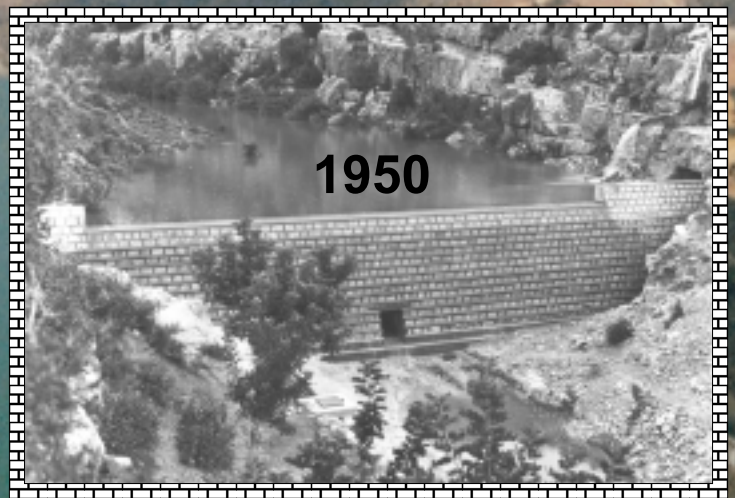
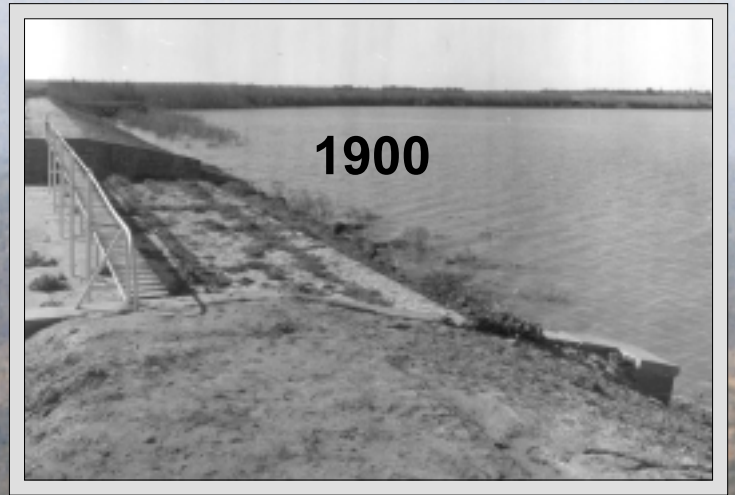


DAMS OF CYPRUS



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
WATER DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Editorial and publishing committee:

G. Socratous (Telemetry Division)
Ch. Omorphos (Telemetry Division)
E. Ioannou (Telemetry Division)

Photographs:

Design Division

Cover photographs:

Kouris Dam
Kouklia Dam (1900)
Kantou Dam (1950)
Tsakistra Dam (2000)

Back cover photograph:

Asprokremmos Dam

DAMS OF CYPRUS

FOREWORD

In Cyprus, the development of the water resources since independence is impressive when compared to other countries of the same size and level of development. Convincing evidence is the fact that virtually all households are served with piped water of satisfactory quality in accordance with European standards and the 105 dams and ponds which have been constructed with an approximate capacity of 304,7 million cubic metres.

Unfortunately, despite the impressive work that has been done, because of the reduction in both rainfall and flow of water into the dams, the quantities of water available for domestic and irrigation purposes have not been adequate. As a result, in the past few years water-rationing measures were introduced with adverse effects on all fields of activities.

In order to eliminate the dependency of the towns and tourist centres on rainfall, the Government has decided to proceed with the construction of seawater desalination plants. Desalination of seawater was first introduced in April 1997 with the operation of the first desalination plant at Dhekelia, with a capacity of 40.000 cubic metres per day. In April 2001, a second desalination plant, built near Larnaca Airport, commenced operation with a capacity of 52.000 cubic metres per day.

But the Government's water policy is not restricted to the construction of the desalination plants alone. The use of other, non-traditional, water resources is also promoted such as waste water treatment for irrigation purposes and the enrichment of aquifers, the exploitation of subterranean brackish water, the restructuring of agricultural cultivations and the promotion of cultivations which require less water, the establishment of a Water Entity, the promotion of water-saving measures and the creation of awareness among the public for the proper use of this unique natural resource. Furthermore the Government also proceeds with the implementation of the projects included in the Strategic Water Development Plan, which spans until the year 2015. In this context, Arminou dam on the Dhiarizos river was completed in 1998, while Tamasos dam on the Pedhieos river and Kannaviou dam on the Ezousas river are under construction.

The overall government policy will provide satisfactory solutions to all the aspects of the water supply. However, water should not be taken for granted. The shortage of water is one of the most critical problems faced by humanity. Water is a commodity which nature, as it seems, will provide us with increasingly less quantities and we must be careful with its consumption. We must use it and not abuse it.

This publication tries to present, in a simple way, the importance and the characteristics of the dams and ponds of Cyprus. To the management and staff of the Water Development Department who have contributed in any way towards the preparation of this publication, I express my thanks and sincere congratulations.

Costas Themistocleous
Minister of Agriculture,
Natural Resources and Environment

December, 2001

INTRODUCTION

The work that has been done by the Water Development Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment in the field of water development with the construction of dams is impressive and important for the social and economic development of Cyprus. Today Cyprus has a large number of dams, which together with the desalination plants can provide the quantities of water necessary for the economic development of Cyprus and for a high standard of living for the people of Cyprus.

Water from the dams is used for drinking and irrigation purposes while some small quantities are used for industrial purposes.

The first dam was constructed at Koukليا in 1900 and was formed of long low earth embankments. But the general opinion of the experts at the time was that, with the exception of Mesaoria valley, the configuration of Cyprus was unfavourable for the construction of dams and emphasis was given to the development of groundwater. Furthermore groundwater was cheap, of



Water from a cistern



Potable water from a traditional street "fountain"



Water from windmills

good quality and no government interference was needed for its development. So in the decade 1920-1930, after investigations, the exploitation of the Famagusta and Morphou aquifers started. Until the establishment of the Cyprus Republic in 1960 thousands of boreholes were drilled with the result that the main problem the newly established Republic had to face was the depletion of the key aquifers because of over pumping in areas like Famagusta, Morphou and Akrotiri.

The relevant authorities identified the problem in time and, in consultation with international organisations, prepared a long-term plan for solving the problem.

of Tamasos and Kannaviou dam, the total capacity will rise to 325,5 MCM.

In Cyprus there are today 105 dams and



President Makarios in the House of Representatives, where he presided at a meeting on the water problem (April 1966)

Right after independence attention was turned to the systematic study and construction of water development works both for storage and recharge purposes. The first step involved the carrying out of a comprehensive survey of the island's water resources followed by the implementation of a long-term plan for the construction of major development projects, which involved the construction of a large number of dams.



