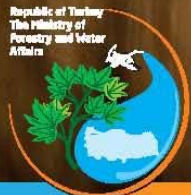




# Game and Wildlife in Turkey

**Mustafa KANTARLI**  
Director of Survey and Inventory Division



*Existence of Life Depends on Forest and Water.*

# THE COUNTRY

**The area of Republic of Turkey is 814 578 squ.km**

**3% in Europe (Trace), 97% in Asia (Anatolia)**

**Population of Turkey is 75.6 millions (65% urban)**

**35% arable, 27% forest, 27% Steppe, 11% settlements**

**Turkey consists of three different biogeographic regions; Caucasian mountain forest with the temperate deciduous forest including alpine meadows, Central and Eastern Anatolian Steppe Grassland, and the Mediterranean Region**



Physical Map of Turkey







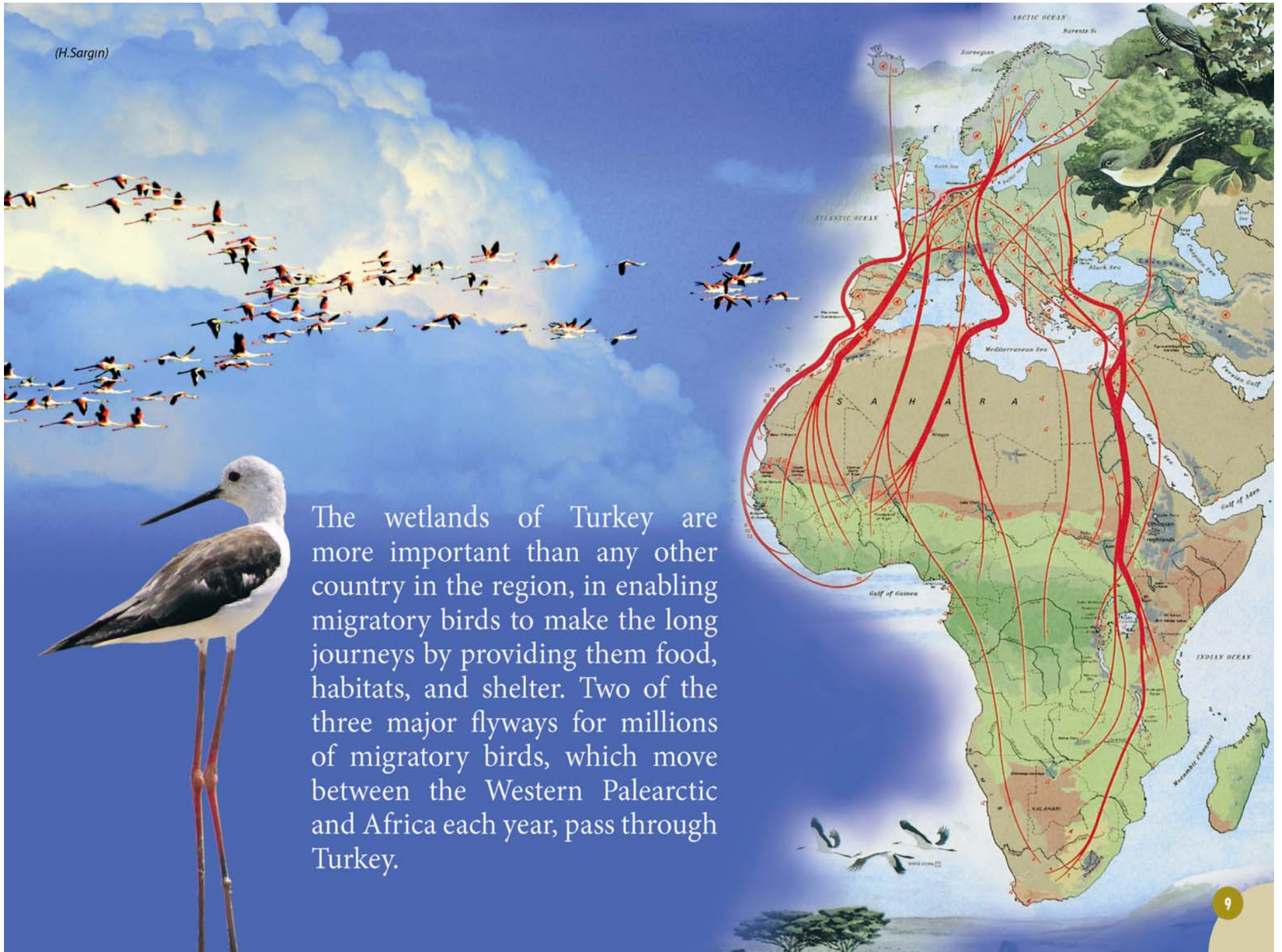


(F.A.Dürüs)

## **WETLANDS:** **Home For Many Breeding and Migratory Birds**

Together with the dam lakes, wetlands of Turkey covers an area of 1 851 000 hectares and provides food, habitat, and shelter for large number of water birds and other aquatic species. There are around 3000 wetlands, of which 135 have international significance.

(H.Sargin)



The wetlands of Turkey are more important than any other country in the region, in enabling migratory birds to make the long journeys by providing them food, habitats, and shelter. Two of the three major flyways for millions of migratory birds, which move between the Western Palearctic and Africa each year, pass through Turkey.







# Biodiversity: Unification and Display Ground of Three Continents



*Great Bittern (Botaurus stellaris) (Z.Tekin)*

Both the climate and topography have played an important role in maintaining astonishing biodiversity in Turkey. Turkey has a very rich flora and fauna with more than 11 000 species of plants, 162 species of mammals, 460 species of birds, 716 species of fish and 141 species of reptiles. More than 3900 species of plants are endemic to Turkey.

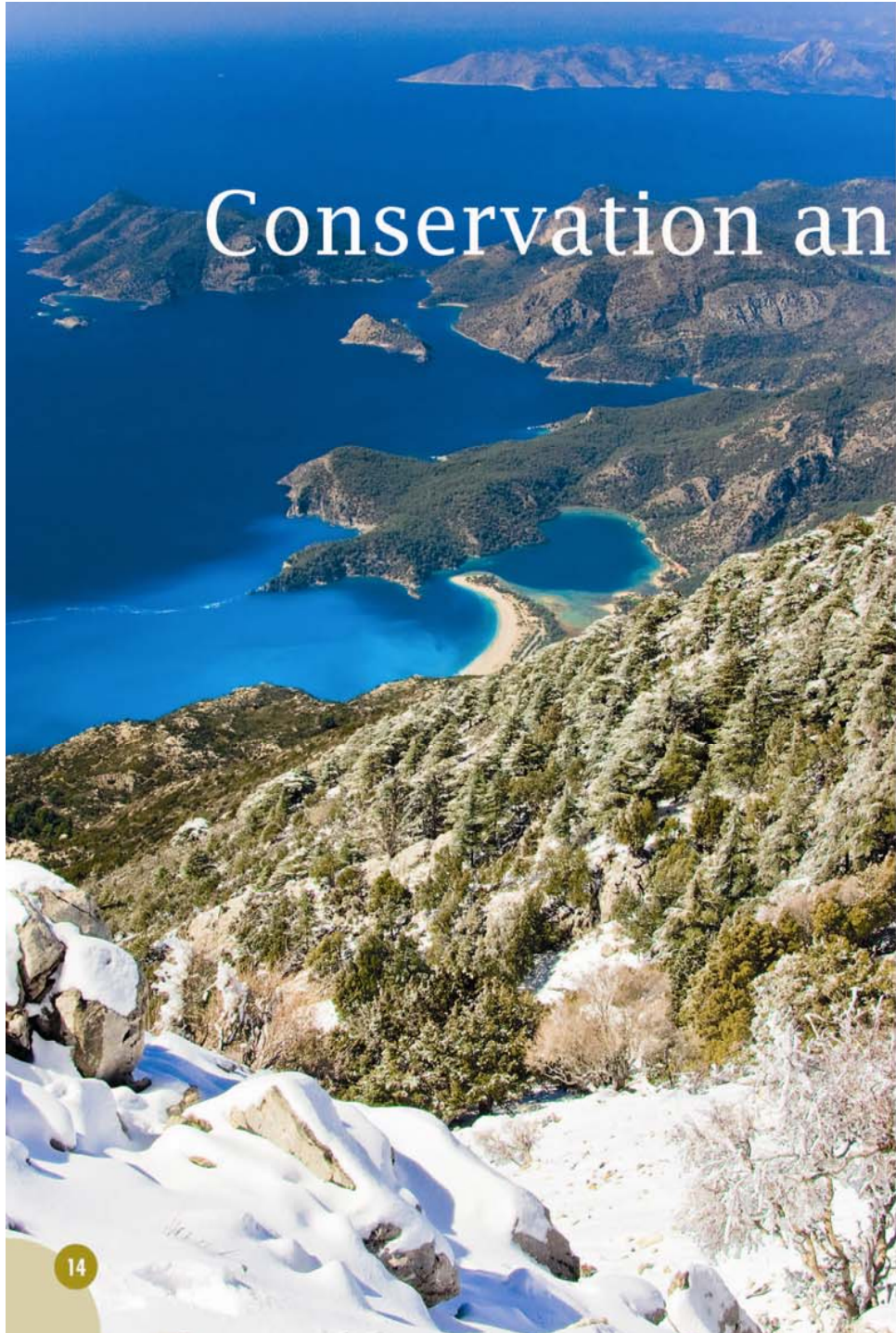
## Threats and Pressures

The biodiversity Turkey represents is indicative of a delicate and natural balance in the environment. Recently, however, the rapidly developing industry, agricultural mechanization, and rapid population growth are becoming real threats to the natural balance of these ecosystems and to their sustainable management. For these reasons, the magnitude of degradation in wildlife habitats has reached to dangerous levels and, thus, the populations of many plant and animal species are threatened or endangered.

