Aquaculture is at the heart to meeting the food and drinking water needs of growing population. It is very important to ensure the protection of the water resource while production is being carried out in order to achieve these needs in a sustainable way. Although aquaculture has all natural inputs and outputs, it has significant environmental impact due to intensive production on a limited area. The biggest inputs and outputs in fish farming are fish meal and fish meal-based wastes. The fish entering the system is dispersed to the water environment in particulate and dissolved state as uneaten feed and metabolic waste and creates environmental load. Fish feed contains significant levels of nitrogen, phosphorus and carbon. 72% of the nitrogen, %79 of the carbon and %82 of the phosphorus contained in fish feed entering the system is distributed in the water environment (White, 2013). Intensive production is carried out on a limited area and the quantity of the inputs and outputs mentioned is taken into consideration, the environmental load can reach high dimensions. Highly nutrient inputs into the system have many negative effects, from degradation of water quality to eutrophication (Alvarado, 1997). The use of wetlands is the most economical and natural way to reduce environmental impact to a minimum.