Stream flow gauging

Today the storage capacity of surface reservoirs has reached 304,7 million cubic metres (MCM) of water from a mere 6 MCM in 1960, a truly impressive achievement when compared to other countries of the same size and level of development as Cyprus. Until 2004, with the completion of the construction

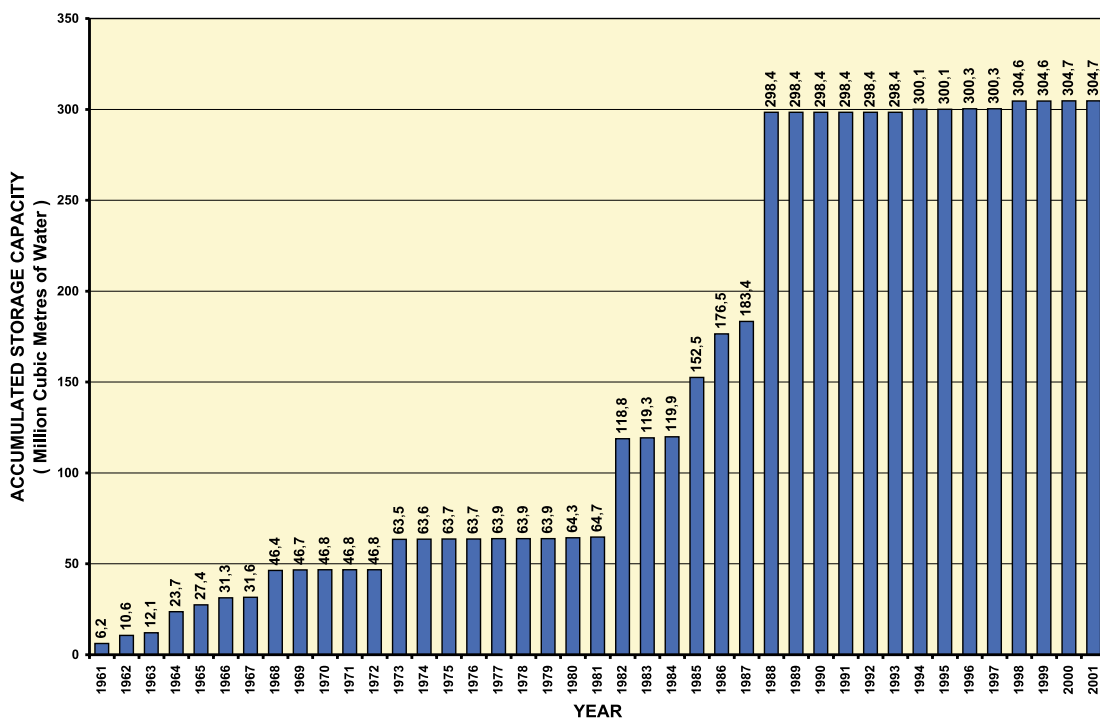
ponds: 35 large dams with a capacity of 286,1 MCM of water of which 3 are recharge - flood control dams, 42 small dams with a capacity of 16,1 MCM of which 32 are recharge - flood control dams, and 26 ponds with a capacity of 2,5 MCM.

Eighty-one (81%) of the dams, i.e., 85 in number, are earthfill or rockfill dams and the remaining 19% i.e., 20 in number, are concrete dams. The earthfill construction was preferred for topographic, geologic as well as for economic reasons. Most of the dams are located in open valleys where the fill material comes naturally from the rivers and the areas near the dams making the earthfill construction more economical. Besides, the construction of concrete dams requires strong foundations, which are not usually found in open valleys.

Unfortunately, despite the impressive work that

and generally on the economy of the island. Therefore, in order to eliminate the dependency of the towns and tourist centres on rainfall, the Government has decided to proceed with the construction of seawater desalination plants. Desalination of seawater was first introduced in April 1997 with the operation of the first desalination plant at Dhekelia, while the second desalination plant, built near Larnaca Airport, commenced operation in April 2001. The new desalination plant near Larnaca Airport, the largest of Cyprus in this sector, coupled with the Dhekelia plant, are estimated to produce 33

DAM CONSTRUCTION 1961-2001



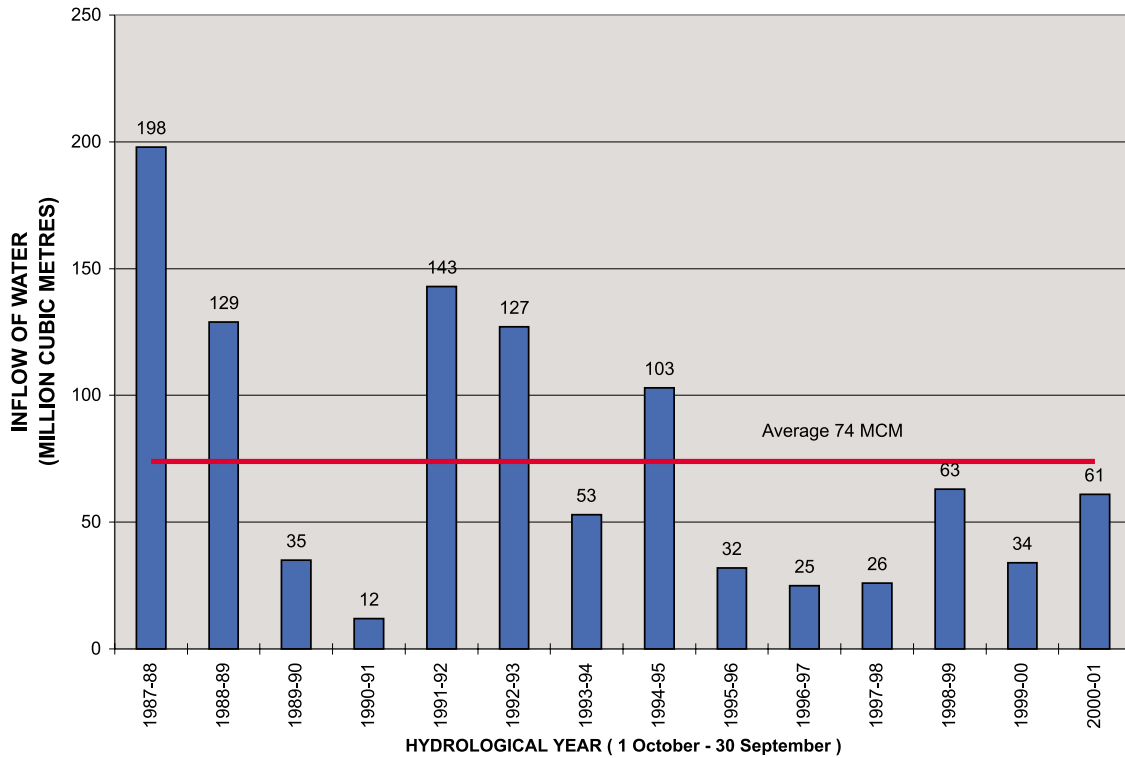
has been done, because of the reduction in both rainfall and flow of water into the dams, the quantities of water available for domestic and irrigation purposes have not been adequate. As a result, in the past few years water-rationing measures were introduced with adverse effects on agriculture, on the social life

MCM of water a year. This quantity, along with the quantity of water in the dams, constitutes reliable supplies for completely lifting restrictions in the supply of potable water.

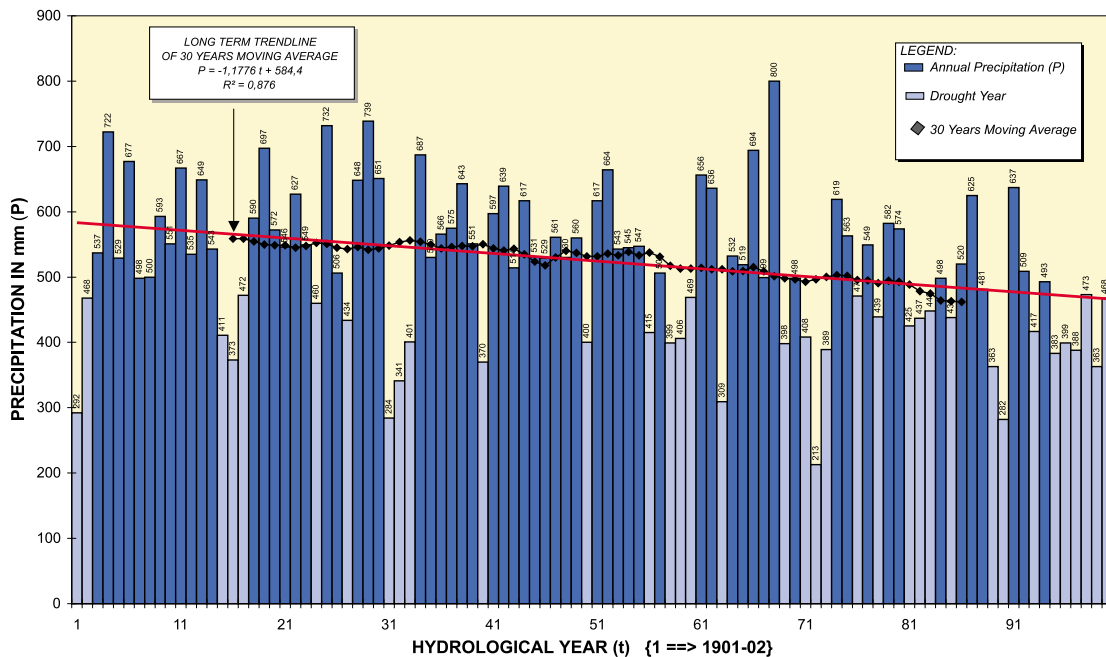
As regards agriculture, it will probably continue to depend on rainfall for some years to come.

