



Effect of the Climate Change on Cultural Heritage Areas of Kütahya



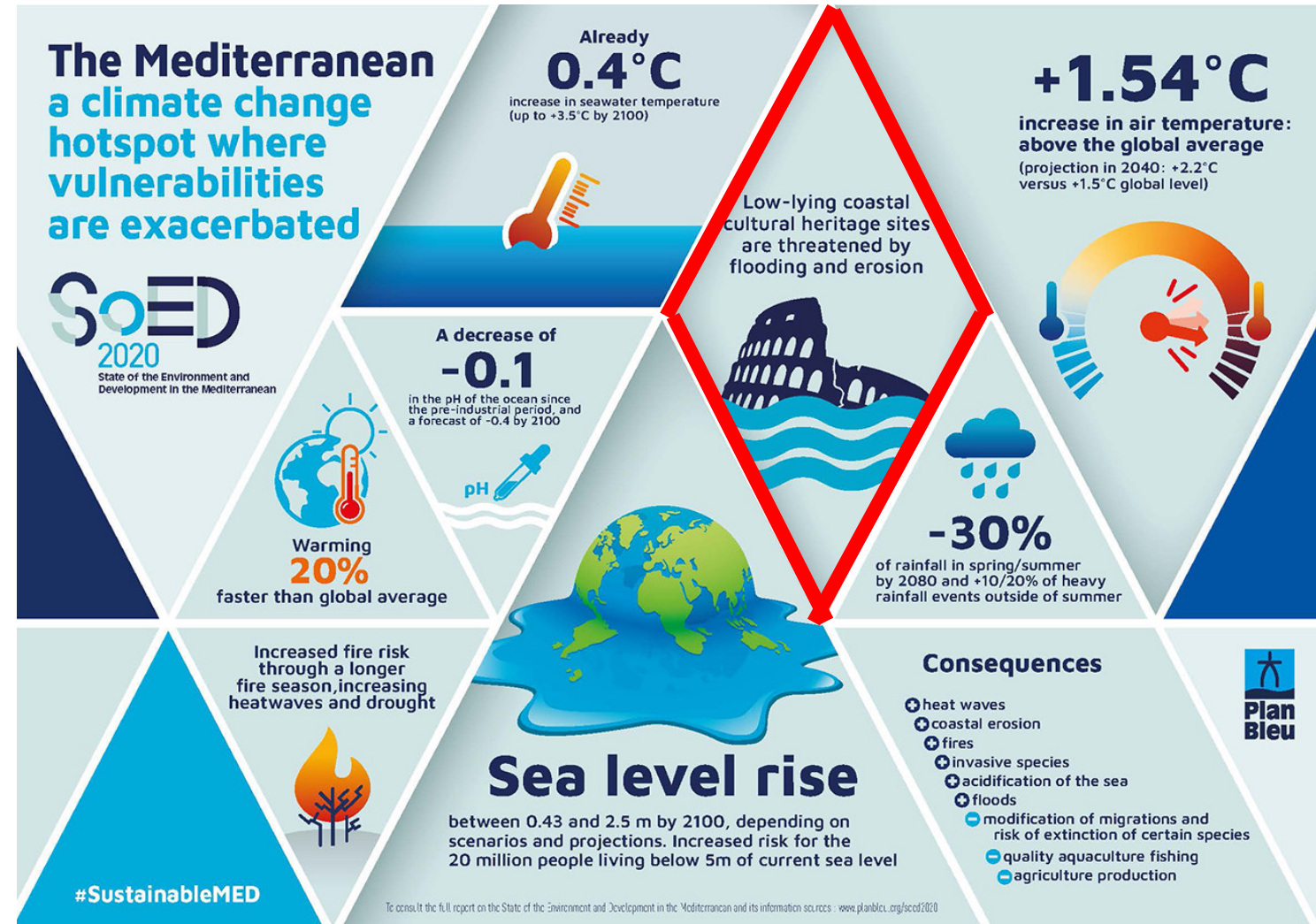
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Climate and Threats on Cultural Heritage – CATCH
Erasmus + KA 229 Project First short-term Exchange of
Pupils, 07-13 November 2021 ,Kütahya

