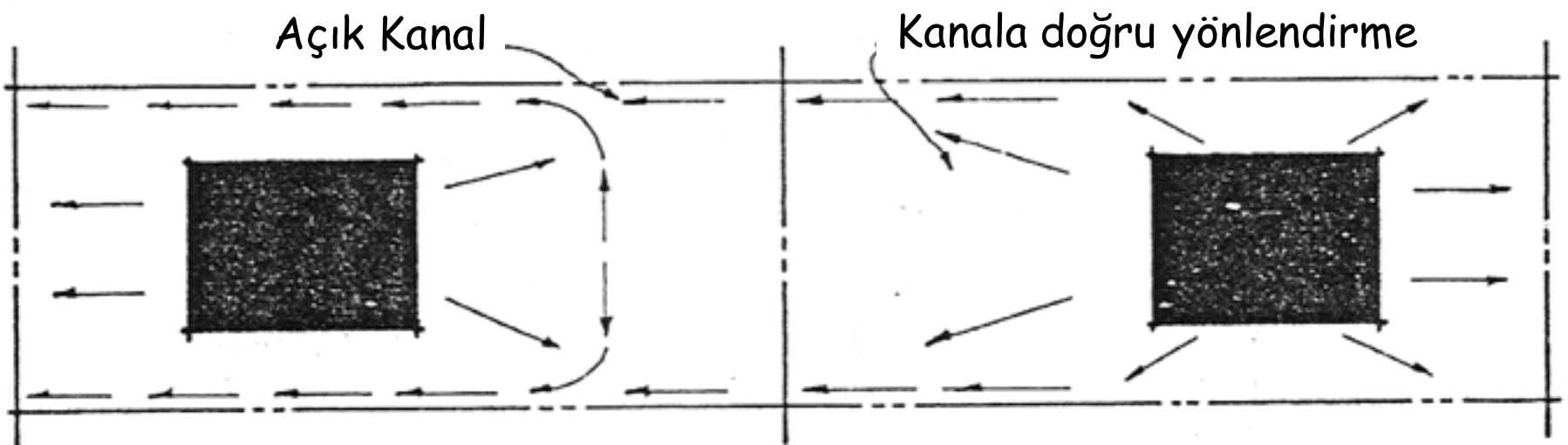
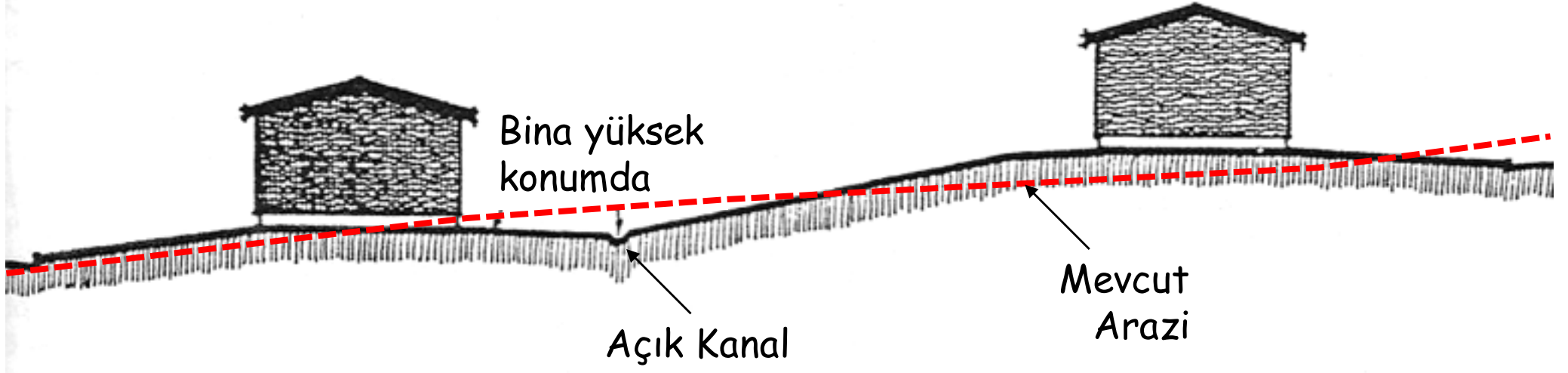
Toplayıcı  
Açık Kanal