The Government, as in the case of the domestic sector, is trying to eliminate to some extent the dependency of agriculture on rainfall with the establishment of desalination plants, especially for greenhouse plantations, which are more profitable.

INFLOW OF WATER TO THE DAMS 1987 - 2001



CYPRUS ANNUAL PRECIPITATION AND 30 YEARS MOVING AVERAGE (AREA UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL)



LARGE DAMS

Notes: The date in brackets is the first year of operation of the dam.
The capacity of the dam is shown on the right.



Kafizes (1953)

113.000 m³



Perapedhi (1956)

55.000 m³



Kandou (1956)

34.000 m³



Pyrgos (1957)

285.000 m³



Trimiklini (1958)

340.000 m³



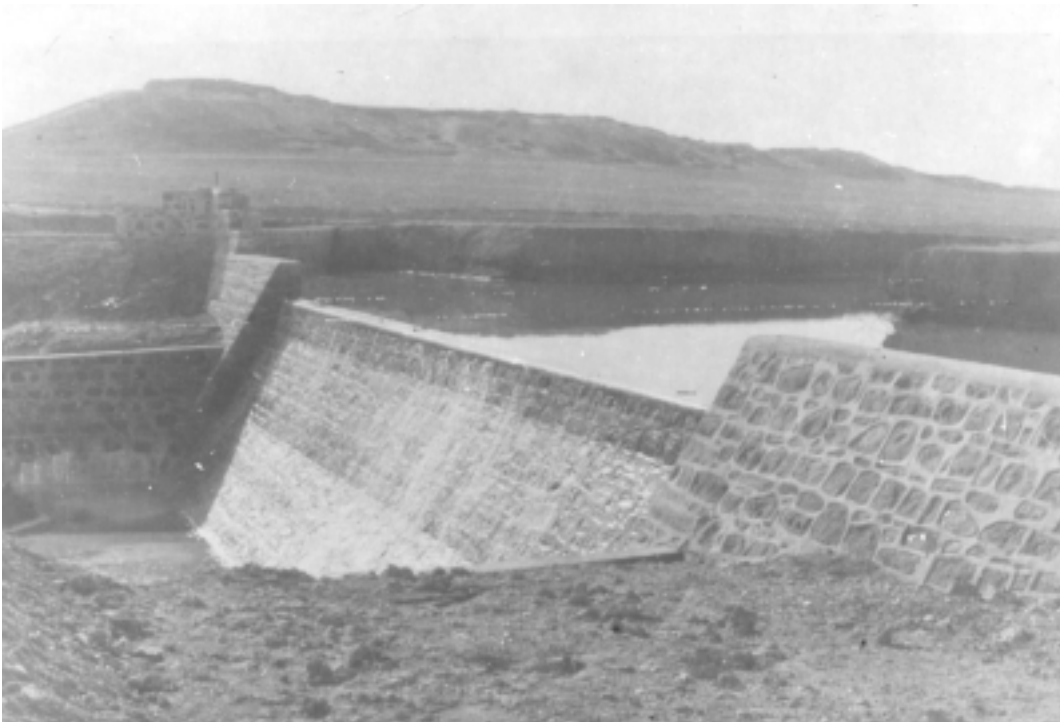
Lefka (1962)

368.000 m³



Athalassa (1962)

791.000 m³



Geunyeli (1962)

1.045.000 m³



Morphou (1962)

1.879.000 m³



Kanli Keuy (1963)

1.113.000 m³



Argaka (1964)

990.000 m³



Agros (1964)

99.000 m³



Kiti (Tremithos) (1964)

1.614.000 m³



Mia Milea (1964)

355.000 m³



Liopetri (1964)

340.000 m³



Ovgos (1964)

845.000 m³



Polemidia (1965)

3.400.000 m³



Ayia Marina (1965)

298.000 m³



Mavrokolymbos (1966)

2.180.000 m³



Kalopanayiotis (1966)

363.000 m³



Pomos (1966)

860.000 m³



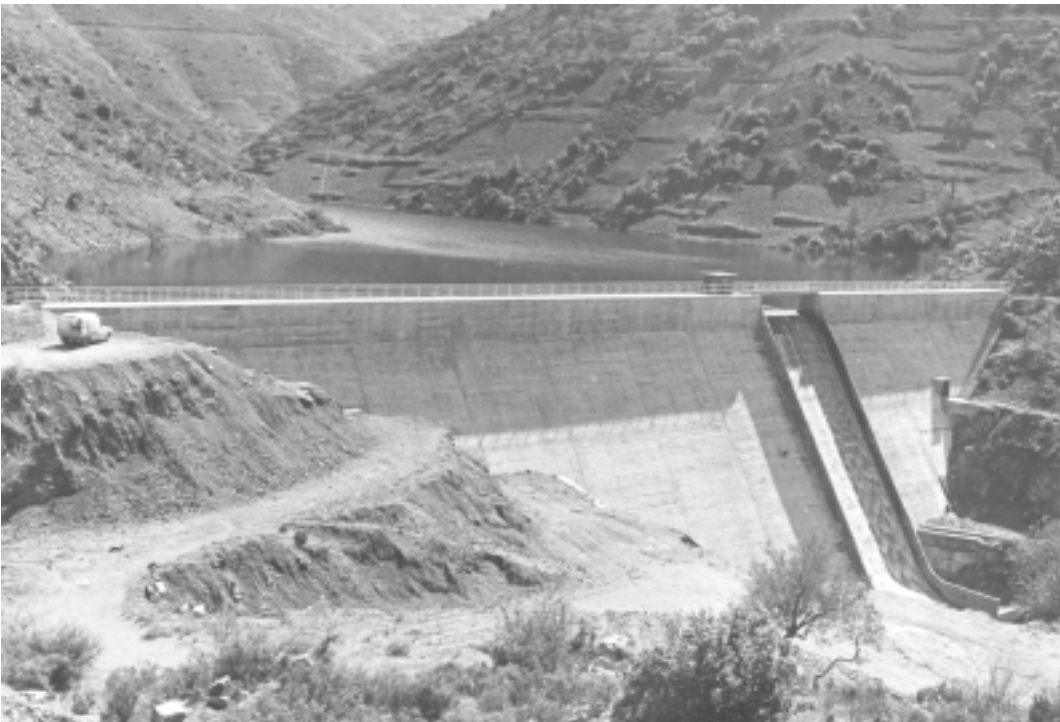
Yermasoyia (1968)

13.500.000 m³



Lefkara (1973)

13.850.000 m³



Palekhori - Kampi (1973)

620.000 m³



Masari (1973)

2.273.000 m³



Arakapas (1975)

129.000 m³



Ayii Vavatsinias (1981)

53.000 m³



Asprokremmos (1982)

52.375.000 m³



Xyliatos (1982)

1.430.000 m³



Kalavassos (1985)

17.100.000 m³



Dhypotamos (1985)

15.500.000 m³



Evretou (1986)

24.000.000 m³



Akhna (1987)

