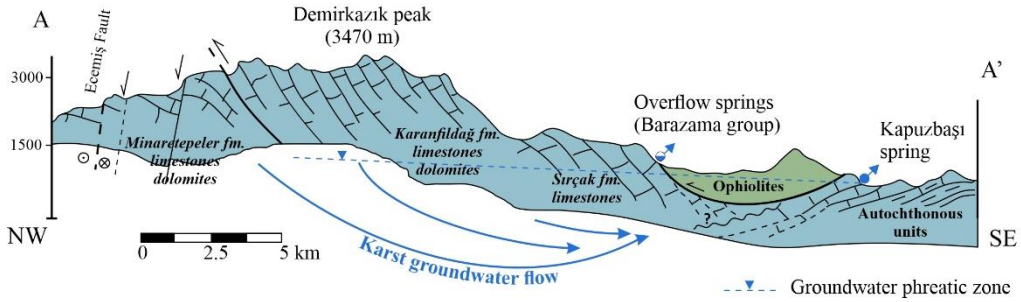

UKRAINE
MOLDOVA
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
ROMANIA
BULGARIA
BLACK SEA
GEORGIA
T ü r k i y e
IRAN
GREECE
Pamukkale
Dumanli
(submerged)
Kapuzbaşi
Sekerpinari
Susuz
Pinarbaşi
SYRIA
IRAQ
Legend:
- MIKAS
- NIKAS
- Submerged spring
CYPRUS
LEBANON
MEDITERREANEAN SEA
JORDAN
EGYPT
SAUDI ARABIA
Karstifiable rocks
(potential karst aquifer)
Continuous carbonate rocks
Continuous carbonate rocks
Continuous evaporite rocks
WOKAM database;
©BGR, IAH, KIT and UNESCO 2017
N
W
E
S
0
362,5
725
Km