# Conservation and Management of Ecosystems and Wildlife Resources

## Legal Framework

The Turkish Constitution, laws, regulations, and international conventions such as Paris, Ramsar, Bern, Washington (CITES), Barcelona, Combatting Desertification, and Biological Diversity provide the legal framework for nature conservation, sustainable resource use and management. Forest Law coded 6831 enacted in 1956, National Parks Law coded 2873 enacted in 1983, and Land Hunting Law coded 4915 enacted in 2003 authorizes Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs for conservation, improvement, and sustainable management of forests, wildlife resources, and biodiversity.



Ölüdeniz-Muğla (A. Ince)



Snake eagle (*Circaetus gallicus*) (E. Şen)



# PROTECTED AREAS

- **80 wildlife conservation areas totaling to 1.2 million hectares of land have been legally put aside by the Land Hunting Law for the protection of rare game species**
- **In addition, there are 362 protected areas covering almost 1 million hectares of land designated under the National Parks Law (2873)**
- **Besides, there are 2379 other protected areas established by the Forest Law (6831), the Cultural and Natural Resources Protection Law (2863), and the Environment Law (2872)**
- **Altogether 2821 protected areas covering 5.64 million hectares of land account for 7.24 % of Turkey's total land surface.**









*Yenice - Karabük (A.Ince)*



ARTVIN (A.Ince)



# GAME MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

**General Directorate of Nature Protection and National Parks (GDNPNP) under the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs.**

- **Organization of GDNPNP is comprised of 7 departments and 41 divisions at the Headquarters.**
- **Country organization of GDNPNP has 15 regional directorates, 81 provincial directorates, 10 national park directorates, and 105 district offices.**
- **A total of 1784 people is employed (233 administrative,**
- **578 technical, and 973 supporting staff).**

# LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- **Hunting Law coded 3167  
(1937-2003)**
- **Land Hunting Law coded 4915  
enacted in 2003**

# LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- **Land Hunting Law coded 4915 was prepared in accordance with the legislation of EU and enacted in 2003.**
- **The new law includes amendments concerning the ecological, socio-cultural, and economical dimensions of game and wildlife management.**

# **SOCIO-CULTURAL DIMENSION**

**Compulsary training in obtaining hunting license**

**Compulsary broadcasting**

**Voluntary wardens to control illegal hunting**

**Cooperation with village governing council**

**Reorganization of Central Hunting Commission**

# ECOLOGICAL DIMENSION

**Measures for protection of species and their habitats including predators**

**Establishment of hunting grounds with appropriate game management plans**

**Legal framework for rehabilitation of ecosystems**

**Regulation on trade of wild animals and their trophies**

**Regulation on captive breeding**

# **ECONOMICAL DIMENSION**

**Revenue generated from hunting permits and leased hunting grounds**

**Revenue generated from hunting tourism**

**Contribution of hunting equipment store owners**

**Contribution of wild animal breeders and traders**

**Fines paid for hunting offences**



# IMPLEMENTATION

**Implementation of Land Hunting Law coded 4915 was enforced by the annual decisions of Central Hunting Commission on the following issues.**

- **Determination of species to be protected and species to be hunted**
- **Determination of permitted and prohibited hunting grounds**
- **Opening and closing date of hunting season for species groups according to regions**
- **Bag limits per hunter**
- **Determination of permitted hunting methods**
- **Determination of permitted hunting days**

# IMPLEMENTATION

**The following implementation regulations are prepared;**

- **Education of Hunters**
- **Hunting Ground Management**
- **Working Principles and Procedures of Central Hunting Commission**
- **Working Principles and Procedures of Voluntary Hunting Inspectors**
- **Establishment and Management of Wildlife Protection and Improvement Areas**
- **Establishment and Management of Wildlife Breeding Stations and Rescue Centers**
- **Principles and Procedures of Hunting Tourism**
- **Wildlife Trade**
- **Protection of Game and Wild Animals Together with Their Habitats**

# Implementation of Conservation Measures:

## Inspection and Control Mechanism

Sustainable management of wildlife resources depends on successful conservation. For the successful implementation of conservation measures an efficient inspection and control mechanisms have to be developed. Within the frame of this policy, wildlife rangers working in 15 regional and 81 provincial offices of the Ministry have been trained in inspection procedures and a handbook is prepared, published, and distributed to the staff in order to provide standardization. In addition, to develop an efficient control mechanism, necessary equipment such as guns, radios, binoculars, cameras, sleeping bags, tents, and field vehicles have been provided to all staff.

## Successful Conservation Depends on the Understanding, Co-operation and Participation

Successful conservation depends on the understanding, co-operation and participation of mankind. With this policy in mind, participation has become our guiding principle in the management of the game and wildlife. Within the frame of this principle, the decisions concerned with the game and wildlife management are being taken in a participatory manner. Hunter associations and similar civil community organizations provide support to our protection efforts by working as voluntary wildlife wardens.

For an efficient protection, a recently developed model for participatory protection is the protection through Village Governing Consul. Implementation of this project is based on the collaborative work with the villagers in close cooperation to protect and sustain game species and wildlife areas. Within the framework of this project villagers participate in conservation activities and in return, they are paid for their services according to a protocol signed by the villagers and the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs. A substantial success has been achieved by this project in conservation activities.



Roe Deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) (A.Ince)

## **Conservation Efforts have to be Supported by Social and Economical Measures**

We should remind ourselves the slogan “if it pays, it stays”. Therefore, conservation efforts have to be supported by relevant social and economical measures. In order to reduce the pressure on wildlife resources, economic state of local people who share wildlife habitats has to be improved or, in other words, rural poverty has to be reduced as a first step. For this purpose, GDNCNP has developed a program for initiation and development of international game and hunting tourism in Turkey. In the areas selected for game tourism, local village governing councils also participate in the conservation work and they are paid for their effort. In addition, villagers are also employed by the tourists as guides and carriers.

When social aspect of conservation is considered, public education and awareness campaigns are important measures for active participation of citizens to conservation efforts. For sustainable use of wildlife resources including game stock, an education program for hunters has been developed. Within the framework of Hunters Education Program, more than 300 thousand hunters have been trained and were certified.



# Improvement of Wildlife Resources:

Turkey received prestigious  
EDMOND BLANC PRICE

Wildlife managers have been working to maintain or restore rare and declining wildlife populations for more than 50 years in Turkey. There are 20 wildlife breeding stations in Turkey for raising species of birds such as Bald Ibis, (*Geronticus eremita*), pheasants, partridges, and species of big mammals such as Anatolian Mouflon, red deer, roe deer, fallow deer, and gazella.

Wild animals raised in captivity are released into wild at selected sites according to IUCN guidelines for re-introduction and restocking purposes. Turkey is rewarded with the prestigious Edmond Blanc Prize of the CIC for the conservation of Anatolian Mouflon in Konya Province. The Price is rewarded for outstanding efforts of Turkey in wildlife conservation and game management based on the principles of sustainable use of wildlife resources.