6.800.000 m³



Kouris (1988)

115.000.000 m³



Vizakia (1994)

1.690.000 m³



Arminou (1998)

4.300.000 m³



Tsakistra (2000)

100.000 m³



Tamasos (Under Construction)

2.800.000 m³



Kannaviou (Under Construction)

18.000.000 m³

DAMS OF CYPRUS

NO.	NAME	YEAR OF OPERATION	RIVER	CAPACITY (m ³)	PURPOSE			IRRIGATION AREA		WATER-SHED Km ²	EMBANKMENT CHARACTERISTICS				RESERVOIR		SPILLWAY		DESIGNED BY	CONSTRUCTED BY
					DOMESTIC	IRRIGATION	RECHARGE	Ha	TYPE		TYPE	HEIGHT m	LENGTH m	VOLUME 1 000 m ³	SURFACE 1000 m ²	LENGTH m	CAPACITY m ³ /s			
LARGE DAMS																				
1	Kafizes	1953	Xeros (Morphou)	113.000		*		103	Citrus	39	Gravity	23	26	3	20	19	53	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
2	Perapedhi	1956	Kryos (Kouris)	55.000		*		15	Trees	10	Gravity	22	66	4	12	37	106	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
3	Kandou	1956	Tapakhna (Kouris)	34.000		*		75	Crops	8	Gravity	15	53	3	12	31	59	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
4	Pyrgos	1957	Katouris	285.000		*		167	Trees	14	Gravity	22	66	8	30	30	120	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
5	Trimiklini	1958	Kouris	340.000		*		87	Trees	52	Gravity	33	76	6	23	31	59	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
6	Lefka	1962	Setrakhos (Marathasa)	368.000		*		174	Citrus	55	Gravity	35	149	20	45	31	246	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
7	Athalassa	1962	Kaloyiros (Pedhieos)	791.000		*		42	Flood control, animal husbandry	34	Earthfill	18	415	88	230	240	47	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
8	Geunyeli	1962	Almyros (Pedhieos)	1.045.000		*		114	Crops	26	Earthfill	15	196	46	276	57	170	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
9	Morphou	1962	Serrakhis	1.879.000		*	*	903	Citrus	458	Earthfill	13	1.400	387	480	450	680	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
10	Kanli Keuy	1963	Jinnar (Pedhieos)	1.113.000		*		536	Cereals and Vegetables	33	Earthfill	19	297	52	390	27	110	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
11	Argaka	1964	Magounda	990.000		*		321	Vegetables	50	Rockfill	41	137	134	107	146	280	Howard Humphreys & Sons UK	Nowlem and Ridgeways UK	
12	Agros	1964	Limnatis	99.000		*		40	Trees	1	Earthfill	26	171	53	15	51	6	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
13	Kiti (Tremithos)	1964	Tremithos	1.614.000		*		664	Vegetables	130	Earthfill	22	1.075	173	360	150	610	Il Nuovo Castoro Italy	Water Development Department	
14	Mia Milea	1964	Synea (Pedhieos)	355.000		*		174	Cereals	7	Earthfill	22	125	53	68	42	24	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
15	Liopetri	1964	Potamos	340.000		*		-	-	37	Earthfill	18	540	55	74	12	90	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
16	Ovgos	1964	Ovgos	845.000		*	*	853	Citrus	0.2	Earthfill	16	720	147	260	264	780	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
17	Polemidthia	1965	Garyllis	3.400.000		*		1.938	Citrus and table grapes	76	Earthfill	45	170	215	110	134	580	Energoproject, Yugoslavia	Mowlem & Ridway UK	
18	Ayia Marina	1965	Xeros	298.000		*		201	Vegetables	8	Rockfill	33	116	61	33	26	160	Energoproject, Yugoslavia	Mediterranean Constructors - G.P. Zachariades, Greece -Cyprus	
19	Mavrokolymbos	1966	Mavrokolymbos	2.180.000		*		449	Vegetables	38	Earthfill	45	183	302	175	284	366	Energoproject, Yugoslavia	Cybarco, Cyprus	
20	Kalopanayiotis	1966	Setrakhos (Marathasa)	363.000		*		58	Trees	26	Earthfill	40	137	156	47	78	204	Howard Humphreys & Sons UK	Water Development Department	
21	Pomos	1966	Livadhi	860.000		*		382	Vegetables	36	Rockfill	38	168	150	83	129	280	Energoproject, Yugoslavia	Mediterranean Constructors - G.P. Zachariades, Greece -Cyprus	
22	Yermasoyia	1968	Yermasoyia	13.500.000		*		1.924	Citrus and table grapes	157	Earthfill	49	294	525	1.100	115	850	Energoproject, Yugoslavia	Cybarco, Cyprus	
23	Lefkara	1973	Syrkatis (Pendaskinos)	13.850.000		*	*	89	Crops	36	Earth/Rockfill	71	233	830	650	70	300	Howard Humphreys & Sons UK	J.V.L. Fairclough of UK & Medcon Cyprus	
24	Palekhorri - Kambi	1973	Akaki (Serrakhis)	620.000		*		156	Trees and Vegetables	8	Gravity	33	132	39	110	45	63	Water Development Department	Ioannou & Paraskevaides	
25	Masari	1973	Serrakhis	2.273.000		*		-	-	430	Earthfill	15	1.000	278	620	110	560	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
26	Arakapas	1975	Yermasoyia	129.000		*		24	Citrus	38	Gravity	23	97	10	20	45	204	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
27	Ayii Vavatsinias	1981	Vasilikos	53.000		*		11	Citrus,Olives and Vegetables	9	Arch	19	58	2	12	-	63	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
28	Asprokremmos	1982	Xeros Potamos	52.375.000		*		5.088	Crops	227	Earthfill	53	700	2.097	2.590	230	1.484	Sir M. MacDonald & Partners	J & P and Medcon Construction Ltd., JV	
29	Xyliatos	1982	Lagouthera (Elea)	1.430.000		*		308	Citrus and trees	19	Rockfill	42	155	240	96	75	100	Water Development Department	General Construction Co	
30	Kalavasos	1985	Vasilikos	17.100.000		*		765	Crops	96	Rockfill	60	482	1.700	875	69	1.268	Rofe Kennard & Lapworth in association Chr. Ioannides	J&P - Medcon	
31	Dhypotamos	1985	Pendaskinos	15.500.000		*	*	320	Crops	79	Rockfill	60	390	1.090	1.000	62	1.130	Rofe Kennard & Lapworth in association Chr. Ioannides	Shephard Hill - GP Zachariades Joint Venture	
32	Evretou	1986	Stavros tis Psokas	24.000.000		*		3.300	Citrus , table grapes and vegetables	91	Rockfill	70	260	1.400	1.250	182	360	Sir William Halcrow and Partners	Shephard Hill - Zachariades Joint Venture	
33	Akhna	1987	Off - stream	6.800.000		*		-	-	-	Earthfill	16	272	220	1.250	-	35	Sir William Halcrow	Iacovou Bros	
34	Kouris	1988	Kouris	115.000.000		*	*	-	-	308	Earthfill	110	550	9.400	3.600	408	1.928	Sogreah and Hydroconsult	Impregilo J&P	
35	Vizakia	1994	Off - stream	1.690.000		*	*	350	Crops	350	Earthfill	37	394	366	160	22	30	Water Development Department	Cybarco, Ltd	
36	Arminou	1998	Dhiarizos	4.300.000		*	*	1.600 2.300	Citrus, table grapes and vegetables	116	Earth/Rockfill	45	208	430	353	80	2.450	Howard Humphreys & Sons England	GP Zachariades Ltd	
37	Tsakistra	2000	Limnitis	100.000		*		44	Citrus	11	Gravity	23	79	9	15	25	400	Water Development Department	GP Zachariades Ltd	
38	Tamasos (Under Contruction)	2002	Pedhieos	2.800.000		*		-	-	45	Earth/Rockfill	33	200	260	305	68	800	Mott MacDonald	Char. Apostolides Ltd and Co.	
39	Kannaviou (Under Construction)	2004	Ezousas	18.000.000		*	*	-	-	56	Concrete face, Rockfill	75	650	1.900	926	119	780	Howard Humphreys & partners with J. Theophilou	AEGEC - IACOVOU BROS - CYBARCO	

