



A Research on the Determination of Landscape Values and Recreation Potential of Iznik District of Bursa Province

Ziyinet YIGIT^{1*} A. Omer AKMAN¹ Merve ALKAN¹ Ihsan OCAL¹ Aysun CELIK²

¹Department of Landscape Architecture, University of Uludag, Bursa, TURKEY

²Department of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Uludag, Bursa, TURKEY

*Corresponding Author:

E-mail: ziyinet.yigit@gmail.com

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Abstract

Recreation; Comes from the Latin recreation clause which means renewal or regeneration. Provision of Turkish language is widely used as leisure time evaluation. In the developing tourism sector, settlements with natural, historical and cultural values have an important share in the development of tourism and recreational facilities. As recreation and tourism activities use the same environment and facilities, there is no definite boundary or distinction between these two. Iznik, one of the first settlement areas of Bursa Province, is an important historical city and is located on the shores of Lake Iznik. This area meets the recreative needs of the people living in the neighboring provinces as well as Bursa province with its rich natural and cultural landscapes.

In this study; The recreation potential of the Iznik District of Bursa Province and the Lake Iznik, which Gülez developed in 1990 in terms of natural and cultural landscaping values, has been determined by the potential recreation method. Within the scope of the study, topography, geology, meteorological and climatic data, hydrological data, flora and fauna data were taken from natural landscape features of Iznik. The present situation has been analyzed with Gülez Method by using data such as socio-economic and demographic structure, economic structure, agriculture and animal husbandry, tourism, fishing and hunting, historical development, local characteristics in cultural landscape features. As a result of the study, numerical data is obtained that this field has a significant recreational resource value. In addition, it is proposed to protect this area, which has an important natural resource, to raise the awareness of the local people about this subject and to prepare recreational plans and to open them to visitors after their implementation.

Keywords: Iznik, Lake Iznik, Landscape Values, Recreation, Gulez Method

INTRODUCTION

Recreation includes various activities that people show in their free time to get rid of the effects of boring, disciplined and monotonous work of daily life, to relax and to have a good time. In short, renewal of the worn-out body is a preparation for a new and productive work cycle with freshness and energy gain [1].

Recreation according to Gülez (1983); It is the whole physical, intellectual activities that are made usually in free time, and which are made by the individual in his own will and internal rhythm resulting from the physical and intellectual aspects of the individual and which are dependent on the social, economic and cultural opportunities of the individual and the structure of the living society [2].

Gülez (1989) classified the recreation into four groups. These are listed below;

1. Classification by activity
 - Active Recreation
 - Passive recreation
2. Local Classification
 - Urban Recreation,
 - Rural Recreation
3. Structural Classification
 - Closed place recreation.
 - Open air recreation.
4. Temporal Classification
 - Daily recreation,
 - Holiday recreation,
 - Variable recreation [3].

Today, recreation is among the basic needs of the individual. As recreational activities develop within a certain environment, the important issue here is human-

environment relations. A multifaceted use of recreational activities is considered to be a continuation of the influence of the natural beings on man [4].

As a result of urbanization and industrialization, a large population movement is moving away from the rural area, while it continues to live in its unnatural physical works of the urban environment and is affected by air pollution, noise and pollution. The pollution incident create physiological disorders and various diseases on human health. The only suggestion to correct these irregularities in human life without using any medicines is a life-orientated life style, which can

be achieved by recreational activities [4].

The negative consequences, especially around the city, increase the need for recreational areas to ensure a healthy walk of the human-environment relationship [5]. The factors such as clean and healthy weather, purging of stress and relaxing with physical movements in the natural environment are among the important factors attracting visitors to recreation centers. People living in big cities tend to renew themselves in natural or rural areas, away from the stressful environment of cities. Within these areas settlements in the city walls are attracting great interest [3].

Iznik, which is a study topic, is located on the edge of Lake Iznik. Iznik has a rich natural, cultural, historical and geographical potential. The purpose of this study is to determine the current recreational potential of Iznik by recreational potential evaluation method developed by Gülez in 1990 and to contribute to recreation management considering the carrying capacity of the area where Iznik's recreational resource values are protected in this potential area.