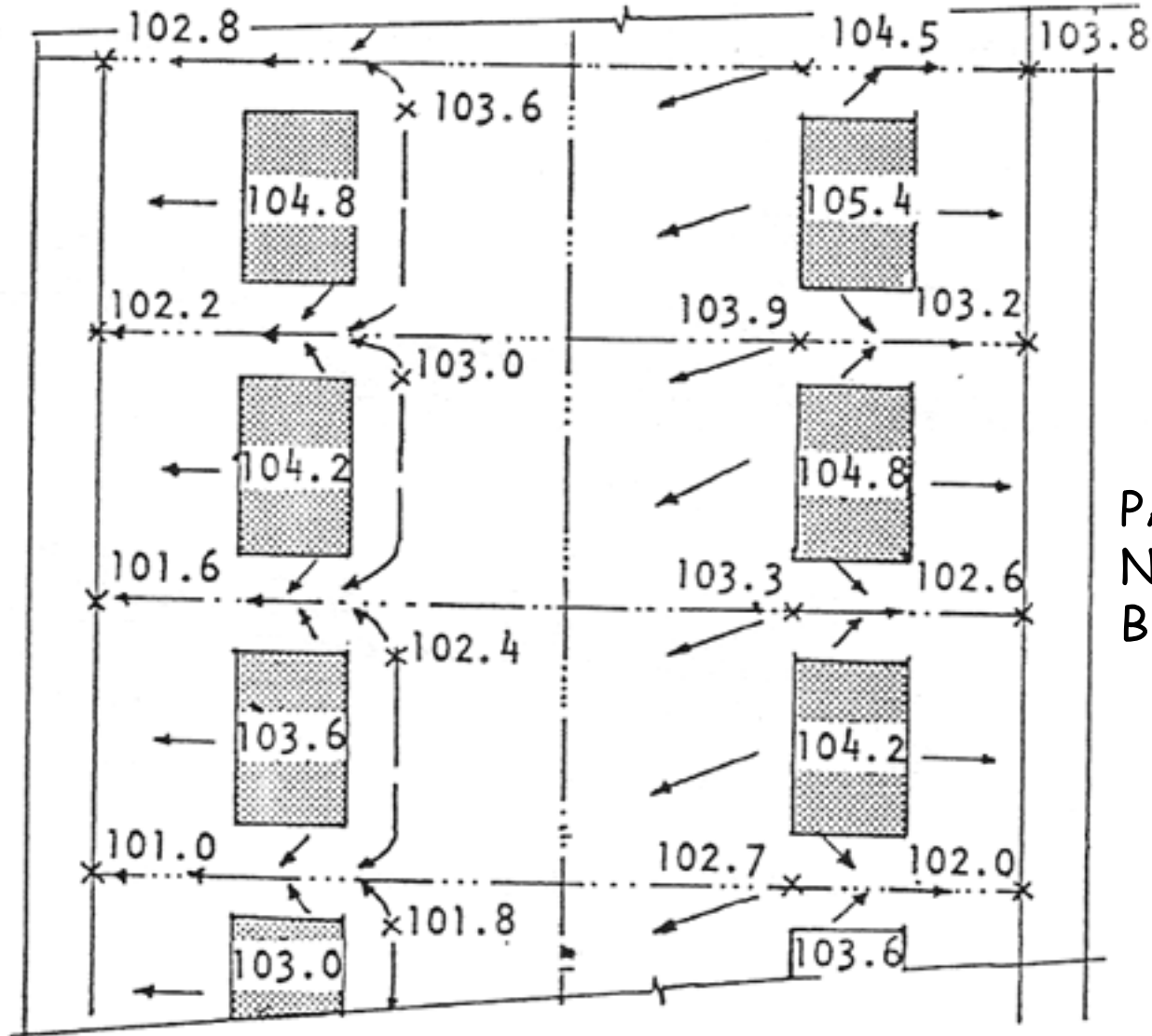
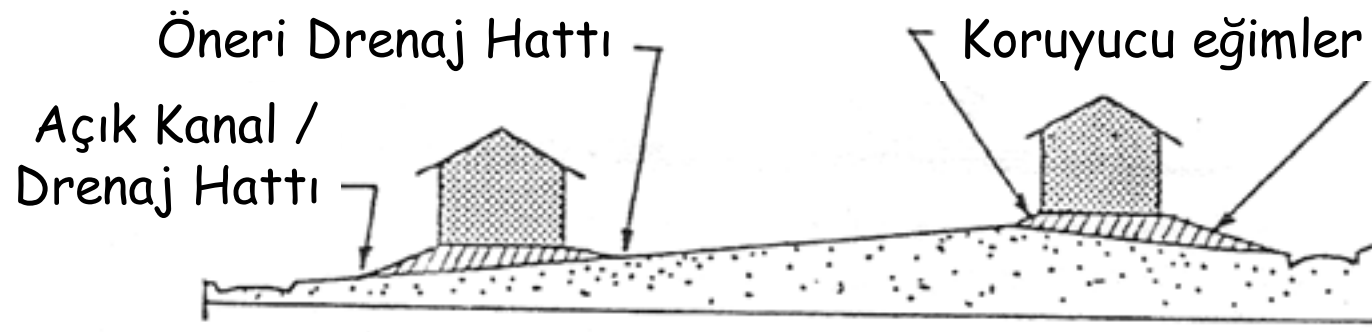
Toplayıcı  
Açık Kanal