RECHARGE - FLOOD CONTROL

DAMS OF CYPRUS

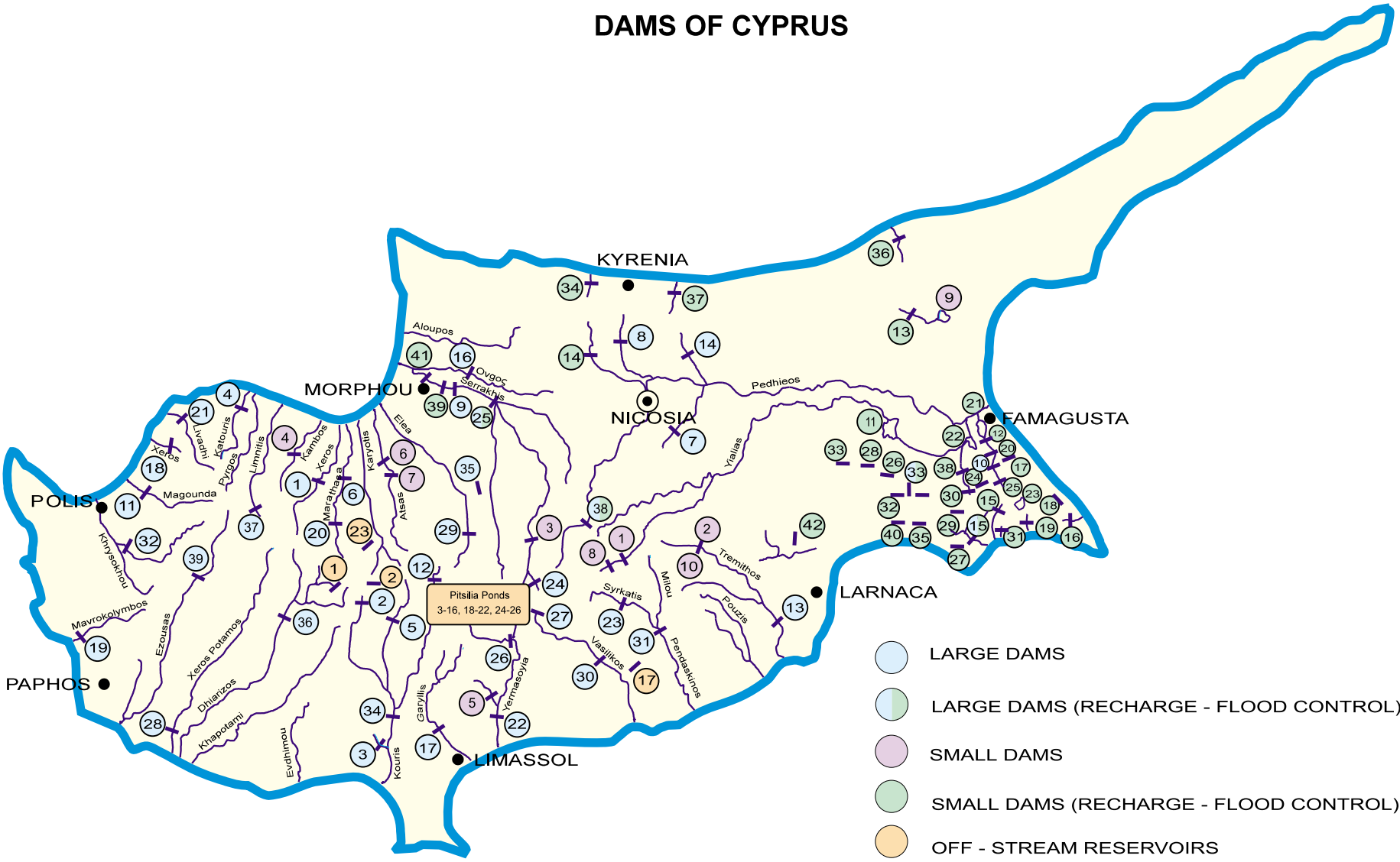
NO.	NAME	YEAR OF OPERATION	RIVER	CAPACITY (m ³)	PURPOSE			IRRIGATION AREA		WATER-SHED Km ²	EMBANKMENT CHARACTERISTICS				RESERVOIR		SPILLWAY		DESIGNED BY	CONSTRUCTED BY
					DOMESTIC	IRRIGATION	RECHARGE	Ha	TYPE		TYPE	HEIGHT m	LENGTH m	VOLUME 1 000 m ³	SURFACE 1000 m ²	LENGTH m	CAPACITY m ³ /s			
SMALL DAMS																				
1	Lythrodhonda (Lower)	1945	Koutsos (Yialias)	32.000		*		34	Vegetables	9	Gravity	11	42	3	15	34	70	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
2	Lymbia	1945	Tremithos	18.000		*		51	Vegetables	29	Gravity	5	122	5	90	25	155	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
3	Kalokhorio (Klirou)	1947	Akaki (Serrakhis)	82.000		*		181	Vegetables	23	Gravity	9	37	2	13	23	44	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
4	Galini	1947	Kambos	23.000		*		174	Crops	26	Gravity	11	19	1	5	13	17	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
5	Akrounda	1947	Yermasoyia	23.000		*		53	Crops	-	Gravity	7	-	-	-	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
6	Petra (Lower)	1948	Atsas	32.000		*		362	Crops and Vegetables	37	Gravity	9	36	2	8	21	32	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
7	Petra (Upper)	1951	Atsas	23.000		*		260	Crops and Vegetables	34	Gravity	9	35	2	4	31	52	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
8	Lythrodhonda (Upper)	1952	Koutsos (Yialias)	32.000		*		34	Vegetables	3	Gravity	10	21	2	10	19	13	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
9	Syngrasis	1968	Merikeros	1.115.000		*	*	-	Cereals and Crops	44	Earthfill	7	489	63	720	19	164	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
10	Lymbia (new)	1977	Tremithos	220.000		*		51	Vegetables	29	Gravity	12	122	5	90	25	155	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
11	Kouklia	1900	-	4.545.000		*	-	--	-	-	Earthfill	6	-	-	-	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
12	Ayios Loucas	1955	-	455.000		*	-	-	-	-	Earthfill	3	-	-	-	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
13	Gypsos	1955	-	100.000		*	-	-	-	-	Earthfill	3	-	-	-	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
14	Ayios Yeoryios	1962	-	90.000		*	-	-	-	-	Earthfill	6	-	-	-	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
15	Sotira	1962	-	45.000		*	-	-	-	-	Earthfill	8	-	-	-	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
16	Panayia/Famagusta	1962	-	45.000		*	-	-	-	-	Earthfill	7	-	-	-	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
17	Famagusta	1963	-	165.000		*	-	-	-	-	Earthfill	8	-	-	-	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
18	Paralimni	1963	-	115.000		*	-	-	-	-	Earthfill	5	-	-	-	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
19	Ayia Napa	1963	-	55.000		*	-	-	-	-	Earthfill	8	-	-	-	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
20	Famagusta	1963	-	50.000		*	-	-	-	-	Earthfill	5	-	-	-	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
21	Ayios Loucas Lake	1964	-	4.545.000		*	-	-	-	-	Earthfill	3	-	-	-	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
22	Ayios Nikolaos	1964	-	1.365.000		*	-	-	-	-	Earthfill	2	-	-	-	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
23	Paralimni Lake	1964	-	1.365.000		*	-	-	-	-	Earthfill	1	-	-	-	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
24	Phrenaros	1964	-	115.000		*	-	-	-	-	Earthfill	5	-	-	-	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
25	Dherinia	1964	-	23.000		*	-	-	-	-	Earthfill	6	-	-	-	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
26	Makrasyka	1966	-	195.000		*	-	-	-	-	Earthfill	8	-	-	-	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
27	Xylophaghos	1966	-	86.000		*	-	-	-	-	Earthfill	7	-	-	-	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
28	Kondea	1966	-	82.000		*	-	-	-	-	Earthfill	5	-	-	-	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
29	Avgorou	1966	-	68.000		*	-	-	-	-	Earthfill	3	-	-	-	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
30	Phrenaros	1966	-	45.000		*	-	-	-	-	Earthfill	7	-	-	-	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
31	Sotira	1966	-	32.000		*	-	-	-	-	Earthfill	5	-	-	-	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
32	Akhna Mesania	1967	-	90.000		*	-	-	-	-	Earthfill	4	-	-	-	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
33	Lysi	1967	-	77.000		*	-	-	-	-	Earthfill	7	-	-	-	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
34	Ayios Yeoryios	1967	-	68.000		*	-	-	-	-	Earthfill	3	-	-	-	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
35	Ormidhia	1968	-	100.000		*	-	-	-	-	Earthfill	5	-	-	-	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
36	Akanthou	1968	-	45.000		*	-	-	-	-	Earthfill	6	-	-	-	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
37	Ayios Epiktitos	1968	-	34.000		*	-	-	-	-	Earthfill	6	-	-	-	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
38	Vrysoulles	1969	-	140.000		*	-	-	-	-	Earthfill	7	-	-	-	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
39	Morphou	1969	-	130.000		*	-	-	-	-	Earthfill	5	-	-	-	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
40	Xylymbou	1969	-	50.000		*	-	-	-	-	Earthfill	7	-	-	-	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
41	Protopapas	1970	-	90.000		*	-	-	-	-	Earthfill	6	-	-	-	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	
42	Aradhipou	1987	-	90.000		*	-	-	-	-	Gravity	14	-	-	-	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department	