MATERIALS and METHODS

Material

This study covers the Iznik District of the province of Bursa and the main material of the study is the scientific researches, theses, reports, books, documents, on-site examinations and photographs taken on this site.

Iznik is a district located in the southeast of Marmara region and east of Lake Iznik (Figure 1). Iznik is 76 km away from Bursa city center. 29-30 'and 29-57' and between 40-21 'and 40-37' northern latitudes and is connected to the Sakarya valley by the Lefke strait to the east. The county, which hosted many civilizations, was administratively connected to Bursa in 1930.



Figure 1. Location of Iznik

Method

In the conclusion of this study, the method developed by Gülez (1990) and determining the recreation potential by scoring method was used. In this method, five points are given to the recreation areas and after the points, the recreation value of the area is obtained numerically by a simple mathematical operation. Recreation Potential Evaluation Form is given in Table 1, and Forms and Scores in Form are given in Table 2.

Table 1. Recreation Potential Evaluation Form [6]

Values in Formula	Features	Explanation	Score
LANDSCAPE VALUE (LV)	Size of Area	Bigger than 10 hectares	4
		5-10 hectares	3
		1-5 hectares	2
		0,5 -1 hectare	1
	Surface Condition	Flat area	5
		Slightly inclined	4
		Low slope	3
		Low rugged	2
		Medum rugged	1
	Flora	Trees, bushes, meadows	7-8
		Only trees, meadow	6-7
		Shrub, meadow, wooded	5-6
		Shrub, rare woody	4-5
		Only bushes, meadow	3-4
		Shrub, woody	3-4
		Meadow, rare bush	2-3
		Only meadow	1-3
	Sea, Lake, River	Seaside	7-8
		Lakeside	6-7
		Stream Coast	4-5
River		1-4	
Visual Quality	Panoromic view	3-4	
	Good visibility and vistas	2-3	
	Visual and aesthetic value	1-4	
Other features	Cave, cascade, historical and culturel texture	1-6	

Values in Formula	Features	Explanation	Score
CLIMATE VALUE (CV)	Temperature	Summer average temperature (°C) 16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25	1-10
		Summer average temperature (°C) 34-33-32-31-30-29-28-27-26-25	1-10
	Rain	Summer total rainfall (mm) 50-100-150-200-250-300-350-400	1-8
	Sun	Summer cloudiness rate 0-2, 2-4, 4-6, 6-8, 8-9	1-5
	Wind	Average wind speed in summer less than 1 m/sec	2
		Average wind speed in summer 1-3 m/sec	1
TOTAL			

Values in Formula	Features	Explanation	Score
ACCESSIBILITY (A)	Attraction of the Region	Mediterranean, Aegean, Marmara, Black Sea Coast	3-4
		Important highway	2-3
		Priority places in tourism	1-3
	Being a City with a population Of at least 100.000 in the Region	Up to 20 km	4-5
		Up to 50 km	3-4
		Up to 100 km	2-3
		Up to 200 km	1-2
		Up to 1 hour on foot	4
		Up to 0-30 minutes by vehicle	3
		Up to ½-1 hour by vehicle	2
		Up to 1-2 hour by vehicle	1
	Transportation (except of taxi and Private car)	Walkable	3-4
		Able to find a vehicle	2-3
		Finding vehicles at certain times	1-3
	Accessibility	Cable car, reaching from the sea	1-3
TOTAL			

Values in Formula	Features	Explanation	Score
RECREATIVE CONVENIENCE (RC)	Picnic Facilities	Picnic table, stove etc. (According to qualifications)	1-4
	Water	Drinking and potable water facilities (by qualification)	1-3
	Hotels	Hotels	2
		Camping with tent and without tent	1-2
	Toilets	According to qualifications	1-2
	Car park	According to qualifications	1-2
	Buffet	According to qualifications	1-2
	Guard and officers	Continuous guard / attendant	2
		Officer on weekend	1
	Other convenience	Beach, sport facilities (according to qualification)	1-3
TOTAL			

