

## **Lake Research and Turkish Lakes**

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Lakes have been significant sedimentary environments of the continents both in geological past and today. Hence, all natural events included climate primarily were recorded within the lacustrine deposits as geological archives. What is more, they are important source rocks for some industrial raw materials i.e salt, coal and clay. Sedimentary records say that presence of lakes in the world have increased and decreased in different geological times. Recently, lakes settled in medium and southern latitudes have been getting smaller or drying rapidly due to climate changes. It is noteworthy that drying is much more effective on Turkish lakes than it is expected. Therefore, lake researches and/or lacustrine studies have been urgent, particularly for Turkey and its neighboring countries and this session was organised in programme of 62<sup>nd</sup> Geological Congress of Turkey. Scientific results about lakes, both ancient and modern can be presented together with old studies unpublished. Limnology, palinology, morphology and ecology studies and geophysics applications are welcome. Bio-geochemistry, sedimentology, mineralogy and other characteristics of lakes from home and abroad are expected to introduce as poster or oral presentations.