RECHARGE - FLOOD CONTROL

DAMS OF CYPRUS																			
NO.	NAME	YEAR OF OPERATION	RIVER	CAPACITY (m ³)	PURPOSE			IRRIGATION AREA	WATER-SHED Km ²	EMBANKMENT CHARACTERISTICS				RESER-VOIR SURFACE 1000 m ²	SPILLWAY		DESIGNED BY	CONSTRUCTED BY	
					DOME-STIC	IRRI-GA-TION	RECHA-RGE			Ha	TYPE	TYPE	HEIGHT m		LENGTH m	VOLUME 1 000 m ³			LENGTH m
OFF - STREAM RESERVOIRS																			
1	Prodhromos	1962	Off - stream	122.000		*		23	Trees	-	Earthfill	10	-	74	26	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department
2	Kyperounda No 1	1974	Off - stream	50.000		*		8	Trees, and Vegetables	1	Earthfill	7	-	-	-	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department
3	Pelendria	1980	Off - stream	123.000		*		50	Citrus and Vegetables	2	Earthfill	18	-	59	21	-	-	Water Development Department	Fysko Constructing Ltd
4	Ephthagonia No1	1980	Off - stream	92.000		*		19	Citrus, Vegetables and Olives	5	Earthfill	16	-	46	17	-	-	Water Development Department	Iacovou Bros
5	Khandria	1980	Off - stream	70.000		*		13	Trees, and Vegetables	0.8	Earthfill	35	-	41	14	-	-	Water Development Department	Cybarco Ltd
6	Melini No 1	1980	Off - stream	59.000		*		12	Citrus, and Olives	6.5	Earthfill	22	-	32	13	-	-	Water Development Department	Iacovou Bros
7	Ayii Vavatsinias No 1	1980	Off - stream	55.000		*		11	Citrus, Vegetables and Olives	-	Earthfill	17	-	32	11	-	-	Water Development Department	Iacovou Bros
8	Akapnou - Ephthagonia	1981	Off - stream	132.000		*		22	Citrus and Olives	19.6	Earthfill	9	-	67	33	-	-	Water Development Department	Iacovou Brothers (Construction) Ltd
9	Kato Mylos	1981	Off - stream	104.000		*		23	Citrus and Vegetables	6.2	Earthfill	23	-	41	20	-	-	Water Development Department	Phoenic Construction Ltd
10	Ephthagonia No 3	1981	Off - stream	65.000		*		12	Citrus and Olives	3.9	Earthfill	12	-	67	24	-	-	Water Development Department	Iacovou Bros
11	Arakapas No 1	1982	Off - stream	192.000		*		35	Citrus and Olives	4.6	Earthfill	12	-	77	31	-	-	Water Development Department	Iacovou Bros
12	Ephthagonia No 2	1982	Off - stream	127.000		*		20	Citrus and Olives	3.9	Earthfill	8	-	68	36	-	-	Water Development Department	Hadjiconstantis-Fysentides-Charalambous
13	Kyperounda No 2	1983	Off - stream	273.000		*		60	Trees and Vegetables	1.6	Earthfill	27	-	94	36	-	-	Water Development Department	Iacovou Bros
14	Lagoudhera	1983	Off - stream	71.000		*		16	Cherries, Peaches and Olives	5.7	Earthfill	36	-	63	14	-	-	Water Development Department	Phoenic Construction Ltd Kykon
15	Ora	1983	Off - stream	62.000		*		15	Citrus and Olives	1.7	Earthfill	18	-	34	13	-	-	Water Development Department	Phoenic Construction Ltd
16	Agridhia	1983	Off - stream	59.000		*		10	Trees and Vegetables	0.7	Earthfill	18	-	25	12	-	-	Water Development Department	Iacovou Bros
17	Khirokitia	1984	Off - stream	205.000		*		39	Citrus and Vegetables	-	Earthfill	16	-	95	31	-	-	Water Development Department	Iacovou Bros
18	Dhieronra	1984	Off - stream	159.000		*		34	Citrus and Olives	18.7	Earthfill	24	-	59	27	-	-	Water Development Department	Char. Apostolides
19	Arakapas No 2	1984	Off - stream	120.000		*		23	Citrus and Olives	4.5	Earthfill	12	-	44	27	-	-	Water Development Department	Char. Apostolides
20	Pharmakas No 2	1984	Off - stream	61.000		*		10	Olives and Vegetables	-	Earthfill	24	-	47	12	-	-	Water Development Department	Iacovou Bros
21	Ayii Vavatsinias No 2	1984	Off - stream	43.000		*		7	Citrus	-	Earthfill	25	-	30	9	-	-	Water Development Department	Chr. Charalampous
22	Pharmakas No 1	1984	Off - stream	21.000		*		5	Olives and Vegetables	-	Earthfill	18	-	19	6	-	-	Water Development Department	Iacovou Bros
23	Esso Galata	1985	Off - stream	35.000		*		17	Deciduous trees	-	Earthfill	27	-	-	8	-	-	Water Development Department	Water Development Department
24	Odou No 1	1996	Off - stream	32.000		*		12	Citrus	2.9	Earthfill	33	-	46	9	-	-	Water Development Department	Charalambous Bros Ltd
25	Odou No 2	1996	Off - stream	53.000		*		13	Citrus	2.9	Earthfill	34	-	30	13	-	-	Water Development Department	Charalambous Bros Ltd
26	Melini No 2	1996	Off - stream	97.000		*		14	Citrus	-	Earthfill	36	-	97	14	-	-	Water Development Department	Charalambous Bros Ltd

Large dam. For the purpose of inclusion in the World Register of Dams, a large dam is defined as any dam above 15 metres in height (measured from the lowest point of foundation to top of dam) or any dam between 10 and 15 metres in height which meets at least one of the following conditions: a) the crest length is not less than 500 metres ; b) the capacity of the reservoir formed by the dam is not less than one million cubic metres; c) the maximum flood discharge dealt with by the dam is not less than