Values in Formula	Features	Explanation	Score
NEGATIVE FACTORS (NF)	Air pollution	According to pollution degree	-1-(3)
	Not safe	According to the security situation	-1-(2)
	Water pollution Neglect	For seas, lakes and rivers	-1
		Not enough care on the area	-1
	Noise	Traffic, crowd	-1
	Other Negative Factors	Stone and gravel quarries, construction residues	-1-(2)
TOTAL			

Table 2. Items in the formula and scores [6]

Symbol	Explanation	Maximum Score
LV	Landscape Value	35
C	Climate	25
A	Accessibility	20
RC	Recreative Convenience	20
NF	Negative Factors	0(Min -10)
%RP	Recreation Potential	100

The scores obtained here are interpreted by using the following formula. Recreational Potential (%)=Landscape Value + Climate + Accessibility + Recreative Convenience + Negative Factors

1. Recreation potential is too low (30% >)
2. Recreation potential is low (between 30% - 45%)
3. Recreation potential is medium (between 46% - 60%)
4. Recreation potential is high (between 61% - 75%)
5. Recreation potential is very high (75% <)

FINDINGS

Landscape Value of Iznik

Size of Area: The size of the area is important in recreational planning, especially transport capacity, recreational diversity and the determination of suitable locations [3]. The study area includes Lake Iznik and Iznik District. Lake Iznik is Turkey's fifth largest lake with a surface area of 10 km and a surface area of 300 km² [7]. The acreage Iznik District is 753 km².

Surface Condition: Lake Iznik and district settlement area has a superficial feature with a slope of 2.5% or less (Figure 2) [8]. Lake Iznik is surrounded by mountainous areas from the north and south. It is surrounded by the Samanlı Mountains in the north and the Katırlı Mountains in the south. Körüstan and Avdan Plateau in the South East, Müşkule Plateau in the South West and Hacı Osman Plateau in the north. Iznik Plain covers a wide area extending to the eastern, north east and south east coasts of Lake Iznik and constitutes 3/4 of the county [11].

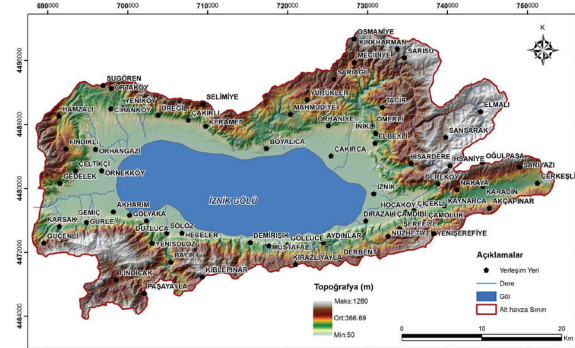


Figure 2. Study Area Map of Topography [7]

Flora: Although Iznik is located in the Marmara region, both the Mediterranean geographical plant species and the European-Siberian geographical plant species are seen in the area.

There are 3 main plant groups around Lake Iznik and its surroundings. These are the forest, the Shrubbery and the pseudo shrubbery. Forests are now able to protect their assets in areas that people can not reach, and as a result of human activities, forest areas have turned into shrubs, and bare land. The predominant plant species in the forests are oak in the horns, and red pines in the higher parts. In areas of intensive human destruction, the pike and shrubbery forest take its place [9].

The most important resource value of Lake Iznik and its surroundings in terms of biodiversity is the existence of *Rumex bithynicus* Rech.fil and *Verbascum bombyciferum* Boiss species which spread on the lake and near the road and on the edge of the field. *Lathyrus undulatus*, which

spreads in the southern part of the lake, has a separate place. Because this species only spreads within the boundaries of the province of Bursa [7]. Iznik and Lake Iznik are important resources for recreational activities with its rich vegetation cover.

Sea, Lake, River: Lake Iznik is in the Marmara Region, freshwater lake which is in a tectonic depression extending from the Gemlik Gulf to the Geyve pit. On the one hand, the Bursa-Apolyont Lake-Manyas Lake collapses and on the other hand the Izmit Gulf-Sapanca Lake collapses parallel to the collapse [7].