KUZEY

Mevcut Drenaj Hattı







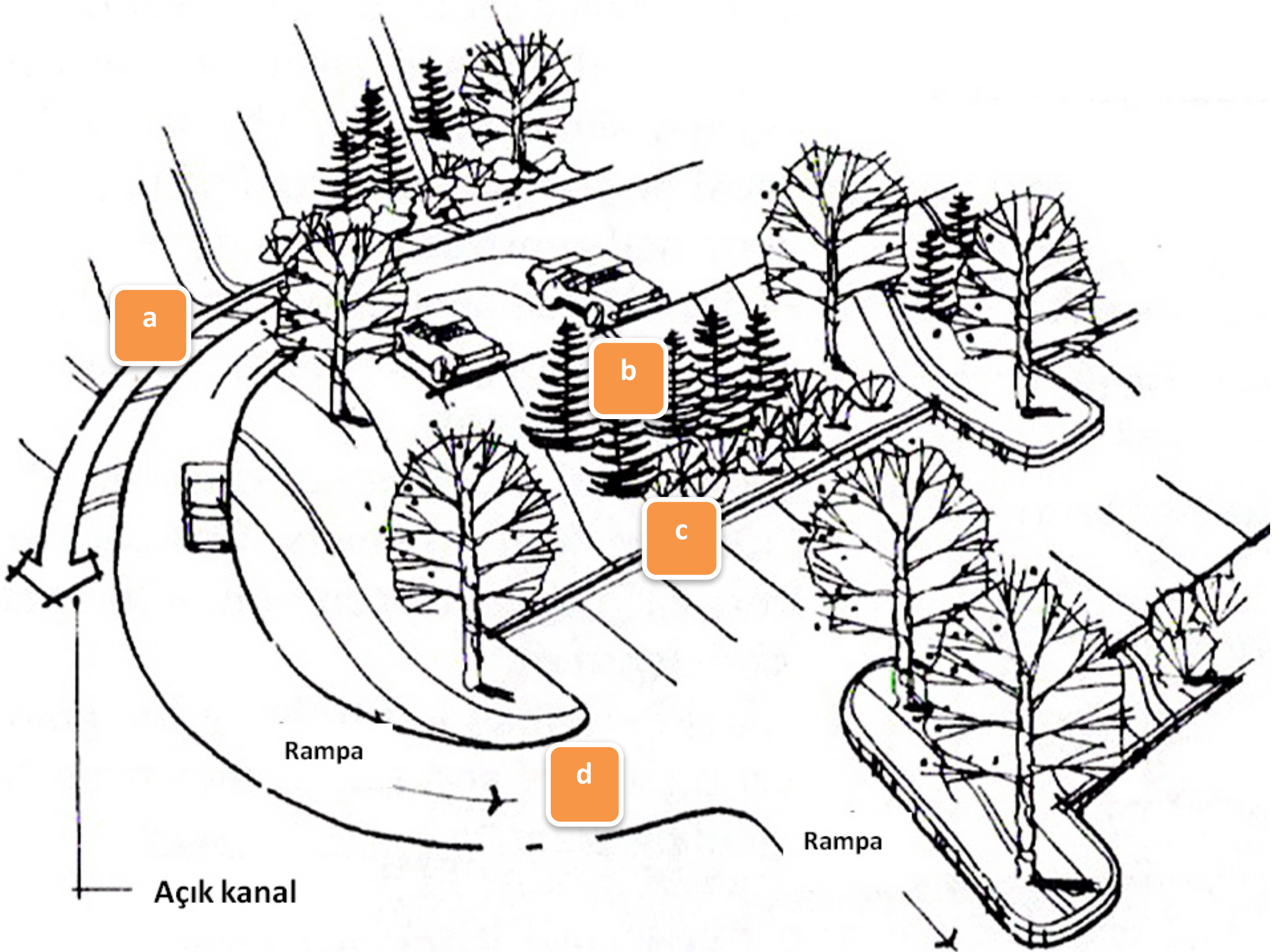
PARSELDE  
NOKTA KOTLARI  
BELİRLEME

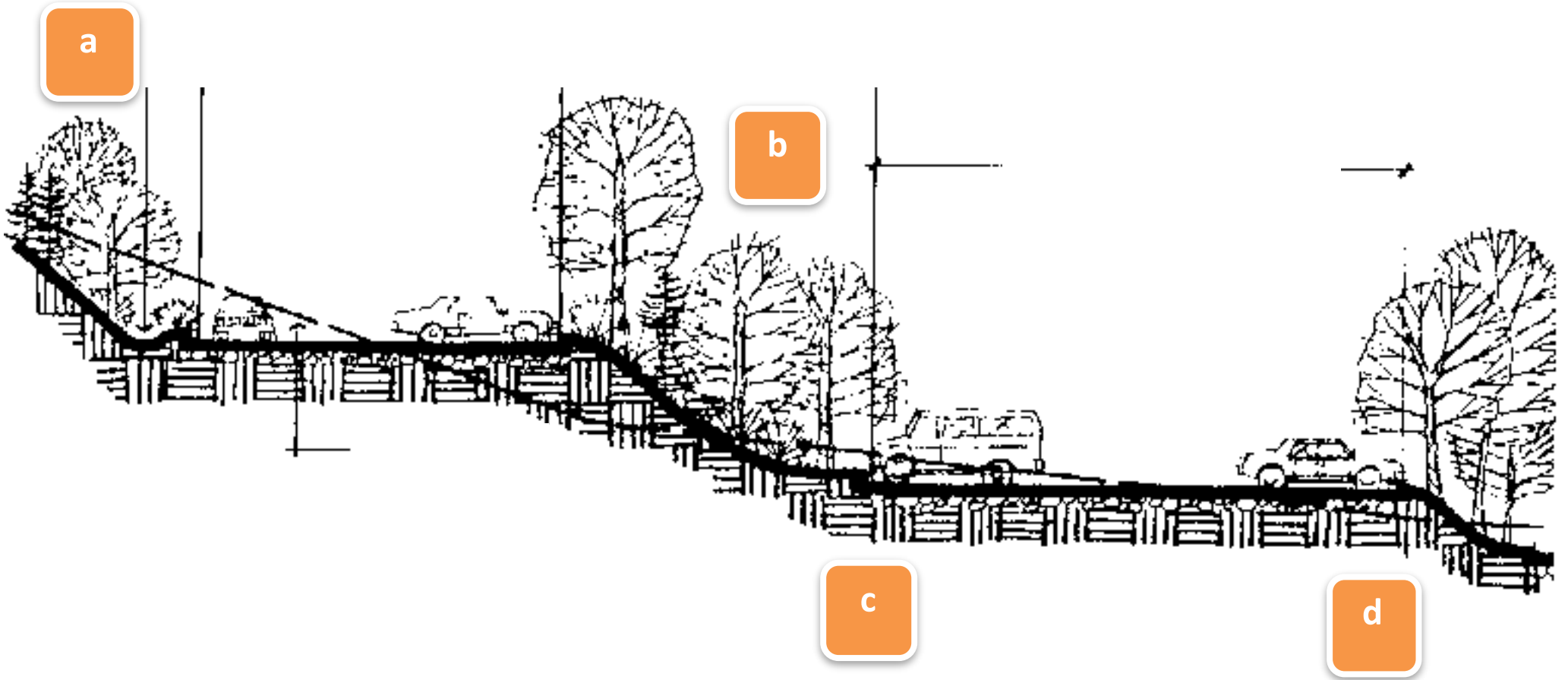
KONUT ALANI TESVİYE İŞLEMLERİ

# SU HASATI & YAĞMUR BAHÇELERİ

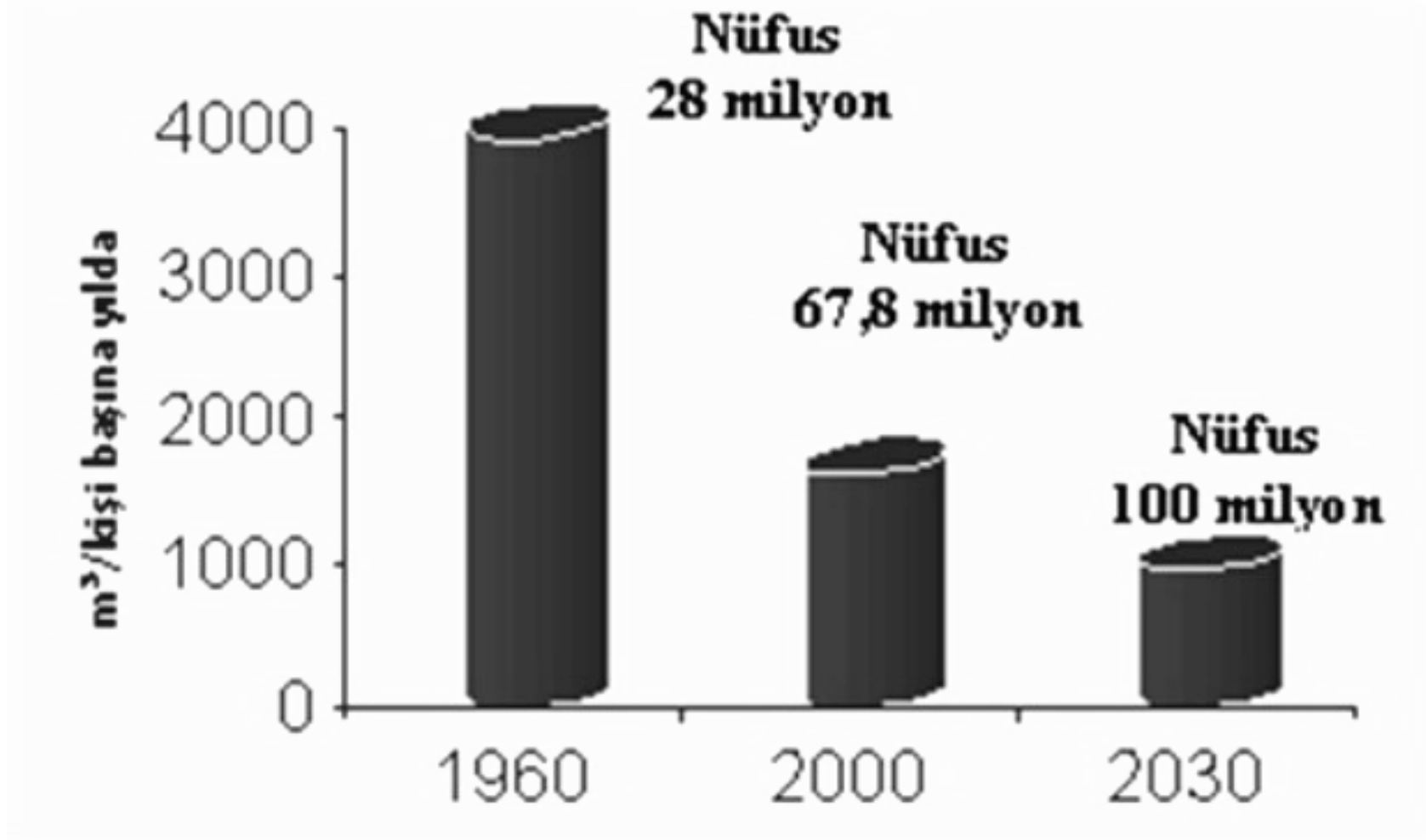








# TÜRKİYE'DE KİŞİ BAŞINA DÜŞEN YILLIK SU MİKTARI



# YÜZEY SUYU MİKTARI HESAPLAMA

## Rasyonel