(A.Ince)





# WILDLIFE INVENTORY

- **Rapid appraisal of wild fauna of Turkey**
- **Inventory of big game species which are allowed to be hunted within the scope of hunting tourism**
- **Inventory of water birds for trend analyses**
- **Inventory of other small game species on hunting ground basis**




















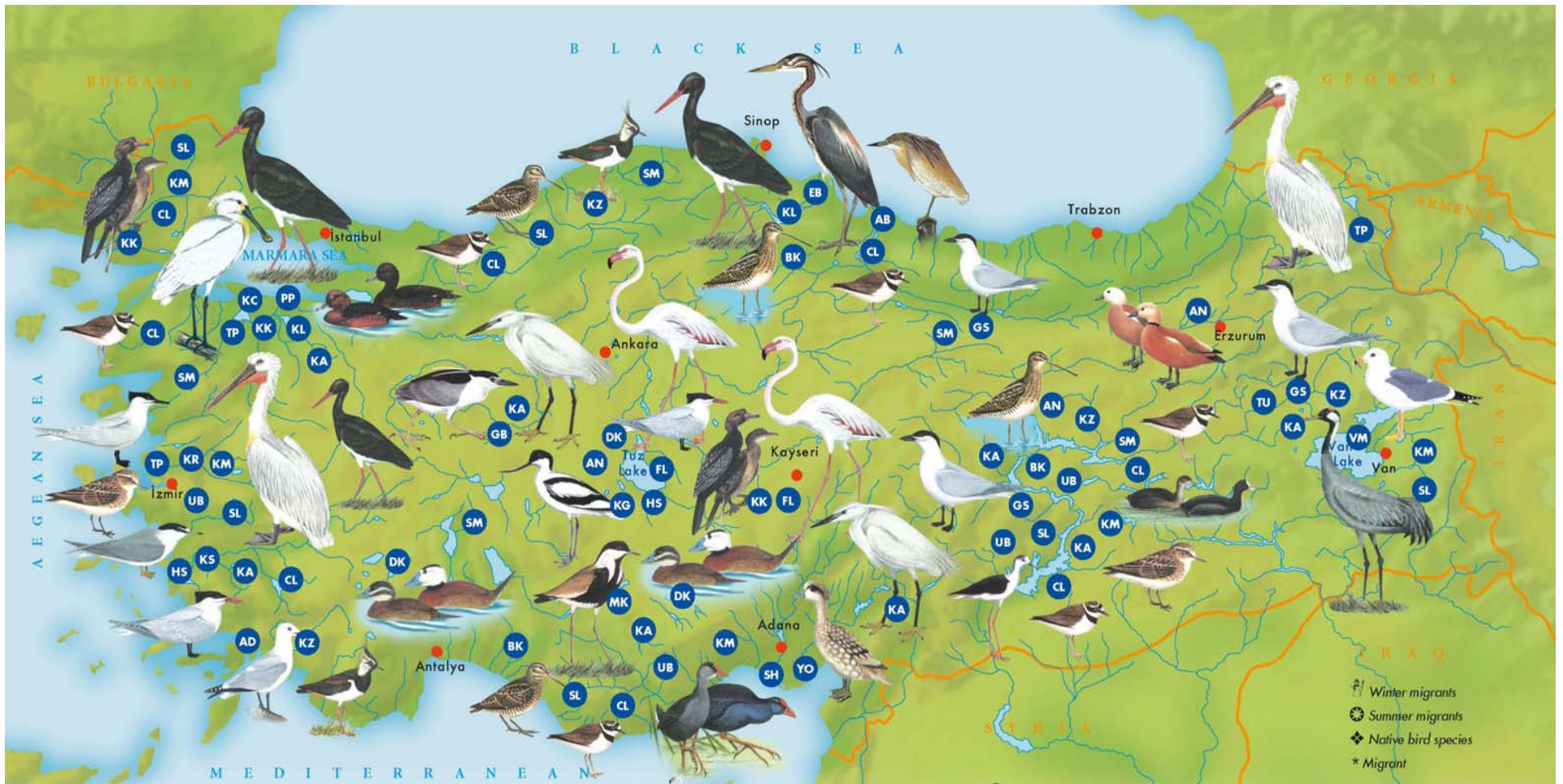


# Big Mammals of Turkey

Ref: C. Bilgin - A. Kence (List of Vertebrates in Turkey)  
 A. Demirsoy (Vertebrates of Turkey, Mammals)

-  **UL - RED DEER**  
(*Cervus elephus*)
-  **AL - FALLOW DEER**  
(*Dama dama*)
-  **KR - ROE DEER**  
(*Capreolus capreolus*)

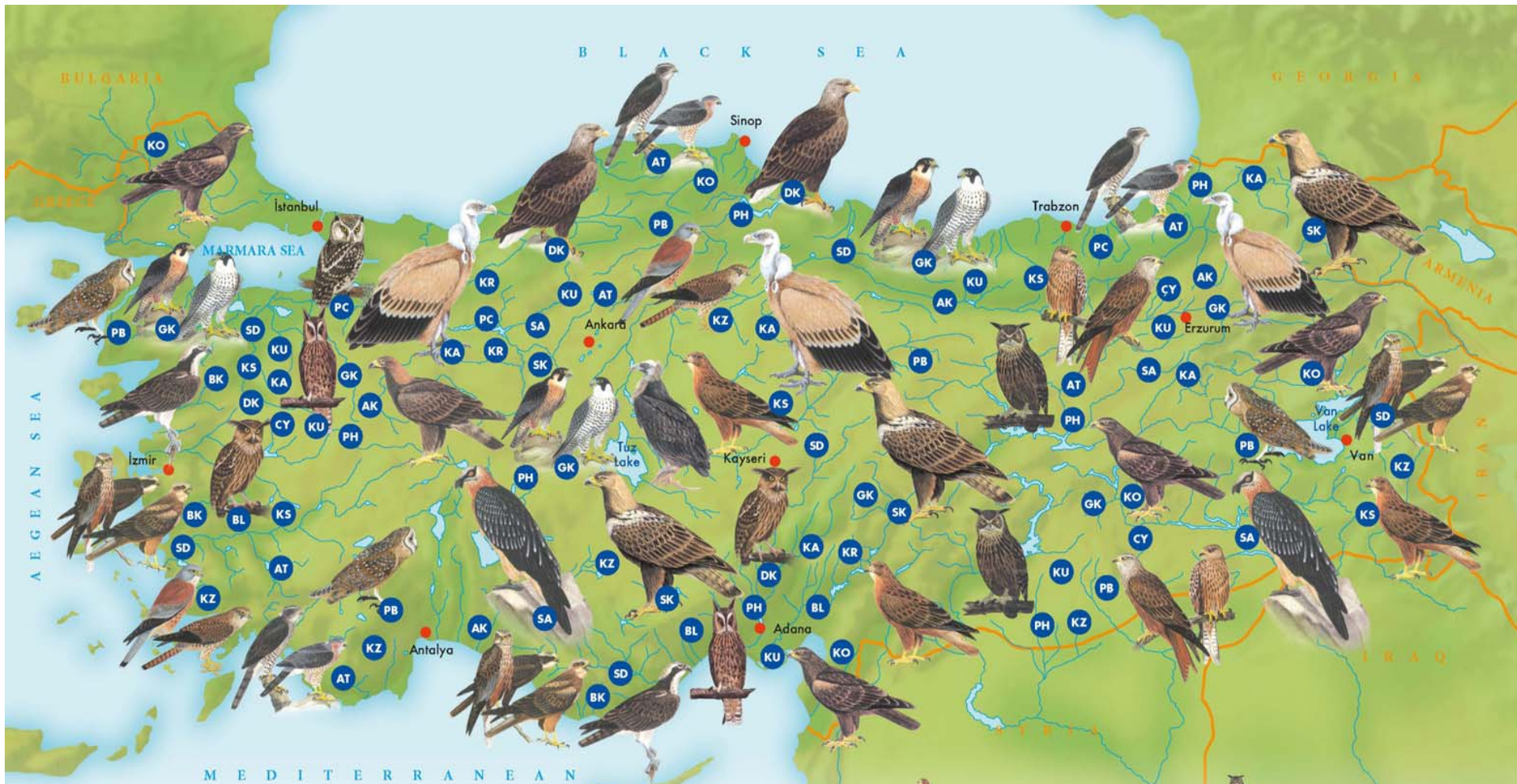
-  **DC - MOUNTAIN GAZELLE**  
(*Gazella gazella*)
-  **KT - WOLF**  
(*Canis lupus*)
-  **CY - GAZELLE**  
(*Gazella marica*)
-  **CB - CHAMOIS**  
(*Rubicapra rubicapra*)
-  **KK - CARACAL**  
(*Caracal caracal*)
-  **YK - WILD GOAT**  
(*Capra aegagrus*)
-  **VS - LYNX**  
(*Lynx lynx*)
-  **ST - HYENA**  
(*Hyaena hyaena*)
-  **AK - ANATOLIAN MOUFLON**  
(*Ovis gmelinii anatolica*)
-  **DA - MOUFLON**  
(*Ovis gmelinii gmelinii*)
-  **AY - BROWN BEER**  
(*Ursus arctos*)
-  **DM - WILD BOAR**  
(*Sus scrofa*)