DAMS OF CYPRUS



SMALL DAMS



Lythrodhonta (Lower) (1945)

32.000 m³



Kalokhorio Klirou (1947)

82.000 m³



Galini (1947)

23.000 m³



Akrounda (1947)

23.000 m³



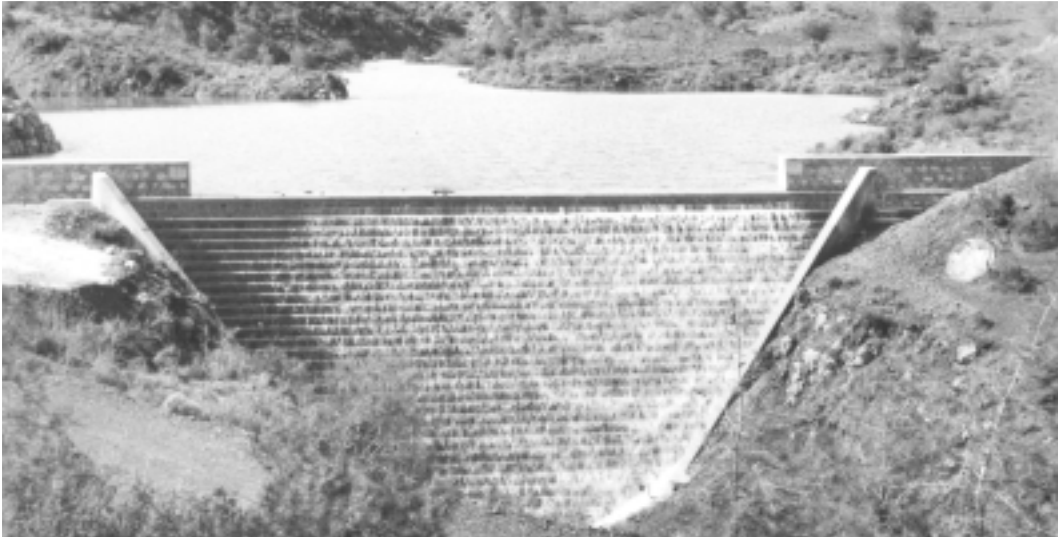
Petra (Lower) (1948)

32.000 m³



Petra (Upper) (1951)

23.000 m³



Lythrodonta (Upper) (1952)

32.000 m³



Syngrosis (1968)

1.115.000 m³



Lympia (new) (1977)

220.000 m³

RECHARGE - FLOOD CONTROL



Kouklia (1900)

4.545.000 m³



Ayios Loucas (1955)

455.000 m³



Ayios Yeoryios (1962)

90.000 m³



Panayia / Famagusta (1962)

45.000 m³



Ayia Napa (1963)

55.000 m³



Makrasyka (1966)

195.000 m³



Akanthou (1968)

45.000 m³



Aradhippou (1987)

90.000 m³

OFF - STREAM RESERVOIRS



Prodhromos (1962)

122.000 m³



Kyperounda No. 1 (1974)

50.000 m³



Pelendria (1980)

123.000 m³



Ephtagonia No. 1 (1980)

92.000 m³



Khandria (1980)

70.000 m³



Melini No. 1 (1980)

59.000 m³



Ayii Vavatsinias No. 1 (1980)

55.000 m³



Akapnou - Ephtagonia (1981)

132.000 m³



Kato Mylos (1981)

104.000 m³



Eptagonia No. 3 (1981)

65.000 m³



Arakapas No. 1 (1982)

192.000 m³



Ephtagonia No. 2 (1982)

127.000 m³



Kyperounda No. 2 (1983)

273.000 m³



Lagoudhera (1983)

71.000 m³



Ora (1983)

62.000 m³



Agridhia (1983)

59.000 m³



Khirokitia (1984)

205.000 m³



Dhierona (1984)

159.000 m³



Arakapas No. 2 (1984)

120.000 m³



Pharmakas No. 1,2 (1984)

21.000 m³, 61.000 m³



Ayii Vavatsinias No. 2 (1984)

43.000 m³



Esso Galata (1985)

35.000 m³



Odou No. 1 (1996)

32.000 m³



Odou No. 2 (1996)