Lake Iznik is the largest lake in the Marmara Region. In the southern part of the lake there is a 13 km long trough extending in the east-west direction. The deepest part of this formation is 65 m and the average depth of the lake is 30 m. The maximum depth of the lake is 80 m according to the information obtained from Iznik State Water Works Regional Directorate. The depth of the lake increases from north to south and the deepest location is close to the southern coast and is slightly more than 70 m. Lake Iznik is 85 m above sea level, and the altitude of the lower watershed, which is within the boundaries of the lake, is 366.69 m [7]. Lake Iznik was declared a protected area in 1990.

Visual Quality: Iznik, which is a historical and ancient settlement area, also increases the visual quality of having lakeshore. Here, the lake and the city describe each other and add visual value to each other. The lake is an important potential source of recreational activities integrated with water.



Figure 3. Views from Lake Iznik

Other Features

History: Iznik is known as Nikaia from the Ancient Age. Karadin, Cicekli, Yugucek and Cakırca Tumuluses, the traces of civilization that preceded B.C. 2500 are reserved. Nikaia meets Christianity with the efforts of Peter from Bithynia's disciples. During the reign of Emperor I. Constantinus, the prohibitions on Christianity were lifted. At the beginning of the year 325, Nikaia becomes a very important event for Christianity, and the First Consul is convened at the Senate Palace [11].

Iznik became the capital of Seljuks and Byzantines. Iznik, seized by the Ottoman armies in 1331, began to revive with the Ottoman era. Iznik was the center of art, commerce and culture in the Ottoman administration. The first mosque and university of the Ottoman period was built in Iznik [11]. **Sea, Lake, River:** Lake Iznik is in the Marmara Region, freshwater lake which is in a tectonic depression extending from the Gemlik Gulf to the Geyve pit. On the one hand, the Bursa-Apolyont Lake-Manyas Lake collapses and on the other hand the Izmit Gulf-Sapanca Lake collapses parallel to the collapse [7].

In the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, Iznik became a center of art and world famous tiles and ceramics were produced here. Iznik preserves the historical city texture with all its vitality with the monumental structures remaining from the Hellenistic period, the grid-planned city settlement,

Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman periods (Table 3). Some of the historical works of Iznik are given in Figures 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Iznik is a city that has been inhabited by cultural remains for thousands of years, and has been inhabited in the region's headquarters for centuries. The four empires are one of the rare settlements that have been the capital city [11].

Table 3. Historical Monuments in Iznik

Historical Works of Prehistoric Period	
Uyucek Tumulus	Cakırca Tumulus
Karadin Tumulus	Cicekli Tumulus
Historical Works of Bithynia Period	
Berber rock	Dort Tepeler Tumulus
Historical Works of Roma Period	
Deliklitas Quarry	İnikli Quarry
Basilica of Saint Neophytos	Ancient Roman Theater
Merdivenli Rock	Yenişehir Door
Aqueduct	Obelisk
Lefke Door	Walls
Karasu Bridge	Roman Bridge
Istanbul Door	
Historical Works of Byzantium	
Hagia Sophia Museum	Hypoge
Koimesis Church	Hagios Tryphon Church
Baptism	Ayatrifon Church
Historical Works of Ottoman Empire	
Green Mosque	Hadji Özbek Mosque
I. Murat Bath	Ismail Bey Bath
II. Murat Bath	Tile ovens
Nilüfer Hatun Foundation	Seyh Kudbeddin Mosque and Tomb
Mahmut Çelebi Mosque	Yakup Celebi Mosque and Tomb
Esrefzade Mosque and Tomb	
Suleyman Pasa University	



Figure 4. Istanbul Gate and Roman Theater



Figure 5. The Basilica of Saint Neophytos [11]



Figure 6. Before and after restoration of Hagia Sophia Museum [11]



Figure 7. The mural and baptism in Hypoge (Underground Mausoleum)



Figure 8. Green Mosque and Iznik Museum

Natural Monuments: At the beginning of the natural monuments are the historic Topkapı plane tree, Hespekli plane tree, Müşküle plane tree, Havuzbaşı plane tree and Kaymakköşkü plane tree. It is estimated that the Topkapı plane tree, a natural monument located on the Alaaddin-i Mısri Street in Eşrefzade District in the north-east of the city, is 650 years old. The centuries-old plane tree and the servces, which are lined up on Kılıçaslan Street and rising up to the sky in various places of the city, are really striking [11].