# Water Birds of Turkey

Ref. Turkish Society for the Conservation of Nature

- |  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
|  <b>VM</b> - VAN LAKE GULL<br>( <i>Larus armenicus</i> ) ♦          |  <b>FL</b> - GREATER FLAMINGO<br>( <i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i> ) ☼    |  <b>MK</b> - SPUR-WINGED PLOVER<br>( <i>Hoplopterus spinosus</i> ) ☼ |  <b>GB</b> - NIGHT NEVON<br>( <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> ) ☼        |
|  <b>TU</b> - CRANE<br>( <i>Grus grus</i> ) ♦                        |  <b>EB</b> - PURPLE HERON<br>( <i>Ardea purpurea</i> ) ☼              |  <b>DK</b> - WHITE-HEADED DUCK<br>( <i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> ) ☼   |  <b>KC</b> - SPOONBILL<br>( <i>Platalea leucorodia</i> ) ☼            |
|  <b>GS</b> - GULL-BILLED TERN<br>( <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> ) ☼ |  <b>KL</b> - BLACK STORK<br>( <i>Ciconia nigra</i> ) ☼                |  <b>HS</b> - CASPIAN TERN<br>( <i>Sterna caspia</i> ) ☼              |  <b>SM</b> - COOT<br>( <i>Fulica atra</i> ) ♦                         |
|  <b>AN</b> - RUDDY SHELDUCK<br>( <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> ) ♦      |  <b>AB</b> - SQUACCO HERON<br>( <i>Ardeola ralloides</i> ) ☼          |  <b>PP</b> - FERRUGINOUS DUCK<br>( <i>Aythya nyroca</i> ) ♦          |  <b>CL</b> - LITTLE RINGED PLOVER<br>( <i>Charatrius dubius</i> ) ☼   |
|  <b>TP</b> - DALMATIAN PELICAN<br>( <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> ) ♦    |  <b>SH</b> - PURPLE GALLINULE<br>( <i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i> ) ♦     |  <b>KS</b> - LITTLE TERN<br>( <i>Sterna albifrons</i> ) ☼            |  <b>UB</b> - BLACK WINGED STILL<br>( <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> ) ☼ |
|  <b>KK</b> - PYGMY CORMORANT<br>( <i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i> ) ☼  |  <b>YO</b> - MARBLED TEAL<br>( <i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i> ) ☼ |  <b>KM</b> - LITTLE STINT<br>( <i>Calidris minuta</i> ) * ☼          |  <b>BK</b> - SNIPE<br>( <i>Gallinago gallinago</i> ) ☼                |
|  |  <b>AD</b> - AUDOUIN'S GULL<br>( <i>Larus audonii</i> ) ☼             |  <b>KR</b> - SANDWICH TERN<br>( <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> ) ☼       |  <b>SL</b> - GREAT SNIPE<br>( <i>Gallinago media</i> ) *              |
|  |  <b>KG</b> - AVOCET<br>( <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> ) ♦            |  <b>KA</b> - LITTLE EGRET<br>( <i>Egretta garzetta</i> ) ☼           |  <b>KZ</b> - LAPWING<br>( <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> ) ♦                |

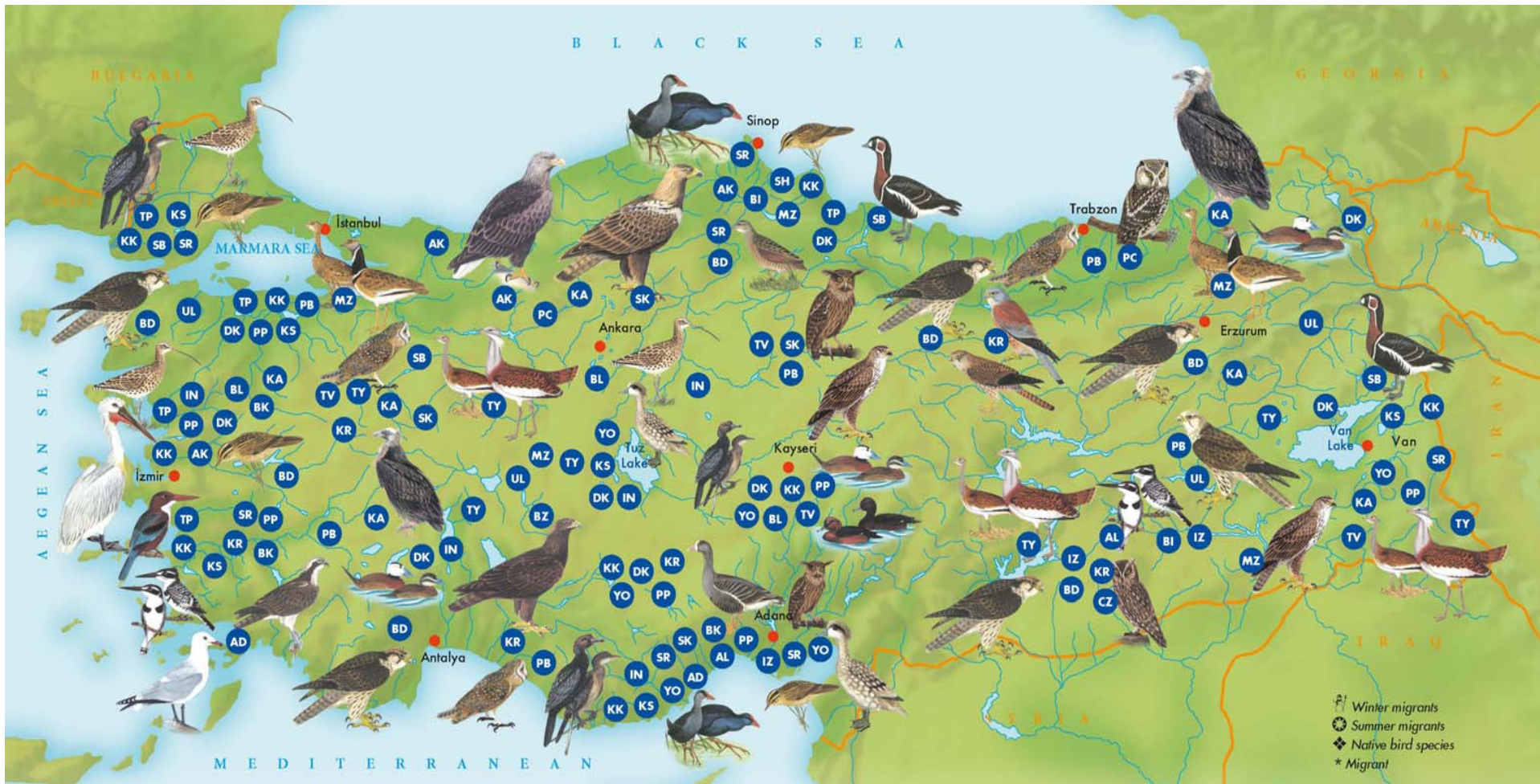


## Birds of Prey of Turkey

Ref: C. Bilgin (List of Vertebrates in Turkey)  
N. Turan (Kuşlar)

- Winter migrants
- Summer migrants
- Native bird species
- Migrant

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <b>DK</b> - WHITE TAILED EAGLE<br>( <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> ) ❖ | <b>KS</b> - LONG-LEGGED BUZZARD<br>( <i>Buteo rufinus</i> ) ❖      | <b>PH</b> - EAGLE OWL<br>( <i>Bubo bubo</i> ) ☉               |
| <b>SA</b> - LAMMERGEIER<br>( <i>Gypaetus barbatus</i> ) ❖           | <b>KO</b> - LESSER SPOTTED EAGLE<br>( <i>Aquila pomarina</i> ) ❖ * | <b>BL</b> - BROWN FISH OWL<br>( <i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i> ) ☉ |
| <b>KA</b> - GRIFFON VULTURE<br>( <i>Gyps fulvus</i> ) ❖             | <b>SK</b> - IMPERIAL EAGLE<br>( <i>Aquila heliaca</i> ) ❖          | <b>KU</b> - LONG-EARED OWL<br>( <i>Asio otus</i> ) ☉          |
| <b>KR</b> - BLACK VULTURE<br>( <i>Aegypius monachus</i> ) ❖         | <b>AK</b> - GOLDEN EAGLE<br>( <i>Aquila chrysaetus</i> ) ❖         | <b>PC</b> - TENGMALM'S OWL<br>( <i>Aegolius funereus</i> ) ☉  |
| <b>SD</b> - MARSH HARRIER<br>( <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> ) ❖        | <b>BK</b> - OSPREY<br>( <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ) ☉               | <b>PB</b> - BARN OWL<br>( <i>Tyto alba</i> ) ☉                |
| <b>AT</b> - SPARROWHAWK<br>( <i>Accipiter nisus</i> ) ❖ *           | <b>KZ</b> - LESSER KESTREL<br>( <i>Falco naumanni</i> ) ☉ *        | <b>CY</b> - RED KITE<br>( <i>Milvus milvus</i> ) ☉            |
|   | <b>GK</b> - PEREGRINE FALCON<br>( <i>Falco peregrinus</i> ) ☉      |   |