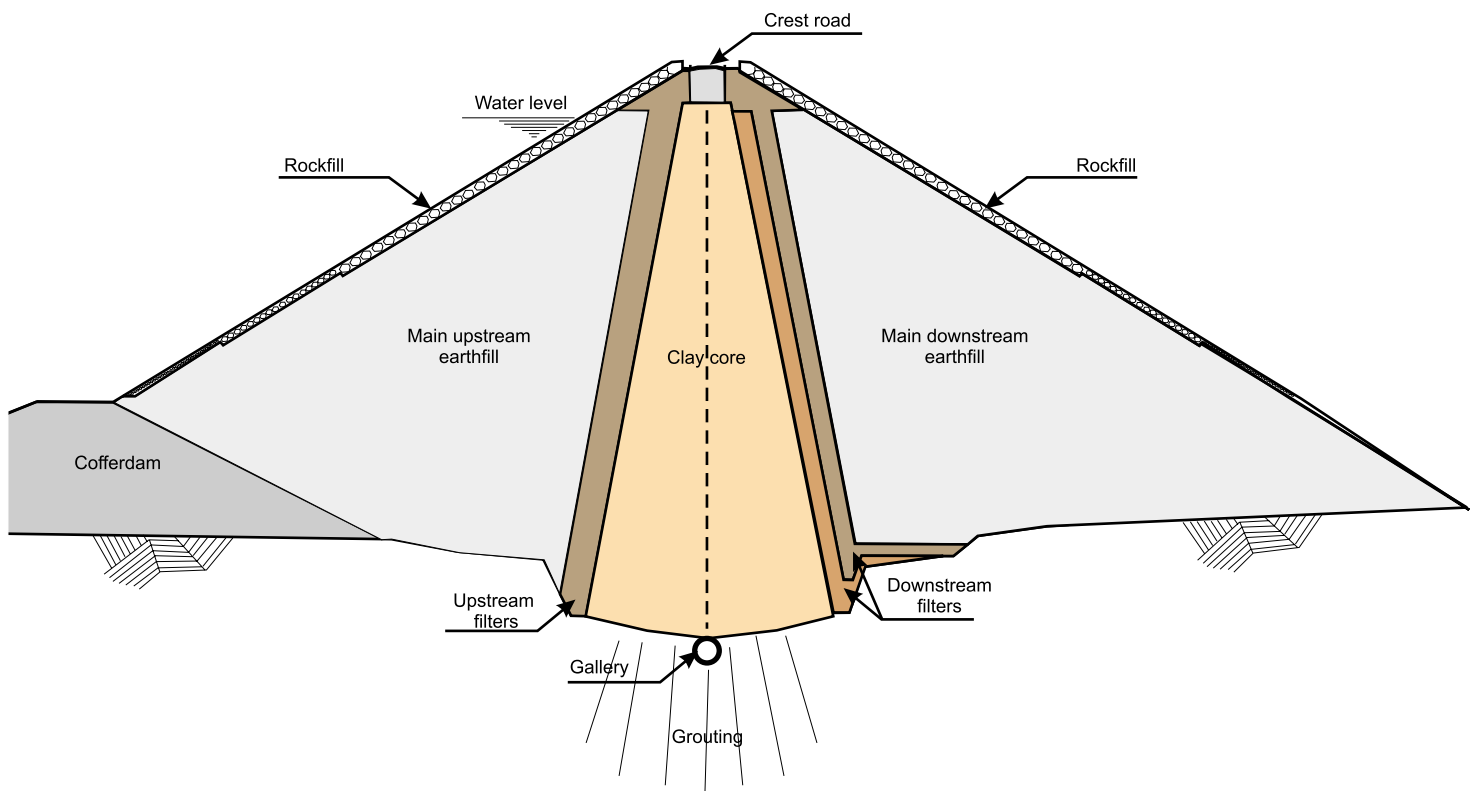
53.000 m³



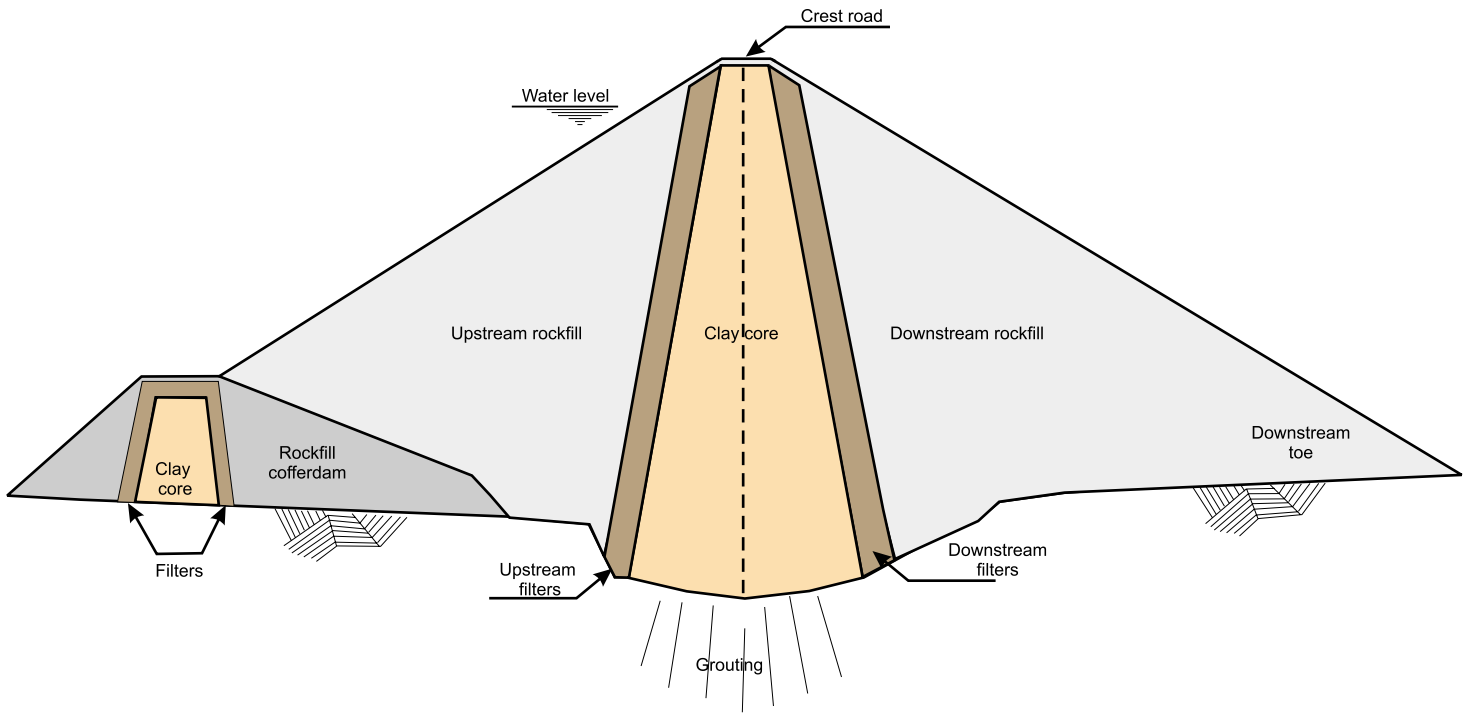
Melini No. 2 (1996)

97.000 m³

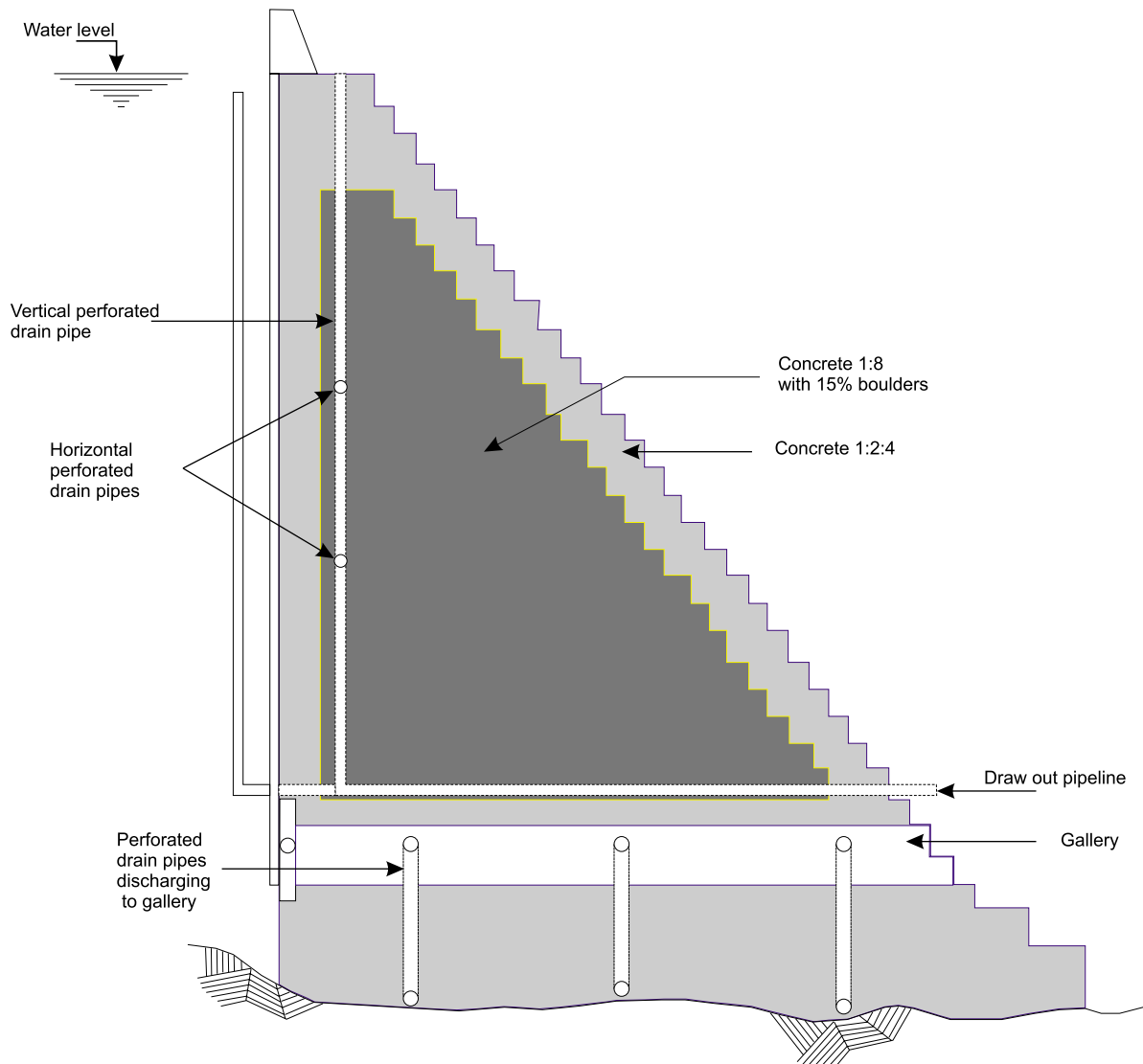
TYPICAL CROSS SECTION OF AN EARTHFILL DAM



TYPICAL CROSS SECTION OF A ROCKFILL DAM



TYPICAL CROSS SECTION OF A GRAVITY CONCRETE DAM





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