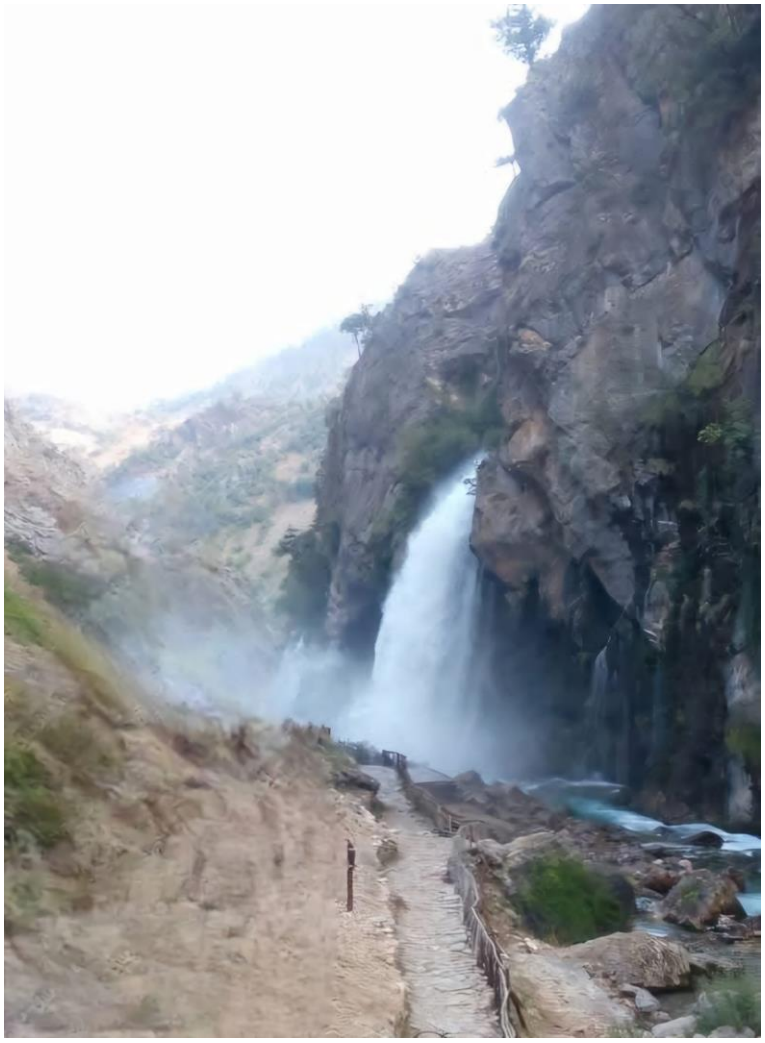
Country	MIKAS springs	Coordinates / Nearby City	Spring discharge (Q in l/s,min/av/max) / tapped or not	Criteria* in order / Main justification */ H-historic, A-aesthetic, S-scientific, E-Economic, Ec-ecologic	Data collected by
Türkiye 	1. **Kapuzbaşı**	37.770° 35.396° Z = 770 m asl Kayseri, Konya Closed Basin	1000 / 5000 / 25000 Not tapped and its water used only in downstream area.	***A, S, E*** *The spring drains Jurassic limestone aquifer partly covered by Cretaceous ophiolites. The spring has an aesthetic view, and high tourism potential. The system is scientifically important. Kapuzbaşı spring water flows towards Adana, merges with Zamantı stream which is a branch of Seyhan River. Seyhan River is flowing towards the Mediterranean Sea, and there are a sequence of surface water dams, which are used for several purposes e.g. electrical power production and agricultural irrigation. Turkish State Hydraulic Works has been monitoring the discharge of Kapuzbaşı spring since 2007.*	Süleyman Selim Çalli
	2. **Şekerpinari**	37°28'5.97"N 34°51'47.09" EZ = 825 m asl Adnana, Seyhan River basin	0 / 2720 / 32000 Tapped out. Water is bottling for famous Turkish brand.	***E, S, H, A*** *Some portion of the spring water is being used for drinking water supply. At the downstream side of the spring, the spring water is being bottled, and distributed to the country-wide market (Hayatt). The spring water has an economic value for the country. The spring is located at a very important geographical position in which the historical trade-roads are available. There are historical bridges near the spring. The discharge location is also an aesthetic view, and captures the attention of the tourists. The spring's siphons was dived in 2003 by S. Milanović and D. Vučković and numerous blind fishes was found in deep submerged channels.*	Süleyman Selim Çalli
	3. **Dumanli spring**			***Note**: Dumanlı spring in Manavgat River basin (36°54'46.66"N; 31°32'2.54"E) is one of the biggest springs of the world (Qmin = 26,000 l/s; Qav. = 50,000 l/s; Qmax = 100,000 l/s)* *Unfortunately, the spring has been submerged since 1984 and is now under the reservoir of Oymapınar Dam.*	
	4. **Pamukkale (thermal springs)**			Currently under evaluation	Mehmet Çelik, Süleyman Selim Çalli

MIKAS – Kapuzbaşi



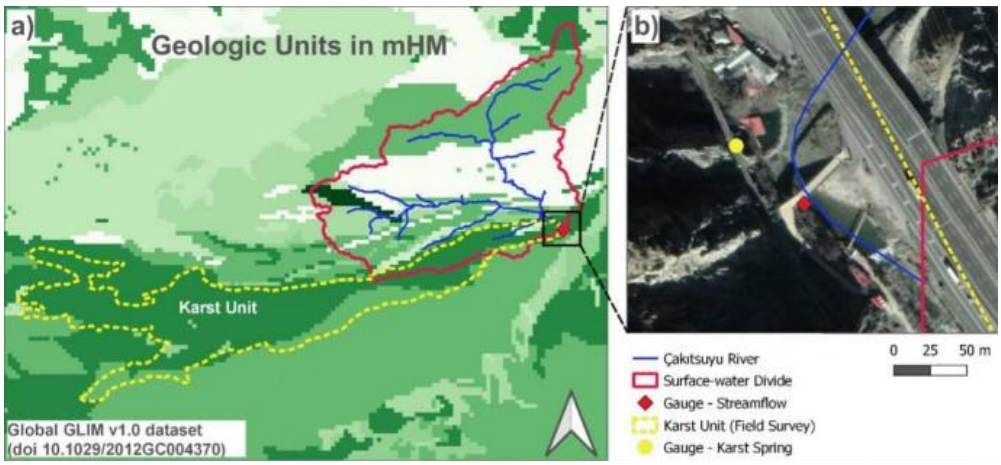
The cross-section of Kapuzbaşi (from Çallı (2025) (preprint).