## Endangered Bird Species of Turkey

Ref. The Ministry of Environment  
Bird Life (Birds in Europe and Their Conservation Status)

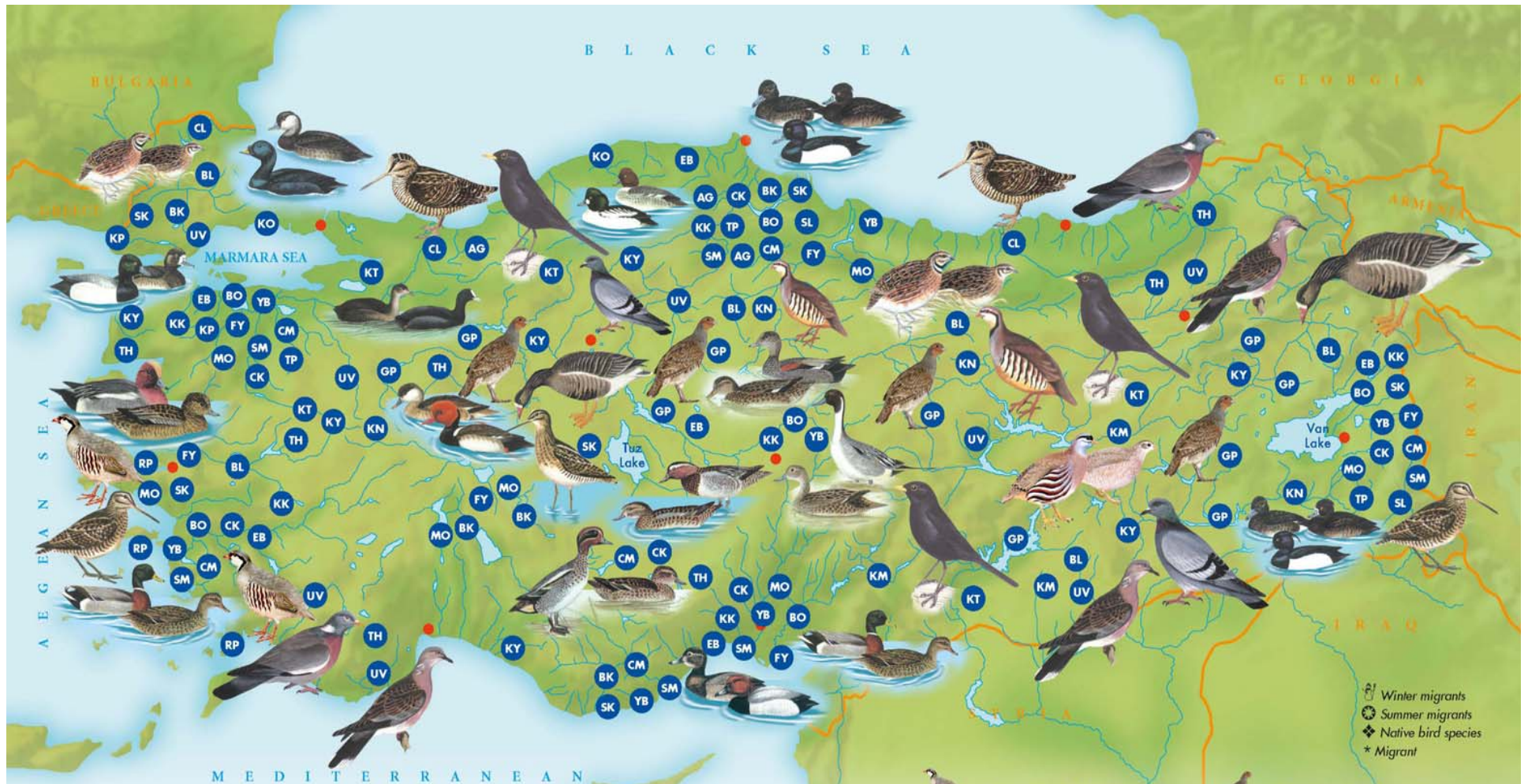
-  **KK** - PYGMY CORMORANT  
(*Phalacrocorax pygmeus*)
-  **TP** - DALMATIAN PELICAN  
(*Pelecanus crispus*)
-  **KS** - LESSER WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE  
(*Anser erythropus*)
-  **SB** - RED-BREASTED GOOSE  
(*Branta ruficollis*)
-  **YO** - MARBLED TEAL  
(*Marmaronetta angustirostris*)
-  **DK** - WHITE-HEADED DUCK  
(*Oxyura leucocephala*)
-  **KA** - BLACK VULTURE  
(*Aegypius monachus*)

-  **SK** - IMPERIAL EAGLE  
(*Aquila heliaca*)
-  **KR** - LESSER KESTREL  
(*Falco naumanni*)
-  **BI** - CORNCRAKE  
(*Crex crex*)
-  **TY** - GREAT BUSTARD  
(*Otis tarda*)
-  **MZ** - LITTLE BUSTARD  
(*Tetrax tetrax*)
-  **IN** - SLENDER-BILLED CURLEW  
(*Numenius tenuirostris*)
-  **AD** - AUDOIN'S GULL  
(*Larus audouinii*)

-  **SR** - AQUATIC WARBLER  
(*Acraephalus paludicola*)
-  **PP** - FERRUGIONUS DUCK  
(*Aythya nyroca*)
-  **SH** - PURPLE GALLINULE  
(*Porphyrio porphyrio*)
-  **AK** - WHITE TAILED EAGLE  
(*Haliaeetus albicilla*)
-  **BZ** - STEPPE EAGLE  
(*Aquila nipalensis*)
-  **TV** - BONELLI'S EAGLE  
(*Hieraaetus fasciatus*)
-  **BK** - OSPREY  
(*Pandion haliaetus*)
-  **UL** - SAKER FALCON  
(*Falco cherrug*)

-  **BD** - LANNER FALCON  
(*Falco biarmacus*)
-  **CZ** - STRIATED SCOPS OWL  
(*Otus brusei*)
-  **BL** - BROWN FISH OWL  
(*Ketupa zeylonensis*)
-  **PC** - TENGMALM'S OWL  
(*Aegolius funereus*)
-  **PB** - BARN OWL  
(*Tyto alba*)
-  **IZ** - WHITE-BREASTED KINGFISHER  
(*Halycon smyrensis*)
-  **AL** - PIED KINGFISHER  
(*Ceryle rudis*)

 Winter migrants  
 Summer migrants  
 Native bird species  
 Migrant



# Game Birds of Turkey





Ref: The Central Hunting Commission

-  **SK** - WHITE FRONTED GOOSE  
(*Anser albifrons*)
-  **YB** - MALLARD  
(*Anas platyrhynchos*)
-  **BO** - GADWALL  
(*Anas streperas*)
-  **FY** - WIGEON  
(*Anas penelope*)
-  **CM** - COMMON TEAL  
(*Anas crecca*)
-  **CK** - GARGANEY  
(*Anas querquedula*)

-  **MO** - RED-CRESTED POCHARD  
(*Metta rufina*)
-  **TP** - TAFTED DUCK  
(*Aythya fuligula*)
-  **KP** - SCAUP  
(*Aythya marila*)
-  **EB** - POCHARD  
(*Aythya ferina*)
-  **KO** - COMMON SCOTER  
(*Melanitta nigra*)
-  **AG** - GOLDENEYE  
(*Bucephala clangula*)

-  **RP** - ROCK PARTRIDGE  
(*Alectoris chukar*)
-  **KK** - PINTAIL  
(*Anas acuta*)
-  **BL** - QUAIL  
(*Coturnix coturnix*)
-  **KN** - CHUKAR PARTRIDGE  
(*Alectoris chukar*)
-  **KM** - SEE-SEE PARTRIDGE  
(*Ammoperdix griseogularis*)
-  **SM** - COOT  
(*Fulica atra*)
-  **CL** - WOODCOCK  
(*Scolopax rusticola*)

-  **GP** - GREY PARTRIDGE  
(*Perdix perdix*)
-  **BK** - SNIPE  
(*Gallinago gallinago*)
-  **KY** - ROCK DOVE  
(*Columba livia*)
-  **TH** - WOOD PIGEON  
(*Columba palumbus*)
-  **UV** - TURTLE DOVE  
(*Streptopelia turtur*)
-  **KT** - BLACKBIRD  
(*Turdus merula*)