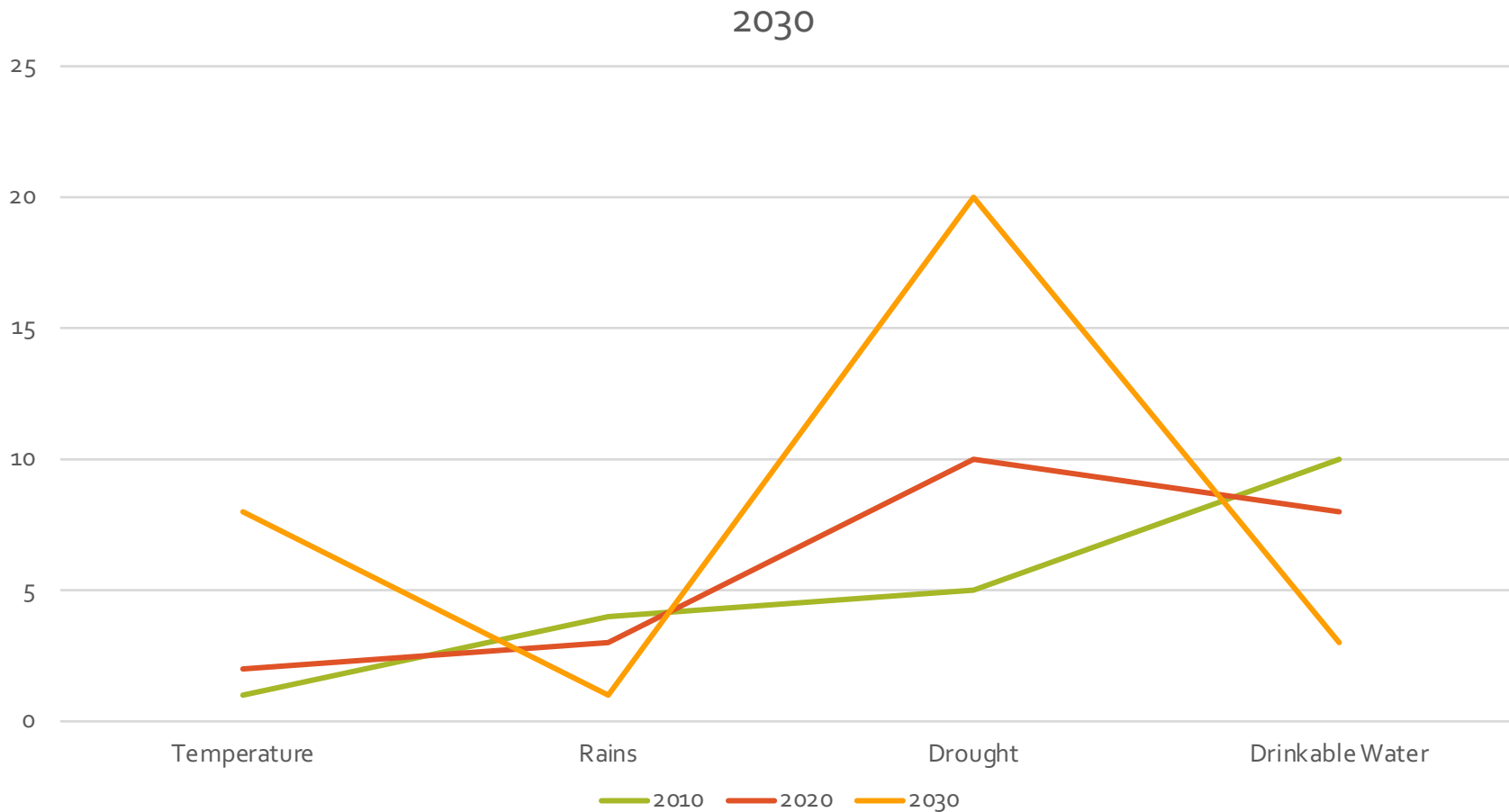


Background

According to the Results of the «Improving Civil Society Participation in Climate Change Policy Making Processes in Turkey» Project; The Mediterranean Basin, in which Turkey is located, is one of the most vulnerable regions of the world against global climate change.