The Kapuzbaşi spring waterfall (photo was taken in 2017 by Uğur Akdeniz)

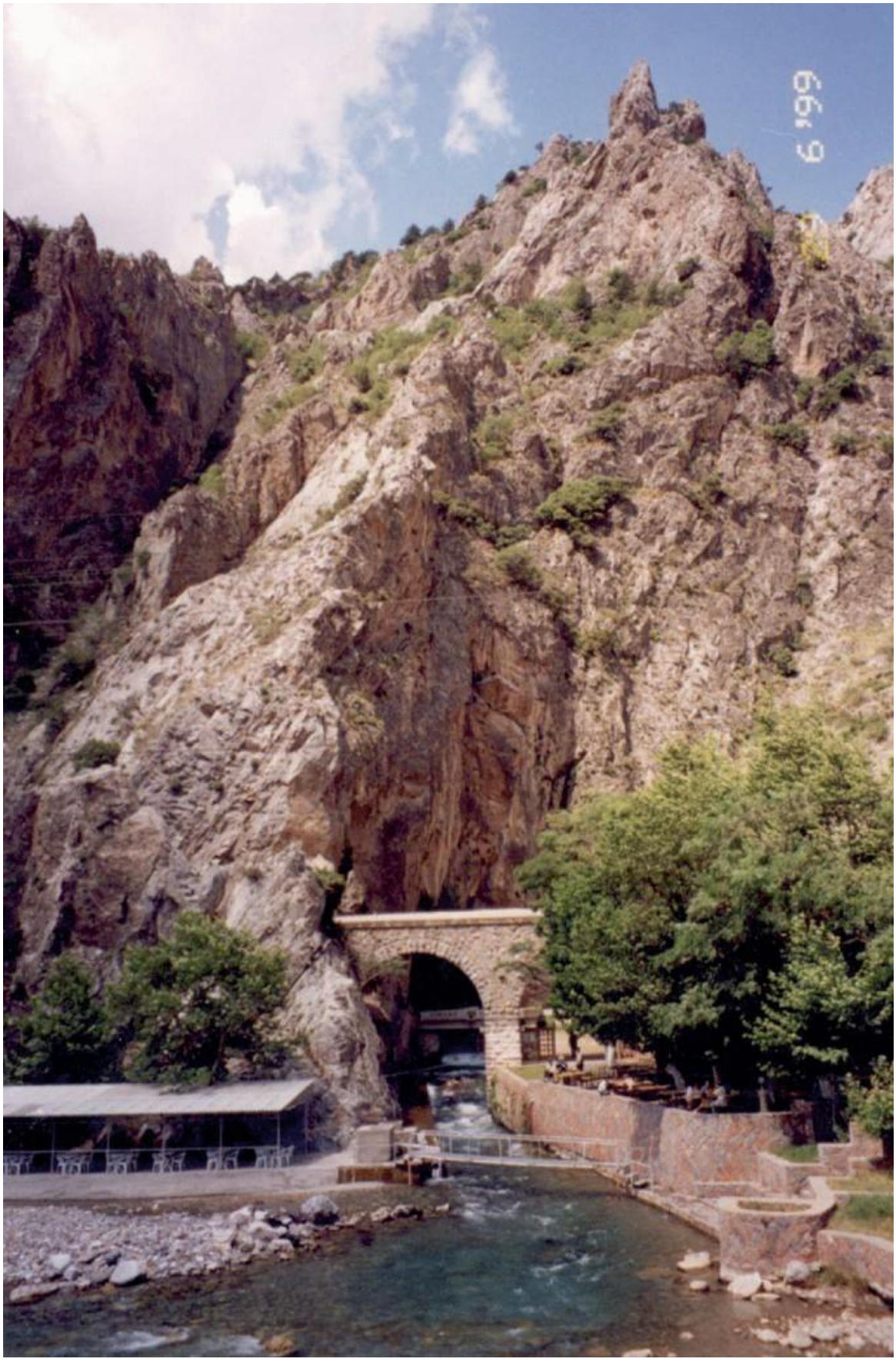


The Kapuzbaşi spring and Zamanti gorge downstream (photo was taken in 2017 by Uğur Akdeniz)

MIKAS – Şekerpinari



Map: (a) Karst aquifer boundaries of the Şekerpınarı karst spring according to Global GLIM v1.0 dataset, and (b) the discharge location of the karst spring (Kacar et al 2025).



The discharge of the Şekerpınarı karst spring (from Günay 2022).