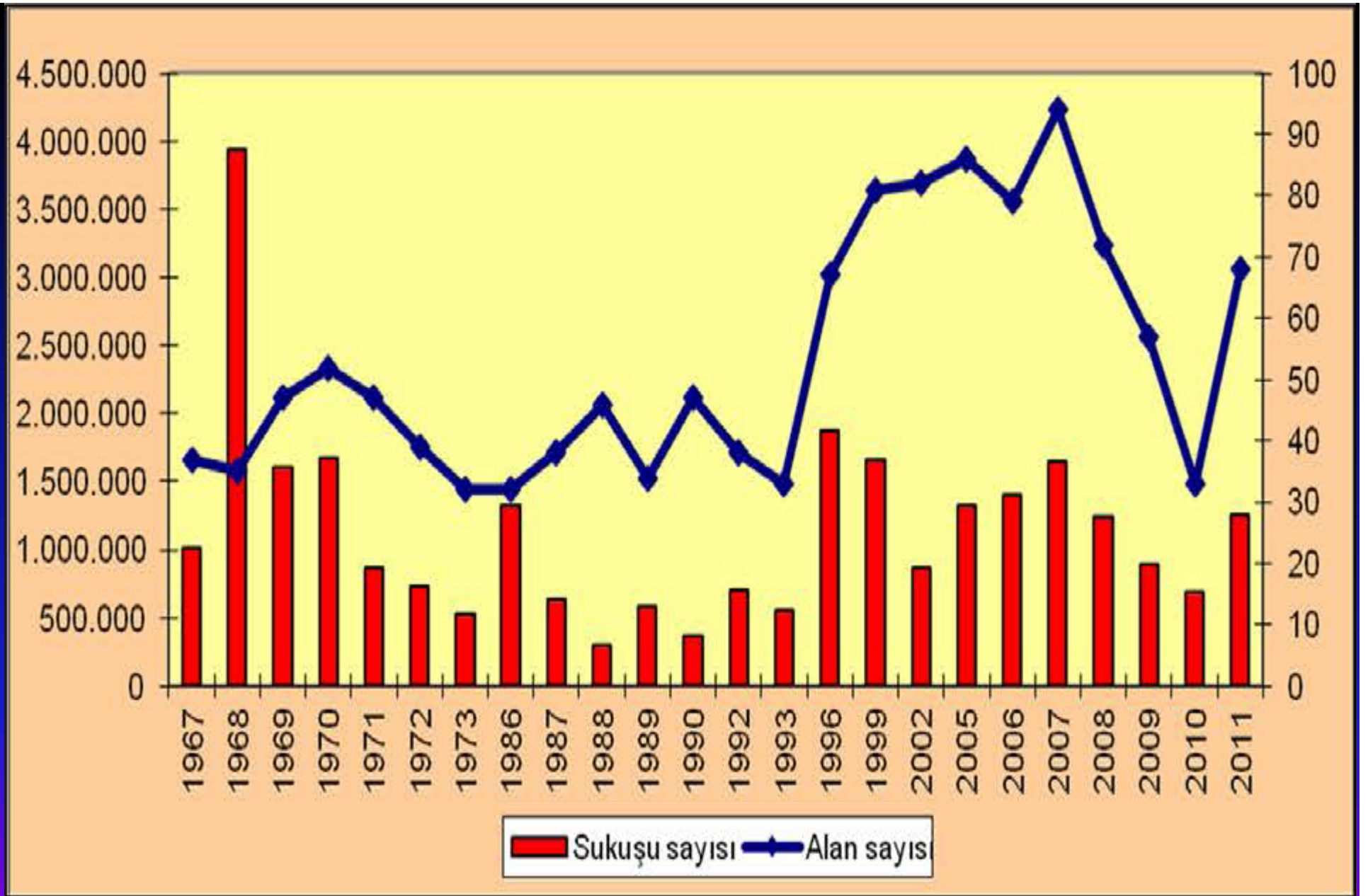
 Winter migrants  
 Summer migrants  
 Native bird species  
 Migrant



## POPULATION ESTIMATES of BIG MAMMALS

SPECIES	ESTIMATED POPULATION SIZE
Red deer	6000 - 6500
Fallow deer	150 - 200
Roe deer	15000 - 20000
Wild goat	50000 - 60000
Anatolian mouflon	800 - 850
Mouflon	300 - 500
Gazelle	1500 - 2000
Mountain gazelle	400 - 500
Chamois	6000 - 7000
Wild boar	400 000 – 450 000
Brown bear	4000 - 4500
Wolf	6000 - 7000
Hyena	300 – 500 Work is in progress
Lynx	5.8 individual/10000 ha Work is in progress
Caracal	High density in some areas Work is in progress





Şekil 1. Yıllara göre sayılan alan sayısı ve sukuşu sayısı



# DETERMINATION of ANNUAL HUNT PER SPECIES

$$AH = ((TAUSHG \times HGCC)/100) \times HC$$

**AH: Annual Hunt**

**AUSHG: Area used by the Species within Hunting Ground**

**HGCC: Hunting Ground Carrying Capacity**

**HC: Coefficient of Hunting**



## AMOUNT OF WATERBIRDS HUNT PERMITTED PER YEAR

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>AUSHG (Milyon ha)</b>	<b>HGCC Individual/100 ha</b>	<b>HC</b>	<b>AH</b>
<b>Snipe</b> ( <i>Gallinago gallinago</i> )	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>200 000</b>
<b>Coot</b> ( <i>Fulica atra</i> )	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>200 000</b>
<b>White-Fronted Goose</b> ( <i>Anser albifrons</i> )	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>60 000</b>
<b>Mallard</b> ( <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> )	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>120 000</b>
<b>Gadwall</b> ( <i>Anas streperas</i> )	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>120 000</b>
<b>Wigeon</b> ( <i>Anas penelope</i> )	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>80 000</b>
<b>Teal</b> ( <i>Anas crecca</i> )	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>180 000</b>
<b>Red-Crested Pochard</b> ( <i>Netta rufina</i> )	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>120 000</b>
<b>Tufted Duck</b> ( <i>Aythya fuligula</i> )	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>80 000</b>
<b>Pintail</b> ( <i>Anas acuta</i> )	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>100 000</b>
<b>Scaup</b> ( <i>Aythya marila</i> )	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>80 000</b>
<b>Pochard</b> ( <i>Aythya ferina</i> )	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>100 000</b>
<b>Common Scaup</b> ( <i>Melanitta nigra</i> )	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>60 000</b>
<b>Garganey</b> ( <i>Anas querquedula</i> )	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>120 000</b>
<b>Goldeneye</b> ( <i>Bucephala clangula</i> )	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>90 000</b>
<b>TOPLAM</b>				<b>1 710 000</b>

Chukar Partridge  
(*Alectoris chukar*)  
(T. Yilmaz)



## 2012-2013 OPEN SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS OF BIRD SPECIES

SPECIES	OPEN SEASONS	BAG LIMITS
Chukar Partridge ( <i>Alectoris chukar</i> ) See-see Partridge ( <i>Ammoperdix griseogularis</i> ) Rock Partridge ( <i>Alectoris graeca</i> )	October 13-January 27	2 in total
Grey Partridge ( <i>Perdix perdix</i> )	October 13-January 27	2
Rock Dove ( <i>Columba livia</i> )	October 13-February 24	6
Wood Pigeon ( <i>Columba palumbus</i> )	October 13-February 24	3
Turtle Dove ( <i>Streptopelia turtur</i> )	August 18-November 25	8
Quail ( <i>Coturnix coturnix</i> )	August 18-November 25	10
Blackbird ( <i>Turdus merula</i> )	October 13-February 24	3
Woodcock ( <i>Scolopax rusticola</i> )	October 13-February 24	4
Snipe ( <i>Gallinago gallinago</i> )	October 13-February 24	1
Coot ( <i>Fulica atra</i> )	October 13-February 24	3
White-Fronted Goose ( <i>Anser albifrons</i> )	October 13-February 24	3
Pintail ( <i>Anas acuta</i> ) Scaup ( <i>Aythya marila</i> ) Common Scaup ( <i>Melanitta nigra</i> ) Goldeneye ( <i>Bucephala clangula</i> ) Mallard ( <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> ) Gadwall ( <i>Anas strepera</i> ) Wigeon ( <i>Anas penelope</i> ) Common Teal ( <i>Anas crecca</i> ) Red-Crested Pochard ( <i>Netta rufina</i> ) Tufted Duck ( <i>Aythya fuligula</i> ) Pochard ( <i>Aythya ferina</i> ) Garganey ( <i>Anas querquedula</i> )	October 13-February 24	6 in total (Only 1 Goldeneye or, Common Scaup or, Pintail or, Scaup is allowed among the group of 6 ducks)

European Hare  
(*Lepus europaeus*)  
(TYilmaz)