Effects



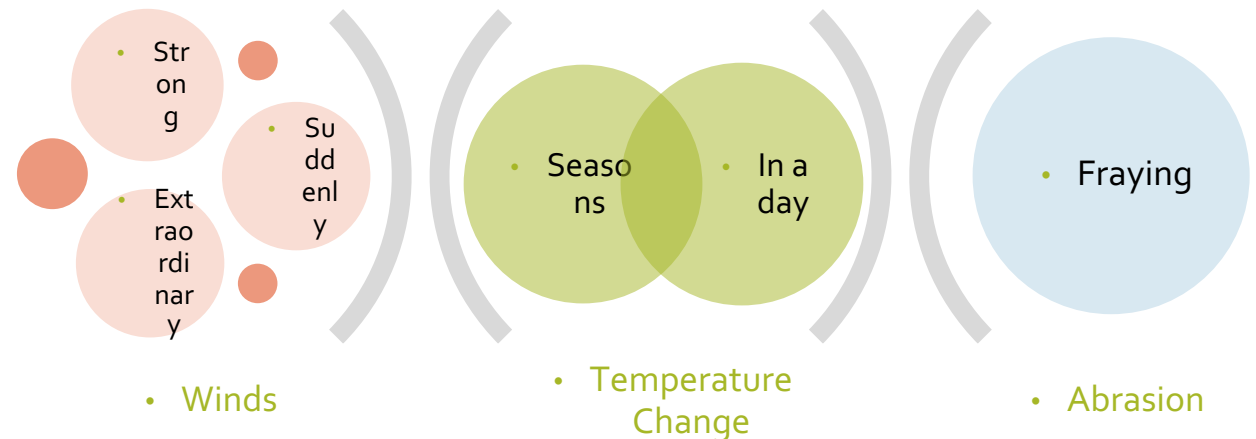
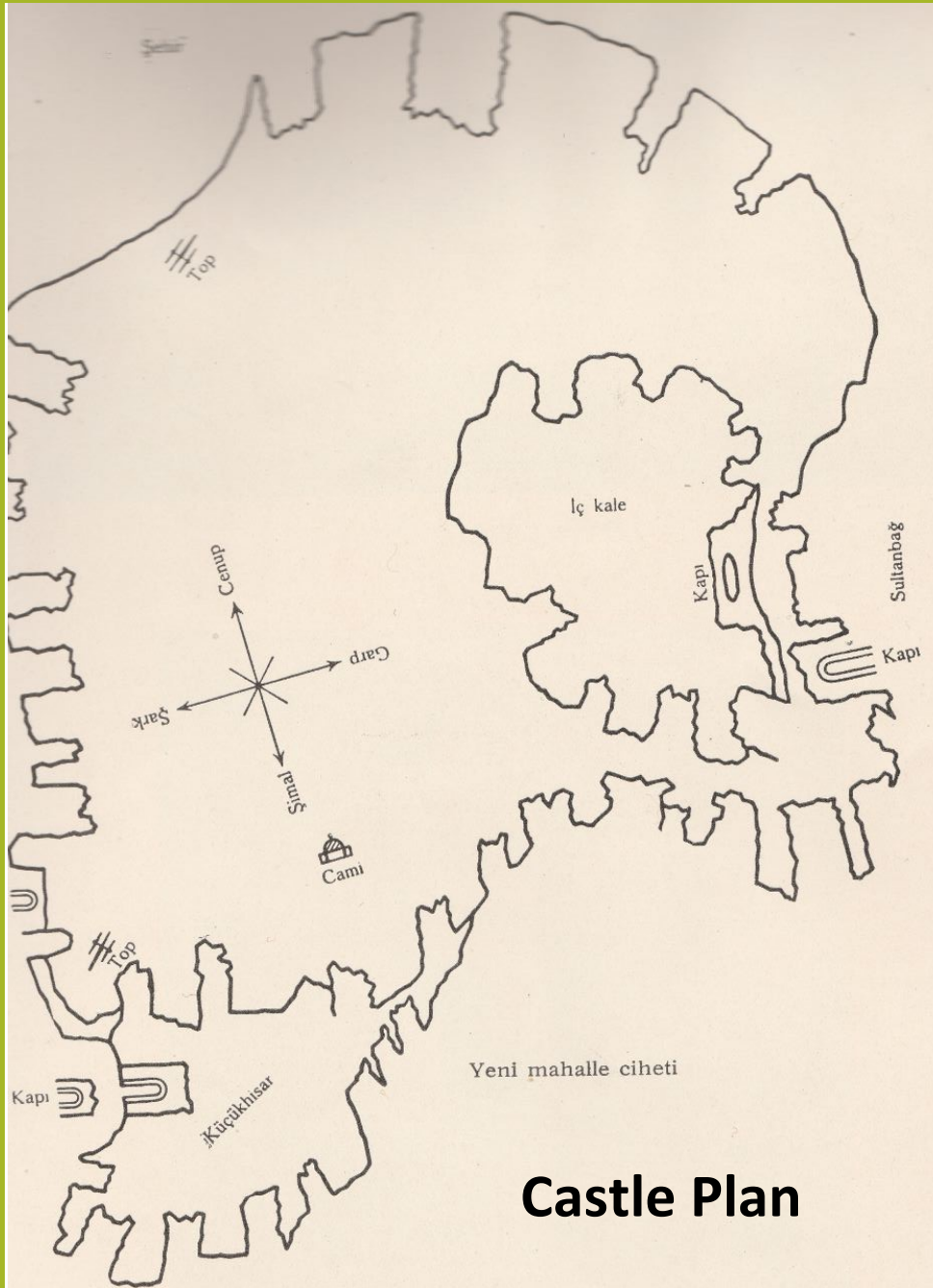
-Temperature will increase rapidly until 2030