Cultural Values:

Tile: The history of Turkish Tile Art dates back to Karahanli. This shows that the art of tile has a history of over a thousand years. The Great Seljuks and the Anatolian Seljuks frequently used it in architectural ornamentation. After the disintegration of the Anatolian Seljuk State, a new era started with the founding of the Ottoman State in the art of tiles [11].

Between the 15th and 17th centuries, İznik tiles were used as an important decorative element in the Ottoman architecture and it showed a great development. It has found a wide use area in various works such as tile, mosque, bath, palace, pavilion, fountain, library (Figure 9, Figure 10). In the 16th century, İznik tiles gained the favor of the whole world in terms of color, composition, motif, technique and quality and achieved a privileged reputation. The famous traveler Evliya Celebi who visited Iznik in 1648, pointed out that there was a large bazaar and tile ovens in Iznik.

Starting from the late 17th century, the period of stagnation in Iznik tile industry and technique started. Because of the emergence of political and military authority in the Ottoman Empire and an economic crisis, the architectural activities of the palace and the works of ornamentation have also decreased. Therefore, the protection of the palace on Iznik tile producers also disappeared. Thus, the art of Iznik tile lost its old brilliant period [11].

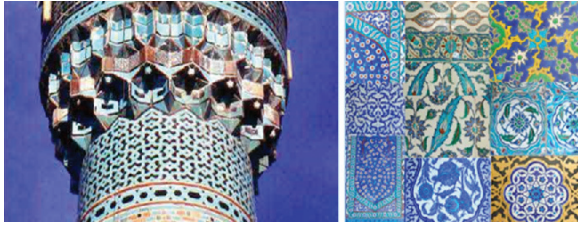


Figure 9. Tiles on Green Mosque



Figure 10. Views from excavation area of İznik Tile Ovens

Olive Farming: Among the agricultural products produced in İznik, olives are the first order as an income source of a significant part of 70% of the farmers' families. These olive trees, known as Gemlik type tableware, produce between 12,000 and 18,000 tons of olives, varying from year to year, and 90% of them are processed as table and 10% as oil [11].



Figure 11. Olive and olive oil

Table 4. Iznik Landscape Values

Features	Explanation	Score	Rating Score
Size of Area	Bigger than 10 hectares	4	4
Surface Condition	Slightly inclined	4	4
Flora	Trees, bushes, meadows	7-8	7
Sea, Lake, River	Lakeside	6-7	7
Visual Quality	Panoromic view	3-4	3
Other features	Cave, cascade, historical and culturel texture	1-6	6
TOTAL			31

Iznik's Climate Value

Marmara climate is seen in the region. Iznik has a transition climate with average annual temperatures of 14 ° C - 16 ° C in terms of climate characteristics, the highest rainfall falls in winter and spring. Winters are warmer and summers are not so hot. The lowest temperature is felt in January and the highest temperature is felt in July and August [12].

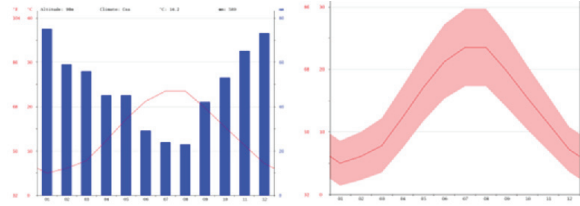


Figure 12. Temperature and Precipitation Graphic [13]

August is the driest month with 23 mm of precipitation. With an average of 75 rainfall, the maximum rainfall is observed in January. 23.50° C is the hottest month of July with warmth. The average temperature in January is 5 ° C, which is the lowest of the year [13]. It is suitable for recreational use with no effective wind and suitable climatic conditions. The score of the climate values of Iznik and Lake Iznik with Gülez method is given in Table 5.