## 2012-2013 OPEN SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS OF MAMMAL SPECIES

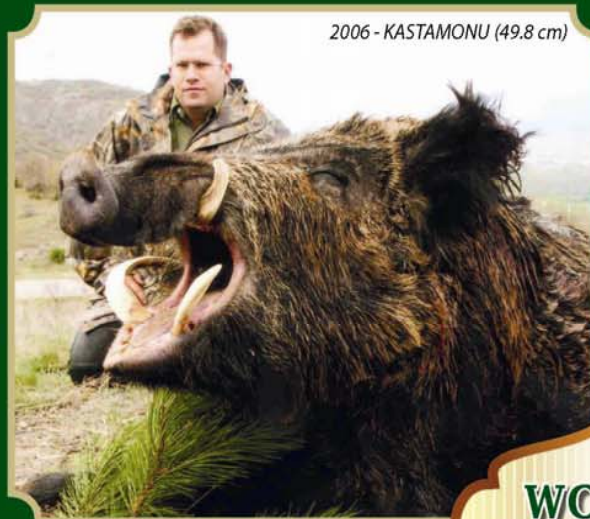
SPECIES	OPEN SEASONS	BAG LIMITS
Wild Boar ( <i>Sus scrofa</i> )	August 18-February 24	2
Hare ( <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> )	October 13-January 27	2
European Hare ( <i>Lepus europaeus</i> )	October 13-January 27	1
Jackal ( <i>Canis aureus</i> )	August 18-February 24	1
Fox ( <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> )	October 13-January 27	2
Marten ( <i>Martes foina</i> ) Pine Marten ( <i>Martes martes</i> )	October 13-January 27	2 in total

# TROPHY HUNTING

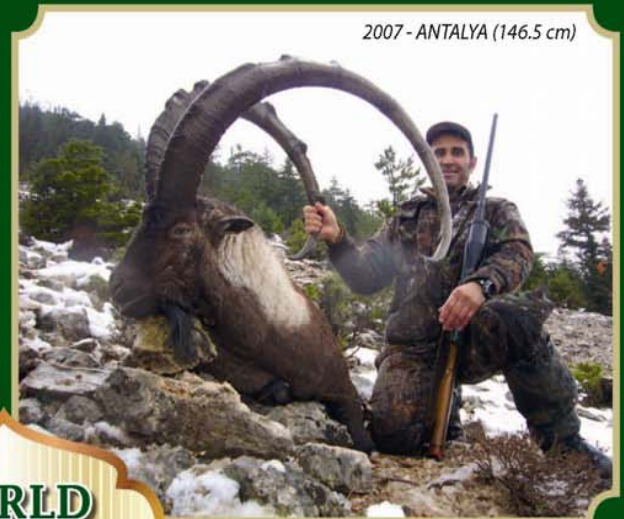
Big mammals are allowed to be hunted in the light of game management plans within the scope of hunting tourism by the permission of the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs. A foreign hunter can apply individually to GDNCNP or by an agent who has permit to conduct hunting tourism operations in Turkey. A foreign hunter is allowed to hunt for 10 days in Turkey. Turkey offers the best trophies of these species to the international hunters.

## BIG GAME SPECIES ALLOWED TO BE HUNTED WITHIN THE SCOPE OF HUNTING TOURISM

Brown Bear ( <i>Ursus arctos</i> )
Wolf ( <i>Canis lupus</i> )
Wild Boar ( <i>Sus scrofa</i> )
Red Deer ( <i>Cervus elaphus</i> )
Fallow Dear ( <i>Dama dama</i> )
Roe Deer ( <i>Capreolus capreolus</i> )
Gazelle ( <i>Gazella marica</i> )
Mountain Gazelle ( <i>Gazella gazella</i> )
Chamois ( <i>Rupicapra rupicapra</i> )
Wild Goat ( <i>Capra aegagrus</i> )
Mouflon ( <i>Ovis gmelinii gmelinii</i> )
Anatolian Mouflon ( <i>Ovis gmelinii anatolica</i> )

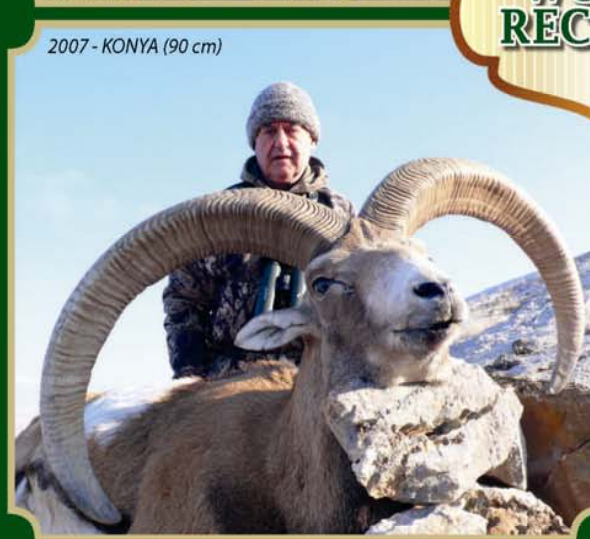


2006 - KASTAMONU (49.8 cm)

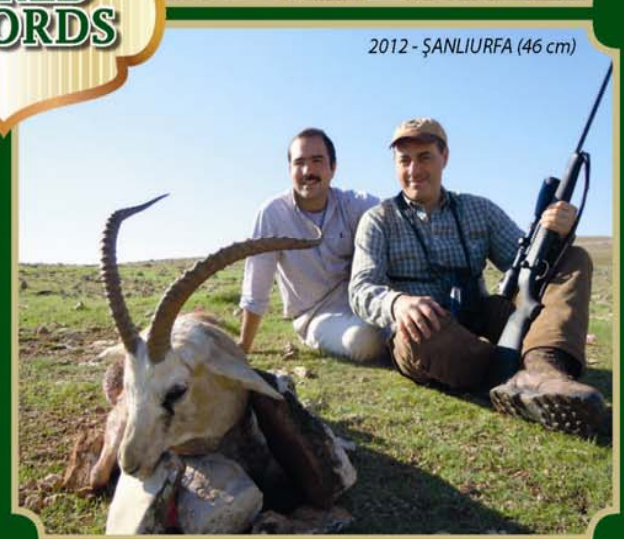


2007 - ANTALYA (146.5 cm)

## WORLD RECORDS



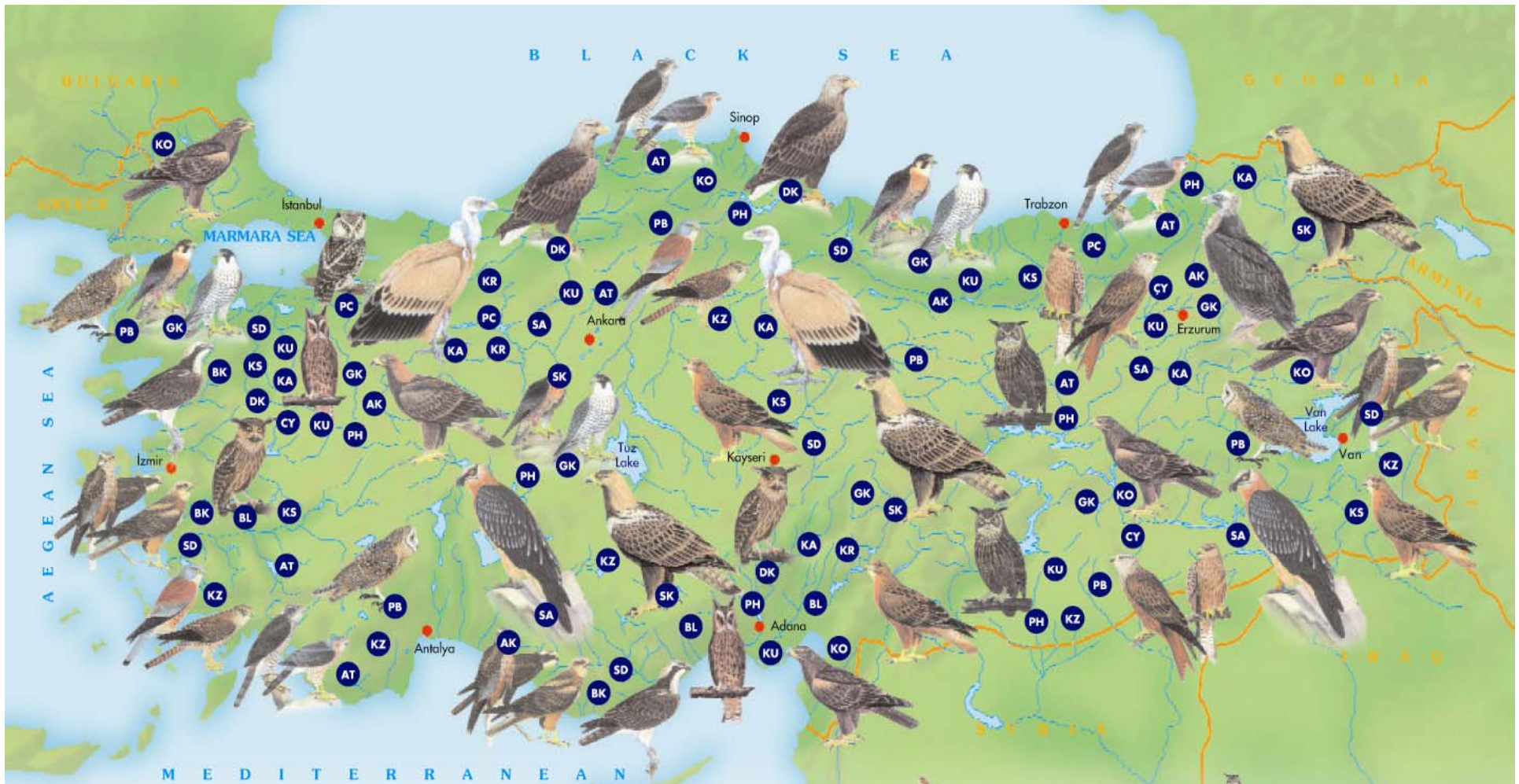
2007 - KONYA (90 cm)