-Temperature increase is expected to reach around 4°C in winter and 6°C in summer (according to 1960-1990 period)

-There will be a decrease in winter precipitation

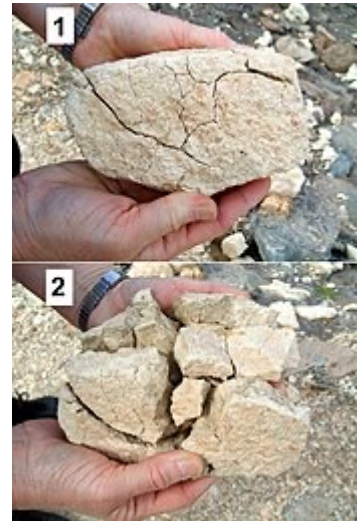
Kütahya Castle

According to the Evliya Çelebi, Kütahya Castle has 72 towers and 2 fountains. At the present the fountains don't have any water and there are 32 towers in Kütahya Castle. During the history, the castle was renovated but climate change and earthquakes destroyed some parts of the castle.



Aizanoi Ancient City

Aizanoi ancient city has the best saved Zeus Temple but it has the same problem with Kütahya Castle. As a result of climate change, the temperature difference among day and night is very high and this situation destroy the stones and marbles in the temple, stadium and columns.



Phrygian Valley

Phrygians lived in the middle Anatolia BC 1200. Second king of the Phrygians is famous for Midas. They built cave tomb for their highborn. Until today, some parts of the cave tombs were destroyed by the winds, temperature and treasure hunters.





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**Thank you very
much for your kind
attention.**

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