Table 5. Iznik Climate Values

Features	Explanation	Score	Rating Score
Temperature	Summer average temperature (°C) 16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25	1-10	8
Rain	Summer total rainfall (mm) 50-100-150-200-250-300-350-400	1-8	2
Sun	Summer cloudiness rate 0-2, 2-4, 4-6, 6-8, 8-9	1-5	3
Wind	Average wind speed in summer less than 1 m / sec.	2	2
TOTAL			15

Accessibility of Iznik

Regarding recreational accessibility, Gülez (1979) used the phrase "an area has a meaning to the extent that recreation potential can be reached". This statement reveals the importance of recreation in terms of accessibility. The physical environment in which the person lives is not only the participant, but also the type of recreational activity that he often attends [10].

Iznik is located in the region where busy roads such as İznik Marmara Region are concentrated. The Istanbul-Bursa highway, where traffic of passengers and cargo is heavy in the west, passes by. The distance of Iznik from some centers is given in Table 6 [14].

Table 6. Distance of Iznik to neighboring ones

Provinces	Distance (km)
Iznik-Yalova	62 km
Iznik-Bursa City Center	76 km
Iznik-Kocaeli	81 km
Iznik-Istanbul	126 km
Iznik-Ankara	380 km
Iznik-Izmir	415 km

Transportation to the district can be provided by private vehicles or by vehicles departing from the bus terminal in Bursa and nearby provinces. Transportation is limited due to the movement times being at certain times and not being located between cities. The proportion of points with the Gülez method of Iznik transportation is given in Table 7.

Table 7. Values of Iznik Accessibility

Features	Explanation	Score	Rating Score
Attraction of the region	Mediterranean, Aegean, Marmara, Black Sea	3-4	4
	Important Highway	2-3	3
Being a city with a population of at least 100.000 in the region	Up to 100 km	2-3	3
	Up to 1-2 hour by vehicle	1	1
Transportation (except taxi and private car)	Able to find a vehicle	2-3	2
	Finding vehicles at certain times	1-3	1
Accessibility	Cable car, reaching from the sea	1-3	1
TOTAL			15

Recreational Convenience Status of Iznik

One of the most important factors affecting the recreational convenience of an area is the fact that accommodation facilities are sufficient, factors such as WC, accessory elements and provision of clean drinking water are important factors in life. Taking all these into consideration, the score of the recreational convenience of Iznik with the Gülez method is given in Table 8.

Table 8. Iznik Recreational Convenience Values

Features	Explanation	Score	Rating Score
Picnic Facilities	Picnic table, stove etc. (According to qualifications)	1-4	4
Water	Drinking and potable water facilities (by qualifications)	1-3	2
Hotels	Camping with tent and without tent	1-2	1
Toilets	According to qualifications	1-2	1
Car Park	According to qualifications	1-2	-
Buffet	According to qualifications	1-2	1
Other Convenience	Beach, sports facilities (according to qualifications)	1-3	2
TOTAL		11	

Negative Factors

The Lake Iznik in the Marmara basin is the largest lake in the area with its covered area and the water it collects. It is not only about water capacity but also for irrigation, industrial water supply, aquaculture production, swimming, amateur fishing, water sports and day-to-day vacation opportunities, as well as agriculture, industry and social activities. The agricultural and industrial activities around the lake and the wastes resulting from the urbanization are given to the deeper waters or direct lake. For this reason, the lake has entered a rapid pollution process in recent years. Nevertheless, the current utilization of livestock, especially

agricultural irrigation, continues. The surface in question is contaminated with household and industrial wastes and the use of these water sources in the water can lead to potential problems in terms of environmental health and productivity in agricultural soils [7].

Apart from this, the negative factors in Iznik can be listed as follows.

- Water pollution
- Air pollution
- Solid wastes and noise pollution
- Long duration of infrastructure works,
- Inability to park the car and the road to the side of the vehicle to narrow the road and the occasional traffic congestion,
- Inadequate accessory equipment,
- Pavement insufficiency.

The score of Negative factors of Iznik and the score of Gülez method are given in Table 9.

Table 9. Negative Factors Values

Features	Explanation	Score	Rating Score
Air Pollution	According to pollution degree	-1-(3)	-1
Water Pollution	For seas, lakes and rivers	-1	-1
Neglect	Not enough care on the area	-1	-1
Noise	Traffic, crowd	-1	-1
Other Negative Factors	Stone and gravel quarries, construction residues	-1-(2)	-2
TOTAL			-6

Iznik Recreational Potential

As a result of all these evaluations, Iznik's recreational potential total evaluation results are given in Table 8.