Yöntem

Yağmur sularının oluşturduğu yüzey akışları ve buna bağlı olarak olası drenaj problemlerin analizine yönelik kentsel havzalar ve genellikle büyüklüğü 160 dönüm veya daha az olan alanlar için kullanılan en popüler yöntemdir.

$$Q = 0,00277 \times C \times i \times A$$

**Q**= En fazla yüzey akış miktarı (m<sup>3</sup>/s)

**C**= Yüzey akış katsayısı

**i**= Yağış insensitesi (mm/h)

**A**= Drenajı sağlanacak alan büyüklüğü (ha)

# YÜZEY SUYU MİKTARI HESAPLAMA

## Rasyonel Yöntem

### ÜST ÖRTÜ KATSAYISI HESAPLAMA (C)

Yüzey Malzemesinin Cinsi	Yüzey Akış Katsayısı (C)
Çıplak toprak	0.20-0.40
Kumlu	0.30-0.75
Killi	
Çim alanlar	0.10-0.40
Kumlu	0.15-0.60
Killi	
Ağaçlık alanlar(Düze ve Düze Yakın Eğimli)	0.10-0.20
Kumlu	0.30-0.40
Killi	
Ağaçlık alanlar(Orta ve Hafif Dik Eğimli)	0.20-0.30
Kumlu	0.40-0.60
Killi	
Asfalt ve Beton	0.90-1.00
Bitümlü Yüzeyler	0.80-0.90
Sıkıştırılmış Çakıl Dolgu	0.70-0.75
Gevşek Çakıl Dolgu	0.30-0.35
Kent Merkezleri	0.60-0.75
Yoğun Konut Bölgeleri	0.55-0.65
Kenar Konut Bölgeleri	0.30-0.55
Parklar(Organize Yeşil Alanlar)	0.10-0.30
Çatı Örtüsü	0.95-1.00