2012 - ŞANLIURFA (46 cm)





# MANAGEMENT of PREDATORS

- **Predators are managed according to the international conventions.**
- **All birds of prey are under protection except Sparrowhawk (*Accipiter nisus*) used in Falconry.**
- **Big predators such as bear, wolf, hyena, Caracal, and lynx are also under protection.**



# Birds of Prey of Turkey

Ref. C. Bilgin (List of Vertebrates in Turkey)  
N. Turan (Kuslar)

-  Winter migrants
-  Summer migrants
-  Native bird species
-  Migration route

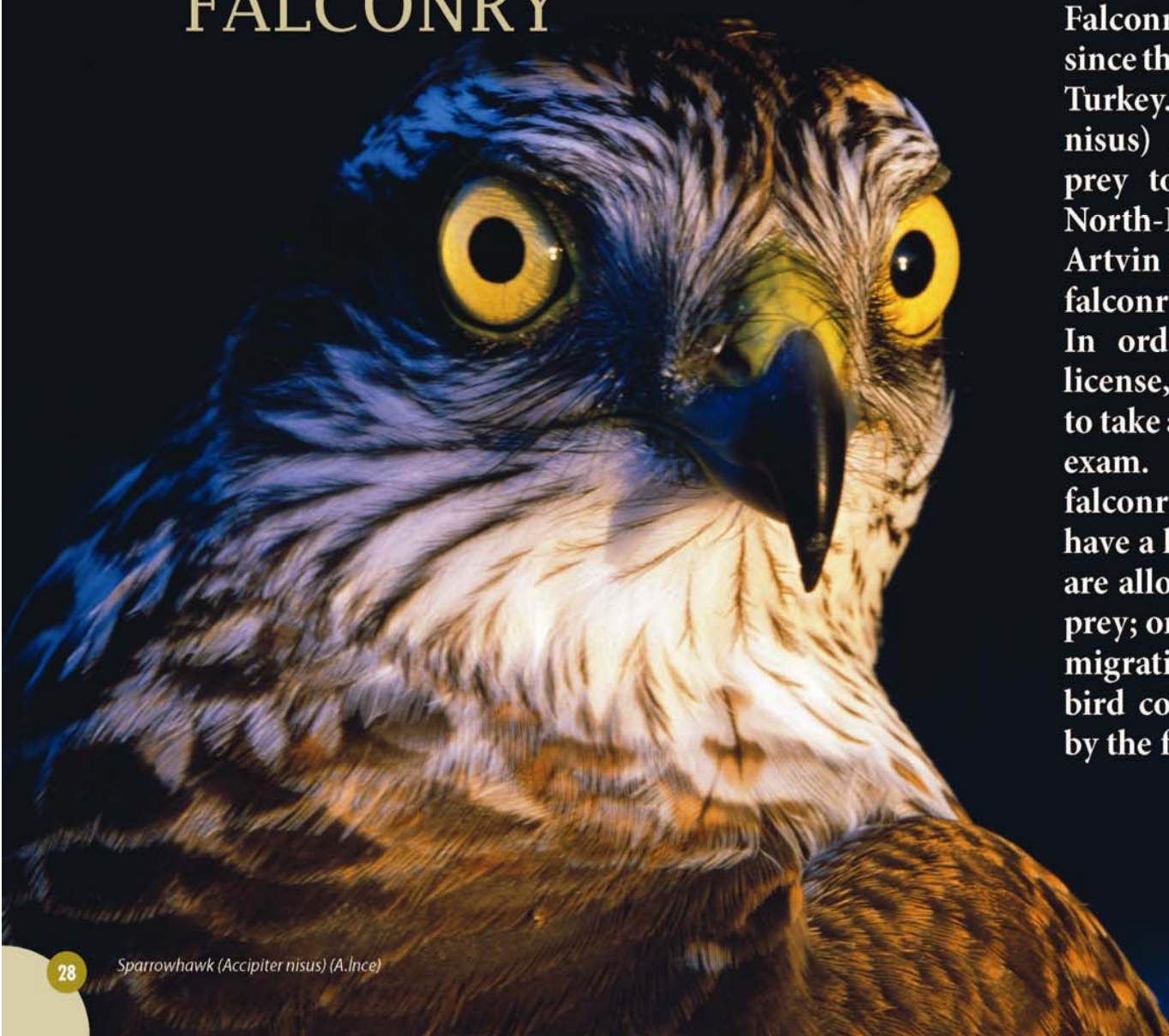
- |   |  |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|
|    | <b>DK</b> - WHITE TAILED EAGLE<br>(Haliaeetus albicilla) ❖ |  | <b>PH</b> - EAGLE OWL<br>(Bubo bubo) ☼                    |
|    | <b>SA</b> - LAMMERGEIER<br>(Gypaetus barbatus) ❖           |  | <b>BL</b> - BROWN FISH OWL<br>(Ketupa zeylonensis) ☼      |
|    | <b>KA</b> - GRIFFON VULTURE<br>(Gyps fulvus) ❖             |  | <b>KU</b> - LONG-EARED OWL<br>(Asio otus) ☼               |
|    | <b>KR</b> - BLACK VULTURE<br>(Aegypius monachus) ❖         |  | <b>PC</b> - TENGMALM'S OWL<br>(Aegolius funereus) ☼       |
|    | <b>SD</b> - MARSH HARRIER<br>(Circus aeruginosus) ❖        |  | <b>PB</b> - BARN OWL<br>(Tyto alba) ☼                     |
|    | <b>AT</b> - SPARROWHAWK<br>(Acipiter nisus) ❖ →            |  | <b>CY</b> - RED KITE<br>(Milvus milvus) ☼                 |
|  | <b>KS</b> - LONG-LEGGED BUZZARD<br>(Buteo rufinus) ❖       |  | <b>KO</b> - LESSER SPOTTED EAGLE<br>(Aquila pomorina) ❖ → |
|  | <b>SK</b> - IMPERIAL EAGLE<br>(Aquila heliaca) ❖           |  | <b>AK</b> - GOLDEN EAGLE<br>(Aquila chrysaetus) ❖         |
|  | <b>BK</b> - OSPREY<br>(Pandion haliaetus) ☼                |  | <b>BK</b> - OSPREY<br>(Pandion haliaetus) ☼               |
|  | <b>KZ</b> - LESSER KESTREL<br>(Falco naumanni) ☼ →         |  | <b>GK</b> - GÖKDOĞAN ?????<br>(Falco peregrinus) ☼        |





# FALCONRY

Falconry is traditionally practised since the Ottoman Empire time in Turkey. Sparrowhawk (*Accipiter nisus*) is used as the bird of prey to hunt mostly quails in North-Eastern part of Turkey in Artvin and Rize Provinces where falconry is traditionally practices. In order to obtain a falconer license, candidates are required to take a course and a compulsory exam. In order to practice falconry, falconers should also have a hunting license. Falconers are allowed to catch two birds of prey; one of them is released when migration starts and the other bird could be kept permanently by the falconer.





# Participation: The Key to Progress

*“Time has come when scientific truth must cease to be the property of the few, when it must be woven into the common life of the world; for we have reached the point when the results of science touch the very problem of existence.”*

*Louis Agassiz*

It is perhaps fitting that we remind ourselves from time to time of the elegant and powerful words of Louis Agassiz, the great Swiss zoologist. Too many of us work in isolation and hesitate to share our findings and observations. Indeed, when it comes to the environmental issues, the world can not wait: facts must be made known and questions debated in open and frank discussions. The wildlife problems of Turkey are not exceptions.



*Thanks  
for your patience*