Table 10. Scores taken by Iznik for Formula Elements

Symbol	Explanation	Maximum Score
LV	Landscape Value	31
C	Climate	15
A	Accessibility	15
RC	Recreative Convenience	11
NF	Negative Factors	-6
%RP	Recreation Potential	66

According to this method, the result is 66% and interpreted as 'recreation potential high'.

CONCLUSION and RECOMMENDATIONS

Gulez method; It is a healthy assessment that includes the whole of the positive and negative factors, as it includes the landscape and climate values of the area, accessibility to the area, recreational facilities and all of the negative factors. According to this method, Iznik's recreation potential value

is determined as 66%. With this value, Iznik is interpreted as a 'high recreation potential' place. Iznik, which has the Hellenistic period grid plan, which is the subject of legends; It is one of the popular settlement areas from Antiquity and one of Turkey's open-air museums.

With the decision taken in the Council of the I, collected in Iznik, an important religious center for Christianity, Jesus is the son of God. " In 2014, the basilica, 1,5 m to 20 m above the lake, built 1600 years ago in the name of Saint Neophytos, is among the 'top 10 discoveries of the year 2014' by the American Archaeological Institute. In this respect, faith has an important potential in terms of tourism.

The Iznik tiles have been used as an important decorative element throughout history and has shown great progress. It has found a wide usage area in various works such as tile, mosque, hammam, palace, pavilion, fountain, library. Nowadays in Iznik Tiles Bazaar both the production and sales are realized in the workshops located here. The necessary planning and support should be given for the further revitalization of this bazaar where the cultural values of the city are reflected.

Iznik is a city situated on the banks of the Lake Iznik, where historical monuments and cultural values dating from almost every period are found. Besides its historic value, it offers recreational spaces for the people of the district and the environment with its natural beauties.

The agricultural and industrial activities around the lake and the wastes resulting from the urbanization are given to the deeper waters or direct lake. For this reason, the lake has entered a rapid pollution process in recent years. Nevertheless, the current utilization of livestock, especially agricultural irrigation, continues. There are many nomadic and permanent birds on Lake Iznik. Many animals living in and around the lake are endangered by the increased pollution in lake waters. With the necessary treatment systems, domestic and industrial

wastewater should be treated as obstructed, and treated water should be used as agricultural irrigation for agriculture.

Iznik, although it has a high recreational potential, can not be evaluated as competently. There are daily recreational areas but there are not enough accommodation facilities. Accommodation facilities, which may be an important source of income for the local economy, should be arranged in a planned manner and these should be added to the local people. People should be made aware of sustainability.

Lake Iznik is an important source at the same time with its rich flora and fauna. Birdwatching, wildlife monitoring programs, sandal trips and recreation potential of the lake can be used. However, when these activities are planned, it should be taken into account that the lake is the 1st degree natural site.

Iznik is exceeding its carrying capacity due to unionists, especially during the summer months. Equipment such as WC, accessories are inadequate. Completion of these deficiencies and sufficient number will increase the value of recreation. Due to the lack of adequate parking, the vehicles are parked on the side of the lake or on the roadsides, narrow roads become more inaccessible in terms of transportation. The people of the district usually use motorcycles or bicycles for transportation. For outside sidewalks, a parking area outside the district for vehicles can be prevented from entering the city, with a slope close to the slope and generally located within walking distance of all areas. With the bike rental areas to be created, the surplus of vehicles in the district will be blocked. Thus, noise and air pollution

will be reduced.

The excavations made during the substructure works in the area are accompanied by historical monuments and work has to stop. This always creates the appearance of a building site in the city.

While transportation to the district is very easy with private vehicles, transportation to the area is difficult because public transportation vehicles are at certain times. At least in the summer, the more frequent the hours of these transport vehicles, the greater the number of visitors to the area.

For areas with a rich recreational potential, sustainable practices should be preferred. Because it is both a nature and a historical city with its cultural values, Iznik is a unique city. It is imperative that these values are preserved and sustainably used.

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